



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

0457/33

Paper 3

May/June 2016

INSERT (Resource Booklet)

1 hour 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains Sources 1, 2, 3 and 4. The time spent reading these Sources is allowed for within the examination.



This document consists of **3** printed pages and **1** blank page.

SOURCE 1

Today, 457 or about 9.2% of living languages in the world have fewer than 10 speakers. These languages are very likely to die out soon. Estimates vary for the rate of language loss. What we do know is that we may lose about half of known languages by 2100.

There are about 370 million indigenous people in the world, belonging to about 5000 different groups in 90 countries. These are people who share features such as traditional languages, culture and beliefs, often living in tribal groups.

*Examples of indigenous peoples**Aboriginal group in Australia**Inuit family in the Arctic***SOURCE 2****Threats to indigenous people**

There are many threats to indigenous people. These come from governments and multinational companies who wish to exploit natural resources. For example, mining companies may want access to minerals and oil. Agricultural companies may want to claim tribal land to raise animals for meat, grow cash crops like wheat and palm oil, or use the forests for timber. Globalisation and the rise of mass culture through TV, the internet and other media are also destroying traditional cultures, particularly due to their influence on young people.

Some governments do not listen to indigenous people or protect their interests because they do not share their beliefs and values. Loss of indigenous people and their languages will reduce the range of cultures and our ability to learn from others and from the past.

SOURCE 3

Many people think that simple ways of life are somehow better. We should not forget that many indigenous people live in poverty and suffer terrible disadvantage. They lead short and often very hard lives. Bringing them the benefits of modern technology will improve their standard of living by providing jobs. For example, Dr Mfula, the highly successful doctor who is an expert in community health, estimates that the life expectancy of indigenous people could reach the same levels as the wider population by 2020 if their natural resources are developed fully.

The internet is destroying traditional cultures. Globalisation is changing traditional ways of life. Local people and their cultural traditions will not stop economic development.

Adapted from a newspaper article published in Africa in 2014

SOURCE 4**What are your views about traditional cultures?**

Wanda: Some people believe that we need to preserve indigenous people and their cultures. But I find the counter arguments much more convincing. Research by the United Nations shows that there is a higher standard of living for everyone in countries where there is good education, access to health care and the gap between rich and poor is kept small, for example in Holland and Finland. If we ensure more people have a decent standard of living by using our natural resources wherever they are found then we will all benefit. The rights and opinions of the majority should come first.

For example, Sir Peter Plummer, the highly successful business leader, estimates that tax revenues from the oil and mineral wealth in the tribal lands will remove all poverty in our country by 2050.

Carol: Governments and multinational companies seem to treat local people like children. They see traditional religions and cultures as no more than outdated superstition and myths that science has disproven long ago. They don't care about other cultures at all.

Who controls the wealth produced? Governments and multinationals keep most of the profits for themselves – we know that 1% of the population owns over 50% of the world's wealth. There is also potential corruption with ruling groups giving priority to themselves over others. For example, tribal conflict at government level seems to be common in Africa.

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