

INDEX

- Act of Equal Employment and Support for Work-Family Reconciliation, 165*n*4
- Act on Protection of Fixed-Term and Part-Time Employees, 165*n*4
- Action Center for Women's Unemployment, 154
- AFSCME, 73*n*5, 133
- AIDWA, 41
- AITUC, 52–53
- AKKKU, 39–40, 47
- Alt-labor movement, 2, 64
gender, immigration, and women's leadership, 65–69
- Ambassadors Program, 72
- American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), 21, 64, 70
- Asian Financial Crisis, 153
- BC Federation of Labour (BCFED), 118*n*1
- BC Government and Employees Union (BCGEU), 118*n*1
- Black women worker's identity, 132–133
- Bracero Program, 96*n*9
- “Breadwinner reproductive bargain”, 150
- British Columbia, organizing domestic workers in, 102–103
- British Columbia Supreme Court (BCSC), 102
- “Bronx Slave Market”, 61–62
- Building recognition and reversing shame, 40–45
- Building Service Employees International Union (SEIU), 130, 133
- CACEH/SINACTRAHO, 135, 142*n*5
- Canada
collective organizing without collective workplace, 109–112
domestic workers, 18
domestic workers and/or domestic work, 114–116
Employment Equity Act, 117
female domestic workers, 18
Filipino domestic workers in, 16
gender, stepwise migration, and mobilization, 112–114
LCP in, 104, 106–107
organizing domestic workers in, 102
regulatory environment for FDM, 105–109
- Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), 108
- Canadian Labour Congress (CLC), 118*n*1
- Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE), 118*n*1
- Capital, 150
development scripts on, 37–39
- Capitalism, 21–22, 30–31
“dual systems” approach to, 32
dualist vs. unitary system of, 32–34
market-based or neoliberal, 8
neoliberal, 8

- Caregiver Program (*see* Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP))
- Casual workers (*see* “Sub-contracted” workers)
- Catholic Worker Youth movement (JOC movement), 131
- Center for Support and Training of Household Employees (CACEH), 13, 131–132, 138
- Child Labour Act, 39
- Child Welfare Committee, 39
- CIVIC, 46, 48
- Civil Rights Act, 62
- Classification struggles, 124
- Collective action
 - gender as organizing principle of, 11–14
 - gender effects on workers’, 4
- Collective efforts to challenge precarity and informality, 2
- Collective of Indigenous Women Domestic Household Workers (COLMITH), 131–132, 136–137
- Collective of Indigenous Women Household Workers, 125
- Collective organizing without collective workplace, 109–112
- Committee for Domestic Workers and Caregiver Rights (CDWCR), 118*n*1
- Communist Party of India (CPI), 53
- Communist Party of India-Marxist (CPM), 41
- CONLACTRAHO, 132
- Consciousness-raising approach, 159–160
- Construction work, 34, 36
 - dualist model of, 45–48
- Construction workers’ struggles,
 - gender in, 14–15
- Containers, 92
- Crisis, The*, 61
- Cultural activities, 110
- “Cunning of history”, 38
- “Dangerous liaison” with neoliberal states, 149–151
- Data triangulation, 83
- Day labor, 61–63
 - new forms of organizing, 63–65
- Day laborers, 60, 63–64
 - gendered patterns of organizing among, 69–72
 - organizing demands, 60
- Decommodification struggles, 150
 - gendered politics of, 153–155
- Deep systemic transformation, 116
- Delhi Garelu Kamgar Sangathan* (DGKS), 42–44, 50
- Delhi Shramik Sangatan*, 50
- Development scripts, 37
 - and feminist opportunities, 39–40
 - on gender and capital, 37–39
- Dismantling of wage standards, 8
- Domestic helpers, 151, 159
- Domestic work, 26*n*4, 34–35, 61–63, 114–116, 151
 - and feminist NGOs as livelihood strategy, 155–158
 - in India, 50–51
 - in Mexico and US, 125–128
 - new forms of organizing, 63–65
 - unitary model of, 40–45
- Domestic workers, 42, 60–61, 63–64, 114–116
 - activism of, 128–129
 - activists, 142*n*2
 - gender in domestic workers’ struggles, 12–14
 - gendered patterns of organizing among, 69–72
 - in India, 35
 - interviews with, 34–35
 - in Mexico and US, 127–128
 - mobilizations, 11
 - movement, 72, 123
 - organizations, 13, 40
 - practical difficulties of organizing, 161–162
- Domestic Workers United (DWU), 133

