

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this thesis proposal it is discuss about the general description on “*The Process of Sister Province Cooperation Program between Gyeongsangbuk-Do, Republic of Korea, and Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia*”. An overview of the entire contents of this thesis is divided into sections including the reason of title selection, background issues, research question, the purpose of writing, the theoretical framework, hypotheses, methods of research, outreach of research and the last is the writing system.

A. The Reason of title selection

The rapid development in the various lines of life today has spurred more intense interaction between the nations in world. The increasing intensity of these interactions has affected the economic activities, political, social and cultural development of a country with other countries abroad whether it is conducted by the central government, local governments, non-governmental organizations or even the private sector. Along with the progress of the world today, cooperation and diplomatic relations are able to do in the region because one region will not be able to stand alone to face problems and the development of globalization today. In order to achieve certain goals and seize the opportunities of globalization above, an effort which is possibly done by the international cooperation.

Considering that the increasing society needs and its obvious complexity a region makes serious offer to cope and resolve these issues by creating some cooperations. So that in this case, the concept of regional advancement will strongly linked with partnership which is likely able to be done by the region in order to improve the usefulness of the position and its potential as an attempt to move forward and develop along with the existing partners. Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) is a province which gets its own privileges in Republic of Indonesia. It does not want to lose the opportunity in reaching the chances to develop communication, interaction and partnerships well as the international cooperation it was considered as an effort to improve the welfare of their region and also to improve the human resources in society. The international cooperation performed by province among province is called as Sister Province.¹

It has become proponent for Indonesia to establish cooperation with South Korea in this case represented by the Gyeongsangbuk-Do, which is also a partnership undertaken by the Provincial Government of Yogyakarta Special Region. Basic implementation of the cooperation is the Letter of Intent (LoI) between the Provincial Government of Yogyakarta Special Region and The Government of Gyeongsanbuk-Do, Republic of Korea, which was signed by Paku Alam IX dan Lee Eui Geun, on 9 September 2003 and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Provincial Government of Yogyakarta Special Regions and Government of Gyeongsanbuk-Do, Republic of Korea, which was

¹ Badan Kerjasama dan Penanaman Modal Provinsi DIY, *Prosedur Kerjasama Provinsi Bersaudara dan Kota Bersaudara*, quoted from bkpm.jogjaprov.go.id on 13 November 2012

signed on 24 February 2005.² In the LoI and the MoU does not list validity period of this agreement and both sides have agreed on cooperation in economy, arts and culture, agriculture, education, tourism and even handicrafts. The cooperation which has been and is being implemented by the Gyeongsangbuk-Do is an attempt to strengthen diplomatic relations between the two sides. Additionally, sister province cooperation is expected to help in the process of community welfare between the two sides and to optimize the potential which exist in each region. The cooperation between the two sides in this case is Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region which is one of the active cooperation done. It can be seen from the visits made on both sides in Yogyakarta Special Region and Gyeongsangbuk-Do. This sister province cooperation also has one program to form an independent country or also called as the "*Seumaul Undong*" program, or in Indonesia is often referred to "*Gotong Royong*" or Mutual Aid.

Therefore, it should be understood that in this era, cooperative activities are a strategy which is necessarily done because, in the global dimension, a country is not able to solve its own problems to fulfill the evolving needs of society which are very complex. With the sister province cooperation itself, then, both of Yogyakarta Special Region and Gyeongsangbuk-Do will be able to optimize and cultivate the potential in each side in order to reach the interests to be achieved. Foreign cooperation is the implementation of the cooperation relations between the departments in the country with foreign parties in order to support and enhance the governance and implementation of the development.

² Badan Kerjasama dan Penanaman Modal Prov. DIY, *Laporan Monitoring dan Evaluasi Kerjasama Luar Negeri Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Tahun 2008*. Pages 19

In accordance with the subject matter taken as mentioned above, the undergraduate thesis title chosen is *“The process of sister province cooperation program between Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region”*.

B. Background Issues

Sister province Cooperation, which was firstly discovered with the name Sister City, is a cooperation agreement between the two cities, the provincial-level regions, states, or prefectures that have one or more similar characteristics in which the two regions are in two different countries. The similarities are in the culture, historical background or even in the terms of geography of both regions are equally coastal or island areas.³ North America, Australia and Asia use the term of Sister City / Province cooperation to mention it, while in Europe more often use the term of Twin Cities Cooperation.

