

# Andalas Journal of International Studies



**Toni Dian Effendi**

*Review of Sister Province Between East Java Province-Indonesia and Prefecture Osaka-Japan*

**Putiviola Elian Nasir**

*Dominasi Maskulinitas dalam Militer: Analisis Konstruksi Budaya terhadap Gender dalam Militer Melalui Perang*

**Virtuous Setyaka dan Febrina Mulya**

*Masyarakat Sipil Transnasional dan Demokratisasi di Indonesia*

**Iwan Sulistyو**

*Kebijakan Pertahanan Indonesia 1998-2010 dalam Merespon Dinamika Lingkungan Strategis di Asia Tenggara*

**Cici Anisa Fimaliza**

*Strategi Organisasi Perempuan Anti-Trafficking Apne Aap Dalam Penanggulangan Isu Perdagangan Manusia di India*

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## **Preface**

By mentioning the presence of the name of Allah SWT, Andalas Journal of International Studies (AJIS) is very excited to published Volume 3 No. 2 in 2014. AJIS is a journal that discusses issues related under the umbrella of International Studies with kind of topics ranging from International relations, International education, International politics, International ethics, among so many other emerging issues in today's world.

As our aim in publishing this journal is to disseminate the results of all International Studies scholars, practitioners, lecturers, and researcher works with various topics and approaches in order to contribute to the development of International Studies both theoretically and practically.

Entering second edition in Volume 3, we express our gratitude to the authors who have been willing to submit papers whether it is the result of research, personal thoughts, as well as the contribution of the thesis students from the Department of International Relations.

In this edition, there are 2 papers presents a title relating to securitization issues, especially in the field of militaristic. Masculin dominancy in military: analysis of cultural construction toward gender in military through war film, written by Putiviola Elian Nasir. Iwan Sulistyio by lifting the theme the response of Indonesia in an effort to counterbalance the development of military power in Southeast Asia during the 1998-2010 period.

In the next paper, Virtuous Setyaka in collaboration with Febrina Mulya elaborated transnational civil society and democratization in Indonesia. Toni Dian Effendi entitled by the Review of Sister Province between East Java Province-Indonesia and Prefecture Osaka-Japan. And the last, written by Cici Anisa Firmaliza with title strategy and effort undertaken by an anti-trafficking NGO called Apne Aap on addressing human trafficking issue in India

With the biggest gratitude, we would also like to thank the editorial board, who has worked hard in the preparation of these papers, so in the end it can come up to be a printed journal.

**Editorial Team**

## Review of Sister Province between East Java Province-Indonesia and Prefecture Osaka-Japan<sup>1</sup>

Tonny Dian Effendi<sup>2</sup>

### Abstract

*The cooperation between East Java province of Indonesia and Osaka Prefecture of Japan is one of the oldest sub-national or local government's international cooperation in both countries. The cooperation has been growing both in scope of fields and areas. From East Java perspective, the cooperation should to be more intensive on investment and workers capabilities, while Osaka views that the increasing of human resources is important point. Both of local government agree that their cooperation is important as the back-bond of Indonesia-Japan bilateral relations, and the focus on trade and economy should to be expand. Small Medium Enterprises (SMEs) is one of the priority of them now. But, they also face the challenges in the infrastructure and clear information provided. The involvement of local government under provincial/prefectural level and non-government actors including universities and NGO is needed and synergized with the cooperation.*

**Key Words:** cooperation, sister province, East Java, Osaka

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<sup>1</sup> This article is the resume of the research of Japan-related Research Grant of The Sumitomo Foundation FY 2013.

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## Background

In the globalization now, where the goods and services flows become faster, the state border also become close and sometime blur. The growth of technology and information are also supporting this progress. As Kenichi Ohmae mentions that the growth of globalization has signing by four I as industry, innovation, investment and information. In this context, then, the state relations is colouring by rapid trade and investment relations (Ohmae, 2002). In this relations, also involving many actors neside the state, including the local government.

The local government in every country now are not limited to the domestic administrative activities, but more than that, they are doing the international activity. These international activities can be viewed from economic activity include the international trade. The growth of international market that become more open and wider has been opening many opportunity for local government from one country to create international cooperation beyond their state's border. Some of international cooperation they done are technical cooperation like some projects, economic and trade cooperation relate with the export and import activities, cooperation in the development and foreign aid, and also

in many aspects including the sister city and sister province cooperation.

The local government in Indonesia have been created many sister city and sister province cooperation with foreign local government. Special for with Japan, today there are 8 local government that done the sister province and sister city cooperation. They are the sister province between East Java Province with Osaka Prefecture, Yogyakarta City with Kyoto City, Jakarta City with Tokyo City, Prefecture Yamagata with Papua Province, Medan City with Ichigawa City, Misato City with Mas Bali Village, Surabaya City with Kochi City, and Kawarang City with Shiga City. This cooperation also supported by the friendship cooperation community like the Japan-Indonesia Association (JAPINDA) that established since 1950 and have 90 members.

One of local government that have international cooperation is East Java Province. It have sister province cooperation with Prefecture Osaka in Japan. The cooperation signed since August 1984 and it is as the first local government cooperation in Indonesia. So, in 2014, the cooperation has been 30 years. On that time, the cooperation was signed by Mr. Wahono as Governor of East Java Province and Mr. Sakae Kishi as Governor of Osaka Prefecture. On the beginning this

cooperation scope in the trade, development and culture.

This article will discuss about the progress of the sister city cooperation between East Java Province of Indonesia and Osaka Prefecture of Japan in the last 5 years or under the Governor Soekarwo in East Java Province. The focus on this discussion is in the growth and progress in trade relations, the visiting activities and both perception in the opportunity and challenges in the cooperation. It will also discuss the cooperation by the concept of paradiplomacy as theoretical framework in the international relations studies.

### **Paradiplomacy as Phenomena and Concept**

The process of decentralization or in Indonesian term known as local autonomy has brought the impact in the political institution and public policy where the local government become the actor in the international relations. In some specific context, the local government gets the opportunity to create international relations because of its history and also the potentials. In the developed countries, this activity done by some local government which try to exist in international relations (Lecours, 2008). This phenomena called the paradiplomacy.

