



GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES

0457/13

Paper 1 Written Examination

May/June 2019

INSERT (Resource Booklet)

1 hour 15 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Resource Booklet contains Sources 1 to 4. The time for reading these sources is allowed for within the time set for the examination.



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

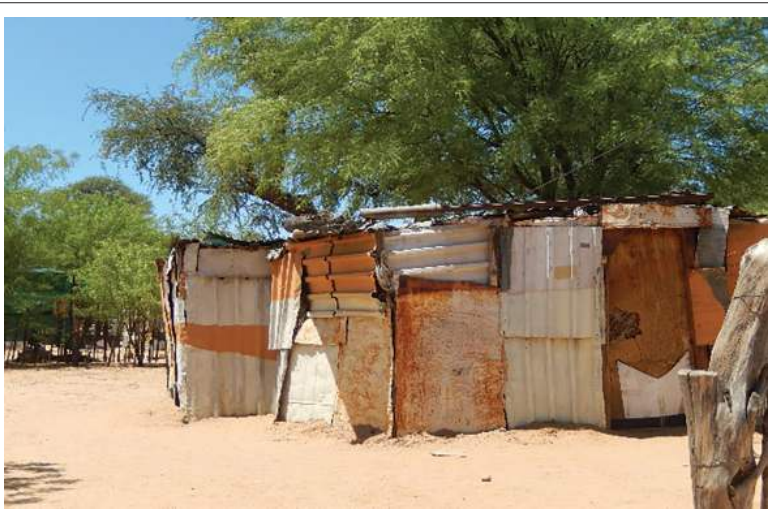
Source 1

Globalisation encourages migration, urbanisation and competition in trade. These processes may cause unemployment and homelessness for many people. These people often live on the streets without permanent shelter.

In developed European countries there are 3 million people living on the streets. However, the problem is greater in developing countries. There are over 9.5 million homeless people in Colombia and 24.4 million in Nigeria.

It is difficult to know exactly how many people are homeless because they move around and may not always admit to being homeless. The United Nations estimates that 1 billion people in the world are homeless.

Source 2

Causes of homelessness		Consequences of homelessness
Migration		Living in poverty
Natural disasters		Poor health
Unemployment		Harder to get a job
Family breakdown		Breakdown of relationships
High cost of housing		Vulnerable to crime
Urbanisation		Low educational achievement
War and conflict		High cost to governments

Living without permanent shelter or in a refugee camp makes it difficult to live a normal life. Homeless people may become outsiders and lose their place in society. Homeless people often become lonely and vulnerable. Many people find them threatening.

Source 3: Homeless people are spoiling our city!

Another problem with globalisation is that there are more homeless people on our streets – migrants, refugees and the unemployed. They are a danger to our city.

Homeless people and refugees make a mess and begging is a nuisance. People in dirty old clothes are frightening, especially to children. They cause crime and spread disease. Just the other day a friend of mine was robbed; probably by a homeless person. Tourists will not come because of the people begging on the streets. They spoil our country's economic growth.

They should get a job and look after themselves. We should not have to pay more taxes for social services and hostels for people who are lazy and only have themselves to blame. Living on the streets should be a crime with prison as the penalty.

Extract from a radio debate in India in 2017

Source 4: Helping the homeless

Pia

People migrate to the city looking for work. It is not their fault that the economy is weak and there are not enough jobs. If more people move to cities, the number of homeless people there will increase.

The World Bank says that local action can help homeless people. In the United States one local community gives homeless people somewhere to live at low cost in a small 'starter' home. They are given free advice on local culture and finding work by local charities and volunteers. With this support, most get jobs and move permanently into new homes. It is right to help because everyone is equal.

A similar scheme is working in a town in Canada. Community leaders believe that the problem of homelessness has been solved in the town by local people taking action to support the homeless. See the New Internationalist magazine, June 2017.

Jack

I agree that homeless people have human rights and need help, but globalisation is making the problem too big. Only governments will be able to make a real difference. Movement of people needs to be controlled by governments.

We also need cheap housing that gives migrants, young people and the unemployed a safe place to live. Housing is expensive and needs to be provided by the government. Everyone can help to pay through taxes. This is much fairer than putting the burden on a few caring people and local charities.

In India, the government is building small, one-roomed houses with water, electricity and sanitation. This is much better than living in a refugee camp, shanty town, or on the streets.

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge Assessment International Education Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cambridgeinternational.org after the live examination series.

Cambridge Assessment International Education is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of the University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which itself is a department of the University of Cambridge.