

Strategi Perhimpunan Pelajar Indonesia se-dunia (PPI dunia) dalam meningkatkan potensi terbentuknya jaringan brain circulation Indonesia = The strategy of overseas Indonesian Students' Association Alliance (OISAA) in increasing the potential formation of Indonesian brain circulation network

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Abstrak

Brain drain merupakan isu yang sedang berkembang di Indonesia. Akan tetapi isu ini belum disadari sebagai ancaman bagi ketahanan nasional. Di tengah persaingan global, semua negara berlomba menarik sumber daya manusia unggul dari negara-negara di dunia. Oleh karena itu, pemerintah Indonesia dirasa penting menerapkan kebijakan untuk menangani brain drain. Brain drain dapat dikelola dengan menerapkan brain circulation untuk mendapatkan reversed brain drain/brain gain. Perhimpunan Pelajar Indonesia se-Dunia (PPI Dunia) telah berkontribusi dalam meningkatkan terjadinya jaringan brain circulation melalui aktivitas dan komunitas diaspora di luar negeri. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi strategi PPI Dunia dalam meningkatkan potensi terbentuknya brain circulation network melalui aktivitas organisasi dan menganalisis kontribusi strategi tersebut terhadap ketahanan nasional. Hasilnya digunakan untuk merumuskan strategi pemberdayaan PPI Dunia dalam meningkatkan terbentuknya jaringan brain circulation. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan data primer dan sekunder yang didapatkan melalui wawancara, observasi, studi dokumen dan catatan lapangan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat tiga strategi PPI Dunia dalam meningkatkan potensi terbentuknya jaringan brain circulation Indonesia yaitu (1) Memperkuat nasionalisme diaspora pelajar Indonesia. (2) Membangun kolaborasi baik nasional maupun internasional. (3) Membentuk komunitas diaspora. Kontribusi strategi tersebut terhadap ketahanan nasional adalah meningkatkan kapasitas pengetahuan Sumber Daya Manusia, meningkatkan diplomasi budaya, meningkatkan promosi pariwisata, dan memelihara ideologi dan nasionalisme.

Rekomendasi strategi tersebut antara lain: (1) Pemberian proyek jangka pendek dengan PPI Dunia dan komunitas yang telah dibentuk yaitu Ikatan Ilmuan Indonesia Internasional (I4), Ikatan Keluarga Alumni Luar Negeri (IKRAR) dan Global Indonesian Professional Association (GIPA). (2) Menciptakan platform terpadu promosi pariwisata dan budaya Indonesia dengan memberdayakan seluruh PPI Negara di bawah koordinasi PPI Dunia. (3) Menyediakan skema pengelolaan lulusan universitas luar negeri pasca studi. (4) Melakukan inovasi manajemen penerima dan alumni beasiswa pemerintah Indonesia bersama PPI Dunia dan Mata Garuda. (5) Mengembangkan Research Center Indonesia dengan menjalin hubungan dengan PPI Dunia.

.....Brain drain is a source of ongoing concern in Indonesia. However, this issue has not been recognized as a threat to national resilience. In the era of global competition, all countries in the world compete to attract highly skilled migrants from countries around the world. Therefore, the Indonesian government needs to implement policies to manage the brain drain. Brain drain can be managed by applying the concept of brain circulation to get a reversed brain drain/brain gain. Overseas Indonesian Students Association Alliance (OISAA) has contributed in increasing brain circulation through it's activities and diaspora community in other countries. The purpose of this research was to identify the strategy of OISAA in increasing the

potential formation of brain circulation network and the contribution of the strategy toward national resilience. The results were used to formulate the OISAA empowerment in increasing the potential formation of brain circulation network. This research adopted a qualitative methods using primary and secondary data obtained through interviews, observations, document study, and field notes. The results of this study showed that there were three strategies of OISAA in increasing the potential formation of brain circulation network, namely (1) Strengthening the nationalism of Indonesian student diaspora. (2) Building collaboration both nationally and internationally. (3) Creating Diaspora Communities. The contributions of the strategy to national resilience were to increase the knowledge capacity of Human Resources, to increase cultural diplomacy, to increase tourism promotion, and to maintain ideology and nationalism. The researcher also recommended some strategies: (1) Giving short-term projects to OISAA and it's community, the International Indonesian Scientists Association (I4), Overseas Alumni Association (IKRAR) and the Global Indonesian Professional Association (GIPA). (2) Creating an integrated platform for promoting Indonesian tourism and culture by empowering all PPI Negara under the coordination of OISAA. (3) Providing a management scheme for overseas university graduates. (4) Conducting Innovation management of Indonesian government scholarships awardee and alumni with OISAA and Mata Garuda. (5) Developing Indonesia's Research Center by establishing mutual relations with OISAA.