The paradiplomacy activities have three level in the implementation (Lecours, 2008). The first level in related with economic activity. In this context, the paradiplomacy activity used to show to international world to attract the foreign investment by invites the international company and also opening the export market. In this level, is pure from the global economy perspective. The second level is relate with the cooperation in culture, education, technology etc. the paradiplomacy activities in this level is not focus on the economy only but grow to the multi-dimensions activities. The third level is relates with the political consideration. In this context, paradiplomacy activity used to show the existency as the specific entity and different based on the identity. some of specific case in this level are Quebec, Flanders, Catalonia and Basque.

However, in the developing countries, the paradiplomacy activity gives the important implications. First, this activity gives many options to the local government including the economic development, culture exchange, technology and political recognition. The local government in every countries can create relations each other based of the friendship or the local potential exchange that will create common benefits. Second, the paradiplomacy activity need the

adjustment in each local level. It needs the structure that give the access from the international world to enter and create relations including the availability of channels to the international that have to create in every local government. In some cases, the central government usually limiting these channel on the reason of national unity. Third, the paradiplomacy activity gives the opportunity to enhance the democracy where the people participation is becoming important in the international relations because in the cooperation opening the opportunity for people in one local government to create relations with people in other foreign local government so the chance of the value exchange will become wider.

Based on the local government experience in Japan, the paradiplomacy activity is very important to support the development in the local government. The main reason is that in the recent era, our daily life cannot cut from international aspect. Everyday people touched by the international aspects. So, the local development also cannot release from the international growth and development. In this context, the international cooperation of local government is becoming more important. It is not only about economic and development matter but also it can increase the common understanding and

share experience activity for the local government that have same local potential (CLAIR, 2007).

Takdir Ali Mukti describes that the concept of paradiplomacy actually is relatively new in international relations studies. It is because the main characteristic of the international relations study is based on the relations between “the central” government. But in other hand, the globalization, the non-state actor’s activities in the international world are also becoming high, wider and complex. It is also supporting the international relations done by local government or sub-state is become complex too. The international activity of the local government in the international relations studies can be characterized as the transnational (Mukti, 2012).

### **Local Government Potential Marketing**

The local marketing can be defined as the process to develop the design for the local government to fully and satisfying the will and expectation of their customer (Hermawan Kartajaya dan Yuswohady, 2005). Customer here are divide into three groups. They are the local people or society who need the good public services, the second groups are the trader, tourist and investors, both domestic and international, and the third group are the

talent (qualify human resources), developer and event organizer.

The local marketing can be done in three strategic ways. First, the local government should be a good host for the customer. This way is the effort to attract and acquisy them (customer acquisition). Second, is treat the customer properly. This way is to satisfy them (customer satisfaction) and the third way is building a confort “home” to retenting them (customer retention). So, based on the explanation above, in the paradiplomacy activity is need the strategy base in the clear and measurement vision. In this context the role of local government is important to create the policy that relate with this acivity.

## **Sister Province of East Java and Osaka**

### ***History and Characteristic***

The East Java Province is one of province in Indonesia that located in the east of Java Island. The capital of the province is Surabaya that also the second largest city in Indonesia. The East Java borders are Bali province in the east, Java sea in the north, Central Java province in the west and Indian ocean in the south. It is also archipelago province where it have 229 islands beside the main continent in the Java Island and also Madura Island. The East Java province have 47.922,48

kilometers square in the land and 110.000 kilometers square in the sea or 2% from all of Indonesian territory. Based on the cencus in 2010, the population in East Java is 37.476.757 peoples. They are living in the 9 cities, 29 municipal with the main economic activities are trade, services, hotel and restaurant (29,47%), manufacture (27,49%) and agriculture (15,75%). In the context of international cooperation, the East Java province have some international cooperation like sister province with Osaka Prefecture of Japan since 1984, for the agriculture, health and social sectors; in 1990 with the Western Australia for cooperation in the environment, fishery, health, husbandry, agriculture, education, transfer of technology, mining and industry, and sport; teknologi, pertambangan dan industri, dan olahraga; in 1993 with Lousiane local government in United States in husbandry cooperation; in 1996 with Gyeounnam government in South Korea for cooperation in human resources, sports, trade, investment and industry, education and culture; in 1998 with Saga local government for the scholarship and staff training; in 2001 with Jinan government in Shandong, China in the eduation, husbandry and tourism; in 2003 with Tanjin government in China in the tourism, trade and investment, agriculture and fishery, education, health and

environment; in 2006 with Shanghai province, China for cooperation in marine, agriculture, trade and industry, and port; in 2007 with the France government by France Embassy in Indonesia for the technical aid in staff and local parliament member training in management of transportation, city, food security, social welfare (education and health) and economy.

Today, the East Java province also in the progress of international cooperation with Zhejiang Province of China in the tourism, agriculture and fishery; Rayong Province in Thailand for the horticulture and fishery; Floveland Province in Netherland for the organic agriculture, fishery, trade and environment; and also Baden Wuttenberd Province in Germany for the trade, industry and investment. However, beside the G to G cooperation, the East Java Province also held the cooperation with International organization like Korea Invironmental Management Cooperation (KEMC) in 2009 for technical support in waste management, city drainage, city pollution, water reseoucer conservation and biodiversity, climate change and reforestation; Singapore International Foundation for the health, education and human resources; United Nations Industrial Development Organization

(UNINDO) for the Small Medium Enterprise managerial skill; Learning Assistant Program for Islamic School (LAPIS)-Australia for the Islamic boarding school program; Early Childhood and Community Development-Western Australia for the child potential development and increasing society consciousness in the early detection of deafness child; Rotary Club Canada in the aid for medical equipment for local hospital; Netherland Management Cooperation Program (NMCP)-PUM in the management training; Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for administration training; Colombo Plan for the technology and information training; TICA for fishery management, ILO for development of Vulcania Park, local economy development and opportunity for youth; and Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) in the Korean language training, information and technology skill and volunteers assistancy.