The First Sister City Cooperation recorded in the history was held in the European continent, between Keighley, West Yorkshire (now in England) with Poix-du-Nord, Nord, France in 1920 following the end of the first world war. However, the cooperation had not officially done yet because the signing of an agreement has not held until 1986. In its development, in 1956, the United States President at that time, Dwight Eisenhower, has implemented the program "American Sister City Program" which the program spurred U.S. regions to do cooperation program.

³ *Sister Cities* (accessed on 25 November 2012); through www.wikipedia.org/wiki/sister_province

Sister province and sister city cooperation in Indonesia had begun to appear in the 1970s. With a variety of motivations in the beginning of the cooperation activities were held, the main reason triggered it were similarities, such as both of the country's capital cities, for example, Jakarta did much cooperation with many state capitals alike due to the country's capital. In the 1980's, the international cooperation in the form of sister province and sister city were increasingly widespread. At this time, approximately 100 international cooperation in the form of sisterhood had been recorded at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.

In this globalization era, the competition in the global world is extremely tight, causes an interdependence improvement among nations and also between humans to meet their needs which can be achieved through the trade, investment, culture and others. Considering this situation, the province as an actor in conducting relations with foreign parties are required have comparative and competitive advantages which will be able to survive and achieve what their interests are. In order to achieve the globalization opportunities above, international cooperation is very important in creating and forming a mutual beneficial relationship for each party, such as what Indonesia and South Korea had done by creating cooperation between Yogyakarta Special Region with Gyeongsangbuk-Do Province.

North Gyeongsang Province, or Gyeongsangbuk-do, is a province in eastern of South Korea. The province was formed in 1896 from the northern half of the former Gyeongsang province, remained as a province of Korea until the

country's division in 1945, and then became part of South Korea.⁴ Gyeongsangbuk-Do is made up of close to 2.75 million people and is the largest region in the country containing 10 cities and 13 counties. Gyeongsangbuk Do is surrounded by mountainous terrain. The climate in this province has extreme winters and summers. The East coast stays warm with little climate change during the year whereas the inland gets very hot and receives little rain. The province is home to 20% of Korea's cultural assets and is viewed as the national leader of modernization. The province is home to 38 universities and a large number of western expats. Their provincial tree is the Zelcova chosen for its long life and strong vitality. The provincial bird is the Heron which is thought to bring good luck and wealth.⁵

In economic development, Gyeongsangbuk-Do has several potential industries such as agriculture, livestock, tourism, mining and manufacturing industries. Considering such potential, Gyeongsangbuk-Do did a cooperation that aims at maximizing the potential there. One of them is foreign cooperation (Sister Province) with Yogyakarta Special Region. The sister province cooperation between the two side have been seen in the manufacture of self-sufficient village in Kulonprogo, Yogyakarta Special Region and will continue to explore the potentials of each area.

Yogyakarta Special Region which is also the cooperation partner for Gyeongsangbuk-Do which did not want to miss the opportunity for international

⁴ North Gyeongsang Province (accessed on 13 December 2012); through : http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Gyeongsang_Province

⁵ Gyeongsangbuk Do (Gyeongbuk Province) – Korea (accessed on 13 Desember 2012) through : www.gone2korea.com/korean-province/gyeongsangbukdo.html

cooperation in the form of sister province cooperation as an instrument to achieve opportunities. The Cooperation of Yogyakarta Provincial Government with the similar level of the government abroad known as the sister province was implemented on the basis of the mandate given by the Central Government.

One of effort which had been made by the Gyeongsangbuk-do in the sister province cooperation with Yogyakarta special region such as Korean Youth Seumaul Volunteer Program in 2011. The routine activities which held every year since the beginning of 2009 were meant to provide counseling to the rural areas in order to develop its own area through the potential in that country. The targeted area at the program in Yogyakarta Special Region are Karangtalun Village, Imogiri as an example of self-sufficient village.⁶Besides Karangtalun Village, Imogiri, The Seumaul Undong Program also applies the empowerment of self-sufficient Village in the area of Kampong Village, Ngawen, Gunung Kidul, in which the village will be built a multipurpose building which will be used as a gathering place for citizens. Eventually it also stimulates citizens in order to implement other activities which can be advancing the village by working together or performing mutual aid. In this case, Gyeongsangbuk-Do Government provides funding in 2009 which had been used by the people in that region for fattening cows. It actually improved economic conditions in Kampong Village in general.

⁶ Badan Kerjasama dan Penanaman Modal Prov. DIY, Monitoring dan Evaluasi Kerjasama Luar Negeri Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Tahun 2011. Pages 28

C. Research Question

Based on the background issues which had been stated above with the aim to ease the problem solving and as a guide in further discussions, the research question which can be drawn is:

“How is the process and what are the programs of sister province cooperation between Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region?”

