

The Economic Purposes Related to the Labor Types

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ABSTRACT

What are purposed by economic activities are contained in types of labor and are related with varieties of personal livings. The economic purposes cover over supporting life, pursuing wealth, and developing society and culture, each of which constrains the related economic ideologies as liberalism, socialism, and information society. The labor types are differentiated as physical, emotional, and cognitional. This study attempted to analyze the three economic purposes which are hypothesized to be varied due to the three labor types. The experiment illustrated the three models engaged in their job activities, each of whom was involved in one of the three economic purposes, which is related with one of the three labor types, and questioned with Likert scales about how high the models engaged in the labor types and worked for the economic purposes. The experimental result showed that the supporting life is comprised by the physical labor, the pursuing wealth by the emotional labor, and the developing society and culture by the cognitional labor. So, it is suggested that the relation of labor types and economic purposes should be conferred to go ahead to a solution for economic-social problems imbedded in ideologies.

Key words: Labor types, Economic purposes, Economic ideologies, Economic-social problems.

PROBLEM AND PURPOSE

Economics is a main activity of human kind to live in society and environment. It has a serious validity of survival. So, Karl Marx (1818-1883) commented that economics is the primary condition of life (Marks & Engels, 2018; see Stokes, 2006 for review). Also the paradigms of economics which are formed in sciences have been developed since Adam Smith (1723-1790) propounded economics of free market as that unintended consequence of intended action will contribute to the benefit of society at large (Smith, 2007; see Stokes, 2006 for review). A. Smith's paradigm called as liberalism advised the least control of markets under government authorities. In contrast, C. Marx proclaimed that socialism could evolve in confrontation between capitalist and proletarian, when the latter is deprived in the basic condition of living by the former. Thus, the paradigms of politics and economics have swung between Smith's and Marxism in historical processes. The conflict of paradigms seemed to be compromised but not enough realized by Keynesian, where John Maynard Keynes (1883-1946) constituted so called demand management policy, showing how government intervention could lead to stability of free market and social welfare (Keynes, 2016; see Stokes, 2006 for review).

The above paradigm shift of economics has continuously tried to treat economic-social problems which are varied in historical situations. However, the ceaseless confusions as laborer's welfare, economic turmoil, and living instability would result from some misunderstanding about how diversely motivations of the economic activities are to work in personal jobs and social contribution. So, it is required to understand that the motivational processes are implemented in what are purposed by economic activities, so called labors. People in daily living are occupied by various labors, whose purposes are differentiated in quality. Intuitively thinking, the economic purposes comprise over supporting life, pursuing wealth, and developing society and culture.

Elaborated for three purposes, people are engaged in their occupations to support themselves and their family. Their income and expenditure are balanced for their daily livings by little surplus or shortage. The labor grasps the purpose of supporting life. For another purpose, people are indulged to be rich, while their basic living costs have already been covered in surplus by their occupations. They like to invest and save their residuals in stocks and banks to make their fund grown. The labor attaches to the purpose of pursuing wealth. For the last purpose, people are engaged in social and cultural development. They are ambioned to work for other's welfare and to contribute to society and culture. Even if they are risked in their own economic situations, they are left to manage companies, continuously hiring workers, and to be absorbed in education and researches, contributing to society and culture. The labor concerns the purpose of developing society and culture. It could be commented that the above three purposes of labor could be mutual related, but not identical, if they are compared in hierarchy of economic activities. To confer to the hierarchy, the first, the supporting life is put to one's personal level, the second, for the pursuing wealth, people compete with others to result in winning and losing, and the third, the developing society and culture is forwarding to social relation. Some could assume that the purposes would be multiply combined. Thus, the economic paradigms have been contradicted in confusion if they do little regarding for which layer as personal, others, or societies they are targeting, so resulting in evil circulation. Commenting a connection between economic paradigms and labors, liberalism is evoked primarily by purpose of individual wealth which is not sure to contribute to social welfare. Socialism is heavily anxious to boost living condition, but failed to motivate personal efforts to make wealth. To treat the limitation of the socialism, Keynesian attempts to invent an effective demand management to accomplish social welfare, but limited to secure the advantageous autonomy of economic market. Therefore it is commented that political policies of economics are apt to be confused in ignorance of that the economic purposes triggers personal motivation in hierarchy which rules economic-social problems.

