

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY Tiruchirappalli- 620024, Tamil Nadu, India

Programme: M.A., HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Course Title : INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING Course Code : 22HRM2CC7

UNIT – III Collective Bargaining (CB)

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Collective Bargaining: Shaping the Future of Work

Collective bargaining (CB) is a vital process that empowers workers to negotiate their rights and conditions with employers. This presentation explores the meaning, process, and importance of CB, along with its current status and potential improvements in India.



Understanding the Process of Collective

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Bargaining The process starts with the recognition of the union by the employer.

> Parties negotiate terms like wages, benefits, and working conditions. Negotiations can be complex and require compromise from both sides.

Once agreements are reached, they are formalized into a collective bargaining agreement (CBA) which is legally binding.



Prerequisites for Effective Collective Bargaining

Strong Union

A strong and representative union is crucial to ensure effective negotiations. **Good Faith** Negotiation Both parties must be willing to negotiate in good faith and reach a mutually agreeable outcome.

Clear Communication

Open and transparent communication is essential to avoid misunderstandings and build trust.



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Key Issues in Collective Bargaining Wages and Benefits

Negotiating fair wages, salaries, and employee benefits like healthcare and retirement.

Working Conditions

Addressing issues related to working hours, safety, and workplace environment.

Job Security

Protecting jobs, ensuring stability, and addressing concerns about layoffs or downsizing.

The Importance of Collective Bargaining



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Worker Rights



Economic Fairness

Collective bargaining ensures that workers have a voice in shaping their working conditions.

e and benefits, contributing to a more equitable society.

Improved Productivity

Engaged and satisfied employees are more productive, which benefits both workers and employers.





The Status of Collective Bargaining in India



Growing Unionization Trade Union membership has been increasing in India, particularly in sectors like manufacturing and services.



Legal Framework

India has a robust legal framework for collective bargaining, enshrined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

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Challenges Remain

Despite the legal framework, challenges remain, including issues of recognition, enforcement, and worker participation.

Challenges in Collective Bargaining in India

Limited Recognition

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Some unions struggle to gain formal recognition from employers, hampering their bargaining power.

Enforcement Issues

Enforcement of CBAs can be difficult, leading to delays in resolving disputes and ensuring compliance.

Lack of Worker

Participation Low participation in unions and collective bargaining efforts can weaken their effectiveness.



Role of Trade Unions in Collective Bargaining

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Negotiation

Unions represent workers and negotiate with employers on their behalf.

Advocacy

They advocate for workers' rights and interests, promoting fair treatment and working conditions.

Education

Unions educate workers about their rights and responsibilities in the workplace.

Representation

Unions provide a platform for workers to voice their concerns and participate in decision-making.

Improving Collective Bargaining in India

Promote Union

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Recognition Simplifying recognition procedures to ensure greater participation and bargaining power.

Strengthen

Enforcement Effective enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance with CBAs and address violations.

> Increase Worker Participation Engaging Workers in union activities and promoting awareness about their rights and benefits.

Effective Negotiation Strategies for CB

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Preparation

Thorough research, understanding the issues, and setting realistic goals.

2

Communication

Clear, concise, and respectful communication to build rapport and trust.

3

Collaboration

Working towards a win-win solution that addresses the needs of both parties.



Collective Bargaining (CB)

Comprehensive Overview and Key Aspects

Meaning, Nature, Types, Process & Importance

- - Meaning and significance of CB
- - Nature: voluntary, flexible, dynamic
- Types: Distributive, Integrative, Concessionary
- Process: Preparation, Negotiation, Agreement, Implementation
- - Importance in industrial relations

Prerequisites and Issues Involved

- - Strong trade unions
- Transparent and open communication
- Issues: wage disputes, working conditions, job security

Status of Collective Bargaining in India

- Historical evolution and current status
- - Legal framework supporting CB
- Challenges: fragmentation, lack of enforcement

Suggestions to Improve Collective Bargaining

- - Strengthen trade unions
- Enhance government role in dispute resolution
- Increase awareness and training on CB practices

Types of Negotiations

- - Distributive Negotiation
- - Integrative Negotiation
- - Mixed-Motive Negotiation

Negotiation Skills & Problem-Solving Attitude

- - Effective communication
- - Active listening
- - Building trust and collaboration
- - Creativity in resolving conflicts

Exit Policy, Voluntary Retirements, and Golden Handshake

- Concepts of exit policy and workforce reduction
- - Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS)
- Golden Handshake: incentives and implications

Impact of Globalization on CB

- - Increased competition and labor flexibility
- - Shift towards decentralized bargaining
- - Adoption of international labor standards
- - Challenges in protecting workers' rights