

DOWNLOAD PDF A BRIEF HISTORY OF WORK AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO LEISURE A.J. VEAL

Chapter 1 : Work and Leisure: 1st Edition (e-Book) - Routledge

Leisure and labour in the city Leisure as we know it emerged with urbanization, industrialism and capitalism in the West, when work became subject to calculations of time, and workers organized.

Subjects Description Globalization, economic development and changes in social environments have put the relationships between work, leisure, social structure and quality of life under the spotlight. Profound transformations in the nature and organization of work are occurring, with potentially far-reaching social and economic consequences. Increasingly, organizations demand greater flexibility from their workforces and are introducing new technologies and practices in response to global competitive pressures. At the same time many employees are experiencing long working hours, increasing workloads and job insecurity, along with the challenge of balancing work and domestic responsibilities. These changes threaten long-term gain in leisure time while, simultaneously, the leisure environment is also changing radically, as we see increasing commercialization and professionalization of leisure services and experiences, the influence of the Internet, the rise of gambling and the decline of community-based activity. Exploring all of these issues, this book brings together specially commissioned chapters from international experts in a wide range of disciplines concerned with work, leisure and well-being. Each author takes stock of the current position, identifies core practical and theoretical issues and discusses possible future trends in order to provide an invaluable resource for all policy-makers, educators, employers and researchers in the field. Congratulations to editors John Haworth and Tony Veal for this excellent contribution to the fields of Work and Leisure. The economy is more productive than ever. Leisure and spending are still on the rise. So why are we no happier? This book supplies answers. The chapters, all by specialists in their field, review what is known about how our jobs and how we use the rest of our time affect our well-being, positively and negatively. The Changing Face of Work and Leisure. Rojek, Postmodern Work and Leisure. White, Gender, Work and Leisure. Taylor, The Economics of Work and Leisure. Perspectives on the Leisure-Work Relationship. Quality of Life and Work and Leisure. Csikszentmihalyi, Stress and Working Parents. Haworth, Work, Leisure, and Well-Being. Mannell, Leisure and Health. Veal, Work and Leisure: About the Editors John T.

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Chapter 2 : Leisure - Wikipedia

The changing face of work and leisure 13 1 *A brief history of work and its relationship to leisure* 15 A. J. VEAL 2 *The devil still makes work* 34 CHAS CRITCHER AND PETER BRAMHAM.

It spread as well to the United States, although that country had a reputation in Europe for providing much less leisure despite its wealth. Immigrants to the United States discovered they had to work harder than they did in Europe. Play-by-play sports coverage, especially of ice hockey, absorbed fans far more intensely than newspaper accounts the next day. Rural areas were especially influenced by sports coverage. It was increasingly organized. In the French industrial city of Lille , with a population of 80, in , the cabarets or taverns for the working class numbered , or one for every three houses. Lille counted 63 drinking and singing clubs, 37 clubs for card players, 23 for bowling, 13 for skittles, and 18 for archery. The churches likewise have their social organizations. Each club had a long roster of officers, and a busy schedule of banquets, festivals and competitions. In urban Britain, the nine-hour day was increasingly the norm; factory act limited the workweek to The movement toward an eight-hour day. Furthermore, system of routine annual vacations came into play, starting with white-collar workers and moving into the working-class. It provided scheduled entertainment of suitable length and convenient locales at inexpensive prices. These include sporting events, music halls, and popular theater. By football was no longer the preserve of the social elite, as it attracted large working-class audiences. Average gate was 5, in , rising to 23, in Sports by generated some three percent of the total gross national product in Britain. Professionalization of sports was the norm, although some new activities reached an upscale amateur audience, such as lawn tennis and golf. Women were now allowed in some sports, such as archery, tennis, badminton and gymnastics. There were class differences with upper-class clubs, and working-class and middle-class pubs. Participation in sports and all sorts of leisure activities increased for average English people, and their interest in spectator sports increased dramatically. Giant palaces were built for the huge audiences that wanted to see Hollywood films. In Liverpool 40 percent of the population attended one of the 69 cinemas once a week; 25 percent went twice. Traditionalists grumbled about the American cultural invasion, but the permanent impact was minor. They gave pride of place to such moral issues as sportsmanship and fair play. Soccer proved highly attractive to the urban working classes, which introduced the rowdy spectator to the sports world. In some sports, there was significant controversy in the fight for amateur purity especially in rugby and rowing. New games became popular almost overnight, including golf, lawn tennis, cycling and hockey. Women were much more likely to enter these sports than the old established ones. The aristocracy and landed gentry, with their ironclad control over land rights, dominated hunting, shooting, fishing and horse racing. Army units around the Empire had time on their hands, and encouraged the locals to learn cricket so they could have some entertaining competition. Most of the Empire embraced cricket, with the exception of Canada. A significant subset of leisure activities are hobbies which are undertaken for personal satisfaction, usually on a regular basis, and often result in satisfaction through skill development or recognised achievement, sometimes in the form of a product. The list of hobbies is ever changing as society changes. Serious leisure[edit] Substantial and fulfilling hobbies and pursuits are described by Stebbins [29] as serious leisure. The Serious Leisure Perspective is a way of viewing the wide range of leisure pursuits in three main categories: People undertaking serious leisure can be categorised as amateurs , volunteers or hobbyists. Their engagement is distinguished from casual leisure by a high level of perseverance, effort, knowledge and training required and durable benefits and the sense that one can create in effect a leisure career through such activity. The internet is providing increased support for amateurs and hobbyists to communicate, display and share products. Reading[edit] As literacy and leisure time expanded after , reading became a popular pastime. New additions to adult fiction doubled during the s, reaching new books a year by Libraries tripled their stock, and saw heavy demand for new fiction. The first titles included novels by Ernest Hemingway and Agatha Christie. Penguin aimed at an educated middle class "middlebrow"