Since the above economic purposes are conferred to diverse motivations, it is inevitably followed by a question of how they are defined in psychological paradigms. In history of psychology, the cognitive psychology evolved in advent of U. Neisser's book 'cognitive psychology' (Neisser, 1978; see Fuller, Walsh, & McGinley, 1997 for review). The paradigm passing by behaviorism echoed by B. F. Skinner (Skinner, 1938; see Fuller, Walsh, & McGinley, 1997 for review), where animal behavior is the main variables of psychology. When the cognitive approaches shift from behaviorism, it attempts to theorize that behavior is analyzed into cognitive processes, supposed as perception, memory and thinking. For the other aspect of psychology, various emotional processes such as pleasure, stability, and positivity as proposed by W. Wundt are questioned (see Stevens, 2002 ; see Fuller, Walsh, & McGinley, 1997 for review). Some philosophers following George Edward Moore (1873-1958) proclaimed that emotion is only an attitude expressed (Moore 2012; see Stokes 2006 for review). However, it is commented and agreed by humanistic psychologists that social processes are motivated by emotion which is concomitant with behavior and cognition (see Brewer & Hewstone, 2004 for

review). In the problems of social psychology, social attitudes are dimensioned into behavioral, emotional and cognitional aspect (see Breckler, 1984; Rosenberg & Hovland, 1960 for review). Behavioral attitude is operationally defined as response to a question of what someone does for an object. For example of the attitude for international marriage, a response is checked in a question of "Are you marrying with a foreigner?" Emotional attitude is measured in response to how much you like it. For example, "How much do you like to marriage with a foreigner?" Cognitional attitude is observed in response to how you think about it. For example, "How do you think about international marriage?" Reviewing social attitude, it is criticized that the three aspects of attitude are discriminated in linear. Arguing the linear structure, Y. Lee (see Ju, Lee, & Lee, 2018; Lee, Jeong, & Lee, 2017; Sohn, Lee, & Lee, 2018 for review) proposed that three aspects of behavior, emotion, and cognition are constructed in hierarchy (so called BEC paradigm). Behavior is appeared in motivation of emotion, which is activated in turn by reason of cognition. With the hierarchical model, Lee, Jeong and Lee (2017) confirmed three types of labor as cognitional, emotional, and physical. In their research, they discriminated cognitional labor from emotional labor which some of labor theorists as led by A. R. Hochschild (see Hochschild, 1979; Kruml & Geddes, 2000 for review), regarded as covering all spectrum of mental labors. Along this line, Sohn, and Lee (2018) attempted to test three dimensions of social effort as theorized by Y. Lee. The three dimensions have been applied to differentiate love types such as love between men and women, between parent and children, and between god and human which was reported by Ju, Lee, and Lee (2018). Therefore, the three economic purposes proposed as the above, the supporting life, the pursuing wealth, and the developing society and culture can be analyzed in relation of the tree types of labor which is well defined in BEC, finding a resolution of a question whether they have psychological bases or not.

On application of BEC paradigm, this study attempts to analyze the three purposes of economics in relation of the three types of labor confirmed in a previous study, Lee, Jeong, and Lee (2017). This study predicts that each of the three labor types mostly relates to one of the three economic purposes such as physical labor to supporting life, emotional labor to pursuing wealth, and cognitional labor to developing society and culture, even if the fine relationships are rather complicated. One of the suggestions in realization of the above predictions serves to resolution for contradiction of economic paradigms as liberalism, socialism, and information society, while they are confused in ignorance of their economic purposes which are inherited in some parts of labors.

METHOD

This study invented three episodes each of which depicted daily livings for one of three models such as physical, emotional, and cognitional laborer, and which was followed by a questionnaire to ask each model's economic purpose such as the supporting life, the pursuing wealth, and the developing society and culture as introduced in the above. Participants' responses to the questionnaire were analyzed to find the relationship between the labor types and the economic purposes.

Participant

84 participants of various jobs attended to this experiment. They are protected by Human subject protection of Gyeongsang National University.

Episodes and questionnaire

An episode-questionnaire was constructed for quasi-experiment. It has an introduction part to describe the purposes of this study as "This study attempts to analyze how economic purposes of supporting life, pursuing wealth, and developing society and culture are related with labor types as physical, emotional, and cognitional," and to announce the protection of human right

regarded in experiment as “You can reject responding to this questionnaire partially or wholly, if you are uncomfortable. Your responses are collected anonymously and pooled in analysis for statistics, only used for research purposes”.

