

- Childcare issues arose for the women staying at home
- Marriage was more egalitarian before the industrial era, women were more economically active
- Men were enticed by the industrial cities being able to provide money and better opportunities
- Colonisation
 - “rested on the exploitation of people’s bodies, land and labour” Pettman 1996
 - Colonised women as sexual objects, colonised men as ‘barbaric’ Enloe 2000
- 1970s - the global restructuring and birth of IPE (Stearns)

Social construction and globalisation

- Understanding the reason for the economic insecurity
- It’s not just market conditions dictating the disproportionate poverty of women
- Ideas create material impact

Gender and global political economy

- Mackintosh’s 1981 3 modes of production:
 - Social reproduction:
 - ‘Men’s’ and ‘women’s’ roles - the processes by which the main relations in society are constantly recreated and perpetuated
 - Reproduction of labour
 - Processes of care and socialisation may ensure that society continues - inclining the bearing of children, their care and upbringing, and the maintenance of adults throughout their lives. This requires both paid and unpaid work.

The Global North: UK Gendered Pay Gap

- Women can expect to earn significantly less than men over their entire careers (currently at 13.9% for full time workers - The Fawcett Society 2015)
- Why?
 - Discrimination