

CHAPTER IV

THE REASONS OF BANDUNG IN CHOSING BRAUNSCHWEIG AS SISTER CITY PARTNER

In this forth chapter, the writer will explains the reasons of Bandung in choosing Braunschweig as a sister city partner and explain the similarity of those two regions and the benefits for Bandung from this Sister City partnership.

This research is a study of the Sister City partnership between the city of Bandung and the city of Braunschweig. This study is to review the background of the cooperation, why Braunschweig city was elected as a sister city partner, as well as for knowing the benefits that can be gained by those two cities from this cooperation, particularly in the field of Education. The cooperation between the city of Bandung and the city of Braunschweig is the first and oldest sister city program that was successfully implemented in Indonesia.

Sister City Cooperation also at the same time reflects the fact that the influence or effect of globalization has given rise to the rapid development that occurs in almost all aspects of human life, especially in the delivery of various forms of cooperation in the world. This is particularly influenced by the tendency of the realization that every nation state in the world can not always rely on the potential in the country to meet its needs, but can be met by the other Contracting State through a partnership. As the development of the cooperation, the birth is also new actors such as Local Government. If during the first cooperation between the central government

in overseas cooperation, it is exactly what underlies the formation of partnerships between cities (Sister City).

According to the profile of Bandung in "*Bandung dalam angka*", Bandung is a center city of West Java and if we see by the population, in Indonesia Bandung is the third largest city after Jakarta and Surabaya. Bandung is located about 140 km from the state capital of Indonesia, Jakarta. In the view of the world, the city of Bandung is famous with the venue for the Asian-African conference in 1955, which called for a meeting of Spirit anti colonialism.⁴¹

In the view of Indonesia itself, the city of Bandung is the first city that practice Paradiplomacy concept, the concept of the international cooperation conducted by the local government⁴². 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, produces many positive effects, such as helping each other to reproduce literature or books that serve as the capital of each library in the universities, exchanging information among experts, and

⁴¹ Bandung., Badan Pusat Statistik Kota, *Kota Bandung Dalam Angka 2003-2012*, p. 6

⁴² Ali M. L. Taldin, "Paradiplomasi: Kerjasama luar negeri oleh pemda di Indonesia", p. 2

so on. So the initial formation of cooperative relationship between the two cities is a cooperative relationship between the universities.

For the city itself, Sister city cooperation that was built between Bandung and Braunschweig is a solution to improve the potential of the Bandung city, Because Bandung realized to develop the potential of this, need for the development of cooperation networks as well, one of the networks selected by Bandung is Sister City model. The potentials that developed by Bandung city in cooperation Sister city include culture, education, tourism, youth and sport, and economic and trading.

Bandung chose Braunschweig as Sister City Partner is not without consideration. In fact there are many considerations taken by Bandung before choosing Braunschweig city . One of the considerations taken by Bandung is the existence of common interests and characteristics between Bandung and Braunschweig. These characteristics are that both cities are centers of tourism, center of the cultures, cities as center of trade, center of education, and both cities area modern city and technology based cities.

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

Level of analysis used in this study is the level of analysis of individual groups. Level analysis of individual groups emphasizes that individuals generally do

international action in groups. Every interaction in the constellation of international relations is a series of the form of the relationship between the various small groups in various countries. These communities realized cabinets, security advisory council, government agencies, organizations, bureaucracy, government departments, and others. International relations can also be learned from the behavior of groups of people who are involved in international relations.

Research of Sister City emphasizes the involvement of communities in an area of foreign relations, which in this study is focused on a group of people which is represented by the local government in the process of the interests of all sectors of the city, in collaboration with a group communities in the city of Braunschweig.

The approach used in this study is the use paradiplomacy theory, the theory was first introduced by Ivo Duchacek which according to his theory is an international collaboration carried out by sub-national in the country, with the sub-national in another country⁴³. So it is suitable if it is related to what is done by the duo, in this case Bandung is a sub-national actors, which the duo position here as a region, not a country. Which is a joint venture with the city of Bandung and Braunschweig in this case as a sub-national actors as well. and also if we associate with what was said Duchacek (1990)⁴⁴, which according to him paradiplomacy is divided into three (3) types, of which the (1) first type is Transborder paradiplomacy, means paradiplomacy

⁴³ Ali Mukti, Takdir, "*Paradiplomacy, Kerjasama luar negeri oleh pemda di Indonesia*", p. 2.