While Osaka Prefecture in Japan is the second smallest prefecture with total are about 1,899 kilometers square or 0,5% of all of Japan territory. Osaka Prefecture is divided into 33 cities, 9 towns and 1 village, and located in the middle of Japan islands. Osaka city is the capital of the prefecture and as the second largest city in

Japan with population about 8,8 million peoples or 7% of total Japan population. These population is the third largest populate city after Tokyo and Kanagawa Prefecture. The Osaka Prefecture government has had international cooperation since 1980. They are with Shanghai government since November 21, 1980, East Java Province, Indonesia in 1984; Lombardia government in Italy in July 9 2002; Dubai in Uni Emitare Arab in October 29, 2002; Ho Chi Minh City in Vietnam in October 25, 2007; and Jiangzu Province in China. In 2008, cities in Osaka Prefecture have been signed international cooperation with 71 foreign cities from 19 countries in the world. To support the international cooperation with other local government and private enterprises, the Osaka Prefecture government establish some international office representative in some countries. This representative office will support for trade, business and investment cooperation. The representative office located in Shanghai, China, cooperate with International Business Organization of Osaka. For some specific countries like Southern China, India, Viet Nam, Thailand, Indonesia, Myanmar, Singapore, Europe and North America, the Osaka Prefecture government also establish special representative office. Those office have a duty to give information for Osaka companies to

entering their area work. They also doing some activities like trade consultation, business meeting and distribute Osaka tourism information, business opportunity in Osaka etc.

If we compare of both local government, between East Java and Osaka have some similarities. First, both local government are archipelago area with some island inside their area and the capital city is a port city. Second, both Surabaya and Osaka are the second largest city in their countries, and also industrial and trade city. Third, both of local government also active in international cooperation and the cooperation among them is the longest one. This shows that the relations among them is not only the young relations but the relations has been developed and spillover outside trade cooperation.

In 2010 and 2011, there were two important visit of Osaka prefecture government in East Java. In June 2011, Osaka Governor, Mr. Toru Hashimoto visited East Java. In this visit, he focused on the opportunity and increasing the cooperation in the SMEs sector. He mentions that SMEs in East Java have big opportunity to develop network with SMEs in Osaka. In Osaka, they have been establishing the center of information and exhibitioptm for SMEs, called Core

Higashi. In this center, they are showing SME's product from Osaka, and also provide important information about the SMEs, include production process and market information. So, this is a big opportunity for both parties to enhance the cooperation in SMEs sector. SMEs from both area can create cooperation and information exchange. Mr. Soekarwo as the Governor of East Java also visited Osaka, as a reply for Mr Hashimoto visit to East Java. He was invited to attend in the seminar on potential and business opportunity in East Java. In this event, as to enhance the cooperation, two new cooperation was signed. They were the cooperation between East Java Province office of human resources and worker with Jaya Indonesia Jo, Ltd, Matsue City, Shimane Prefecture in the sending fishery vocational school student to join the training and internship in the industry and education institution in Prefecture Yamaguchi, Shimane and Tottori. The second cooperation was BPM (P2T) East Java and Consulate General Republic of Indonesia in Osaka to facilitate the permit and permission for investor from Osaka who will invest in East Java, tourism promotion, trade, industry and investment by online and also exhibition in East Java and Osaka. Governor Soekarwo said that he got direct order from the President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to enhance

the cooperation between East Java and Osaka because these cooperation is the backbone of the bilateral relations of Indonesia and Japan.

In 2010, the East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture have revitalizing the cooperation agreement that worked since 1984. This revitalization is important because the cooperation need to adjust with current situation, and the relations between East Java and Osaka is become wider and complex. Mr. Soekarwo said that the revitalization is important in the way to widening the cooperation scope to increasing common benefit. Mr. Soekarwo also focus on the SMEs cooperation between East Java and Osaka, from the information exchanges, trade and training and also the cooperation in port development since Surabaya and Osaka is the important port in each country. Revitalization is also done in the human resources and worker, where East Java Province asking to increase the number of worker from East Java to work in Osaka. In other hand, the Osaka prefecture ask 10 East Java workers as the pilot project for this program, where East Java Province provide 400 skilled workers in the fishery sector and have been trained in the UPT Pelatihan Kerja (BLK/ Working Training Center) in Surabaya. They also ready to send 1000 workers more. Osaka Prefecture

also give information about the working sectors which they need like ship driver, fish-canning process, and sea resources expert.

In the second visit in 2011, the Osaka Prefecture government like to refocus and enhance the cooperation plan in the revitalization of previous cooperation and also ensure the East Java Province that they are really want to enhancing the cooperation. The delegation from Osaka was not only the government representative but also the businessman. There were 16 businessman from Osaka who meet with 60 businessman from East Java. The chief of Osaka trade delegation, Mr. Toshiro Kozutsmi explained that the bilateral cooperation between Indonesia and Japan is increasing, so that is the opportunity for East Java and Osaka to increasing their cooperation. The Osaka delegation interest to create cooperation in the manufacture, spareparts, garder material, etc. In 2011, East Java Province has been endorsed the foreign investment from Japan about 21 trillion rupiahs and it adsorb about 1.745 workers. This investment implements in 144 project in chemistry industry, trade and wood. While in the export and import side, Japan export to East Java is increasing about 6,19% or 3,8 trillion rupiahs in the steel, machine and outomotive industry, and the non oil

and gas export from East Java is also increase abput 0,21% or 14 trillion rupiahs.

The cooperation between East Java and Osaka is not only in the trade sector. In 2011, the Education Office of East Java Province tried to take apart in the cooperation by opening the working opportunity for Vocational School Student in East Java. It is important to increasing the quality of human resources, technology and science. Japan investment in East Java produce many companies and factories that operating in East Java and need the local worker. So the student should be skilled with the special skill to fulfill the job in Japanese companies. Japanese language is one of the important skill that have to learn by the student. So, the cooperatong between East Java and Osaka is not only for opening the working opportunity but also the opportunity to introduce the culture with one of them is by Japanese language. Mr. Masaaki Takano, the Consul General of Japan in Surabaya (on that time) explain that the cooperation between both countries in the beginning focus on the economy and trade, but in this next growth, the cooperation in culture and education are also important.