- Domestic Workers' Forum (DWF), 41
- Double bind of manhood, 85–86
 masculine differences, 86–89
- Double movement, 150
- “Dual systems” approach, 14–15,
 32–33
- Dualist
 model of construction, 45–48
 of patriarchy and capitalism,
 32–34
- Economic “self-reliance”, 149
- Elite feminists and unions, 128–130
- Emancipatory movements, 150
- Embodiment, 48
- Employment Insurance Act, 165*n*4
- Employment Retirement Benefit
 Security Act, 165*n*4
- Employment Security Act, 164*n*4
- Employment Standards Act, 106
- Empowerment, 149
- Encampment, masculinity in, 90–94
- Entrepreneurial activity, 69
- Entrepreneurialism, 21, 70–71
- Equal Remuneration Act, 46
- Equal Right Equal Pay, 46
- Exclusionary axis, gender as, 50–51
- Fair Labor Standards Act, 61
- Fair Labor Standards Act (1938)
 (FLSA), 130
- Federation of Women Workers Trade
 Unions (FWTU), 154, 165*n*12
- FEDINA, 47
- Female-dominated leadership and
 membership, 23
- Female/feminist (*see also*
 Masculinities)
 consciousness, 67
 female-dominated occupations, 17
 female-headed households, 44
 immigrants, 67
 opportunities, 39–40
 scholars, 81
 theory, 53
- Feminist NGOs, 148
 and domestic work as livelihood
 strategy, 155–158
 South Korean feminist, 149–151
- Filipino community in Vancouver,
 115
- Filipino domestic workers, 103–104,
 107
 collective organizing without
 collective workplace, 109–112
 gender, stepwise migration, and
 mobilization, 112–114
- Foreign Domestic Workers (FDM),
 105
 regulatory environment for,
 105–109
- Formal work (*see also* Informal
 work), 8
- Frame alignment, 13, 124
- Frame bridging, 13, 124
- Framework Act on Social Security,
 165*n*9
- Gender, 2, 3, 80–82, 112–114, 122
 of alt-labor movement, 65–69
 as connector across social
 institutions, 51–52
 in construction workers' struggles,
 14–15
 development scripts on, 37–39
 effectiveness, 23–24
 effects on workers' collective
 action, 4
 equality, 65
 as exclusionary axis, 50–51
 beyond gendered division of labor,
 15–17
 as hindrance to labor organizing,
 49–50
 informal workers' reformist
 politics, 21–23
 interests, 124
 as necessary, 52–53
 as organizing principle of collective
 action, 11–14

