Citizenship in a globalizing world slide deck

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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

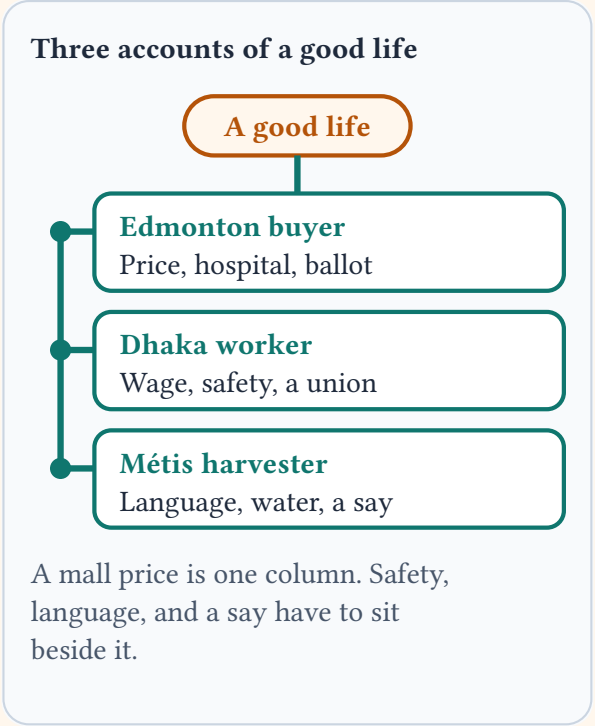
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the United Nations text, adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948, that lists rights for every person.

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

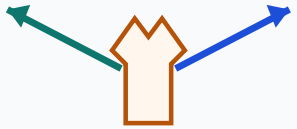
- Edmonton consumer: posted price, provincial hospital care, a public high school, and a ballot at age 18.
- Dhaka garment worker: the wage, the shift, factory safety after disasters such as Rana Plaza, and freedom to organize.
- A named First Nations, Métis, or Inuit speaker: language, kinship, clean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

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Youth and women in global work

Youth work in Calgary

- A Grade 10 student in Calgary watches a garment-strike clip and a music-award clip during one lunch.
- The same student folds shirts for a global clothing brand on a Saturday mall shift.
- An International Labour Organization page on child labour sits with those scenes because youth jobs follow different legal rules.

Work and care for youth and women

- Youth meet globalization through awareness of distant issues, through employment, and through identity in media and in local communities.
- Women meet it through gender patterns in hiring and pay, through firms they start, and through care for children and elders.
- Feminist, labour, and business speakers answer different questions, and a fair account keeps each body of evidence.

Key terms

global awareness

Global awareness is knowledge of events beyond one's town, paired with a check on who made the message and what evidence the message shows.

youth employment

Youth employment is paid work by young people, including a legal part-time job in Canada and child labour that harms health or schooling in some export sectors.

care work

Care work is the labour of looking after children, elders, and people who are ill, whether a wage is attached or the work happens at home.

entrepreneurship

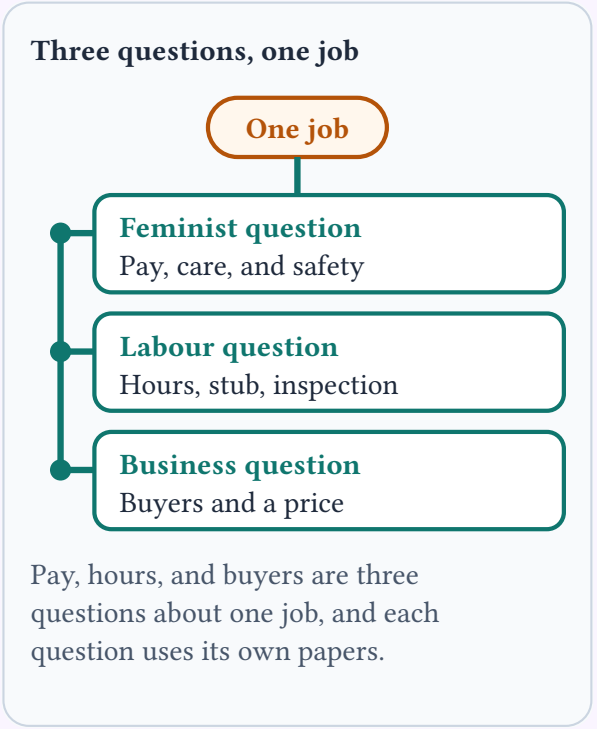
Entrepreneurship is the work of starting and running a business, including finding customers, credit, and enough hours to fill the orders.