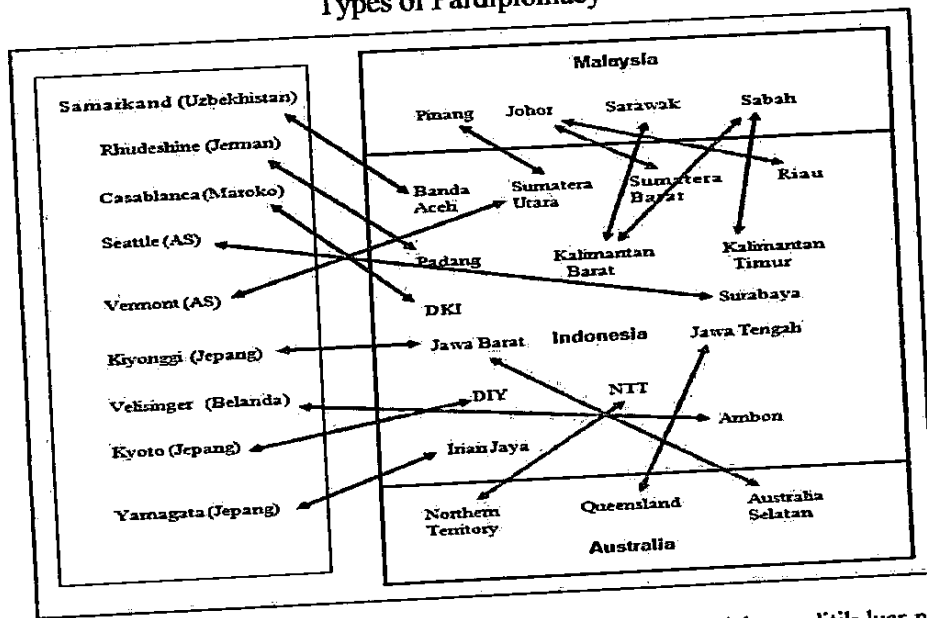
⁴⁴ Duchacek, Ivo D, "*Perforated Sovereignities: Towards a Typology of New Actors in International Relations*" dalam Hans J. Michelman dan Panayotis Soldatos (ed), *Federalism and International*

undertaken by sub-national governments in a country with a government sub in other countries-national, sub-national borders but directly.⁴⁵

Second type is Transregional Paradiplomasi, namely Paradiplomasi undertaken by sub-national governments in a country with sub-national governments in other countries, both sub-national regions are not adjacent but negate the two regions where sub-national units such located directly adjacent.⁴⁶

The third type is a global paradiplomacy, namely Paradiplomasi carried out by sub-national governments in a country with sub-national governments in other countries, both the national and the sub-regions of the country are not adjacent⁴⁷.

Figure 4.1
Types of Paradiplomacy


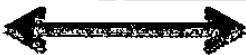
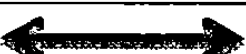


Source: <http://godedeahead.wordpress.com/2009/12/16/paradiplomasi-dalam-politik-luar-negeri-indonesia/>, accessed on 12/10/2014, 09.00 WIB.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

