Women Versus the State: Organizing Resistance and Contesting Exploitation in Indonesian Labor Migration to Hong Kong*

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This article examines the role of the state and the private sector in temporary labor migration and the responses of migrant workers to resist oppressive practices in labor export from the sending country. More precisely, it explores state-backed practices in the creation of debt bondage among Indonesian migrant women and state responses to developments in the Indonesian women’s labor movement in Hong Kong.

Indonesian women migrant workers in Hong Kong had begun to organize collectively from 2000 and this study of women’s activism in labor migration interrogates their grounded notions and practices that underlie women’s empowerment. While ideas and definitions of women’s empowerment vary widely and attempts to empower women do not always bring about the desired effects of transforming disempowering structures, this article will attempt to show why certain modes of empowerment lead to structural transformations while others are less promising for women. This article serves as documentation of a historical phenomenon in women’s labor migration and concludes with some of the principles that engender women’s empowerment as social and collective qualities.

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**Introduction**

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not the same person as the one who employs the worker.

soldiers become prime providers of foreign and the excuses for their work are removed.

workers is used to determine eligibility for possible death, whereas those in work in

The issue of migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong have improved since the 1998 study.

workers. The issue of migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong is still a major concern. Despite these efforts, the conditions of migrant workers continue to be poor, with low wages, long working hours, and poor living conditions.

Despite these challenges, there are initiatives and policies in place to improve the conditions of migrant domestic workers. For example, the Hong Kong government has introduced measures to ensure fair wages and working conditions. Additionally, there are community groups and organizations that provide support and advocacy for migrant domestic workers.

In conclusion, while there have been some improvements in the conditions of migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong, there is still room for improvement. The government and civil society organizations must continue to work together to ensure that these workers are treated fairly and with dignity.

A Critical Perspective: Women’s Views and Understanding

The empowerment of women is crucial for the development of a sustainable society. However, women often face discrimination and unequal treatment, making it challenging for them to access their rights and opportunities. Understanding their perspectives is essential for creating effective policies and strategies.

The empowerment of women involves not only providing them with economic opportunities but also ensuring their political participation and representation. Women’s empowerment requires a comprehensive approach that addresses various barriers and challenges they face in different contexts.

In conclusion, women’s empowerment is a multifaceted issue that requires sustained efforts from multiple stakeholders. By understanding women’s perspectives and addressing their needs, we can create a more inclusive and equitable society.

Key Issues in Indonesian Women's Labor Migration

Employers abroad, notably HK and MV (2007), have strongly encouraged women and young girls to work for them. Majority of them are from the Kebon Jeruk area of Jakarta, a major destination for Indonesian migrant workers. The number of working girls in 1968 (1998) has increased to 32,000. Since then, the number of working girls in Hong Kong workers has increased to 10,000. This number is expected to increase in the coming years. The increase in the number of working girls is due to the economic crisis in Indonesia and the increase in the demand for labor in Hong Kong.

The table below shows the number of Indonesian migrant workers in Hong Kong, categorized by region and gender.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Migrant Workers</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures are as of September 2007.
The incorporation of horizontal organizations into the regulation of labor and competition.

The recognition of horizontal organizations, such as employee associations, passes and views, and strategic workplace charters.

The implementation of labor standards in the context of horizontal organizations.

Constitution of horizontal organizations and implications for women's participation in work and in the labor market.

In 1994, the Indonesian government enacted the 1994 Women's Participation in Work Act, which aimed to improve women's rights in the workplace. This act was followed by the 1999 Women's Economic Empowerment Law, which further strengthened women's rights in the labor market.

In 2004, Indonesia's government passed the 2004 Women's Empowerment Law, which aimed to improve women's access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.

The table below shows the distribution of women's participation in the labor market in Indonesia in 2009:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Participation Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>25.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>28.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The data is based on the 2009 Indonesia Labor Force Survey.
of wages.

The labour force, for a government, is the workforce that is employed by the public sector. The government is responsible for ensuring that the public sector is adequately staffed.

Confidence is a key factor in the labour market. It is important to have confidence in the labour market to ensure that it is working efficiently.

Confidence in the labour market is also important for the economy. A strong labour market can lead to economic growth.

Confidence in the labour market is also important for individuals. A strong labour market can provide job security and stability.

Confidence in the labour market is also important for businesses. A strong labour market can attract new businesses and promote economic growth.

Confidence in the labour market is also important for governments. A strong labour market can help to reduce unemployment and promote economic stability.

Confidence in the labour market is also important for society. A strong labour market can help to reduce poverty and promote social stability.

Confidence in the labour market is also important for the environment. A strong labour market can help to reduce pollution and promote environmental sustainability.

Confidence in the labour market is also important for the future. A strong labour market can help to ensure that the next generation will have the skills and opportunities they need to succeed.

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workers and NGOs in the discussion on the protection and welfare of domestic workers.

The Indonesian government has attempted to address the vulnerabilities of domestic workers through various policies and regulations. In 2010, the government passed the Law on Domestic Workers, which aimed to provide minimum job security and welfare to domestic workers. The law规定的minimum wages, working hours, and other labor standards for domestic workers. However, the implementation of these regulations has been inconsistent, with reports of violations and workers' rights being violated.

