Social Studies 10-2

Unit 4: Citizenship in a globalizing world

Youth and women in globalization

One jacket, two shifts

- A buyer message shortens a shipping date, and young sewers in a garment region extend the shift to finish the pieces.
- A seventeen year old in a Canadian mall folds jackets from that same kind of order on an evening retail shift.
- A classmate’s feed shows a campaign about the brand’s factory list, and the seventeen year old mall worker recognizes the brand’s logo from the jackets.



Youth and women

- Children and youth meet globalization when they learn about a global issue, when they work, and when a global style mixes with who they are.
- Women meet globalization in rules about gender, in pay and safety on the job, and in chances to own a business.
- School fees, a long walk, or hours of unpaid care can take hours away from a girl’s school day.

Key terms

youth employment

Youth employment is paid work by young people, including garment and retail jobs tied to global orders, with wages, hours, and school time all visible.

gender relations

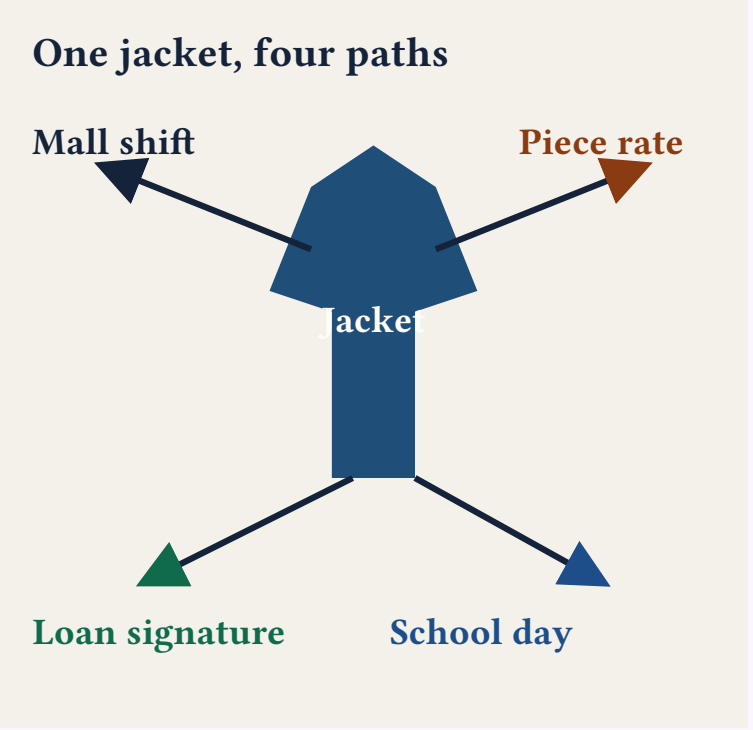
Gender relations are the expectations and rules about who does care work, who speaks, who travels, and who can sign for a loan or a business.

entrepreneurship

Entrepreneurship is the work of owning and running a business, including a small export firm that sets prices and hires neighbours.

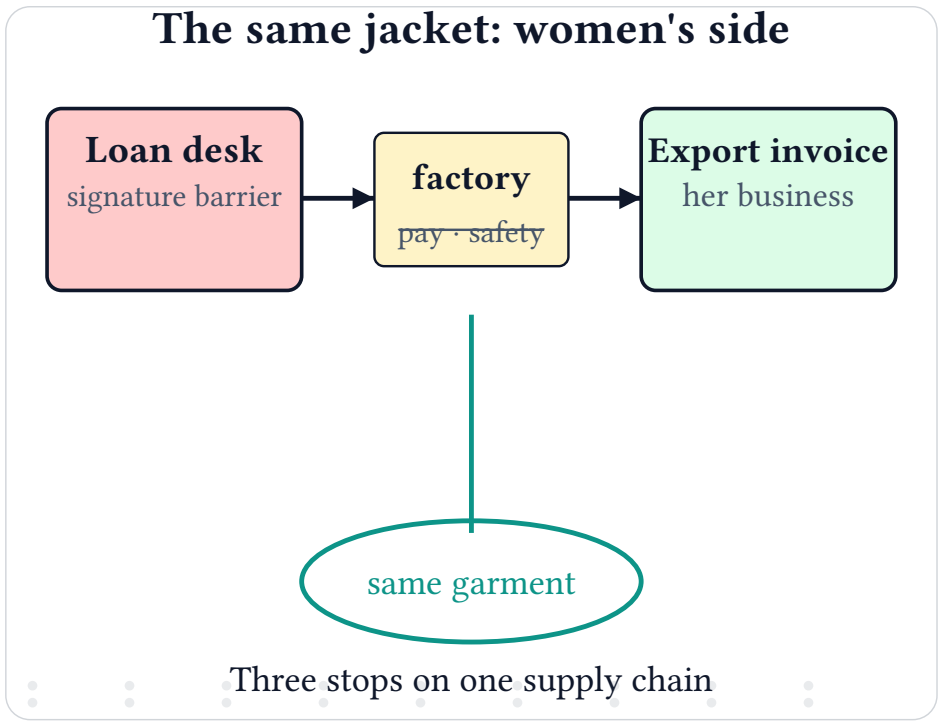
A youth column and a women’s column

- A class feed about a jacket brand builds awareness of the factories behind the logo.
- A piece rate in a garment shop and an evening mall shift both show youth doing paid work.
- Speaking a home language while wearing that global logo shows identity in two ways at once.



The same jacket, women’s side

- A loan desk asks a woman owner for a male relative’s signature.
- Garment pay and factory safety show the labour conditions women meet in that work.
- An export invoice in her name shows a business that she owns and runs.
- School fees, a long walk, or hours of unpaid care can take a girl’s class day.



One jacket, four papers

- The papers are a buyer deadline, a piece rate slip, a mall shift card, and a class campaign slide.
- The deadline and the slip show pressure to finish pieces, and a wage tied to those pieces.
- The campaign slide shows awareness. The shift card shows a Canadian youth inside the same chain.

Trade records and school days

- A cooperative owned by a woman exports roasted coffee and keeps a larger share than a single bulk buyer used to pass back.
- A lending desk asks her for a father or husband’s signature before the expansion loan.
- Her niece’s timetable shows a long walk and afternoon care hours that collide with secondary classes.

Review

- A grade 10 feed carries a garment label campaign, and a friend works the mall shift that sells the brand.
- From memory, separate learning about the issue from the paid shift that sells the brand.
- Add one identity detail that a logo on its own leaves out.

Summary

- Youth impacts to hold onto are learning about an issue, paid work, and identity.
- Impacts on women to hold onto are gender relations, labour conditions, and owning a business.
- Girls' school access belongs in quality of life. The local timetable is the evidence.

Image credits

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