	Transregional Paradiplomacy
	Transborder Paradiplomacy
	Global Paradiplomacy

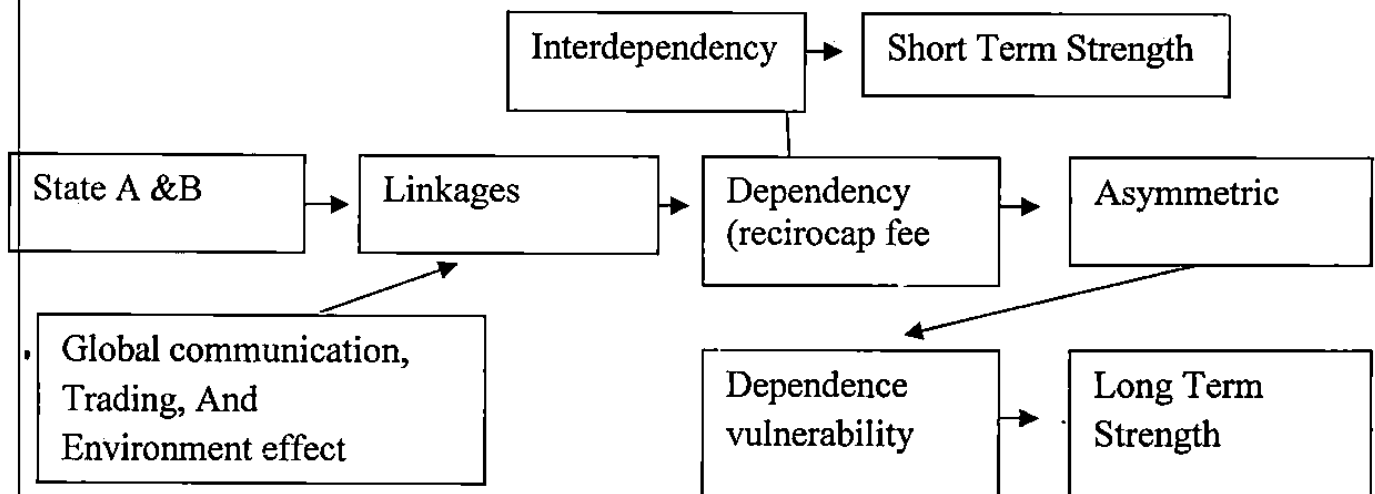
So if we look at the schematic model above, then associate it to what was done by the government of Bandung and the city of Braunschweig with what is meant by Ivo Duthacek, Cooperation between Bandung and Braunschweig uses three (3) types of Global Paradiplomacy i.e, where between Bandung and Braunschweig were not directly bordered, the way Indonesia and German borders are not directly adjacent, either.

The second theory is 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 1977.⁴⁸ 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" is more effective in achieving the goals and interests of the State.

On the theory of complex interdependence, Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye, emphasize three things to improve the economy, resolve conflicts, and social issues, namely: 1) the State is not the only significant actors - are transnational actors that cross the boundaries of the State as a major player; 2) Hardpower 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.

Keohane and Nye describe the scheme of Interdependence as follows:

Figure 4.2
Interdependence Scheme⁴⁹



This scheme shows that the dependence (balanced interdependence) is a condition when the two countries are cooperating, had a background in the same excellence in collaboration, to realize interdependence sensitive (sensitive dependence), so that the two countries are not too dependent on the State partner. This collaboration is just a form of cooperation to enhance the potential or advantages

⁴⁹ Keohane, Robert, Nye, power and interdependence, 2th edition, 2011

of each, not for the complete lack of or things that are not owned by a State and then is expected to exist in other countries. Interdependence of this model will have an impact long-term strength, as well as short term.⁵⁰

Sister City partnership between Indonesia (Bandung) - Germany (Braunschweig), is a form of the complex interdependence with the pattern of sensitive dependence (interdependence sensitive) intended by Keohane and Nye.

A. CHARACTERISTIC SIMILARITY

The characteristics of the cities can help facilitate the establishment of programs of development sub-sector seed, because its function is also to increase the potential of the city that have been there before, then this cooperation was not to cover up nor to complete the lack of both cities. The similarity of these characteristics are also likely to underlie the formulation of the points that will be established in the renewal of the MoU between Bandung and cities Braunschweig in 2000. The MoU is a proof that the cooperation between the two cities is made more specific. The similarity of characteristics that motivated both city collaboration is divided into several sub-sectors, namely:

1. Both cities as tourism center:

As we know that Bandung is a tourist city for the cities around it, this is proven by the tourists who come to Bandung on weekend, from cities such as Jakarta and surrounding areas. Tours in Bandung are: shopping tour, nature tours, historical tours, culinary tours, educational tours, cultural tours and

⁵⁰ Ibid.

other tours. So is Braunschweig city itself, the city is also a famous tourist city. The most famous is the history tour, where we will tour around visiting heritage buildings 19th century. This then became the second capital city for each tourist town in building system together.

2. Both cities as center of culture:

It is clear that Bandung is known as the cultural center, with seven priority programs in arts and culture in Bandung organized by the Department of Culture and Tourism (Disbudpar) Bandung in 2008. This clearly proves that the duo is a cultural center⁵¹. Similarly, the city of Braunschweig, where there are a lot of museums and culture, as well as cultural programs⁵² that always take place every day.