The cooperation between East Java and Osaka, is part of the bigger cooperation, is bilateral relations of

Indonesia and Japan. Because of that, the cooperation between East Java and Osaka is the important factor for that bilateral relations. Mr. Soekarwo mentions that the cooperation between East Java and Osaka has been developed from the very beginning sector in agriculture and health, to the wider sector like tourism. In 2012, East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture signing the cooperation in tourism sector. In the industrial sector, Mr. Soekarwo hoped many more Japanese company, especially from Osaka, to invest and relocate their factories in East Java. East Java is conducive area for Japanese industry. By this relocation, the benefit beside the investment is also opening the working opportunity for local people and also to increase the competitive advantage of Japanese company because when they operate in East Java, their product price will cheaper and can be sold in ASEAN countries. While East Java, imports automotive machine, electronics and rubber from Japan. Current Consul General Japan in Surabaya, Mr. Nomura Noburu mentions that East Java have good prospect in the economic and trade cooperation with Japan where economic growth in East Java is higher than national economic growth in 2011. East Java economic growth on that time is 7,22%, while the national economic growth was 6,4%. So the cooperation between East

Java Province and Osaka Prefecture will increase the welfare or East Java people, and it will as the supporting force for Indonesia-Japan relations. He also mentions that the Consulate ready to support and facilitate to enhance the market product of East Java SMEs which get good acceptance from Japanese people.

The cooperation between East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture also following by the people-to-people relations, in this context is between businessman from both local government. The East Java Chamber of Trade and Commerce (KADIN) in cooperation with East Java-Japan Club (EJJC), try to enhance the cooperation in investment from both countries. East Java-Japan Club is the association of Japanese businessman or companies which operated in East Java. There are 53 companies joining this association and they have good relations with East Java Chamber of Trade and Commerce. In 2012, one of Japanese company, Daiwa Technical Press Co, invest in East Java with total investment about 1 million US Dollars for the first step. The EJCC-Kadin team who visited Osaka also brought the transfer of technology as two containers of lathe machine and its equipments for use in Indonesia. On that visit, they also expressing their request to Economic

Committee of Consulate General of Republic of Indonesia in Osaka to proactive to support and promote East Java. It is important because from Japanese side, they ask more support to invest in East Java like permission both in foreign direct investment (FDI) and as joint venture. The infrastructure development like roads, port and also energy supply are also the focus of the Japanese investor request. East Java have big attraction to the foreign investor because it have big population, the second largest after West Java Province, and in Surabaya the population is the second largest in Indonesia after Jakarta. In the first three month of 2012, the total investment in East Java is 25,7 trillion rupiahs, increase 41,2% compare with the same periods in previous year about 18,16 trillion rupiahs. From this 25,7 trillion rupiahs, 6,67 trillion is come from the foreign investment, 3,77 trillion rupiahs from domestic investment and 15,26 trillion rupiahs from non-facilities domestic investment. The other important factors is that the East Java province is the gate to entering the market East Indonesia.

Although the cooperation between East Java and Osaka has been for 30 years, but the contribution to increasing the local income in East Java is need to enhance. While in Osaka, in 2010, the Gross Regional Domestic Revenue is the highest

in the world. So that's why, revitalization of this cooperation is important to increase both quality and capacity of home industry in East Java by inviting the instructor from Japan.

In February 2014, Osaka Prefecture Governor, Mr. Ichiro Matsui visiting East Java. This visit is to enlarge the economic cooperation, especially in the SMEs sector. The trade relations between two local government is increasing in 2013 and it brings the positive impact to the people welfare in both local government. Since 2009 until 2013, Japan investment in East Java is 3.810,46 million US Dollars with 171 projects and adsorb 37.116 workers who work in Japanese companies in East Java. In the other hand, Osaka Prefecture offering cooperation in the human resources and also young generation. This offer is on the way with what East Java province want to cooperate because they have interest to increasing the quality of human resources to face ASEAN Free Trade in 2015. With this cooperation they hope human resources and SMEs from East Java can compete with foreign countries. One of important point which made the Osaka Prefecture Government interesting to increasing cooperation with East Java is that SMEs is support 56% for East Java economy. In 2014, the cooperation between East Java and Osaka

has been strengthened by the MoU which focus on the energy and environmental technology, increasing quality of human resources and SMEs, establishing the facility to support SMEs in East Java, increasing productivity and quality of SME's products, exchange and business empowerment, including SMEs.

Today, there are 6,8 million SMEs in East Java which divided into agriculture SMEs about 60,25% or 4.112.443 SMEs, and non-agriculture SMEs about 39,75% or 2.713.488 SMEs. Osaka Prefecture Government also offers other sectors like water and waste management.

The meeting between East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture in February 2014, followed by the meeting in the businessman level in March 2014. Kadin in cooperation with the Bureau of Administration and Cooperation, East Java Province government, held the *Business to Business Meeting* (B2P) with invite 10 companies from Osaka to make *Business matching* with businessman from East Java. In this event, Kyoritsu Denso Co Ltd, from Osaka introduce the sample of road lamp product as mention in the theme of the event "*The Use of Light Emitting Diode (LED) Technology Energy System Control, Solar Power Panel Japan*". After the presentation, it was followed by the roundtable discussion between

businessman from Osaka and East Java. As the continuous from the cooperation, the East Java Province held the Program to Increasing SMEs Human Resources by training to increasing quality and packaging of SME's product which focus on food and drink product. The SMEs participant will joining the training for 10 days in Osaka in June or August 2014.

In other hand, the Japanese businessman also hope for the development of investment administration in Indonesia. Mr. Hajime Kanoshita, the head of Japan-Indonesia Business Association mentions that Japanese investor faced the problem of lack of information about the industry area, land price, water, wage standard and the rules or laws. It causes the doubt among them because the unclear information. It should be solved because the interest of Japanese investor in Indonesia is high, especially in the supporting industry for automotive, automotive manufacturing and chemistry industry. Mr. Kanoshita also mentions that East Java have high competitive than Jakarta because of the land and worker availability.