Following the introduction, the subject’s socio-economic items were questioned, as genital, age, job, income, and religion. In the main part, the exemplified models and their daily episodes were depicted to be read by subjects. The three models were different in their labor types as physical, emotional, and cognitional as analyzed in Lee, Jeong, and Lee (2017). Under each episode read by subjects, questions of the labor types to be comprised by models in their episodes, were followed by questions for the economic purposes of labor as the supporting life, the pursuing wealth, and the developing society and culture which were aimed by the models. All questions were responded in 7 scale of rating as a Likert scale. For example of labor dimension, “How much is the model engaged in physical labor?”, and of economic purpose, “How much is the model involved in purpose of supporting life?”

The economic purposes and the labor types were designed as within-subject variables. The socio-economic identities were analyzed as between subject variables

Procedural

Four experimenters as named in ‘acknowledgement’ were trained to conduct experiment. The episode-questionnaire was assigned to person by person. The experimenters had the subjects to read introduction, and then asked subject’s agreement to continue the experiment, exchanging questions and answers for experimental purposes and procedural. Only the people who agreed to respond of the questionnaire progressed to the experiments with guidelines which requested the subject sincerity, and noticed that they could stop responding at any time if they didn’t like to continue with any reasons. Until all responding was finished by a subject, an experimenter kept aside to check the processes of the experiment.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Whether the labor types matched to the models or not

This analysis attempted to check the manipulation of the models depicted in the 3 episodes and to confirm whether each of the models corresponds to the related one of the labor types which are presupposed to be differentiated as physical, emotional, and cognitional.

Each of the three labor models depicted at one of the three episodes is matched to which of the labor types as physical, emotional, and cognitional was analyzed. The matrix of the labor models and the labor types are shown with means and standard deviations as Table 1. And the graph of Table 1 is shown as Figure 1.

Table 1 Mean (SD) of labor types crossed by labor models

	Physical Model	Emotional Model	Cognitional Model
Physical Labor	5.45 (0.87)	2.33 (1.24)	2.92 (1.45)
Emotional Labor	3.60 (1.09)	5.67 (1.26)	4.98 (0.76)
Cognitional Labor	3.50 (1.21)	4.24 (1.08)	6.36 (0.71)

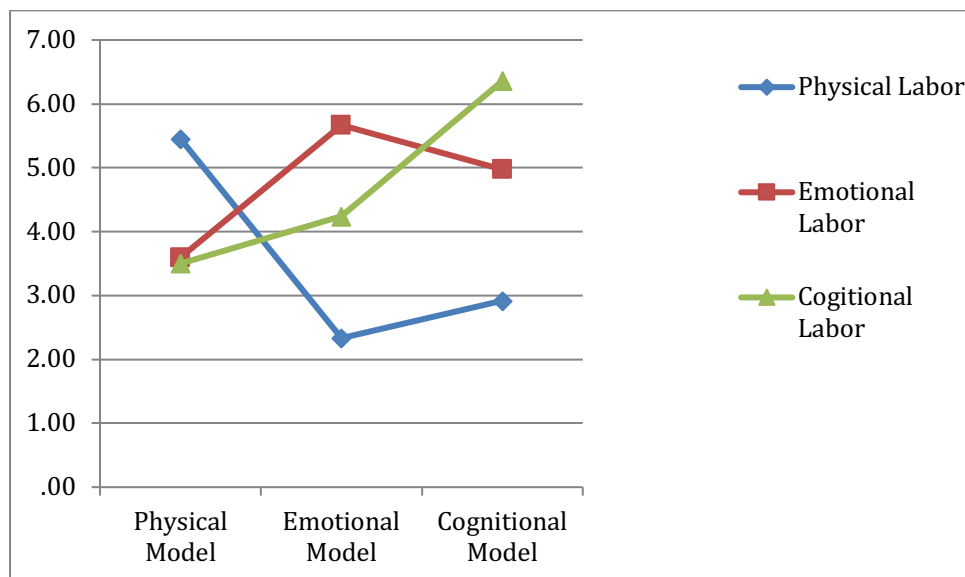


Figure 1.The labor model depicted in each episode correspondent to each type of labors

