NOVUS

BIS Hanoi student magazine

DEVELOPMENT

Editorial

'Every replete tree was a seed that waited'. This quote from <Lab Girl> by Hope Jahren demonstrates how 'each beginning is the end of a waiting'. The seed takes its chance to start to incarnate as a tree when triggered by factors such as temperature, moisture, or light; this is akin to how development works for us. We interpret the term 'development' as something profound, and something that is only achieved when we go beyond an imponderable limit. However, it is instead closer to the very act of cutting off the ties that are keeping us in a restricted state. What is important is that we understand that speeds of development are different for each of us. Sometimes, even when we try our very best, improvement might not follow right away. Even though you may be dismayed, remind yourself that you will someday flourish and become that replete tree as long as you have enough of the key nutrients: effort, patience, and perseverance.

The essence of this idea is applicable not only to self-development but also to society. Development is crucial for every sector: sciences, languages, economy, and arts. To discover how injecting vaccines has been facilitated, read *Development of Vaccines* [page 10]. Outlining the past trends can be the equivalent of overviewing the development process. If you are interested in fashion, explore the past fashion trends in the following article: *How the Fashion Industry Has Been Developed in France* [page 30].

Just as the various sectors undergo development, we can also do so. We always have the potential to improve; when we become determined to change, the transformation has already begun. We do not know whether it will turn out to be successful or not. However, either way, it will be a positive change because even failure can lay the groundwork for improvement.

I hope this issue of Novus will help you to reflect on the term 'development'.

Best wishes,
Seon Ju Moon

An artist's development – and ways to prevent demotivation

Thai Anh Hoang, Y9

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Art is considered as a relaxing and fun activity when done for recreational purposes. , However, when one endeavours to improve artistic skills, it may feel draining, tiring and cause demotivation.

So, how to minimize that?

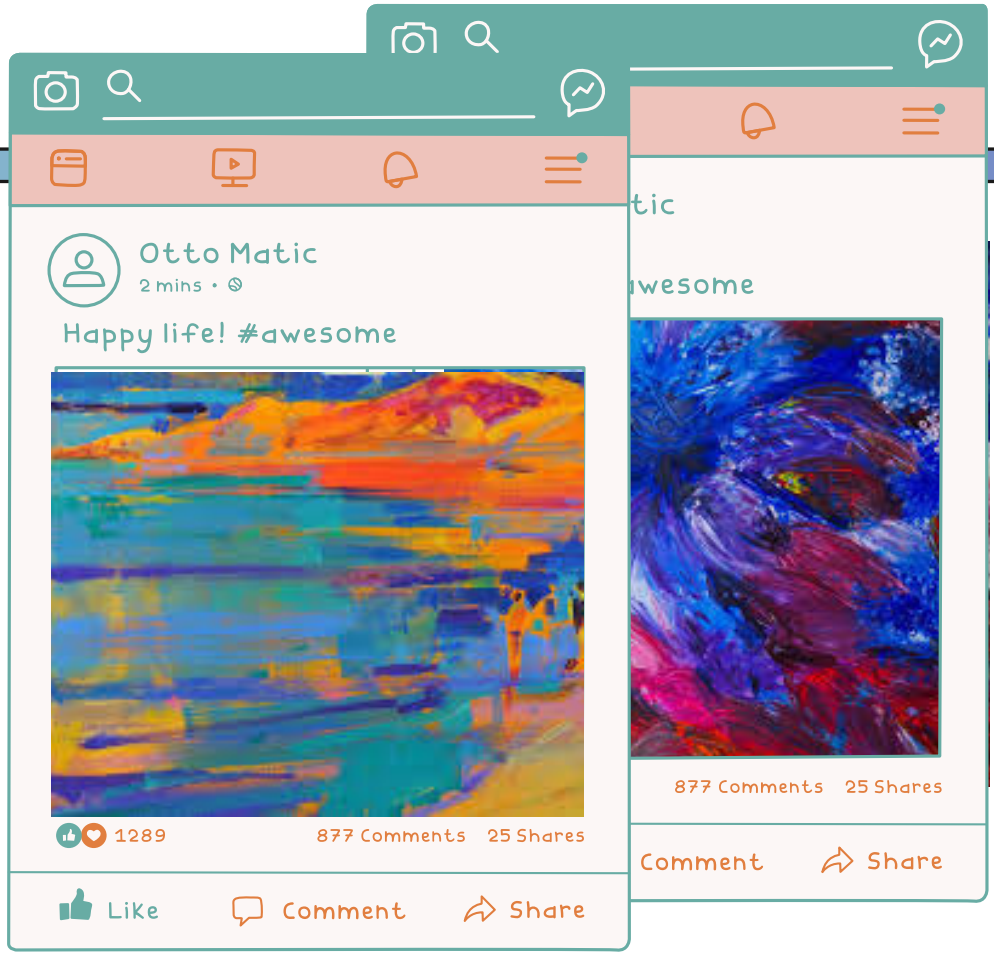
In this article, I will the ways in which you can minimize the demotivation you feel when practicing Art. This exploration will mostly be from my personal experience with Art, so please use only the ones that work for you – or find other methods that are more beneficial for you. With that out of the way, enjoy your read!

Awesome Web Browser

adventure

Think of your task and think of Art as an adventure.

One of the ways I minimize my demotivation is by thinking of Art, of my task as being an adventure. This means that I welcome any little mistake, and think of my Art in a positive light and try to find ways to make it better (without stressing out)! I try to look forward to what idea can come next, or what my current piece reminds me of and whether I can implement it into my work or not. By thinking this way, I have managed to avoid a great amount of stress and frustration, and thus minimizing my demotivated feeling when things go wrong, and have even managed to improve my work based on the mistakes I come across! After all, in the words of Bob Ross: 'Mistakes are happy accidents'!



Take rests and breaks in between.

Even though sometimes you may feel like there is not enough time to rest, or you are really in the moment and do notwant to stop: Rests and breaks are still needed to prevent overworking yourself. The breaks can vary between 5 minutes to a maximum 20 minutes (to prevent laziness overtaking you), and what you do during your break is up to you – but make sure that the activities are not distracting you from getting back to work! For me, I like to doodle random images that come to my head, do light stretches, or simply scroll on my phone to explore the latest news and notifications. Please do remember to keep yourself hydrated, and eat snacks to re-energised yourself too!

Any Media Player

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When you are stuck, try doodling/sketching on the side whatever comes to mind that is related to your task.

