Women Workers In The Industrial Revolution

Women workers and the industrial revolution 1750 - 1850Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution, 1750-1850With a New PrefaceWomen Workers and Global RestructuringCornell University Press

A study of the regional differences in patterns of women's employment, this book provides an account of the sexual division of labour in India, the position of capitalist industry, the attitude of trade unions and male co-workers towards women and earnings discrepancies.

Invetigating The Impact Of Globalization On Women Workers In India In Jobs That Are Considered To Be Most Prominent In Discourses Around Women'S Work, This Book Demystifies The Phenomenon Of Globalization, Offering An Overview Of Its Prime Drivers, Processes And Forces. Four Sectoral Studies Of Women Workers Are Provide; The Third On Home-Based Workers In A Range Of Manufacturing Processes And Industries; And The Fourth On Middle Class Women Working In Information Technology Enabled Services(Ites).

A unique overview of the issues surrounding women's work from 1840-1940.

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Since economists traditionally focus on market activities, women's non-wage labour has not been registered in works on economic development. On the other hand, women's wage labour has been described as supplementary or marginal to the household income as well as to economic development as a whole. The contributors to this collection did their research on women workers in countries from the core, the semiperiphery, and the periphery. The eight articles are introduced by Kathryn Ward, who presents a critical overview of the literature on women workers and globalization. In Ward's opinion we have to develop new definitions for some key concepts in our theories on women and work. These concepts should aim at including housework and work in the informal sector, and women's various acts of resistance. Ward also suggests new perspectives from which we should theorize about women's work in the process of global restructuring.

A major study of the role of women in the labour market of Industrial Revolution Britain. It is well known that men and women usually worked in different occupations, and that women earned lower wages than men. These differences are usually attributed to custom but Joyce Burnette here demonstrates instead that gender differences in occupations and wages were instead largely driven by market forces. Her findings reveal that rather than harming women competition actually helped them by eroding the power that male workers needed to restrict female employment and minimising the gender wage gap by sorting women into the least strength-intensive occupations. Where the strength requirements of an occupation made women less productive than men, occupational segregation maximised both economic efficiency and female incomes. She shows that women's wages were then market wages rather than customary and the gender wage gap resulted from actual differences in productivity.

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The range of women's work and its contribution to the family economy studied here for the first time.

First published in 1999, this volume responds to the 1968 sewing worker strikes at the Ford Motor Company, asking how the worker demands made by women are to be heard and understood in workplace negotiations. At the time of original writing in the late 1990s, there remained many women workers whose needs and concerns remained hidden behind a workplace agenda dominated by male interests. Kay M. Fraser utilises some of the insights offered by post-structuralist feminist theorists to interrogate the competing debates about women workers as they were discursively constructed by the organisations, institutions and individuals interested and involved in the employment of women during the 1960s. Fraser further explores notions of sameness and difference, how these were used to formulate a view of women workers and highlights the need for women to be seen, particularly by those involved in the workplace negotiations of the future, as both the same as and different from men workers.

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