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audience. It avoided the downscale image of American paperbacks. The line signaled cultural self-improvement and political education. The more polemical Penguin Specials, typically with a leftist orientation for Labour readers, were widely distributed during World War II. The story line in magazines and cinema that most appealed to boys was the glamorous heroism of British soldiers fighting wars that were perceived as exciting and just. Project-based leisure[edit] "Project-based leisure is a short-term, moderately complicated, either one-shot or occasional, though infrequent, creative undertaking carried out in free time. During the Vietnam War soldiers waiting to go on patrol would sometimes spend their leisure time playing cards. Time available for leisure varies from one society to the next, although anthropologists have found that hunter-gatherers tend to have significantly more leisure time than people in more complex societies. They prefer to work rather than spend time socializing and engaging in other leisure activities. Men generally have more leisure time than women, due to both household and parenting responsibilities and increasing participation in the paid employment. In Europe and the United States , adult men usually have between one and nine hours more leisure time than women do each week. For example, leisure moments are part of work in rural areas, and the rural idyll is enacted by urban families on weekends, but both urban and rural families somehow romanticize rural contexts as ideal spaces for family making connection to nature, slower and more intimate space, notion of a caring social fabric, tranquillity, etc. Aging[edit] Leisure is important across the lifespan and can facilitate a sense of control and self-worth. Leisure engagement and relationships are commonly central to "successful" and satisfying aging.

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Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - Reading for the Body

Morris, W. () *Work, and Leisure - Academic Journal of Recorded Thoughts* , Thomas C. A. () *Technology and the Decline of Leisure, Proceedings of the American Catholic Philosophical Association, Vol. 70, 1* Veal A.J. () *A Brief History of Work and its Relationship to Leisure. London: Lepus.*

