工作社会学

上课时间: 周三晚: 18:30-21:45

地点:研究生楼 204

教师: 吴桐雨(社会学)

办公/答疑时间:周二下午 6:30-8:30 办公室:行政楼 1505;西区公管新楼 1012

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课程简介:

Work, whether paid or unpaid, is central to human experience and fundamental to structuring, reproducing, and legitimating social inequality. Work is a basis for the unequal distribution of material and symbolic rewards; the question of who performs what kind of work in modern society and under what conditions is therefore central to regimes of stratification. How work is organized is a political question. This course considers the creation and transformation of the modern workplace dynamics and compares how forms of work organization across varied arenas generate inequality as well as enable and constrain human capacities for invention, sociability, and craft. The course considers the debates surrounding the shift from a manufacturing to a service economy, its effects on the workplace as well as its implications for stratification. Participants will also examine the roles of the state, immigration, ethnicity, gender, and the family in shaping employment and labor processes.

课程要求(100%):

- 1) **课堂讨论:**在课前完成指定的阅读材料。本课程将在课堂上以随机回答问题的方式,来检测学生是否完成阅读。教师会在每次课程之后为学生的课堂参与情况打分,每次分数为5分,共计分7次,期末会选取4周表现最好成绩相加。课堂发言踊跃、认真阅读课程材料的同学将获得加分,加分最多加5分(5*4=20%)。
- 2) **阅读报告:** 学期中,学生需要完成 7 次阅读报告。阅读报告分为两个部分:第一个部分为对本周所选文章的理解,要求同学对每周所选文章主要论点进行概括;对本周所有文章做交叉、对比分析。第二部分为对文献的提问,要求同学每周在阅读报告结尾提出至少三个思考问题,问题包括你感到困惑的文章内容以及你希望在课堂上讨论的问题,优秀的问题会被选取做为课堂讨论问题,被选中的问题将给予每条问题 0.2 分加分,加分最多至 4 分。阅读报告请用小四字体,单倍行距,word 默认格式排版,一页纸以内(或者 800 字以内)。报告请在每周上课前一天(周二)下午五点前提交至钉钉群(5*7=35%)。
- 3) **期末考试:** 开卷,由教师指定题目(三道题选两道作答),学生独立完成,请用小四字体,单倍行距,word 默认格式排版,每道题回答字数不要超过2000字(45%)。

课程安排:

第一周 (3/3): 导论

第二周(3/10): 劳动过程理论

哈里·布雷弗曼著,方生等译,《劳动与垄断资本——二十世纪中劳动的退化》(商务印书馆,1978年版,第4章)。

迈克尔·布洛维著,李荣荣译,《制造同意--垄断资本主义劳动过程的变迁》(商务印书馆, 2015年版,第四章)。

思考问题:

布雷弗曼和布洛维研究路径的最大差异点/争论点是什么?

劳动过程理论是顺应怎样的时代背景而产生的?

随着时代从福特主义过渡到后福特主义,经典的劳动过程分析面临着怎样的挑战?传统的体力劳动过程面临着怎样的挑战?在时代过渡中的工人们又经历着什么?

推荐阅读:

沈原. 社会转型与工人阶级的再形成[J]. 社会学研究.2006(3).

郑广怀、孙慧、万向东. 从"赶工游戏"到"老板游戏"——非正式就业中的劳动控制[J]. 社会学研究. 2015(3).

Taylor, Frederick, "The Principles of Scientific Management," pp. 9-29

Dudley, Kathryn, M. The End of the Line. pp. xv-xxv, 116-182

Womack, J. P., Jones, D. T., & Roos, D. (2007). The machine that changed the world: The story of lean production--Toyota's secret weapon in the global car wars that is now revolutionizing world industry. Simon and Schuste

Dudley, Kathryn, M. The End of the Line. pp. xv-xxv, 116-182

第三周(3/17): 全球化下中国流水线的崛起

Lee, C. K. (1995). Engendering the worlds of labor: Women workers, labor markets, and production politics in the South China economic miracle. American Sociological Review, 378-397.

Bair, Jennifer. On Difference and Capital: Gender and the Globalization of Production. Signs Ngai, Pun and Jenny Chan. 2012. Global Capital, the State, and Chinese Workers: The Foxconn Experience. Modern China.

思考问题:

全球化背景下的流水线生产的突出特征是什么?相较于传统的美国流水线生产,有哪些不同?

女性研究视角为全球化下的劳动研究注入了哪些新的血液?为什么女性研究视角下的劳动研究在全球化背景下迎来了它的黄金年代?根据 Bair,在这一脉落研究内部存在着怎样的分歧?又有哪些问题?西方学者在讨论发展中国家(global south) 在全球链条中的地位是否带有"西方中心"的视角?