Youth lines and adult questions

- Awareness of global issues grows when a clip arrives, and it grows sturdier when the publisher and the evidence are named.
- Youth employment includes a legal Alberta shift and, in some export sectors, child labour that harms school or health.
- Identity is shaped by brands and platforms and also by family, language, and local rooms a platform barely shows.

Three perspectives on work

- Feminist perspective: ask how gender shapes pay, safety, care, and voice, and treat equality as the measure.
- Labour perspective: ask how wages, hours, unions, and injuries are set, and use a contract, a stub, or an inspection as proof.
- Business perspective: ask how a firm finds customers, credit, and a price buyers will pay, and treat enterprise as one path to income.



One week and three questions

- Weekdays, a young woman sews garments for export and keeps a pay stub and a written record of hours.
- On many evenings she looks after a younger sibling, and on some of those evenings her brother takes the same task.
- Sunday she posts repaired jeans for buyers in other provinces and keeps the postage and materials receipts.

Her week, three lines

Weekdays
She sews export clothes
The wage comes from a global brand.

Evenings
Care for a younger sibling
Unpaid care sits beside the paid shift.

Sunday
She sells repaired jeans
A local sale uses the same skill.

The paid shift, the unpaid evenings, and the Sunday sale are one person's week.

Comments and questions

- Comment A says evening childcare belongs in any comparison of women's and men's available hours.
- Comment B says the sewing room needs a union because the shift runs long and an inspection has already failed.
- Comment C says the Sunday shop can grow if postage stays predictable and a small loan is approved.

Review

- The Calgary student still has a lunch clip, a Saturday fold, and a life beyond the brand logo.
- Youth analysis separates awareness, employment, and identity.
- The young woman’s week separates care hours from Sunday orders.

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Rights and democratization

Two headlines and one paragraph

- Headline one: a government files a workplace complaint under a trade agreement's labour process.
- Headline two: a 2021 investigation reports that spyware sold abroad was used to watch journalists.
- A Grade 10 writer has one short paragraph that a classmate who disagrees can still recognize as fair.

Globalization and rights

- A labour clause or a public campaign can spread a workplace right inside the reach of that rule or that audience.
- Cross-border surveillance and concentrated corporate power can pressure expression, association, and local choices.
- A respectful position has a claim, evidence, a fair restatement, and a limit, and it can be read aloud.

Key terms

democratization

Democratization is a shift toward competitive elections, legal protection of rights, and governments that answer to the public in speech and in votes.

labour clause

A labour clause is wording in a trade agreement that names workplace rights, such as freedom of association, and a process governments may use when those rights are denied at a covered site.

cross-border surveillance

Cross-border surveillance is the sale or use of monitoring tools across countries in ways that can watch journalists, organizers, and private people.