D. Theoretical Framework

To answer the research question above, in this discussion, the author uses the theory of international cooperation as the main theoretical framework, followed by sister province cooperation.

International Cooperation

In this thesis, the author uses the concept of International Cooperation. Considering that every country in the world cannot stand alone and need cooperation with other countries because of the interdependence according to the needs of each country. Cooperation in the sectors of economics, politics, education, and culture can be forged by a country with one or more countries. International cooperation among nations are not only done on an individual way, but it is also made between countries which are in shelter of the organizations and international agencies.

International cooperation is implemented to improve the bilateral relations between the two countries to achieve its national objectives. In order to improve

the bilateral relations between the countries, it needs a good international cooperation and mutual understanding. In international relations today, international cooperation is a necessity that must be done by each state to ensure the survival of the state and nation without ignoring the sovereignty and rights of other nations.

Regarding to international cooperation, Koesnadi Kartasasmita said:

“International cooperation is a necessity as a result of the relationship of interdependence and increasing complexity of human life in the international society.”⁷ (1977, P.19)

“International Cooperation occurs because of 'nation understanding' which has the same purpose and direction, a desire supported by international conditions which need each others in conducting cooperation, it's based on mutual interests among countries, but it's not identical interests.” (1998, P.3)

The purpose of international cooperation:

1. To promote tolerance and to increase the understanding
2. To promote stronger community partnership
3. To achieve mutual benefits

In this discussion about the interest of Gyeongsangbuk-Do, in the sister province cooperation which is conducted by Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region is to promote stronger community partnership which has the understanding that the benefits of cooperation generally will improve the bilateral relations between Yogyakarta Special Region and Gyeongsangbuk-Do. The sister province cooperation between Yogyakarta Special Region and Gyeongsangbuk-Do is not a cooperation that applicable for the government only, but it also

⁷ Koesnadi Kartasasmita, *Administrasi Internasional, Lembaga Penerbitan Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Administrasi Bandung*, 1977, pages. 19

applicable for citizens on both sides with the establishment of this partnership. It is expected to increase tolerance and mutual understanding between Yogyakarta Special Region and Gyeongsangbuk-Do. So in the future would make the partnership between Yogyakarta Special Region and Gyeongsangbuk-Do become stronger. This cooperation also has the potential for economic development and regional development on both sides.

In efforts to strengthen the relationship between the Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region, it is seen from the diplomatic visits by the two sides such as the Yogyakarta Special Region delegation visit to Gyeongsangbuk-Do on 17 September 2007 which aim at attending the workshop and presentation of potential profiles in Yogyakarta Special Region to the workshop participants which consisting of various countries such as from China, Mexico, Japan, Vietnam, Cambodia and Mongolia. Besides, the visit was meant to follow up the introduction of seumaul undong movement program in Yogyakarta Special Region. The development of tourism promotion in Yogyakarta Special Region for the entire workshop participants make the sister province cooperation of both sides are still on.

Sister Province Cooperation

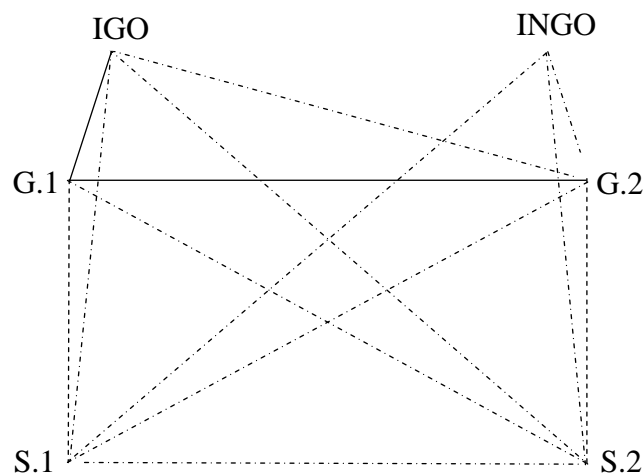
Sister province cooperation is an international cooperation which conducted by non-state actors, which are the actors who are parts of the central government bureaucracy, it can be a city or state government, provinces and

districts that have been granted the authority or autonomy rights as part of central government bureaucracy.

