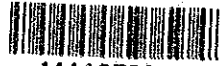






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**Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

**Ministry of Education and Culture  
The Republic of Indonesia**

**BASIC DESIGN STUDY REPORT  
ON  
THE PROJECT FOR ESTABLISHMENT  
OF  
THE CENTER FOR JAPANESE STUDIES,  
UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA  
IN  
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

**JULY, 1993**

**MATSUDA CONSULTANTS INTERNATIONAL CO., LTD.**



## PREFACE

In response to a request from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Government of Japan decided to conduct a basic design study on the Project for Establishment of The Center for Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia and entrusted the study to the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

JICA sent to Indonesia a study team headed by Mr. Koichi Miyoshi, Director, Basic Design Study Division II, Grant Aid Study and Design Department, JICA, from February 9 to March 3, 1993.

The team held discussion with the officials concerned of the Government of Indonesia, and conducted a field study at the study area. After the team returned to Japan, further studies were made. Then, a mission was sent to Indonesia in order to discuss a draft report and the present report was prepared.

I hope that this report will contribute to the promotion of the project and to the enhancement of friendly relations between our two countries.

I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the officials concerned of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia for their close cooperation extended to the teams.

July 1993



Kensuke Yanagiya

President

Japan International Cooperation Agency





July, 1993

Mr. Kensuke Yanagiya  
President  
Japan International Cooperation Agency  
Tokyo, Japan

**Letter of Transmittal**

We are pleased to submit to you the basic design study report on the Project for Establishment of the Center for Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia in the Republic of Indonesia.

This study has been made by Matsuda Consultants International Co., Ltd., based on a contract with JICA, from January 25 to July 31, 1993. Throughout the study, we have taken into full consideration of the present situation in Indonesia, and have planned the most appropriate project in the scheme of Japan's grant aid.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to the officials concerned of JICA, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education. We also wish to express our deep gratitude to the officials concerned of the Ministry of Education and Culture, Embassy of Japan in Indonesia for their close cooperation and assistance during our study.

At last, we hope that this report will be effectively used for the promotion of the project.

Very truly yours,



Seiichi Matsuda  
Project Manager,  
Basic design study team  
on the Project for Establishment of the Center  
for Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia

Matsuda Consultants International Co. Ltd.





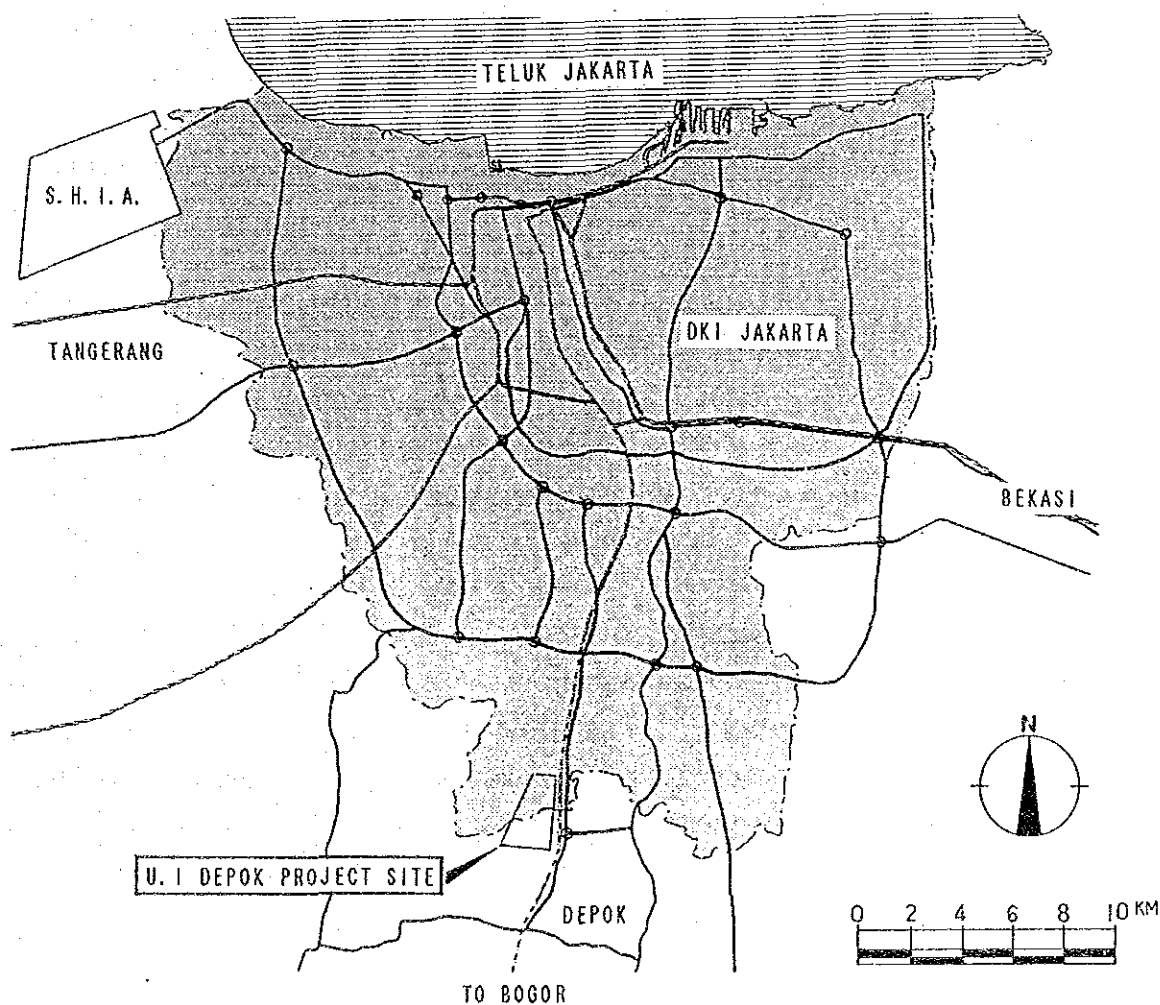




MAP OF INDONESIA

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| 2. Sumatera Utara       | 9. DKI Jakarta                 | 16. Nusa Tenggara Timur | 23. Sulawesi Tengah   |
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| 7. Bengkulu             | 14. Bali                       | 21. Kalimantan Timur    |                       |





## SUMMARY

Indonesia is importing technologies and develop technologies appropriate for their country to further develop the country's society and economy through the study of foreign cultures and societies. Also, they are trying to learn from the experiences and lessons of industrialized countries so that Indonesia can achieve not only economic growth but also create a fair, healthy and stable society.

The reasons behind the selection of Japan as a subject country for foreign studies are multifold:

- (i) Japan is an Asian country which has achieved rapid modernization and economic growth,
- (ii) Japan's position in the Asia-Pacific region is becoming increasingly more important, and
- (iii) it is extremely crucial to promote mutual understanding between Japan and Indonesia to further consolidate the friendship between the two countries in view of the growing connections in diverse fields, including politics, economy, culture and education, in recent years.

The encouragement of education and research on Japan has long been an important government policy to promote genuine knowledge and understanding of Japan among Indonesians. Academic activities have been rapidly increasing in recent years in terms of studying not only the Japanese language and culture but also a more comprehensive picture of Japan.

The University of Indonesia intends to further develop its educational and research activities at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and to consolidate its research facilities in not only the science and engineering fields but also in the fields of literature, language and social science in order to establish itself as a research university with emphasis on its research function. This development is based on the educational and development policies of the country which aim to expand the scope of science and engineering education and to improve the quality of higher education to contribute to the development of the country.

The University of Indonesia introduced the Department of Japanese Language in 1967 and the Graduate Program for Japanese Studies (master's degree) in 1990. The latter is the only institutional establishment in Indonesia providing graduate education and research facilities on Japan based on interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approaches with the assistance of the Japan Foundation. At present, 2 classes of master's degree students are receiving interdisciplinary education on Japan from lecturers awarded a doctoral degree by the Faculty of

Letters, Faculty of Economics or Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. Preparations to introduce doctor's courses in the near future are in progress. Japanese studies based on each specific academic interest are also being conducted as part of the regional studies at the Faculty of Economics, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences and the Research Centers affiliated to these faculties.

Following the rapid development of Japanese studies, the establishment of a center for Japanese studies is becoming increasingly imperative to organize researchers on Japan both inside and outside the University in order to promote interdisciplinary and integrated research activities on Japan and to foster new researchers.

Against this background, the Government of Indonesia planned the Project to Establish the Center for Japanese Studies at the University of Indonesia, which has a long history of Japanese studies with qualified staff and which has the necessary strength and organization to educate new experts on Japan, and made a request to the Government of Japan for the provision of grant aid for the implementation of the Project.

In response to the request, the Government of Japan sent the Preliminary Study Team with regard to Grant Aid to Indonesia in December, 1991 to discuss the contents of the request by the Indonesia side and the possible scope of Japanese cooperation, to confirm the proper set-up of the project implementation system and to analyze the expected effects and appropriateness of the Project as Grant Aid. The Preliminary Study Team reported that it is important to promote Japanese studies in Indonesia and to encourage academic exchanges between Japan and Indonesia in a wide range of fields and that the provision of Japanese assistance for the establishment of the proposed Center for Japanese Studies (the Center) is highly desirable.

Based on the above findings of the Preliminary Study Team, the Government of Japan decided to conduct the Basic Design Study for the Project and commissioned JICA to conduct the study. JICA then sent the Basic Design Team to Indonesia for a period of 23 days, from February 9th to March 3rd 1993, to discuss the Project contents with the Indonesian counterparts, to conduct field surveys and to collect relevant information and data.

The findings of the Basic Design Study Team were subsequently analyzed in Japan and the basic design for the Project was prepared. The Government of Japan then sent the Draft Final Report Consultation Team to Indonesia for a period of 11 days, from June 9th to June 19th, to explain the proposed contents of the Draft Final Basic Study Report to the Indonesia side.

It has now been concluded that it is highly appropriate to establish the proposed Center which will function as the central research institution in Indonesia and to perform the two key



functions of conducting research on Japan and providing graduate programmers for Japanese studies. In addition, it has been agreed that the Project to establish the Center will have the following objective and contents.

The objective of the Project is to establish the Center for Japanese Studies which will perform mainly the dual functions of promoting research and providing graduate education in order to encourage Japanese studies in Indonesia. The Center will be engaged in several distinctive activities as described below.

1. To conduct comprehensive surveys and research on Japan and issues relating to Japan as the central research organization for Japanese studies in Indonesia.
2. To expand research and education on Japan at the graduate level.
3. To diffuse knowledge about Japan inside and outside the university through publications, seminars and public relations activities.
4. To support researchers and students of Japanese studies through the collection and provision of relevant research materials and also through the provision of academic services , including Japanese language training to researchers and graduate students.
5. To promote exchanges of researchers and research results between Indonesia and Japan and also to promote activities to further facilitate mutual understanding.

Establishment of the Center conforms to the conception of the University of Indonesia as a research university.

The Japanese studies program is conducted in 4 areas, i.e. (i) Economics and Management, (ii) Social Sciences, (iii) Humanities, History and Literature and (iv) Science and Technology, with research work, seminars and academic conferences being the mainstay of activities, taking the hitherto research work on Japan at the various faculties further forward.

In essence, the graduate program is the transfer of the Japanese studies of the Interdisciplinary Studies Program of the Graduate School to the Center. The teaching staff mainly consist of researchers involved in the said Japanese studies and the graduate program is designed to train highly capable academics through and academically high level curriculum.