respectful position

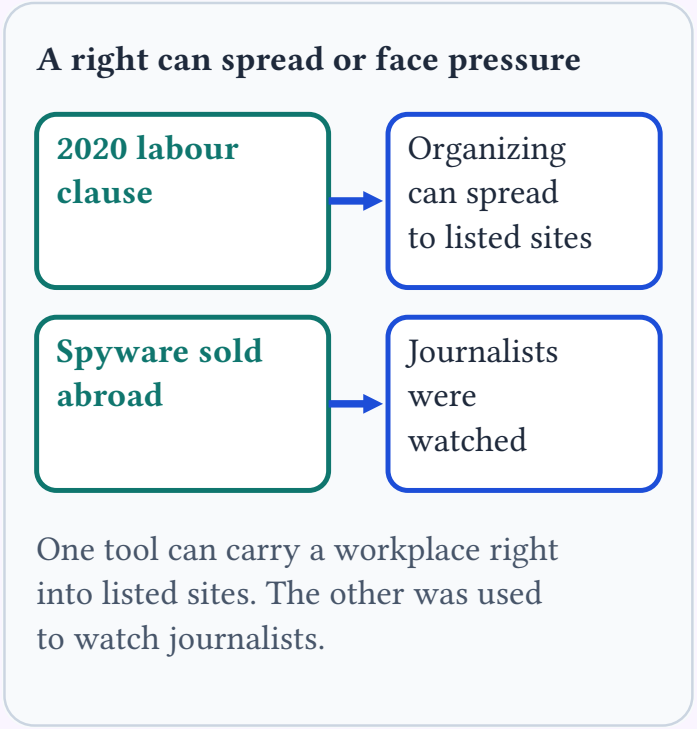
A respectful position is a short statement with a claim, named evidence, a fair restatement of a different view, and a limit on what that evidence shows.

Mechanisms and fair sentences

- A spreading mechanism names the right, the rule, and the sites that rule can reach.
- A pressuring mechanism names whose speech or association is watched, or whose orders can be moved when costs change.
- Four sentences carry a respectful position: claim, evidence, re-statement, and limit.

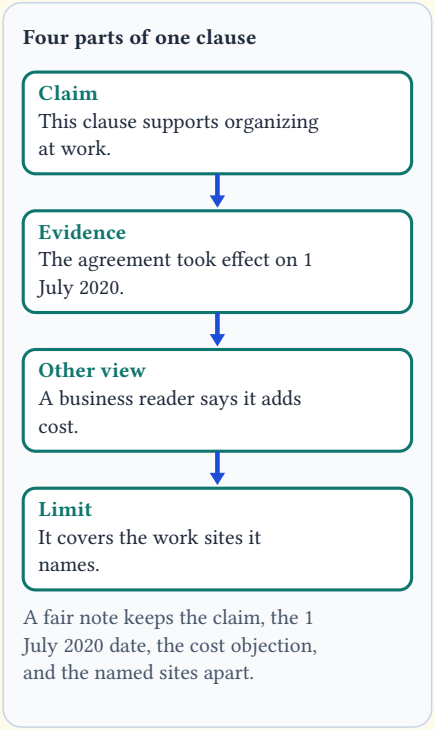
Comparison table

- Labour clause: CUSMA's rapid-response path for freedom of association and collective bargaining at a covered facility.
- Public organizing: workers and allies who publish a demand, march, or file a complaint that buyers and officials can see.
- Pressure: spyware sold across borders and used on journalists and organizers, and a firm's power to move orders when wages rise.



The labour clause

- Claim: a labour clause can support the right to organize where the agreement's process applies.
- Evidence: CUSMA, in force since 1 July 2020, has a rapid-response process for denial of freedom of association at a covered facility.
- Restatement and limit: a business reader may say the clause adds cost and reaches listed sites, and sites outside that list need a different tool.



Spyware

- The Pegasus Project in 2021 reported cross-border use of spyware against journalists and organizers.
- A security official may argue that monitoring tools are purchased to pursue serious crime.
- The position still needs a limit: a reported set of targets is evidence about those targets.

Review

- A brand shifts sewing orders to another country after local wages rise.
- Workers and a local official describe pressure, while a manager describes the price buyers will pay.
- The four-sentence shape still applies, and it can be spoken in under a minute.

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Communities and migration

Shortages and vaccines

- In spring 2020 some Alberta stores limited how many packages of certain goods one shopper could buy.
- Hospitals were seeking masks and gloves while some factories and ports slowed.
- By December 2020 some governments had authorized a first COVID-19 vaccine, and a sharing debate was underway.

2020 in a local aisle

Mar 2020
Store limits in Alberta
Some stores cap what one shopper can buy.

Spring 2020
Hospitals seek masks
Some ports slow while hospitals look for supplies.

