

## Making a living

- Economic anthropology.
- Economy:
- Two basic approaches:
  - Economy as a maximizing utility'
  - Economy as culturally specific.
- Economic activity: production, distribution, and exchange.



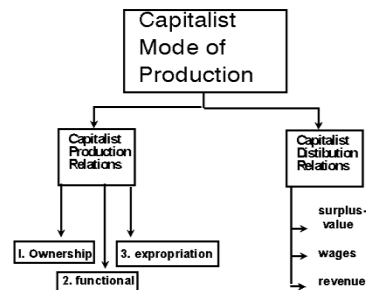
## Economic Activity: Production

- Production.
- Labour.
- Modes of Production, consist of:
  - Means of production
  - Relations of production
- Three modes of production
  - Kin-ordered
  - Tributary
  - Capitalist



## Economic Activity: Production

- Note: modes of production have as much to do with forms of **social and political organization** as with **material productive activities**.



## Economic Activity: Distribution & Exchange

- Distribution and Exchange
  - Distribution –
  - Exchange: Three aspects:
    - Reciprocity
    - Redistribution
    - Market

Fish traps, like this one, involve complex networks of production, distribution, and exchange.

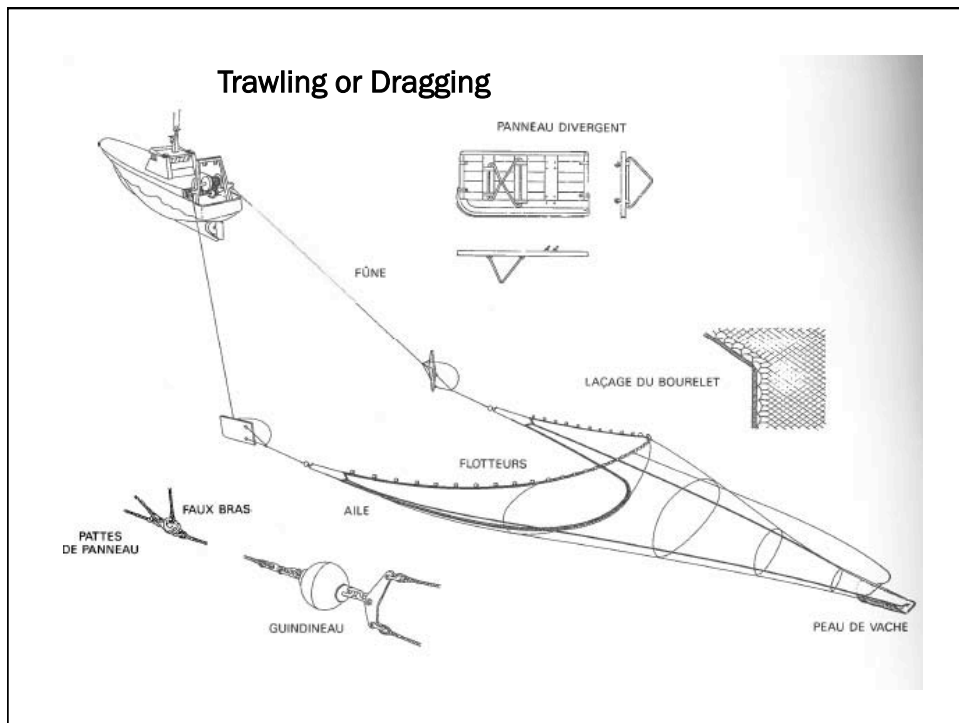


## Making a living at sea & ashore

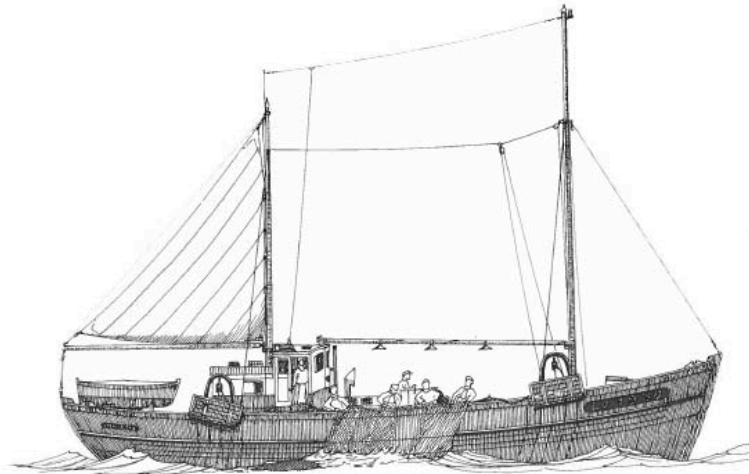
- The anthropological study of work involves understanding:
  - the physical nature of the work setting
  - aspects of the labour process
  - methods of payment
  - the wider social context within which the work takes place.



