GENDER AND GLOBALIZATION: FEMALE LABOR AND WOMEN'S MOBILIZATION
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ABSTRACT
This paper casts a gender perspective on globalization to illuminate the contradictory effects on women workers and on women's activism. The scope of the paper is global. The sources of data are UN publications, country-based data and newsletters from women's organizations as well as the author's fieldwork. The paper begins by examining the various dimensions of globalization-economic, political and cultural, with a focus on their contradictory social-gender effects. These include inequalities in the global economy and the continued hegemony of the core, the feminization of labor, the withering away of the developmentalist/welfarist state, the rise of identity politics and other forms of particularism, the spread of concepts of human rights and women's rights, and the proliferation of women's organizations and transnational feminist networks. I argue that, although globalization has had dire economic effects, the process has created a new constituency-working women and organizing women who may herald a potent anti-systemic movement. World-systems theory, social movement theory, and development studies should take account of female labor and of oppositional transnational feminist networks.

FULL TEXT: PDF

DOI: https://doi.org/10.5195/jwsr.1999.139

REFBACKS
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Corporations prefer female labor over male labor because women are considered to be “docile” workers, who are willing to obey production demands at any price. This high demand of employment opportunities for women in developing nations creates an instantaneous change within the social structure of these societies. Globalization critics are concerned that increased trade openness and foreign direct investment exacerbate existing economic disadvantages of women labor and foster conditions for women.  

23. E. Economic Violence against Women: the Role of Globalisation At a recent workshop, a woman participant remarked that among the most vulnerable women on earth are married and the family’s breadwinners. From that participant’s experience and observation, once a man loses his job and ceases to be a strong wage earner, his ego is deflated and he begins to take it out on the woman. “Gender and Globalization: Female Labor and Women’s Mobilization.” Journal of World Systems Research 2: 367-388.  
Tjaden, Patricia & Thoennes, Nancy. National Institute of Justice and the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, “Extent, Nature and Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence: Findings from the National Violence against Women Survey,” (2000). Economic Globalization and Female Labor Structural Adjustment Policies – aim to balance budgets and increase competitiveness through trade and price liberalization. *these includes* 0 (1 reduction of the public sector wage bill and growth of the private sector, (1 privatization of social services, (2* encouragement of foreign investment, and (3* production of goods and services for export (“tradables”) through “flexible” labor processes. of *flexible labor*. Women’s -es-oses to Globalization It should come as no surprise that the massive entry of women into the work force around the world, whether as professionals or as proletarians, has coincided with the political mobilization of women and the expansion of women’s organizations of all types.