Dec 2020
A first vaccine is authorized
Health Canada authorizes one vaccine.

Store limits, mask shortages, and a vaccine decision arrive in one year and land on different people.

Local pressures of globalization

- Migration, technology, and agriculture meet when a seasonal crew, a phone, and a perishable crop share one Alberta farm.
- A pandemic reaches daily life through supply chains and through debates about how vaccines were shared.
- Resource questions arise when water, wildlife, and a say in a project sit beside jobs and local taxes.

Key terms

migration

Migration is movement to live or work in another place, for a season or for a longer stay, including moves into Alberta and moves away from it.

pandemic

A pandemic is the spread of an infectious disease across many countries, as with COVID-19 after the World Health Organization's declaration on 11 March 2020.

temporary foreign worker

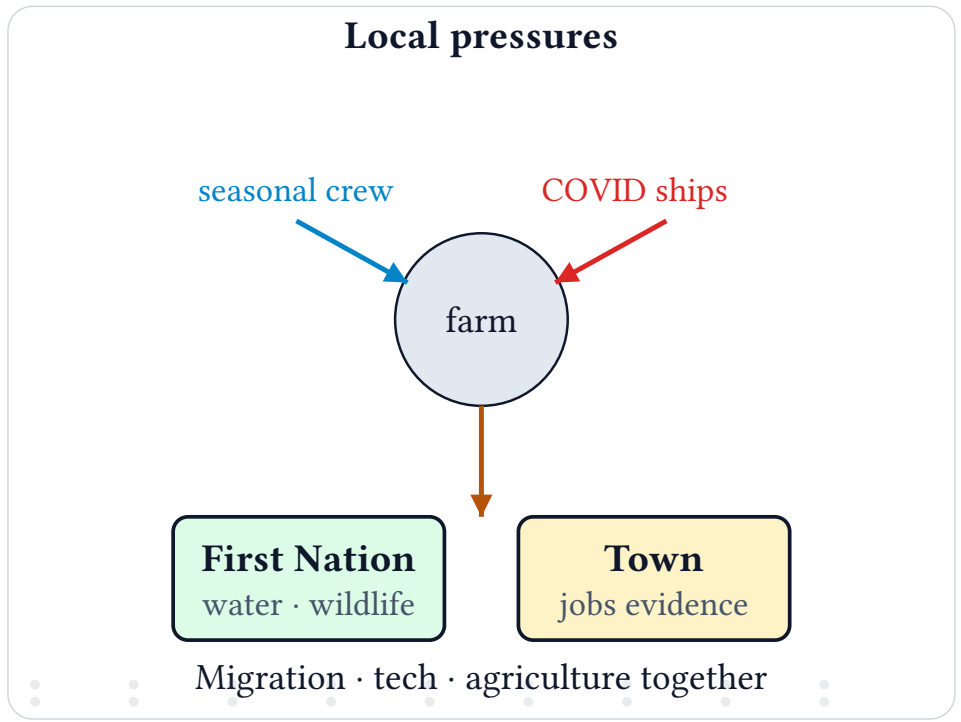
A temporary foreign worker is a person authorized under a federal program to work in Canada for a limited time, often on a permit that names one employer, including on farms.

supply chain

A supply chain is the linked path of farms, factories, ships, and stores that moves a product from where it is made to the person who buys it.