### **Economy and Trade**

East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture have characteristic that support for the trade relations. Osaka city is the

second largest city in Japan after Tokyo with population is 8.806.016 and 1,898.41 kilometers square, so the density is 95,7 people per kilometers square. From that population, the average income of monthly salary is 339,900 ten and the rent of office per month is 8.380 Yen. Osaka export is 14,42 trillion Yen or 21% from total Japan export, while Osaka import is 11,42 trillion Yen or 19% from total Japan import. Osaka Prefecture is also the center of SMEs in Japan where the number of SMEs in Osaka Prefecture is the largest in Japan, or 41.509 SMEs. Osaka Prefecture also the highest prefecture in Japan which produce medical product and pharmacy and also shipping. Osaka ports hold 36% cargo and shipping in Osaka Prefecture, beside Kobe Port (34%), Hannan Port (1%), Sekai-Semboku Port (26%) and Amagasaki-Nishiomiya-Ashiya (25). In 2005, Indonesia place second largest of Japan LNG import or 3,758 thousand tons.

Prefecture Osaka is one of industry center in Japan. The Kansa area in Osaka Prefecture is the number one in the battery industry in Japan. This area produce 81% of ion lithium battery from Japan total production or about 220 billion Yens. While in the solar battery, this area support 73,8% of Japan total production or about 162,2 billion Yen. Industry structure in Osaka are agriculture, forestry and fishery about 0,1%; manufacture 15,8%; construction 4,3%; electricity, gas and water 2,2%; selling and retail 18,6%; financial and insurance 5,4%; real estate 12,9%; transportation and communication 7,0%; services 25,1% and others 8,6%. This condition place Osaka as the center of Japan international trade and Osaka also the center of robot industry in Japan.

**TRADE BALANCE  
INDONESIA and JAPAN  
Period: 2008 - 2013**

(Value : Thousand US\$)

| Description             | 2009                | 2010                | 2011                | 2012                | 2013                | Trend (%)<br>2009-2013 | Jan-Jan            |                    |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                         |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                        | 2013               | 2014               |
| <b>TOTAL TRADE</b>      | <b>28.418.459,2</b> | <b>42.747.614,4</b> | <b>53.151.308,4</b> | <b>52.902.939,3</b> | <b>46.370.847,0</b> | <b>12,66</b>           | <b>3.723.897,4</b> | <b>3.419.179,5</b> |
| OIL & GAS               | 6.628.991,1         | 9.340.437,1         | 15.500.215,3        | 12.950.231,3        | 11.232.603,0        | 14,81                  | 906.671,0          | 756.294,8          |
| NON OIL & GAS           | 21.789.468,1        | 33.407.177,4        | 37.651.093,1        | 39.952.708,0        | 35.138.243,9        | 12,02                  | 2.817.226,4        | 2.662.884,8        |
| <b>EXPORT</b>           | <b>18.574.730,4</b> | <b>25.781.813,6</b> | <b>33.714.696,1</b> | <b>30.135.107,7</b> | <b>27.086.258,8</b> | <b>9,53</b>            | <b>2.302.899,8</b> | <b>1.938.894,0</b> |
| OIL & GAS               | 6.595.776,0         | 9.285.336,4         | 15.384.580,2        | 12.903.869,0        | 11.002.116,4        | 14,48                  | 904.184,1          | 746.959,5          |
| NON OIL & GAS           | 11.978.954,4        | 16.496.477,3        | 18.330.116,0        | 17.231.238,7        | 16.084.142,3        | 6,53                   | 1.398.715,7        | 1.191.934,5        |
| <b>IMPORT</b>           | <b>9.843.728,8</b>  | <b>16.965.800,8</b> | <b>19.436.612,2</b> | <b>22.767.831,7</b> | <b>19.284.588,2</b> | <b>17,81</b>           | <b>1.420.997,6</b> | <b>1.480.285,5</b> |
| OIL & GAS               | 33.215,0            | 55.100,7            | 115.635,1           | 46.362,4            | 230.486,6           | 44,80                  | 2.486,9            | 9.335,3            |
| NON OIL & GAS           | 9.810.513,7         | 16.910.700,1        | 19.320.977,2        | 22.721.469,3        | 19.054.101,6        | 17,62                  | 1.418.510,6        | 1.470.950,3        |
| <b>BALANCE OF TRADE</b> | <b>8.731.001,7</b>  | <b>8.816.012,9</b>  | <b>14.278.083,9</b> | <b>7.367.276,0</b>  | <b>7.801.670,5</b>  | <b>-3,97</b>           | <b>881.902,2</b>   | <b>458.608,5</b>   |
| OIL & GAS               | 6.562.561,0         | 9.230.235,7         | 15.268.945,1        | 12.857.506,6        | 10.771.629,8        | 14,14                  | 901.697,1          | 737.624,2          |
| NON OIL & GAS           | 2.168.440,7         | -414.222,8          | -990.861,2          | -5.490.230,6        | -2.969.959,3        | 0,00                   | -19.794,9          | -279.015,8         |