Sometimes you truly have to brute force through obstacles! When I am stuck, I find it helpful to start sketching and doodling on the side about what I'm stuck with. I just go with the flow and let my hands do the work. Doing this helps my body find a rhythm and helps me come up with ideas smoothly without stressing my brain. If you are still stuck after this, then a break might be best for you. Overall: don't stress, go with the flow, and work with your hands not your brain.

Ready

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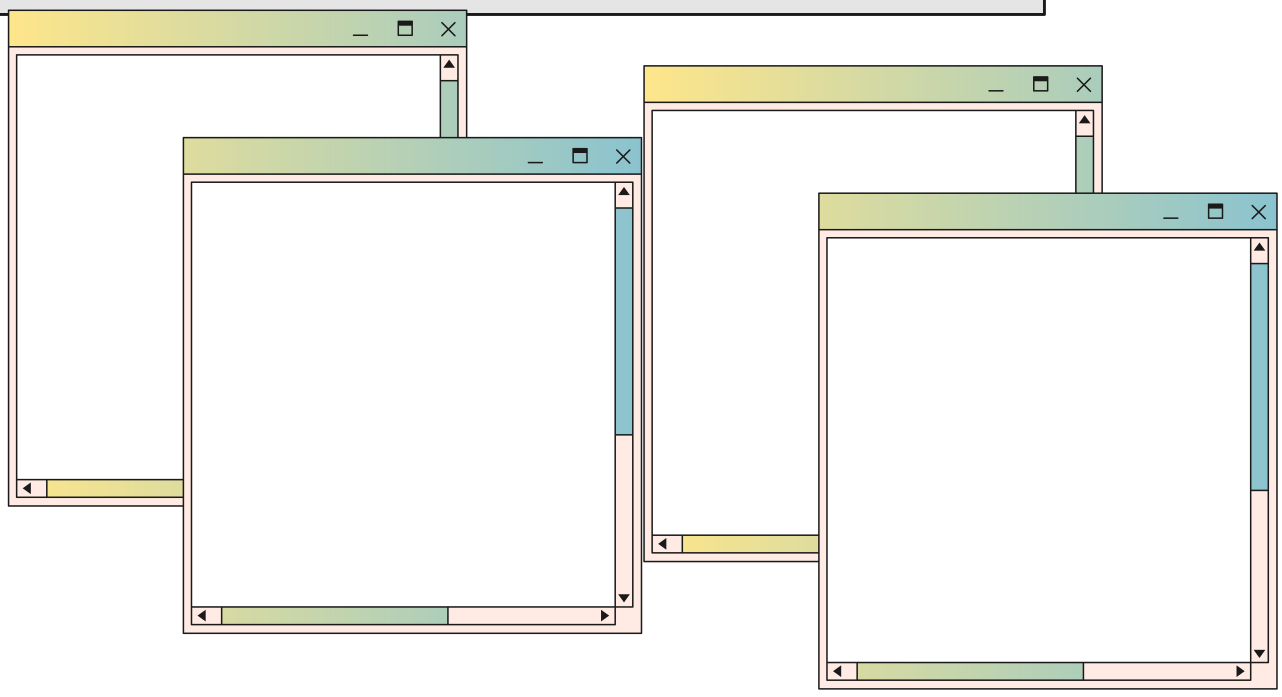
Break up your task(s) into smaller, digestable parts.

This is one of my best methods to minimize demotivation: breaking up the task. By breaking up the task into check-points/mini goals, it makes the overall task looks much less daunting, makes it easier to keep track of what you need to do, and gives you satisfaction with each check-point ticked off! Personally, it is easier for my mind to process when everything is written out or shown in a visual way; I like to make calendars with check-points alloted to different times and dates or organize everything into a website or app like Notion. You can also implement a reward system, where you will reward yourself with something after each completed mini task, to motivate yourself and keep working!



Interact with Art for fun!

What I mean by this is to watch, read, write and more about Art. Also, it would be great if you can sketch and draw for fun too. This is one of my personal favourite methods to keep myself engaged with Art and to keep the passion burning inside my heart! A manga I recommend is 'Blue Period' by Tsubasa Yamaguchi – a story about aimless high-schooler Yatora Yaguchi's journey into discovering Art and the stresses, problems, joy and pain that comes with it – and if watching is your preferred way of enjoying Art then there's a Netflix adaptation available right now Another way I interact with Art is by looking for aesthetic images on Pinterest and saving anything I find intriguing, or read webtoons. As you can see, there are endless ways in which you can interact with Art, so find the bests for you and enjoy to your heart's content!

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In conclusion, those are all of the ways in which I minimize demotivation in Art, and as you can see there are many ways in which you can interact with Art. So I suggest you to experiment with as many methods as possible to find the most suitable methods for you! Remember that the speed in which you can start implementing these methods and minimize demotivation will vary from person to person, and that it is completely natural for the first few weeks to months.

Development of 3D printing in drug manufacturing

Se Hyun Lee, Y13

Technological innovation is a core driver in the development of science. Perhaps the most influential social paradigm today is sustainable development, in which environmental, societal, and economic considerations are balanced in the pursuit of a better future. The development of 3D printing is an arising technology that could work towards sustainability. It is an innovative manufacturing technique in which an object is formed by printed layers of materials based on pre-designed digital models.

3D printing technique is used in drug manufacturing to design the size of pills or precisely control the drug dosage. With its personalized and highly customizable features, 3D printing has great potential in achieving sustainable development in the pharmaceutical industry.

Compared to conventional drug manufacturing processes, 3D printing enables production of highly complex and custom designed medicines. This enables printing of pills according to the individual condition of the patient, which means tailored therapy through personalised medicine.

These medicines can prevent the adverse effects of untailored therapy, which occurs because patients' responses to drug doses vary widely.

In 2019, FabRx, a British 3D printer pharmaceuticals company, developed personalised medicine for children with the rare genetic disorder maple syrup urine disease (MSUD).

MSUD requires patient-specific therapy and personalised drugs with specific doses manually provided by healthcare providers.

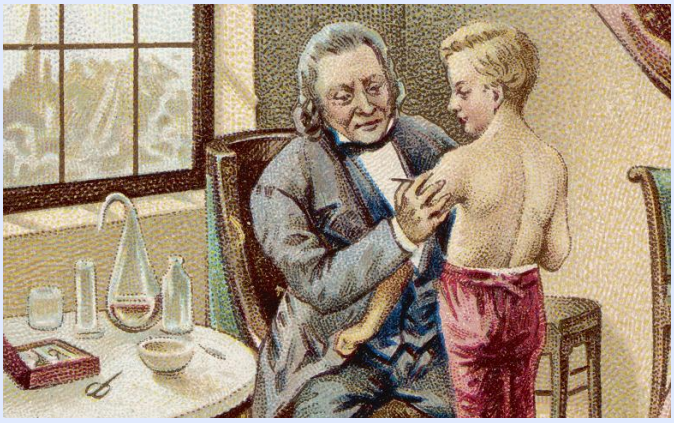
The development of 3D printed tablets has improved patients' drug acceptability whilst significantly reducing production cost and time; preparation of one month's therapy with 28 3D printed pills could be completed in less than 8 minutes.

