

Women Workers In The Industrial Revolution

This is the first full examination of women and industrialization since Ivy Pinchbeck's Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution . Valenz's book is a wide-ranging analytical synthesis, which is based on original research as well.

To date, most research on immigrant women and labor forces has focused on the participation of immigrant women on formal labor markets. In this study, contributors focus on informal economies such as health care, domestic work, street vending, and the garment industry, where displaced and undocumented women are more likely to work. Because such informal labor markets are unregulated, many of these workers face abusive working conditions that are not reported for fear of job loss or deportation. In examining the complex dynamics of how immigrant women navigate political and economic uncertainties, this collection highlights the important role of citizenship status in defining immigrant women's opportunities, wages, and labor conditions. Contributors are Pallavi Banerjee, Grace Chang, Margaret M. Chin, Jennifer Jihye Chun, Héctor R. Coriero-Guzmán, Emir Estrada, Lucy Fisher, Nilda Flores-González, Ruth Gomberg-Munoz, Anna Romina Guervara, Shobha Homal Gurung, Pierrene Houdaquez-Sotelo, María de la Luz Ibarra, Milovan Kang, George Lipsitz, Lolita Andruia Lledo, Lorena Muñoz, Bandana Purkayastha, Mary Romero, Young Shin, Michelle Tellez, and Mauro Toro-Mora.

Britain and America were the first two countries with mechanised cotton manufacturing industries, the first major factory systems of production and the first major employers of women outside of the domestic environment. The combination of being new wage earners in the first trans-national industry and their public prominence as workers makes these women's role as employees significant; they set the early standard for women as waged labour, to which later female workers were compared. This book analyses how women workers influenced patterns of industrial organization and offers a new perspective on relationships between gender and work and on industrial development. The primary theme of the study is the attempt to control the work process through co-operation, coercion and conflict between women workers, their male counterparts and manufacturers. Drawing upon examples of women's subversive activities and attitudes toward the discourses of labour, the book emphasizes the variety of women's work experiences. By using this diversity of experience in a comparative way, the book reaches conclusions that challenge a variety of historical concepts, including separate spheres of influence for men and women and related economic theories, for example that women were passive players in the workplace, evolutionary theories with respect to industrial development, and business culture within and between the two industries. Overall it provides the fresh approach that highlights and explains women's agency as operatives and paid workers during industrialization.

This book examines changes in official Soviet policy towards the labour protection of women workers, 1917-41. Important legislative enactments are analysed. In the 1920s emphasis was placed on the 'protection' of female labour by the agencies responsible for regulating women's role in industrial production. With the mass recruitment of women workers to the Soviet industrialisation drive by the early 1930s, labour protection issues were often ignored as women were encouraged to play a more 'equal' role in the production process.

[Industrial Welfare Orders of the Commission of Labor and Industry, Women's Division An Address](#)

[Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution, 1750-1850](#)

[The Impact of World War I on Women Workers in the United States](#)

[Women Workers in the Soviet Interwar Economy](#)

[Women Workers in Turkey](#)

[The Construction Chart Book](#)

[Women Workers in Kansas](#)

[Made in China](#)

[Immigrant Women Workers in the Neoliberal Age](#)

[Transforming Woman's Work](#)

[Women Factory Workers in a Global Workplace](#)

Social origins study about the employment of women in the mills(1826-1860) enabled women to enjoy social and independence unknown to their mothers' generation.

Beyond the Rebel Girl is a study of the women associated with the Industrial Workers of the World in the states of Oregon and Washington, from the time of the union's founding in 1905 until 1924. Many women were drawn to the IWW for its radical vision and inclusionary policies. The union offered women an avenue for activism that did not focus primarily on the fight for suffrage. While female Wobblies were in favor of suffrage, they believed that organization in the workplace was the only way to true emancipation.

At the time Women's Work and Chicano Families: Cannery Workers of the Santa Clara Valley was published, little research had been done on the relationship between the wage labor and household labor of Mexican American women. Drawing on revisionist social theories relating to Chicano family structure as well as on globalisation theory, Patricia Zavella paints a compelling picture of the Chicano women who worked in northern California's fruit and vegetable canneries. Her book combines social history, shop floor ethnography, and in-depth interviews to explore the links between Chicano family life and gender inequality in the labor market.

Globalisation is a great generator of jobs, but one that does not protect those at the bottom of the labour supply chain. Saniye Dedeoglu's compelling study of women workers in Istanbul's garment industry shows exactly how globalisation has affected women engaged in insecure, invisible and low or unpaid work. She reveals how industries have adapted their labour demands to make use of local female labour supplies, and highlights the strategies and responses that have evolved in response to contemporary changes in global industrial production in Turkey. Dedeoglu shows how production for global markets has seeped into local labour markets, contributing to a culture of work which is informal and so throws up the critical question of what it means to be a woman in today's globalised society. This book illuminates key issues in sociology and gender studies, and makes an important contribution to the social and economic consequences of globalisation for the least privileged in industrial societies.

[Beyond the Rebel Girl](#)

[The Condition of Women Workers Under the Present Industrial System](#)

[Women Workers in Factories: a Study of Working Conditions in 275 Industrial Establishments in Cincinnati and Adjoining Towns](#)

[New England Lives in the Industrial Revolution](#)

[Women Workers and Industrial Structures](#)

[Women Workers in the Mondragón System of Industrial Cooperatives](#)

[Women in the Labor Force](#)

[Women Workers in the Industrial Revolution](#)

[A Study in American Economic History](#)

[Women Workers and the Industrial Revolution 1750-1850](#)

[Global Industrial Production in Istanbul](#)

[Women at Work](#)

"Discusses the role of women workers who are joining the workforce in the cityscape and bringing to surface the contradictions that this assumption offers"--Provided by publisher"

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.

