

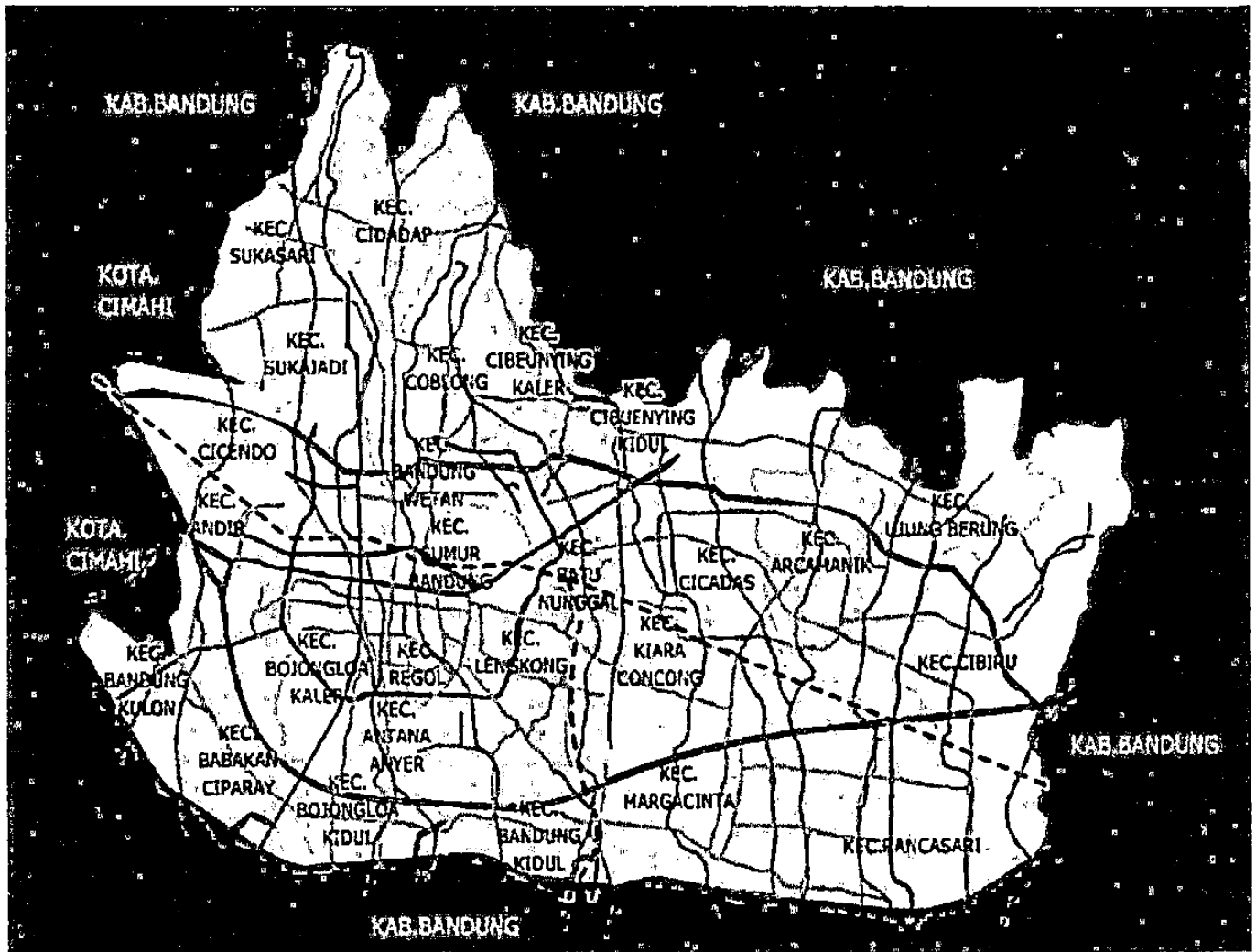
## CHAPTER III

### **THE DESCRIPTION OF BANDUNG AND BRAUNSCHWEIG**

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.

