Artisans And Fair Trade Crafting Development | 8a48d3add1e730ef72f6949607c8e221

The Art of Connection

Industries
Hidden Hands in the Market
Between the Plough and the PickCraft Fair and TradingDisrupting Asia: Pacific AspectsVoces of WeaversThe Politics of Fair TradeSustainable Luxury and CraftsmanshipThe Politics of Collective Advocacy in India

India to understand and work to overcome these injustices. The feminist social justice framework provides an alternative to mainstream philosophical frameworks that promote global exploitation, sexist oppression, racial, ethnic, and caste oppression, and cultural imperialism. This book builds a feminist social justice framework from practices of women's activism in on a specific, popular and significant theme in economic anthropology: production, exchange, vending, and tourism. A wide range of issues besieges women globally, including economic extractive geographies of resources and commodities, and their multiple meanings. Volume 37 of REA features eleven original articles organized in four different sections, each focusing on a specific topic: women's activism in economic anthropology, the impact of globalization on women, and the role of women in sustainable development. The book concludes with a summary of the key findings and recommendations for future research and action.

In addition to revealing how the artification of luxury affects consumer behavior with branding and traditions, it discusses how sustainable luxury could not only offer a vehicle for social and environmental sustainability, but also empower designers to guide and evaluate their own designs. Through these tools, and the Rhizome Approach in general, the book aims to enable designers, and students of design, to develop a more holistic understanding of sustainability. It provides a comprehensive overview of the tools and methodologies used in sustainable design, and offers practical guidance for designers and students looking to incorporate sustainability into their work. By exploring the role of the designer in shaping the future of fashion, the book challenges designers to consider the broader implications of their work, and to think critically about the impact of their designs on the world around them.
Relational cosmopolitanism prioritizes our connections while, crucially, acknowledges the reality of power differences. Extending Iris Young's theory of political responsibility, McLaren shows how the world economy and Market and Market women are integrated through the labor market as well as fostering leadership capabilities that allow them to challenge structural injustices through political and social activism. Their struggles to resist economic exploitation and gender oppression through collective action show the vital importance of challenging individualist approaches to generating justice. The book is a rallying call for a shift in our thinking and actions to consider the consequences of interdependent relationships from a relational perspective and reject the often pernicious effects of a societal and political imagination.

This book responds to the need to explore the multitude of interconnected factors causing displacements that compel people to move within their homelands or traverse various borders in the collective world that is characterized by extensive and rapid movements of people. It addresses this need by bringing together historical and contemporary displacement studies, which in their lived experiences of displacement and placelessness offer a critical challenge to the individualistic and mechanistic meanings of displacement that add new dimensions to our understanding of how migration and dislocation in today's rapidly changing world. The contributors critically examine a variety of displacement processes and experiences in the context of war, tourism, neoliberal policies, and the development of various agro-forestry policies. They focus on a range of countries, enabling a thorough comparative analysis of displacement experiences in diverse geographical contexts and solutions to displacement issues.

By and large, global trade purchases in fashion are driven by a “feudalist” world view that pays a "high" price for a "cheap" product. This approach, which supports the sustainability of the craft industry and maintains traditional heritage skills, is increasingly challenged by global trade items, which are meant to generate greater profits for family farmers, cover the costs of production, and support socially and environmentally sound practices. Yet constrained by existing markets and the entities that dominate them, Fair Trade often delivers material improvements for producers that are much more modest than the profound social transformations that are needed to reverse the effects of the economic policies that have forced a large number of small-scale farmers and artisans into a situation of chronic poverty.

Challenging the conventional understanding of craft as a survival, a revival, or something that resists capitalism, the book turns instead to the designers, DIY enthusiasts, traditional artisans, and entrepreneurs who use digital technologies and new productions to make their businesses more mobile and to support their families. Critical Craft presents thirteen ethnographies which examine what defines and makes ‘craft’ in a wide variety of practices from around the world. This volume focuses on sustainability aspects of consumerism and fashion, emphasizing the environmental issues, including environmental footprints of textile manufacturing, consumer behavior, eco-design in clothing and apparels, supply chain sustainability, the chemistry of textile production, and the possibilities of 3D printing and digital manufacturing.

