

THE FRIENDLY TIE COOPERATION BETWEEN SPECIAL PROVINCE OF YOGYAKARTA (DIY), REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA AND PROVINCE OF GANGWON, REPUBLIC OF KOREA 2009-2014

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ABSTRACT

The friendly ties cooperation between Special Province of Yogyakarta (DIY) and Province of Gangwon started on September 7th, 2009 and extended automatically on September 7th, 2014 as clause written on the Memorandum of Understanding. According to the MoU signed by both governors, there are many fields cooperated, i.e. health, education, cultural, social and others. To explain this topic, the writer used descriptive method. It means by describing, explaining subject or object based on the data where the research began from general things, explained by collecting, arranging, and interpreting data based on this undergraduate thesis classification. The data collecting technique used library research by various sources such as book, journal, document, newspaper, archive and website (internet). Besides that, to look for other information related to the case, the researcher also interviewed the reliable interviewee. Rational Choice theory becomes the reference in analyzing the taken case. The result of the research is the regional government of DIY agreed to cooperate to provincial government of Gangwon because of the regional government of DIY realized that Gangwon is richer and more developed than DIY, which is they could get many profits and benefit from the cooperation by measuring that Gangwon is in the higher level compared to DIY in term of economy and the aspects was proposed to cooperate.

Keywords:

Introduction

The governor of Special Region of Yogyakarta asked specially to the agency that takes care over the international cooperation (Coordination Agency of Capital Investment/BKPM) to be passively in arranging the cooperation. Meaning, the cooperation is must be proposed by parties abroad and not to proposed abroad. This research is studying the exactly reason of why Special Region of Yogyakarta did agree the friendly ties cooperation with Province of Gangwon, while DIY could refuse the friendly ties cooperation proposal from Gangwon.

Background

Along with the development of modern international relations in the post cold war in 1990, international relations are entering a new phase. Globalization and democracy massively happened in almost all around the world which they have impacts toward the international relations. States were starting to fix the system to defend their credibility and bring their society into welfare.

The movement of the international political characteristic in 19th century which was dominated by the political and military power was getting bad by the

movement of the single hegemony of United States since the collapse of the Berlin wall which indicated the fall of the Soviet regime. It makes the international world is moving to the style of political-economy cooperation along with the spirit of transparency and democracy applied around the world.

Since the Cold War ended in 1991, hard diplomacy lost its entity. It means that issues of economics, human right, environment, social-culture started to be main discussions and priorities compared to previous period which were more focusing on security and military only. This movement significantly gave an impact on international relation order, in the context of diplomacy, state – state actors (IGO) to be sub-state – sub-state actors (INGO) called as ‘paradiplomacy’, which is a new trend of diplomacy. This term was proposed by a scholar from Basque, Payanotis Soldatos in 1980s as combination of the term ‘parrarel diplomacy’ to ‘paradiplomacy’ which referred to the meaning of ‘the foreign policy of non-central governments’ (Mukti, 2013: 2).

The era of globalization becomes main reason of states to cooperate each other. It is based on the nature of state that needs to help each other (interdependent), in terms of natural resources, technologies, energy, information and even trade. This globalization phenomenon gives benefits toward each state and society around the world. Individual can interact to other individual in certain state with no such artificial boundaries, as well as organizations or MNCs. Globalization brings systems of interaction in international relations which is aimed at states to be more integrated one another. The presence of sub-government (local government) is one new actor in international arena in this era of globalization. It is marked by many international treaties done by sub-government in any states in which they cooperate one another. Starting from those movements, the networks of paradiplomacy in parts of the world started to emerge from *developed*, developing and to under developing states.

In Indonesia, the history of *paradiplomacy* has started in reformation era. *Paradiplomacy* refers to behaviour

and capacity in doing the international relation with foreign party by “sub-state” in the framework of their interests specifically. In this context, “sub-state” actor is played by regional or local government which is traditionally acted as the interior actor. However, in transnational era, local government is doing interaction that passes their state barriers, and in particular level they are arranging foreign cooperation which in many cases they were rarely doing consultation to the central government (Mukti, 2013: 37).

The fall of Indonesian economy in 1998 has made reformation born. The born of reformation has made changes including the relation of national to local government. In the period of the governance under president B.J. Habibie, together with the members of the House of Representative (election of 1999) created Laws No. 22/ 1999 about local government and Laws No. 25/ 1999 about the balance of monetary central-local to correct Laws No. 5/ 1974 as it has been considered not in accordance with the principles of the organization of the governance and the recent of situation at

the time. In 2000s, the next presidents also created Laws related to the autonomous regions.

