

## BAB V

### KESIMPULAN

Tiongkok negara dengan perekonomian yang bertumbuh selama tiga puluh tahun terakhir mengalami penurunan yang tidak dapat diabaikan, GDP yang semula berada pada angka dua digit menurun menjadi hanya satu digit saja. Selain akibat dari luar, faktor domestik juga memberikan pengaruh terhadap penurunan perekonomian tersebut. Salah satunya adalah penurunan terhadap jumlah tenaga kerja yang ada baik di kota maupun desa. Tiongkok yang selama ini bertumpu pada sumber daya manusia yang melimpah terutama bonus demografi akibat terjadinya *baby boom* pada tahun 1950an harus mengalami keterbatasan dalam persediaan tenaga kerja. Bonus demografi yang melimpah tersebut sekarang sudah masuk ke dalam populasi tua dan pengganti populasi usia kerja tersebut tidak mampu untuk menutup angka populasi usia kerja yang sebelumnya. Dua kebijakan terkait populasi dilakukan oleh pemerintah, kebijakan tersebut adalah satu anak dan *hukou*.

Kebijakan satu anak yang dilaksanakan pada tahun 1989 memberikan dampak yang besar terhadap penurunan angka kelahiran di Tiongkok selama tiga puluh tahun terakhir. Dengan adanya kebijakan ini Tiongkok berhasil untuk mengurangi populasi dependen muda agar tanggungan dari populasi usia kerja berkurang dan untuk mengurangi populasi yang ada. Kebijakan ini telah sampai pada titik dimana menjadi bumerang bagi Tiongkok, selama kebijakan ini

dilakukan angka kelahiran menurun secara drastis sehingga populasi muda menjadi lebih sedikit dibandingkan dengan populasi usia kerja yang ada. Selain itu terjadi ketimpangan *gender* dimana jumlah laki-laki lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan perempuan, populasi dependen tua yang bertambah, tindak kekerasan dalam pelaksanaan kebijakan dilakukan oleh pemerintah, dan anak kedua yang tidak terdaftar secara resmi akan mengalami kesulitan dalam mendapatkan pendidikan serta dalam mencari pekerjaan.

Satu lagi kebijakan yang telah memberikan kerugian terhadap persediaan tenaga kerja di Tiongkok adalah kebijakan *hukou* dimana bagi setiap orang yang melakukan migrasi ke perkotaan harus memiliki surat izin tinggal atau surat kependudukan. Dengan surat keterangan penduduk maka kehidupan tenaga kerja imigran akan lebih mudah dibandingkan dengan tenaga kerja imigran yang tidak memiliki surat keterangan penduduk. Dampak yang diberikan oleh kebijakan *hukou* bagi tenaga kerja yang tidak memiliki surat keterangan adalah sulitnya mencari pekerjaan karena tenaga kerja lokal akan diutamakan oleh perusahaan-perusahaan, diskriminasi pendapatan sering terjadi kepada tenaga kerja imigran dimana upah yang diberikan tidak sesuai dengan tugas yang diberikan dan diskriminasi jabatan juga sering terjadi banyak tenaga kerja imigran yang hanya mendapatkan pekerjaan rendahan seperti pembantu rumah tangga dan pekerja sosial lainnya, selain itu perusahaan juga tidak memberikan jaminan kesehatan dan asuransi bagi pekerja imigran, dan yang terakhir bagi tenaga kerja imigran yang membawa anak untuk bersekolah di perkotaan terbilang sulit karena kebanyakan sekolah hanya mau menerima murid lokal sedangkan anak dari

tenaga imigran harus memiliki surat keterangan baru diperlakukan seperti murid lokal. Kebijakan *hukou* membuat perpindahan tenaga kerja antara desa dan kota menjadi lebih sulit dan memberikan sedikit kesempatan bagi tenaga kerja imigran untuk dapat bertahan hidup di kota sehingga tidak sedikit tenaga kerja imigran akan pulang kembali ke kampung halaman meninggalkan perusahaan-perusahaan manufaktur dan jasa.

Dua kebijakan tersebut memberikan dampak masing-masing terhadap persediaan tenaga kerja di Tiongkok yang berpengaruh kepada perekonomian sehingga penurunan terhadap produktifitas perekonomian tidak dapat dihindari. *Lewis turning point* bisa saja terjadi di masa yang akan datang ketika persediaan tenaga kerja habis yang mengharuskan perusahaan-perusahaan untuk menaikkan upah tenaga kerja akibat kelangkaan terhadap tenaga kerja. Persediaan tenaga kerja di Tiongkok jelas memiliki pengaruh yang besar terhadap perekonomian seperti yang telah dijelaskan sebelumnya. Perubahan terhadap sistem perekonomian, investasi, politik, perdagangan internasional ke arah yang lebih buruk dapat menjadi akibat dari kurangnya persediaan tenaga kerja karena dua kebijakan yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah Tiongkok. Untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini pemerintah Tiongkok harus segera melakukan tindakan efektif untuk meminimalisir dampak yang telah terjadi di lingkungan ekonomi dan sosial Tiongkok.

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