# สหภาพแรงงานและการเคลื่อนไหวของคนงานในประเทศไทย: บทบาทของการเป็นขบวนการทางสังคม และองค์กรผลประโยชน์ (พ.ศ. 2515-2545)



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วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาเศรษฐศาสตรดุษฎีบัณฑิต สาขาวิชาเศรษฐศาสตร์ ภาควิชาเศรษฐศาสตร์ คณะเศรษฐศาสตร์ จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย ปีการศึกษา 2544 ISBN 974-030-954-2 ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

# TRADE UNIONS AND THE WORKERS' COLLECTIVE ACTION IN THAIALND: AN ARTICULATION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT UNIONISM AND ECONOMIC UNIONISM, 1972-2002



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A Dissertation Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics

Department of Economics

Faculty of Economics

Chulalongkorn University

Academic year 2001

ISBN 974-03-0954-2

| Thesis Title                   | Trade Unions and the Workers' Collective Action in Thailand: An  |
|--------------------------------|--|
|                                | Articulation of Social Movement Unionism and Economic Unionism,  |
|                                | 1972-2002  |
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นางสาวนภาพร อติวานิชยพงศ์ : สหภาพแรงงานและการเคลื่อนไหวของคนงานในประเทศ ไทย: บทบาทของการเป็นขบวนการทางสังคมและองค์กรผลประโยชน์ พ.ศ. 2515-2545 (Trade Unions and the Workers' Collective Action in Thailand: An Articulation of Social Movement Unionism and Economic Unionism, 1972-2002) อ. ที่ปรึกษา : รศ.ดร. วรวิทย์ เจริญเลิศ อ.ที่ปรึกษาร่วม : รศ. ดร.ณรงค์ เพ็ชรประเสริฐ, รศ. ดร.สุธี ประศาสน์เศรษฐ 255หน้า. ISBN 974-03-0954-2.

วิทยานิพนธ์ฉบับนี้ได้ศึกษาถึงการเปลี่ยนแปลงบทบาทของขบวนการสหภาพแรงงานในประเทศ ไทยในระหว่างปี พ.ศ. 2515 ถึง พ.ศ. 2545 โดยได้วิเคราะห์ปัจจัยที่มีผลต่อการเปลี่ยนบทบาทของสหภาพแรงงานใน ระยะเวลาต่างๆ กรอบความคิดหลักที่ใช้คือการพัฒนาขบวนการสหภาพแรงงานในฐานะที่เป็นขบวนการทางสังคม และเป็นกลุ่มผลประโยชน์ทางเศรษฐกิจ ซึ่งสังเคราะห์มาจากทฤษฎีของสำนักเศรษฐศาสตร์ สำนักมาร์กซิสต์ และ สำนักขบวนการเคลื่อนไหวทางสังคมแนวใหม่

การศึกษาแบ่งพัฒนาการของขบวนการสหภาพแรงงานออกเป็น 3 ช่วงตามการเปลี่ยนแปลงบทบาทของสห ภาพแรงงาน ผลการศึกษาพบว่าขบวนการสหภาพแรงงาน ในช่วงระหว่าง 14 ตุลาคม 2516 ถึง 6 ตุลาคม 2519 เป็น ขบวนการสหภาพแรงงานแนวสังคม โดยสหภาพแรงงานมีบทบาทหลัก 3 ประการคือ 1) ปกป้องผลประโยชน์ร่วมของ ชนชั้นแรงงาน 2) มีการเคลื่อนไหวทางชนชั้น และ 3) มีการเข้าร่วมกับขบวนการเคลื่อนไหวซึ่งมีจุดมุ่งหมายทางสังคม

ในช่วงหลังปี 2519 เป็นต้นมา สหภาพแรงงานแปรเปลี่ยนไปสู่ความเป็นกลุ่มผลประโยชน์ทางเศรษฐกิจ ซึ่ง เน้นหนักที่การปกป้องผลประโยชน์ของคนงาน แต่ห่างเห็นจากการเข้าร่วมขบวนการทางสังคมอื่นๆ หลังปี 2533 จน ถึงปัจจุบัน การพัฒนาของสหภาพแรงงานในฐานะที่เป็นกลุ่มผลประโยชน์ สะดุดลงชั่วคราวภายหลังเกิดรัฐประหาร ในวันที่ 24 กุมภาพันธ์ 2534 อย่างไรก็ตาม สหภาพแรงงานในยุคนี้ยังคงมีบทบาทหลักเป็นกลุ่มผลประโยชน์ทาง เศรษฐกิจ แต่มีลักษณะใหม่ที่แตกต่างไปจากขบวนการสหภาพในช่วงสิบปีก่อนหน้าการเกิดรัฐประหาร

การศึกษานี้ได้ เน้นหนักไปที่การวิเคราะห์ข้อเรียกร้องของขบวนการสหภาพแรงงานและองค์กรที่นำการ เคลื่อนไหวในแต่ละช่วงเวลา โดยได้อธิบายสาเหตุการเปลี่ยนแปลงบทบาทของขบวนการสหภาพแรงงานจากผลของ การปฏิสัมพันธ์ระหว่างสหภาพแรงงานกับปัจจัยแวดล้อมที่มีอิทธิพลต่อบทบาทของสหภาพแรงงาน 3 ประการคือ เงื่อนไขทางเศรษฐกิจ สถานการณ์ทางการเมือง และการพัฒนาของขบวนการทางสังคมอื่นๆ

| ର ଜୁପ୍ତ । ଜୁମ୍ୟୁ ଅମୁ ପ୍ରାନ୍ତି | ลายมือชื่อนิสิต                        |
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| ปีการศึกษา 2544               | ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม         |
|                               | ลายมือชื่ออาจารย์ที่ปรึกษาร่วม         |

# # 408 59767 29 : MAJOR ECONOMICS

KEY WORDS: TRADDE UNION/ WORKERS' COLLECTIVE ACTION / SOCIAL MOVEMENT UNIONISM / ECONOMIC UNIONISM

NAPAPORN ATIVANICHAYAPONG: TRADE UNIONS AND THE WORKERS' COLLECTIVE ACTION IN THAILAND: AN ARTICULATION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT UNIONISM AND ECONOMIC UNIONISM, 1972-2002 THESIS ADVISOR: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR VORAVIDH CHAREONLOET, PH.D THESIS COADVISORS: ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR NARONG PETPRASERT, PH.D, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR SUTHY PRASARTSET, PH.D. 255 PP. ISBN 974-030-954-2.

