

# CHAPTER I

## 1. Background

Every human being cooperates in numerous facets of life, making cooperation one of the most significant components of life. Individuals with other individuals, individuals with groups, or groups with groups can all cooperate. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, cooperation is the process of collaborating with another business, group, or nation to achieve their goals (Cambridge, 2022). It can also be described as cooperating with others to achieve common objectives. When working together, people try to achieve goals that benefit everyone in the group, including themselves (Johnson & Johnson, 2008). Therefore, it can be concluded that cooperation is the desire to work together with other individuals as a whole and become part of the group in achieving common interests.

Globalization has been facilitated by developments in communication technology, and interdependence between nations and across issues is becoming more apparent. This has led to fundamental changes at the national, regional, and global levels and called for new policies and methods in the execution of international relations. As a result, a borderless world has emerged that appears to have constructed a global village for the global community (Kementrian Luar Negeri, 2006). According to the process of globalization, non-state actors in international relations include international organizations, NGOs, multinational corporations, the media, regions, minority groups, and even individuals. This demonstrates how complicated the many actors in international relations and collaboration are, particularly when it comes to the decision-making process (Thontowi, 2009).

The ability to build international cooperative ties is no longer solely possessed by the central government when the author examine the

state as the unit of study. A nation attempts to achieve the national interest precisely in accordance with the satisfaction of the community's individual regional demands in a nation that cannot be addressed separately. As a result, local governments are given some of the central government's power to build international collaboration. The power for implementing foreign relations and cooperation, which was formerly governed by Law No. 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, is indicated to need adjustment in Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government (Thontowi, 2009). The central government is in charge of carrying out foreign policy, but as new laws and policies governing regional autonomy have been developed, regional administrations are now also able to work with foreign governments. Local governments recently liberalized access to international cooperation, such as through sister city/province cooperation.

In this occasion, the topic that the author chose is about sister city cooperation. Sister city cooperation is seen as very helpful for the functions of the government in fostering the regional government and the community to actively participate in development. With the sister city cooperation, it is hoped that the region and its partners can have a reciprocal and mutually beneficial relationship. Sister city cooperation is a cooperation agreement between two cities, regions at the provincial, state or prefecture level that have one or more similar characteristics where the two regions are in two different countries.

Karawang Regency has an area of 1,753.27 Km<sup>2</sup> or the equivalent of 175,327 Ha. Karawang Regency is located in the West Java Province, next to the city of Bekasi and the city of Subang. Regarding economic conditions, the leading potential of the Karawang area is the potential of agriculture, industry, mining, fisheries, and tourism (K. Karawang, 2018). In addition to having a lot of potential, Karawang Regency is strategically situated

because it is close to both the administrative hub of West Java province located in Bandung and Indonesia's capital city, Jakarta.

Here, the author will focus on agriculture, which has the most promise in the Karawang district. One of the (rice) food barns in West Java Province is Karawang Regency, and it needs to be preserved for the sake of national food security. Karawang is encouraged to become a modern agricultural model that can harvest three times in a season. Syahrul Yasin Limpo, the minister of agriculture, asserts that because Karawang is a fertile region and has positioned as a national food barn, this is a possibility. With an average rice production of 8 tons per hectare during each harvest, Karawang has so far made an amazing contribution to the nation's food needs (Fabiola Febrinastri, 2021). Therefore, what farmers and local government representatives have done is consistent with what the community anticipates. It would be unfortunate if Karawang could not make the best use of this potential. Referring to the description above, this research wants to examine How the idea of sister city collaboration used to boost the agricultural sector in Karawang Regency?

## **2. Goals of Internship**

The implementation of this internship is aimed at studying the systematics of work in government agencies under the Karawang Regency Government in general, and in regional research and development agencies. The internship activity is of course to cultivate and develop student experience of the intricacies of the practice of working world activities, grow and develop student's professional skills which have been initiated by theoretical and practical training on campus. Lastly, this internship is expected to be able to answer the topic that the author has made and establish this internship program as a final project that will be used as a requirement for graduation.

### **3. Benefit of Internship**

The implementation of the internship process by students has a very important role in student life after graduating from university, because with the implementation of this internship, students will gain understanding and experience dealing with work in the real world. Research activities are nothing new for students, and as International Relations majors in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, students have received theory training as well as assignments that include writing papers and journals each semester. Thus, that the student can use the theory that he/she have studied to improve this institution. After graduating, students can learn more about the program to work as a state civilservant.

The benefit that will be obtained by the agency is that internship students can become assistance workers for work regarding the office of the related unit. Agencies can also take advantage to introduce their company further with the relevant internship organizers. Not only will it be an advantage, it can also be a good start to a good cooperative relationship with the internship organizers. In addition, the agency will also get new publications regarding the paradiplomacy through sister city cooperation: Efforts to increase the potential of the agricultural industry in Karawang district after student finished with the internship and research process.

As for the organizers, University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and Karawang Regency, it will further widen the cooperation between the two related parties. The knowledge that has been given to students will be able to be practiced directly in the world of work. Furthermore, when the final internship report has been given, it will be an important audit for UMY to find out about the perspective of the relevant agencies.