A number of facilities are required to ensure the proper implementation of the envisaged activities at the Center. The main facilities required are the research and educational sections, the

seminar and library section, and accommodation for short-term or long-term visitors to the Center to participate in specific activities and administrative offices and room.

The project site is located some 25km south of central Jakarta on the Depok campus of the University of Indonesia, which in turn has an area of 320ha and is situated in the administrative areas of both Jakarta and Depok. While the University of Indonesia was formerly scattered throughout Jakarta with 3 different campuses, a program has been underway since 1987 to integrate all its faculties, etc. to the new Depok campus. So far, 8 faculties and the core administration of the University has moved to the Depok campus, leaving the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry and the Head Office of the Graduate School at the Salemba campus. In regard to graduate programs, 19 master's degree courses out of 36 (8 departments) and 6 doctoral courses out of 11 have been moved to the Depok campus.

The actual construction site of some 15,600m<sup>2</sup> is located on gently sloping land adjacent to the Faculty of Letters and Faculty of Social and Political Sciences and is currently covered by trees. According to the boring survey results, the ground is rather soft. These characteristics of the site necessitate special attention in regard to the adjustment of the different ground levels, the preservation of trees, each work and pile foundation work. No specific problems are anticipated in regard to the infrastructure as the water supply and power trunk lines to the Depok campus have been completed in accordance with the master plan for the development of the Depok campus.

The building standards for the Center will be compatible with those of the master plan for the Depok campus and the building design will conform to the overall design concept for the Depok campus which incorporates traditional architectural forms to emphasize the Indonesian character of the buildings.

The buildings of the Center will be distributed section-by-section on various parts of the site to utilize the different ground levels and to preserve as many existing trees as possible. The main rooms and floor area of each of the Center's buildings are as follows.

Administration Building.....	1,093m <sup>2</sup>
Executive Director's office, Two Vice-Executive Director's Office, Reception Room, Meeting Room, Administration Office, Printing Room and Entrance Hall, etc.	
Education and Research Building.....	1,908m <sup>2</sup>
Professors' Rooms, Researcher's Rooms, Visiting Professors' Rooms, Seminar Rooms, Graduate Program Office, Part-Time Teachers' Room, Students' Room and Library, etc.	

Seminar Hall Building.....	651m <sup>2</sup>
Seminar Hall, Foyer, Toilets and Storage, etc.	
Canteen Building.....	188m <sup>2</sup>
Canteen, Kitchen and Employees' Room, etc.	
Connecting Corridors .....	254m <sup>2</sup>
Accommodation Buildings.....	951m <sup>2</sup>
Visiting Professors' Rooms, Lounge and Laundry, etc.	
	Total 5,045m <sup>2</sup>

The equipment to be provided for the above facilities include micro computers for research, education, library operation and administrative control purposes, AV equipment, simple printing equipment, copiers and books.

The Indonesian side is expected to bear the following parts of the overall project cost.

1) Land preparation of project site	:	Rp 17,000,000
2) Exterior work	:	Rp 68,000,000
3) Extension of water supply	:	Rp 30,000,000
4) Extension of telephone line	:	Rp 21,000,000
5) <u>Office furniture and fixtures</u>	:	<u>Rp 228,000,000</u>
Total		Rp 364,000,000

The period required for completion of the Center is estimated as 4.5 months for detail design and 12 months for construction.

The implementation body of the Project is the University of Indonesia which is under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture. For the promotion of project implementation, the University of Indonesia has established the Preparatory Committee headed by Dr. Gondomono, Director of the Department of East Asian Studies. The original request was compiled by this Committee and the Committee is consulted on all issues relating to project implementation and management.

In organizational terms, the Center will be a research institution of the University of Indonesia and will be run under the auspices of the Rector. The day-to-day operation of the Center will be conducted by 36 administrative staff headed by the Executive Director and 36 research and training staff.

The operation cost of the Center will be met by the special budget of the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture. This special budget is designed to give financial support to those projects which are initiated with the assistance of international organizations and the actual money will be paid through the University of Indonesia. The entire maintenance cost of the Center will be paid by the University. As most members of the Center are already on the University's payroll and will be assigned to the Center on a full-time or part-time basis, a substantial increase of the personnel cost is not anticipated.

It is hoped that the operation cost of the Japanese Studies Graduate programs will be met by the Japan Foundation, as has been the case so far. The operation cost of the research programs will be basically met by the University and also by obtaining donations from non-government sources and abroad, grants and commissions, etc. hoping it stimulates further activities.

The Center for Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia envisages the functioning of the proposed Center as an affiliated research institution of the University of Indonesia and as the central institution of Japanese studies in Indonesia. The Center will also act as the base for academic and cultural exchanges between Indonesia and Japan and is expected to further facilitate mutual understanding and friendship between the two countries.

The Project is deemed necessary and very timely to promote high level academic exchanges between universities in Indonesia and Japan to follow a similar path to Western countries. The provision of Japanese grant aid for the Project is very significant in this context and is expected to have invaluable achievements.

The Project anticipates the construction of buildings and the provision of equipment with Japanese grant aid. The Japanese Studies Program and the Graduate Program which will commence upon completion of the Project have a wide range of objectives in terms of academic research and the training/education of Japan experts which will materialize over many years of concerted effort. In order to expand and upgrade the range of the Center's activities, we believe that we can expect more substantial effects by promoting Japan's effective cooperation in accordance with the further consolidation of the research organization of the Center and by promoting academic and human exchanges.

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **INTRODUCTION**





## CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Japan and the Republic of Indonesia have a long history of exchanges which have been particularly active in the political and economic fields since the rapid development of the Japanese economy in the 1960's. Today, as Japan assumes important status in the Asia - Pacific region, its relationship with Japan is becoming increasingly important for Indonesia. The close relationship between the 2 countries has been steadily expanding in recent years from the political and economic fields to such other fields as culture and education, reflecting the strong interest in and Japanese influence on Indonesian society.

Research on the Japanese language and culture in Indonesia has long been conducted by the Faculties of Letters of leading universities and national colleges of education. A master's degree programme for Japanese studies commenced at the University of Indonesia in 1990 to promote interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary Japanese studies.

As the University of Indonesia is currently promoting the expansion and consolidation of graduate courses and plans to become a research university with excellent research functions, the creation of a new research institution designed to conduct systematic studies on Japan is highly desirable in addition to consolidation of graduate courses. Against this background, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia prepared the Project to Establish the Center for Japanese Studies, University of Indonesia (the Project) to further promote Japanese studies in Indonesia and made a request to the Government of Japan for the provision of grant aid for the implementation of the Project.

In response to the request, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), commissioned by the Government of Japan, sent the Preliminary Study Team to Indonesia for the period between December 8th and December 21st, 1991 to discuss the contents of the request and the possible scope of Japanese cooperation, to confirm the proper set-up of the project implementation system and to analyse the expected effects and appropriateness of the Project.

Based on the above findings of the Preliminary Study Team, JICA decided to conduct the Basic Design Study for the Project and commissioned JICA to conduct the study. JICA then sent the Basic Design Study Team (led by Mr. Koichi Miyoshi, Director, Basic Design Study Division II, Grant Aid Study & Design Department) to Indonesia from February 9th to March 3rd, 1993.

After a series of studies and consultations between the Basic Design Team and the Indonesian side, agreement was reached on the project contents, implementation body, project site, outline of buildings and equipment to be provided by the Japanese grant aid and the scope of work for each government, etc.

The findings of the field studies conducted by the Basic Design Study Team were subsequently analysed in Japan and the basic design for the Project was prepared. The Government of Japan then sent the Draft Final Report Consultation Team (led by Mr. Minoru Shirota, Assistant Director, Second Southeast Asia Division, Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) to Indonesia from June 9th to June 19th, 1993 to explain the proposed contents of the Draft Final Basic Design Study Report to the Indonesian side.

The present report compiles all the findings and agreed issues for the Project upto and including the basic design stage. A list of the members of the various study teams, study schedules, list of main interviewees and the Minutes of Discussions are included in this report as Appendices.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT**



## CHAPTER 2 BACKGROUND OF THE PROJECT

### 2.1 Japanese Studies in Indonesia

#### (1) History of Japanese Studies

Anything relating to Japan appears to attract great interest and the attention of the public in Indonesia today. The general interest in Japan among Indonesians started in the 1950's when interest in the Japanese language and Japanese culture gradually began to surface in parallel with the improvement of the post-war Japan-Indonesia relationship and the progress of economic exchanges.

While there are currently many Indonesians who want to learn Japanese and academic activities aiming at studying Japan in a comprehensive manner have been rapidly expanding in recent years, the full-scale development of Japanese studies at institutes of higher education and research organizations had to wait until the 1970's or even the 1980's and the origins of serious Japanese studies in Indonesia can be found in cultural exchanges which began in the 1930's.

#### 1) Cultural Exchanges with Japan and Research Themes in 1930's

Cultural exchanges with Japan and research activities on Japan in Indonesia started with the publication of books on Japanese politics, culture and individual experiences in Japan by a small number of people who had studied in Japan because of their interest in Japan as a possible role model in relation to the Indonesian movement for independence under the Dutch colonial rule as Japan was Asia's most rapidly modernising independent state. At this time, an Indonesian language course was started by a native instructor at Tokyo Gaigo Gakko (predecessor of the present Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) and the first Indonesian-Japanese dictionary was compiled by joint Indonesian and Japanese efforts.

#### 2) Exchanges and Research in 1940's and 1950's

While exchanges in the 1930's were conducted on a personal, friendship level, mainly initiated by a small number of people who had studied in Japan, similar activities during these 2 decades (including the World War II period) mainly focused on social and historical records of the Japanese occupation of Indonesia during the war. The period upto the first half of the 1950's was characterised by a series of academic publications on these issues. Nippon Bunka Gakuin (Institute of Japanese Culture) was established in Jakarta in 1958 by people hoping to improve and promote Indonesian-Japanese relations. The Institute provided 2 courses, i.e. Japanese and

Introduction to Japanese Culture. Those who studied in the 1940's began to play many important roles in Indonesian society in the 1950's.

### 3) Study of Japanese and Japanese Culture in 1960's

The improvement of Indonesian-Japanese relations and the rapid growth of the Japanese economy made many Indonesians focus their attention on Japan in the 1960's. Many Indonesians who had studied in Japan on a scholarship funded by the Japanese war reparations in the 1940's were engaged in teaching Japanese after their return to Indonesia.

During this decade, schools of Japanese culture and language were established at 4 national universities, i.e. Institute of Teacher and Education Manado (IKIP Manado), Institute of Teacher and Education Bandung (IKIP Bandung), the University of Padjadjaran and the University of Indonesia. At the same time, several Japanese language schools were established at a high school level which were organized by foundations or individuals. Furthermore, Japanese was designated as a second compulsory foreign language. The framework of Japanese studies at the secondary and higher education levels was gradually consolidated in this manner with the main focus on Japanese and Japanese culture.

### 4) Japanese Studies in 1970's and 1980's

A number of institutions and new courses on Japanese and Japanese studies were established in these 2 decades. Typical examples were the Diploma in Japanese at the Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, the Japanese Language Course at the Surabaya Institute of Teacher and Education (IKIP Surabaya) and the Japanese Studies Course at the newly opened University of Dharma Persada.

These decades were also characterised by a shift of the stress from language teaching to research work, as epitomized by the opening of the Japanese Center at the National University of Jakarta, the Japanese Language Center at the University of Padjadjaran and the Japanese Cultural Study Center at the University of Gajah Mada.

