Dahee Byun

Anna Fridlis

LS Seminar: Memory

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Annotated Bibliography

Haas, Lind. Equal Parenthood And Social Policy: A Study Of Parental Leave In Sweden. Albany,

NY: State University Of New York Press, 1992.

https://books.google.com/books?

hl=ko&lr=&id=4NYV4EvRmz4C&oi=fnd&pg=PR7&dq=sweden+working+mom +policies&ots=MnKZ4ujiYt&sig=xOUEQziyRyQYIQ4-0JDN7VaIvOY#v=onepage&q= sweden%20&f=false

The book is generally about the equal parenthood and social polices especially in Sweden. This book provides a knowledge about how Sweden government supports citizens by not only allowing women to balance work and family, but also attempts to reach an egalitarian approach. The author provides the causes of the approach such as the worldwide Depression in 1930 lowered the birth rate lead to elderly society, therefore the government came up with policies that couples would find both childbearing and working more economically feasible. The book has a strength in providing the background history of why Sweden became a country called, "paradise for working women", but there is one

weakness that the book has more focus toward gender equality. Yet, I consider this as a useful source because it allows one to understand the behind story that triggered Sweden to change in such way that provides better understanding of Sweden policies that started during 1930s. Moreover, the book is reliable because it was was written by Linda Haas. She is Professor of Sociology at the Indiana University-Purdue University Indianapolis and most of her research focuses on gender, family policy, and families and work in societies especially on Sweden

Hong, Seungah. "Balancing Work and Family: Current Issues and Policy Directions." Korean Women's Development Institute, 25 Aug. 2008. http://www.kwdi.re.kr/data/research/2009/2/2008_r12-3.pdf#page=192

This study is about work-family balance and policies in South Korea. It starts with an introduction of South Korea's economic development since the 1960s that brought the change in workplace. The author is aware of the increase in dual-working family, which was never presented in Korean History since Korean society is a patriarchal family and has a strong sense of familism, and the low birth rate that further lead to the work and family conflict. This is an useful information since it allows myself to understand about the background history that lead to the societal change in Korea especially in workfamily balance for women and policies that were created recently. South Korea has a policies that strive to help working-moms, however, in comparison to Sewden, it is less supportive. For example, Korea has 270 days lesser maternity leave than Sewden.

Moreover, this is written in the 21th century by a researcher from Korea Women's Development Institute, which makes the source reliable. I particularly liked the part when the author said, "In addition, what is needed is the environment and infra which could incorporate the various changes and policies, and changes in social consciousness and value system." However, I thought this research would have been better if the author included some real life examples. In short, this is a helpful source because it contains the historical background as well as the government policies that I would like to address in my research question.

Kim, Hanna. "Paradise for Working Mom." *The Korea Times*, 17 June 2013. http://www.koreatimes.co.kr/www/news/opinon/2013/08/162 137635.html

The article talks South Koreans perception toward working mom. The author does not mentions specific policies that South Korea provides, which I think is the weakness, but she definitely mentions the participation rate of married women in the labor force with statistics and demonstrates how women are treated in the companies such as "company recommended that they retire on financial grounds." The most outstanding strength of this article is the comparison between South Korea and Sweden. I had a difficulty to find sources policies for work-family balance in the United States, but I was inspired by this article and was able to search for more accurate sources to compare Sweden and South Korea's policies in helping to balance between work and family. Starting from the second half of the article, Kim compares Sweden and South Korea by the policies and moreover

suggesting further developments that South Korea could make. For example, she suggested strengthening policies against corporations that refuse to allow employees to take leave and creating practical frameworks such as tax exemption. This article was published in 2013 and the Korea Times is Korea's one of the famous and reliable daily newspaper that provides neutral views.

Moen, Phyllis. Working Parents: Transformations in Gender Roles and Public Policies in Sweden. Madison, WI: U of Wisconsin, 1989.

https://books.google.com/books?

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Working Parents focus on Sweden's policy development. The book mention's about the reason why Sweden has build such good policies and the author claims that this is because Sweden adopted various legislative reforms and confront to change the gender inequality to balance work-family balance. The strength of this book is that it provides the background information as well as work-family balance policies Sweden since 1937. For example, there are "Maternity benefits (1937)", "Abolished worker discrimination on the basis of pregnancy (1939)", and "Child allowance (1947)" Thus, this book connects to my research question by providing the Sweden's government policies that supports working women. One weakness of this source is that it was written in 1989, but I think it

is still relevant since it is written in the 20th century. In addition, Moen holds the McKnight Endowed Presidential Chair in Sociology at the University of Minnesota, which makes the source more persuasive.

"Of Careers and Carers." *The Economist. The Economist Newspaper*, 11 June 2016. http://www.economist.com/news/asia/21700461-conservative-workplaces-are-holding-south-korean-women-back-careers-and-carers

The article starts with a real-life experience about Moon Su-jong, a web designer at a mid-sized South Korean conglomerate. She declined to drink alcohol and her boss berated her for burdening and even asked her when she would leave the company. The article is basically about how the conservative workplace blocks women's desire to work. This article not only shows not the policy, but also shows the way how South Korean mostly view working-moms. Moreover, the article provides useful statistics such as how many women return back to work and gives real-life stories of inequality, which I thought this would be a good source to reference. However, it has a drawback because there is no author, but since it is published by *The Economist*, an English weekly news magazine owned by British multinational media company the Economist Group, I think it covers the weakness by reliability.