Development of Vaccines

Chaeyeon Seo and Yewon Chun, Y12

According to many studies, vaccines have prevented more than 10 million deaths from various diseases since 1963. The power of vaccines is well known over time: for instance, the oral polio vaccine has reduced the incidence of wild polio by 99.9 percent since 1988, with only two countries remaining with wild viruses today. With the spread of Covid-19 since 2019, the importance of vaccines which help to protect the local community from infectious diseases is skyrocketing.

1790s



Edward Jenner, a London-born doctor who investigated the folk myth that milk-producing women (called milkmaid) in rural England do not get smallpox, inoculated an 8-year-old boy with fluid extracted from a milkmaid's lesion, who had had cowpox. Jenner also inoculated smallpox bacteria to the boy after he recovered from the cowpox, but no symptoms appeared. As a result, Jenner concluded that the boy was immune to smallpox by being exposed to cowpox. He named his discovery as "vaccination" came from the Latin word "vacca," which means cow.

1870s

Although Jenner of the UK implemented the vaccination method prior to Louis Pasteur, Pasteur was the first to artificially create a vaccine by separating and culturing pathogens that are causes of a disease. French chemist and microbiologist Louis Pasteur who is the first person to isolate bacteria instructed his assistant to inject cholera-causing bacteria into the birds and went on vacation.

However, his assistant didn't follow the instructions and went on vacation. Returning from his vacation, Pasteur injected the bacteria that had been around for a month into the birds. Surprisingly, they fell ill but did not die. With this, Pasteur found that birds were immune to additional bacteria.

1920s

In 1925, French veterinarian Gaston Ramon has proven that adding substances such as tapioca, starch milk, and even bread crumbs increases the vaccine's effectiveness while studying tetanus and diphtheria vaccines. The following year, British immunologist Alexander Glenny discovered that aluminium salts increased immune response and the effectiveness of diphtheria vaccines.

In 1932, aluminium was eventually approved as the first vaccine adjuvants to be applied to human vaccines and became the most used vaccine adjuvants today.

1950s

In 1952, polio, a disabling and life-threatening disease caused by the poliovirus, resulted in an utterly devastating outbreak in America, killing more than 3,000. On Feb 23 in 1954, when Dr. Jonas Salk's vaccine debuted its first mass inoculation against polio, it was the first time when Americans almost universally embraced vaccination; the only fear most parents felt was that it wouldn't become widely available fast enough to save their kids.

Starting with himself and his family who had successfully produced polio antibodies without getting sick, by June, nearly two nearly two million schoolchildren in 44 states had been inoculated, and a year later the vaccine was officially licensed.

1960s

The seventh-known **cholera** epidemic swept the world, affecting 117 countries and infecting 1.7 million people. In 1973 alone, health authorities vaccinated 1 million people in Naples, Italy, and the number of deaths there was reduced to 12. In 1963, measles vaccines were developed, and vaccines against mumps and rubella were also available in the late 1960s. These three vaccines were bound to the MMR vaccine by Dr. Morris Hillman in 1971.

1980s

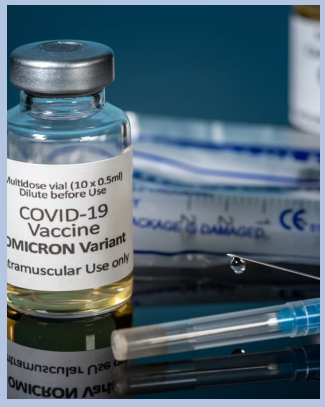
International Rota started POLIO+ and launched GPEI to fight polio. The initiative has included the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, WHO, and UNICEF. By the end of 2020, wild polio occurred in only two countries worldwide.

2020

SARS-CoV-2 resulted in urgent public actions by researchers and scientists to seek a vaccine for coronavirus in early 2020. By the start of December, the developers of several vaccines had announced excellent results in large trials, one of which is a vaccine made by Pfizer with German biotech firm BioNTech became the first fully-tested immunisation to be approved for emergency use on 2 December in 2020.

2022 Now

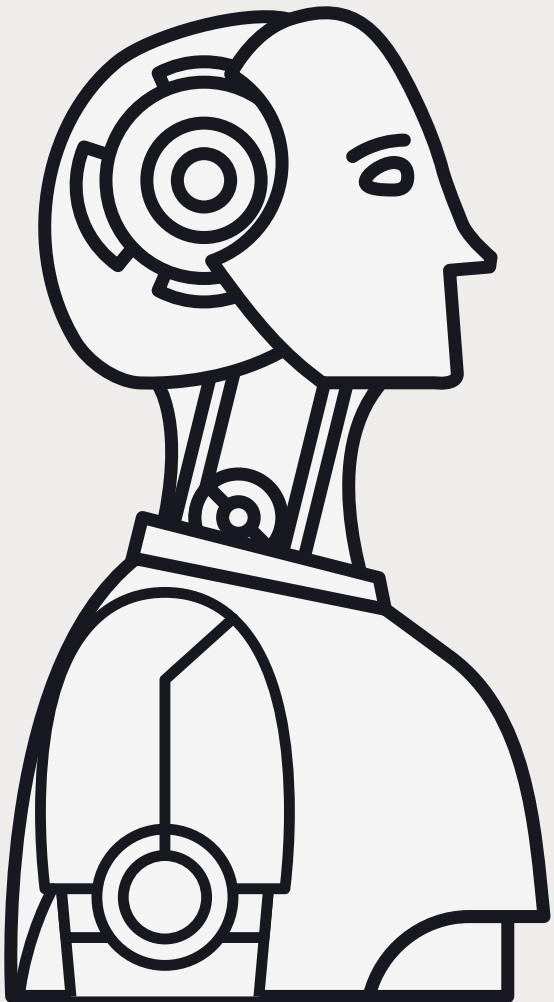
To repeat such success in vaccination development, researchers have been running massive trials with huge amounts of funding. The extraordinary success of the COVID-19 vaccines “is a good example of what science can do very quickly”, says Iwasaki, a professor of Immunobiology, “but it didn’t happen overnight.” just as it took decades to successfully develop vaccines against different viruses.

