

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini menganalisis “Efektivitas Rezim *Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement* (IJEPA) dalam Melindungi Hak Tenaga Keperawatan Indonesia di Jepang Tahun 2019-2023”. IJEPA adalah perjanjian kerja sama ekonomi antara Indonesia dan Jepang yang telah berjalan sejak tahun 2008 dan meliputi berbagai sektor, termasuk tenaga kerja yang mencakup perawat dan *caregiver*. IJEPA telah mengatur ketentuan dan tahapan-tahapan dalam pengiriman tenaga perawat, namun masih terdapat kekurangan dalam implementasinya. Misalnya, kurangnya regulasi yang jelas mengenai biaya yang harus ditanggung dan hal-hal teknis lainnya.

Skripsi ini menggunakan teori efektivitas rezim oleh Arild Underdal. Underdal menganalisis efektivitas rezim melalui variabel dependen (*output*, *outcome*, dan *impact*) dan variabel independen (*problem malignancy* yang mencakup *incongruity*, *asymmetry*, dan *cleavages* serta *problem-solving capacity* yang mencakup *institutional setting*, *distribution of power*, dan *skill and energy*). Variabel-variabel ini mempengaruhi *level of collaboration*, yang nantinya akan mengarah ke *regime effectiveness*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan sumber data sekunder yang diambil dari studi literatur, baik dari buku, jurnal ilmiah, dan situs web.

Hasil yang ditemukan dari penelitian ini adalah implementasi rezim IJEPA dalam melindungi hak tenaga keperawatan Indonesia di Jepang pada tahun 2019-2023 telah cukup efektif. Tipe masalahnya *benign* dengan *level of collaboration* yang ada di skala 5. Indikator yang tidak terpenuhi yaitu *institutional setting*, yang menunjukkan masih adanya ketidaktegasan regulasi. Akan tetapi, evaluasi secara berkala terus dilakukan oleh pemerintah Indonesia dan Jepang untuk memastikan pengiriman dan perlindungan perawat Indonesia dapat berjalan semakin baik di masa mendatang.

Kata Kunci: IJEPA, Efektivitas Rezim, Arild Underdal, Perawat Migran Indonesia.

ABSTRACT

This study analyzes “The Effectiveness of the Indonesia-Japan Economic Partnership Agreement (IJEPA) Regime in Protecting the Rights of Indonesian Nursing Workers in Japan 2019-2023”. IJEPA is an economic agreement between Indonesia and Japan that has been running since 2008 and covers various sectors, one of them being labor which includes nurses and caregivers. IJEPA has regulated the provisions and stages in sending nurses, but there are still shortcomings in its implementation. For example, the lack of clear regulations regarding the costs that must be borne and other technical matters.

This thesis uses the theory of regime effectiveness by Arild Underdal. Underdal analyzes regime effectiveness through dependent variables (output, outcome, and impact) and independent variables (problem malignancy which includes incongruity, asymmetry, and cleavages and problem-solving capacity which includes institutional setting, distribution of power, and skill and energy). These variables affect the level of collaboration, which will lead to regime effectiveness. This type of research is descriptive qualitative with secondary data sources taken from literature studies, both from books, scientific journals, and websites.

The results found from this study are that the implementation of the IJEPA regime in protecting the rights of Indonesian nursing personnel in Japan in 2019-2023 has been quite effective. The type of problem is benign with the level of collaboration on a scale of 5. The indicator that is not met is the institutional setting, which shows that there is still a lack of regulatory assertiveness. However, regular evaluations continue to be carried out by the Indonesian and Japanese governments to ensure the delivery and protection of Indonesian nurses can run better in the future.

Keywords: IJEPA, Regime Effectiveness, Arild Underdal, Indonesian Migrant Nurses.