#### **A. Demography of Bandung**

Picture 3.1  
Map of City Of Bandung



Bandung is a city in West Java, and is the capital of the province. Bandung is also the third largest city on the island of Java after Jakarta and Surabaya. So the city of Bandung is also the largest economic center of West Java Province. Bandung can be said to be the center of economic activity in West Java. This condition makes Bandung as a magnet for nearby towns. Daily life of people in Bandung has fused and relatively difficult to be distinguished clearly with neighboring local communities. In addition, after the opening of a direct highway access to the city of Jakarta, Bandung has become one of the favorite tourist destinations of Jakarta citizens and surrounding areas (Jabodetabek), especially during the weekends. This affects in particular the growing demand for consumer goods and services in the city of Bandung which has a positive impact on the economic development of the city of Bandung.<sup>20</sup>

Bandung has a significant role in the economy of the West Java. Bandung accounted for 2.1% of the total GDP of West Java, Bandung itself which has the largest contribution i.e 10.03% of the economy of West Java. Bandung economic growth is also quite high, or above average economic growth of West Java and even nationally. In 2006 the economic growth rate reached 7.83% and in 2007 is estimated to reach 8.24%. The high growth rates indicate that Bandung is becoming one of the important sources of economic growth in West Java and Indonesia<sup>21</sup>.

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<sup>20</sup>About Bandung, available from (<http://bandung.go.id/rwd/index.php>) accessed on 12 October 2014.  
05.00 WIB.



Nyaman  
(Comfortable)

Create a condition where the environmental quality is well maintained through synergy across sectors so as to give freshness and coolness to the occupants. Comfortable town is a condition where a variety of basic human needs such as soil, water, and air are met with both so comfortable to live in public spaces and the infrastructure that is responsive to the various activities and behavior of its inhabitants.

Sejahtera  
(Prosperous)

in physical and spiritual through increased participation and cooperation of all levels of society, in order to be able to function as a servant and representative of God on earth. Welfare that would be created is based on the well-being of family resilience and environment as strengthening basic social. Prosperous society not only in the context of the physical and material, but also the soul and inner peace. Welfare in the true meaning of life is a balance that is the fruit of one's ability to meet the basic demands of the entire dimension itself, including spiritual, mind, and body. Unity of these elements are expected to interact in childbirth bright future, just and prosperous. The integration between outward and inward peace is a manifestation of the plenary prosperous. Welfare as this will

from a high self-believe Bandung community to achieve a better

quality of life, to be an example to other cities.<sup>23</sup>

**Mission of Bandung City: (Bandung,2014)**

1. Creating a comfortable Bandung through spatial planning, infrastructure development and control utilization of space and environmental quality.
2. Presenting accountable governance, clean and serve.
3. Build an community of independent, with high quality and competitiveness
4. Building a strong economy, progress, and justice.

**First Mission** Realizing a comfortable Bandung through spatial planning, infrastructure development and control utilization of space and environmental quality. Intended to create comfort for the whole of the Bandung through the development of quality infrastructure by taking into account the carrying environment capacity.

**Second Mission** Presenting effective governance, clean and serving. Services intended to achieve the government bureaucracy prime Bandung, bureaucratic functioning as a public servant who is supported by the professional competence of personnel and

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<sup>23</sup>Bandung, Vision and Mission, available from (<http://bandung.go.id/rwd/index.php?fa=pemerintah>)

modern systems-based science and technology towards good governance and clean government.

**Third Mission** Building a self-reliant community with quality and competitiveness. This is intended to achieve Bandung which is healthy, intelligent, and culturally characterized by increasing family resilience, decreasing the amount of people with social welfare problems (PMKS), the high role of youth in development, increasing sports achievement of national and international level, maintaining art and cultural heritage.

**Forth Mission** Building a solid economy, progressive, and justice. This is intended to increase employment opportunities and the protection of labor, creating a conducive business, develop cooperatives and secondary units of public enterprises (UMKM), tourism creates a competitive and sustainable, improving food security and develop an integrated system of municipal finance<sup>24</sup>.

