

# Potential Cooperation Between West Java Provincial Government and the City of Chongqing in the Framework of sister province

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**Abstracts**—The purpose of this research is to analyze opportunities and potential cooperation between the West Java Provincial Government and the City of Chongqing City in the framework of Sister Province. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive analysis method, which is a comprehensive method with the intention of looking for comprehensive data on the potential of Chongqing City, which is then analyzed and carried out a substantial comparison with areas in the West Java Province. Chongqing is one of the regions in China that has a lot of potential that can be explored and developed. As one of the most potential destinations in the western China region, Chongqing, has at least five advantages, Location, Infrastructure, Industrial Sector, R & D and Education, and Market Potential. So that quite a lot of products and agricultural products from West Java can be marketed in Chongqing. Because Chongqing itself is an area with favorable climate conditions, Chongqing can be planted by various types of agricultural commodities, but the surrounding areas that are mountainous contour can hamper the automation process of agriculture into an industry. By reviewing the geographical position, and the potential advantages of Chongqing City, several Regencies / Cities in West Java, namely Garut, Sukabumi, Cirebon City according to their potential and regional characteristics can be recommended to form and establish cooperation with the city of Chongqing.

**Keywords**— *Potential cooperation, Sister Province, West Java, Chongqing.*

## I. INTRODUCTION

Foreign policy has traditionally been the domain of the central government of a country, but along with the ongoing globalization era it is not possible if only one party holds the authority in carrying out foreign policy [1]. Globalization also opened up opportunities for wider interactions and transactions between actors in the world, both state actors, sub-states, and non-state actors. The increasing intensity of these interactions includes all dimensions and fields. This is what opens up opportunities for sub-state actors (sub-state), in this case the Regional Government to collaborate with its foreign partners to optimize regional development [2].

The complexity of international relations requires this shift, because the central government no longer has enough capacity to overcome it. The rapid growth and development of cities in various parts of the world in the last two decades

has reinforced the old phenomenon ‘paradiplomacy’ [3]. Paradiplomacy is a decentralization of political power and administrative authority in a process that occurs in sub-national actors, political institutions and public policies for a central government in the authority to run foreign relations, because the regional government is a tangible form of public policy implementation [4]. John Ravenhill explained that the notion of Paradiplomacy is the development of direct foreign relations carried out by sub-national actors, who have certain objectives in various fields, which are usually intended for the welfare of the regions under the supervision of the sub-national government under the supervision of the national government in order facing globalization [5]

Steffan Wolf in Bologna Center Journal of International Affairs, argued that paradiplomacy refers to the capacity of foreign policy carried out by sub-state actors where their participation, regardless of state actors, and in the international arena is shown to pursue their own interests, not to gain national interests [6]

One form of paradiplomacy that can be carried out outside the central government domain is the Sister Province cooperation partnership, where the region, taking into account its potential can cooperate with provinces in other countries, for the benefit of the development and improvement of people's welfare. The selection of cooperation partners from abroad can be done with various considerations and interests as well as the existence of other interests such as trade and technology transfer, which are considered insufficiently accommodated if cooperation is carried out with other parties at the domestic level.

The importance of increasing and developing regional cooperation as referred to above, has become the agenda of the West Java Provincial Government conceptualized in the “Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Daerah” (RPJMD) within a period of 5 (five) years (2013 - 2018), to resolve regional development problems and develop regional potential. The West Java Provincial Government has also made a Grand Design of Regional Cooperation (GDKD) document which contains programs, activities, strategies and models of regional cooperation for the next 5 (five) years.

This Grand Design is expected to be used as a guideline for the Organization of Regional Areas of the Government of West Java Province in planning and implementing regional cooperation. For overseas cooperation, especially Sister Province cooperation, the area prioritized at present is the East Asia and Pacific Region with consideration of the efficiency of geographical proximity, cultural similarity and the stability of the Indonesian economy which depends on the conditions of the Asia Pacific economy and one of the most potential is the City of Chongqing in China.

The Research about sister province has been carried out from many researcher even though of course with different regional studies and research focus. The research Aryo Hari Wanjoyo from Gadjah Mada University explained about the sister province relationship between Yogyakarta and Kyoto in the collaboration process of Yogyakarta craftsmen with Kyoto craftsmen in an exhibition program called Tecollabo, this research only took one program as the analysis unit, Tecollabo, and the main topic is about the cooperation process [7]. While Masrohatun from Universitas Negeri Wali Songo Semarang examined the Implementation of Foreign Cooperation Policy sister province in Central Java Province where the core of the study was to evaluate the implementation of the sister province policy that had been implemented which was later declared ineffective [8].