According to Laws No. 23/ 2014 autonomous region is right, authority and obligation of autonomous region to control and take care of their own affairs of governance and the interest of the local society in the system of Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia.

Since the autonomous region is applied in Indonesia, it is also giving the permission for local government to make an international agreement. It could be toward the local government abroad, international organization, Multinational Corporation and non-governmental organization. It is ruled in the regulation of Minister of Interior (*Permendagri*) No. 3/ 2008.

In sum, essentially, as written *Permendagri No. 3/ 2008*, the cooperation toward the foreign party is on the spirit to realize the development of the region. Since the autonomous region applied nationally, there are so many foreign cooperations has made by local government in almost all of regions in Indonesia either in the stage of province or

city. including Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

DIY is indeed a kind of unique and succeed to make foreign guests interested to, either for statesman, foreign communities and tourists. Inside the Government of DIY's guests book, since 2000 to 2003 the average of visitation of head of states, ministers, ambassadors, consulates, INGOs, foundations, journalists and foreign tour leaders to meet the Governor of DIY reaches 83 delegates annually (Mukti, 2013: 244).

Until today, there are 11 international cooperations between DIY and foreign parties. These cooperations are in two kinds: multipurpose complex cooperation and written in the MoU and the other one is technical cooperation or particular cooperation specifically with the foreign parties or foreign universities. From these international cooperations, there are some productive and not productive cooperations (Mukti, 2013: 245).

South Korea has close relation to DIY. Gangwon is not the only one province that cooperated with DIY from Republic of Korea. There are two earlier cooperations signed with the other

provinces from South Korea: Province of Chungcheongnam (MoU signed on September 13rd 2004) and Geongsanbuk (MoU signed on February 24th 2005) and cooperation in term of health with Medical Peace Foundation (MPF) which is the foundation is also from South Korea on 2007.

However, the Letter of Intent of cooperation between DIY and Gangwon signed by the Director of Bureau of Cooperation of DIY and Director General Office of International Relation of Gangwon on August 28th, 2008 is follow-up to be Memorandum of Understanding and signed by both governors on September 7th, 2009 (Data of Cooperation owned by Coordination Agency of Capital Investment / BKPM) in Gangwon. The cooperations of both provinces are in sport, culture, health, agriculture, tourism, science-technology and education.

Theory of Analysis

Rational choice theory is an approach to the understanding and modelling of social economic as well as individual behavior and rational choice theory itself firstly emerged in United States since 1950s – 1960s. Rational

choice theory is the popular theory in United States because rational choice theory become growing approach to Political Science particularly in United States at the time (Ogu, 2013). Rational choice theory previously is the dominant paradigm in economic, but in recent decades it has become more widely used in other disciplines such as Sociology and Political Science. Development of Rational choice theory is growing up rapidly because this approach is applicable to use in other disciplines (Green, 2002). Steven L. Green, Professor of Economic and Statistic Chair, Baylor University identify that the spread of rational choice beyond conventional economic is discussed by Becker (1976), Radnitzky and Berholdz (1987), Hogarth and Rader (1987), Swedberg (1990), and Green and Saphiro (1996).

In the United States, at that time, this theory was applied into electoral behavior and party competition by Anthony Downs in 1957. At that time Downs did analysis on the relations between government and citizen as the result of election. He emphasized that decision making of government in a perfectly informed world

is intended only to highlight the basic relationship between democratic government and its citizen. The citizens as the voter in process of democracy were using their rational to elect the party. Citizen views the elections strictly as means of selecting the government who is the most beneficial to them (Downs, 1957).

Therefore, in this rational choice theory policy making is seen as intellectual process. Government is analogized as individual behavior that has rationality and coordination. Policy maker do several alternative selection using “result optimization” criteria. The policy maker will choose the best options as their policy. In addition, the policy maker is seen as actor who is always ready to change the policy in order to get the best result for them (Masoed, 1990).

Autonomous region that is applied in Indonesia since the era of reformation which also makes a ruled permission for a local government either province or city has made many local governments arrange foreign cooperation including the government of Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta which cooperate in form of friendly ties cooperation with province of

Gangwon, Republic of Korea in June 2009.

The government and House of DIY had acted “as individual”, using their rationality when choosing the right policy, with paying attention to all sides of perspective as consideration in creating policy.

DIY Realized Gangwon is richer and more developed

a. Regional Government Budget

Special Region of Yogyakarta

Regional Government Budget (APBD) of Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) in 2009 was as follows:

- Regional income:

IDR 1.221.594.240.781, 00

- Regional expenditure:

IDR 1.412.048.985.397, 00

- Surplus/Deficit:

IDR 190.454.744.616, 00

Province of Gangwon

- Regional income:

KRW 24.000.000.000.000, 00 or
IDR 274.361.958.065.000,00

b. Income per-capita

DIY

IDR IDR 5.855.379, 00

Gangwon

KRW 11.535.000, 00 or

IDR 132.759.940, 00

c. Export – import

- Special Region of Yogyakarta

There are many goods that sending to out of Indonesia from DIY and classified little in vice versa.

