

Equity of opportunity, class cleavages, the role of the state, and globalization



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Child Poverty and Guaranteed Income in Canada In this paper, I will examine key issues around Child Poverty in Canada and will argue for a guaranteed annual wage to be implemented for all Canadians, as a way to address the problem of Child Poverty and its effects. Canada is one of the richest nations in the world, yet it is ranked extremely low, by comparison with other developed nations, for child well-being, in spite of the Canadian government's UN Convention ratification in 1991. I will address questions of why this is still the case; whether poverty is income based and what the key variables are in urban and rural poverty in Canada; which groups are most affected; and what are the outcomes of child poverty. I will discuss evidence of social and political motivation to end child poverty in Canada and will raise social change scenarios to direct attention to positive outcomes of implementing a guaranteed annual income for all Canadians, alleviating child poverty in Canada.

2. Objective My objective, in this paper, is to outline the issue of Child Poverty in Canada and to argue for a key solution to it, a guaranteed annual income for all Canadians. I intend to build a logical, persuasive argument, well-documented by reputable sources, calling for ethical action for society's benefit.

3. Thesis Statement The federal government should implement a guaranteed annual income for all Canadians to alleviate child poverty.

4. Outline

I. Introduction

A. Provide definitions and Canadian interpretations of child poverty.

B. Child poverty is inversely correlated with income.

C. The federal government should implement a guaranteed annual income for all Canadians to alleviate child poverty.

II. Literature Review and Discussion

A. Discuss child poverty in Canada.

i. In one of the richest countries, 1, 400, 000 children live in poverty.

ii. Most affected are single mother families, immigrants, Aboriginals, rural farmers,

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urban neighborhoods. iii. Child poverty is positively correlated with low verbal ability, low school success, health and behavior problems, stress. iv. Rapid immigration, manufacturing decline, major city depopulation, inequality-justifying ideas, indifference, falling minimum wage, inadequate government intervention are responsible variables. B. Discuss ethical motivation for action. i. Canada supports equity of opportunity. ii. In 1991, Canada signed ratification of the UN Convention on The Rights of the Child, with Article 27 to alleviate child poverty. C. Social and political motivations are apparent through advocacy projects. D. Consider social change scenarios. i. Neurological equity will increase. ii. Equity in opportunity for wellbeing will increase. iii. According to Maslow's model, when basic needs are met, people are motivated to pursue the reaching of their full potential. III. Conclusion A. Summarize arguments. B. Restate the thesis. 5.

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