Research that also studies about Sister Province is also carried out by Ferina Safitri in the Universitas Brawijaya's Public Administration Journal with the topic of research on Strategies to develop Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) Through Sister Province Cooperation between East Java Province and Osaka, this study examines the conducted by the East Java Provincial Government in the development of MSMEs in the sister province framework with Osaka [9].

From the three researches, each of them has good results and recommendations with differences in objects and study patterns where Aryo Hari Wanjoyo's research is more on the ongoing cooperation process analysis while the Masrohatun Research is more to an evaluation analysis of the implemented Implications, while the research from Ferina Safitri is more focused on the concept of strategy developed by a Provincial Government (in this case East Java Province).

While this study aims more at emphasis to see the prospect of cooperation by examining the potential of the West Java provincial government and city of Chongqing that can be used as a capital of cooperation both from the agricultural products of both regions and industrial products that exist in both regions. Various advantages that exist in West Java and Chongqing City must be inventoried and then carried out a priority scale of cooperation by looking at the greatest potential advantages.

## II. METHOD

The method used in this research is a qualitative method [10], this method is a comprehensive method, intended to find comprehensive data on all objects of study which are then analyzed and do a substantial comparison. Qualitative descriptive research is a research included in

the type of qualitative research. The purpose of this study is to reveal the facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables and circumstances that occur when the research is in progress.

The techniques of data collection used in this research is using 2 (two) approaches, *Study of Literature*, where data collection methods are carried out by taking data or information through a review of theories, opinions, books, journals that are relevant to the problem being studied, as well as data supporters of internet media and print media such as newspapers, magazines and so on. In this study, literature sources were used using the literature relating to the topic of the potential collaboration between the West Java Provincial Government and the Chongqing City in China, where secondary data collection was carried out in November 2017 to January 2018. Then the second is *Interview*, namely the method of data collection can be directly, face to face with the respondents interviewed or can also indirectly by utilizing technology access. In this study, the target informants were related civil servants from regencies / cities in West Java who were the subject of the research as well as several informants from the Chinese embassy, as well as several more informants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on freelance interviews.

Furthermore, in the analysis of this research, after collecting the necessary data (data collection), the data is used to find the focus of the research. After that the selected data that has been made abstract, becomes a valid study and can be reduced (data exposure). From the data exposure we can make conclusions about the relationship between the phenomena of the research into the process of validation, discussion or imitation in determining the data (conclusions).

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### A. Potential and Opportunities for Cooperation with the City of Chongqing

Chongqing is one of the regions in China that has a lot of potential that can be explored and developed [11]. As one of the most potential destinations in the western China region, Chongqing, has at least five advantages, namely:

#### 1) Location

Chongqing is at the center of the upper (upstream) Yangtze River economic belt, which connects China's vast west and east coasts. Chongqing is a key area for implementing the "Go West" policy carried out by China.

#### 2) Infrastructure

Chongqing is a transportation hub in western China that integrates land, sea and air transportation. Several railway lines and express arterial lines meet in Chongqing. The fleet of ships weighing up to 3000 tons can reach the Chongqing port through the Yangtze river. Chongqing Jiangbei Airport is one of the main airports in China. Chongqing is one of the centers for loading and unloading goods on the main country route in western China. Chongqing also has abundant reliable energy supplies due to the high content of coal and natural gas in the region.

#### 3) Industrial Sector

Chongqing has diverse and competitive industrial sectors and a good supply chain. Chongqing is one of the industry bases in China and is now continuing to strengthen the five main pillars of its industry, namely: car and motorcycle vehicles, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, building materials and construction, food (culinary) and tourism. Chongqing is also trying to develop several high-tech industries, such as Information and Communication Technology (ICT), biotechnology and environmental conservation.

#### *4) Research & Development and Education*

Chongqing has an abundance of research and development (R & D) personnel spread across more than 1,000 institutions and 34 universities and institutes. More than 600,000 people are involved in Research & Development and other technical activities.

#### *5) Potential Market*

Chongqing has a very high level of consumption and investment demand. This relates to the large population, the increasing standard of living of the people (from the beginning just to get decent food and clothing until now has become more prosperous), the emigration of people from outside the area and the relocation of factories and cities from the Region Three Gorges Reservoir Area, large-scale infrastructure projects, protection of the ecological environment and handling of pollution, and capacity building of several old industrial bases.

