Social Studies 10-1

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

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

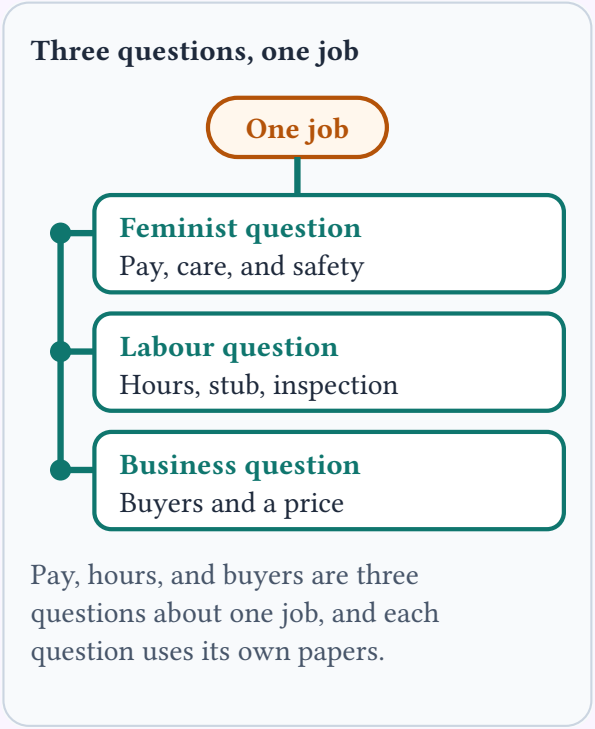
Entrepreneurship is the work of starting and running a business, including finding customers, credit, and enough hours to fill the orders.

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.