

How Taiwan's 2030 Bilingual Policy and Expected Career Prospects Influence Indonesian
High School Graduates' Decisions to Study in Taiwan.
An Analysis of Student Perceptions and Intentions.

By

Ezkiel Aurik Tjandra

黃湯偉

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DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

This senior paper was presented

by

Ezkiel Aurik Tjandra
黃湯偉

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and approved by

Reviewer 1: Mark W. Lai, Associate Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Reviewer 2: Yuan-Ming Chiao, Assistant Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Adviser: Philipp Fluri, Visiting Professor, Department of International Affairs

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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An Analysis of Student Perceptions and Intentions.

Ezkiel Aurik Tjandra, B.A.

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Abstract

Financial insecurity, limited jobs, and low incomes in Indonesia have led many high school graduates to seek studies and jobs abroad. Taiwan is now one of their preferred destinations due to the relative openness of its education system, scholarship opportunities, and the increasing popularity of English-Medium Instruction programs. This study examines how Taiwan's 2030 Bilingual Policy, combined with the New Southbound Policy, influences Indonesian secondary school leavers' decisions to continue studying in Taiwan and their future career ambitions. Using an online quantitative survey, the research examines respondents' motivations, language difficulty attitudes, and awareness levels towards Taiwan-based job opportunities. Findings indicate that English-taught programs, scholarship possibilities, and affordability are the most influential drivers, with limited Mandarin proficiency being a hindrance. Structural and systemic barriers, such as visa policies and employer behaviors, also contribute to long-term international graduate retention in Taiwan. Such findings demonstrate how internationalization policies and bilingual policies can strategically influence student mobility, bridge labor market shortages, and attract regional talent.

Keywords: Taiwan 2030 Bilingual Policy, New Southbound Policy, Indonesian high school graduates, international student mobility, English-Medium Instruction (EMI), Language barrier, international student retention, Labor market integration.

台灣 2030 雙語政策與預期職涯發展如何影響印尼高中畢業生來台求學的決策

學生認知和意圖分析

黃湯偉

文藻外語大學, 2026

摘要

印尼的財務不安全、有限的就業機會及低薪，使許多高中畢業生選擇赴海外求學及工作。臺灣因其教育體系相對開放、提供獎學金機會，以及英語授課（EMI）課程日益普及，而成為他們的首選目的地之一。本研究探討臺灣2030雙語政策結合新南向政策，如何影響印尼高中畢業生前往臺灣繼續升學及其未來職業規劃的決策。透過線上量化問卷，本研究分析受訪者的學習動機、語言困難態度以及對臺灣工作機會的認知。研究結果顯示，英語授課課程、獎學金機會及經濟負擔能力為最主要的影響因素，而中文（普通話）能力有限則為阻礙。結構性及制度性障礙，如簽證政策與雇主行為，也影響國際畢業生在臺長期留任。研究結果顯示，國際化政策與雙語政策能有效影響學生流動，彌補勞動市場短缺，並吸引區域人才。

關鍵詞：臺灣2030雙語政策，新南向政策，印尼高中畢業生，國際學生流動，英語授課（EMI），語言障礙，國際學生留任，勞動市場整合。