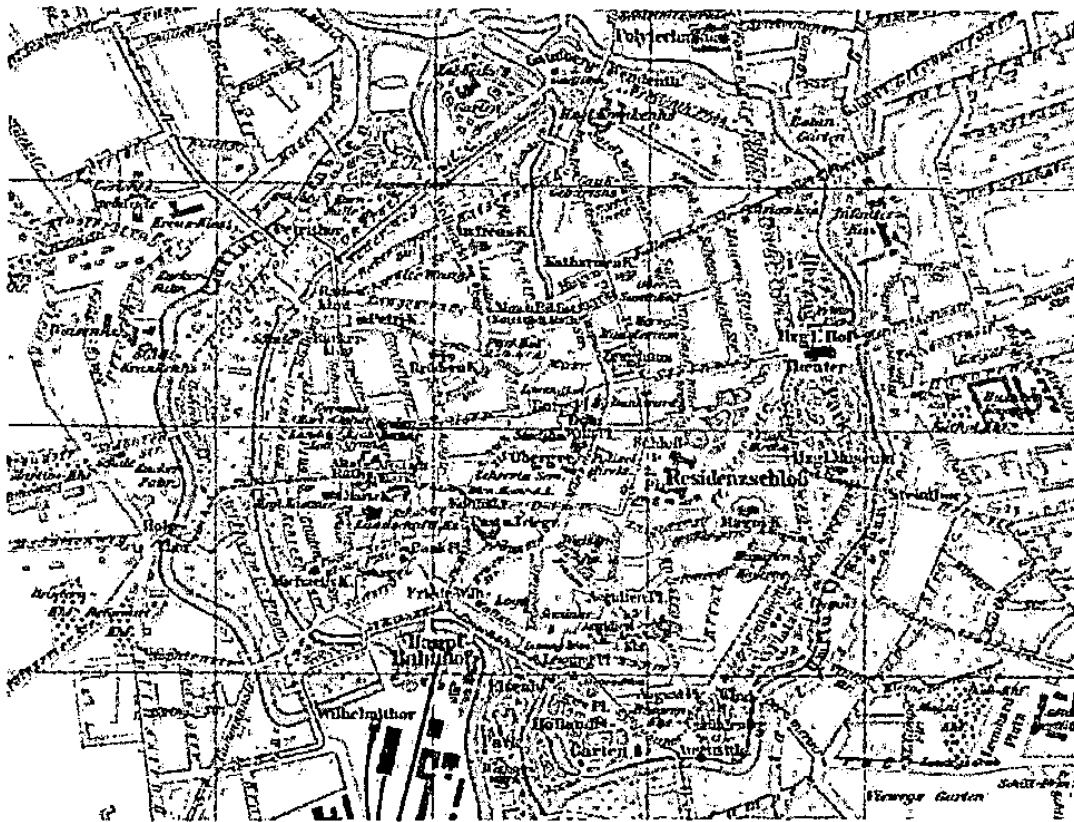
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<sup>24</sup>Bandung Vision and mission, available from (<http://bandung.go.id/cvd/index.php?c=home&intab>)

## B. Demography of Braunschweig City

Picture 3.2

Map of City of Braunschweig



Source: <http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/townmap/bustravel.html>. accessed on 12/10/2014, 05.00 WIB.

Braunschweig with its approximately 250.000 inhabitants is the biggest city in the area between Hanover and Berlin and the centre of the region of Eastern Lower Saxony. As a modern large city with a long history of traditions Braunschweig has a lot to offer: historical sights and authentic districts, post-modern architecture, top-

1. Braunschweig offers a unique cultural scene, a broad spectrum of

sport and leisure activities as well as lavish parks and nature areas for recreational purposes<sup>25</sup>.

Braunschweig city's history is closely linked with the hanseatic league. where it is an organization that is more concerned with and maintain economic and diplomatic interests, which occurs when the Braunschweig city became one of the trade lane. the city became a transit point for traders in Europe lane, and that at the height of the city Braunschweig.

