

BAB V

Kesimpulan

Penelitian ini berupaya untuk menjelaskan bagaimana implementasi *Made in China 2025* di Tiongkok, dengan melalui pendekatan teori Neo-Merkantilisme serta pendekatan strategi ekonomi, strategi industrialisasi, dan proteksionisme. Penulis menemukan bahwa dalam mengimplementasikan *Made in China 2025* peran negara sangatlah penting untuk keberhasilan-keberhasilan industri Tiongkok. Dalam mengadaptasikan teknologi-teknologi seperti *Internet of Things*, *Artificial Intelligent*, serta *3D Printing* atau *Additive Manufacturing* Tiongkok untuk menyiapkan sumber daya manusia untuk memenuhi kebutuhan industri era Revolusi Industri 4.0.

Sikap intervensionis merupakan ciri khas pemerintah Tiongkok terhadap perkembangan industrinya. Melalui kebijakan “Perencanaan Lima Tahun” Tiongkok membangun arah kebijakan industri pemerintah pusat dan regional di Tiongkok, dan sejak periode Perencanaan Lima Tahun ke-11 kekuatan ekonomi disertai dengan kekuatan industri Tiongkok mengalami pertumbuhan yang pesat, dan hal ini meningkatkan kepercayaan diri Tiongkok terhadap kekuatan ekonominya. Keberhasilan ini merupakan tindak tanduk Tiongkok dalam mempengaruhi pertumbuhan industri melalui kebijakan-kebijakan intervensionis, dan melalui perpanjangan tangan SOEs yang mendominasi sektor industri Tiongkok. Memasuki era yang baru yaitu Revolusi Industri ke 4 atau dikenal

dengan Revolusi Industri 4.0.

Sektor industri kini memasuki sebuah era baru yang dikenal dengan Revolusi Industri 4.0, pada era ini industri mengusung digitalisasi serta proses otomatisasi industri, yang mengusung perpaduan antara dunia fisik dan digital yang dikenal dengan *cyber-physical system*, dan memperkenalkan teknologi serta teknik-teknik baru seperti IoT, AI, *Automated Robot*, *Additive Printing*, dll.. Tiongkok telah mempersiapkan strategi nasional yaitu “*Made in China 2025*” untuk mendorong pertumbuhan industri strategisnya dalam era ini, dan berambisi untuk menjadikan Tiongkok sebagai negara industri kuat pada tahun 2025 mendatang serta meningkatkan kehadiran *brand-brand* Tiongkok di pasar internasional, dengan melalui peran para wirausaha dan dukungan pemerintah Tiongkok terhadap pengembangan sepuluh sektor industri strategis untuk memanfaatkan secara maksimal teknologi-teknologi terobosan revolusi industri 4.0.

Implementasi teknologi *Internet of Things* di Tiongkok dapat dilihat melalui keberhasilan Perusahaan ZPMC berhasil mengembangkan teknik *automated port cranes system* atau *smart port*, dengan mengintegrasikan dengan teknologi IoT dan teknik otomatisasi, memungkinkan pengendalian jarak jauh (*remote control*) terhadap alat-alat berat dan menghindari kecelakaan kerja di lapangan, produk *smartport* ZPMC telah diadopsi oleh beberapa pelabuhan di dunia seperti Auckland, Thailand, India, dll.

Implementasi teknik *additive printing* atau *3d printing* mengalami perkembangan pesat di Tiongkok, bukti Tiongkok berhasil merakit sebuah pesawat model C919 dengan menggunakan teknik *additive printing*, selain itu pada awal

2019 Tiongkok juga berhasil membangun jembatan beton terpanjang dengan menggunakan teknik *additive printing*, dan terdapat juga salah satu pionir teknik *additive printing* Winsun yang mengusung daur ulang sampah bangunan untuk digunakan sebagai bahan baku baru bangunan baru, dan menjadikan Tiongkok sebagai negara terdepan dalam penggunaan teknik *additive printing*.

Dan terakhir, di Tiongkok terdapat perusahaan raksasa seperti Baidu, Alibaba, dan Tencent menjadi investor utama dalam pengembangan teknologi *Artificial Intelligent*, dan berhasil mengaplikasikan teknologi *AI* ke dalam beberapa bidang seperti kesehatan, pendidikan, layanan publik, maupun *self-driving cars*, dan tidak kalah dengan pencapaian BAT, terdapat juga JD yang berhasil membangun gudang penyimpanan yang beroperasi secara penuh dengan menggunakan robot, dan meningkat efisiensi dalam pengiriman paket oleh JD.

Kehadiran robot industri, merupakan sebuah solusi dan juga ancaman terhadap kondisi ketenagakerjaan Tiongkok. Dikatakan sebagai suatu solusi karena Tiongkok yang sedang menghadapi krisis demografi dan diperkirakan angka angkatan kerja terus mengalami penurunan, dan robot akan menjadi solusi jangka pendek terbaik untuk mengatasi penurunan angkatan kerja Tiongkok. Namun hal ini membawa dampak bagi para tenaga kerja yang ada, mereka terancam digantikan oleh robot, dan hal ini berpotensi meningkatkan tingkat pengangguran di Tiongkok. Sebagai antisipasi, Tiongkok telah merekrut para ahli untuk bekerja di Tiongkok, dan memperbaiki kualitas pendidikan sekolah keahlian atau keprofesian di Tiongkok, untuk meningkatkan kualitas tenaga kerja Tiongkok dan melengkapi mereka dengan *new-set of skills* sehingga dapat bertahan pada era industri revolusi

4.0 dan menciptakan lapangan pekerjaan yang baru sesuai dengan kebutuhan industri.

Dengan begitu kita dapat menyimpulkan bahwa implementasi strategi *Made in China 2025* sedang memasuki tahap pertengahan dan berbagai industri di Tiongkok sudah mengimplementasi teknologi-teknologi seperti *AI*, *IoT*, serta *3d printing* ke dalam tahap produksi mereka dan fitur produk mereka. Melalui perspektif Neo-Merkantilisme, sebuah negara harus mencapai kemandirian atau “*stateness*” untuk menjadi negara yang kuat dan memiliki ciri intervensionis dan protektif terhadap kegiatan domestiknya. Pada implementasi *Made in China 2025*, Tiongkok telah memenuhi syarat-syarat tersebut dan terbukti berhasil mendorong pertumbuhan dan perkembangan industri pada era revolusi industri 4.0.

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