The Construction Chart Book presents the most complete data available on all facets of the U.S. construction industry; economic, demographic, employment/income, education/training, and safety and health issues. The book presents this information in a series of 50 topics, each with a description of the subject matter and corresponding charts and graphs. The contents of The Construction Chart Book are relevant to owners, contractors, unions, workers, and other organizations affiliated with the construction industry, such as health providers and workers compensation insurance companies, as well as researchers, economists, trainers, safety and health professionals, and industry observers.

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

[Industrial Standards for Women Workers](#)

[Women Workers and Industrial Poisons](#)

[The U.S. Construction Industry and Its Workers](#)

[Radium Girls](#)

[With a New Preface](#)

[Women and Industrial Health Reform, 1910-1935](#)

[A Survey of Industrial Women Workers in Duluth](#)

[Gender, Work and Wages](#)

[Women, War, and Work](#)

[Wages and Hours of Women Workers in the Restaurant Industry, 1946, New York State](#)

[The Industrial Experience of Women Workers at the Summer Schools, 1928 to 1930](#)

[Women and the Industrial Workers of the World in the Pacific Northwest, 1905-1924](#)

First Published in 2004. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

In the early twentieth century, a group of women workers hired to apply luminous paint to watch faces and instrument dials found themselves among the first victims of radium poisoning. Claudia Clark's book tells the compelling story of these women, who at first had no idea that the tedious task of dialpainting was any different from the other factory jobs available to them. But after repeated exposure to the radium-laced paint, they began to develop mysterious, often fatal illnesses that they traced to conditions in the workplace. Their fight to have their symptoms recognized as an industrial disease represents an important chapter in the history of modern health and labor policy. Clark's account emphasizes the social and political factors that influenced the responses of the workers, managers, government officials, medical specialists, and legal authorities involved in the case. She enriches the story by exploring contemporary disputes over workplace control, government intervention, and industry-backed medical research. Finally, in appraising the dialpainters' campaign to secure compensation and prevention of further incidents--efforts launched with the help of the reform-minded, middle-class women of the Consumers' League--Clark is able to evaluate the achievements and shortcomings of the industrial health movement as a whole.

As China has evolved into an industrial powerhouse over the past two decades, a new class of workers has developed: the dagongmei, or working girls. The dagongmei are women in their late teens and early twenties who move from rural areas to urban centers to work in factories. Because of state laws dictating that those born in the countryside cannot permanently leave their villages, and familial pressure for young women to marry by their late twenties, the dagongmei are transient labor. They undertake physically exhausting work in urban factories for an average of four or five years before returning home. The young women are not coerced to work in the factories; they know about the twelve-hour shifts and the hardships of industrial labor. Yet they are still eager to leave home. Made in China is a compelling look at the lives of these women, workers caught between the competing demands of global capitalism, the socialist state, and the patriarchal family. Pun Ngai conducted ethnographic work at an electronics factory in southern China's Guangdong province, in the Shenzhen special economic zone where foreign-owned factories are proliferating. For eight months she slept in the employee dormitories and worked on the shop floor alongside the women whose lives she chronicles. Pun illuminates the workers' perspectives and experiences, describing the lure of consumer desire and especially the minutiae of factory life. She looks at acts of resistance and transgression in the workplace, positing that the chronic pains--such as backaches and headaches--that many of the women experience are as indicative of resistance to oppressive working conditions as they are of defeat. Pun suggests that a silent

social revolution is underway in China and that these young migrant workers are its agents.

First published in 1995. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

[The Transformation of Work and Community in Lowell, Massachusetts, 1826-1860](#)

[Industrial Welfare Orders of the Commission of Labor and Industry, State of Kansas](#)

[A Databook](#)

[Cannery Workers of the Santa Clara Valley](#)

[Industrial Accidents and Ohio's Women Workers](#)

[The First Industrial Woman](#)

[Women and Industrialization in Asia](#)

[What California Has Done to Protect the Women Workers](#)

[From 'Protection' to 'Equality'](#)

[An Address ... at the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor ... 1890](#)

[WOMEN WORKERS IN FACTORIES: A STUDY OF WORKING CONDITIONS IN 275 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN CINCINNATI](#)

[Women Workers and Global Restructuring](#)

"I am not living upon my friends or doing housework for my board but am a factory girl," asserted Anna Mason in the early 1850s. Although many young women who worked in the textile mills found that the industrial revolution brought greater independence to their lives, most working women in nineteenth-century New England did not, according to Thomas Dublin. Sketching engaging portraits of women's experience in cottage industries, factories, domestic service, and village schools, Dublin demonstrates that the autonomy of working women actually diminished as growing numbers lived with their families and contributed their earnings to the household. From diaries, letters, account books, and censuses, Dublin reconstructs employment patterns across the century as he shows how wage work increasingly came to serve the needs of families, rather than of individual women. He first examines the case of rural women engaged in the cottage industries of weaving and palm-leaf hatmaking between 1820 and 1850. Next, he compares the employment experiences of women in the textile mills of Lowell and the shoe factories of Lynn. Following a discussion of Boston working women in the middle decades of the century--particularly domestic servants and garment workers--Dublin turns his attention to the lives of women teachers in three New Hampshire towns.

[The Nonworking Time of Industrial Women Workers](#)

[Women Workers in Urban India](#)

[Research Project](#)

[Female Labour Power: Women Workers' Influence on Business Practices in the British and American Cotton Industries, 1780-1860](#)

[Women's Work and Chicano Families](#)

[Women in Industry](#)

[Women Workers in California Manufacturing Industries](#)

[Rural Women Workers in Nineteenth-century England](#)