Source: BPS, Processed by Trade Data and Information Center, Ministry of Trade

**NERACA PERDAGANGAN PROVINSI  
Jawa Timur  
Period: 2009-2014**

| Description             | 2009                    | 2010                    | 2011                    | 2012                    | 2013                    |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| <b>Total Trade</b>      | <b>22.389.589.853,0</b> | <b>31.324.701.357,0</b> | <b>42.066.538.197,0</b> | <b>40.726.781.314,0</b> | <b>40.608.959.848,0</b> |
| Oil & Gas               | 2.972.366.665,0         | 5.146.122.002,0         | 7.863.976.898,0         | 7.461.090.007,0         | 7.335.259.404,0         |
| Non Oil & Gas           | 19.417.223.188,0        | 26.178.579.355,0        | 34.202.561.299,0        | 33.265.691.307,0        | 33.273.700.444,0        |
| <b>Export</b>           | <b>11.067.610.870,0</b> | <b>15.340.476.475,0</b> | <b>19.062.771.105,0</b> | <b>16.249.533.005,0</b> | <b>15.562.857.019,0</b> |
| Oil & Gas               | 685.597.221,0           | 1.534.945.702,0         | 1.639.040.921,0         | 725.048.436,0           | 507.615.458,0           |
| Non Oil & Gas           | 10.382.013.649,0        | 13.805.530.773,0        | 17.423.730.184,0        | 15.524.484.569,0        | 15.055.241.561,0        |
| <b>Import</b>           | <b>11.321.978.983,0</b> | <b>15.984.224.882,0</b> | <b>23.003.767.092,0</b> | <b>24.477.248.309,0</b> | <b>25.046.102.829,0</b> |
| Oil & Gas               | 2.286.769.444,0         | 3.611.176.300,0         | 6.224.935.977,0         | 6.736.041.571,0         | 6.827.643.946,0         |
| Non Oil & Gas           | 9.035.209.539,0         | 12.373.048.582,0        | 16.778.831.115,0        | 17.741.206.738,0        | 18.218.458.883,0        |
| <b>Balance of Trade</b> | <b>-254.368.113,0</b>   | <b>-643.748.407,0</b>   | <b>-3.940.995.987,0</b> | <b>-8.227.715.304,0</b> | <b>-9.483.245.810,0</b> |
| Oil & Gas               | -1.601.172.223,0        | -2.076.230.598,0        | -4.585.895.056,0        | -6.010.993.135,0        | -6.320.028.488,0        |
| Non Oil & Gas           | 1.346.804.110,0         | 1.432.482.191,0         | 644.899.069,0           | -2.216.722.169,0        | -3.163.217.322,0        |

Source: BPS, Processed by Trade Data and Information Center, Ministry of Trade

East Java place Japan as the biggest export destination for their export. The export product of East Java are timber and copper, pulp and paper, woods, electricity, iron and steel, machine and automotive, shrimp, rubber, food and beverage, textile, and chemistry industry. In 2008 until 2012, the export growth of East Java to Japan in average is 10,51% per year, while the import growth is 29,75% per year. East Java import from Japan are iron and steel, machine and automotive, rubber, electronics, timber and copper manufacture, chemistry, plastic, sport, music, education equipment and toys, textile and tuna fish.

### **Organization and Institution Support**

As the important province and prefecture, place of second largest city in both countries, and the backbone of bilateral relations, in East Java province and Osaka Prefecture has been established the Consulate General of both countries to support the cooperation in diplomatic administration, and also the promotion in trade and investment. In Surabaya, there is Consulate General of Japan, and in Osaka there is the Consulate General of Republic of Indonesia as the representative of Indonesian Government under Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and also Indonesian Trade Promotion Center in Osaka as the representative of Ministry of Trade,

Republic of Indonesia and it is under the Consulate General.

#### *Consulate General of Japan in Surabaya*

Japanese Government has established the Consulate General of Japan in Surabaya, the capital city of East Java Province. The consulate have four working area, they are East Java, East Borneo, North Borneo and South Borneo. Beside gives the consuler services, the Consulate also gives information about education, culture, economic cooperation, bilateral relations and other information about Japan. The Consulate is important in supporting the cooperation between East Java and Osaka, especially in spreading information about education, culture, tourism and also economy and trade. It is make the cooperation and communication between them become easier.

#### *Consulate General of Republic of Indonesia in Osaka*

Consulate General of Republic of Indonesia in Osaka actually is sustainability of the Consulate of Republic of Indonesia in Kobe since 1954. The status of the office become increase to be Consulate General in 1973. When the earthquake attacked Kobe in 1995, the office was moved to Osaka. Beside the consideration of the impact of earthquake, the move is also caused by consideration

of the business and economic activity in Osaka. The Consulate general in Osaka also have four working area. They are Kansai, Shikoku, Hokuriku and Shugoku. Beside provide consuler services, the Consulate also gives information about Indonesia to Japanese people and government including the trade and investment information. The Consulate also active to promote cooperation and friendship in the social-culture between Indonesian and Japanese, including tourism. In the relations with the East Java and Osaka cooperation, the Consulate have important roles where Osaka prefecture is under its working area. The Consulate gives support in some cooperation event like seminar and also exhibition. In this context, the Consulate have roles in supporting cooperation between East Java and Osaka, especially in the field of social, culture and tourism.

*Indonesian Trade Promotion Center (ITPC)*

This institution is the non-profit organization that is representative of Ministry of Trade, Republic of Indonesia. This institution is also under the Consulate General of Republic of Indonesia in Osaka. ITPC held many activities relates with its function as bridge of trade relations between Indonesia and Japan. ITPC promotes trade and gives trade

information like product and business opportunity for Japanese businessman who want to invest in Indonesia, and also for Indonesian businessman who want to invest or trade in Japan. ITPC also facilitate the meeting between Indonesian and Japanese businessman and other trade mission activities. This activities are fit with its function to promote Indonesian export commodities, give market information of export commodities, supporting trade cooperation of Indonesian business man and businessman in its working area, help Indonesian businessman to sell or promote their products, promotion and market seeking. In the relations with East Java-Osaka cooperations, ITPC also support in increasing trade cooperation as well as give information about East Java product, participate in exhibition and seminar or business meeting.

*Pacific Resource Exchange Center (PREX) dan Monodzukuri Business Information Center Osaka (MOBIO)*

PREX is the organization which built on coopeation between government, society and industry in Kansai area and academicians, to promoting international exchange. This international exchange including the human resources exchange and also development project in developing countries. This organization

supports community and company development in Kansai area to held international exchange in purpose to create cooperation. While MOBIO is the center of business information in Higashi district, Osaka City. This organization promotes the innovation and partnership among SMEs in Higashi. It is also provides the training and development center including the new technology and business opportunity. In its activities, it involves many institution both government and non-government, private and universities. It also provide showroom and gives consultation for SMEs. These two institution are important to support and enhance East Java-Osaka cooperation, especially in the SMEs sector by training, exchange and promotion.