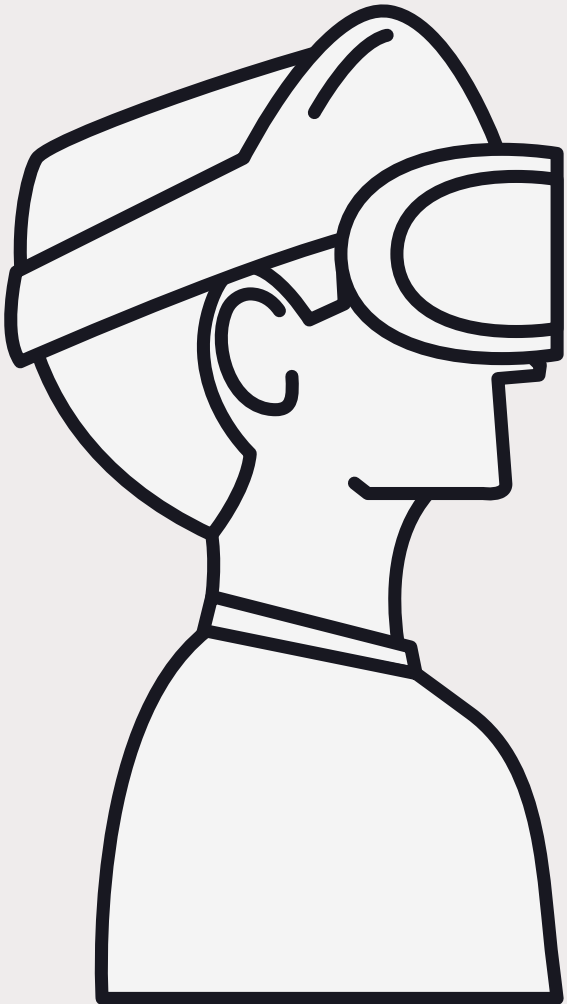


Development of AI and its future

Taeyeon Kwun, Y9

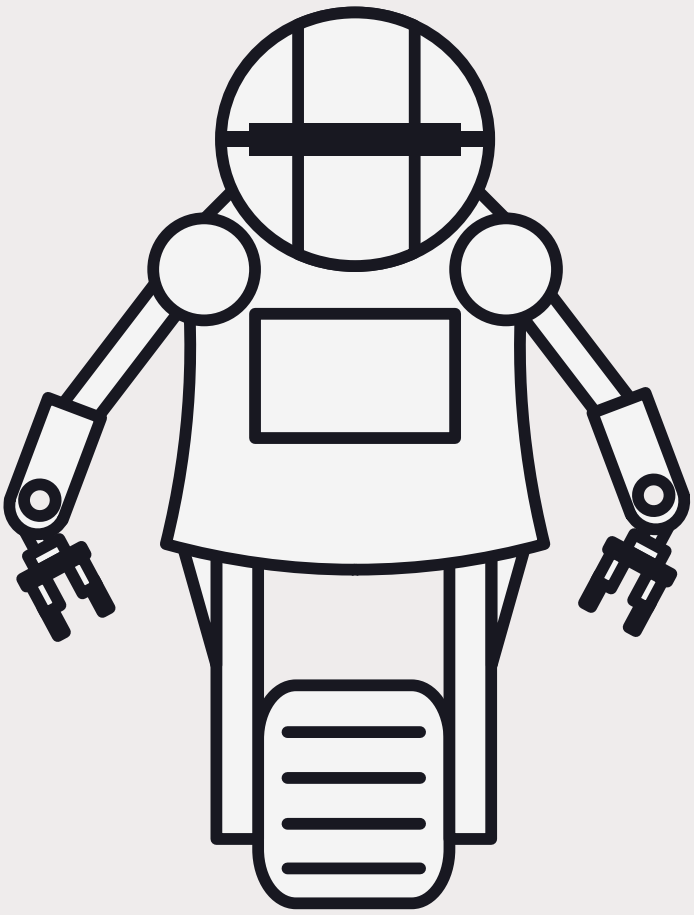
Did you know that the match between Artificial Intelligence and professional Go players will go down in history? Before the match of century between Artificial Intelligence ‘AlphaGo’ and professional Go player of 9 dan rank Lee Sedol, most people thought that AlphaGo could beat Lee Sedol despite its high capabilities. Such capabilities displayed when AlphaGo defeated Fan Hui, the Go champion in Europe, 5 out of 5 rounds. However, people believed Artificial Intelligence could not be compared with Lee Sedol, who stayed at the top of the world for about 10 years. In their first match, with the shocking win of AlphaGo, continued by 3 wins afterwards, AlphaGo showed surprising development of its skills compared to when it defeated Fan Hui. What happened to AlphaGo?





The advent of AI, machines that think like humans:

Before the discussion of outstanding learning abilities, we should know how AI has developed over time. In 1956, John McCarthy, a computer scientist, used the word 'Artificial Intelligence' (AI) for the first time. The major investigation of AI was of reasoning and exploration at that time. The investigation of AI to make them think and solve difficult problems, but the investigation rapidly met an ice age.



AI investigation, which had been stagnant for a while, restarted in the 1980s. At that time, they investigated learning information and knowledge by computer, including lots of inventions of efficient professional systems. However, this stopped being investigated due to the exposure of disadvantages in extensive management methods until the 1990s. in late 1990s, the investigation on AI met a boom once again, as they could now collect various data by using a research engine. It also known as 'Machine Learning,' which made AI a self – learning system with the capability to analyze a lot of data themselves.

Imitate the human brain, deep learning algorithms

Deep learning algorithms, which form neural network structures that imitate the human brain, make AI overcome the limits even further. Deep learning algorithms debuted in the University of Toronto by Professor Geoffrey Hinton in 2006 and have been developed by worldwide deep learning investigators such as Yann LeCun and Andrew Ng. Now, they are working in global IT (Information Technology) companies such as Google, Facebook, and Baidu, to accelerate the investigation on AI. The deep learning algorithm is mostly used in voice recognition, image understanding, and machine translation; a computer that recognizes images through 'deep learning' in an image recognition contest called IMAGENET was created by Alex Kryzewski of the University of Toronto in 2012. This victory marked another epochal turning point of AI, which is also the moment that the GPU was used widely in deep learning investigation.

The breakthrough in deep learning, the uses of GPUs

IMAGENET contest was formed into 1000 categories and millions of images to increase its accuracy. Before Alex won, the percentage of computer's image recognition was less than 75%. Alex shows 84.7%, which is surprisingly high accuracy. His method was to use CNN to build Alexnet, a deep neural network, then using a GPU to train a ton of images.

