

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the writer will examines the background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, method of research and data analysis, and system of writing.

A. Background

Bandung is the largest city in West Java and the third largest city by population in Indonesia after Jakarta and Surabaya. It is located about 140 km from the state capital of Indonesia, Jakarta. In the eyes of the world, the city of Bandung is famous with the venue for the Asian-African Conference of 1955, which called for a meeting of anti colonialism spirit.¹

According to the dictionary, the name of Bandung is taken from the word "*Bendung*" in Sundanese Philosophy, The word "*Bendung*" is derived from the phrase "*Nga-Bendung-an Banda Indung*". This sentence is a sentence that is very sacred and sublime, since this sentence contains the value of the teachings of Sunda. "*Nga-Bendung-an*" means witness or witnessing, "*Banda*" means objects or everything that exists on this earth, in this sentence the earth is interpreted as "*Indung*".²

The city of Bandung is actually the result of the expansion of Bandung district in 1810 by the Regent R.A. Wiranatakusumah II after center of the town is moved to the

¹About Kota Bandung, available from (<http://bandung.go.id/rwd/index.php>) accessed on 20 November 2014, 07.00 WIB.

²W. F. S. (1997). *Bandung: A History of the City*. Bandung: Pustaka Baru. Accessed on 23 September 2014.

southern of the Pos Road (recently called as Anyer –Panarukan Road). The reason for this is the removal of the city center, because it is not strategic as City capital, since it is located on the south side of Bandung and frequently flooded during the rainy season.³

In the view of Indonesia itself, the city of Bandung is the first city that practices Paradiplomacy concept, the concept of the international cooperation conducted by the local government⁴. This is caused by the presence of international cooperation conducted by the City of Bandung with the City of Braunschweig. This cooperation was originally a collaboration on the recommendation of Prof. Dr. George Eckert, which at that time served as one of the staff at UNESCO. This is because in this city there are two colleges of Teacher Training (*Padagogishe*) in Braunschweig and in Bandung there is a College of Teacher Education (*Perguruan Tinggi Pendidikan Guru* , PTPG) is now the Indonesian Education University (UPI).

The collaboration between the two universities, produce many positive effects, such as helping each other to reproduce literature or books that serve as the capital of each library in the universities, and development by exchanging information among the experts, and so on. So the initial formation of cooperative relationship between the two cities is a cooperative relationship between the universities.

Until the date of June 24, 1959, the Indonesian government represented by the Cultural Attaché of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Marjoenani, expressed a desire to

³History of Bandung, available from
(<http://bandung.go.id/rwd/index.php?fa=pemerintah.detail&id=326>) accessed on 23 September 2014, 19.00 WIB.

⁴Ali Mukti Takdir, 'Paradiplomasi: Kerjasama luar negeri oleh pemda di Indonesia', p. 2

formalize the friendship between the two cities (Bandung-Braunschweig). Then on May 24, 1960, Braunschweig city museum held a special ceremony of the inauguration of the friendship between the two cities. Indonesia was represented by the Ambassador of Republic Indonesia, Dr. Zairin Zairin, and Germany was represented by Hans Gunther Weber (mayor of Braunschweig). In Bandung itself this friendship charter was signed directly by the mayor of Bandung, Mr. R. Priatnakusumah.⁵

For the city itself, Sister city cooperation that was built between Bandung and Braunschweig is a solution to improve the potentials of Bandung city, because Bandung realized to develop the potentials, also need the development of cooperation in networks sector as well. One of the networks mode selected by Bandung is Sister City model. The potentials developed by Bandung city in Sister city cooperation include:

1. Culture
2. Education
3. Tourism
4. Youth and Sport
5. Economic and Trading

It is then a consideration of both cities to cooperate sister city, until on June 19, 2000, the renewal of the Charter of Friendship was held between Bandung and

⁵Berita kota Bandung, available from :

(Bandung: http://bandung.go.id/mudli/dayabr2fa_berita_detail?id=CC0&d) accessed on 22

Braunschweig with the signing of the MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) by the mayor of Bandung AA. Tarmana, and Mayor of Braunschweig, Werner Steffens in Braunschweig City.⁶

Sister city relationship between the City of Bandung and the City of Braunschweig has existed since 1960, 53 years after the Sister City program was established. Based on the reality in the field, this cooperation still has a lot of weaknesses, and is less equally effective. This cooperation even has not been perceived by society, perhaps because it lacks of knowledge of the society towards the scheme of sister city cooperation. or indeed lack of socialization from the government about this cooperation. Even though this partnership is conducted by the Ministry of home Affairs it experienced stagnancy, this is because the Sister City partnership is only managed, planned, organized, implemented and controlled only by the local government itself, so it does not really touch the people who actually are targeted of the Sister City partnership. But in fact, the city of Bandung, chose Braunschweig and established a new MoU agreement in 2000 while there are many cities in other countries that are more superior than Braunschweig.