3. Both cities as a center of education:

Since the Dutch colonial era, Bandung became a student city. Student comes from across the country to continue the study. At that time there was only Technise Hoge School (THS) that is now called as Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB). ITB remains one of the favorite colleges in Indonesia. Then came other universities. The weather in Bandung is not too hot and it is a value added to the advancement of education. Students become more comfortable continuing education in this city. Similarly, the city of Braunschweig. The city's first college there is Pedagogische Hochschule,

⁵¹ Disbudpar kota Bandung, 7 Program Prioritas. Yang didalamnya terdapat salah satu program peningkatan sejarah yaitu adalah 1. Pembinaan Seni Dan Budaya dengan sasaran terwujudnya Bandung Kota Seni dan Budaya Tahun 2008.

⁵² Official website of city of Braunschweig, *Culture*, accessed from:

<http://www.braunschweig.de/en/links/culture/index.html> on 10 October 2014

which makes the reason for Bandung city to choose Braunschweig as the first sister city partner.

4. Both cities as modern and technology - based city.

Mayor of Bandung Ridwan Kamil, at the beginning of his post had expressed his desire to make the city of Bandung as the first technology based city in Indonesia, or by any other as the Silicon Valley of Indonesia⁵³

B. Interest that would be achieved in the Sister City partnership between Bandung and Braunschweig

As with other forms of cooperation, Sister City is also not just a partnership that does not produce results, but should benefit from, or contribute positively to both parties working together. Similar characteristics also motivate both cities in forming this partnership. This is because when cities have similar characteristics, then they also have in common their desire to develop the co-operation that will make strengthen cooperation, and will create a relationship of mutual sharing the best way to realize the benefit of a more perfect. And the existence of common interests in real able to accelerate the learning of local governments and communities towards a more modern city life, orderly, harmonious, clean, and professional. Sister City allowing the city of Bandung to explore the potentials of the city which has existed for more better in future.

⁵³Liputan6, *SBY Puji Kota Bandung jadi Kota Silicon Valley*, (accessed on 15 October 2014) Available

Interests to be achieved in the Sister City partnership between the city of Bandung and Braunschweig, are:

1. Interest in the field of economy

This interest is in the field of trade, foreign investment, because the sector is the one who will be very useful in building the social welfare of Bandung city, and also of course to improve the existing potentials in Bandung, such as the potential of SMEs (Small and Medium Enterprises) so expect future standard of living London society could increase.

2. Interest in the field of education

Providing education and training can certainly provide a major contribution to the improvement and development of skills (abilities), quality of human resources (including items that they are able to produce), and self-sufficiency for communities both cities, so it should be able to develop its own economy. And training for city government is expected to realize the quality of government for the city of Bandung.

3. Interest in the field of increasing youth capacity building

Holding an exchange of youth, this is a way to improve the quality of human resources prior to the ability of the skills of the youth in the face of global challenges.

4. Interest in the field of facilities and infrastructure

Field facilities and infrastructure has become the most priority areas after the economy, the cooperation prioritizes aid especially assistance in

field of education, as well as the provision of scholarships and other campus equipment.

5. Interest in the field of spatial planning and environment

In this field, indeed Bandung dire need, especially with the development plan of Bandung city who want to make as the first modern city based on technology in Indonesia, is the cooperation between London and Braunschweig has yielded benefits, as well as the redevelopment of the Youth Center (Gelanggang Generasi Muda, GGM) were successfully rebuilt in 1970 with assistance from the City of Braunschweig.⁵⁴ This is what lies behind the city of Bandung to include in the new MoU points between the city of Braunschweig in Bandung.

C. Benefit of Sister City Program for Bandung

The cooperation conducted by the sister city of Bandung and the city of Braunschweig, generate benefits, the benefits of such relationships include:

(1) In the field of culture and tourism

- (a) Promotion of culture of West Java, with the convening of the appearance of the artists from Bandung in exhibition of *harz und heid*. The event has been hold since 1974 to 1997.

⁵⁴ Bussiness Development Braunschweig. 7 Good Reasons to Invest in Brunswick.

(b) Promotion of culture of Java also continued with the appearance of Bandung Artist in the event of *world expo* in Hannover and Braunschweig on 2000.

(c) Promotion of both city in *Braga festival* on 2011 and 2012. That invite all Partner of Bandung Sister city including Braunschweig.

(2) In the field of education

(a) Implementation of the program editor of Radio Workshop in 1972

(b) Training program implementation Hotel and Gastronomy (Spanish) in 1972

(c) Implementation of the study program lecturers and students of the Faculty of Arts ITB (Bandung Institute of Technology) with HBK (Hochschule für Künste Braunschweig Bildende) from 1975 to 2000

(d) Implementation of the program practices followed by government officials Bandung from 1972 to 2000.