



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES**

**0457/31**

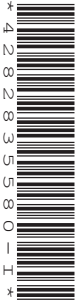
Paper 3

**May/June 2016**

INSERT (Resource Booklet)

**1 hour 15 minutes**

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**


This Insert contains Sources 1 to 4. The time spent reading these Sources is allowed for within the examination.

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

**SOURCE 1**

International crime occurs when law breaking crosses the borders of different countries. People trafficking is the fastest growing cause of slavery, the fastest growing international crime, and one of the largest sources of income for organised crime.

 <p>The symbol of justice of the International Criminal Court</p>	<b>Types of International Crime</b>
	<b>Drugs – smuggling and use of illegal drugs</b>
	<b>People trafficking – illegal movement of people across borders</b>
	<b>Computer and internet – hacking of personal accounts, stealing of data and identity theft</b>
	<b>Economic – fraud and tax evasion</b>
	<b>Conflict – international arms trafficking and war crimes</b>
	<b>Resources and culture – illegal trade in art, gemstones, gold, animals and timber</b>

**SOURCE 2****Causes and consequences of international crime**

Criminologists, who study crime, believe that international crime has been made easier by the growth of the internet, especially financial crime and data theft. Some people believe that large differences in wealth and the increase in the gap between rich and poor cause corruption, illegal immigration and people trafficking. Conflict within and between nations may cause terrorism and war crimes.

Many people have tried to explain the increase in international crime and the consequences it has on different people. For example victims of crime may experience loss of property, physical harm and emotional distress. International crime also creates tensions between countries and reduces economic growth.

**SOURCE 3**

We need more prisons and stronger punishments to prevent international crime. Countries need to cooperate in the prevention and punishment of crime. Prisons should have harsher conditions and be tough.

In his recent research article published last year, Professor Singh, an expert criminologist, supports this point of view. He suggests that many criminals are not afraid of getting caught and believe the punishments are quite light. The rewards of crime are worth the risk. Professor Singh says that we need to change the way criminals think by making prisons much tougher.

I agree, I believe that prison should be used to prevent international crime – fear of prison and severe punishment will make criminals stop their behaviour.

*Adapted from a newspaper article published in India in 2000*

**SOURCE 4****How can we stop the growth in international crime?**

**Peter:** Some people believe that we need to stop international crime by making punishments harsher, but I find the counter arguments much more convincing. Research shows that there is much less crime in countries where there is good education, access to health care and the gap between rich and poor is kept small, for example in Norway and Sweden. If we ensure that people have a decent standard of living, there will be less international crime.

Even if countries increase punishments and the number of prisons this just encourages more crime. Studies by criminologists show that most people who leave prison continue to commit crime. Prison is just like a 'school for criminals'. Young criminals learn how to commit crime whilst in prison. This happened to a friend of mine – he got drawn into gangs by other young people already into crime.

**Anna:** There must be greater control and more punishments by governments and authorities. What we need to stop international crime is control of the internet – more surveillance and monitoring will help to identify terrorists and criminals. If we are innocent then there is no harm in having our personal information seen by the authorities – I would rather give up some privacy than suffer from crime.

International crime can be prevented by stronger border controls, more checks on passports and less immigration. Overall we need stronger control and more prisons. Countries need to work together to achieve this.

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