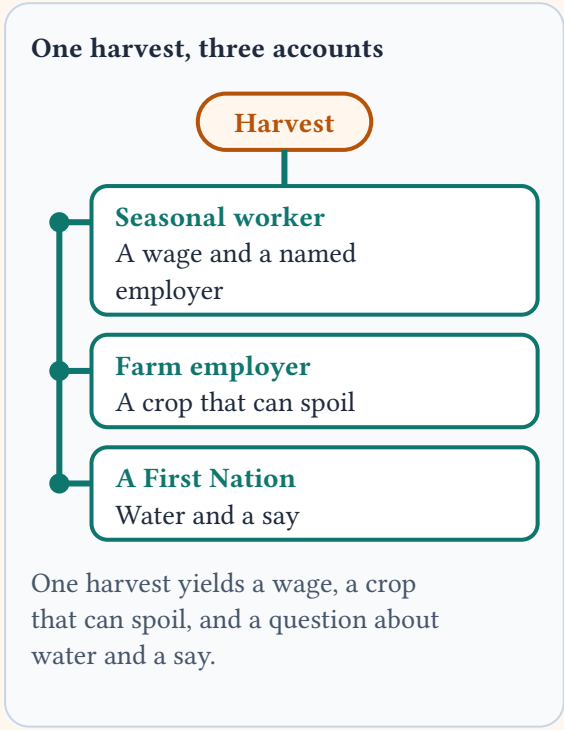
Local pressures and farm perspectives

- A seasonal move, a phone call home, and a crop that spoils if the crew is short are migration, technology, and agriculture together.
- COVID-19 shows a pandemic through broken or slowed shipments and through a vaccine-access debate.
- A First Nation's water and wildlife evidence and a town's jobs evidence are two resource perspectives.



Comparison table

- Temporary foreign worker: remittances and a wage, separation from family, a permit that commonly names one employer, and employer-arranged housing.
- Farm employer: perishable crops, a claim that peak local hiring falls short, and program wages, housing, and travel arrangements.
- A named First Nation: water, wildlife, and a say in decisions if irrigation or a plant expands, beside any jobs the project brings.



Two paths for vaccine doses

- COVAX supporters argued a shared pool could reach health workers and high-risk people in many countries.
- Supporters of direct contracts argued that elected governments owed doses to their own residents.
- Dose totals stay on a World Health Organization publication with its date visible.

Actions for students

- Read the Government of Canada page on the Temporary Foreign Worker Program and one page from a worker-led organization.
- Write an MLA with one ask: the latest public summary of agricultural housing inspections in the constituency and the office a resident can call.
- Take a task a worker-led group assigns, such as helping at a public information night that group designed.

Review

- A crew member’s phone carries family conversations and news of the next shift.
- A workplace app on that phone may log location or output during the day.
- A student response is to read the public rule and ask a worker-led group what the letter should say.

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Civic responsibilities

Two cafeteria suppliers

- The student council will choose a cafeteria supplier before the next term.
- Supplier A is cheaper, and several families have said the price gap matters.
- Supplier B publishes a factory list and a waste report and charges more.

Duties and capacity

- Political duties include learning who inspects labour and trade, writing a representative, and preparing to vote at 18.
- Social duties include careful speech about workers and classmates' families, and environmental duties include checking waste and water claims.
- Individuals, governments, organizations, and businesses hold different tools, and a fair talk starts by restating the other view.

Key terms

civic responsibility

Civic responsibility is a public duty a person accepts, including political, social, and environmental duties that fit that person's age and role.

global citizenship

Global citizenship is the practice of treating cross-border effects as part of one's duties while staying honest about the actions a young person can carry out.