The closer economic ties between Indonesia and Japan and the growing influence of Japan in the Asia-Pacific region stimulated Japanese studies in terms of specific political, social and economic issues. The Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) and the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) in particular conducted indepth research on Japan in many specialised fields, including international relations involving Japan, economy, politics and national security, etc. and published many outstanding reports.

Among higher education institutions, the Institute of Economic and Social Research of the Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia was very active in promoting research on various themes concerning Japan. In addition, the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences of the University of Indonesia took up Japan for its area studies. The National Seminar on Japanese Studies has been jointly held every second year since 1982 by universities which have a department of or courses on Japanese studies.

## (2) Research Activities and Problems Involved

The development of Japanese studies in Indonesia has so far brought about not only academic achievements in specialised fields by scholars of the Japanese language or literature departments of various universities and other educational institutions, including the University of Indonesia and the University of Padjadjaran, but also a widening of the perspective of those opting for Japanese studies through coherent language and cultural education. Nevertheless, the level of scientific study on Japan today is said to still fall short of the required level to stimulate social development due to several reasons and problems explained below.

Firstly, there is a general shortage of specialists of Japanese studies in Indonesia. The fact that a master's degree course on Japanese studies was only established in fiscal 1990 at the University of Indonesia and that the introduction of a doctoral course by the end of fiscal 1993 is still under discussion indicates an inadequate educational set-up to train specialists on Japan in the past. Secondly, as many scholars involved in research on Japan at institutions of higher education are busy teaching Japanese in or outside such institutions, they lack enough time to become involved in individual or collective research work. Thirdly, there is a lack of research funding at universities. Fourthly and finally, there is a language problem. Specialists relying on reference materials written in English due to their insufficient command of Japanese may be influenced by possibly biased opinions or interpretations of Japanese affairs which reflect the cultural background of the non-native authors of such reference materials.

Possible solutions to these problems include an increase of the number of Japanese teachers among graduates of Japanese language or culture courses and the introduction of specialised language education to improve the command of Japanese by Japan specialist. The aggressive training of excellent translators of Japanese documents into Indonesian is also necessary.

From the viewpoint of contributing to the further development of Japanese studies by means of solving these problems, it must be noted that the Japan Foundation has been providing integrated assistance to the research centres of universities in various fields and has earned a good reputation for the significant achievements of such assistance. It goes without saying that the actual implementation of continuous assistance and cooperation by Japan to solve the

problems in question will enhance the level and scope of Japanese studies in Indonesia in the near future.

## **2.2 Japanese Studies at University of Indonesia**

### **2.2.1 Outline of the University**

The history of the present University of Indonesia began in 1950 when its predecessor was established as a result of the integration of the University of the Republic of Indonesia (established in 1945 by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia) and the University of Indonesia (also established in 1945 by the Dutch East Indies Civil Government).

In 1951, the University of Indonesia consisted of 10 faculties located in various parts of Indonesia. In subsequent years, these faculties became independent local higher education institutions, contributing to the development of regional education. The University has had only the Jakarta campus since 1964 and initially tried to consolidate its existing 8 faculties, i.e. Medicine, Dentistry, Science and Mathematics, Engineering, Law, Economics, Letters and Psychology. Presidential Decree No. 44 of 1982 stipulated that the University of Indonesia should have 13 faculties and, as of fiscal 1993, the University has 10 faculties, 1 graduate school and 2 programmes (in the preparatory stage of becoming faculties) as listed below.

1. Faculty of Medicine
2. Faculty of Dentistry
3. Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences
4. Faculty of Engineering
5. Faculty of Law
6. Faculty of Economics
7. Faculty of Letters
8. Faculty of Psychology
9. Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
10. Faculty of Public Health
11. Graduate School
12. Computer Science Programme
13. Nursing Programme

The scale of the activities of these faculties, etc. are shown in the following Table 2-1.



Table 2-1 Statistical Data about the University of Indonesia

1992

Faculty/Programme	Professors	Teaching Staff	Administrative Staff	Students	Graduates	Books
Medicine	55	604	385	1,090	4,364	51,575
Dentistry	5	157	90	528	1,090	31,022
Mathematics and Natural Sciences	9	209	100	2,011	1,871	13,059
Engineering		234	94	3,464	2,975	17,000
Law	15	159	91	1,626	5,427	24,821
Economics	28	253	160	2,759	6,150	48,443
Letters	11	283	87	2,030	2,326	75,000
Psychology	7	107	74	724	894	15,980
Social and Political Sciences	10	218	89	1,921	2,107	15,545
Public Health	4	79	20	57	979	14,148
Graduate School	–	–	20	2,292	2,294	–
Computer Sciences Program	–	44	25	225	31	3,000
Nursing Program	–	12	10	342	252	2,000
Diploma Program	–	–	0	4,198	–	–
Polytechnic	–	122	269	1,537	1,268	–
Central Library	–	22	37	–	–	132,203
Rectorate	–	–	505	–	–	–
Total	134	2,215	2,056	24,804	33,635	179,390

The organizational structure of the University of Indonesia is determined by Law No. 2 of 1989 and Government Regulations No. 30 of 1990. The components of this structure include the Council, Executive Office, Board of Advisors, Faculties, administrative departments, supporting organizations which include outsiders and such special facilities as the Central Library. The Statute of the University of Indonesia defines the functions of the main components as follows.

#### (1) Council of University of Indonesia

The Rector of the University acts as the Chairman of the Council while the Secretary of the Council, who is a member of the Council as well as being a full-time professor of the University, assists the Chairman in the management of the Council. The Council is the supreme decision-making body and its membership consists of the Rector of the University (acting as the Council Chairman), Vice-Rectors, Deans of Faculties, Director of the Research Institute, Director of the Institute of Social Services, Director of the Graduate School, all full-time professors and 2 elected teachers from each faculty. The following scope of the Council's entrusted activities is set by the Statute of the University of Indonesia which was enforced in fiscal 1992.

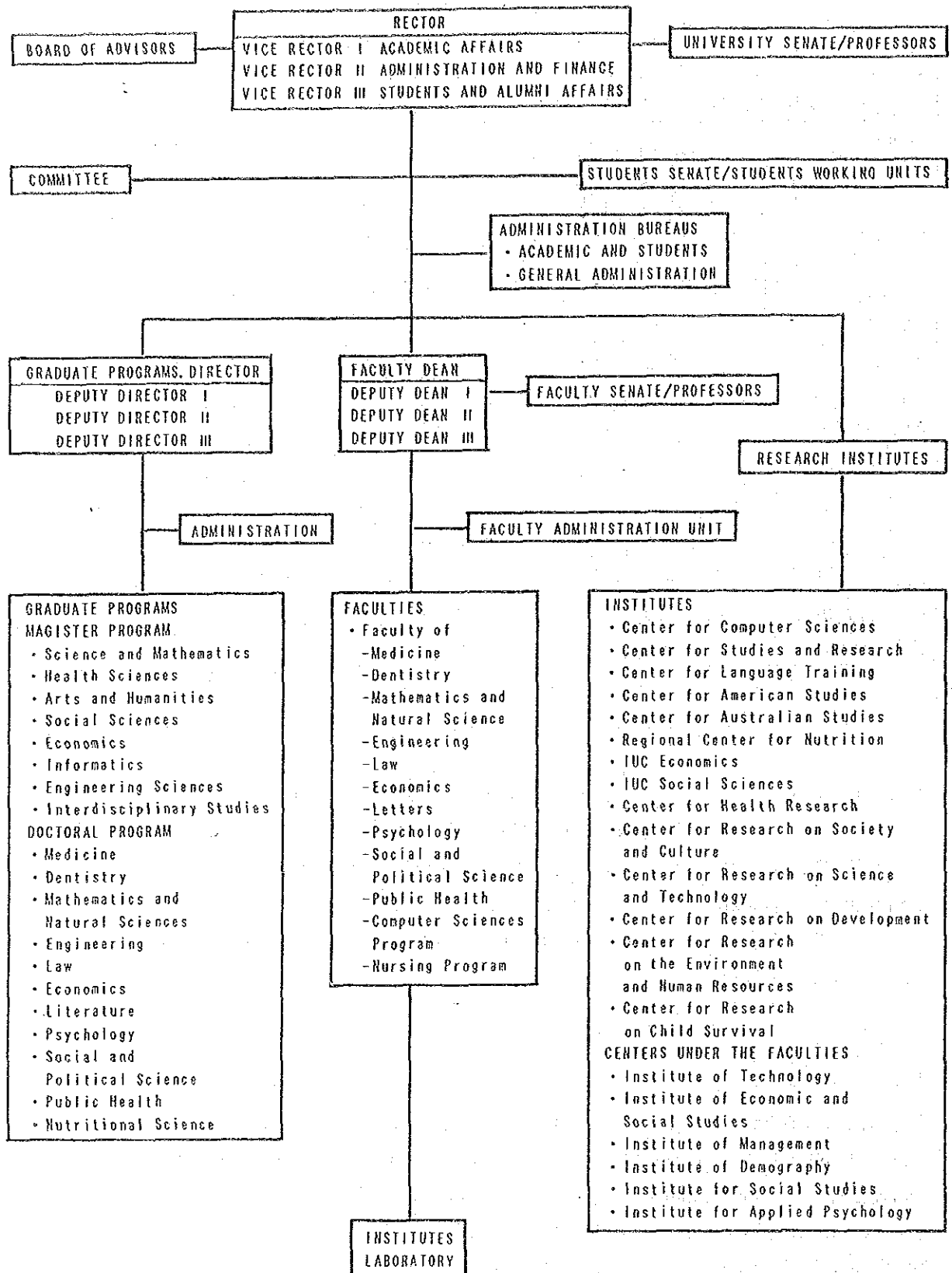


Fig. 2-1 Organization Chart of University of Indonesia

- ① To discuss and approve the master plan and guidelines, etc. relating to the expansion, development and management of the University proposed by the Rector.
- ② To decide policies and objectives of higher education at the University.
- ③ To discuss and approve the draft budget for the University proposed by the Rector.
- ④ To evaluate the performance of the Rector in relation to the execution of the budget (examination of the draft budget).
- ⑤ To plan and implement concrete measures to enforce the provisions of the Statute calling for the independence of education and the freedom of learning.
- ⑥ To recommend a Candidate Rector to the Minister of Education and Culture.
- ⑦ To establish a committee consisting of the Council members and appointed outsiders whenever the establishment of such a committee is deemed necessary to perform the entrusted activities.

## (2) Executive Office

- ① The Executive Office consists of a Rector and three Vice-Rectors.
- ② The required qualifications, selection procedure and term of office of the Rector are decided pursuant to the provisions of the relevant law in force.
- ③ The Rector is given the highest authority and responsibility and is required to plan and put forward the basic educational strategy, to prepare the budget and to properly implement the strategy and budget upon their approval by the Council.
- ④ With the consent of the Council, the Rector has the authority to decide the policies and detailed rules for the necessary teaching at the University.
- ⑤ While instructing and supervising teaching activities, the Rector has the responsibility for the trainee teaching and administrative staff of the University. His supervision responsibility is not limited to internal affairs and extends to the external affairs of the University.
- ⑥ When the Rector is temporarily unable to perform his functions, the Vice-Rector in charge of academic affairs is assigned as the Acting Rector to perform the daily functions of the Rector.
- ⑦ When the Vice-Rector in charge of academic affairs is also temporarily unable to perform the functions of Acting Rector, the Vice-Rector in charge of administrative affairs is assigned the position.
- ⑧ When the Vice-Rector in charge of administrative affairs is also temporarily unable to perform the functions of Acting Rector, the Vice-Rector in charge of student affairs is assigned the position.
- ⑨ When the Rector is permanently unable to perform his functions, the Council proposes an Acting Rector to the Minister of Education and Culture until such time that a new Rector is appointed.

