Division of labor

Key points

* Food- foraging people are more cooperative rather than competitive.
* Hunting, and butchering and processing of hard and tough raw materials = masculine
* Gathering and processing vegetal foods = feminine
* Pregnant women cannot work as much as the average women. And this is something that does not apply to men. This influences the ability of women to travel at a certain speed.
* Men and women after the hunt worked together to prepare and process the animal.
* Women in food-foraging societies can take care of their children while fulfilling their roles of gathering
* Men consume more energy hunting for the animal due too hot climates rather than bring it home after the kill.
* Modern food- foraging diets is 60-70 percent plant food

Examples

* Ju/’hoansi women talk 10km a day 2-3 times in a week to gather food and usually return carrying their child and 7-15kg of food.
* Ju’/hoansi men travel more than the women while hunting for food
* In the Blackfoot community the men are responsible for hunting and processing bison and the women are responsible for the camp, food preparation, childcare and sewing.
* Blackfoot women demonstrated artist skills like tanning hides and making clothing, moccasins and tipi covers. They also were really good with quillwork and beads.

Better than our society? Why?

We think that this is better than our society since in food-foraging societies everyone work as a group and for one another. But in the western society the humans only care for themselves. Also due to easy access to food the western society the humans travel and put fewer struggles on their body. This increases laziness. Also due to so much easy access to food the western world is over consuming and this is causing obesity. Whereas, in food-foraging societies the work is evenly divided and everyone gets food evenly this problem doesn’t occur. This leads to them having a better physic than the average western human.