In the new momentum in terms of implementing the "Go West" strategy, Chongqing has its own ambition. Chongqing is ambitious to accelerate its economic and social development, become a window to China into the world, use its influence on the surrounding area, and sustain development in the upper (upstream) Southwest China and Yangtze regions, based on CENHUB's strategic framework (to make Chongqing a business center and trade, finance and science, education, information and culture, become a hub for transportation and telecommunications, and a modern high-tech industrial base)[12].

### *B. Potential for Cooperation with City / District in West Java Province*

The forerunner of the cooperation between the West Java Provincial Government and the City of Chongqing began with the signing of a Letter of Intent (LoI) between the two parties containing the Establishment of Cooperation Relations on March 17, 2015 in Bandung. The activities that have been carried out by the two regional governments are the exchange of visits of the ranks of Chongqing City and the visit of Chinese SOEs (China National Machinery Export & Import) and other private companies to Bandung in the framework of building mass transportation equipment, namely monorails.

Based on this, the West Java Provincial Government and the City of Chongqing intend to improve the status of the LoI to become a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in the fields of economy, trade, education, urban and rural development, culture, tourism and science and technology. We know that at present Chongqing has become an advanced metropolis and the city administration

is not under any provincial government, but is directly under the central government in Beijing. This means that the formulation and determination of policies can be formulated and implemented more quickly.

The Chongqing government officials also have big ambitions for Chongqing's future. Not long ago, they had just promoted the city as a "Strategic Axle" from China's silk-belt economic belt, and as an industrial inland area for the maritime silk line (which became known as One Belt and One Road (OBOR)).

In this potential cooperation context, 3 (three) regencies / cities in West Java are selected which have potential economic characteristics and potential to be cooperated with Chongqing City, namely Sukabumi District, Garut Regency and Cirebon City.

#### *1) Agricultural Product Marketing (Agriculture): "Java Coffee" Products*

Although agriculture is still one of the significant industrial sectors in Chongqing, the percentage it gives to Gross Domestic Product continues to decline, along with the development of other manufacturing sectors such as automotive, processing and information and communication technology. This is largely a result of the city's governance development strategy that wants to make Chongqing the driving force for the development of leading industries for the Western China Region in the next few years.

In addition, the Central Government has determined an urbanization target in the range of 60-70% by 2020 as a way to maintain double-digit economic growth. As a result, residents living in rural areas (suburbs) are encouraged to move and live in Chongqing metropolitan cities or other urban areas in the vicinity, such as Wanzhou, Fulin, Hechuan, Yongchuan and Qianjiang.

Chongqing is known as one of the centers for the production of citrus fruits and pigs. Because of its favorable climate conditions, Chongqing can be planted by various types of agricultural commodities. At the same time, the surrounding area that has mountainous contours prevents the automation process of agriculture from becoming an industry, while the lack of water supply in the mountainous regions and lack of educated workforce is a major obstacle to efforts to boost the level of productivity [13].

Primary industries including agriculture account for around 10% of Chongqing Gross Domestic Product. The results of Chongqing's agricultural sector in 2012 reached 87 billion Yuan.

There is one other commodity that can be put forward here, namely coffee plants. In recent years, coffee has become one of the commodity products that have been distributed by the Chongqing City Government through the YuXinOu train line to Europe. This commodity is produced massively by the neighboring province of Yunnan and also comes from several other Asian countries, to be bought by several European companies, for example Nestle. Until 2015, the logistics company YuXinOu had targeted to distribute as many as 30,000 - 50,000 tons of coffee to Europe in 2015. In 2018, Chongqing hopes to distribute 1 million tons of coffee from countries like Indonesia, to Europe. Looking ahead, Chongqing is also eager to become



the third largest future commi market after New York and London.

West Java itself is one of the producers of the "Java Coffee" variety with both Arabica and Robusta types. Until 2015, based on data from BKPM-RI, the total amount of coffee production in West Java reached 16,654 tons. Noting this condition, Garut and Sukabumi regencies have the potential to establish cooperation with Chongqing City in the development of superior varieties of food crops / horticulture and marketing of coffee commodities along with their processed products.

## 2) Cultivation and Marketing of Livestock Sub-Sector Results

In 2016, the estimated number of live pigs slaughtered in Chongqing on an annual basis was estimated at 23 million, cattle reached 500,000, 1.4 million goats, and poultry reached 80 million, which made Chongqing become an area with a large economic scale. The city has also established itself as a national animal husbandry center and a certain animal disease-free zone, which is almost complete.