B. Research Question.

Why Bandung chose Braunschweig as a partner in Sister City?

⁶Sister City Bandung and Braunschweig, the golden years, available from (<http://www.kjihamburg.de/id/berita/kegiatan-kjri/175-tahun-emas-hubungan-kota-bandung-dan-braunschweig.html>) accessed on 20 November 2014, 07.00 WIB.

C. Theoretical Framework

To answer the research question above, the writer uses two concepts, namely Paradiplomacy Concept and Complex Interdependence. These concepts are best for describing and analyzing this case and in the end will answer the question.

1. Para Diplomacy Concept

Diplomacy has a very wide meaning and includes a variety of activities. According to the dictionary.com, diplomacy has many widely meanings. Ingenuity, skill, shrewdness and prudence that is considered necessary for an officer to handle problems abroad.⁷

Paradiplomacy is the decentralization of political power and administrative authority in a process that happens to sub-national actors, political institutions and public policy, within the authority that is under the control of the central government.⁸

According to Takdir Ali Mukti, different from the foreign policy that issued by a State, regional diplomacy does not seek to represent the national interests of the more common and widespread, more importance to show the problem more specific without violating the rules on a sovereign state, and are in control of the State, but to developing regions such actors have the freedom to determine the issues and objectives to be achieved, in carrying mechanisms, the actors of

⁷The meaning of Diplomacy, Available form (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/diplomacy>) accessed on 20 November 2014, 07 .00 WIB.

regional diplomacy was under the sovereignty of the State and follow the applicable international system that makes the actor the State as a hub for the creation of such a relationship, it is called Paradiplomasi.⁹

John Ravenhill in his book *Paradiplomacy in Action, The Foreign Relations of Subnational Governments Paradiplomasi* explains that understanding the development of the existence of direct foreign relations are conducted by sub-national actors, which has a specific purpose in a variety of fields, which are usually devoted to the welfare of the shaded area sub-national governments are under the supervision of the national government in order to deal with globalization.¹⁰

Steffan Wolf in *Bologna Center Journal of International Affairs*, found paradiplomasi refers to the capacity of foreign policy conducted sub-state actors where their participation, regardless of the state actors, and in the international arena is shown to pursue their own interests, not to get the national interest¹¹.

According to Ivo Duchacek in his book *"Perforated Sovereignties: Towards a Typology of New Actors in International Relations"* quoted from Hans Michaelmann in *federalism and International Relations; The Role of Sub-national Units*, Hans Michaelmann paradiplomasi Sister City Bandung and Braunschweig is:

⁹Mukti, Takdir Ali, *'Paradiplomasi Kerjasama Internasional oleh Pemda di Indonesia'*. The Phinisi Press Yogyakarta, Yogyakarta, 2013, p. 10.

¹⁰Ed. Keating, Francisco Aldecoa and Michael. *'Paradiplomacy in Action'*. New York: Frank Cass and Co. Ltd., 2013.

¹¹Journal of International Affairs, Bologna Center, accessed on 15 September 2014 05.00 WIB available from: (http://icjournal.org/volume_10/paradiplomasi.htm)

Global Paradiplomasi is Diplomacy that performed by sub-national governments in a country with sub-national governments in other countries, either both nationally and second sub region countries not bordering. (Duchacek, 1999:68).

Meanwhile, Panayotis Soldatos in *An Explanatory Framework for the Study of Federated States as Foreign-policy Actors in federalism and International Relations; The Role of Sub-national Units*, Hans Michelmann, describes the factors of paradiplomacy which includes:¹²

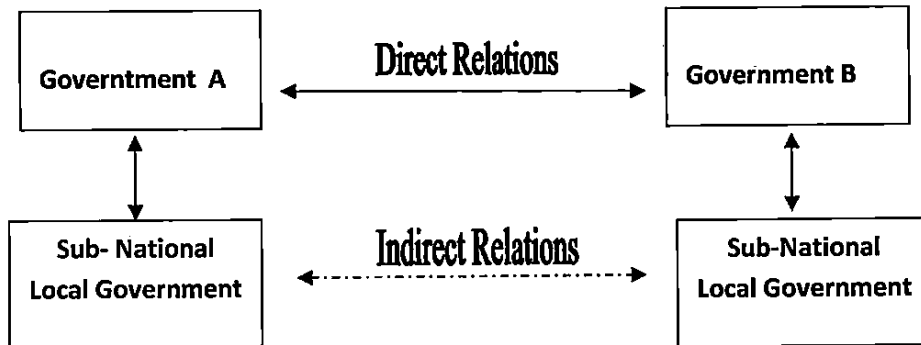
1. Encouragement and segmentation efforts both basic objective, among others, based on the difference geography, culture, language, religion, politics, and other factors which factors are objectively different from other regions of the country where the different sub-national units, as well as on the basis of the perception that although associated with the segmentation of the object, but more driven by political factors.
2. The existence of imbalances and the representation of sub-national units and the national units in foreign relations
3. The development of economic and institutional naturally at the sub-national units of sub-national governments are able to push to develop its role.

