

**ANALISIS KAPASITAS PARADIPLOMASI PEMERINTAH
KOTA BATAM DALAM MELAKSANAKAN KERJASAMA
SISTER CITY 2013-2018**

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ABSTRAK

Kebutuhan masyarakat di daerah dalam suatu negara membuat pemerintah pusat kewalahan dalam memenuhi kebutuhan tersebut. Hal ini kemudian cikal bakal pemberian hak otonom bagi pemerintah daerah dalam memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakatnya. Seiring perkembangan waktu, pemerintah daerah diberikan hak bekerjasama antara daerah baik di dalam maupun di luar negeri. Kerjasama *Sister City* telah menjadi suatu bentuk kolaborasi yang efektif dalam membangun hubungan internasional dan pemberdayaan lokal. Salah satu contoh yang menarik adalah kemitraan antara Kota Batam di Indonesia dengan Kota Gimje di Korea Selatan. Sejak resmi ditandatangani pada 17 Agustus 2013, ada beberapa aspek yang menjadi tujuan penting bagi kedua Kota yaitu pemahaman dan hubungan antara kedua masyarakat, sekaligus menciptakan peluang bisnis, pendidikan, dan budaya yang saling menguntungkan. Awalnya kerjasama ini dimulai dari saling ketertarikan antara kedua Kota. Kota Batam yang ingin belajar aspek pertanian dari Kota Gimje, begitu pula dengan Kota Gimje yang ingin belajar tentang industri manufaktur dari Kota Batam. Proses kerjasama ini dijelaskan menggunakan teori kapasitas paradiplomasi yang dikemukakan oleh Kuznetsov, dimana Kuznetsov mengatakan ada 6 faktor dalam mengukur suatu kapasitas paradiplomasi yaitu awal mula kerjasama, motif, dasar hukum, Penerapan paradiplomasi, sikap pemerintah pusat, dan konsekuensi kerjasama. Hasil Penelitian menunjukkan tidak ada hasil dari kerjasama dan kapasitas paradiplomasi Kota Batam dengan Kota Gimje ini tergolong tidak optimal karena tidak memenuhi beberapa indikator seperti penerapan paradiplomasi dan konsekuensi kerjasama.

Kata Kunci: Pemerintah Kota Batam., Kota Gimje, Paradiplomasi, *sister city*.

**ANALYSIS OF THE PARADIPLOMACY CAPACITY OF THE BATAM CITY
GOVERNMENT IN IMPLEMENTING SISTER CITY COOPERATION 2013-
2018**

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Abstract

The needs of people in regions within a country make it difficult for the central government to meet these needs. This then became the forerunner giving autonomous rights for the government area in meeting the needs of the community. As time progresses, local governments given right cooperate between regions both within and outside the country. Cooperation Sister City has become an effective form of collaboration in building international relations and local empowerment. One interesting example is the partnership between the city of Batam in Indonesia and the city of Gimje in South Korea. Since it's official signed on August 17 2013, there are several aspects that are important goals for both cities, namely understanding and relationships between the two communities, as well as creating mutually beneficial business, educational and cultural opportunities. Initially this collaboration started with each other linkages between the two cities. The city of Batam wants to learn aspects of agriculture from the city of Gimje, as well as the city of Gimje which wants to learn about the manufacturing industry from the city of Batam. This collaboration process is explained using the theory of paradiplomacy capacity put forward by Kuznetsov, where Kuznetsov said there are 6 factors in measuring a paradiplomacy capacity, namely the beginning of cooperation, motives, legal basis, application of paradiplomacy, attitude of the central government, and consequences of cooperation. The research results show that there are no The results of the cooperation and paradiplomacy capacity between the city of Batam and the city of Gimje are classified as not optimal because they do not meet several indicators such as the implementation of paradiplomacy and the consequences of cooperation.

Keywords: *Batam City Government, Gimje City, Paradiplomacy, sister city.*