

## Walking talking question – comparison question June 2017 Unit 3 question A12

**Compare what the writers of Text D and Text E say about the effects of Fairtrade on the farmers and workers who work for Fairtrade groups.**

### **Integrated approach**

Both articles are discussing the effects that the Fairtrade movements has had on farmers and Fairtrade workers. However, while text D discusses how Fairtrade enriches the live of the farm workers, text E contrasts this by highlighting that just because it has the Fairtrade logo, doesn't mean the famers and workers are always treated fairly.

In text D Camacho explains that since they became certified as Fairtrade their business has become 'stable' and they gain a 'guaranteed' price for their coffee. In contrast to this, text E argues that Fairtrade 'do not pay enough' and therefore does not allow farmers who join the scheme a 'guaranteed future'.

Furthermore text E suggests that farmers growing for Fairtrade are not able to 'call the shots' like those in the speciality market. Whereas, text D argues that by being part of Fairtrade the growers are about to help each other and 'educate other producers' about getting a fair deal.

While Text D, focuses on the benefits of the workers, such as the story of Camacho children's education and that being part of the Fairtrade has allowed them more freedom to 'decide what they want in life'; text E highlights the flaws in Fairtrade for example even though the farmers are guaranteed a fair price there is no system to insist they 'spread the benefits' to their workers.

Overall, Text D seems to praise the work of Fairtrade with a range of beneficial effects on the farmers and the workers that is hinged on Camacho's view that being part of Fairtrade gives them hope for the 'future in front' of them. On the other hand, in text E Shannon is alerting that sometime workers are sometimes in 'worse conditions than non-Fairtrade areas'.

### **Text by text approach:**

In Text D Camacho is full of praise for the way that the Fairtrade movement enriches the lives of the farmers and the workers who are part of the scheme. In the article Camacho explains that since they became certified as Fairtrade their business has become 'stable' and they gain a 'guaranteed' price for their coffee. He then mentions that by being part of Fairtrade, the growers are there to help each other and 'educate other producers' about getting a fair deal. Camacho focuses on the benefits of the workers, such as the story of his children's education and how being part of the Fairtrade has allowed them more freedom to 'decide what they want in life'. Overall, Text D seems to praise the work of Fairtrade with a range of beneficial effects on the farmers and the workers that is hinged on Camacho's view that being part of Fairtrade gives them hope for the 'future in front' of them.

However, while text D discusses how Fairtrade enriches the live of the farm workers, text E contrasts this by highlighting that just because it has the Fairtrade logo, doesn't mean the farmers and workers are always treated fairly. In contrast to text D, text E argues that Fairtrade 'do not pay enough' and therefore does not allow farmers who join the scheme a 'guaranteed future'. Furthermore text E suggests that farmers growing for Fairtrade are not able to 'call the shots' like those in the speciality market. Furthermore unlike Camacho, text E highlights the flaws in Fairtrade for example even though the farmers are guaranteed a fair price there is no system to insist they 'spread the benefits' to their workers. On the other hand, in text E Shannon is alerting the readers that workers are sometimes in 'worse conditions than non-Fairtrade areas'.