Braunschweig's history is closely linked with that of the Guelphs. The Guelph Duke, Henry the Lion, declared Braunschweig his residence in the 12th century and developed it into one of the most important centres of commerce in Germany. In the year 1209 Braunschweig became the centre of Europe when it was named Emperor's City 'urbs regia' under the German-Roman Guelph Emperor Otto IV., son of Henry the Lion. It turned into the setting of one of the most exciting episodes of the Middle Ages, the long lasting fight for the throne between the Staufers and the Guelphs. It is mainly the impressive historical buildings that shape the town picture today and that remind us of the lively and over thousand-year long history of the Lion City. Besides Dankwarderode Castle, St. Blasii Cathedral and the picturesque half-timbered buildings around St. Magni Church, it is the Lion Statue, even today heraldic animal of the city, which demonstrates the rich history of Braunschweig. The group of buildings around Altstadtmarkt (old town market square) with the Gothic Altstadtrathaus (old town hall) as well as the Gewandhaus (old cloth hall) of the drapers still bear witness to the city's heyday as a member of the Hanseatic League. The Braunschweiger Mumme, a light to strong alcoholic beer depending on the type of brewing, was an international medieval export hit no. 1 due to its long storage life. Even today, after more than 600 years, this traditional beverage is still being drunk in Braunschweig.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>About Braunschweig, available from:

([http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/about\\_braunschweig.html](http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/about_braunschweig.html)) accessed on 15/10/2014, 07.00  
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<sup>26</sup>About Braunschweig, available from:

([http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/about\\_braunschweig.html](http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/about_braunschweig.html)) accessed on 15/10/2014, 07.00



As well as Bandung, Braunschweig has many previous royal heritage, a heritage in the form of a building which was built around 1833 to 1841. At that time it was a place for the Guelphs to stay. Now it became one of the tourist destinations in the city of Braunschweig.

The recently rebuilt Residential Palace with its elaborately reconstructed facade documents Braunschweig's role as the residence of the Guelph. This building was restored using many of the original parts of the historical Guelph Palace that was initially constructed between 1833 and 1841. The refurbished quadriga on the roof of the palace is known as one of the largest of its kind in Europe. The Residential Palace serves also as the newly combined headquarters for several of the city's cultural departments and reflects Braunschweig's appreciation of its lively and varied art- and cultural scene<sup>27</sup>.

Braunschweig city's history can not be separated from the birth of the thinkers, many thinkers were born in this city, one of them was Carl Friedrich Gauss. Thinkers are born because in Braunschweig city stands many reputable universities, one of which is the Technical University which is the oldest university in Braunschweig. And now a days, many students from around the world come to this city, because of that Germany in 2007 nicknamed this city as a student city.

Braunschweig has a great history of clever minds: Carl Friedrich Gauß, Agnes Pockel, Richard Dedekind and Heinrich Büssing have their roots here and are an important part of the image of this modern city of science. More than 15.000 people in over 250 companies in the high tech sector and in 27 research institutions live and work in Braunschweig and secure the future potential of the region. Amongst others there are the Helmholtz-Zentrum for the research of infectious diseases, the 'Deutsche Zentrum für Luft- und Raumfahrt' (German Centre for Aerospace), the second largest research airport in Europe and

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<sup>27</sup>Braunschweig, Die Lowenstadt, *Royal Heritage*. Available from: ([http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/welfen/startseite\\_welfenresidenz.html](http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/welfen/startseite_welfenresidenz.html)) accessed on

the world's biggest chip development centre of the company INTEL. Over 16.000 students study at the Technical University, the technical colleges and the University of Art. According to the EU Eurostat office Braunschweig has the highest percentage of employees in research and development in the whole of Germany and is even the leading region in Europe in terms of expenditure as a share of GDP in those sectors (Eurostat, 2009). A creative environment, inter-disciplinary co-operation and networking between science and commerce are the matrix for outstanding innovations – and in Braunschweig the normal way of life. The Association for the Promotion of Science and Humanities in Germany was also impressed by the amount of science and research in the Lion City and awarded Braunschweig the title of Germany's 'City of Science' in the year 2007. This dialogue between sciences, economy, cultural institutions and the population, that was started then, now continues in the 'Haus der Wissenschaft' (House of Sciences). This co-operation between research institutions and commerce and their combined networking help to create synergies for new innovations.<sup>28</sup>

Braunschweig city also has art tourist destinations, there are a lot of types of art, such as music, film, and the most prominent is the art of music such as Jazz. It is influenced by the presence of the University of Art which often organizes activities related to the arts, so an active art and cultural scene influences life in Braunschweig city to become more creative to create things that are new in the field of art.