The export in 2009 was reached 30, 7 million kilograms with the value of US\$ 108, 7 million, from 106 commodities, to 99 states and by 270 exporters (Department of Industry Trade and *Koperasi/Disperindakop* of DIY). While, the import was reached 5, 39 million kilograms with the value of US\$ 26, 36 million, for 29 commodities, from 27 states and by 11 importers.

The biggest commodities exported were textile (fashion), wooden furniture and rocked craft. While the biggest import is raw material: textile and leather.

- Province of Gangwon

The exports of Gangwon are the items like: processed agricultural

products (dried herbs, baked goods, and *kimchi*), processed fishery products (dried squid, salted fish and dried seaweed) and manufactured goods (fertilizers and food additives) (gangwon-int.com).

From the data mentioned above, it could conclude that Province of Gangwon is richer and more developed than DIY. From the amount of the income, with the distance of hundred million, it is clear that Gangwon strongly richer than DIY. Moreover, from the things exported abroad, in industrial (processed products) are enough to conclude that Gangwon more developed than DIY.

DIY – Gangwon in Aspects

a. Tourism

Either DIY or Gangwon, both are have a very high value in term as tourism destination region. DIY is including into the one of the most favorite tourism destination regions to visit in Indonesia. While Gangwon ranked first for Korean most preferred tourism destination.

According to Department of Tourism and Culture of DIY, DIY has 43 leading tourism destinations and Gangwon has 370 destinations that recommended by government according to Korea Tourism Destination on the website of www.english.visitkorea.or.kr.

b. Agriculture

DIY and Gangwon, both are have a special concern in the sector of agriculture. DIY in 2007 had a plan to make DIY as the central of seed, called Jogja Seed Centre (JSC). While Gangwon had similar thing but far earlier, it was since the early of 1900s.

Initiated by Regional Development Agency/Bappeda of DIY in 2007, DIY hopefully able to be useful in the development of information system, promotion, training, consultation, gathering of business partners, and developing the seed business network, which involving the seeders, government officers and developed farmers –user of *Benih Unggul Bermutu* (BUB)-that farmer groups based. The plan

of JSC aimed to be the BUBs production center and the center service which hoped that the increasing of seed business which is, then, automatically the increasing the people prosperity is possible to reach (Setyono).

Unlike DIY, Gangwon had the similar program since March 1909. Although there are quiet often of the change of the name before named Gangwondo Agricultural Research and Extension Services (GWARES) as today, the thought of the important of the super seed is exist far earlier than DIY and even the last one is since 1998, earlier than DIY in more than a decade.

Gangwon is unique with a spectacular view and clean environment. It is also has various ocaion conditions from the coastal area to high mountain regions. So, it has been approved to be the best site for multiple high-quality and safe farm products (www.ares.gangwon.kr).

Additionally, it has rural culture filled with a taste of home and various fun factors along with delicious food and unique sights. It is the best to experience the rural life because the farmers are warmhearted and fun to be with. The possession of rich forestry and plant genetic resources makes it the leading agricultural pioneer in the future of low-carbon growth.

c. Sport

Without any doubt, Gangwon is great in sport in term of facilities and managerial. The province is experienced in the world class sport world. Gangwon became the host of Asian Winter Games in 1999 and run the competitions as well.

d. Health

Gangwon is a province produced the medical equipments. An annual exhibition and trade fair named Gangwon Medical Equipment Show (GMES) is held to promote the products made in Gangwon.

The Implementation Of The Program

On July 12th – 30th, 2010, Regional Government of DIY was sending two people i.e. Tri Rubianto from Regional Government of DIY and Adinda Amalia Insana, a student of Gadjah Mada University to participate in Korean Language and Cultural Programs for Local Government Officials and University Students of Sisterhood Governments in Gangwon.

On July 9th – 27th, 2012, Regional Government of DIY was also sending a staff of BKPM, Brigitta Sadnya Wulandari, to join Korean Language and Cultural Programs for Local Government Officials and University Students of Sisterhood Governments.

