

## ABSTRAK

### ANALISIS GERAKAN BURUH LAMPUNG DALAM MENOLAK OMNIBUS LAW UNDANG-UNDANG CIPTA KERJA

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*Omnibus Law* Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja menyebabkan berlakunya kembali sistem upah murah dan nilai pesangon dikurangi, karyawan kontrak seumur hidup dan *outsourcing* seumur hidup. Berdasarkan persoalan diatas buruh di Provinsi Lampung melakukan gerakan penolakan karena tidak dapat menjamin kepastian kualitas hidup mereka menjadi lebih baik. Gerakan sosial baru buruh dalam menolak Omnibus Law Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja di Provinsi Lampung lebih banyak memberikan perhatian terhadap faktor-faktor ekonomi dan politik.

Penelitian ini menggunakan teori *Resource Mobilization Theory* (RMT). Penelitian ini menggunakan tipe penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini yakni observasi, wawancara dengan informan Ketua FSPMI dan Ketua SBTL di Provinsi Lampung serta dokumentasi. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa : FSPMI dan SBTL belum memenuhi 5 (lima) faktor determinan *Resource Mobilization Theory*.

Faktor pertama, organisasi gerakan sosial FSPMI dan SBTL memiliki ideologi yang sama yaitu Pancasila, Namun memiliki cara pandang berbeda terkait gerakan penolakan *Omnibus Law* Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja. Faktor kedua, pemimpin dan kepemimpinan FSPMI dan SBTL memiliki cara yang sama dalam memimpin organisasi buruh turun langsung ke lapangan dan memberikan edukasi kepada para anggotanya sehingga memberikan inspirasi bagi anggota untuk bergerak. Faktor ketiga, FSPMI memiliki sumberdaya yang lengkap dan tetap sedangkan SBTL bersifat sementara. Faktor keempat, FSPMI terbuka dengan kelompok lainnya untuk bergabung dalam gerakan sedangkan SBTL tidak turun dalam gerakan buruh menolak *Omnibus Law* Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja karena berbeda pandangan dari tujuan dan target gerakan. Faktor kelima, FSPMI melakukan diskusi dialog terbuka terkait *Omnibus Law* Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja, namun belum menjangkau semua masyarakat. Berdasarkan dua model analisis dalam pendekatan *resource mobilization theory*. Pertama, *The Professional organizer models* FSPMI dan SBTL belum berhasil dalam dinamika organisasional, kepemimpinan dan pengelolaan sumberdaya. Kedua, *The Political process models* belum berhasil disebabkan negara terlalu kuat dan represif terhadap Gerakan penolakan *Omnibus Law* Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja.

**Kata Kunci :** *Omnibus Law Cipta Kerja, Resource Mobilization Theory, Buruh*

## ABSTRACT

### ANALYSIS OF LAMPUNG WORKERS' MOVEMENTS IN REFUSING OMNIBUS LAW JOB CREATION LAW

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*The Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Law led to the reinstatement of the low wage system and reduced severance rates, lifelong contract employees and lifelong outsourcing. Based on the problems above, workers in Lampung Province carried out a movement against. The Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Law because it cannot guarantee certainty that their quality of life will get better. The new social movement of workers in rejecting the Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Law in Lampung Province pays more attention to economic and political factors, therefore this research uses the Resource Mobilization Theory (RMT) theory. This research uses a descriptive research type with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques in this study included observation, interviews with informants from the Head of FSPMI and Head of SBTL in Lampung Province and documentation. Based on the results of this study, it shows that: FSPMI and SBTL do not fulfill the 5 (five) determinant factors of Resource Mobilization Theory. The first factor is that the social movement organizations FSPMI and SBTL have the same ideology, namely Pancasila, but have different perspectives regarding the movement against the Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Law. The second factor, the leaders and leadership of the FSPMI and SBTL have the same way of leading labor organizations to go directly to the field and provide education to their members so as to inspire members to act. The third factor, FSPMI has complete and permanent resources while SBTL is temporary. The fourth factor, FSPMI's network and participation is open with other groups to join the movement, while the SBTL does not get involved in the labor movement rejecting the Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Law because it has different views from the goals and targets of the movement. The fifth factor, FSPMI conducted open dialogue discussions regarding the Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Law, but it has not yet reached all of the community. Based on two analytical models in the resource mobilization theory approach. First, The Professional organizer models FSPMI and SBTL have not been successful in organizational dynamics, leadership and resource management. Second, The Political Process Model has not been successful because it was caused by the state being too strong and repressive towards the Movement against the Omnibus Law on the Job Creation Law.*

**Keywords:** *Omnibus Law on Job Creation, Resource Mobilization Theory, Labor.*