

8.3 IS THE FASHION INDUSTRY SUSTAINABLE?



INTENT– In this unit you will build on your knowledge of the chocolate production to look at the global fashion industry. You will evaluate the costs and benefits of fast fashion and think about the impact of our fashion choices on people and the environment. You will investigate whether the fashion industry can be more sustainable.

Builds on – Y7 – globalisation of the chocolate industry and Y8 food miles.



Feedforward – Y9 – Development, Mobile phones.

KEY LOCATIONS



Global Scale – global connections in the fashion industry



National Scale – Bangladesh

KEY KNOWLEDGE

- The fashion industry is very globalised with different parts of the production and sale of clothes taking place in different countries.
- Containerisation has made the movement of goods around the world easier, allowing goods to be made in one place, but sold in another.
- There are reasons why some parts of the industry take place in countries with different levels of development.
- There are advantages and disadvantages of factories where clothes are made (sweatshops). People will have different views about this.
- The Rana Plaza disaster was the collapse of a textiles factory in Bangladesh. There were many factors which lead to this disaster. People have different opinions on who is to blame.
- The fashion industry also has impacts on the environment, as well as different groups of people.
- There are ways in which the fashion industry could be made sustainable and we could help with this by thinking about our choices when choosing new clothes.

Key Concepts:



Place



Space



Environment



Inter-connections

KEY TERMINOLOGY

Globalisation	The increasing links between countries around the world as a result of the movement of goods, services, people and money.
Economy	The wealth and resources of a country in terms of the goods that are produced and consumed there.
Economic sectors	All the types of jobs in the economy grouped into sectors.
Primary sector	Extracting raw materials from the land and sea e.g. mining, farming and fishing.
Secondary sector	Making (manufacturing) things from raw materials.
Tertiary sector	Providing a service to others e.g. teacher, lawyer, doctor, shop assistants.
Quaternary sector	Research development e.g. medical research.
Economic structure	Dividing businesses and industries into sectors.
Manufacturing	Making products by hand or by machine, usually in a factory, that are then sold to customers, people or businesses.
Sustainability	When materials and resources are used in a way that will balance the needs of the present without compromising the future, the ability to maintain something such as economic growth.