

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910793178303321
Autore	Lane Max <1951->
Titolo	The rise and decline of labour militancy in Batam // Max Lane [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : ISEAS-Yusof Ishak Institute, , 2019
ISBN	981-4818-44-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (26 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Trends in Southeast Asia ; ; 2018 no. 8
Disciplina	331.8809598
Soggetti	Labor unions - Indonesia - Batam - History Labor unions - Political activity - Indonesia - Batam - History Labor movement - Indonesia - Batam - History Industrial relations - Indonesia - Batam - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 20 Feb 2019).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- FOREWORD -- EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -- INTRODUCTION -- DEMOGRAPHY, PARTY POLITICS AND THE GENERAL CONTEXT FOR UNIONS -- TRADE UNION POLITICS: EARLY PERIOD -- THE RISE OF MILITANCY: A NATIONAL TREND (2011-13) -- DECLINE OF MILITANCY AND BEGINNING OF CO-OPTION (2013-17) -- CONCLUSION
Sommario/riassunto	Over the past two decades, trade union activity in Batam has been heavily influenced by regional demographics, employment conditions and the prevalent political scenario. Following the end of the New Order in 1998, the single state-authorized union was fragmented, giving rise to a number of new enterprise unions. Batam's young and diverse immigrant population, with no pre-existing loyalties to particular trade unions, made it a hotspot for industrial relations activities. Low and stagnant workers' wages throughout Indonesia and outbreak of social unrest resulted in the formation of three strong national-level unions: FSPMI, KSPSI and the KSBSI. By the mid-2000s, these unions were also active in Batam. Unsettled ethnic relations resulted in escalation of labour mobilizations from 2011 to 2013. The Garda Metal (union member formation) spearheaded a number of intense demonstrations throughout Indonesia, including Batam, during this time. The 2012 mobilization was particularly effective, and the union bodies were able

to successfully negotiate for significantly higher minimum wages for all workers in Indonesia. After intervention by the Widodo government, and the signing of a harmony declaration, there has been a change in the unions' approach in demanding wages and conditions improvement. Instead of addressing employment concerns through national-level campaigns, matters are now to be resolved at the enterprise level. While there are no visible signs of a confrontational mobilization in the near future, a number of worker welfare issues remain unsettled.