#### *Japan Ecternal Trade Organization (JETRO)*

JETRO open its representation office in Indonesia to support and as a bridge the trade relations between company and business person from Japan and Indonesia. By this meeting, the problems relate with the trade, investment, information exchange, can be discussed and to find the solution. JETRO also cooperate with KADIN in share information about potential and business opportunity with trade or investment partner.

#### **East Java and Osaka Perspective on their Cooperation**

Base on the implementation of cooperation between East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture, there are some findings that indicate the perspective of each parties. They are:

1. Both of local government have positive perspective in the implementation and also the future of cooperation. They also commit to enhance the cooperation.

In many meetings and also activities, both of local government seems serious to implement the cooperation and they also have positive impression on it. This positive impression seems on their plan to continue and enhance the cooperation both in quality and capacity of the cooperation including enlarging the scope of cooperation. The cooperation has been 30 years and it gives the basic point for the wide cooperation opportunities.

2. Trade is still be major priority.

Although in the beginning the cooperation between two local government in 1984 focus on agriculture, social and health but in the implementation in least 30 years, trade is the major concern. It

because the economic growth of both local government is increasing. The economic growth of East Java Province which higher than national economic growth attracts Osaka business person to trade and invest in East Java and also the opportunity for East Java business person to open the Osaka market. In other side, Osaka has been grow to be the main industry in Japan especially in electronics and SMEs. Osaka become the main and center of SMEs in Japan. It brings opportunity for government and SMEs from East Java to enhance the cooperation in these field and also open the other business opportunities. The East Java export to Japan is also increasing and Osaka Prefecture is one of the main destination. The cooperation in the trade sector then spill over to other field such as in the investment and working opportunity. The relations between East Java and Osaka also supported by the Osaka and Japanese company's investment to East Java, both in direct investment and joint venture. This investment then bring the working opportunity for the local worker to work in Japanese company. To fill this need, there is

need the special skill from the workers to work in Japanese company. So, the East Java Province government tries to increasing the cooperation in the human resources by training for the local worker and student for preparation in their work in Japanese company in East Java and also the internship program in some companies in Japan.

### 3. Cooperation in SMEs sector

One of the focus of the cooperation in least five years is the cooperation in development and assistant for Small Medium Enterprises or SMEs. This cooperation base on some reasons. First, Osaka is the center for SMEs in Japan and Osaka Prefecture government gives the special attention for SMEs by establish the SMEs center in Osaka which gives information about products, SMEs, market and also cooperation opportunity. Second, the growth of the SMEs in East Java is increasing en every year and they support for East Java's economic growth. The importance of SMEs roles and potential for both local government inspire them to increasing cooperation in SMEs sector. This occasion is on the way with the

vision of the sister city cooperation to develop their local potential. They hope that cooperation in SMEs sector can implement as well as the cooperation between the big companies that has already done.

4. East Java perspective: enlarging trade cooperation to human resources, investment and relocation of Japanese companies to East Java.

The cooperation between East Java and Osaka is dominated by trade and investment cooperation and need to enlarge this cooperation to other sectors. Although the other sector like social culture and others has been done, but it still to increase. From the East Java perspective, the cooperation with Osaka Prefecture is the oldest cooperation and has been for 30 years. It is make the cooperation means more than ordinary cooperation. It is mean that the cooperation as like nor only friendship but as well as family. The geographical distance is not the problem. The number of Japanese and their company who live and operate in East Java is also increasing and support this cooperation. East Java need to enlarge the cooperation in some

sector like the government hope that many Japanese companies can relocate their factory to East Java. East Java governor explain that East Java is good and condusive area to industry and also gate to East Indonesian market. So, by operating the company in East Java, it will increase the competitive advantage especially in the ASEAN market because of the cost production reduction. Another sector is the human resources development. East Java hopes that more worker from East Java can work in Japanese companies both in East Java and also in Japan. They also hope more opportunities for student and worker who can accepted in the training program in Japan. East Java also support for the people-to-people exchange by student, business person and people exchange by many ways including tourism.

5. Osaka perspective: need for human resources development, infrastructure, and information.

For the Osaka Prefecture, the cooperation with East Java is the big opportunity to support Osaka's trade. East Java is the potential trade partner for Osaka business person. The business opportunity is

still open in East Java and need to develop. Osaka views that there are some points that is needed to be more develop including SMEs sector and human resources development. Osaka ready to help East Java to develop SMEs sector and also human resources by some program include the training, exchange and internship. But, in other side Osaka also views that in the trade cooperation development, there are some problem that need to be solved like the infrastructure, the information about the permit, land price and wage. They hope that those problem can be solved in near future to answer the doubt from Japanese business person to invest in East Java.

6. Sister Province cooperation is the backbone of bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan.

One of the important point from the sister province cooperation between East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture is that the cooperation is the backbone of bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan. The consideration of the cooperation importance is supporting both local government to enhance the cooperation in many sectors and

increasing the people exchange for strengthening common understanding of both countries.

### Cooperation's Challenges

The sister province cooperation between East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture has been implement for 30 years. It will still work and enhance in next years. But, there are some challenges that should to be anticipate on the implementation of the program under the cooperation. There are also need some improvement in some program and also enlarging the scope of cooperation in some sectors. Some challenges that should to be consider are:

1. The cooperation mainly focus on the economic sector, while trade and investment is the back bone of the cooperation. So, some problems relate with trade and investment like infrastructure, informations, non-tarrif barrier (technical problem) should be anticipate and solved as soon as possible. If those problem can be solved immediately so the cooperation on trade and investment will spill over to other sector like culture, social, tourism, education etc.