- ⑩ A Candidate Rector is elected by the Council pursuant to the provisions of the relevant law prior to the recommendation to the Minister of Education and Culture.

The Statute also defines the scope of assignment vis-a-vis Vice-Rectors and other staff. The Board of Knowledgeable Persons consists of upto 17 members who are persons of high repute in society and who are assigned to the Board for a period of 4 years by the University. There are also provisions relating to assisting organizations, such as the Computer Center and the Campus Environment Improvement Unit, and the status of the Central Library is clearly established. All organizations referred to in the Statute have been established and are actively operating. The organizational structure of the University of Indonesia is shown in Fig. 2-1.

### 2.2.2 Outline of Faculty of Letters

The history of the Faculty of Letters is said to have started with the opening of the Faculty of Letters and Philosophy in Jakarta. Initially, the Faculty was considered to be of a provisional nature until the opening of a new University of Dutch Indies envisaged by the Dutch colonial government. In the end, however, this university did not materialise. During the period of Japanese occupation, educational activities came to a halt by the order of the Japanese occupation force to ban the educational activities of higher education institutions. The Government of Holland recommenced educational activities in 1946 with the opening of the Provisional University (Nood Universiteit). This University was upgraded to the University of Indonesia (Universiteit van Indonesie) with several campuses throughout the country in 1947. The faculties of the University of Indonesia were then gradually placed under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Higher Education of the Government of Indonesia. In the period between 1950 and 1960, the Faculty of Letters consisted of 5 departments, i.e. Indonesian Language and Literature, English Literature, Javanese Language and Literature, Archeology and Sinology.

In 1950, the University of Indonesia (Universiteit van Indonesie) was placed under the jurisdiction of the Directorate of Higher Education and was renamed the Indonesian University (Indonesia Universiteit). In 1954, the University assumed the new name of the University of Indonesia (Universitas Indonesia). The Faculty of Letters and Philosophy was changed to the Faculty of Letters based on the principle that the term "Letters" included "Philosophy". The Faculty of Letters currently has the following 14 departments and programmes.

1. Department of Archeology (Indonesian Archeology)
2. Department of West Asian Letters (Arabic Literature)
3. Department of East Asian Letters (Japanese, Japanese Literature, Chinese and Chinese Literature)

4. Department of Regional Indonesian (Javanese and Javanese Literature)
5. Department of Philosophy
6. Department of Germanic Languages (Dutch, Dutch Literature, German and German Literature)
7. Department of Indonesian (Indonesian and Indonesian Literature)
8. Department of English (English Literature)
9. Department of Roman Language and Letters (French and French Literature)
10. Department of History (Indonesian History)
11. Department of Slavic Languages (Russian and Russian Literature)
12. Department of Library Sciences
13. Department of Linguistics
14. Department of Literature

### **2.2.3 Outline of Graduate School**

The Graduate School (Program Pascasarjana) is the new name given to the previous Faculty of Graduate Studies (Fakultas Pascasarjana) by Government Ordinance No. 30 of 1990 and provides graduate programmes consisting of master's programmes and doctoral programmes. The main administrative office of the Graduate School is located on the Salemba Campus and is administered by the Director and 3 Assistant Directors.

#### **(1) Master's Programmes**

The Graduate School currently provides 8 master's area studies with 36 programmes.

##### **① Science and Mathematics**

- Material Science
- Chemistry
- Physics
- Optoelectronics

##### **② Health Science**

- Biomedical Science
- Dental Medicine
- Public Health
- Medicine
- Nutrition

- ③ Arts and Humanities
  - Archeology
  - Linguistics
  - History
  - Literature
  - Law
  - Philosophy
  
- ④ Social Sciences
  - Sociology
  - Psychology
  - Communication Sciences
  - Anthropology
  - Political Science
  - Administration
  
- ⑤ Economics
  - Economics
  - Management
  
- ⑥ Informatics
  - Computer Science
  - Library Science
  
- ⑦ Engineering Sciences
  - Electrical Engineering
  - Mechanical Engineering
  - Civil Engineering
  - Metallurgy
  
- ⑧ Interdisciplinary Studies
  - Studies on National Resilience
  - Population and Manpower Studies
  - Environment and Human Ecology
  - Hospital Administration
  - American Studies
  - Japanese Studies
  - Womens Studies
  - Occupational Health

## (2) Doctoral Programmes

With a growing number of graduate students on both master's and doctoral programmes, the Government of Indonesia issued an ordinance (Ordinance No. 0270/M/1987 of the Minister of Education and Culture) to gradually introduce systematic doctoral programmes to replace the old doctoral programmes. These new doctoral programmes based on the above Ordinance have been implemented by the University of Indonesia since September, 1990.

The University of Indonesia currently provides the following 10 doctoral programmes.

- ① Health Sciences
  - Medicine
  - Dental Medicine
- ② Science and Mathematics and Natural Sciences
- ③ Engineering
- ④ Law Course
- ⑤ Economics
- ⑥ Literature
- ⑦ Psychology
- ⑧ Sociology and Political Science
- ⑨ Nutritional Science
- ⑩ Public Health

In principle, the doctoral programmes are not a continuation of the master's programmes. Students are allowed to take programmes in accordance with the conditions and rules set for each course provided that they have a master's degree of equivalent.

Given the ongoing changes of the educational system in Indonesia to expand and improve higher education, the availability and contents of graduate programmes are expected to be the subject of continual changes for some time.

### 2.2.4 3 Levels of Japanese Studies

Japanese studies at the University of Indonesia are currently on 3 levels, i.e. Undergraduate Programme of the Faculty of Letters (Sarjana Program), Graduate Programme of the Graduate School (Pasca Sarjana Programme) and Diploma Programme which grants a diploma instead of a degree to those finishing the programme.

(1) Undergraduate Level: Japanese and Japanese Literature Programme of the Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Letters

The undergraduate programme of Japanese studies commenced in 1967 and is now in its 26th year. The objective of the Japanese Studies Programme is to foster graduates with specialised, indepth knowledge and opinions on a wide range of Japanese cultural issues, including language, literature, history, religion, philosophy and society. Graduates of the Japanese Studies Programme are expected to contribute to the consolidation and further development of Japanese studies in Indonesia and also to social and academic progress in Indonesia. As of the 1992 academic year, the Japanese Studies Programme has the following number of students.

First Year Students	: 25 (4 male students)
Second Year Students	: 23 (3 male students)
Third Year Students	: 20 (2 male students)
Fourth Year Students	: 20 (3 male students)

The curriculum covers 12 semesters with 144 credit units required for graduation. In the fourth year, students are required to select one of 4 specialised areas, i.e. literature, language, culture or society, and to submit a graduation thesis (6 credit units).

Table 2-2 shows the Curriculum of the Japanese Studies.



Table 2-2 Curriculum of the Japanese Studies (Undergraduate Level)

1) Compulsory Subjects

a) Language Proficiency Group (36 units)	
Japanese Language I (First Year Students)	7 units
Japanese Language II (First Year Students)	7 units
Japanese Language III (Second Year Students)	6 units
Japanese Language IV (Second Year Students)	6 units
Japanese Language V (Third Year Students)	5 units
Japanese Language VI (Third Year Students)	5 units
b) Courses on Linguistics (18 units)	
Introduction to General Linguistics	4 units
Japanese Phonology	4 units
Japanese Morphology	3 units
Japanese Syntaxis	3 units
Japanese Semantics	4 units
c) Courses on Literature (20 units)	
Introduction to Japanese Literature	4 units
Study of Japanese Prose	4 units
Study of Japanese Poetry	4 units
Study of Japanese Drama	4 units
History of Japanese Literature	4 units

2) Optional Subjects (students are required to obtain at least 24 units from the following subjects)

- Analysis of the Japanese Language Text A (Language)	2 units
- Analysis of the Japanese Language Text B (Literature)	2 units
- Analysis of the Japanese Language Text C (History)	2 units
- Analysis of the Japanese Language Text D (Culture)	2 units
- Modern Japanese History I	2 units
- Modern Japanese History II	2 units
- History of Japanese Thought I	2 units
- History of Japanese Thought II	2 units
- History of Showa 1926 - 1945	2 units
- History of Showa after 1945 (Contemporary)	2 units
- Seminar on Japanese History	4 units

- Japanese Economic History	2 units
- Japanese Culture I	2 units
- Japanese Culture II	2 units
- Structure of Japanese Society I	2 units
- Structure of Japanese Society II	2 units
- Study of Historical Sources of Japanese Thought	2 units
- Modernization of Japan	2 units
- History of Japanese Culture I	2 units
- History of Japanese Culture II	2 units
- Special Lecture on Japanese Society	2 units
- Seminar on Japanese Society	4 units
- Seminar on Japanese Literature	4 units
- Seminar on Japanese Culture I	2 units
- Seminar on Japanese Culture II	2 units
- Special Lecture on Japanese Literature I	2 units
- Special Lecture on Japanese Literature II	2 units
- Japanese Classical Literature I	3 units
- Japanese Classical Literature II	3 units
<b>3) Supporting Courses (8 units)</b>	
- Introduction to Japanese History I	2 units
- Introduction to Japanese History II	2 units
- Introduction to Japanese Culture I	2 units
- Introduction to Japanese Culture II	2 units
<b>4) Courses on Translation (6 units)</b>	
- Translation Theory	2 units
- Translation from Japanese to Indonesian	4 units
<b>5) Courses on Research Method (4 units, one subject to be selected)</b>	
- Research Method in Literature	4 units
- Research Method in Linguistics	4 units
<b>6) Seminar (4 units, one subject to be selected)</b>	
- Seminar on Japanese Literature	4 units
- Seminar on Japanese Linguistics	4 units

## (2) Master's Degree of the Japanese Studies Programme

A graduate level of the Japanese studies programme was introduced in 1990 to promote and further consolidate Japanese studies at the University of Indonesia. The Master's Degree of the Japanese Studies Programme is part of the Graduate School's interdisciplinary programme and intends to provide opportunities for candidates for advanced research work on Japan and to gain the necessary knowledge and expertise required to pursue an educational and/or research career. While the interdisciplinary character is emphasised in the curriculum, students are expected to acquire the ability to conduct multi-disciplinary as well as interdisciplinary research work. The whole Programme is designed to assist the research activities of specialists in Japanese affairs. The objectives of the Master's Degree of the Japanese Studies Programme are as follows.

- ① To foster teachers with a post-graduate degree and with both wide and profound knowledge of Japanese society and culture in order to improve of the undergraduate level teaching of Japanese studies at universities and other educational institutions in Indonesia.
- ② To foster capable researchers with interdisciplinary knowledge on Japanese society and culture or with superior expertise in specialised fields relating to Japanese society and culture.
- ③ To foster capable persons who can work for the mutual progress of Indonesia and Japan while bridging the gap between the different cultures of the 2 countries.
- ④ To foster capable persons who can pursue their research beyond the level of a master's degree.

The Master's Degree of the Japanese Studies Programme can be completed in 4 (2 years) to 8 (4 years) semesters and, upon completion of the Programme, students are awarded a Master's Degree in Japanese Studies (Magister Kajian Jepang). Since its commencement in 1990, the Master's Degree of the Japanese Studies Programme has accepted a second batch of graduate students and the number of students currently stands at 22 (10 in the first year and 12 in the second year). All students are, in fact, former teachers of Japan-related subjects at the undergraduate level at various universities as shown in Table 2-3, indicating that objective ① above mentioned is being met.

