

ABSTRACT

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THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMENOMICS POLICY AS A RESPONSE TO THE UNITED NATION CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW) IN ABE SHINZO REGIME

(xiv + 64 pages: 5 figures; 3 appendix)

Keywords: Womenomics Policy, Aging Population, Women Discrimination, United Nation Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, Neoliberalism, Women Participation, Global Cooperation.

Economy of Japan in the 1940 was called the “Japanese Economic Miracle” with the growth of its annual rate by 7.1% Japan was leading in the global market. Japan’s population reached its peak in 1947 to 1949 and lasted only 3 years. Since then, Japan experienced aging population. Since the era of the “Lost Decade” Japan also experienced deflation and its slow growth resulting in a stagnant growth of its GDP. Women in Japan is known for the “untapped-resources”, data shown that women in Japan have such high degree in their education but there are only a little to a few women in the workforce and or as a leader. With Japan’s history on women, Japan finally responded to the international demand, specifically on United Nation Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women since its ratification in 1985. Thus, Womenomics policy was introduced to tackle the problem and to trigger more international cooperation. This research pertains about Womenomics policy, Womenomics programs which aim to identify the importance of Womenomics, as response to United Nation Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. Additionally, this research is a qualitative research which applies the explanatory approach within the analysis. The result of this research indicates the significance of Womenomics policy for Japanese economy, Abe Shinzo response to his Womenomics policy and the programs referring to the article in United Nation Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women as response to international demand and the prospect to the International Cooperation.

References: 3 books (2005-2014) + 28 Journals + 16 government publications + 13 internet sources

ABSTRAK

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PENTINGNYA KEBIJAKAN WOMENOMICS SEBAGAI RESPON ATAS UNITED NATION ON THE ELEMINATION OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW) DI ADMINISTRASI ABE SHINZO

(xiv + 64 halaman: 5 ilustrasi; 3 lampiran)

Keywords: Kebijakan Womenomics, Penuaan Populasi, Diskriminasi Wanita, Komite PBB untuk Penghapusan Diskriminasi Terhadap Wanita, Neoliberalisme, Partisipasi Wanita, Kerjasama Global.

Perekonomian Jepang pada tahun 1940 disebut "Keajaiban Ekonomi Jepang" dengan tingkat pertumbuhan tahunan sebesar 7,1% Jepang memimpin di pasar global. Populasi Jepang mencapai puncaknya pada tahun 1947 hingga 1949 dan hanya berlangsung selama 3 tahun. Sejak itu, Jepang mengalami populasi yang menua. Sejak era "Dasawarsa yang Hilang" Jepang juga mengalami deflasi dan pertumbuhannya yang lambat sehingga mengakibatkan pertumbuhan PDB yang stagnan. Wanita di Jepang dikenal dengan "sumber daya yang belum dimanfaatkan", data menunjukkan bahwa wanita di Jepang memiliki gelar yang tinggi dalam pendidikan mereka tetapi hanya ada sedikit hingga beberapa wanita dalam angkatan kerja dan atau sebagai pemimpin. Dengan sejarah Jepang tentang perempuan, Jepang akhirnya merespon tuntutan internasional, khususnya Komite PBB untuk Penghapusan Diskriminasi terhadap Perempuan sejak diratifikasinya pada tahun 1985. Dengan demikian, kebijakan Womenomics diperkenalkan untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut dan untuk memicu lebih banyak kerja sama internasional. Penelitian ini membahas tentang kebijakan Womenomics, program Womenomics yang bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi pentingnya Womenomics, sebagai respon terhadap United Nation Committee on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women. Selain itu, penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang menerapkan pendekatan eksplanatori dalam analisisnya. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan pentingnya kebijakan Womenomics bagi perekonomian Jepang, tanggapan Abe Shinzo terhadap kebijakan Womenomics-nya dan program-program yang mengacu pada artikel di United Nation Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination of Women sebagai respons terhadap permintaan internasional dan prospek Kerjasama internasional.

Referensi: 3 buku (2005-2014) + 28 Jurnal + 16 publikasi pemerintah + 13 sumber internet