By using a GPU, he can do a vast number of calculations in a small amount of time. With the deep learning investigation developed with GPU, and the IMAGENET contest in 2015, Microsoft now uses the GPU to score 96% accuracy, which is almost the same as a human's brain. The amount of computation required here was so big that the CPU alone could not work alone.

AI AlphaGo and GPU

Artificial intelligence Go program AlphaGo practiced using 160,000 professional Go player's techniques and trained 30,000 times every day. An enormous number of calculations can be done by a high ability system with 176 GPUs. It was 30 times faster than normal CPU systems, which made it calculate efficiently in a brief time. Even AlphaGo's head of development Professor David Silver said that 'AlphaGo's brain is 100 pieces of GPU'.

GPU based deep learning has already changed many things in our life. Not only for just AlphaGo or the self-driving car, but it also became the forerunner of the development of AI systems. What will the future look like with GPU-based deep learning technology?

The Development of Languages: Humanity's greatest invention or biggest setback?

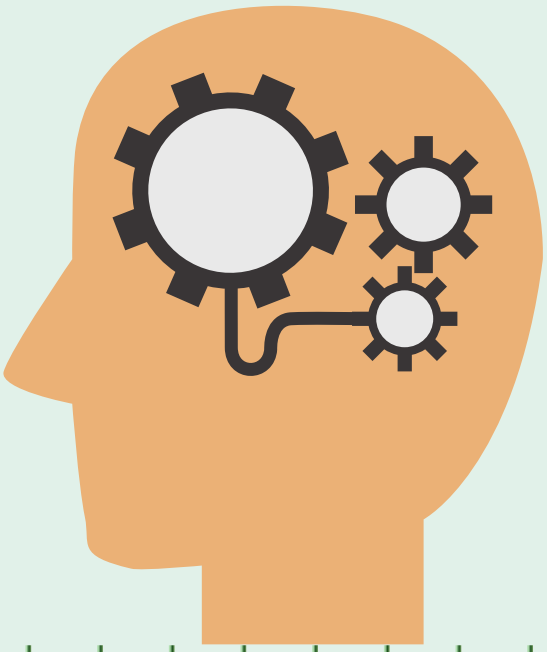
Nguyen Luong Quoc Bao, Y12

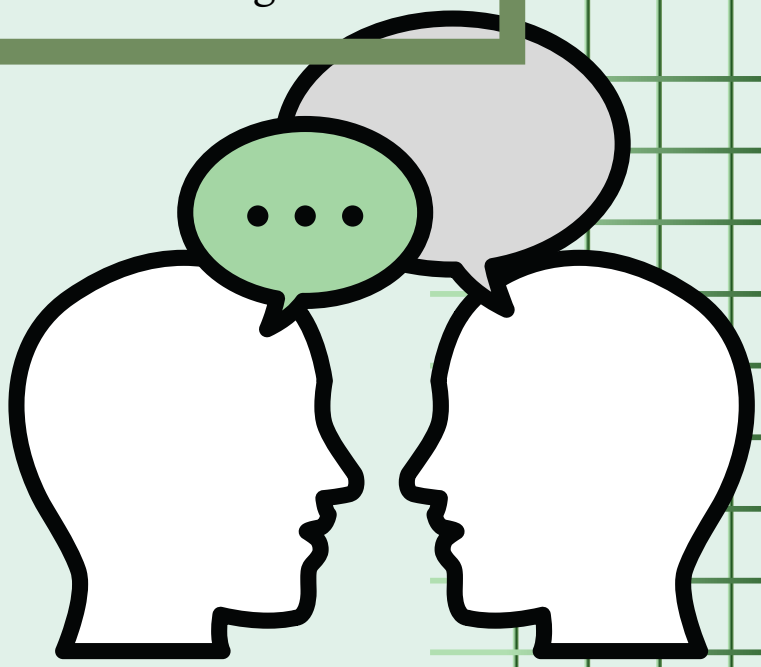
Ever since the emergence of ethology in the 1930s, we, as the human species, have widely believed in the pleasing idea that as humans, we possessed a higher level of wisdom which no other creatures could have. We self-diagnosed this theory upon ourselves with a laughable amount of knowledge of the animal kingdom and animal's behavior. Yet, this theory of a superior species is quickly popularized as it has one strong piece of evidence: evolution.

Not only evolution in physicality or biology but the staggering evolution in our ways of thoughts, how we evolved to create tools that accommodate our basic instincts. For example, how there are different ways to cook food or how we create abstract concepts such as law, government, and morality to better our lives in a human-created civilization. Arguably, one of the most important inventions from the evolution of the human mind is: the concept of languages.

Language is the baseline of civilization. This symbol-based way of communication is how we express our thoughts, ideas, and selves. Language is the bridge between our brain and tongue. The human species have created innovative technology through languages, solved conflicts, and displayed unity through languages, discovering new scientific, historical, and philosophical concepts and reporting it through languages. It seems like we evolve through time with the trusting help of language. However, no matter how many means of communication there were. language is the only thing that hasn't been evolving through time.

All forms of communicable interaction have been entirely based on the use of symbols. We have been so used to using languages to a certain point that it is impossible to think without our thoughts being translated into a language. This normality in our life raised the question: Is language the most optimal way for humans to express their thoughts?





Taken example as with English, humans, as complex cosmos, were forced to reduce and refine their thoughts and feelings down to 26 letters and 9 numerical symbols so that other people could understand., Up to this day, our abstract and creative thoughts which know no boundaries must be put into a box name “Language” to be able to be understood. So, coming back to the point, with our development of mind, are we the superior species? Maybe the birds and the bees have developed a way of communication that exceed the needs of symbol, something that human have yet to achieve, maybe it is ignorant for us to look down upon people who cannot communicate efficiently as they might be wiser than us, to the point that their wisdom out-run the capacity of meaning that languages can handle or maybe we are just so satisfied with ourselves for being the self-proclaimed “smartest animal” that we automatically dismissed the possibilities that any other animal can be as smart, if not even have intellectually surpassed us, because of the fear of losing status in a competition that only one species seems to be bothered about.

