



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Workplace and community: workers' politics of representation in Semarang and Pekalongan, Central Java

Nugroho, H.

Citation

Nugroho, H. (2024, October 18). *Workplace and community: workers' politics of representation in Semarang and Pekalongan, Central Java*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/4103785>

Version: Publisher's Version

License: [Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden](#)

Downloaded from: <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/4103785>

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

Propositions

Workplace and Community

Workers' Politics of Representation in Semarang and Pekalongan, Central Java

Hari Nugroho

1. Workplace unionism and community unionism—where unions collaborate with community groups— differ in the scale of resources they mobilised, and in how they construct and consistently instil the values through daily discourses among their respectively claimed constituents (This dissertation, conclusion).
2. Representation problems in every social movement stem from the gap between the dominant roles of key actors, who mobilise the movement, and the heterogeneity of constituents shaped by various socio-economic and political forces (This dissertation, Chapter 1).
3. The scale of industrialisation and proletarianization of labour forces is not the sole determinant for the formation of an active labour movement. It is also influenced by the involvement of unionists in diverse networks and by their engagement in the past experiences in social movements. (This dissertation, Chapter 5 and 6).
4. The capacity of unionists to defend the interests of their heterogeneous constituents is determined by the extent to which they perceive and identify the social foundations that unify the diverse interests of constituents at both the workplace and community levels (This dissertation, conclusion).
5. The expansion of unions' activism into broader communities poses highly complex issues due to the heterogeneity of their constituencies (The field of anthropology-sociology of labour movements).
6. Key actors of movements emerge from the natural need of the masses for capable leadership. They unite their incoherent feelings and produce and instil counter-knowledge (The field of anthropology-sociology of social movements).
7. The accumulation of daily experiences of injustice within the labour process is a key factor in the formation of workers' consciousness of their position within production relations and in shaping their capacity for resistance (The field of anthropology-sociology of labour relations).
8. The roles of NGOs and actors outside the workplace in the Indonesian labour movement are sometimes debated, but they are essentially integrated in the networks of this movement as these actors significantly contribute to the circulation of ideas, provide access to strategic resources, and sometimes temporarily fill leadership voids during critical moments (The field of Indonesian labour studies).
9. Comparative studies seem fascinating and self-evident in the beginning, but the deeper a researcher delves into them, the more they accentuate an unending challenge involving global and local dynamics, as well as interconnections between the past and present (Research and societal subject).
10. Researching social movements involving marginalised people demands sensitivity to the power dynamics between researchers and their subjects, as well as an understanding of the moral accountability associated with the researcher's role (Research and societal subject).