¹²Soldatos, Panayotis, "An Explanatory Framework for the Study of Federated States as Foreign-policy Actors: dalam dalam Hans J. Michelman dan Panayotis Soldatos (ed), 'Federalism and International Relations: The Role of Sub-national Units'".

4. Activities of diplomacy could also motivated by the international phenomenon that can easily be interpreted to follow rank on the things that made other national sub-units.
5. existence of an institutional gap in the foreign relations policy formulation and inefficiency in the implementation of foreign relations on the national government.
6. The problems associated with nation-building and constitutional also may encourage sub-national governments to do paradiplomacy.
7. Domestication of foreign policy as a result of the proposed political issues have motivated the low level of sub-national governments to have interests and constitutional competence to perform paradiplomasi.

Paradiplomacy can be said indirect cooperation between regions in a country with regions in other countries, indirect here means in terms of actors, called indirect because the actor who did this relationship is sub-national (local government) not the Central Government, as results in the following scheme:

Figure 1.1
Scheme of Paradiplomacy Relation¹³



2. Complex Interdependence

Complex interdependence theory is a term that was first proposed by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye in a book titled *Power and Interdependence in 1977*. The concept of interdependence is born along with the rise of globalization, which basically states realize that the military is no longer a single solution and dominant to achieve the goals or interests of the State, such as; improving the economy, conflict resolution, and social problems. However, based on the theory of Complex Interdependence by Keohane and Nye, "develop mutual cooperation" and "dependent" are more effective in achieving the goals and interests of the State.¹⁴

On the theory of complex interdependence Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye, emphasizes three things to improve the economy, resolve conflicts, and social issues, namely: 1) the State is not the only significant actor, transnational actor that

¹³Jatmika, sidik, *Otonomi Daerah: 'Perspektif Hubungan Internasional (seri kajian Otonomi Daerah)*. Yogyakarta, BIGRAF. 2001.

¹⁴Robert O. Keohane, Joseph S Nye. *Power and Interdependence (3th Edition)*. New York: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2001.

cross the boundaries of the State as a major player; 2) Hardpower is not the only instrument that is significant - economic manipulation and the use of international institutions is the dominant instrument - and welfare is the dominant instrument; 3) Security is not the dominant purpose - welfare is the dominant goal.¹⁵

Interdependency complex has three main characteristics: (1) Multiple Channels Connect societies, including: informal ties between governmental elites as well as formal foreign office arrangement: this channel can be summarized as interstate, transgovernmental, and transnational relations. (2) the agenda of interstate relationship consist of multiple issues that are not arranged in a clear or consistent hierarchy, means, among other things that military security does not consistently dominate the agenda. Many issues arise from what used to be considered domestic policy, and the distinction between domestic and foreign issues become blurred. (3) Military forces is not used by government toward other governments within the region, or on the issues, when complex interdependence prevails. It may, but this theory suggested the use of soft power in the face of anarchy approach. Various types of international cooperation forged between actors is considered effective when it is to be a priority in improving the economy, resolveing conflicts, and social problems.¹⁶

¹⁵Robert O. Keohane, Joseph S Nye. *Power and Interdependence (3th Edition)*. New York: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2001.

¹⁶Robert O. Keohane, Joseph S Nye. *Power and Interdependence (3th Edition)*. New York: VS Verlag für Sozialwissenschaften, 2001.

D. Hypothesis

Bandung has chosen Braunschweig as a partner in sister city because both cities have the similarity of characteristics, and shared interests.

The similarities are:

1. Both cities are the central of tourism
2. Both cities are the central of culture
3. Both cities are the central of education

E. Method of Research and Data Analysis

This thesis is using descriptive method, which describes and explains the problem based on data and information. Data collection is done collected through library research that is related to the content analysis and expertise concepts that are published in books, articles, journals, Bandung official website and other resources.

F. The Range of Research

The research is limited within 2000-2013 in order to make the analysis easier.

G. System of Writing

In chapter one, the writer will examine the background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, method of research and data analysis and system of writing.

In chapter two, the writer will also explain about Sister City system, the initiative of this program, and the development of Sister City Program in Indonesia

In chapter three, the writer will describe about Bandung and Braunschweig, the demography of both cities, and the basic law of this Sister City partnership.

In the forth chapter, the writer will explain and analyze of the reason why Bandung chose Braunschweig as sister city partner, and explain the similarity of those two regions, and the benefits of this Sister city partnership.

In the last chapter, or in chapter five, the writer will draw conclusion from the first chapter until the last one.