Looking into the matrix graphed as Figure 1, the correspondences between the labor models and the labor types are high as the physical model is matched to the physical labor, the emotional model to the emotional labor, and the cognitional model to the cognitional labor. Analyzing *F* test of 3 labor models crossed by 3 labor types in within subject design, the main effect of the models which is routinely analyzed is significant ($F = 26.719$, $df = 2/166$, $MSe = 1.231$, $p = 0.000$), the main effect of the labors also routine is significant ($F = 108.135$, $df = 2/166$, $MSe = 1.038$, $p = 0.000$), and the interaction of the labor models and labor types which is attended in this analysis is significant as predicted ($F = 226.062$, $df = 4/332$, $MSe = 1.072$, $p = 0.000$). So, further inspecting the labor types at each of the 3 labor models with *t* tests of within subject design is followed. (1) At the physical model, the physical labor is the highest, and the emotional labor and the cognitional labor are low put at a level, shown as the physical labor is significantly different from the emotional labor ($t = 12.484$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$), which is not significant in comparison of the cognitional labor ($t = 0.594$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.554$). (2) At the emotional model, the emotional labor is the highest, the cognitional labor is middle, and the physical labor is the lowest, shown as the emotional labor is significantly different from the cognitional labor ($t = 12.398$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$), which is significantly different from the physical labor ($t = 10.995$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$). (3) At the cognitional model, the cognitional labor is the highest, the emotional labor is middle, and the physical labor is the lowest, shown as the cognitional labor is significantly different from the emotional labor ($t = 20.464$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$), which is significantly different from the physical labor ($t = 11.798$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$).

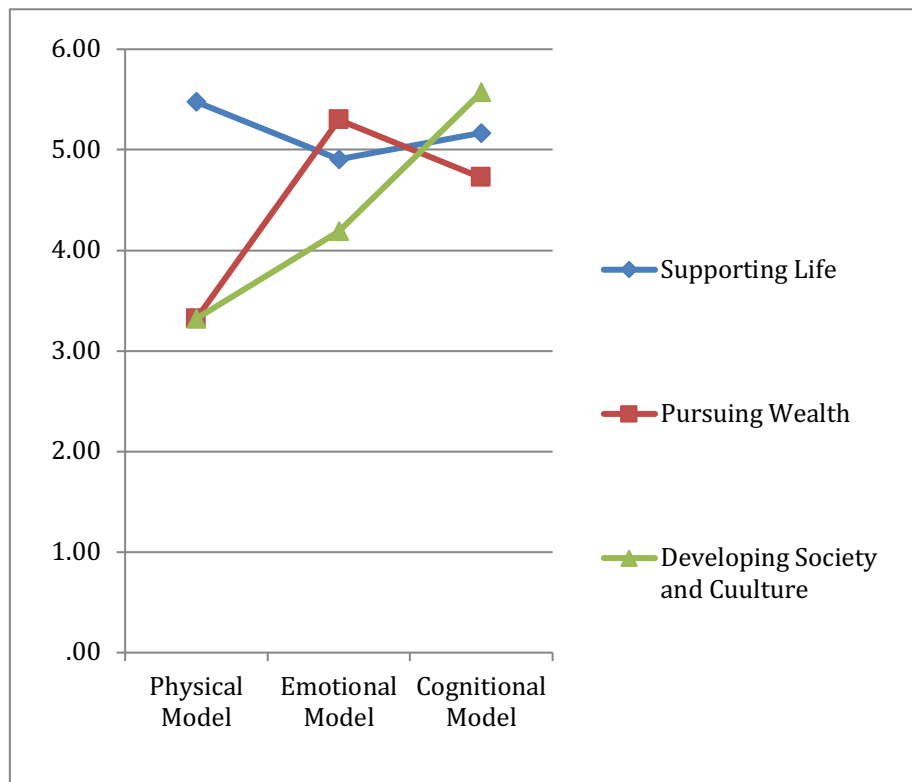
The above analyses of the graphs in matrix of the labor types and the labor models confirmed that the labor models depicted by the episodes match to the correspondent labor types, so to assure this study's manipulation. Further interpreting the analysis, this study supported the division of the labor types as physical, emotional, and cognitional, which is proclaimed and reported by Lee, Jeong, and Lee (2017).