According to Sidik Jatmika's book, *Regional Autonomy, Perspective of International Relations*, gives the explanation of sister province cooperation:

“The cooperation relationship of province, which held between the regional and city government with the equal level of governmental abroad. Cooperative relationship should be equipped with a fixed program and planned activities, both regarding the fields that will be implemented, the purpose that should be achieved, cost of contribution of each party, and the length of time required to implement the planned programs.”⁸ (2001, P.108)

*Transnational Interactions & Inter-State politic*⁹.



Keterangan:

- _____ = Inter-State politic
- = Internal Politic
- = Transnational Interaction

⁸ Sidik Jatmika, *Otonomi Daerah Perspektif Hubungan Internasional*, BIGRAF Publishing, Yogyakarta, 2001, pages 108.

⁹ Adopted from R.O Koehane and J.S Nye, *Transnational relation World Politics*, Harvard UP, 1972 (in the book : Mochtar Mas' oed, *Ilmu Hubungan Internasional, Disiplin dan Metodologi*) LP3ES, Jakarta, 1990, pages 232.

G	= Governmental
S	= Society
IGO	= Inter Governmental Organization
INGO	= Inter Non Governmental Organization

From the picture above international relations was not only involve the actor state (see solid line), but it can be seen that the various types of non-state actors, especially non-governmental organizations in the country and abroad which shows that large-scale participation. Here we can see people from one country can do international relations with people of other countries (see the dotted line point). Governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations can deal directly with the people of a country without going through the intermediary of the central government.

Basically, local governments can apply to conduct the advantageous foreign cooperation, to support the development of program and help to improve the welfare and prosperity its people as far as not harm the public order and security, political stability in the country, and keep the preservation of national identity.

The Factors which influence the successful of sister province cooperation, as follow:

1. The presence of similarity in position and administration;
2. The presence of similarity in size or wide of region and function;
3. The presence of similarity in characteristic;

4. The presence of similarity in problem or issues; and
5. The presence of complement each other between the two parties in the sector of economy, trade, and others, so it can be encourage the flow of goods and services; the exchange of delegation visits from both sides.¹⁰

The sister province cooperation between Yogyakarta Special Region and Gyeongsangbuk-Do as a region of South Korea and Indonesia has aim to take the opportunity in developing their communication, interaction and partnership between the two regions. It also means to improve the welfare of the region and also to improve the human resources of their societies.

E. Hypothesis

Based on the background issues and theoretical framework above, The Process of sister province cooperation between Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region as follow:

The delegations of Gyeongsangbuk-Do were visited to Yogyakarta Special Region in the case to introduce and discuss the possibility of conducting the cooperation among the provinces, then, followed by the visit of delegations of Gyeongsangbuk-Do in the case to survey the potential sector in tourism and industry of Yogyakarta Special Region. Furthermore, The Governor of Gyeongsangbuk-Do sent a letter to The Governor of Yogyakarta Special Region in offering the cooperation relationship and invitation to visit Gyeongsangbuk-Do in order to survey the potential of Gyeongsangbuk-Do, and then The Governor of

¹⁰ Permendagri No. 193/1652/PUOD, Jakarta 26 april 1993. (In the book: Sidik Jatmika, Otonomi Daerah Perspektif Hubungan Internasional), BIGRAF PUBLISHING, Yogyakarta, 2001, pages 108-109.

Yogyakarta Special Region responds positively to this offer of cooperation. Letter of Intent (LoI) between The Government of Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia and The Government of Gyeongsangbuk-Do, Republic of Korea, was finally signed on 9 September 2003 and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 24 February 2005.

The programs of sister province cooperation between Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region as follow:

Sister province cooperation were held by both sides were in cultural sector, education sector, livestock and fisheries sector, tourism sector and health sector. Cooperation in sector of culture, which has to be the most active program of both sides, is Saemaul Undong Movement (New Village Movement). Yogyakarta Special Region was send the delegations to Gyeongsangbuk-Do in order to learn more about the saemaul undong culture, in expectation to implement this culture in Yogyakarta Special Region, especially in Kulonprogo, Gunungkidul and Bantul Region which has proven it effectiveness to help poverty alleviation of rural communities. In this cultural sector, there were delegations from Gyeongsangbuk-Do in Yogyakarta Special Region introduce some others Korean culture to nursery and elementary schools. Cooperation in sector of education, there was Saemaul International Academy held on May – June 2008, in Kyungwoon University, there was also a staff of Provincial Government office was sent to receive language training in Korea held in 2008. Cooperation in sector of livestock, the government of Gyeongsangbuk-Do was provides funding in 2009