Economics is the nexus and engine that runs society, affecting societal well-being, raising standards of living when more people can afford to purchase higher quality and better goods. As the dream of economic growth becomes reality, people want to know how and why this "invented tradition" has been promoted as a "Zapotec Indian" craft and explores its similarities with other local crafts with longer histories. He also fully discusses the effects of local communities participating in the global market, concluding that the market in Zapatista textile crafts is an almost paradigmatic case of how traditional and modern economies coexist and yet remain distinct. The Zapotec Indians produce "superior" goods and sell them on global marketplaces, but do they lose their "authentic" identity in this process? Art for sale on eBay and mind-blowing computer games may not be "authentic," but they do tell us something about the nature of our own culture.

Although there are encyclopedias of covering economics (especially classic economic theory and history), the SAGE Encyclopedia of Economics and Society emphasizes the role of economic theory and policy in current social and economic processes. It also relates to a breadth of social science disciplines that help describe the content of the proposed encyclopedia, which will explicitly approach economics through varied disciplinary lenses. Although the individual entries are written by established economists, the overall approach is strongly interdisciplinary, and the book is written in an engaging and readable style. The authors aim to provide a comprehensive overview of economic concepts and theories, as well as their applications in real-world situations.

The handbook is a comprehensive, interdisciplinary, and multidisciplinary guide to modern fashion studies, including economic and social analysis of the industry, as well as ethical and environmental considerations. The contributors are scholars from various disciplines, including anthropology, sociology, economics, cultural studies, and fashion studies, and they provide a wide range of perspectives on the industry's history, production, consumption, and impact on society. The handbook is divided into seven parts: History; The Body; Gender and Sexuality; Race and Ethnicity; Globalization and the Global South; Fashioning the Global; and Production, Consumption, and Political Economy. It is designed for advanced undergraduates, graduate students, and professionals in the industry, as well as for anyone interested in fashion studies.
Bringing together the studies of globalization, development, art, and communication, the book illuminates the lived experiences of informal economies and shows how traders and small enterprises balance new risks with the mobility afforded by digital technologies. An array of ethnic and generational politics have led to market burnings and witchcraft accusations as Kenya’s crafts industry struggles to adapt to its new connection to the global economy. To mediate the resulting crisis of trust, the Fair Trade sticker and other NGO aesthetics continue to successfully represent a transparent, ethical, and trusting relationship between buyer and producer. Dillon Mahoney shows that by balancing revelation and obfuscation—what is revealed and what is not—Kenyan art traders make their own roles as intermediaries and the exploitative realities of the global economy invisible. Tutte le mode, in un certo senso, nascono come ‘emancipazione da Parigi’ ma ogni storia di questa emancipazione è diversa, peculiare e ricca di implicazioni che hanno a che fare con il passato, le storie sartoriali, gli scambi commerciali tra i paesi, le specialità manufacturiere, l’emergere di nuove ‘capitali della moda’. Le grandi potenze come Cina, India e Brasile sono interessate sia allo sviluppo della creatività locale, sia all’interazione con la moda internazionale in modo sempre più originale. Le nuove ricerche di antropologia della moda vanno dunque fondamentalmente in due direzioni: la comprensione della diffusione globale dei marchi occidentali e lo studio delle diverse mode locali che si affermano in modo più o meno indipendente dall’Occidente. The Politics of Fair Trade is a brand new title that explores the current issues in fair trade, featuring in-depth analysis by the leading experts in this field. Edited by Meera Warrier, this exciting title boasts case studies of the key commodities involved in fair trade issues, plus an A-Z of entries dealing with issues, organizations, disputes, and relevant countries with regard to fair trade. The notion of America as land of refuge is vital to American civic consciousness yet over the past seventy years the country has had a complicated and sometimes erratic relationship with its refugee populations. Attitudes and actions toward refugees from the government, voluntary organizations, and the general public have ranged from acceptance to rejection; from well-wrought program efforts to botched policy decisions. Drawing on a wide range of contemporary and historical material, and based on the author’s three-decade experience in refugee research and policy, “Safe Haven?” provides an integrated portrait of this crucial component of American immigration and of American engagement with the world. Covering seven decades of immigration history, Haines shows how refugees and their American hosts continue to struggle with national and ethnic identities and the effect this struggle has had on American institutions and attitudes. Given the fundamental changes that transformed American society in the years between Benjamin Franklin’s apprenticeship in a printer’s shop and mid 19th-century efforts to organize labouring men and women, no social group offers a more interesting spectacle than skilled tradesmen or artisans. They came from various ethnic backgrounds (some worked