Table 2-3 Background of Graduate Students (Teachers)

	<u>First Year</u>	<u>Second Year</u>
- Univ. of Indonesia (Japanese Studies, Faculty of Letters)	4	3
- Univ. of Indonesia (Humanities, Faculty of Letters)	-	1
- Univ. of Indonesia (Social & Political Sciences, Faculty of Letters)	-	2
- Univ. of Padjadjaran (Faculty of Letters)	1	-
- Univ. of North Sumatra Utara (Faculty of Letters and Arts)	1	1
- Univ. of Parahyangan Bandung (Faculty of Economics)	-	1
- Univ. of Riau (Faculty of Social & Political Sciences)	-	1
- IKIP Manado (Faculty of Letters and Arts)	3	-
- IKIP Surabaya (Faculty of Letters and Arts)	-	2
- IKIP Semarang (Faculty of Letters and Arts)	-	1
- National University (Faculty of Letters)	1	-
	(10)	(12)

Upon completion of the Master's Degree of the Japanese Studies Programme, students are expected to return to their original universities to upgrade the teaching standard of Japanese studies or to continue advanced research work. This Programme is run with the support of the Japan Foundation which not only provides a scholarship for 10 students in each year but also bears the expenses relating to management of the Programme and to the dispatch of teaching staff. The Foundation has also donated a number of books. In the present academic year, most students of the First Year will complete the Programme and many wish to pursue a doctoral degree, prompting the University of Indonesia to prepare for the introduction of the Doctor's Degree of the Japanese Studies Programme in the 1993 academic year.

The selected Master's thesis themes include the following: "Initiation Ceremony", "Ijime (Bullying)", "Absolute Sense of Uncertainty", "Bushi-do (Samurai's Code of Behaviour)", "Ethics of Shozo Suzuki", "The Art of Tea Ceremony", "Feudal Family System", "Secret Christians", "Dozoku (Local Custom)" and "Theory of National Policy and Shinto Tradition".

### (3) The Diploma Course in Japanese Language Programme

The Diploma Course in the Japanese Language Programme (abbreviated as D3 to denote 3 years of learning) is run by the Faculty of Letters. The graduates are expected ① to be able to comprehend, read, write and speak Japanese, ② to have completed one of the functional packages contained in the D3 Japanese Language Programme (such as tourism, advertisement, editing, translation, education and general clerical work) and ③ to be able to take up employment in a governmental, semi-governmental or private organization.

60 students (2 classes) each year are accepted for the D3 Japanese Language Programme from some 1,200 applicants. Teaching staff are provided within the framework of the University of Indonesia and all teachers are either teachers of the undergraduate Japanese Studies Programme or graduates of the Master's Degree of the Japanese Studies Programme.

### **2.2.5 Trends of Japanese Studies at University of Indonesia**

In addition to the Japanese language, Japanese studies at the University of Indonesia cover such fields as history, sociology, anthropology, religion, politics and economics. In the field of history, in addition to research on the democratic movement in the Taisho Era and history of Japanese thought, the history of Indonesia-Japan relations, particularly during World War II, has been studied by staff of the Department of History (Faculty of Letters). In the field of economics, research on such contemporary topics as impending economic issues between Indonesia and Japan and Japanese-style management, etc. are in progress at the Institute of Economic and Social Studies of the Faculty of Economics. Research on Japanese politics and international relations is mainly conducted by the Institute of Economic and Social Studies as part of its area studies.

### **2.3 National Development Plan and Educational Development Plan**

The 5 Year National Development Plan (Rencana Pembangunan Lima Tahun: REPELITA) provides the basic policies for national development in Indonesia. Since the First Plan (1969/70 - 1973/74), 5 plans have been successively implemented and this year is the final year of the Fifth Plan (1989/90 - 1993/94). The main objectives of the Fifth Plan are ① agricultural development focusing on the achievement of a self-sufficient food supply and the diversification of crops and ② industrial development focusing on the promotion of exports, absorption of the workforce in the industrial sector and the promotion of the agricultural products processing industry and machine industry. The key factors to achieve these objectives have been identified as being ① the fair distribution of development achievements, ② sufficient economic growth and the establishment of a healthy, stable and vigorous society.

Educational development measures have naturally been prepared and implemented in conformity with the basic policies of the 5 Year National Development Plans. The 1992 Memorandum of Programme Coordination, a notification issued by the Directorate General of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture, demands that all educational institutions fully perform their inherent educational and research missions. In addition, the Memorandum emphasises the following 7 elements to attain growing achievements throughout the plan period in a more effective manner in the last year of the Plan in addition to the efficient

training of both capable educators and researchers from the viewpoint of achieving higher educational efficiency, i.e. higher productivity.

- ① qualitative improvement of educational programmes
- ② improved productivity
- ③ quantitative expansion of educational programmes
- ④ conformity
- ⑤ equality
- ⑥ future-oriented activities
- ⑦ vitalisation of the educational organization

The various data given in Table 2-4 illustrate the scale of effort required to expand higher education to meet new expectations.

The same Memorandum refers to the financial aspect of educational development. The planned expenditure for fiscal 1993/94 is some Rp 628.82 billion, financed by appropriation of Rp 350 billion from the central budget and a loan of Rp 278.82 billion by international organizations. Counter funds from the central budget for programmes involving finance by international organizations includes Rp 4.86 billion for OECF-related programmes at the Bogor Agricultural College (IPB), the Bandung Institute of Technology (ITB) and the University of Syiah Kuala (Unsyiah) and Rp 3.81 billion for JICA's grant aid projects. The statement made by the Director General of Higher Education to the Basic Design Study Team for the Project that projects receiving financial assistance from international organizations would be properly followed up by Indonesia's own budgetary appropriation may, therefore, be verified by such allocation.

Table 2-4 Education Plan of the Universities within Repelita V

(Unit: 1,000)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94
1. Population (19-24 years)	19,464.7	20,041.1	20,706.1	21,277.6	21,927.6	22,545.5
2. Graduates of High School	646.2	744.8	805.3	921.2	967.5	1,025.8
3. Matriculates	336.3	385.5	414.6	465.4	476.1	492.1
3.1 Program S-0	101.2	116.6	126.1	142.3	146.4	152.1
- National Univ.	39.9	45.1	48.0	53.2	53.7	54.8
- Private Univ.	56.5	64.1	68.0	75.5	76.3	77.8
- Polytechnic	4.8	7.4	10.1	13.6	16.4	19.5
3.2 Program S-1	235.1	268.9	288.5	323.1	329.7	340.0
- National Univ.	85.7	98.0	105.2	117.8	120.2	123.9
- Private Univ.	149.4	170.9	183.3	205.3	209.5	216.1
4. University Students	1,663.9	1,827.0	1,991.4	1,177.7	2,341.7	2,341.7
4.1 Program S-0	324.4	356.8	390.2	430.8	464.7	495.2
- National Univ.	119.0	135.2	151.6	170.6	187.0	202.1
- Private Univ.	195.5	206.6	217.3	231.2	240.8	248.4
- Polytechnic	9.9	15.0	21.3	29.0	36.9	44.7
4.2 Program S-1	1,234.8	1,353.9	1,472.1	1,603.6	1,717.9	1,819.4
- National Univ.	484.8	508.4	529.3	553.8	569.4	578.1
- Private Univ.	750.0	845.5	942.3	1,049.8	1,148.5	1,241.3
4.3 Social Education Program	104.7	116.3	129.1	143.3	159.1	176.5
5. Graduate Students (S-2, S-3)	13.5	19.6	22.3	25.4	29.0	33.0
6. Graduates	163.9	183.2	206.3	230.4	258.0	283.7
6.1 Program S-0	68.3	73.6	80.9	88.5	97.8	105.4
- National Univ.	23.4	25.0	27.1	29.1	31.5	33.2
- Private Univ.	43.7	46.6	50.5	54.3	58.7	61.9
- Polytechnic	1.2	2.0	3.3	5.1	7.6	10.3
6.2 Program S-1	95.6	109.6	125.4	141.9	160.2	178.3
- National Univ.	51.1	58.6	67.0	75.8	85.6	95.3
- Private Univ.	44.5	51.0	58.4	66.1	74.6	83.0
7. Graduate of S-2, S-3	2.2	3.2	4.6	5.3	6.0	6.8
8. Professors	58.4	64.7	71.2	78.4	85.0	91.0
8.1 National Univ.	38.2	42.4	46.6	51.3	55.7	59.6
8.2 Private Univ.	20.2	22.3	24.6	27.1	29.3	31.4
9. Percentage of University Attendance (*1)	8.5	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.7	11.0
10. Percentage of University Admission (*2)	52.0	51.8	51.5	50.5	49.2	48.0

Note: (\*1) University Students / Population fo 16 - 18 years  
 (\*2) Matriculates / Graduates of High School

## **2.4 Long-Term Development Plan for University of Indonesia**

The University of Indonesia has introduced its own long-term development plan with the 3 main pillars given below to follow the overall development principles upheld by the National Development Plans and the Notification of the Ministry of Education and Culture.

- (1) Integrated management of all teaching units and programmes of the University to improve the efficiency of academic teaching.
- (2) Promotion of the improvement and consolidation of university management from the viewpoint of the autonomy of the University pursuant to Government Regulations No. 30 of 1990.
- (3) Active encouragement of the University's establishment as a research university where post-graduate education and the research function are emphasised.

### **2.4.1 Research University Initiative**

The University of Indonesia is currently implementing a plan to expand post-graduate education and to strengthen the research function and activities in all academic fields as part of the long-term objective of establishing itself as a research university. The graduate courses introduced in 1982 have been renamed Graduate Programmes under Government Regulations No.30 of 1990. At present, 8 master's degree programmes with 36 subjects and 10 doctoral programmes with 11 subjects are provided. The total number of post-graduate students is as high as 2,300 in the 1993 academic year. As the number of both master's and doctor's degree students has been steadily increasing, institutional and organizational review and improvement of post-graduate education are underway.

The University of Indonesia has 3 different types of affiliated research centres, i.e. a) those directly reporting to the Rector, b) those under the Institute of Research and c) research centres under the Faculties. A list of research centres, including 3 inter-university research centres, is given below. (Those marked with an asterisk provide graduate programmes.) The establishment of the Center for Japanese Studies is believed to be an important step for the University of Indonesia to become a research university. This belief has prompted strong support for the Project throughout the University.



(1) Research Centres Reporting Directly to the Rector

- 1) Center for Computer Sciences/IUC Computer Sciences\*
- 2) Center for Studies and Research in Higher Education
- 3) Center for Language Training
- 4) Center for American Studies\*
- 5) Center for Australian Studies
- 6) Center for Japanese Studies\* (in preparation)
- 7) Regional Center for Nutrition (in cooperation with SEAMEO-TROPMED)\*
- 8) IUC Economics\*
- 9) IUC Social Sciences

(2) Research Centres Under the Institute of Research

- 1) Center for Health Research
- 2) Center for Research on Society and Culture
- 3) Center for Research on Science and Technology
- 4) Center for Research on Development
- 5) Center for Research on the Environment and Human Resources\*
- 6) Center for Research on Child Survival

(3) Centres Under Faculties

- 1) Institute of Technology (Faculty of Engineering)
- 2) Institute of Economic and Social Studies (Faculty of Economics)
- 3) Institute of Management (Faculty of Economics)
- 4) Institute of Demography (Faculty of Economics)
- 5) Institute of Applied Psychology (Faculty of Psychology)
- 6) Institute of Social Studies (Faculty of Social and Political Sciences)

#### **2.4.2 Comprehensive Relocation Programme and Its Progress**

While the University of Indonesia formerly had 3 campuses (at Salemba, Rawamangun and Pegangsaan Timur), the Comprehensive Relocation Programme has been underway since 1987 to integrate all facilities at the new Depok campus. So far, 7 faculties have moved to Depok, leaving the Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Dentistry, Faculty of Economics and the Graduate School Head Office in Salemba. The Faculty of Economics is scheduled to move to Depok in September, 1993 following the completion of facilities.