An active art and cultural scene influences life in Braunschweig. The 'Hochschule für Bildende Künste', the only university of art in Lower Saxony and the second largest one in Germany, always generates new creative potential. Today the State Theatre, private theatre and artist groups, the villa 'Salve Hospes' of the cultural institute plus further classical and avant-garde houses and museums as well as exclusive events like the Burgplatz Open Air, the festival of old music 'Soli deo Gloria' and the CityJazzNight provide further impulses. The international 'filmfest Braunschweig' that celebrates its 25th anniversary in 2011 inspires more than 25.000 film lovers every year. Lovers of short films are attracted to the 'home-made film' festival 'durchgedreht 24'.

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<sup>28</sup>Cultural treasures, available from:

([http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/about\\_braunschweig.html](http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/about_braunschweig.html)) accessed on 15/10/2014 07:00

Braunschweig is called as Shopping city, this city is the heaven for the shopaholic.

Braunschweig is the leading shopping city of this region. With its big city atmosphere and short routes the attractive city centre offers a wide spectrum of shopping opportunities and welcoming catering. The large number of owner-managed speciality shops promises high quality. Modern chain stores in the medieval streets and squares of the pedestrian precinct, shopping arcades and shopping malls complete the offer. Weekly markets offer fresh produce from the area in a charming setting. One of the most popular markets in Germany is the Braunschweig Christmas Market with its catering and handicraft stalls around the cathedral. Events like the 'Moonlightshopping', 'Shopping until Midnight' include lively entertainment and turn your shopping trip in Braunschweig into a very special experience.<sup>29</sup>

Braunschweig city which has the nickname of the lion city in ancient time, affects the Braunschweig sport in the present, where the city now has a passion spirit as strong as a lion, proven from the fact that for several times Braunschweig city hosted various sports tournaments, either the national level or international.

Braunschweig has a lot to offer for sport enthusiasts. The city regularly hosts national as well as international championships in various events. The Braunschweiger Tanz-Sport-Club was able to bring the World Championship title in formation ballroom dancing to Braunschweig seven times already. The 'Löwen Classics' horse show and the ATP Tennis Tournament offer international top-class sport. The soccer players of the 'Eintracht Braunschweig' and the American football players of the 'Braunschweig Lions' attract thousands of enthusiastic spectators and are as much part of the sporting highlights as the league basketball team 'New York Phantoms Braunschweig'. A very special sport for the people in Braunschweig and their 'clownish' visitors is the 'Schoduvell': as one of the largest carnival processions in Germany it turns the city into one happy family with a tradition that goes back over 700 years.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>29</sup>Shopping city. Available from: (<http://www.braunschweig.de/english/city/shoppingcity.html>) accessed on 15/10/2014, 07.00 WIB.

<sup>30</sup>Sport in Braunschweig, available from: ([http://www.braunschweig.de/english/about\\_braunschweig.html](http://www.braunschweig.de/english/about_braunschweig.html)) accessed on 15/10/2014 07.00

### C. The Basic Laws of Bandung and Braunschweig Sister City

Basically the MoU is the type of agreement / contract that is adopted from international practice to make it more practical. MoU is often used as an acronym for of the Memorandum of Understanding, even though the term Memorandum of Understanding is often used, the acronym of MoU remains the most popular term used and more international.<sup>31</sup>

The definition of MoU in general is a statement in which each party signed a mutual understanding and agreed as an initial guide sign a understanding among them. MoU is deliberately made compact even so the parties can still in negotiate the contract, because MoU is an agreement that not binding. Therefore, the MoU is often referred to as the early stages of an agreement to pursue a higher level of agreement.<sup>32</sup>

The authority of the city of Bandung in organizing a Memorandum of Understanding with the government of Braunschweig is not separated from the authority of local autonomy and the rule of law from the central government. MoU between the City of of Bandung and the City of Braunschweig, is one of the authority of the Indonesian state legislation contained in Article Number 24 of 2000 on the international treaty.<sup>33</sup> Foreign relations of cooperation by local governments is also written in Law No. 22 of 1999 on "the Government of the Region" where one of its

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<sup>31</sup>The definition of MoU, available from:

(<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/memorandum-of-understanding-MOU.html>) accessed on 20 desember 2014, 09.00 WIB

<sup>32</sup>The meaning of MoU, available from:

(<http://www.hukumonline.com/klinik/detail/lt514689463d4b2/perbedaan-antara-perjanjian-dengan-mou>) accessed on 20 desember 2014, 09.00 WIB

<sup>33</sup>Undang-Undang Nomor 24 Tahun 2000 tentang perjanjian internasional, SETNEG, 2001

provisions has given rise to the view that foreign cooperation by local governments are part of regional autonomy.