Language seems like it is a double-bladed knife, while it helps to flourish our intellectual evolution, it also somewhat hinders humanity from reaching its full potential of wisdom.

abc

History Will Be Kinder

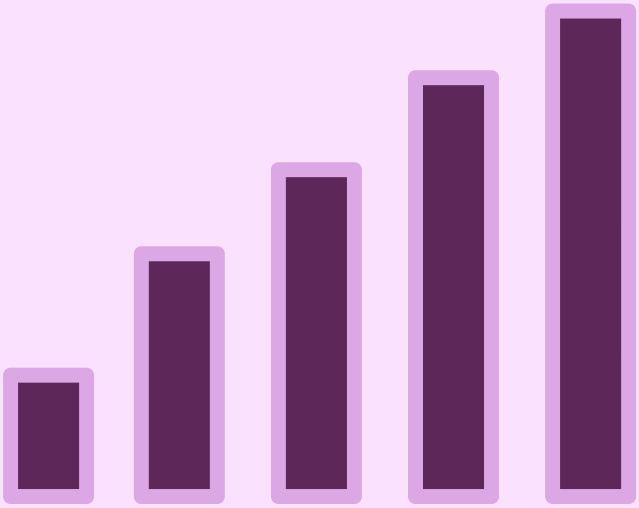
Thuc Anh To, Y11

While studying during History class, a particular line stood out to me and stayed with me ever since. In a report made by the Boston Globe on the day of the Soviet Union's dissolution, it comments on what the outlook of the dissolution may become, writing "History will be kinder." In context, that phrase is used to defend then-leader Mikhail Gorbachev, but here, we are not going to discuss Gorbachev. Alternatively, I want to look at this line in a broader context because it is still incredibly relevant and significant today.

History is comprehensive. Not only is it a collector and discoverer of past events using a wide variety of mediums, but it studies, analyses and interprets these events through the lenses of other fields like politics, economics, science and arts. What is particularly unique about history is that it acts both as a master and a student of itself. Because history is constantly being developed, constantly being added on or changing itself, it has become a hybrid of being the expert of past events whilst also learning them. Furthermore, history is incredibly patient because it cannot be rushed. It is impossible to rush it as time is the core element of history; going back in time, predicting what will happen in time, etc. are all key elements of history.

So, why is history “kinder”? It is kind for taking the time and effort to find, collect, study, analyse and interpret those past human events, a job that is far more difficult than said. A lot of information can be fabricated, misinterpreted, destroyed or some does not exist, so history spends its time trying to put those pieces together to create the most coherent picture it can. And this coherent picture is important for us; put it simply, without it we would not be able to develop or improve effectively. In addition, history is also kind because it never stops learning; as said above, it is both the master and student of its subject, and that is because our timeline is almost infinite. Therefore, history is humble and stays learning for our sake. It learns so that we can learn too.

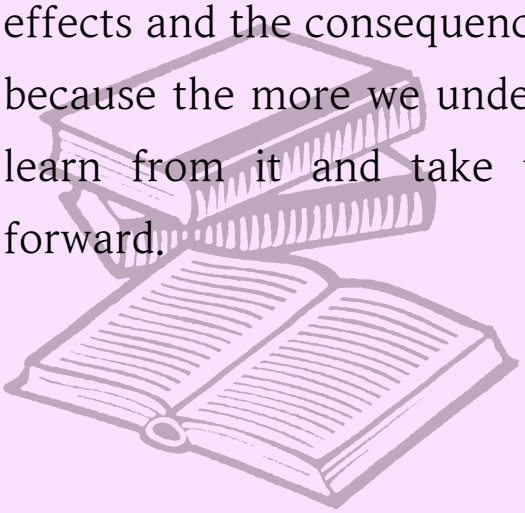
All history is a development. As said above, our timeline is almost infinite and most certainly outlives the average human lifespan, therefore it is constantly evolving before, during and after our lifetime. This constantly evolving characteristic of history is one of the most crucial elements that has helped us humans develop ourselves and the world around us. So, what are those developments and what did we learn from them?



Of course, history has strived to develop us on a technical level like the development of technology. We have many examples of that in history, like the industrial and digital revolution. Obviously, history will not take full credit for it as a lot of technological advances are the result of advancements in science, maths, engineering and more, but history does play a role in inspiring. For example, the industrial revolution began in Britain and it spread to other countries. In addition to developments in technology, there are other technical developments like the economy, political science, arts even. For example, a lot of Vietnam's economy, political and government systems, and even culture are inspired and built off of the giants before us. Vietnam's current government system was inspired by the Soviet Union and Marxist-Leninism. Ho Chi Minh himself travelled to the Soviet Union and studied the 1917 revolution that would later influence the Viet Minh and later Communist Party in Vietnam.

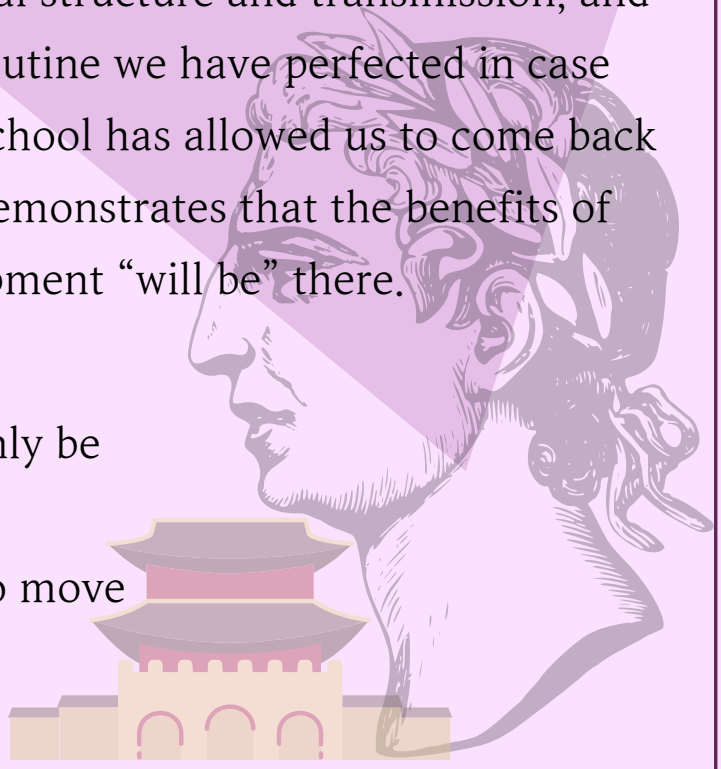
We also have the other side of the spectrum where history has strived to develop us on a cultural and even psychological level. Notably, there has been an undeniable development in human rights and how we perceive them. Gender equality, POC rights, LGBTQ+ rights, etc. have all changed drastically. Additionally, history strives to develop an appreciation of different perspectives and opinions. During the Cold War, there was a clear polarisation between the USA and the countries that sided with them, and the USSR and the countries that sided with them. Therefore, there was also an undeniably biased polarisation of our ideas and opinions, especially opinions against each other. In the USA, it had a clear trend of fearing Communism through their policies of containment, Truman doctrine and McCarthyism. In the USSR, there was a clear sense of hatred towards the West, especially through propaganda and education. However, now that it had almost been 20 years after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the world has grown more sympathetic and still critical of both sides. We understand the responsibility and strong ideologies of the USA, but we can still be critical about some of the actions they have taken such as pushing proxy wars like the Korean War and Vietnam War. We understand the determination and desire of the USSR to prolong Communism, but we can be critical of the various methods they have taken, especially violent ones like sending in troops and exiling, purges.