2. The existence of some representative office are very important to support the cooperation. Both of countries have representative office in Osaka and East Java. They are provide support and information to enhance the cooperation and facilitate it. So, the function of those representative office should to be optimized in cooperation with Province or Prefecture government to enlarge the cooperation toward the city, municipality or town under the jurisdiction of East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture.
3. It is need to involve the local government under the provincial or prefectural level. The involvement can be shaped in the term like sister city. Today, Surabaya has already had sister city cooperation with Kochi, Japan. So, the sister province cooperation should to involving actively other local government under their jurisdiction to looking for cooperation as possible to make sister city cooperation. East Java province and Osaka prefecture can be facilitator for this effort.They can facilitate the local government to meet and discuss each other to find common interest. If, before the visit of both leader followed by business person, so in the next future, the visit should be followed by the leader of local governments. So the meeting is not only for business meeting but also LG-to-LG meeting (LG, Local Government) and if it possible they can develop a consortium of the cooperation.
4. It is also need the optimalizing the roles of the non-government actors, like NGOs, universities, even individual, in the cooperation. The focus of cooperation in the trade and investment of course involving some stakeholders in East Java and Osaka. In this context, the impact of cooperation can be showed in the association of business person or companies from both local government. But in other sectors, it is seems to be increasing. The involvement of the stakeholders, both those who in trade and investment sector or in other sectors is very important. For example the cooperation can be followed by the cooperation between universities in East Java and in Osaka. Although there are some universities in East Java that

have done it but, it less coordinate with the provincial cooperation. Of course the interests are different but if all of body can cooperate and coordinate each other so the impact of the sister province cooperation will be wider.

5. Osaka Prefecture government should to establish the Osaka Center in East Java which provide many informations about Osaka. It will help the Consulate General in Surabaya to share the informations. Although there are some representative office in both area but, it seems need to develop the center of information of East Java in Osaka, and Osaka prefecture in Surabaya, especially for SMEs. The center will be the center of information, business opportunities and promotion. The East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture can make cooperation with private stakeholder including universities for this occasion. The center will encourage the SMEs in both local government to cooperate independently while the local government provide tha facilities.

## Conclusion

The sister province cooperation between East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture is one of the oldest local government cooperation in both countries. This cooperation has been implementing for 30 years and enlarge in scope. This cooperation is very important to support the development in both local government base on the common interest principle.

In the progress of the cooperation, it faces the challenges when the condition has been change in both area. For the East Java province, this cooperation can be focus on the trade and investment where East Java is the condusive place for investment from Osaka especially, including the availability of the skilled worker. While Osaka Prefecture see that it is need to develop the human resources in the cooperation. Both of local government have similar vision and perspective in the strengthening cooperation in SMEs sector. Osaka is the center of SMEs in Japan, while SMEs in East Java have been increasing rapidly in the last five years. SMEs sector can be the focus of the cooperation. Both of local government also agree that the sister province cooperation is very important for bilateral relations of their country. The sister province cooperation between East Java Province and Osaka Prefecture is the back

bone of the bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan. So the importance of the cooperation need to be enhanced because the impact of the cooperation actually is not only for both local government but also for both countries. Some similarities of East Java and Osaka as the bid and industrial area, where Surabaya and Osaka are port city is also the best potential for the cooperation.

In the progress of the cooperation, it need to enlarge the scope of cooperation and involving many actors including non government actors and local government under provincial and prefectural level. The cooperation in social, culture, education, tourism and others will increasing when many stakeholders from both area is connected. For example, the universities in both area can play important roles to enhance the cooperation by student and lecture exchange program or training program, including the research and public services activity. And one more important point is the coordination and sustainability of the program is one of key for successful cooperation.

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## PETUNJUK PENULISAN

1. Artikel harus orisinal dan belum pernah dimuat di media penerbitan lain atau sedang dipertimbangkan untuk dipublikasikan.
2. Tulisan ditulis dalam Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris.
3. Jumlah kata 4000-5000 kata dengan format penulisan *Turabian Style*.
4. Sistematika Penulisan artikel adalah sebagai berikut:
  - a. Judul (spesifik dan efektif, maksimal 15 kata)
  - b. Nama Penulis
  - c. Abstrak dalam Bahasa Inggris (150-200 kata )
  - d. Kata-kata kunci (5 kata)
  - e. Pendahuluan
  - f. Metode Penelitian (untuk artikel hasil penelitian)
  - g. Hasil dan pembahasan
  - h. Kesimpulan dan Saran
  - i. Bibliografi
5. Berikut adalah contoh penulisan (*Turabian Style*) catatan kaki (**N**) dan sekaligus contoh penulisan pada bibliografi (**B**). Panduan ini berasal dari buku *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* ed. yang ditulis Kate L. Turabian.

Catatan: Pengutipan pada sumber berupa ide atau kutipan langsung harus muncul dalam catatan kaki dalam angka yang berurutan.

Pengutipan untuk pertama kalinya harus dilakukan secara penuh; nama (nama pertama lebih dulu), judul, tempat, penerbit, tahun dan nomor halaman atau bagian yang dikutip.

Pengutipan selanjutnya untuk karya yang sama bisa disingkat.

### Buku

#### Dua Penulis

**N** 1. Kai Bird and Martin J. Sherwin, *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005), 52.

**B** Bird, Kai, and Martin J. Sherwin. *American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005.

Bentuk Singkat dari Satu karya yang sebelumnya sudah pernah dikutip

Ketika satu karya yang dikutip telah dikutip sebelumnya dan langsung pada satu halaman berikutnya dikutip.

*N* 20. Philip Ball, *Bright Earth: Art and the Invention of Color* (New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 2001), 140.

*N* 21. *Ibid.*, 145.

Jika karya yang dikutip sudah pernah dikutip sebelumnya, tapi tidak langsung pada satu halaman yang sama dan hanya satu karya dari penulis yang sama pernah dikutip

*N* 22. Ball, 204.

Jika dua atau lebih karya sudah pernah dikutip sebelumnya, gunakan tambahan judul singkat

*N* 23. Ball, *Bright Earth*, 204.

6. Naskah dialamatkan pada Program Studi Ilmu Hubungan Internasional Gedung Jurusan – FISIP Universitas Andalas, Lt. 2 Kampus Limau Manis Padang, 25163 Telp/fax: (0751)71266,

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