These two terms are my own, but the distinction they denote has been discussed using different adjectives by, among others, de Grazia, , pp. In a far more simplistic way than suggested now by the SLP, the first three leaned toward serious leisure as the ideal way for people in post-industrial society to spend their free time. A sketchier version of its history up to is available on [www](#). The field has been advancing and appears destined to continue to advance along four lines: Empirical Advances The entries in the Bibliography at [www](#). In general, this section revolves around studies of previously studied activities and those centered on heretofore unstudied activities always from the SLP. Yet, such growth has been uneven across the nineteen categories comprising the Bibliography. Thus, sport and games, general casual leisure, general serious leisure, and the SLP have substantially more entries than the others, a pattern that has held since The last three contain some theoretic discussions, while most of the empirical works there center on two or more casual or serious leisure activities. Studies of hobbyists have continued apace, though at a lower rate than the above three. Research on aging and retirement has over the years grown steadily but slowly to a point where its rate is now similar to that of hobbyists. Studies oriented by the SLP and focused on ethnicity have recently become more prevalent. Other categories have declined somewhat, including research on amateurs, volunteers, and tourism and events. Specialties within the SLP like deviance, gender, work, therapeutic recreation, and library and information science have a low, but steady, rate of production. Art and science administration and leisure education, along with project-based leisure, are the weakest research areas in the SLP. This is understandable in the case of the third, which is comparatively speaking, a newcomer to the perspective Stebbins, Nonetheless, all the areas mentioned in the paragraph above require further empirical attention, so that the SLP can show better its full potential as a broad explanation of leisure. Its global reach is also in need of expansion. There is evidence of research in India and Japan in the form of conference papers on one or more aspects of the SLP, but so far, I am aware of no formal publications. Theoretic Advances Included in this section are the most far-reaching theoretic debates that have emerged in the past ten years or so. Most recently, however, I have in Stebbins , pp. Another conceptual point of discussion is the relationship of recreational specialization Bryan, to leisure career. Scott and Schafer , after reviewing the literature on recreational specialization, developed their own conceptualization of it, seeing it as a process entailing a progression in behavior, skill, and commitment. That is, with increasing skill, knowledge, and commitment related to a complex leisure activity, behavior tends to become ever more focused on a specialized facet of it, usually accomplished in parallel with a growing emotional attachment to it. In general, the easiest way to compare the two is to show where recreational specialization fits within the serious leisure framework. I responded to their observations and those of Scott in Stebbins , but it took a monograph Stebbins, to adequately sort out the matter. At least, I believe that I have now clarified the relationship between casual leisure, serious leisure, project-based leisure, and devotee work as these four relate to the leisure career. Still, future research in this area will undoubtedly unearth new points that will need integration into this model. On a related theme Lamont, Kennelly, and Moyle identified a cluster of terms in the serious leisure perspective SLP “ namely, cost, constraint, and perseverance “ the relationship of which needed clarification. The most recent challenge and broadest of those considered in this section was launched by Veal Nevertheless, four problems seriously undermine his assessment: These points are taken up in Stebbins, b. A common theme running through the discussion to this point in this section is the ever-growing complexity of the SLP and a burgeoning literature undergirding it the Bibliography in [www](#). A major synthesis of all this is badly needed, with the one I am working having got started in mid One final theoretic advance should be considered in this section: I suggest the following short, dictionary-style

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definition of the work-leisure axis of volunteering. It is un-coerced, intentionally- productive, altruistic activity framed in distinctive context and engaged in during free time. It is also altruistic activity people want to do and, using their abilities and resources, actually do in either a satisfying or a fulfilling way or both. If people are compensated the payment in cash or in-kind is significantly less-than-market-value. These were the first confirmatory instruments, following on thirty-five years of dominantly grounded-theoretic research. The first version of the typological map of the SLP appeared in Stebbins a. About the same time Kim ; developed in South Korea a serious leisure exercise scale. Mueller created a recreational sport participation scale, which was validated in the United States. Gallant, Smale, and Arai developed a scale in Canada for measuring feelings of obligation to volunteer. The countries of origin of these scales signal their linguistic base, and immediately necessitate translation when applied to different language groups. Not all measurement scales in this field are quantitative. This scale and the typological map are available at www. The trend toward validation of existing measurement scales especially the SLIM and the addition of new ones seem likely to continue. The perspective has been most widely applied in tourism and event analysis, research on disabilities and therapeutic recreation TR , and library and information science LIS. Although I have published in all three fields, the bulk of the work there has been conducted by others. In tourism see Hall and Weiler " initial statement on special interest tourism , Getz " initial statement on event analysis , and Wearing " initial statement on volunteer tourism. Concerning aging and retirement I cast the first stone as it were Stebbins, followed by a study from Snyder of elderly shuffle boarders. Today, Kleiber, Nimrod, Cheng, and Heo number among the most prolific contributors. Leisure education is conceived of here as an extension, whose earliest writings came from Ruskin and Sivan Cohen-Gewerc, Stebbins, and Kleiber have been among the most prolific authors since then, in a specialty that has, as far as the SLP is concerned, declined noticeably in recent years. Most of the extensions have been launched by someone else. I have, however, written the main application so far of the SLP to consumption Stebbins, b, pp. Consumption is instead facilitative when it is done in the interest of a serious pursuit. The same may be said for the application of leisure to play Stebbins, b , where play is conceived of as augmenting serious pursuits, and the application of the SLP to positive sociology Stebbins, a and to positive psychology Stebbins, c. Conclusion The SLP is gaining scholarly acceptance, and is highly likely to continue doing so in the years to come. A significant part of its success is its explanatory and practical utility as an extension beyond the field of leisure studies. The SLP conceptually and empirically organizes leisure into a manageable and understandable entity notwithstanding the weaknesses noted earlier in this article , which is a badly needed development. For, as I note at the beginning of a forthcoming book: Concerning the extensions they are starting to take root in food studies e. Parts of the world not yet tuned into leisure science thereby get introduced to a more refined understanding of the use of free-time than commonsense allows. Unfortunately, JLR had become bogged down with legal problems involving ownership, and now the special issue may never be published there. Gender, organization, and ambivalence. Leisure value systems and recreational specialization: The case of trout fishermen. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 9, Motivation for open collaboration: Crowd and community models and the case of OpenStreetMap. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 57 5 , Meditation as a kind of leisure: Of time, work, and leisure. Food and the self: Consumption, production and material culture. The serious leisure perspective: Measurement of feelings of obligation to volunteer: Definition, evolution, and research. *Tourism Management*, 29 3 , Development of the serious leisure inventory and measure. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 40 1 , The serious leisure frontier in library and information science: Unique social worlds, serious leisure enthusiasts, and solid human-canine partnerships. Leisure and popular culture in transition, 2nd ed. Development and validation of the serious leisure exercise scale. *Korean Journal of Sport Psychology*, 20 4 , in Korean. Reinventory of the SLS: *The Korean Journal of Physical Education*, 54 2 , Toward conceptual advancement of costs and perseverance within the serious leisure perspective. *Journal of Leisure Research*, 47, Brampton Caledon Community Living. The recreational sport participation scale: Development, testing and practical application. Development of the serious and casual leisure measure. *World Leisure Journal*, 58 2 ,

