

## BAB V

### KESIMPULAN

Berangkat dari pertanyaan rumusan ilmiah, yakni bagaimana upaya-upaya Jepang melalui program *Global 30 Japan* untuk menyediakan tenaga kerja pada periode 2009-2014, maka dapat dikatakan terdapat keterkaitan antara program tersebut dengan kebijakan Shinzo Abe, yakni *New Growth Strategy*.

Pada *blueprintnya* dijelaskan secara jelas bahwa pemerintah Jepang berupaya untuk menaikkan kualitas sumber daya manusianya untuk memenuhi tenaga kerja di Jepang dengan mengimplementasikan internasionalisasi kampus-kampus dengan menargetkan 300.000 mahasiswa asing pada tahun 2020. Dengan internasionalisasi, diharapkan mahasiswa-mahasiswa Jepang memiliki kemampuan atau *skill* dalam hal komunikasi dan kemampuan adaptasi lingkungan, terutama lingkungan yang beragam. Kemudian, melalui program ini diharapkan juga akan membuat mahasiswa-mahasiswa asing yang memiliki *skill* tadi bekerja di Jepang.

Upaya-upaya yang mereka lakukan untuk menarik mahasiswa-mahasiswa asing tadi adalah *education fair, support for students* seperti fasilitas konsultasi termasuk konsultasi pekerjaan, beasiswa, kelas dalam Bahasa Inggris, staf pengajar asing berbahasa Inggris.

Untuk bidang pekerjaan yang dibuka dan tersedia di Jepang akan dibagi menjadi tiga bidang yang paling dibutuhkan dan yang paling tidak dibutuhkan.

Yakni: kedokteran, kesehatan, dan kesejahteraan; perdagangan grosir dan eceran; jasa. Untuk yang paling tidak dibutuhkan adalah: pendidikan, bantuan pembelajaran; penelitian, jasa teknisi dan profesional; informasi dan komunikasi. Sedangkan dengan melihat fakultas mana yang paling diminati oleh mahasiswa asing pada periode 2009-2014, dapat dilihat bahwa empat tahun berturut-turut *social science* menempati urutan pertama dan *humanities* akhirnya berada di posisi pertama pada tahun 2014. Apabila melihat dan membandingkan bidang pekerjaan yang dibutuhkan oleh Jepang dan bidang yang paling diminati mahasiswa asing tersebut, dapat dikatakan bahwa terjadi kesesuaian dan ketidaksesuaian. Kesesuaian yang dimaksud adalah, jika berangkat dari tujuan untuk menginternasionalisasikan kampus mereka dengan berupaya agar mahasiswa Jepang terbiasa dengan lingkungan internasional beserta budayanya, maka dapat dikatakan bahwa pemerintah Jepang memenuhi target, yakni banyaknya pelajar asing yang belajar pada bidang sains sosial dan humanitas. Namun, apabila tujuan utamanya adalah untuk menjawab permintaan tenaga kerja, penulis dapat menyimpulkan bahwa tidak tercapai, karena justru bidang-bidang yang paling dibutuhkan seperti kesehatan berada pada posisi enam untuk nilai rata-rata.

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