Lastly, history also strives us to move on. This statement may seem odd at first; after all, history is the study of the past. However, just because history studies the past does not mean it wants to live in the past. In fact, all of the points above is proof of how history wants us to learn from the past so we can move forward and continue developing. If we reduce the scale, it is similar to how we, humans, want to move on from our past. Of course, there are a lot more benefits moving forward from our past since there is so much of our future to look to, but it is impossible to move on if we do not make peace or make sense of our past. If we keep on ignoring that bad test score we got or never try to understand why that relationship broke down, then it will stay on our minds for a long time. Anything unresolved will beg for it to be solved, so ignoring, leaving it in the dark will only bother us more. It is why history intensely studies these past events to make sense of the causations, the details, the effects and the consequences of these past events because the more we understand it, the more we learn from it and take those lessons moving forward.



I want to revisit the line “History will be kinder”. Another part of this phrase I purposely have not touched upon is the “will be” part. “Will be” is future continuous, suggesting that it will happen in the future or will continue to happen into the future. So, the phrase also expresses a more realistic approach to history, which is that there are sometimes when it is not kind, especially in the present. The present can be cruel sometimes, especially if we are met with little information and are expected to build a full puzzle picture with the half-empty box, and we can become frustrated and hasty. During the beginnings of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world went into chaos and had to shut down, causing massive economic recessions through unemployment and weakening businesses and causing social changes. But there had been pandemics and epidemics before COVID-19, like the Spanish Flu or the Bubonic Plague, so that demonstrates how the benefits of history and its development are not immediate. Nonetheless, it will happen, the benefits “will be” there. We have not one but multiple vaccines for COVID-19, we have a much clearer understanding of COVID’s biological structure and transmission, and we have a clear procedure and routine we have perfected in case COVID spikes. As I write this, the school has allowed us to come back to campus in person. That also demonstrates that the benefits of history and its development “will be” there.

History will be kinder, and it will only be kind to those that learn from it, acknowledge it and can take that to move forward, not live backwards.



The Development Trap: A Tale of Two Countries

Bui Gia Han Pham, Y12

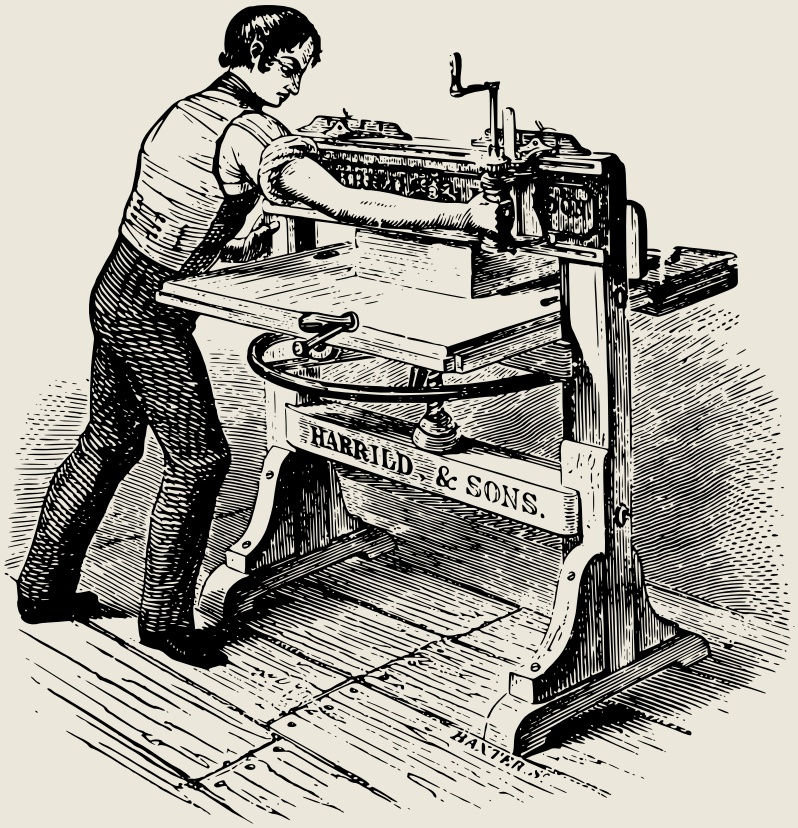
In Botswana's sleepy capital of Gaborone, a modern assembly line transforms crude diamonds into shiny, polished gems worth 40% of the world's diamond output, making its developmental trajectory unparalleled to any other African countries. A little over 4,000 km to the North, oil pipelines in Nigeria are ridden with violent sabotages, leaking out dark, glistening pools of crude oil that contaminate 300 hectares of fertile land.

The role of natural resources in enhancing economic growth has produced checkered results among resource-rich countries, but these patterns have mostly been explained by the differences between a developed and a developing state. If Nigeria and Botswana are both developing nations and possess similar wealth of natural resources, what makes development in these states so radically different?

For Nigeria, a country with over 95% of exports being oil, endemic corruption and leakages have caused money collected from the country's lavish oil reserves to be siphoned among the elites. In fact, astonishingly, about 2-3% of the country's GDP was stolen each year under President Sani Abacha. Although the Nigerian government is not at fault for lacking the capacity in extracting and manufacturing

oil, renting its reserves out to foreign countries and MNCs not only guarantees minimal returns, but subjects the country to nefarious external influence. The consequences of such external influence has been evident in the 1970s oil spill massacre from Shell, which killed 800 Ogoni people and caused irreversible damages to the country's river and irrigation systems.

