

Tenaga perawat memiliki porsi terbesar dalam presentase tenaga kerja kesehatan tidak hanya di Indonesia namun juga secara global sehingga berperan penting dalam proses pelayanan kesehatan. Di era MEA, tenaga perawat sangat dibutuhkan untuk mengisi kekurangan tenaga perawat di negara-negara ASEAN dengan mendatangkan tenaga perawat dari negara lain. Kekurangan tenaga keperawatan di Indonesia akan menjadikan peluang yang besar bagi tenaga keperawatan dari negara lain yang memiliki kualitas lebih baik. Peran institusi pendidikan kesehatan sangat besar dalam upaya mempersiapkan tenaga keperawatan agar siap berkompetisi di era MEA dan mencetak tenaga keperawatan yang berkualitas sesuai dengan standar internasional. UGM dan Unisa Yogyakarta sebagai institusi pendidikan yang menyelenggarakan pendidikan keperawatan di Yogyakarta kini telah mempersiapkan diri demi menghadapi era MEA. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis strategi dalam internasionalisasi pendidikan tinggi menurut Jane Knight, yaitu strategi organisasi dan strategi program.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui strategi yang dilakukan oleh PSIK FK UGM dan PSIK FIKES Unisa Yogyakarta dalam mempersiapkan tenaga keperawatan di era MEA, menganalisis seberapa besar kesenjangan antara rencana dan realita dan menganalisis faktor pendukung dan penghambat dari pelaksanaan strategi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian kualitatif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara wawancara, dan telaah pustaka. Selanjutnya data dianalisis secara bertahap sesuai dengan metode Miles dan Huberman, yaitu reduksi data, triangulasi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa UGM dan Unisa Yogyakarta telah mempersiapkan tenaga keperawatannya melalui pelaksanaan strategi organisasi dan strategi program. Hambatan strategi datang dari internal yaitu SDM yang kurang mencukupi, sulitnya menerapkan budaya mutu institusi, perbedaan kemampuan daya tangkap dari mahasiswa, fasilitas yang belum lengkap dan jaringan informasi yang belum tertata baik serta dari sisi eksternal institusi adalah sulitnya penyesuaian jadwal *guest lecture* serta jadwal pelaksanaan program CFHC-IPE. Namun selain itu adapula faktor pendukung dalam proses implementasi strategi yang mendorong pelaksanaan strategi di kedua institusi. Sedangkan kesenjangan antara rencana dan realisasi yang terjadi pun tidak terlalu besar karena banyak strategi yang telah direalisasikan.

Kata Kunci: MEA, perawat, strategi, strategi program, strategi organisasi, PSIK, UGM, Unisa Yogyakarta

Nurses have the largest portion in the percentage of health worker not only in Indonesia but also globally so the role of the health worker is very important in the process of health services. In the era of AEC, nurses are needed to fill lack of nurses in the ASEAN countries to bring in nurses from the other countries. Lack of nurse in Indonesia will make a great opportunity for nurses from other countries that have better quality. The role of health education institutions are very important to prepare nurses to be ready to compete in the era of AEC and produce high quality nurses with international standards. UGM and Unisa Yogyakarta as an educational institution that organizes nursing education in Yogyakarta have been prepared in order to face the era of AEC. This study used analysis of the strategies in the internationalization of higher education according to Jane Knight, i.e. organizational strategy and program strategy.

This study aims to determine the strategy which is conducted by the Nursing Science Program Faculty of Medicine UGM and Nursing Science Program Faculty of Health Sciences Unisa Yogyakarta in preparing nurses in the era of AEC, analyze how big the gap between plans and reality and analyze the supporting factors and obstacles of the implementation of the strategy. This research used qualitative research method. The data collection was done by interview and literature review. Furthermore, the data were analyzed in stages in accordance with the method of Miles and Huberman, i.e. data reduction, triangulation, data presentation and conclusion.

The results showed that UGM and Unisa Yogyakarta has prepared nurses through the implementation of the organization's strategy and program strategies. Barriers strategy comes from the internal, i.e. insufficiency of human resource, the difficulty of implementing quality culture, differences in the ability of student comprehension, institution's facilities were incomplete and the official website of the institution did not give the information that suppose to, and from external barriers comes from guest lecture program as well as the schedule of implementation of the program CFHC-IPE. Furthermore, there were also supporting factors in the process of implementing strategy that encourages the implementation of the strategy at both institutions. While the gap between planned and actual realizations is not too large because many strategies that have been realized.

Key word: AEC, nurse, strategy, strategy program, organizational strategy, Nursing Science Program, UGM, Unisa Yogyakarta