以潘毅、李静君为代表的中国劳工学者对这一脉落研究做出了哪些贡献?二位学者的研究 是否存在差异?通过阅读潘毅、李静君,你是否能够总结出中国在全球化生产链条中扮演 的角色?

推荐阅读:

闻翔.劳工神圣:中国早期社会学的视野. 北京:商务印书馆.

元昕. 欠薪与讨薪: 工地政体与劳动过程的实证研究.北京: 首都经济贸易大学出版社. 2011

何明洁. 劳动与姐妹分化——"和记"生产政体个案研究[J]. 社会学研究. 2009(2).

Salzinger, L. (2003). Genders in production: Making workers in Mexico's global factories. Univ of California Press.

Pun Ngai. Made in China. Selections

Hochschild, Arlie. Love and Gold.

Sassen, Saskia. "Service Employment and the New Inequality."

Rodriguez, Robyn. The Labor Brokerage State and the Globalization of Filipina Care Workers. (selections)

Gereffi, Gary and Gary Hamilton. "Global Commodity Chain, Market Makers and the Rise of Demand-Responsive Economies."

第四周(3/24):服务业工作:情感劳动,审美劳动,及其在中国的应用

Hochschild, Arlie. 1979. Emotion Work, Feeling Rules and Social Structure. American Journal of Sociology. Vol. 85 (551-575).

Otis, E. M. (2008). Beyond the industrial paradigm: Market-embedded labor and the gender organization of global service work in China. American Sociological Review, 73(1), 15-36.

Williams, Christine and Catherine Connell. 2010. "Looking Good and Sounding Right: Aesthetic Labor and Social Inequality in the Retail Industry." Work and Occupations

思考问题:

在去工业化背景之下,服务业工作兴起。那么,服务业工作理论(e.g.,情感劳动)对于经典劳工研究的延续体现在哪里? 断裂与创新之处又体现在哪里?

在 Hochschild 的情感劳动理论的启发下,各种新型劳动理论(e.g.,审美劳动

(Aesthetic Labor), 身体劳动(body work),非物质劳动(Immaterial Labor)) 井喷式增长,这些理论之间的异同是什么?这些理论存在哪些问题?

服务业工作在中国呈现出哪些新特征?哪些西方经典的服务业工作理论适用于中国的社会环境?哪些不适合?

推荐阅读:

苏熠慧. 控制与抵抗:雇主与家政工在家务劳动过程中的博弈[J]. 社会. 2011(6).

Bolton, Sharon. 2009. Getting to the Heart of the Emotional Labour Process. Work, Employment, Society.

Brook, Paul. 2009. In Critical Defence of 'Emotional Labour:' Refuting Bolton's Critique of Hochschild's Concept. Work Employment Society 23: 531

Kang, Miliann. 2003. The Managed Hand: The Commercialization of Bodies and Emotions in Korean Immigrant-Owned Nail Salons." Gender and Society

Mirchandani, Kiran. 2012. Phone Clones. Ithaca. ILR Press.

Sherman. Sherman, Rachel. "Producing the superior self: Strategic comparison and symbolic boundaries among luxury hotel workers." Ethnography 6.2 (2005): 131-158.

Sallaz, J. (2009). The labor of luck: Casino capitalism in the United States and South Africa. Univ of California Press.

Leidner, R. (1993). Fast food, fast talk: Service work and the routinization of everyday life. Univ of California Press.

Lazzarato, Marrizio. Immaterial Labor

第五周(3/31): 边界和工作中不平等的再生产

Lamont, M. (2009). The dignity of working men: Morality and the boundaries of race, class, and immigration. Harvard University Press. Chapter 1.

Sherman, Rachel. 2005. "Producing the Superior Self: Strategic Comparison and Symbolic Boundaries Among Luxury Hotel Workers." Ethnography. 6:2 (2005).

Vallas, SP. 2001. Symbolic Boundaries and the New Division of Labor: Engineers, Workers and the Restructuring of Facto" Research in the Sociology of Stratification and Mobility 18:3–37

思考问题:

边界理论在展现工作文化相对性和流动性上具有强大的解释能力。从本周所选的文章中,是否可以窥知边界理论运用在不同工作场所、不同国家环境中时,会产生何种差别? 在描述工作场所之中的"画边界"行为时,不同的作者分别选择了哪些边界去专注分析? 为什么?这些边界之间是否存在差异?

推荐阅读:

Sallaz, Jeffrey. On Putting Bourdieu to Work. 2010. Work and Occupations.

Bourdieu, Pierre. Distinctions. A Social Critique of the Judgment of Taste. Conclusion. 1984, translated by Richard Nice, published by Harvard University Press, 1984, 604pp. – selected from pp. 466-484.