- relations, 66
- relationship with other identities, 19–21
- scripts, 104
- theory research in masculinity area, 80
- women's leadership and membership, 17–19
- “Gender and development” scholars (GAD scholars), 37–38
- “Gender-specific experiences of low-wage immigrant workers”, 11
- Gendered labor subjects
 - re-constitution, 37
 - development scripts and feminist opportunities, 39–40
 - development scripts on gender and capital, 37–39
 - dualist model of construction, 45–48
 - embodiment, 48
 - unitary model of domestic work, 40–45
- Gendered labor subjects re-shaping labor organizing, 49
 - exclusionary axis, gender as, 50–51
 - gender as necessary, 52–53
 - labor organizing, gender as hindrance to, 49–50
 - social institutions, gender as connector across, 51–52
- Gendered politics of
 - decommodification struggles, 153–155
- Gendered status, 82
- Geographies of organizing, 111–112
 - Ghar Kamgar Sangathana*, 51
 - Gharelu Kamgaar Sangh* (GKS), 40
 - Gharkamgar Molkarni Sanghatana*, 52
- Globalization, 80–81
- Grassroots priorities, 158–161
- Great Compression, 61
- Great Depression, 62
- Guest worker
 - across history and geography, 83–85
 - labor camps, 90
- Gulf Cooperative Countries (GCC), 84, 96*n*5, 96*n*6
- Health Employees Union (HEU), 118*n*1
- Hegemonic masculinities, 80–82
 - construction, 89–94
- Hegemonic masculinities (*see also* Masculinities), 80–82
 - construction, 89–94
- Hegemony, 89
- Heteronormativity, 89
- Home-based workers, 142*n*3
- Homecare-worker unions, 133
- House managers, 159
- Household-worker mobilization in US, 130
- Housework, 151
- Identity claims, 124
- “Identity-based movements”, 3
- Immigrant organizing
 - gendered patterns among day laborers and domestic workers, 69–72
 - new forms of, 63–65
- Immigration of alt-labor movement, 65–69
- India
 - connecting theory to praxis, 32–34
 - construction work, 34, 36
 - domestic work in, 34–35, 50–51
 - domestic workers in, 18, 35
 - domestic workers' organizations in, 17, 40
 - female domestic workers, 18
 - gendered labor subjects re-constitution, 37–48
 - gendered labor subjects re-shape labor organizing, 49–53

- informal worker organizations in, 13–14
- marginal workers, 19
- NGOs and community-based groups, 12
- patriarchy–capitalism relationship, 30–32
- Indian labor unions, 40
- Indian manufacturing, 54*n*1
- India–NAWA Oil Industry Migratory Circuit, 84–85
- India–NAWA–US migratory pathway, 84
- Individualistic orientation of day laborers, 70
- Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act, 165*n*4
- Informal labor, 30–31
- Informal work, 2, 8, 141*n*1
 - conceptualization through gendered lens, 7–11
 - gender as organizing principle of collective action, 11–14
- Informal workers, 2–5, 10, 23, 30–31, 122
 - collective action strategies, 11–12
 - female leadership and membership, 18–19
 - movements, 7, 12, 31
 - organizations, 7, 23, 31
 - organizations in India, 13–14
 - reformist politics, 21–23
 - struggles, 30–35
 - women leaders, 18
- Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI), 129
- International Domestic Workers Federation (IDWF), 132, 149
- International Labour Organisation (ILO), 17, 37
- International Migrants Alliance (IMA), 118*n*1
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), 153
- Intersectional forms of subordinated masculinity, 80
- Intersectional histories (*see also* Overdetermined fortunes), 122–123, 128
 - elite feminists and unions, 128–130
 - literature on, 123–125
 - new social movements, 130–134
- Intersectional identities, 124
- Intersectionality, 32–33
- Intimate labor, 71
- “Intra-country migrant” identity, 138–139
- INTUC, 45
- Job segregation, 69
- Karnataka State Construction Workers Central Union (KSCWCU), 48
- Korean Chinese migrant women, 152–153
- Korean Women Workers Association (KWWA), 13, 149–151, 154–155, 157, 164*n*2, 165*n*10
- NHMC, 156
- Self-sufficiency Promotion Center, 158–159
- Korean Women’s Development Institute, 164*n*3
- Korean Women’s Trade Union (KWTU), 154, 156–157
- Labor brokerage firms, 96*n*6
- Labor movements, 3
- Labor organizing/organizers
 - gender as hindrance to, 49–50
 - re-constituting gendered labor subjects, 37–48
- Labor rights, 3, 10
- Labor Standards Act (1953), 164*n*4
- Labour Market Impact Assessment (LMIA), 109
- Live-in Caregiver Program (LCP), 104, 106–107, 109, 114
- “Live-in” domestic workers, 35
- “Live-out” domestic workers, 35