On November 6th - 8th, 2012, Delegation of Gangwon held a visitation to Yogyakarta with results as follows:

- a. Delegation was held a meeting with Regional Government of DIY and officer in sector of health in Gandok Kiwo, Kepatihan to get the general description about the potency which also did with the advance discussion of cooperation opportunities in the sector of health. This meeting was

- held with invited Department of Health of DIY, Jogja International Hospital (JIH) and Sardjito Hospital. Besides that, the party of provincial government of Gangwon told the purpose of the visit was to explore the cooperation opportunities between two regions. They planned the next visitation of Delegation of Gangwon, in early 2013 which consists of government, investors and the party of hospitals to talk more technically about the both regions cooperation opportunities.
- b. The delegation was visiting the health facility in DIY like Society Health Centre (*Puskesmas*) of Piyungan, JIH and Sardjito Hospital. From that visitation, many cooperation opportunities talked, like Sardjito Hospital proposed to develop the emergency service, radiology, international cancer centre and cardiology. While, JIH talked about the opportunity for the procurement of hospital furniture. In *Puskesmas* of Piyungan, the delegation looked at the health tools and vaccination available there.
 - c. In the sector of education, the delegation was accepted directly by Dean of Language Science Faculty of University of Gajah Mada (UGM) and talked about the cooperation opportunities in term of student exchange between UGM and university in Gangwon. at that chance was also talked the desire of UGM to develop the Korean Study by arranging the field research in Korea.
 - d. The delegation was also visiting a Korean Corporation, Dong Young Trees Inc, in Piyungan and a health tools producer cooperation, MAK Inc and got the information that the corporation was participate in a health expo in Jakarta. Then, the delegation asked the Gangwon entrepreneur partners to visit MAK Inc stand in the expo.
 - e. In the meeting with Head of Coordination Agency of Capital Investment (BKPM) of DIY, the delegation was talking about the cooperation opportunities in the sector of development of marine, remembering DIY had the

experiences in developing the port and marine industries or in their interest in developing the tourism related to marine.

On November, 24th - 28th, 2014, BKPM DIY was sending a staff to Gangwon i.e. Fahmi Hariadi to participate in Short Term Dispatch Program in the framework of developing the cooperation of DIY - Gangwon.

On December 17th, 2014, Joint Working Group Meeting DIY - Gangwon was held in Yogyakarta which attended by the Delegation of Gangwon, led by Lee Mi Sook, the Director of Global Business Bureau of Gangwon and related department which had results as follows:

- a. Sector of health: Seminar about the treatment of tuberculosis (TBC) in about April - June 2015 in Yogyakarta.
- b. Sector of Agriculture: Internship in Gangwon for farmers and officer related to vegetables.
- c. Sector of Culture: Sending the mission to Gangwon in 2015 and approval the arts mission from Gangwon in Jogja International Art Festival (JIFA) 2016.

- d. Sector of tourism: Family Trip, training for Korean guides and exchange of tourism promotional materials.
- e. Sector of Education: Facilitate the visitation/shipping educators to Gangwon in the framework of visitation inter-schools.
- f. Sector of Industry and Trade: Business meeting from CEOs of corporation exists in both regions.
- g. Sector of Urban: participate in International Urban Training Center (IUTC) in Gangwon.
- h. Participate in the Program of Heart to Heart selama 6 bulan in Gangwon.

After Joint Working Group in Kepatihan, the delegation is visiting Respira Hospital, *Puskesmas* of Jetis and a mushroom breeding company in Sleman.

Conclusion

An international cooperation that arranged by local government is basically arranged with particular reasons that related to development progress of their territory, including the International Friendly Ties Cooperation between DIY and Gangwon. It is clear as it is ruled in many regulations as the requirement of

cooperation, and a plan of international cooperation itself is, as written in Chapter II, has a long way to pass and get many measurements from many higher bureaucracies before, finally, get the approval from central government through State Secretary. In every single aspect which agreed to cooperate, either Regional Government of DIY or Provincial Government of Gangwon are optimistic to be able to gain the mutual benefit each other.

The Bureau of Cooperation of Regional Secretary of DIY (Now BKPM DIY) as the agency that represents the Regional Government of DIY is seen that this cooperation is meaningful. Although the cooperation is not aimed directly to society, as the cooperation is type of Government to Government but the impact could be felt by society in long term in the next future as the quality of government which is upgraded.

The measurement of a cooperation proposal from party abroad -once again, Governor of DIY is asking to passively waiting for parties abroad to propose the cooperation- is by looking at the program. Exactly in the stage of after Francesca

Song told Head Bureau of Cooperation of Regional Secretary of DIY about the desire of Provincial Government of Gangwon to arrange a cooperation with DIY. This stage is just looking for the answer of “what next after signing the MoU?”. The programs are the things that measured as well. The Bureau of Cooperation of Regional Secretary of DIY looked for the data about Gangwon and how big the prospect for the development of DIY and the benefit that could get. In the end, they are sure that the cooperation with Gangwon would be good.

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