restatement

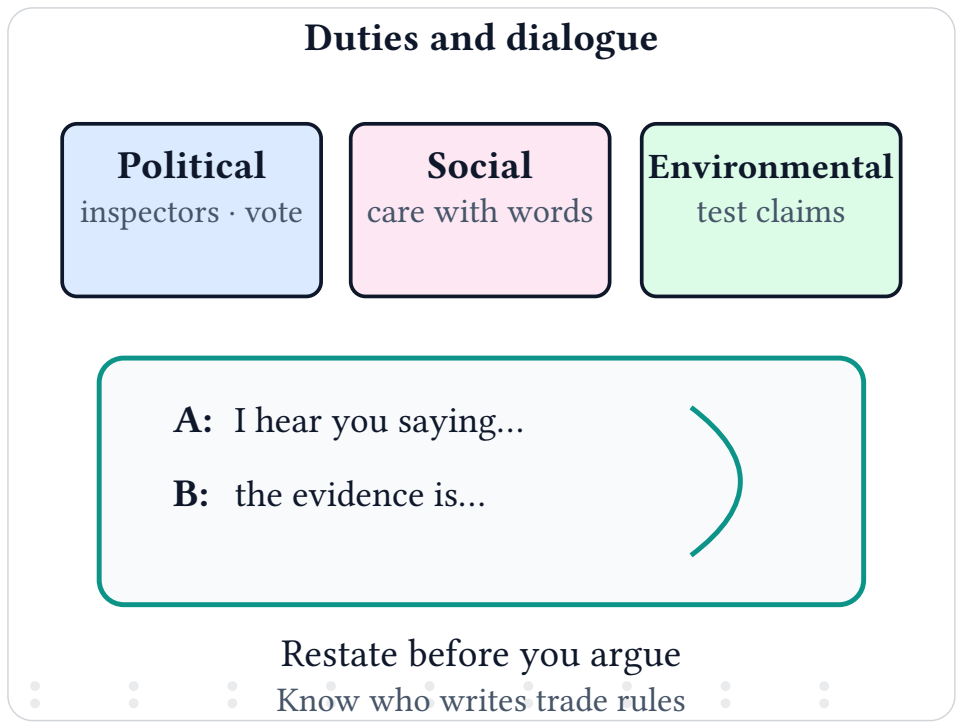
A restatement is a sentence that repeats another person's view and the evidence they are using, fairly, before the speaker adds a different view.

civic actor

A civic actor is an individual, a government, an organization, or a business, each with a different set of tools for addressing globalization.

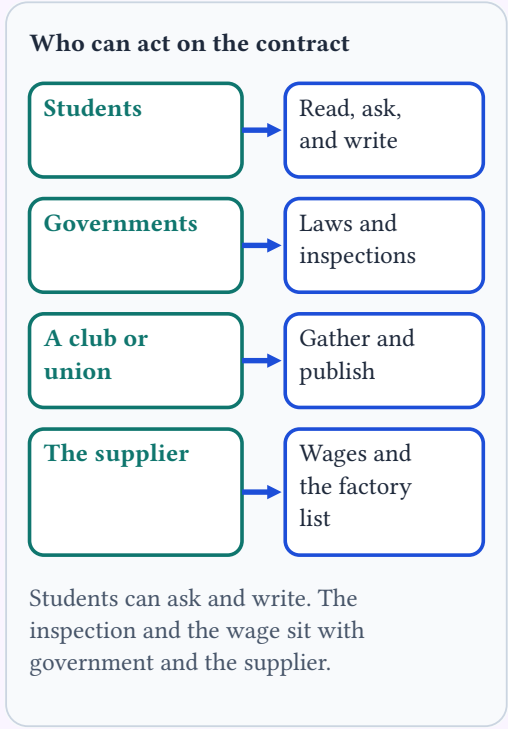
Duties and respectful dialogue

- Political work here is knowing who inspects and who writes trade rules, contacting them, and getting ready to vote at 18.
- Social work is speaking about workers and about classmates' families with care, and environmental work is testing waste claims against a public report.
- The cooperation move is a restatement: I hear you saying this, and the evidence you are using is that.