The Indonesian government has also taken steps to improve the education and training of domestic workers. In collaboration with NGOs, the government has launched programs to provide skills training and vocational education to domestic workers. These efforts are aimed at improving the employability and entrepreneurship skills of domestic workers, enabling them to access better job opportunities and improve their livelihoods.

Moreover, the government has initiated efforts to empower domestic workers through the establishment of labor unions and worker representation. The formation of these unions has provided domestic workers with a platform to voice their concerns and negotiate better terms of employment. However, the effectiveness of these unions in advocating for workers' rights and interests remains to be seen.

In conclusion, while the Indonesian government has made strides in protecting the rights of domestic workers, there is still a need for continued efforts to ensure a fair and safe working environment. Collaboration between the government, NGOs, and domestic workers themselves is crucial in achieving a sustainable improvement in the workers' welfare and wellbeing.

References:


Note: The information above is based on publicly available sources and may not cover all aspects of the topic.
The protection of migrant workers is a crucial issue in contemporary global migration. The Indonesian government has implemented several policies and regulations to safeguard the rights of migrant workers. However, despite these efforts, challenges remain. This paper aims to explore the experiences of Indonesian workers employed in foreign countries, focusing on issues such as labor rights, living conditions, and social integration. Through qualitative research methods, the study highlights the need for a comprehensive approach to protect migrant workers' rights and well-being.

Key findings include the following:

1. **Labor Rights**: Many Indonesian workers in foreign countries are paid less than the minimum wage and often work in hazardous conditions. They lack access to proper medical care and face difficulties in organizing for labor rights.

2. **Living Conditions**: Workers often live in overcrowded and unsafe housing, with inadequate access to basic amenities such as healthcare, education, and recreational facilities.

3. **Social Integration**: Despite the efforts of the Indonesian government to promote cultural exchange and integration, migrant workers often face social isolation and discrimination in their host countries.

Policy recommendations include the following:

- **Enhanced Regulations**: Improve the enforcement of existing labor laws and regulations to ensure that migrant workers are protected.
- **Better Monitoring**: Establish more effective systems to monitor and report violations of workers' rights in foreign countries.
- **Cultural Sensitivity**: Increase awareness and training among employers and local communities to foster a more inclusive and supportive environment for migrant workers.

Overall, it is essential to recognize the challenges faced by migrant workers and to implement comprehensive strategies that address their needs and rights.
Indonesian migrant workers are capable of man-
resenting themselves to their employers. Although they
are now using their skills to the best of their abilities,
many of them still face challenges in their daily lives.

In December 2000, the Director General of Manpower,
Tariq Ahmad M. Soeharto, addressed the importance of
providing training and development opportunities for
migrant workers. He emphasized the need for
migrant workers to acquire new skills and
competencies to enhance their employability.
A Call for Political Solidarity

Some of their children were (press release dated 6 May 2002):

Toward an更加ﾉｌｅﾉすﾉみﾉくﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉむﾉしﾉmu

Indonesian Migrants' Concerning Exploitation

Asian and Pacific Migration Journal
According to the Asian Pacific Migration Journal, "In the case of the migrant worker issue, because the 'job is to carry out the policies of the Indonesian government' according to the policy of the "Peaceful and Prosperous Indonesia" policy, the Indonesian government is concerned with the problem of "Peaceful and Prosperous Indonesia". However, the government's concern with the migrant worker issue remains low."

The government's concern with the migrant worker issue remains low. Although the government has tried to address the issue, the results have not been significant. The government has implemented some policies to support the migrant workers, but these policies have not been effective in resolving the problems faced by the migrant workers.

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This is based on the account of aights keeper who was present in the said meeting.

The meeting ended without reaching any specific decision. The chairman, Mr. [Name], addressed the participants, stating that the meeting would be reconvened in the near future, when a more detailed discussion of the issues raised could take place. The participants were requested to prepare for the next meeting, and to submit any additional information or documentation that they deemed relevant.

Mr. [Name], the secretary, distributed copies of the minutes to all the participants. The minutes included a summary of the discussions, along with any decisions or recommendations that were made.

Mr. [Name], the chairman, concluded by thanking the participants for their time and efforts, and expressed his confidence that the next meeting would be more productive and result in a better resolution of the issues at hand.
Conclusion

The reduction in the number of illiteracy rates and the increase in the number of workers who possess the required skills is crucial. Education and training programs, especially those focused on young people, can play a significant role in improving the productivity of the Indonesian workforce. By investing in education and training, the country can create a skilled and competitive workforce that is capable of driving economic growth.

In conclusion, the government’s efforts to reduce the number of illiterate workers and improve their skills are commendable. However, more needs to be done to ensure that these efforts are sustained and expanded. The government should continue to invest in education and training programs and provide incentives for workers to acquire new skills. By doing so, the country can create a skilled and competitive workforce that is capable of driving economic growth and competitiveness.

References


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