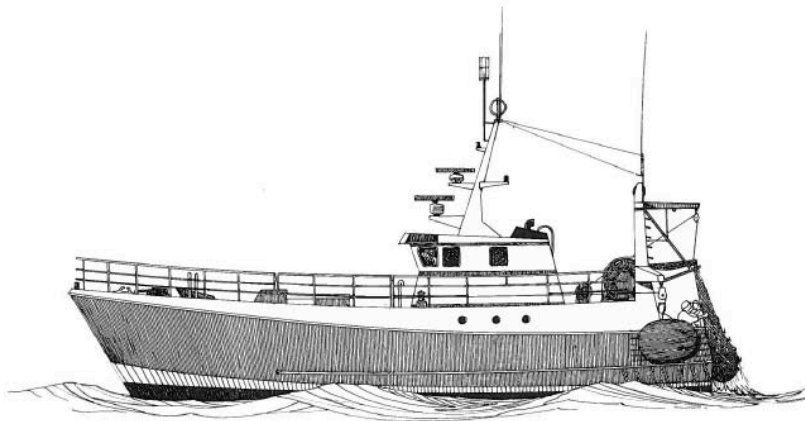
## Physical nature of working at sea



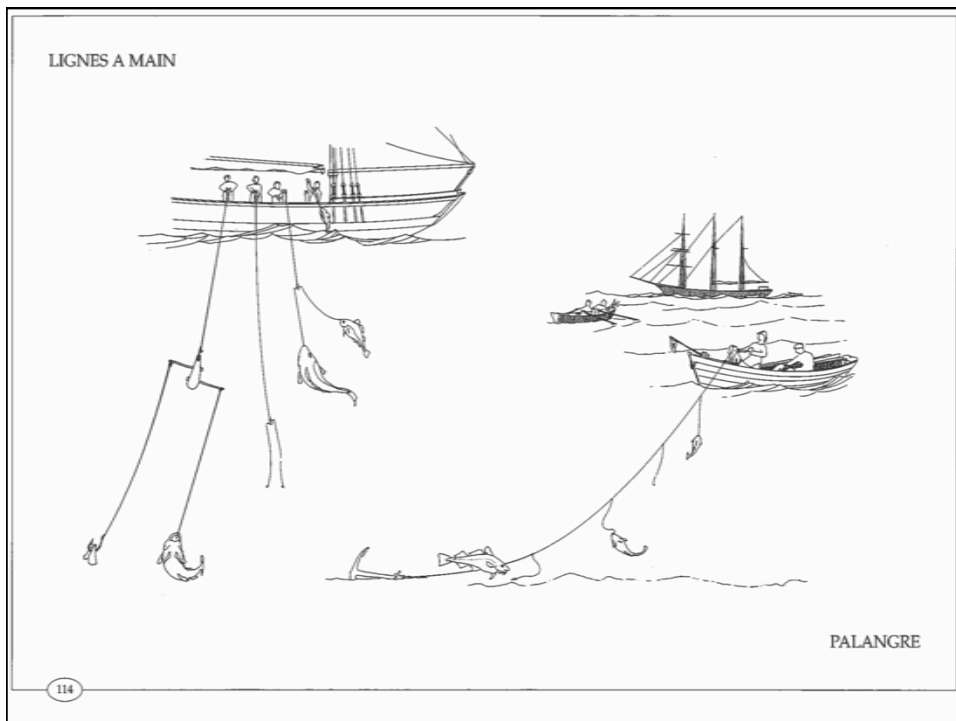
Wooden side-trawler



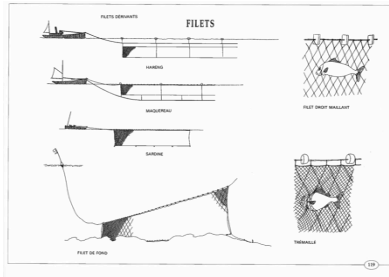
Contemporary stern-trawler



## Understanding the labour process



## The fishing day



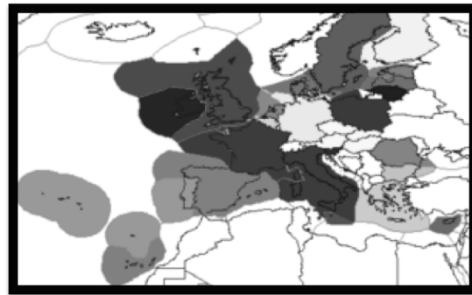
## Methods of payment

- The share system.



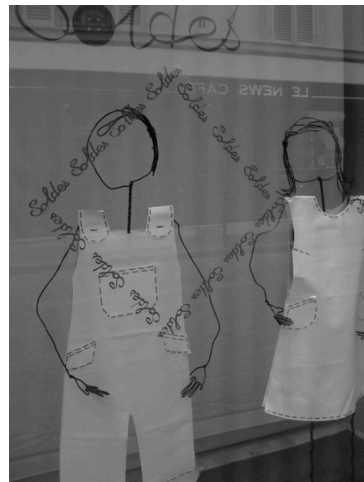
## Understanding the wider context

Other parts of local economy –issues of gender and relations  
Regional, national and global context



## Making a living ashore

- Women in fishing societies.
- Women's unpaid labour
  - Child care
  - Household tasks
  - Financial work
- Socio-Economic differences.



## Gender, work and life experience

•How do ideologies of gender shape what people do in their lives?



End of Class