In this regards, development in West Java as stated in the Provincial Development Strategy Plan is required to reorient development by prioritizing core economic strengths that have prospects on a regional and national scale. One of the core business in West Java is the field of agribusiness with the establishment of agribusiness-based areas. One of the efforts to realize agribusiness development in West Java, namely by determining the focus of commodities that will be developed by establishing superior commodities and their production centers based on the comparative and competitive advantages of each commodity.

One of the leading sub-sectors in the field of agribusiness in West Java is the livestock sub-sector. In terms of potential, livestock business has become a habit of rural communities in West Java as part-time businesses or as a family business and can also be used as a source of income that has economic value both for regional development and for farmers in West Java. In addition, development in the livestock sub-sector contributes to the absorption of the workforce and as a producer of protein food sources in order to improve the quality of human resources [10].

The contribution of the livestock subsector to the West Java Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) continues to increase to 7.17% annually. Up to now, the livestock sub-sector is still the flagship to encourage the development of West Java, because it is seen as still having a great opportunity to increase the income of the community, especially in rural areas. For this reason, West Java Province is in dire need of activities that will increase the potential of its farms.

West Java is better known as a consumer center than as a source of livestock producers. However, for milk roduction, West Java ranks second after East Java while broilers rank first. Based on data describing the potential supply of commodities and livestock products in West Java, it can be seen that the commodities that are the mainstay of West Java are Dairy Cows, Beef Cattle, Broiler Chicks, and Laying Hens. Total meat production in West

Java is dominated by the production of broilers. Whereas meat derived from beef cattle was only able to contribute to the need for beef around 11.08%. For milk commodities in West Java, it is projected that there will be an increase in production of around 1.62% per year. This increase in production, at the level of farmers is constrained by the quality of milk produced[11].

When viewed based on its production targets, specifically meat commodities have been exceeded since 2012. As for beef commodities, the increase is very insignificant compared to broilers. As for the milk commodity, it has not yet been reached. The success of animal husbandry development in West Java such as meat, eggs and milk products, he continued, has been widely enjoyed by the public. Especially now that West Java is the main supplier of milk needs in Indonesia. Similarly, investment in livestock business is able to boost regional economy. However, there are still a number of obstacles that are at the same time a great opportunity to encourage livestock development as a locomotive for the economy of West Java society in particular [12].

In connection with this, based on data from the livestock sector, free-range chicken, dairy sheep, and ducks are the leading commodities in West Java. The 2016 data states that there are now 96,796 dairy cows (25% national population), 4,249,670 sheep, 28,652,493 free-range chickens 5,596,882 ducks (16% national population). Now only 245,994 beef cattle are available in West Java (3% of the national population), whereas the annual need is around 300 thousand beef cattle.[13] To meet the needs of West Java, it is necessary to import 150 thousand cattle from Australia each year, in addition to hoping that livestock supplies from other provinces, especially East Java, Central Java, the Special Region of Yogyakarta, Lampung, Bali, Lombok, and others. In maximizing its livestock sector, West Java divides the mainstay development area of farms into three regions, namely:

1. North West Java for duck farming;
2. Central West Java for dairy cows, broiler chickens and sheep; and
3. Southern West Java for sheep and beef cattle

Therefore, in future planning there needs to be a major change in the strategy of livestock development, so that livestock can be one of the economic mainstays of the community in West Java apart from the agricultural sector. Among them are the support of technological engineering, structuring the supply chain, maintaining fluctuations in the price of the trade system that are clearly integrated and the support of all parties.

In addition, so that the livestock sub-sector is more advanced and competitive, encourages the expansion of rural employment, increases income and equitable development and strengthens food security, the step of cooperation through sister provinces seems to be a strategic policy choice. Here, the Chongqing Autonomous City Government and the West Java Provincial Government can establish mutually beneficial cooperation.

Related to this, the Garut Regency has excellent livestock sector excellence and is the best in West Java Province. Main commodities of Garut Regency are sheep and goats. The area of grazing land in Garut regency is approximately 2,651.65 ha which produces 93,187.08 tons

of animal feed production, so that the productivity of grazing land in producing feed is 28.29 tons / ha. The achievement of the livestock population of Garut Regency when compared to 2012, on average experienced a growth of between 0.2% to 18.66%, except in duck populations. Increased population growth was obtained, among others, through facilitation of livestock development and breeding programs, both carried out by the government, breeders and the private sector.

Thus, aspects that can be used as objects of cooperation include cultivation techniques and optimization of livestock breeding, animal feed processing industries and the establishment of a marketing network of livestock sub-sector production results.