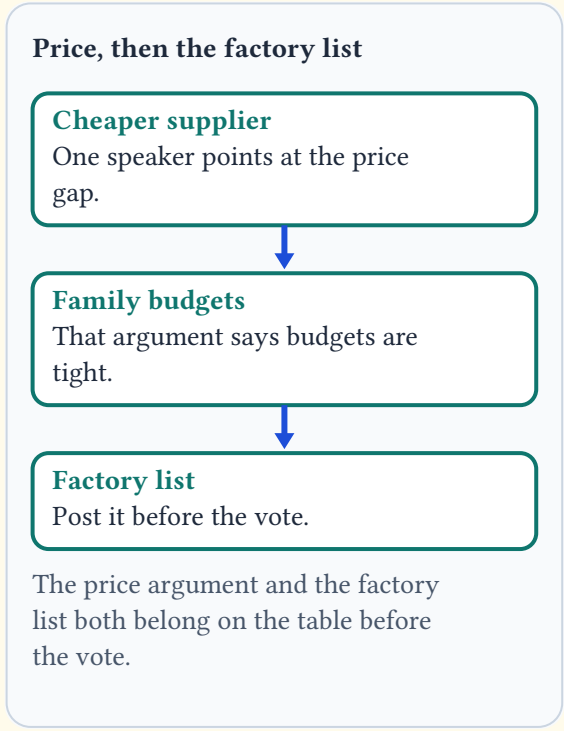
Comparison table

- Individuals can read, ask, and write within a student’s week, while governments can legislate, inspect, and set trade policy.
- Organizations such as a student club, a union, or a community group can gather people and publish a longer comparison.
- Businesses can set wages, choose suppliers, decide what to disclose, and handle waste inside their operations.



Building on another view

- Speaker A says the cheaper supplier matters because family budgets are tight, and the evidence is the price gap.
- Speaker B: I hear you saying the price gap matters for family budgets.
- Speaker B then adds the factory list and proposes posting both sheets before the council votes.



Tasks for each actor

- The individual task should be finishable by a student before the council meeting.
- The government task should be something an inspector or a legislature can require.
- The organization and the business each keep a task that matches their tools.

Review

- One student wants a Saturday riverbank cleanup organized with a community group.
- Another wants a council bylaw on upstream runoff and names a factory as the source.
- A fair reply restates the bylaw plan before adding the cleanup.

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Active global citizenship

Four objects on a desk

- A printed International Labour Organization page on garment conditions, with the year visible.
- A blank letter addressed to the Member of Parliament for Lethbridge.
- A T-shirt whose brand publishes a sewing-factory list, beside a flyer for a community event.

Steps in a citizenship plan

- Pro-globalization activism supports trade and agreements in the name of incomes, prices, or cooperation.
- Anti-globalization activism is organizing to change or resist current trade rules and corporate power.
- A personal strategy verifies a source, sends one specific ask, names the limit of a label, and joins work led with the people affected.

Key terms

pro-globalization activism

Pro-globalization activism is organizing to support cross-border trade, investment, and agreements because the organizers argue those links can raise incomes, lower prices, or deepen cooperation.

anti-globalization activism

Anti-globalization activism is organizing to change or resist current trade rules and corporate power.

consumer activism

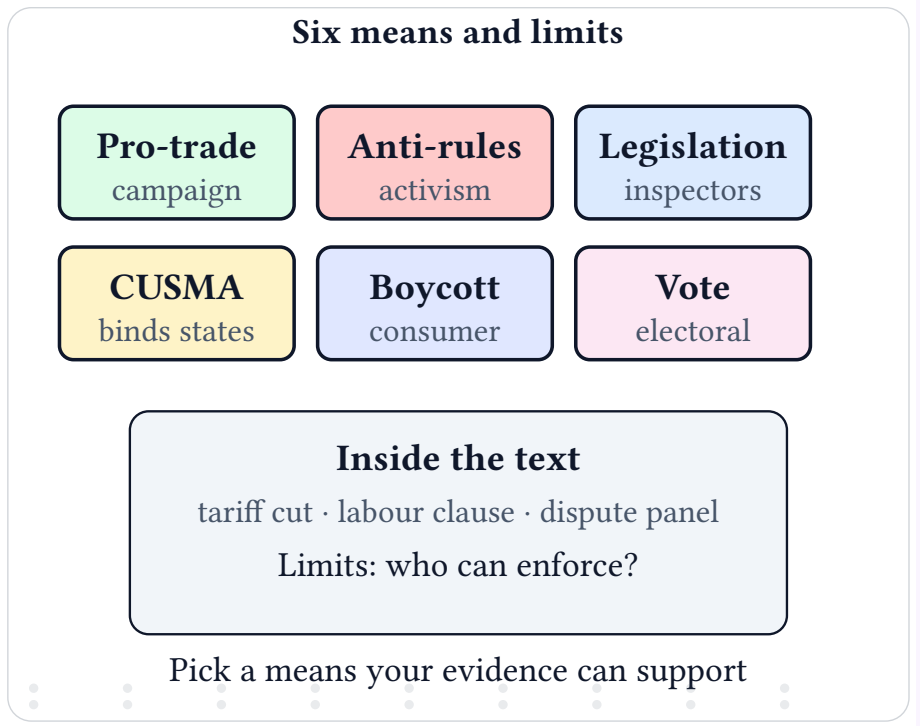
Consumer activism is the use of a purchase, a refusal to buy, or a letter to a firm to push for a change in how a product is made or sold.