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Serious leisure as an alternative to a work career for people with disabilities. Australian Disability Review, 2,

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Chapter 4 : Our History - The Travel Agent's Story - The Travel Agent, Inc.

A brief history of work and its relationship to leisure / A.J. Veal --The devil still makes work / Chas Critcher and Peter Bramham --Postmodern work and leisure / Chris Rojek --Gender, work and leisure / Judy White --The economics of work and leisure / Chris Gratton and Peter Taylor --Looking back: perspectives on the leisure-work relationship.

My father had just taken early retirement, the nest was empty, and they were both ready for their next adventure. She had experience in the industry from her work at an agency downtown; he had great business acumen. It was a perfect fit. Carmel, Indiana was an up and coming city at that time. As the city grew, so did the agency. They were handling leisure travel for a lot of Carmel residents, many of whom were business owners or managers. Pleased with the agency, many of those clients requested The Travel Agent see to their corporate travel needs as well. We added on personnel and so forth; the agency continued to grow. The business was growing and they were excited about its future, but they were in their mid to late sixties by this point. So they brought me in and made me an offer. And up we came. I came in and learned the trade. They slowly worked themselves out as I worked myself in and eventually took over. This was back when the dial up modem was the height of speed. It was this new, slick thing and many of our corporate clients, failing to realize it would ultimately cost them triple, jumped on the bandwagon. So we backed off of the corporate side for a while and started specializing in High End Leisure Travel. The rise of Online Ticketing Agencies in the late nineties was hard on many travel agencies. The industry took a big hit and a lot of agencies went out of business. We had to make a decision: To stay in business for the long haul or bail? Obviously we decided to stay. During that time we mostly grew by acquiring other agencies and their book of business. However, in our case, the internet has actually really helped us. Have I lost business because of it? For example, people come to us informed. What we are now is so much more. It has taken our Corporate Travel Management to new heights, with online reports, booking, and tracking tools that streamline the entire process. We are specialists in probably 35 different countries and 35 different specialty areas. And our agents are incredibly versatile. Say you found Kelly because she is the quintessential know-it-all about Greece and Turkey. She is also extremely capable of booking France, Italy, England, and so forth. So what we want to do is to pull people in because of our areas of specialization and form a relationship. She knows those places and she has the same kind of contacts that made their trip to Greece so spectacular. The key is to find the advisor and relationship that works. Even if they move to Colorado or retire to Florida, they can still communicate with us as their agent of record, and we can continue to service their needs. So we are building our business as a result of our specialization and our relationships. Get your dream vacation.