Whether the economic purpose matched to the models or not

Each of the three labor models depicted at one of the three episodes is matched to one of labor types as physical, emotional, and cognitional at the above analysis 1. This analysis attempted to confirm whether each of the models found to correspond one of the labor types is related to one of the economic purposes as the supporting life, the pursuing wealth, and the developing society and culture. The matrix of the labor models and the economic purposes are shown with means and standard deviations as Table 2. And the graph of Table 2 is shown as Figure 2

Table 2 Mean (SD) of economic purposes crossed by labor models

	Physical Model	Emotional Model	Cognitional Model
Supporting Life	5.48 (1.10)	4.91 (1.26)	5.17 (1.11)
Pursuing Wealth	3.32 (1.39)	5.30 (1.33)	4.73 (0.97)
Developing Society and Culture	3.32 (1.51)	4.19 (1.23)	5.57(1.10)

**Figure 2. The labor model depicted in each episode related to each of economic purposes**

Looking into the matrix graphed as Figure 2, the correspondences between the labor models and the economic purposes are high as the physical model is matched to the supporting life, the emotional model to the pursuing wealth, and the cognitional model to the developing society and culture. Analyzing F test of 3 labor models crossed by 3 economic purposes in within subject design, the main effect of the models which is routinely analyzed is significant ($F = 66.051$, $df = 2/166$, $MSe = 1.237$, $p = 0.000$), the main effect of the economic purposes also routine is significant ($F = 43.876$, $df = 2/166$, $MSe = 1.170$, $p = 0.000$), and the interaction of the labor models and economic purposes which is attended in this analysis is significant as predicted ($F = 47.460$, $df = 4/332$, $MSe = 1.266$, $p = 0.000$). So, further inspecting the economic purposes at each of the 3 labor models with t tests of within subject design is followed. (1) At the physical model, the supporting life is the highest, and the pursuing wealth and the developing society and culture are low put at a level, shown as the supporting life is significantly different from the pursuing wealth ($t = 10.970$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$), which is not significant in comparison of the developing society and culture ($t = 0.000$, $df = 83$, $p = 1.000$). (2) At the emotional model, the pursuing wealth is the highest, the supporting life is middle, and the developing society and culture is the lowest, shown as the pursuing wealth is significantly different from the supporting life ($t = 2.155$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.034$), which is significantly different from the developing society and culture ($t = 4.891$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$). (3) At the cognitional model, the developing society and culture is the highest, the supporting life is middle, and the pursuing wealth is the lowest, shown as the developing society and culture is

significantly different from the supporting life ($t = 2.621$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.010$), which is significantly different from the pursuing wealth ($t = 4.255$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$).

It was found that one of the economic purposes is contributed mostly by one of labor types in one of the labor models as the supporting life is highly conducted by the physical labor of the physical model, the pursuing wealth highly by the emotional labor of the emotional model, and the developing society and culture highly by the cognitional labor of the cognitional model. So to describe the contribution to the related one of the economic purpose by the major type of labors in each of the labor models, multivariate regressions were analyzed, in case that for X_1 is for the physical labor, X_2 for the emotional labor, X_3 for the cognitional labor, and E is Errors. One of the economic purposes related majorly for each of the three models is shown as the following.

For the physical model, the supporting life $Y_1 = 0.441X_1 + 0.055X_2 + 0.016X_3 + E$ ($R = 0.335$; F for overall $B = 3.857$, $df = 3/80$, $MSe = 1.102$, $p = 0.012$; for B of X_1 , $p = 0.001$). For the emotional model, the pursuing wealth $Y_2 = 0.200X_1 + 0.237X_2 + 0.080X_3 + E$ ($R = 0.300$; F for overall $B = 2.645$, $df = 3/80$, $MSe = 1.678$, $p = 0.050$; for B of X_2 , $p = 0.050$). For the cognitional model, the developing society and culture $Y_3 = 0.056X_1 + 0.286X_2 + 0.428X_3 + E$ ($R = 0.437$; F for overall $B = 6.289$, $df = 3/80$, $MSe = 1.017$, $p = 0.001$; for B of X_3 , $p = 0.041$). Interpreting the above equations, it is understood that the supporting life for the physical model is mostly purposed by his or her physical labor, the pursuing wealth for the emotional model by his or her emotional labor, and the developing society and culture for the cognitional model by his or her cognitional labor as confirmed by the above analysis of F and t tests.