### *3) Construction of Shipyard and Port of Loading and Unloading of Goods Development of the Railroad Network*

At present, Chongqing City is the largest shipping center in the upper (upstream) region of the Yangtze River. The character of the "waters" of Chongqing is somewhat due to its position in the Sungai Yangtze flow area, which flows eastward to Shanghai. The city is also the beginning of the Yuxinou railway line which opened since 2011, which connects Chongqing to Germany along the 11,000 Km of railroad tracks passing through Kazakhstan, Russia, Belarus and Poland. All forms of transportation infrastructure development are carried out through the OBOR (One Belt, One Road) strategy.

The new Liangjiang region has become the main engine that sustains Chongqing's growth. This area includes Jiangbei International Airport, the largest inland port in China: Guoyuan Port; Lianglu Cuntan Port, and the YuXinOu international railway line - as the railway line connecting Chongqing - Xinjiang - Europe. Thus, Chongqing established a traffic lane that integrates several modes of transportation from the start of railways, highways, shipping and air transportation [14].

In this case, the City of Cirebon actually holds the potential for very prospective cooperation with Chongqing City. The geographical location of the city of Cirebon in the trajectory of West Java and Central Java has its own advantages. Apart from being a transit city for those who travel, the city has become a tourist and business destination. Cirebon is planned to be the city of The New Metropolitan in West Java where the buffer zone is not only Ayumajakun (Indramayu, Majalengka and Kuningan), but also reaches Tegal, Brebes, Purwokerto, and Pekalongan according to the Cirebon Raya PKN plan.

Correspondingly, judging from its position, the coastal area of Cirebon by highlighting the Muara Jati port is the gateway for various business activities in the wider Hinterland (inland) region, namely the eastern West Java Province and the western Central Java Province. With sufficiently complete infrastructure available in the city of Cirebon, it is very supportive for the actors in carrying out their activities. The easy access of roads and transportation in this region also greatly facilitates the actors in the smooth distribution of commodities.

Other facilities found in coastal areas are for trade or industrial purposes, such as the convenience of bringing in raw materials and industrial fuels as well as trading

commodities, the ease of sending industrial products and also the ease of making industrial machinery cooling installations. Sea transportation is also a very cheap transportation tool and can reach various regions, other islands and foreign countries (abroad). In addition, the City of Cirebon (together with Cirebon Regency) also became a meeting point of the railroad tracks from various directions, namely from the direction of Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang and Yogyakarta.

This is very beneficial for trade and industry activities in the city of Cirebon. Thus, in the future the development of the Cirebon coastal area as a form of "economic belt" in the north coast region of West Java can be used as a land of cooperation with the Chongqing City Government, specifically concerning several aspects, namely: the development of the port area (port of goods / coal and fishing port), Development of public railroad systems and lines and logistic integrated with industrial areas, trade and service areas, tourist areas, and residential areas.

### *4) Development of Integrated Industrial Areas*

Today, Chongqing has a new strategy for the construction of its region, called "One-hour Economic Circle" and the division of two growth zones, namely Northwestern Chongqing and Southeastern Chongqing. In the One-Hour Economic Circle, Chongqing City Government authorities will focus their attention on industrial development and accelerate the development of industrial bases and industry clusters, especially for modern manufacturing companies, services and agriculture. In addition, the authorities in Chongqing will also seek to change the city's metropolis to be more feasible and have more influence on the surrounding areas. As for some major industrial fields that are growing rapidly in Chongqing today such as robotic products, Shipping, Medical Innovation and Green Automotive Industry (environmentally friendly).

Regarding this matter, Chongqing City seems to be promising potential for attractive cooperation, including in the context of revitalizing industrial estates that have long been established in West Java, namely Karawang, Bekasi and Purwakarta. Accordingly, the Central Government has also asked the West Java Provincial Government to begin preparing the development of four new industrial zones outside the long-established Karawang industrial area, Bekasi and Purwakarta. One strategy to accelerate the economic development of West Java is through the development of new growth centers.

Therefore, West Java must immediately prepare for the development of four new industrial areas in Majalengka, Subang, Sukabumi and South West Java. For the construction of this new industrial area, the Sukabumi Regency with its availability of land is very adequate, and by taking into account its geographical location on the south coast of West Java has a promising prospect of establishing cooperation with Chongqing City.

## **IV. CONCLUSION**

By reviewing the geographical position and potential benefits of Chongqing City, several Regencies / Cities in West Java, such as Garut Regency, Sukabumi Regency,

Cirebon City according to their potential and regional characteristics, can be recommended to form and establish cooperation with Chongqing City. The purpose of the Collaboration is to be oriented towards the welfare of the people and maximize and optimize the potential advantages of regional resources.

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