Social Studies 10-1

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Quality of life

Two working days

- An Edmonton consumer in Grade 10 buys a plain T-shirt and can read the price on the mall tag.
- A garment worker in Dhaka sews export clothing, and the tag shows a price more clearly than a factory address.
- The 2013 Rana Plaza collapse in Dhaka made factory buildings part of how people judge those jobs.



Quality of life and rights

- Income is one indicator beside health, education, safety, environment, culture, and political voice.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948 ties fair work, living standards, schooling, and a share in government to that bundle.
- The key issue asks students to understand and assess globalization here, and to respond with a strategy in a later lesson.

Key terms

quality of life

Quality of life is a reading of how a person or a community lives, built from income, health, education, safety, environment, culture, and political voice together.

human rights

Human rights are claims every person holds, including bodily safety, fair conditions of work, an adequate standard of living, schooling, and a share in public decisions.

indicator

An indicator is one observable condition, such as pay, years in school, or a reachable clinic, that people use when they compare lives.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

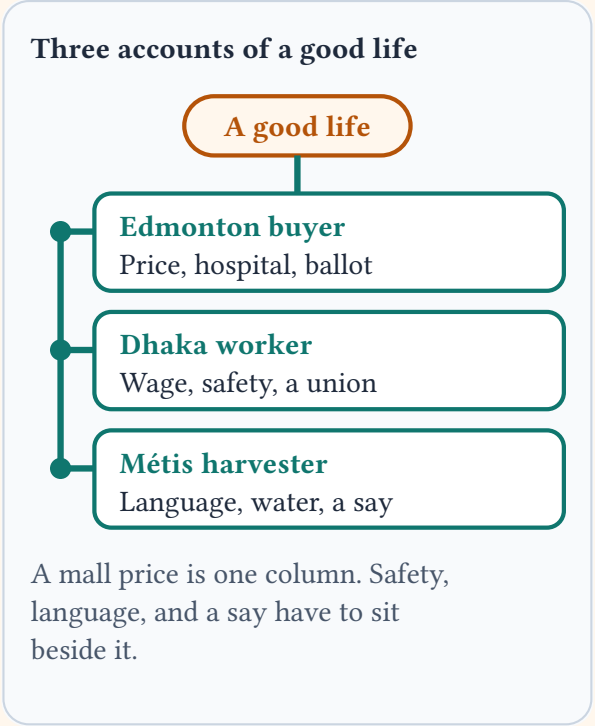
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the United Nations text, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948, that lists rights for every person.

Indicators before ranking

- Place income, health, education, safety, environment, culture, and political voice in one header row.
- Fill one column for the Edmonton buyer and one column for the Dhaka sewer, and leave a blank where a number is missing.
- Use the International Labour Organization and Statistics Canada whenever a cell needs a figure that has a year.

Comparison table

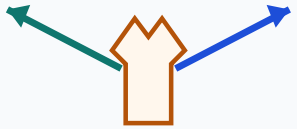
- Edmonton consumer: posted price, provincial hospital care, a public high school, and a ballot at age 18.
- Dhaka garment worker: the wage, the shift, factory safety after disasters such as Rana Plaza, and freedom to organize.
- A named First Nations, Métis, or Inuit speaker: language, kinship, clean water, and a say in land decisions, beside income and clinics.



Worked grid for an exported shirt

- Header cells name pay, clinics, classrooms, building safety, surroundings, culture, and a say in decisions.
- The buyer column records Alberta health coverage, a public high school, and voting age 18, with the price as the pay-side clue.
- The sewer column records hours, walls, and unions, and it leaves amounts blank for a dated public table.

One exported shirt



One shirt

Edmonton buyer	Dhaka worker
Mall price	Wage and hours
Hospital, school	Rana Plaza, 2013
Ballot at 18	A union voice

Compare the mall price with the Dhaka wage, safety, and a union voice. Leave the wage number blank until a dated table gives it.

A third understanding

- Suppose a Métis speaker who harvests near a prairie river treats water, camp language, and a town paycheque as signs of a good season.
- Some of those signs match the shirt grid, and some belong only to this speaker and this place.
- Any count of fish, wages, or clinic visits waits for a dated public table or a community publication.

Review

- An Edmonton grocery cashier and a wheat farmer near Lethbridge share a food system and live different days.
- Each person still needs several indicators, and a 1948 article can name some of the cells.
- Amounts wait for Statistics Canada or another dated public table.

Image credits

Tareq Salahuddin from Dhaka, Bangladesh, Garment factory in Bangladesh Women working, CC BY 2.0