The above statistic analyses of the graphs and matrix of the economic purposes and the labor models confirmed that each of the labor models depicted by the episodes matches to the correspondent economic purpose so to assure this study's prediction. Thus it is elaborated that the physical laborer purposes majorly for the supporting life, the emotional laborer for the pursuing wealth, and the cognitional laborer for the developing society and culture. The trends of the correspondence observed as the above are mostly, even if anyone of models has multi-purposes distributed as the supporting life, the pursuing wealth, and the developing society and culture.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This study attempted two purposes, one of which tried to confirm the three types of labor proposed and tested by Lee, Jeong, and Lee (2017) as physical, emotional and cognitional, and the other of which questioned to what economics purposes, proposed as the supporting life, the pursuing wealth, and the developing society and culture would be complied by each of the labor types. This study designed a quasi-experiment manipulated by a questionnaire following three episodes which depicted the three models each of which corresponds to one of the three labor types and engaged in one of the three economic purposes. With the design, this study predicted that each of the three labor types would mostly relate to one of the three economic purposes such as the physical labor to the supporting life, the emotional labor to the pursuing wealth, and the cognitional labor to the developing society and culture. The statistical analyses of F and t tests and Multi-variable regressions showed that the three types of labor as proposed by Lee, Jeong, and Lee (2017) were confirmed, and each of the three labor models engaged in one of the labor types were differentiated in his or her economic purposes as predicted by this study. Though the corresponded relations of the economic purposes and the labor types are distinct, the patterns are commented as complicated since each of the three models are minor related all over the labor types and the economic purposes, The complicated patterns are rather meaningful because it would be guessed that the models simulating the real workers are

distributed over all spectrum of the labor types and the economic purposes, but indulged and weighted in major one of the labors and the purposes.

The relations of the economic purpose and the labor type found in this study could evaluate the complication, competition, and rivalry of economic ideologies proposed as socialism, liberalism, and information society. The socialism which purposed to secure supporting life for physical laborer elaborated by K. Marks (Marks & Engels, 2018; see Stokes, 2006 for review) is correspondent to the physical model of this study. By the same discourse, the liberalism initiated by A. Smith (Smith, 2007; see Stokes, 2006 for review) which affords free to pursue individual wealth, transferred naturally to public welfare is defined by the emotional model. It is stated that so called the informational society of the post modern requests the cognitional labor, contributing to resolution of social problems and cultural development as exemplified by the cognitional labor. According to this study's results that each of the three models has its inherent labor type and economic purpose, it is commented that economic ideologies are constricted by and due to the related economic models, ruling out its application to the whole people. This implication criticizes the ideological hegemony, issuing that an ideology attempting to overall times and spaces has now caused serious turmoil in the history of the world.

The models whom were depicted by this study's design and who engaged in their economics purposes and labor types seemed to be arranged in a hierarchy of economic levels in respect of their income. The figure 3 showed that the economic levels of the three models were differentiated ($F = 128.248$, $df = 2/166$, $MSe = 0.813$, $p = 0.000$) and the emotional model who engaged in the emotional labor pursuing wealth is higher than the cognitional model of the cognitional labor developing society and culture ($t = 3.388$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.001$), who is also higher than the physical model of the physical labor supporting life ($t = 12.999$, $df = 83$, $p = 0.000$). The results suggest that the economic purposes are hierarchically progressed, changing the required types of labor, further implying that the economic ideologies proposed as socialism, liberalism, and informational society are requested and applied to a society in respect of the economic levels.

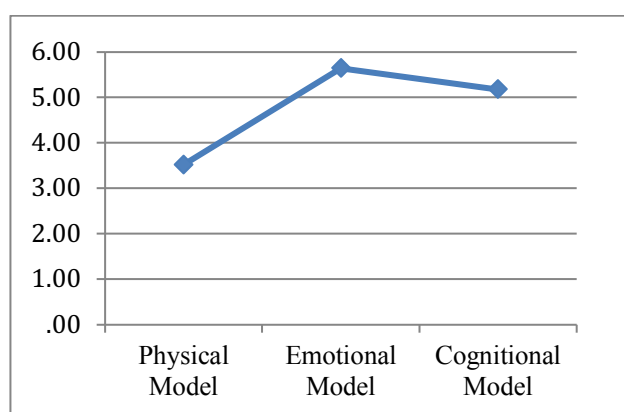


Figure 3 Economic levels of 3 models

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