MoU is one form of international agreements in cooperation with foreign parties that is fairly practical. International agreement under the Act No. 24 of 2000 was an agreement in form and certain names set forth in international law is made in writing and creates rights and obligations in the field of public law. By creating rights and obligations in the form of public law, as well as indirectly, it requires the involvement of the public or community.

This Sister City cooperation firstly begins from the advice of Prof. Dr. George Eckert to build a cooperation between UPI (Indonesia University of Education), which at that time still called PTPG (Higher Education Teacher) with the Padagogische Hochschule or school teacher in the city of Braunschweig. This is the first step when the mayor of Bandung R. Priatnakusuma to establish sister city cooperation. Braunschweig, where the government itself sees this as an exciting moment, so in 2000, held the renewal of the Memorandum of Understanding in the form of a letter of intent with more coverage takes in sister city cooperation, which includes the expansion of cooperation, economic, cultural, and educational<sup>34</sup>.

This cooperation is support the potentials that exist in Bandung, so in this case, Bandung entered into international cooperation with Braunschweig city, in the scheme of Sister city. This cooperation is the way for Bandung to increase and to develop the potentials of Bandung. So in this case, in 2000 the city of Bandung

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<sup>34</sup>Bandung, Sistercity Bandung and Braunschweig, available from:  
([http://bandung.go.id/rayd/index.php?fa=herita\\_detail&id=438](http://bandung.go.id/rayd/index.php?fa=herita_detail&id=438)) accessed on 15/10/2014

together with the city Braunschweig renew the successor agreement in the form of an MoU (Memorendum Of undertanding). This MOU is a legal tool in the agreement. In the MoU, there are 3 (three) sectors which are the subject of partnership between Bandung and Braunschweig. The sectors are:

1. Economy, industry, trading, and tourism
2. Science, technology, and administration
3. Culture, social welfare, youth, and sport.

The MoU signed on 18 June 2000, is a renewal of the previous MoU in 1960 which at that time was still a limited partnership conducted in education sector only.

Sister City Cooperation in Bandung, in general is motivated by the desire of City of Bandung to improve the potentials possessed by the Bandung. Related to the desire, indeed to hold a Sister City partnership there are many other considerations in foreign cities that have superior quality not inferior to the city of Braunschweig. But in reality, Bandung prefers to do partnership with Braunschweig as its first Sister City Partner. This is motivated by the existence of common interests and characteristics of the same advantages that exist in the city Bandung and Braunschweig.

In addition, the partnership conducted in Bandung is an attempt to adjust to the principles set out in the Regulation of Bandung in Chapter II, the regional

... development regional partnership is

to synergize the potential of inter-regional and or the legal entity , and to improve the exchange of knowledge, technology, and fiscal capacity<sup>35</sup>.

The implementation of cooperation must adhere to the principles set out in the regulation itself. In Bandung local regulation No. 12 of 2010 on the organization of Regional Cooperation mentioned that the principles of the cooperation must be efficient, that means cooperation is built to be able to reduce the cost but gain maximum results. Effectiveness, meaning the cooperation, should be able to utilize regional resources optimally and responsibly, so the result is the welfare of the people. Synergy, means the collaboration is an effort to achieve harmonization between local government, communities. Having good faith, that the willingness of the parties to seriously implement cooperation, and this cooperation should give priority to national interests and territorial integrity of the state unitary republic of Indonesia, in terms of the implementation of cooperation should be giving out a positive impact on efforts to achieve prosperity, well-being, and strengthen the unitary Republic of Indonesia. Transparency, in cooperation: mutual trust is number one, even so the distrust of peers in a collaboration is normal, when problem occurs, it is possible that potential conflict happens, so that transparency is one of the ways to reduce the potential for conflict, in a sense, cooperation should be open to each other in the collaboration, this will create justice in cooperation, namely the equality of rights and obligations as well as the treatment of the parties in implementing cooperation and the rule of law, that is all that can be done legally binding for the