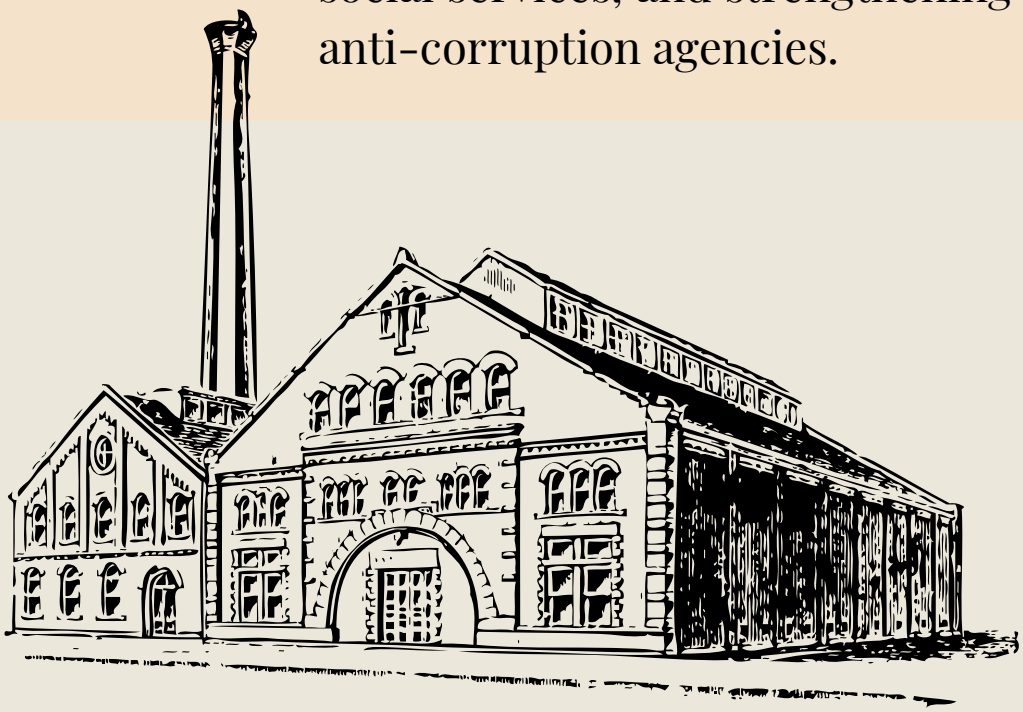
On the other hand, natural resource wealth has fueled an economic miracle in Botswana, increasing its GDP by hundreds from $58 per capita in 1960 to $6,924 in 2016. What makes Botswana, a developing country in the same African continent, so successful? And is this model replicable for Nigeria, and other resource-rich nations?



The key to this question lies in the institutions. In Botswana, the startling poverty rates in the 1960s challenged new leaders to rebuild the prospects of the country after the departure of their colonial masters. This coalesced government institutions to make decisions that trickle wealth down to their citizens. To be specific, mineral rights were surrendered to the state, making oil extraction and manufacturing explicitly controlled by the government and its people. Contrary to Nigeria, Botswana's clear rules of state control of oil has allowed it to form a mutually beneficial, but not abusive, partnership with DeBeers, the largest diamond mining company at the time, contributing an exponential growth in wealth.

Not all countries are gifted with inclusive institutions and leadership; despite such being the case in Nigeria, stalled development due to natural resources may not remain static. The inherent volatility of commodity prices calls for economic diversification in non-commodity industries, such as tourism or financial services.

This boosts the employment of Nigerians into higher-paying jobs while pivoting the country away from corrupted oligarchs. Furthermore, to get credible ratings to attract foreign investors, government leaders bear the weight of increased accountability and inclusion, starting from stricter rules of leasing contracts, increased investment in infrastructure and social services, and strengthening of anti-corruption agencies.



20 years ago, Nigeria might not have foreseen the country's fall into this resource trap. Now, as part of the fastest growing continent in the world and in the face of increased pressure from citizens and international actors, Nigerian leaders must escape from their insular and guarded capital. It may require both internal will and international accountability to cast the country off of this spell that has far too long held it back.

How the Fashion Industry Has Been Developed in France

The Fashion Capital of the World

Hyerin Yun and Sumin Ryu , Y11

From the renowned Paris Fashion Week to numerous luxury brands, France, the 'fashion capital' of the world, has established a solid root in the world fashion industry. The French fashion industry has flourished ever since the 19th century; in this article, various styles will be explored.

19th century,

the design and quality of clothing

In the 19th century, there were contrasting attired between nobles and common people. In those days, the quality of clothing was superior to the creativity of designers. The design and the material of the clothes were tailored in a form recommended to consumers by designers. However, Charles Frederick Worth, a designer, created his own design which led the trend. He became the first designer to have a strong influence on the fashion industry.

20th century,

baby boomers became adults

Entering the 20th century, there was a sense of rejection of existing clothes. Along with industrialisation, farmers flowed into the city, and ready-made clothes for workers were mass-produced. Also, young designers, who understood the difference between the baby boomers and younger customers, made high quality clothes that were simpler and more innovative.

1920,

Garconne style and long, and slim styles

Garconne style was the trend because women became more active in society. They had ribbons on their short hair and blackened mascara. Then, long, and slim styles became a trend. The lower half of the body of the clothing was longer than the upper body and wore accessories and gloves.

1950,

baby boomers became adults

After World War 2, society was full of desire for freedom and living in luxury, leading to a turning point in the fashion industry. There was a sudden change in a trend with the commercialised use of nylon that generated massive profits. In this era, Christian Dior's 'New Look' with romantic and elegant attire was in fashion all around the world, meeting the demand of consumers.

1970,

breaking stereotypes

The whole fashion trend started to become democratised, and the boundaries and limitations were weakened. Emerging designers intentionally ignored stereotypes that clothes should be exclusive and formal; they started to seek their original expressions towards fashion. From this perspective, jeans, which were used to be a symbol of labour, flourished in the fashion industry.

Today,

focus on individuality and uniqueness

In the modern generation, the whole fashion industry is presenting more experimental and innovative designs. There is more freedom and individuality in the society in which the trends rapidly change without a break. Additionally, male and female fashions are emerging with the term ‘unisex fashion’. As more people seek their unique personality in fashion, sometimes retro style and vintage looks can be trendier.

Globalisation of the fashion industry

As globalisation accelerated due to the development of communication and transportation, France’s fashion industry has come under increasing competition from cities all around the world, such as London, New York, Milano, and Tokyo. It is even forced to recognise America as a contender, acknowledging the importance of sportswear and commerciality along with the traditional formality of fashion. Nowadays, similar fashions and styles can be observed in most cities which are dissolved in each unique culture. Nevertheless, France, the fashion capital of the world, is the symbol of the fashion industry where lots of foreign designers still seek to make their careers and pursue their passion in.

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