- Low Skill Pilot Program, 103
- Low-skill TFW programs, 108
- Low-wage immigrant workers, 60, 65
- Male-breadwinner reproductive bargain, 153
- Marginalized women workers, 137–138
- Marginalized workers, 134
- “Market-based” capitalism, 8
- Marxist feminist, 33
- Masculine differences, 86–89
- Masculine vulnerabilities, 80
- double bind of manhood, 85–89
- hegemonic masculinity construction, 89–94
- migration, gender, and masculinity studies, 80–82
- multisite ethnography, 82–83
- Masculinities (*see also* Female/feminist; Hegemonic masculinities), 80
- in encampment, 90–94
- exploitation, 82
- gender theory research in, 80
- guest workers across history and geography, 83–85
- studies, 80–82
- Mexican National Network of Domestic Workers, 131
- Mexican Telephone Workers’ Union (STRM), 132
- Mexico
- domestic work, 125–128
- domestic workers’ organizations, 17
- domestic-worker activism in, 129
- domestic-worker organizing, 122
- female domestic workers, 18
- intersectional histories, 128–134
- marginal workers, 19
- overdetermined fortunes, 134–140
- worker’s methodology, 125
- Migrant Workers’ Centre (*see* West Coast Domestic Workers’ Association (WCDWA))
- Migrante BC, 5, 11, 13, 16–18, 102–103, 105, 110, 116, 117–118*n*1
- Migrante organizers, 103–104
- Migrante’s approach, 104–105
- Migration, 80–82
- Minimum Wage Act, 164*n*4
- Ministry of Employment and Labor, 165*n*6
- Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, 165*n*5
- Mobilization, 112–114
- MORENA, 138
- Mujeres Unidas y Activas* (MUA), 133
- Multicultural working women’s identity, 133
- Multisite ethnography, 82–83
- Mutually constitutive identities, 3
- Nari Shakti Manch*, 39
- National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 61
- National Association of Domestic Workers (ANTD), 129–130
- National Committee on Household Employment (NCHE), 130
- National Day Laborer Organizing Network (NDLON), 64, 70
- National Domestic Workers Alliance (NDWA), 64, 71, 125, 134–135
- National House Managers Cooperative (NHMC), 16, 149–151, 156–157, 159, 162, 164*n*2, 166*n*19
- consciousness-raising approach, 159–160
- Organizational Development, 156
- pressure campaign, 162
- National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), 61, 130

- National Network, 135
- National Sample Survey (NSS), 35, 54*n*2
- National Statistics Office, 151
- National Union of Men and Women Domestic Workers (SINACTRAHO), 23–24, 132, 138
- NDWM-Delhi, 49–50
- Neoliberal
capitalism, 8
forces, 38
powers, 38–39
- Network of Women Household Workers of Guerrero State (RMEHO), 131–132, 136
- New Deal law, 61–62, 130
- New international division of labor, 81
- New social movements, 3, 130–134
- New York City “slave market”, 65
- New York City-based Domestic Workers Union, 130
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 148, 155
role in welfare provision, 165*n*13
- Noncitizenship, 116
- North Africa and West Asia (NAWA), 78–79, 95–96*n*1, 96*n*2
- Northern California Coalition for Immigrant Rights, 133
- Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), 165*n*5
- Overcrowded trailers, 92
- Overdetermined fortunes (*see also* Intersectional histories), 122–123, 134–135
- COLMITH and RMEHO, 136–137
- contemporary US domestic-worker organizations, 137
- “intra-country migrant” identity, 138–139
- literature on, 123–125
- marginalized women workers, 137–138
- NDWA, 135–136
- sympathy without solidarity, 139
- US domestic-worker movement, 139–140
- Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), 115
- Paid domestic workforce in South Korea, 151–153
- Paid women workers, 125–126
- Patriarchy, 30–31
“dual systems” approach to, 32
dualist vs. unitary system of, 32–34
- Patriarchy–capitalism relationship, 30–32
- “Pink-collar jobs”, 17
- Political opportunity structure, 123
- Political process theory of social movements, 123
- “Politics of recognition” of feminized occupations, 42
- Precarious work, 2, 8–9
conceptualization through gendered lens, 7–11
gender as organizing principle of collective action, 11–14
- Precarious workers, 2–5, 10
- Precarity, 8
- Productive welfarism, 155
- Professionalism, 21, 160
- Public-sector unionism, 65
- Pune *Zila Ghar Kamgar Sangathana*, 41
- Racialized minorities, 134
- Radcliffe seminar, 4–5
- Ranchero masculinity, 69
- “Recognition”, 42

- Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs), 39
- Resource mobilization theory, 123
- “Respectable femininities”, 43
- Rhetoric of hegemonic masculinity, 91
- Salaried Domestic Workers’ Support Center (CATDA), 131, 136
- “Self-employed” workers, 35
- Self-sufficiency Promotion Centers, 155
- Seoul Women Workers Trade Union (SWTU), 154, 165*n*12
- Sexual Harassment Committee, 45–46
- Shramik Mahila Morcha*, 41
- Social institutions, gender as connector across, 51–52
- Social relationship, 10
- Social reproduction, 33–34, 104, 115–116
- Social Security Act, 61
- Socialist feminist, 33
- South Korea
- domestic workers’ organizations, 17, 22
 - female domestic workers, 18
 - feminist labor NGOs in, 17
 - gendered politics of
 - decommodification struggles, 153–155
 - grassroots priorities, harsh realities, 158–161
 - NGOs in, 23
 - paid domestic workforce, 151–153
 - practical difficulties of organizing domestic workers, 161–162
 - South Korean feminist labor NGOs, 149–151
 - workers’ identity, 21
- Sponsoring employers, 78–79, 82–83, 86, 90, 93
- Standard employment relationship (SER), 9–10, 26*n*3, 30–31
- “Standing claims”, 124
- State regulation, 30
- Statistics Korea, 165*n*5
- Stepwise migration in Canada, 112–114
- Stereotypes of feminine docility, 13
- Strategy-Organizing-Leadership (SOL), 135
- “Sub-contracted” workers, 36
- Subordinated masculinities, 81
- Suburban Sweatshops* (Gordon), 64
- Sympathy without solidarity, 134, 139
- Tactical subjectivities, 13
- Tally’s Corner* (Liebow), 62
- Temporary foreign worker program (TFW program), 103, 108
- Temporary workers, 90
- industries, 78
 - programs, 82, 85–86
- Theory to praxis, 32–34
- Trabajo doméstico*, 151
- “Tragic linearity”, 117
- UNIFOR, 118*n*1
- Unitary model
- of domestic work, 40–45
 - of exploitation, 32
 - of patriarchy and capitalism, 32–34
- United Food and Commercial Workers (UFCW), 118*n*1
- United States (US)
- day labor, 61–63
 - domestic work, 61–63, 125–128
 - domestic-worker activism in, 129
 - domestic-worker organizing, 122
 - female domestic workers, 18
 - gendered patterns of organizing, 69–72
 - Guest Worker Program, 78–80, 83–85
 - intersectional histories, 128–134
 - male and female immigrants, 60
 - migrant labor camps, 78

- new forms of organizing, 63–65
- oil industry, 96*n*3
- overdetermined fortunes, 134–140
- professionalism and
 - entrepreneurialism, 21
- race and ethnicity of US domestic workers, 127
- worker's methodology, 125
- workers' identity, 20
- United Steelworkers (USW), 118*n*1

- Vancouver and District Labour Council (VDLC), 118*n*1

- Wage Claim Guarantee Act, 164–165*n*4
- Wage Theft in America* (Bobo), 64
- West Coast Domestic Worker Association (WCDWA), 108–109, 117–118*n*1
- “Women in development” scholars (WID scholars), 37–38

- Women in Informal Employment Globalizing and Organizing (WIEGO), 164*n*1
- Women workers, 128, 138
 - marginalized, 137–138
- Women's leadership
 - of alt-labor movement, 65–69
 - and membership, 17–19
- World Development Report on Gender Equality and Development (2012), 38
- Worker centers, 60, 64–66
 - movement, 64–65
- Workers Action Center (WAC), 118*n*1
- Working women, 122–123
- World Bank, 37
- Worthiness, unity, numbers, and commitment (WUNC), 124

- YWCA, 130, 152, 164*n*2, 166*n*14, 166*n*17