which has been used by the people in the region for fattening cows. This has been actually improved economic conditions in Kampong Village generally. Cooperation in sector of fisheries, both parties have several programs which focused for holding some training in effort to increase fisherman skills, particularly on grouper cultivation, from the catching up to packaging. Cooperation in sector of tourism, both parties were organized cultural tourism program at tomb of Imogiri, Prambanan and Borobudur Temple, Parangtritis Beach and Malioboro tour. Cooperation in health sector, there was Korean Youth Saemaul Volunteer, it's a routine event that held every year since 2009. In 2011 the event was held on July 18 to 30, in the Karangtalun Village, Imogiri Bantul. The delegations from Gyeongsangbuk-Do were held free medical care and treatment in Karangtalun village, Yogyakarta Special Region. This program serves 941 residents along with the distribution of health's gifts to each patient.

F. Purpose of Writing

Some of the purpose of undergraduate thesis writing are:

1. To fulfill the academic obligations which should be taken by author as requirement to obtain the degree of college (S-1) in the Department of International Relation, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Muhammadiyah University of Yogyakarta.
2. To describe the sister province cooperation which is conducted by Gyeongsangbuk-Do, South Korea and Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia.

3. To describe the process and the programs of Gyeongsangbuk-Do in the sister province cooperation with Yogyakarta Special Region.
4. To apply the theories which have been obtained in the lecture (college periode).
5. To answer the hypothesis about the process and the programs of Gyeongsangbuk-Do in the sister province cooperation with Yogyakarta Special Region.

G. Outreach of Research

The research range of this writing is focused on the process and programs of Gyeongsangbuk-Do in sister province cooperation with Yogyakarta Special Region. Therefore, it can be found what cases which have been made by Gyeongsangbuk-Do in the sister province cooperation with Yogyakarta Special Region the examples can be seen from the cooperation programs and delegation visits which become the parts of the Memorandum of Understanding content. In this case the range of research which is needed are some data related to cooperation which are conducted by Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region from 2005 until today. However, it is possible if the data were used are the data outside the period as far the data used are relevant to the issues discussed.

H. Methods of Research

The research methodology of this thesis is divided into several parts those are:

a. Required Data

Some Issues to be discussed in this thesis is about the interest of Gyeongsangbuk-Do toward sister province cooperation with Yogyakarta Special Region. Therefore, the data required as the materials of research about the benefits and interests of Gyeongsangbuk-Do toward sister province cooperation with Yogyakarta Special Region.

b. Mechanical of Data Collection

To obtain the required data as described above, the research applies the mechanical of data collection techniques, as follows:

1. The documentation, is a way of data collection by searching data-related via the Internet, books as well as the required documents related to sister province cooperation and about investment.
2. Interview, is a way of data collection by having a question and answer from the respondent.

The parties which become the respondents in this interview they are:

- 1) Head of Cooperation, BKPM Yogyakarta Special Region, Sir
Drs. Imam Pratanadi.
- 2) Staff of International Cooperation, BKPM Yogyakarta Special
Region.

And the other parties that have interest in this object of research.

c. Types of Research

Type of research used in writing this undergraduate thesis is:

Library research is a research by reading, studying the relevant literature to obtain the basic theory which to be applied to the problem under study.

d. Research Methods

The research method which is used by the author/writer in preparing this thesis is a qualitative research method which is descriptive and analytical. This model attempts to describe the facts and circumstances based on reality, which is supported by the theories and concepts used in order to describe the accuracy of the research, the nature, the circumstances and particular symptoms of this research.

I. The Writing System

The systems of writing of this thesis are:

Chapter I Introduction.

This chapter contains the reason of title selection, background issues, the research question, the purpose of writing, the basic framework of thought, hypotheses, methods of research, outreach of research and the writing system.

Chapter II General Description about Gyeongsangbuk-Do, South Korea and Yogyakarta Special Region, Indonesia.

This chapter provides the general description about how Gyeongsangbuk-Do of South Korea and Yogyakarta Special Region of Indonesia in general, from short history, cooperation programs, economic, tourism, and cultural aspects.

Chapter III The Concept Of International Cooperation In Form Of Sister Province Cooperation Between Gyeongsangbuk-Do And Yogyakarta Special Region

This chapter explains the concept of cooperation which is selected and applied by both sides, that is *Sister Province* cooperation, and the programs held in the cooperation.

Chapter IV The Process and The Programs of Sister Province Cooperation between Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region

This chapter contains the description of the process of sister province cooperation between Gyeongsangbuk-Do and Yogyakarta Special Region

Chapter V Conclusion.

This chapter contains summary and confirmation of the previous chapters.

REFERENCES

ATTACHMENT