This Dissertation investigates the changes in the characteristics of the trade union movement in Thailand from 1972 to 2002. The study examines the determinants that shaped and influenced the different characteristics of the trade unions at different periods of time. Social movement unionism and economic unionism are the two models identified as polar opposites in the analysis of trade unions' characteristics. The concepts of social movement unionism and economic unionism are derived from the economic, the Marxist and the new social movement theories. These two models of unionism have been confined to the trade union movement from 1972-2002, but to a different degree in the certain periods. The analyses are chronologically divided into three phases, according to the significant changes in the characteristics of the trade union movement.

The social movement unionism was developed as the dominant form of the trade union movement from October, 1973, to October, 1976, with the integration of three components: defense of the common interests of the working class, class collective action, and participation in the movements for broad social objectives. The economic unionism developed to replace the social movement unionism in the post-1976 period, when trade unions turned to emphasize only the defense of the workers' common interests and distanced themselves from the movements for broad social objectives. In the post-1990 period, the growth of the economic unionism was interrupted by the sudden change in the political situation. However, the dominant characteristic of the trade unions remained the economic unionism, but it developed with some new features that were different from the economic unionism in the previous decade.

With the focus on the collective demands of trade unions and the organisation of collective action, the study explains the changes of characteristics of the trade union movement as the consequences of the interaction between the trade union actors and the external factors surrounding the trade unions. These factors include the economic conditions, the political situation, and the development of the other social movements.

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#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Without the contributions from the workers who devoted their lives to build up the trade unions and trade union movement in Thailand, I could not write this dissertation. These workers were the true heroes and heroines of this country, whose names have never been recorded in the textbooks on Thai history. I am proud to present the stories of these ordinary people in my study.

I had an opportunity to learn about the problems and the development of the Thai trade unions, when I worked as the manager of the Arom Pongpangan Foundation (APF) in 1986-1991. The research workers and other publications provided by the APF are the important sources of my dissertation. I also would like to thank Bundit Thanachaisethavut, the manager of the APF, Srisoonthorn Thepthong and Pharat Na Nakorn, two staffs of the APF, for many useful sources they kindly gave to me.

Dr. Voravidh Chareonloet, my dissertation advisor, encouraged me to study in this program in 1997 and offered me a chance to gain a three-year scholarship from the Thailand Research Fund. Dr. Voravidh himself is one of the most active participants of the recent labour campaign on the OSH issues. He, thus, constructively advised me with his academic knowledge and experience in the Thai workers' movement.

The other two co-advisors, Dr. Narong Petprasert and Dr. Suthy Prasartset, the chairperson of the dissertation committee, Dr. Sumalee Pitayanon, and the two dissertation committees, Associate Professor Lae Dilokvidhyarat, and Dr. Mushtaq Khan from the university of London (SOAS), gave me the valuable comments for improving the first draft of the dissertation.

I also would like to express my grateful thanks to two committee members of the Doctor of Philosophy Program in Economics, Dr. Phitsaness Jessadachatr and Dr. Juanjai Ajanant. Dr. Phitsaness, the secretary of the program, constantly took care me during the years of the study. Dr. Juanjai kindly read the dissertation proposal and generously shared the ideas.

A special actknowedment shoul be made to all friends at the Political Economy Centre, Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University. These friendly people are Pairin Plai-kaew, Siriporn Yodkamolsart, Pinit Wongyikul, Kunathip Sangchay, Akapat Bunyaratavej and Chanthra Thanawattanawong, whose assistance supported the success of my study.

Finally, I am deeply indebted to my parents, my brothers and sisters. My farther passed away in the first year of my study. My mother is an illiterate who never thought that her daughter would become a doctor of philosophy.

Napaporn Ativanichayapong

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#### **ABBREVIATIONS**

AOP Assembly of the Poor

APF Arom Pongpangan Foundation
CPT Communist Party of Thailand
CUT Central Unions of Thailand

CWSH Campaign Committee for Workers' Safety and Health

FES Friedrich Ebert Stiftung

FOW Friends of Women Foundation IMF International Monetary Fund

IOSH Institution of Occupational Health, Safety and

Environmental Protection in the Workplace

LAHH Labour Association of Hotels and Hostel

LAT Labour Association of Thailand

LATS Labour Association of Textile Industry in Samut Sakorn

LCT Labour Congress of Thailand

LOI Letter of Intents

NCL National Labour Congress
 NCTL National Congress of Thailand
 NFLUCT National Free Labour Congress
 NGO Non- Governmental Organisation
 NPKC National Peace Keeping Council
 NSCT National Student Centre of Thailand

NSM New Social Movement

OSH Occupational Safety and Health PFT Peasants' Federation of Thailand

SERC State Enterprise Workers' Relations Confederation

SWG Sixteen Worker Groups
TTUC Thai Trade Union Congress
TUGT Trade Union Group of Thailand

UCL Union for Civil Liberty

WDG Workers' Democracy Group

WEPT Council of Work and Environment Related Patients'

Network of Thailand

WWUG Women Workers' Unity Group