It is also planned to relocate the Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Dentistry to the Depok campus following the future construction of a new university hospital there. At present, the University of Indonesia does not have its own teaching hospital and uses several hospitals managed by the Ministry of Health in Jakarta for teaching purposes. Consequently, the relocation of these faculties to the Depok campus has not been considered a priority. In the case of the Graduate School, the administrative section still remains at the Salemba campus. Following the relocation of various faculties to the Depok campus, however, 19 of the 36 graduate programmes are now taught at the Depok campus (4 programmes are taught at both campuses). The relocation of the Graduate School Head Office is already on the agenda and is awaiting the construction of the relevant facilities at the Depok campus. The relocation situation of the graduate programmes is given in Table 2-5.

Table 2-5 List of Currently Provided Graduate Programmes and Teaching Sites

	Salemba	Depok
[Master's Degree Programmes: S2]		
o Science and Mathematics		
- Material Science	O	-
- Physics	O	-
- Chemistry	O	-
- Optoelectronics	O	-
o Health Sciences		
- Biomedical Science	O	-
- Medicine	O	-
- Dental Medicine	O	-
- Nutrition	O	-
- Public Health	-	O
o Arts and Humanities		
- Archeology	-	O
- History	-	O
- Linguistics	-	O
- Literature	-	O
- Philosophy	-	O
- Law	O	O
o Social Sciences		
- Sociology	O	O
- Political Science	O	O
- Administration	O	O

- Communication Science	O	O
- Psychology	-	O
- Anthropology	O	-
o Economics		
- Economics	O	-
- Management	O	-
o Informatics		
- Computer Science	-	O
- Library Science (currently being prepared)	-	(O)
o Engineering		
- Electrical Engineering	-	O
- Mechanical Engineering	-	O
- Civil Engineering	-	O
- Metallurgy	-	O
o Interdisciplinary Studies		
- Environment and Human Ecology	O	-
- Studies on National Resilience	O	-
- Population and Manpower Studies	O	-
- American Studies	O	-
- Japanese Studies	O	-
- Womens Studies	O	-
- Hospital Administration	-	O
- Occupational Health	-	O

[Doctor's Degree Programmes: S3]

o Medical Sciences		
- Medicine	O	-
- Dental Science	O	-
o Science and Mathematics	O	-
o Engineering	-	O
o Law	O	O
o Economics	O	-
o Literature	-	O
o Psychology	-	O
o Social and Political Sciences	O	-
o Nutrition	O	-
o Public Health	-	O

## 2.5 Details of the Request

As already described, in recent years, the relationship between the 2 countries has been becoming increasingly closer, not only in the fields of politics and economy but also in such fields as culture and education. Indeed, further mutual understanding and cooperation in the cultural and educational fields in addition to the traditional economic cooperation are essential for the 2 countries to further consolidate their ties towards the 21st century.

While the full-scale teaching of Japanese at various educational institutions in Indonesia took off in the second half of the 1950's, the demand for the teaching of Japanese has been steadily growing in recent years due to the increasing need to read documents concerning Japan or to obtain information on Japan, resulting in the establishment of many new educational institutions teaching Japanese. In addition to strong interest in the Japanese language, the ascendancy of Japan's international importance has stimulated new academic interest in studying the origins of Japanese society and culture and also in area studies on Japanese industry, economy, politics and administration, etc. from the viewpoint of international relations. In the face of such strong and diverse demands for Japanese studies, the Government of Indonesia has prepared the "Project to Establish the Center for Japanese Studies" to further encourage mutual understanding between the 2 countries and to conduct research on a wide range of social and cultural issues, including Japanese politics, economy, legal system, history and religion with the assistance of both the Indonesian and Japanese governments. The Center is expected to establish the base for the dissemination of accurate knowledge and understanding of Japan among the Indonesian public. The Government of Indonesia plans the establishment of the said Center as part of the University of Indonesia, which has the longest history of Japanese studies in Indonesia since the establishment of a Japanese language course in 1967, and has requested the Government of Japan's provision of grant aid for the Project.

The contents of the request are largely classified into facilities (buildings) and equipment as outlined below.

### [Facilities]

- A. Administrative Building (offices and lecturer's rooms, etc.)
- B. Language Laboratory
- C. Audio Visual Room
- D. Library
- E. Printing and Publication Rooms
- F. Guest Hostel Building
- G. Seminar and Lecture Rooms
- H. Auditorium

[Equipment]

- A. Audio Visual studio Equipment
- B. Audio Visual Room Equipment
- C. Auditorium Equipment
- D. Lecture Hall Equipment
- E. Seminar / Class Rooms Equipment
- F. Language Laboratory Equipment
- G. Library Equipment
- H. Information Processing System Equipment
- I. Printing Equipment
- J. Conference Room Equipment



## **CHAPTER 3**

### **OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT**





## CHAPTER 3 OUTLINE OF THE PROJECT

### 3.1 Objectives

The University of Indonesia intends to further develop its educational and research activities at both the undergraduate and graduate levels and to consolidate its research facilities in not only the science and engineering fields but also in the fields of literature, language and social science in order to establish itself as a research university with emphasis on its research function. This development is based on the educational and development policies adopted by the Ministry of Education and Culture to expand the scope of science and engineering education and to improve the quality of higher education to contribute to the development of the country.

The study of foreign cultures and societies is essential for social and economic development in Indonesia on the grounds that such development requires the development of new technologies and the import of advanced technologies to suit the present conditions in Indonesia. Such study is also an attempt to learn from the experience and lessons of industrialised countries so that Indonesia can achieve not only economic growth but also create a fair, healthy and stable society.

The reasons behind the selection of Japan as a subject country for foreign studies are multifold: (i) Japan is an Asian country which has achieved rapid modernisation and economic growth, (ii) Japan's position in the Asia-Pacific region is becoming increasingly more important and (iii) it is extremely crucial to promote mutual understanding between Japan and Indonesia to further consolidate the friendship between the two countries in view of the growing connections in diverse fields, including politics, economy, culture and education, in recent years.

The objective of the Project is to establish the Center for Japanese Studies with the necessary buildings and equipment to promote Japanese studies as part of the overall organization for academic research at the University of Indonesia. The planned Center is expected to conduct the following.

1. To expand research and education on Japan at the graduate level at the University of Indonesia.
2. To conduct comprehensive surveys and research on Japan and issues relating to Japan as the central research organization for Japanese studies in Indonesia.
3. To support national and foreign researchers and students of Japanese studies through the collection and provision of relevant research materials and also through the provision of academic services for Japanese studies.

4. To promote exchanges of researchers and research results between the two countries and also to promote activities to further facilitate mutual understanding.
5. To diffuse knowledge on Japan within and outside the University of Indonesia through publications, seminars and public relations activities.

### **3.2 Examination of Requested Contents**

#### **3.2.1 Appropriateness and Necessity of the Project**

The original request made by the Government of Indonesia suggested the following 3 main activities of the Center.

- Graduate education
- Japanese studies
- Japanese language training and related activities

The appropriateness and necessity of the Project in view of the suggested activities are examined below.

##### **(1) Graduate Education**

The Center aims at establishing itself as the central organization for Japanese studies in Indonesia in both name and fact. It is essential that the Center attract capable researchers to promote academically advanced studies on Japan. The high level of such studies will further attract researchers and students of a high calibre who in turn will assist the further development of the Center. It is also essential that the Center conduct master's and doctor's degree courses to relate the research activities to educational activities in a productive manner. It is, therefore, appropriate for graduate programmes for Japanese studies to be part of the Centre's activities.

The Japanese studies master's course at the Graduate School of the University of Indonesia was launched in 1990 and 22 students are currently enrolled on this 2 year course. It is currently planned to launch a doctor's degree course in September, 1993. As such, the system to systematically train high level researchers on Japan is at the initial stage. The University of Indonesia has sufficient manpower to efficiently and effectively conduct the teaching of Japanese studies and it appears reasonable for the current graduate programme to be one of the central functions of the Center.

At present, the Graduate Programme for Japanese Studies occupies part of the main office building of the Graduate School on the Salemba campus in Jakarta and has a floor area of

approximately 230m<sup>2</sup>, consisting of the Programme Director's room/office, a visiting professor's office, seminar room, classroom and library (approximately 40m<sup>2</sup>). The existing facilities for graduate programmes in general are far from satisfactory and there is a highly noticeable lack of space for researchers' and lecturers' rooms. As all the sectors of the Graduate School are in the process of moving to the Depok campus, the inclusion of the Graduate Programme for Japanese Studies in the new Center is judged to be highly appropriate for the further expansion and consolidation of graduate education at the University of Indonesia.

## (2) Japanese Studies

The Japanese studies programme is considered to provide interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary area studies, over-riding the existing boundaries of specialised disciplines. In this sense, the current research system based on individual faculties cannot meet this challenge and should be replaced by a more integrated approach.

Education and research on Japan at the University of Indonesia are currently implemented as the Japanese Language and Literature Programme at the Department of East Asian Literature of the Faculty of Letters and also as Japanese Studies of the Interdisciplinary Studies of the Graduate School. In addition, the Institute of Economic and Social Studies of the Faculty of Economics and the Institute of Social Studies of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences have selected Japanese topics as part of their area studies. Furthermore, the Faculty of Engineering and the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences are involved in research exchanges with Japanese researchers in their respective fields.

The request envisaged the introduction of the following 6 Bureaus at the Center to conduct Japanese studies.

- Bureau of Economics and Management
- Bureau of Politics and International Relations
- Bureau of Humanities, History and Literature
- Bureau of Science and Technology
- Bureau of Statistics and Analysis
- Bureau of Information and Publication

The first 4 bureaus basically reflect the current Japanese studies at the University of Indonesia and their use as spring boards to create a more comprehensive research system on Japan at the Center, equipped with information gathering and information service functions, appears appropriate.

As often stated so far, Japanese studies must be conducted in an interdisciplinary manner. The University of Indonesia's current absence of an organization to supervise and implement interdisciplinary research on Japan makes it essential to establish the planned Center as a central research facility of not only the University but also Indonesia at large to further advance Japanese studies in Indonesia.

With regard to the Bureau of Statistics and Analysis, as the intended activities of the Bureau are part of the basic work to be conducted by the first 4 bureaus, it is more appropriate to distribute the functions and manpower allocated to this bureau to others.

In the case of the Bureau of Information and Publication, it is more appropriate to consider this as a section supporting the Centre's research programmes by means of providing research finding and information on Japan rather than as an independent bureau on the same level with the first 4 bureaus.

### (3) Japanese Language Education

The original request suggested that Japanese language education be conducted by the Japanese Language and Literature Programme of the Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Letters and listed the following programmes.

