

Emotional Labor and Human Right: the Possibility of Capabilities Model on the Case of S-Metro Subway Workers

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Recently, the research and discourses about emotional labor have been flourished in many fields i.e. academia, media and politics etc. While many previous works on emotional labor have focused on the case of "how they have been experienced" or "burn out" /stress by emotional labor, healing and health, this paper has attempted to approach the emotional labor in light of human right, especially capabilities(CA) model. CA model has emphasized the capability to do something which he/she regards as valuable, as the freedom of choice to achieve the functioning that is the state of "being" or "doing" the converting the resources. The significant process of realizing the capabilities is the social conditions- i.e , institution, law, environment and personal characters- i.e gender, income, ethnics. age etc. Emotional labor is the "labor" transmutating the nature of emotion by the strategies of management, which has contributed provoking the firm's brand and creating the profit. It has been argued that many emotional laborers has suffered burn out and stress, threaten of health damages for the work. This paper has touched the case of S-metro emotional laborers, suggesting the possibilities of intervention

of social conditions- state, firm, and civil society in terms of CA model.

Key Words : Capabilities Model, Human Right, Emotional Labor, Capability Approach

Impacts on the Social Relationship of the Employed: Socioeconomic Status and Marital Status

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This study examines whether inequality in social relations is shaped by socioeconomic status and sex using data from the 2012 KGSS. Key findings from this study are as follows. First, socioeconomic status such as education and income significantly affects daily social relations and official social participation. Second, precarious employment induces low levels of social relationships. Third, marital status has greater bearing on social relations for women than men. The findings confirm that people with higher socioeconomic status demonstrate broader and more abundant social relations and a lesser possibility of isolation. This study also confirms the dual burden of married working women in terms of social relations. In conclusion, socioeconomic inequality can cause inequality in social relations. Socioeconomic status not only affects daily relationships but also the frequency of social participation.

Key Words: Social Relationship, Social Isolation, Social Capital, Socioeconomic status, Gender Difference, Inequality

A Study on the Impact of Total Anonymity within an Online Space on Group Impression Management: Focus on the Online Community, 'Megalia'

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A famous online feminism community 'Megalia' collapsed as a consequence of internal disputes over homophobic discourses. This study looks at the reason behind the disputes between its members based on the structure of the platform offering anonymity. Adapting Erving Goffman's dramaturgy theory, this study tries to figure out the role of anonymity among community users. The study shows that posts from anonymous users failed in every point of impression management, especially in terms of defensive practices - dramaturgical loyalty, dramaturgical discipline, and dramaturgical circumspection; anonymous posts were more likely to use internal slang, but failed to contain the meaning underlying the 'Megalian identity'. Therefore, the discord and the collapse of Megalia came from the failure of the structure which allowed users to hide themselves behind anonymity.

Key Words : Megalia, Erving Goffman, dramaturgy theory, online anonymity

The Recovery Process Experience due to Occupational Therapy of Patients Hospitalized with a Stroke: Applied to Parse's Human Becoming Research Methodology

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The purpose of this study is to identify the meaning of experience undergone by due to occupational therapy of patients hospitalized with a stroke during the recovery process. The subjects of this study were 9 patients hospitalized with a stroke where the conversation was conducted 3 times during the two month period from October 2013 to December 2013. The data collection and analysis was conducted according to the procedure of human becoming theory of Parse. The four core structures for The recovery process experience due to occupational therapy of patients hospitalized with a stroke showed 1)functional recovery through occupational therapy, and 2)independent daily life, and 3)changing to the positive mindset, and 4)a strong will and effort for recovery. The recovery process experience of patients hospitalized with a stroke has changed to a positive mind as their independent daily lives became enabled with the functional recovery through rehabilitation therapy. The meaning of the recovery process will enable the stroke patients to go beyond the limits of their own providing a valuable experience for

developing their inner side. As well as occupational therapy through this study will be useful data to demonstrate that the areas of expertise in stroke recovery.

Key Words : Recovery Experience, Occupational therapy, Parse's human becoming, Stroke

The Logic of Discovery and Conceptual Abstraction in Social Studies: Scientific Methods of Marx and Durkheim

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This study demonstrates that the scientific methods of Marx and Durkheim share the procedure of conceptual abstraction and the logic of discovery which critical realism presents as the most central activities of social science. To this end, the paper reviews the 'scientifically correct method' presented by Marx in "1857 Introduction" and the 'rules for the observation of social facts' presented by Durkheim in *Rules of Sociological Method*(1895). The scientific methods of Marx and Durkheim go beyond the formal logical arguments and share the principle of "retroduction" which theoretically restructures the existing empirical knowledge. These two theorists implied the following through their newly understood scientific methods:

First, both Marx and Durkheim have sought a method that creates a concept and theory, rather than verifying a concept and theory. Conceptual abstraction via immanent criticism of previous studies and the resulting explanatory argument is a core procedure to determine the success or failure of social scientific explanations. In addition, integrating into the social process of knowledge production,

such procedure, serves as a foundation of alternative social inquiries to seek methods, concepts, and theories appropriate for the historicity of Korean society.

Second, the two theorists' 'scientific methods' are not positivistic but maintain a naturalist stance, putting the brakes on the positivistic dogmatism that has long dominated the 'scientific method' of social science, and at the same time, opens up a possibility to communicate with heuristic studies in other applied sciences via a concept.

Key Words : Two Cultures, The Logic of Scientific Discovery, Conceptual Abstraction, Scientific Methods of Marx and Durkheim, Critical Realism