Nostalgia: Mass Music and the yearning of the "Chilgong’Palgong (7080)" generation

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Nostalgia is a representation of the desire to escape existential anxiety (discontent) and sense of loss. The political hero, the Golden Age, a song or a dance, everyday life, and the trivial narratives of common people etc., have been viewed as the object of nostalgia. However, nostalgia is obscure, having no clear foothold in reality. It emerges from the midst of an imagined past that the actor vehemently believes to have happened. Nostalgia has been fashioned throughout Korean society in many fields, such as architecture, art and movie, media, and most notably, in the revival of the mass music phenomena of the so-called “Chilgong’Palgong(7080)” generation. This generation is in their mid fifties (born between 1955-1963) and roughly corresponds with the ‘baby boom’ generation after the Korean War. This article explores the nostalgia in the mass music of this generation, which can be epitomized as Mother/Hometown, Romance/Love, and resistance.

Key Words: nostalgia, mass music, 7080 generation
An Exploratory Analysis of the Relationship between Leisure Activities and ‘Inclusive Ageing’ among the Middle Strata Elderly

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This paper explores the relationship between leisure activities and ‘inclusive ageing’ of the middle strata elderly. Social inclusion of the elderly concerns economic, political, and socio-cultural participation of the elderly into general society. While the concept of productive ageing emphasizes the economic and functional aspects of elderly activities, inclusive ageing underlines the elderly successfully participate in the economic dimension and have a sense of belonging in the socio-cultural dimension. The middle strata is defined by such empirical criteria as class, income, asset, and education, and age over 65 years old is used for delineating the elderly. The analyses of <2014 The Elderly Survey> data show that the middle strata elderly value the intrinsic aspects of work more than extrinsic ones, indicating the identity/extension relation of work and leisure. The elderly stage of ageing is characterized by the converging of community and leisure activities, and social inclusion through the positive and serious leisure activities such as voluntarism and political participation is more important than economic dimension for the middle strata elderly. Policy measures directed toward expanding
opportunities for positive and serious leisure activities of the middle strata elderly will contribute to their successful phased retirement as well as to their inclusive ageing.

Key Words: inclusive ageing, middle strata, social inclusion, work-leisure relationship, serious leisure
Online-Mediated Mobilization: Revisiting the Candlelight Demonstration and its Theoretical Significance

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The rapid increase of online activities and the expansion of cyber-world have invited many changes in various spheres of human life. The changes have also brought new possibilities for huge change in collective action and political process. This study examines the influence of cyber-activities on political mobilization, and considers the possibilities and the limitations for the development of social movement. For this, this study theoretically reviews the changes caused by online activities in terms of major factors of social movement, such as mobilizing structure, political opportunity structure, and framing process, and then examines those discussions by revisiting a case—the candlelight demonstrations in 2008. This movement massively arose in major cities of South Korea, against the expansion of the import of American beef, which was suspected of being contaminated with ‘mad cow disease’, and actively lasted over two months. The movement showed considerable significance and implications due to its new phases of development, different from previous social movement: it succeeded in massive mobilization in a very short time and expanded nationwide instantly; it lasted for a
long period not depending on the organizational efforts of mobilization; and the framing process mainly progressed in cyber-space. However, it showed some fundamental limitations caused by the lack of a solid organizational base and the disagreement of political orientations among the participants. On the basis of this theoretical and empirical examination, this study points out the possibilities and the limitations of online mediated social movement, and proposes some suggestions for future mobilization and movement studies on such mobilization.

Key Words: social movement, online mobilization, mobilizing structure, political opportunity structure, framing, candlelight demonstration
Panopticon Strengthened or Synopticon?: Dashboard Cameras and Emergence of New Surveillants

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The dashboard camera is now an essential part of an automobile, which entails increasing surveillance by the cameras. dash-board cameras, or dash-cams, are useful in assessing responsibility in an accident and for reporting traffic violations. Dash-cam surveillance is different from panopticon surveillance in two aspects. First, dash-cam is a digitalized surveillance tool based on information technology. Secondly, the individual, who was being watched under the panopticon surveillance, is now the active surveillant. This study analyzes internet bulletin boards of an online dash-cam club and examines whom people watch, why they do it, what the surveillance behavior means to them, and what effects the new surveillance system has on the old system. The results are as follows.

First, people watch various targets such as themselves, others, and insurance companies, and in doing so they establish their identity as active surveillants. Secondly, the online dash-cam club works as a kind of synopticon. In the club, a layperson can suggest a models in which to use the dash-cam, influencing public opinion. Thirdly, dash-cams are connected to the surveillance assemblage through the acts of reporting, therefore strengthening the panopticon surveillance.
Fourthly, as dash-cams are now a part of everyday life and reporting crimes/violations based on their video footage is common, people have become accustomed to the surveillance by dash-cams and the social acceptance of the surveillance has significantly increased. Lastly, insurance companies’ decisions regarding who is at fault in a car accident are often disputed by dash-cam videos, which can imply a synopticon situation where the majority exercise watch over the minority. In summary, while the dash cam surveillance over individuals has strengthened the panopticon surveillance system, it has simultaneously operated as the synopticon surveillance system.

Key Words: surveillance, dashboard camera, panopticon, post-panopticon, synopticon, assemblage