#### 1) Japanese Language Courses

- ① Japanese for professionals and specific purposes
- ② Japanese language instructors' training
- ③ Training of translators
- ④ Intensive courses
- ⑤ Comparative and constructive studies on language and culture

#### 2) Research and Development

- ① Research and development of better methods of Japanese language teaching and training
- ② Preparation of textbooks, teaching materials and Japanese-Indonesian, as well as Indonesian-Japanese, dictionaries

### 3) Translation

- ① Translation of Japanese literature, including books on culture and history, etc., into Indonesian
- ② Translation of introductory books on Indonesia into Japanese

The importance of language in Japanese studies cannot be over-emphasised. Students to be admitted to the Japanese studies graduate programmes are required to be competent in Japanese. In principle, therefore, anyone wishing to conduct research work on Japan at the Center must have mastered Japanese before doing so. It is obvious that those students who studied Japanese at the undergraduate level are required to further study Japanese in order to be capable of conducting research on specialised subjects or in specialised fields.

In comparison, those researchers and students whose main academic background has no direct relationship with Japan but who are interested in selecting Japan for their area studies mainly depend on available English materials and information sources at present. Nevertheless, the importance of primary data written in Japanese and materials directly translated from Japanese to Indonesia will also increase for these researchers.

The provision of support for their Japanese language learning is very important. The training of capable translators is also required for the general advancement of Japanese studies.

As the main objectives of the Center are the promotion of research on Japan and the education of graduate students, however, it appears more appropriate to consider language education as an auxiliary function of the Center. Those benefitting from language teaching at the Center should primarily be students and researchers associated with the Center. It also appears more appropriate for the Japanese language teaching requested by people other than the Centre's students and researchers to be conducted at other language teaching institutions as such teaching is already provided by Japanese Language Center of the University of Padjadjaran and Japanese Language Diploma Course at the University of Indonesia.

With regard to research and development work and to translation work, it appears appropriate to integrate these into the general framework of research at the Center to be jointly conducted by the staff of the Faculty of Letters.

#### **3.2.2 Implementation and Management Plans**

The implementation body of the Project is the University of Indonesia which is under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture.

For the promotion of Project implementation, the University of Indonesia has established the Preparatory Committee headed by Dr. Gondomono, Director of the Department of East Asian Studies. The original request was compiled by this Committee and the Committee is consulted on all issues relating to project implementation and management.

#### (1) Organizational Structure of the Center

In the original request, the organizational structure of the Center was headed by the Executive Director, supported by 2 Vice-Executive Directors: one responsible for academic affairs and the other responsible for administration and finance. The Vice-Executive Director for Academic Affairs would control the Department of Japanese Studies consisting of 6 bureaus (Economics, Politics and International Relations, Literature and History, Science and Technology, Statistics and Analysis and Information and Publication), the library section and the Department of Japanese Language. The Vice-Executive Director for Administration and Finance would control 3 departments, i.e. Administration and Finance Department, (ii) Household Department and (iii) Maintenance Department.

Under the overall responsibility of the Executive Director of the Center, 2 Deputy Executive Directors are assigned the responsibility for research/academic affairs (Japanese Studies programme) and administration respectively. The Center's Graduate Programme is the responsibility of the Director of the Graduate Programme.

#### (2) Personnel Plan

It has been decided that the number of staff for the Center will be around 73, including lecturers and researchers. Most of these positions will be filled by those currently working in different sections of the University of Indonesia.

### **3.2.3 Relationship and Overlapping with Other Aid Projects**

#### (1) Aid Programmes of Other Organization

The University of Indonesia has area study centers which are similar to the planned Center for Japanese Studies. These are the American Center and the Australian Center. As both of these centers are designed to promote studies on specific countries with some assistance from various organizations as part of the overall drive to move the University of Indonesia towards becoming a research university, their activities described below do not overlap with those envisaged for the Center of Japanese Studies.

## 1) American Center

The Faculty of Letters introduced American studies courses in 1976, followed by graduate programmes in 1981. The American Center was opened in 1984 with the assistance of the US government to promote interdisciplinary education and research. The objectives and activities of the American Center are outlined below.

### a) Objectives

- To foster teachers of American culture at various universities in Indonesia and experts on American issues to work for public and private institutions.
- To organize and implement graduate-level research.

### b) Activities

#### - Graduate Education (American Studies Programme)

The graduate programmes are supported by 21 teachers and 11 administrative staff members. Students are required to obtain 39 credits in 2 years.

#### - American Studies

The American Studies Association in Indonesia (ASAI), organized mainly by graduates of the American Center, has its head office at the American Center. The Association organizes studies on the US - Indonesian relationship and the study findings are presented at seminars and lectures in addition to the quarterly ASAI News, the Association's bulletin.

### c) Management

The management cost of the American Center is basically financed by tuition fees (Rp 1,050,000 for one term) and books, equipment and furniture, etc. are donated by the US. Students studying in the US receive financial assistance from the AMINEF and the Asia Foundation.

### d) Facilities

The American Center currently uses part of the head office building on the Salemba campus, occupying a floor area of some 440m<sup>2</sup>. It has 2 classrooms and a library (130m<sup>2</sup>) with 7,000 books donated by the US.

## 2) Australian Center

The Australian Center was established in 1991 under the direct control of the Rector. While it aims at teaching a whole range of subjects relating to Australia, it currently offers only courses on literature and history.

The main activities of the Australian Center are graduate-level education, the translation of materials on Australia written in English to Indonesian and the sponsoring of seminars. The Center does not have sufficient manpower to become involved in research. It is located in the Faculty of Letters complex on the Depok campus and books are kept in the central library. The management cost is fully met by the University of Indonesia and books are donated by the Government of Australia and others. The Center exchanges information with the Australian Culture Center of the Australian Embassy in Jakarta.

## (2) Assistance by the Japan Foundation

Current assistance for the University of Indonesia which is closely related to the Project is the assistance provided by the Japan Foundation for the Graduate Programme for Japanese Studies. In fact, comprehensive assistance as listed in the Appendix has been provided for the Graduate Programme for Japanese Studies from the onset of the Programme with a view to making the Programme a central facility for Japanese studies.

In addition to some 10 million yen to cover the operation, research and scholarship costs of the Programme, the cost of dispatching visiting professors is also met by the Japan Foundation. In short, all the costs of the Programme are met by the Japan Foundation. Assistance in terms of education and research includes the dispatch of visiting professors, the provision of fellowships for those teaching Japanese studies to study in Japan and the exchange of graduate students on scholarships, etc. In particular, the long-standing scheme to dispatch visiting professors is highly reputed for its contribution to the historical development of Japanese studies at the University of Indonesia from the stage of undergraduate courses only to the stage where graduate courses have been added. The Graduate Programme is expected to play a core function at the Center and the continuous assistance of the Japan Foundation is considered essential for the successful development of the Center.

The Project, which is a grant aid project, is, therefore, deemed compatible with the assistance plan of the Japan Foundation and will further stimulate the vigorous activities of the Graduate Programme for Japanese Studies through the provision of new facilities and equipment.



### 3.2.4 Project Components

The 2 main functional components of the Project are the graduate programme to teach subjects on Japan and the research programme. These 2 programmes are supported by Japanese language teaching, collection of relevant information and information services, public relations, publication and other activities relating to Japanese studies. The activities of the Center include the implementation of the above 2 programmes as well as supporting activities. The Center also has the administrative function of overseeing all education, research and supporting activities. A conceptual diagramme of the functions and components of the Center is given in Fig. 3-1.

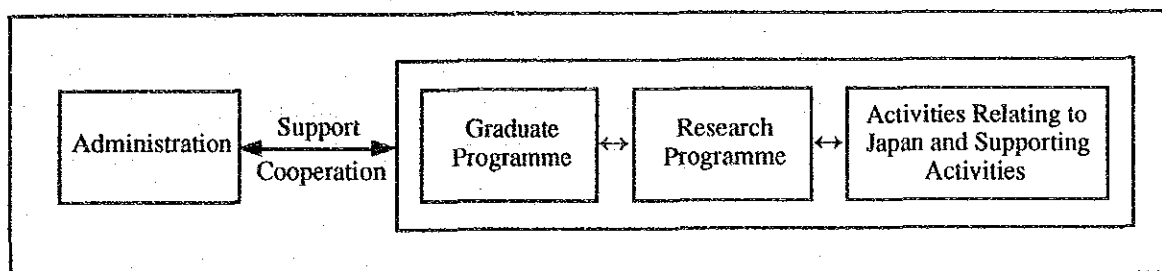


Fig. 3-1 Conceptual Diagramme of Functions of the Center for Japanese Studies

### 3.2.5 Requested Facilities and Equipment

#### (1) Facilities

The requested facilities are classified into 4 categories, i.e. (i) administration, (ii) graduate education and research, (iii) accommodation and (iv) welfare and others. The first 2 categories correspond to the principal functions of the Center. An accommodation facility is required for visiting professors and the participants of seminars and conferences which last longer than one day.

The Depok campus is located some 25km from central Jakarta and the main means of transportation between them are railway and road. As there is no accommodation facility for visitors on the campus, finding appropriate accommodation has always been a headache for the administration of the University of Indonesia. The requested accommodation facility was designed to cater for 50 people. Through subsequent consultations, however, it has been judged appropriate to make the accommodation capacity 24: 6 visiting professors using the facility all year round and some 18 visitors attending seminars or conferences.

The main conclusions of the consultations on the requested facilities are as follows.

- The number of classrooms for master's degree course students is 2.
- LLs will not be provided under the Project as the existing facilities of the Faculty of Letters will suffice. However, several LL booths will be provided in the library to assist self-learning.
- The video production will not be provided under the Project in view of the objectives and functions of the Center, i.e. graduate and Japanese studies and the expected scope of activities.
- As micro computers will be provided in researchers' rooms and others, a specific computer room will not be provided.
- The number of seats in the canteen is around 30 in view of the staff and student size of the Center.

Having examined the scope of the requested facilities with some of the conclusions described above, it is judged that a total floor area of approximately 5,000m<sup>2</sup> will be sufficient instead of the requested 6,000m<sup>2</sup>.

## (2) Equipment

The examination results of the suitability of the requested equipment are described below.

### - Video Studio/Control Room Equipment and Outdoor Production Equipment

The stated objectives of the Center, i.e. graduate education and Japanese studies, do not appear to warrant the production of video teaching materials, etc. by the Center. Consequently, video studio and control room equipment, etc. will not be provided. It is necessary, however, for the Center to have simple production and editing equipment to collect and edit visual information on Japan.

### - AV Equipment for Auditorium

As part of the research activities, the organization of seminars and academic conferences with upto 200 participants is planned, making the provision of an AV system necessary. The planned introduction of a slide projector and audio equipment appears appropriate as very few seminars or conferences will require visual presentations. The consideration of equipment operation and maintenance has also contributed to this decision.

### - AV Equipment for Lecture Hall

There is no strong rationale for the Center to have both an auditorium and a lecture hall and the provision of one lecture hall capable of accommodating 200 people with the equipment referred to for the auditorium should prove sufficient.

- AV Room Equipment

While AV information will be required in the course of graduate education and Japanese studies at the Center, the demand for an independent AV room is minimal. The establishment of an AV corner in the library to meet the relevant need is judged to be appropriate.

- Equipment for Seminar Rooms and Classrooms

The original request envisaged the provision of video equipment in all the seminar rooms as well as classrooms. As this equipment will not be frequently used, the provision of several units for common use is judged to be appropriate.