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<sup>35</sup>Bandung, Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung, No. 12 tahun 2010 tentang kerjasama daerah BAB II

parties to cooperate , which is the most important in the area of cooperation, mutually beneficial, cooperation must be able to provide benefits to each party and to benefit the community. Principles of it is held by the Government of Bandung city in implementing regional cooperation<sup>36</sup>.

The benefit that would be achieved by both city are to promote the togetherness in solving problems, avoid conflicts of interest and reduce the gap, maximize the exercise of authority and optimize resource utilization and potential of the region, improve the quality of public services, accelerate the mastery of science and technology, increase the original area, and improve the efficiency of resource.

Bandung city regulations also described scope and subjects of cooperation of built up area, in regulations of Article 7, paragraph 1 of the scope of regional cooperation section (d) mentioned cooperation with foreign parties.

Cooperation in question is included, in cooperation with the Government of the state or local government in a foreign country, working with Incorporated nations including its agencies or organizations or other international organizations, cooperation with community organizations or Cultural Communities abroad, cooperation with legal entities state-owned or state government in a foreign country, and cooperation with the private sector abroad<sup>37</sup>.

In this case, Bandung has touched at least two points cooperation Between government and cooperation with private, cooperation with state or local government in a foreign country, this point is what is now taking place, cooperation between Bandung with Braunschweig. But before this the city of Bandung also has other touch

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<sup>36</sup>Bandung, *Peraturan Daerah Kota Bandung*, No 12 tahun 2010 tentang kerjasama daerah BAB II pasal 3, Prinsip.



points, that cooperation with overseas private, foreign private intent is happening when the initial formation of cooperation between Bandung and Braunschweig, when the year 1960, whereby when the cooperation is performed among universities. In this case is still in education as dirty when it has not been done by the government, but by the University.

As explained earlier, the Sister City partnership built between Bandung and the city Braunschweig, motivated by a desire to improve the potentials of city of Bandung, as well as the potentials in the field of education, culture, and tourism. Potentials are then built into the foundation of cooperation between Braunschweig with Bandung.

Indeed, as we know, both cities have similarities that should be developed in the field of education. In Indonesia, Bandung city has the nickname of the Student City, after Yogyakarta, because here there are many colleges that are large and well known, one of them is UPI (Indonesia University of Education) or ITB (Bandung Institute of technology). The two universities are the oldest in Bandung. Even UPI is one university that started the cooperation between London and Braunschweig before the declaration of the Sister City. It is also a sister city partnership in an effort to improve the quality of this education sector, it is also motivated by the vision of the City of Braunschweig where there are the "*Hochschule fur bulden de Kunste*", which

... resources that have the potentials



"people to people". This is one of the government's efforts in promoting the city of Bandung culture to their co-operation partner.<sup>39</sup>

Events like these are not only held in the city of Bandung, some activities ever undertaken in the city of Braunschweig in 2010. The 50th anniversary of the event of twin cities of Bandung and Braunschweig was organized by the Embassy in Berlin and the Consulate General in Hamburg. This event is also a wonderful introduction to the culture and tourism in Indonesia, especially in Bandung. The event that also featured a variety of original arts such as West Java Angklung, harp flute, dances, and various Indonesian food dishes. Through events like these, the city of Braunschweig believes that relations between the two cities will continue to grow, their beliefs are not mistaken, given the delegation Braunschweig always visiting when there is festival like this in Bandung.<sup>40</sup>

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<sup>39</sup>Bandung. <http://bandung.go.id/rwd/index.php?fa=berita.detail&id=660>. n.d. (accessed september 23, 2014).

<sup>40</sup>Relationship Bandung and Braunschweig, Golden years. Available from: (<http://www.kjrihamburg.de/id/berita/kegiatan-kjri/175-tahun-emas-hubungan-kota-bandung-dan-braunschweig>) accessed 20 september 2014, 00:00 WIB.