corporate responsibility

Corporate responsibility is a firm's public code, audit, or report on labour, rights, or the environment, reaching as far as that document and whoever enforces it.

Six means and their limits

- Pro-globalization campaigns back trade that cuts tariffs or opens a market to foreign trade.
- Anti-globalization activism presses for changes to trade rules and corporate power.
- Legislation is a statute enforced by public inspectors, and an agreement such as CUSMA binds the governments that join, inside its text.
- Consumer activism uses a purchase, a refusal, or a letter to a firm.
- A corporate code reaches as far as the document and its enforcers.



Comparison table

- Pro-globalization activism supports agreements and open markets. Anti-globalization activism organizes to change or resist current trade rules and corporate power.
- Legislation is a statute with inspectors. An agreement is a text between governments, such as CUSMA, inside the obligations that text lists.
- Consumer activism is a buyer's purchase, refusal, or letter.
- Corporate responsibility is a firm's code or audit, as far as the firm, a law, or a union takes it.

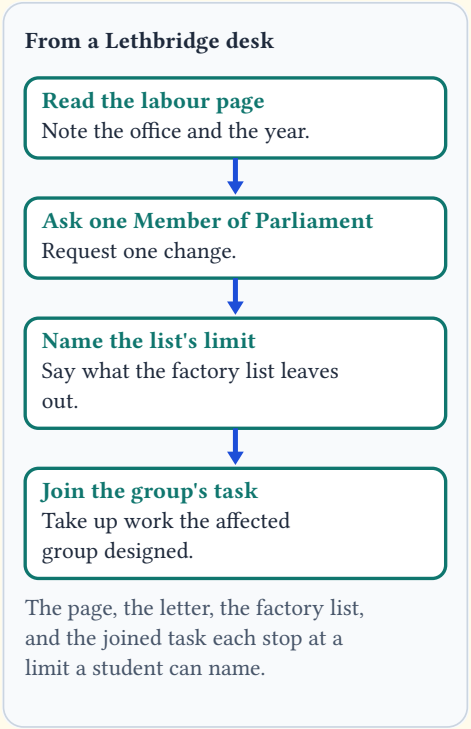
Who each response can change

Response	Who it can change
Pro-globalization campaign	A campaign can push a government to cut tariffs or open a market to foreign trade.
Anti-globalization activism	People can push a government to change a trade rule.
Legislation	A law can make every employer in the province follow a rule, such as a minimum wage.
Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement	The three governments must follow the trade rules they signed.
Consumer activism	Buyers can pressure one company by refusing to buy or by writing to it.
A corporate code	A company's own rules apply only to that company and its suppliers.

Laws and trade agreements reach the most people. A single buyer reaches one company.

A Lethbridge action plan

- Verify an International Labour Organization page: publisher, year, finding, and one perspective left in the background.
- Write the Member of Parliament one ask about how Canada reports the use of labour clauses when association is denied at a covered workplace.
- Buy from a brand that publishes its sewing-factory list, and name the list’s limit.
- Take a task assigned by a group led with the people affected.



Farm housing plan

- The question changes to agricultural worker housing in one Alberta constituency.
- The evidence page is the Government of Canada program description, read for the year and the housing rule.
- The actions are an MLA sentence, a grocery choice with a named fair-labour certification, and a task a worker-led group assigns.

Review

- Understand globalization by verifying a source's publisher, date, evidence, and background.
- Assess it by naming what a means can reach, including the limit of a label or a code.
- Respond with a specific letter, a traceable purchase, and a project led with the people affected.