

Tata Kelola Global Hak Pekerja = Global Governance on Labour Rights

Mergie Hijra Rahmani, author

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Abstrak

Fenomena globalisasi membawa bersamanya berbagai persoalan yang melampaui kapasitas individu suatu negara dalam menyelesaiannya. Salah satu bentuk persoalan tersebut adalah ancaman eksloitasi pekerja dan pelanggaran hak-hak mereka akibat globalisasi ekonomi. Dalam mengatasi persoalan ini, konsep ‘Global Governance’ atau ‘Tata Kelola Global’ yang muncul di tahun 1990-an digunakan sebagai pendekatan dalam ranah kebijakan maupun akademis terhadap isu tersebut. Berkembang sejumlah literatur yang secara khusus mengkaji mengenai tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja. Mengingat relevansi dan signifikansi isu tersebut hingga masa kontemporer, tulisan ini bertujuan untuk meninjau perkembangan literatur tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja dalam ilmu hubungan internasional. Dengan menggunakan metode taksonomi terhadap 40 literatur tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja, penulis mengelompokkan literatur-literatur tersebut ke dalam beberapa kategori tema utama, yaitu: (1) proliferasi aktor (governors) dalam tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja; (2) ILO dan standard/norm setting; (3) intermediaries (perantara) dalam tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja; (4) tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja dalam perdagangan; (5) informalisasi tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja; (6) kemitraan publik dan privat dalam tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja; (7) tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja dalam konteks globalisasi produksi dan distribusi; dan (8) kritik terhadap tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja. Tinjauan pustaka ini juga menganalisis konsensus, perdebatan, dan kesenjangan dalam literatur. Berdasarkan hasil tinjauan, ditemukan bahwa: tema tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja dalam konteks globalisasi produksi dan distribusi merupakan tema dominan; paradigma non-hubungan internasional dan paradigma konstruktivisme (termasuk di dalamnya paradigma feminism dan English School) mendominasi kajian tata kelola global hak-hak pekerja; terdapat beberapa kesenjangan literatur yang dapat diisi untuk agenda penelitian di masa depan. Penulis turut memberikan beberapa rekomendasi akademik untuk agenda penelitian lanjutan.

..... The phenomenon of globalization carries various problems that go beyond individual state capacity to address them. One of these problems is the threat of workers exploitation and violations of their rights due to economic globalization. In addressing this issue, the concept of ‘Global Governance’ which emerged in the 1990s is used as an approach within academic literature and practical policy domain. There is a growing body of literature that specifically examines global governance on labour rights. Given the relevance and significance of this issue to contemporary times, this paper aims to review the development of global governance on labour rights literatures. By using taxonomy method to 40 literatures on global governance on labour rights, this paper will group these literatures into some main theme categories, namely: (1) proliferation of actors (governors) in global governance on labour rights; (2) ILO and standards/norms setting; (3) intermediaries in global governance on labour rights; (4) global governance on labour rights in trade; (5) public and private partnership in global governance on labour rights; (7) global governance on labour rights in the context of globalization of production and distribution; and (8) critics towards global governance on labour rights. This literature review also analyzes consensus, debate, and gaps within the

literatures. Based on the results of the review, there are several findings: the theme of global governance on labour rights in the context of globalization of production and distribution is the dominant topic within the literature; non-international relations paradigms and constructivism paradigms (including feminism and English school paradigms) dominate the study of global governance on labour rights; There are some literature gap that can be studied for future research agendas. The author also provide several academic recommendations for further research agendas.