Purser, Gretchen. "The Dignity of Job-Seeking Men: Boundary Work among Immigrant Day Laborers." Journal of Contemporary Ethnography 38(1): 117-39.

第六周(4/7):不稳定劳工:新经济下的新"危险"阶层

Standing, Guy. 2011. The Precariat: The New Dangerous Class. Bloomsbury US. Chapter 1. Lee, Ching Kwan. "China's Precariats." Globalizations 16.2 (2019): 137-154.

Kalleberg, Arne L., and Steven P. Vallas. "Probing precarious work: Theory, research, and politics." Research in the Sociology of Work 31.1 (2018): 1-30.

思考问题:

不稳定劳工研究始于英国,由英国劳工学者 Guy Standing 提出。Guy Standing 关于不稳定劳工的核心论点是什么?他的研究路径和美国的相关研究(见 Kalleberg 的研究)的最大差异是什么?造成这种差异的原因是什么?

不稳定劳工研究很快引起了中国劳工研究学者的关注,成为近期中国工作社会学领域中最重要的研究关注点。为什么不稳定劳工研究成为现在中国劳工研究的最重要话题?

从李静君的文章中,能否看出她对于英美传统的不问题劳工研究的最大批判是什么?中国的不稳定劳工研究可以为全球不稳定劳工研究带来哪些启示?

推荐阅读:

Choi, Susanne YP. Masculinity and Precarity: Male Migrant Taxi Drivers in South China Precarity's Prospect: Contingent Control and Union Renewal in the Retail Sector Peter Ikeler

Smith, Chris and Pun Ngai. Class and Precarity: An Unhappy Coupling in China's Working Class Formation

Sallaz, Jeffery. Permanent Pedagogy: How Post-Fordist Firms Generate Effort but Not Consent Vallas, Steven and Christin, Angele. Work and Identity in an Era of Precarious Employment: How Workers Respond to "Personal Branding" Discourse

第七周(4/14):信息资本主义下的知识劳工与996

- Kunda, G., & Van Maanen, J. (1999). Changing scripts at work: Managers and professionals. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 561(1), 64-80.
- Sharone, Ofer. (2002). "Engineering consent: Overwork and anxiety at a high-tech firm." Berkeley Collection of Working and Occasional Papers (2002): 52.
- Vallas, S., & Schor, J. B. (2020). What do platforms do? Understanding the gig economy. Annual Review of Sociology, 46, 273-294.

思考问题:

什么是信息资本主义和平台资本主义?它的独特性在哪里?

结合这一个学期关于工作社会学的讨论,你认为本周所选文章中勾勒的未来工作场景对于 工作社会学已有理论造成了哪些挑战?哪些经典理论得以在未来工作的叙述中保留下来 了?

你是否能够用本周的理论概念工具更好地解释,中西方知识劳工 996 工作状态的差异是什么? 造成西方知识劳工形成"996"工作状态内在机制是什么?

推荐阅读:

- Ross, A. (2004). No-collar: The humane workplace and its hidden costs. Temple University Press.
- Wu, Tongyu. (2020). The labour of fun: masculinities and the organisation of labour games in a modern workplace. New Technology, Work and Employment.
- Wajcman, J. (2015). Pressed for time: The acceleration of life in digital capitalism. University of Chicago Press.

第八周(4/21):信息资本主义下的平台劳工与算法

- Gray, M. L., & Suri, S. (2019). Ghost work: How to stop Silicon Valley from building a new global underclass. Eamon Dolan Books. Chapter 1.
- Rosenblat, A., & Stark, L. (2016). Algorithmic labor and information asymmetries: A case study of Uber's drivers. International journal of communication, 10, 27.
- Shestakofsky, B. (2017). Working algorithms: Software automation and the future of work. Work and Occupations, 44(4), 376-423.

思考问题:

造成工作向"未来工作形态"转变的动力是什么?

通过本周的阅读,你认为机器是否能够完全替代人在生产劳动中的角色?信息资本主义下,算法在新兴劳动过程中扮演了怎样的角色?算法与新型劳动控制的关系是什么?

本周的概念工具是否能够帮助你更好地反思"快递小哥"的劳动和生存处境?

推荐阅读:

- Chen, J. Y. (2018). Technologies of control, communication, and calculation: taxi drivers' labour in the platform economy. In Humans and Machines at Work (pp. 231-252). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- Lei, Y. W. (2020). Delivering Solidarity: Platform Architecture and Collective Contention in China's Platform Economy. American Sociological Review, Forthcoming.
- Zuboff, S. (2019). The age of surveillance capitalism: The fight for a human future at the new frontier of power. Profile Books.