THE DYNAMIC ROLE OF BASIC INCOME ON THE BARGAINING POWER OF THE PRECARIAT

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THE POWER IMBALANCE BETWEEN LABOUR AND CAPITAL

- The increasing gap between capital and labour share
- How production and distribution works
- Neoliberalism (Agency): neutral or natural process towards supply-demand eqilibrium
- Marxism (Structure): antagonistic contract between capital and labour
- The role of institutions to balance the power
- collective bargaining system as a channel to express their dissatisfaction and to require better benefits and working conditions
- allocating power resources in favour of labour

THE LACK OF BARGAINING POWER OF THE PRECARIAT

- The Precariat as a newly emerging social class(Standing)
- Chronic and Multi-dimensional insecurity that stems from unstable employment status
- The distinctive position of the precariat in labour market/welfare system
- Exclusion from the strong tie between labour market participation and welfare benefits + Absence of collective bargaining

-> Is there an alternative mean to directly deliver power to individuals?

BASIC INCOME INDUCED EMPOWERMENT THESIS

- The potential of Basic Income in transforming power relations in labour market
- The assumption: precarious workers cannot demand better deals due to the fear of losing the job which results in income insecurity
- The logic: stable income irrelevant to their employment status would offer an exit option, which put pressure on employers to accommodate their demands
- The linear link between Basic Income Exit option Bargaining power
- Theoretically plausible, but but practically questionable

THE DEBATE ON THE ROLE OF BASIC INCOME

- Diverse stances
- Power to say No to the bad deal(Widerquist, 2013)
- Strike Fund (Wright, 2005)
- Exit trap(Birnbaum & De Wispelaere, 2021)
- Erosion of collective power(Gourevitch, 2016)

- Not conflicting, but different aspects of the argument
- Then, **under what conditions** Basic Income works for each case?

RESEARCH AIMS

- Effectiveness of Basic Income a policy option: Political economy perspective - Identifying specific conditions that Basic Income either promotes and hinders the bargaining power of the precariat (both in individual and collective levels)
- Building a coherent and comprehensive theoretical framework
- Exploring how Basic Income differently operates in diverse bargaining contexts through empirical sub-studies

THE NEXUS BETWEEN BASIC INCOME, EXIT/VOICE AND BARGAINING POWER

- From "Power to" to "Power against"
- Resources and (systematic) luck that affect the relative power
- Having capability ≢ Exercising power 🛛 ≢ Successful result
- Not answerable as it is, but requires unpacking

- Link 1 : How basic income affects individual decision making in terms of exit and voice? (individual level)

- Link 2 : Are those options effective means? (structural level)

DIVERSE EXIT OPTIONS

- Weak, strong and radical exits
- the key dimension: labour market participation (dependency level)
- 1) What exit option means to individuals motive
- 2) How Basic Income functions
- 3) Conditions required to be activated
- 4) How to affect bargaining power at collective level
- Heterogeneity of the precariat and diverse bargaining context

HOW EXIT/VOICE OPTIONS WORK

- As a capability : means and intention (Dual role of basic income)
- Means that is not fulfilled by Income support
- The change of intention
- As a strategy
- Estimated cost and benefit (Accssibility, upward mobility, and solidarity)
- Relationship between exit and voice (diverse power resources)
- Employers' response to exit and voice
- Exit matters when it exceeds certain level compared to more responsive to voice
- The benefit and cost of diverse options : outsourcing, downsizing, offshoring etc.

CONTRIBUTION

- Sophistcating the argument
- Identifying conditions that differ the trajectory
- Clarifying the limit and potential of Basic Income
- Strategic Basic Income design
- Subject focused and context specific
- Generosity(Targeting) or universality(Solidarity)
- Modality (duration)