

ABSTRACT

MRT (Mass Rapid Transit) itself is an urban transport system has 3 main criteria, mass. (haulage), rapid (it takes a quick and high-frequency), and transit (stop at many stations in the urban main point). About 40 years since the concept was first presented for the Jakarta MRT, about 20 years since the first feasibility study was carried out (in the 1990s during the Suharto era) and about 15 years since Japan offers support for building the MRT Jakarta in the early days of the reform era when Indonesia is currently in the stage of recovery from the Asian financial crisis. Until the end of 2005, the Government confirmed that the Jakarta MRT project is a national project. The Central Government and regions work together to realize the transportation facilitates the mobilization of the citizens of the capital. At the end of 2013, the construction work began.

This research aim to know whatever the reasons and the strategies that the Government Indonesia to increase cooperation in the field of transportation with Japan. The methods used by using qualitative methods. This type of descriptive research, namely by way of describing how an event or expose existing data. The data was successfully collected are then analyzed through qualitative approach, tailored to the concepts and theories that are known in international relations. So in the end the conclusion can be drawn from the existing problems.

Keywords: MRT (Mass Rapid Transit), Strategy, Reform