- Library Equipment

Books and other documents are the most crucial items for successful educational and research activities after the opening of the Center. At present, 5,000 books donated by the Japan Foundation are kept in the Central Library. It is planned that the Centre's library will have some 20,000 books, including the above 5,000. The provision of equipment relating to this aspect of the library is, therefore, judged to be appropriate. The provision of data processing equipment is also necessary to consolidate the library's functions of gathering research information and providing information services. An AV corner will be established in the library to meet the relevant needs of students and researchers.

- Language Laboratory Equipment

As no ordinary language teaching is expected to be conducted at the Center, LL equipment will not be provided except for language booths for self-learning purposes in the above AV corner in the library.

- Data Processing Computers

The originally requested computer system consisted of one host computer and 20 terminals. However, it appears more appropriate for the Center to have the required number of computers to meet the specific data processing needs of each of the research, education, library and administration sectors. As it will be some years before the Center requires an in-house computer network system, only the electric wiring for such a network will be conducted under the Project. The appropriate number of micro computers to be provided under the Project is judged to be 16: 8 for research (2 each for each bureau), 5 for graduate programmes, one for the library and 2 for administration.

- Printing Equipment

While the provision of printing and binding equipment is deemed necessary to prepare/publish seminar papers, research papers and newsletters, etc., simple equipment

should satisfy the envisaged requirements. The maintenance consideration also justifies the provision of simple equipment.

- Copiers

The provision of 2 copiers is necessary, i.e. one for administration and another for the library.

The provision of books and other documents which are not included in the original request under the Project is highly desirable as the consolidation of these items has crucial significance in regard to successful educational and research activities at the Center.

### **3.2.6 Necessity for Technical Cooperation**

Since 1972, the University of Indonesia has been receiving comprehensive assistance from the Japan Foundation for its Japanese Language and Literature Courses of the Faculty of Letters as well as for the more recently established graduate programme for Japanese studies. The actual assistance consist of the dispatch of visiting professors and language instructors from japan, invitation of young lecturers and assistant lecturers to Japan, subsidy for the remuneration of teaching staff, student scholarships and a subsidy for the procurement of books, texts and teaching equipment, etc. The assistance provided by the Japan Foundation is greatly appreciated by the Indonesian side and its continuance is strongly hoped for.

Possible subject fields for technical cooperation relating to the Centre's activities include the dispatch of experts to assist graduate education as well as the graduate programme for Japanese studies, provision of books and information, dispatch of language instructors to assist the learning of Japanese by both students and researchers and the acceptance of teaching/research staff for field work/training in Japan.

As the provision of these types of technical cooperation should prove highly beneficial for the Center in addition to the assistance provided by the Japan Foundation, serious consideration should be given to examining the feasibility of providing such technical cooperation along with the implementation of the Project.

### **3.2.7 Rationale for Project Implementation**

Based on the examination results of the original proposal for the Project as described in the previous sections, the implementation of the Project with Japanese grant aid is deemed appropriate in view of the confirmation of the Project's feasibility and the implementation capability of the Indonesian side and also in view of the Project's compatibility with Japan's

grant aid system. The basic design for the Project described in Chapter 4, therefore, assumes the provision of Japanese grant aid for the Project. Some of the contents of the original request have been changed in the basic design as concluded in the examination of the requested facilities and equipment.

### 3.3 Outline of the Project

#### 3.3.1 Project Implementation Body and Management System

##### (1) Project Implementation Body

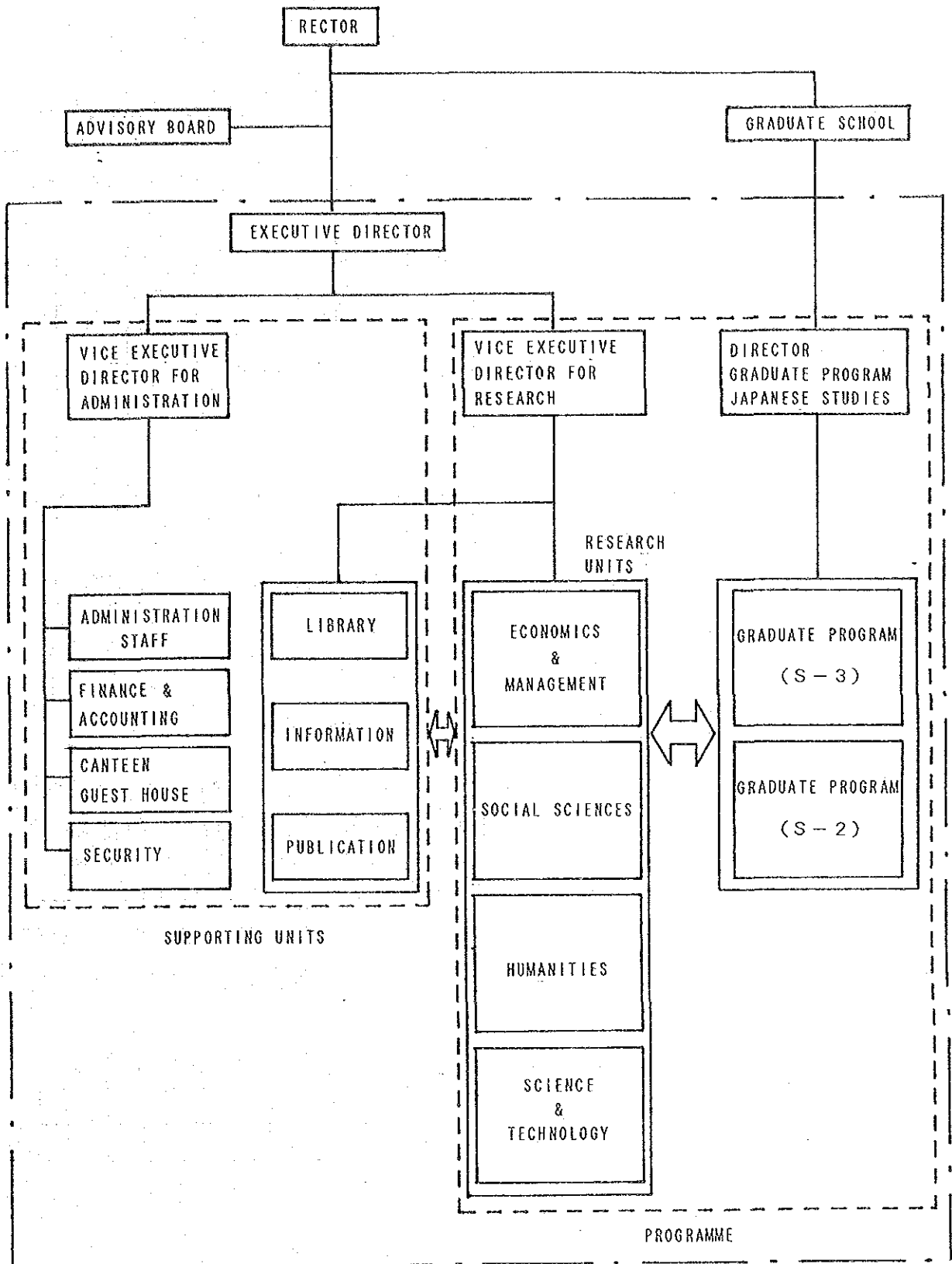
The project implementation body is the University of Indonesia under the jurisdiction of the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education and Culture. The University of Indonesia appointed the following members of the Preparatory Committee for the construction of the Center for Japanese Studies on February 3, 1992.

Patron	:	Rector of the University of Indonesia
Board of Advisers	:	Vice-Rector I for Academic Affairs Vice-Rector II for Administrative and Financial Affairs Vice-Rector III for Student Affairs Deans of all Faculties of the University of Indonesia Director of Graduate School, University of Indonesia Heads of all Centers and Institutes of the University of Indonesia
Chairperson	:	Dr. Gondomono (Anthropologist, Head of the Department of East Asian Studies, Faculty of Letters)
Vice-Chairperson	:	Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti (Economist, Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs, Faculty of Economics)
Vice-Chairperson	:	Prof. Juwono Sudarsono (Political Scientist, International Relations, Dean, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences)
Secretary (I)	:	Rhenald Khasali, SE (Economist, Lecturer, Faculty of Economics)
Secretary (II)	:	Kusmardiono, SH (Legal Sciences, Head, General Administration Bureau of the University of Indonesia)
Staff of the Secretariat	:	Mrs. M. Pandam Guritno (Office of the Rectorate)
Members	:	1. Dr. Siti Dahsiar Anwar (Japanese Studies, Deputy Director for Students Affairs, the Graduate School of the Univ. of Indonesia) 2. Dr. Ir. Gunawan Tjahjono (Architect, Head of the Study Program of Buildings and Environment, Faculty of Engineering) 3. Ir. I.G.A. Ktut Alit (Engineer, Head of the Department for the Construction of the New Campus of the University of Indonesia)

4. Ir. Ruswan Rasul (Engineer, Dept. for the Construction of the New Campus of the University of Indonesia)
5. Ir. Djoko Hartono, M. Eng. (Engineer, Department for the Construction of the New Campus of the University of Indonesia)
6. Dr. Ketut Surajaya (Historian, Deputy Dean for Student Affairs, the Faculty of Letters)
7. Shedy Chandra, M.A. (Linguist, Lecturer at the Japanese Studies Program, Faculty of Letters)
8. Luki Wijayanti, SIP (Librarian, Head of the Library of the Faculty of Letters)
9. Dr. Saleh Kosela (Chemist, Head of the Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Physics and Mathematics)
10. Dr. Hero U. Kuntjoro-Jakti (Political Scientist, Japanese Studies, Head of the Department of International Relations, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences)
11. Drs. Bambang Widiyanto (Psychologist, Registrar of the University of Indonesia)

## (2) Management Set-Up

The Center will be an academic research organization directly under the supervision of the Rector. The Center will provide facilities for graduate programme of the Japanese studies and research programmes, and conduct activities to support these programmes. In addition, the Center will host various events and activities relating to Japanese studies. The Executive Director of the Center will assume the overall responsibility for the running of the Center. The graduate programme will be conducted by the Director of the Graduate Programme of the Japanese Studies under the supervision of the Director of the Graduate School. The Research programmes will be carried out by participants of the graduate courses, those faculty members appointed by the Rector and visiting researchers invited from outside the University of Indonesia. The Research programmes will be controlled by the Vice Executive Director for Research and Academic Affairs. The organizational set-up of the Center is illustrated below.



THE CENTER FOR JAPANESE STUDIES

Organization Chart of the Center

### Staff Recruitment Plan for the Center

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	Total
[Administration]						
Executive Director	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vice-Executive Director	2	-	-	-	-	2
Secretary	2	-	-	-	-	2
Administrative Staff	6	2	2	1	1	12
Library and PR Staff	2	1	1	1	1	6
Cleaning and Security Staff	10	-	-	-	-	10
Sub-Total	23	3	3	2	2	33
[Education and Research]						
- Graduate Programme						
Director of Graduate Programme	1	-	-	-	-	1
Administrative Staff for Graduate Programme	4	-	-	-	-	4
Academic Adviser	1	-	-	-	-	1
- Japanese Studies Programme						
Researcher	4	5	5	5	5	24
Visiting Researcher	4	1	1	-	-	6
Lecturer	(13)	-	-	-	-	(13)
Sub-Total	14	6	6	5	5	36
Total	37	9	9	7	7	69

### 3.3.2 Activities Plan

#### 1. Graduate Programme

The Graduate Programme for Japanese Studies of the Department of Interdisciplinary Studies of the Graduate School will be taught at the Center. At present, this programme is taught at the head office of the Graduate School on the Salemba campus for 22 master's degree students (S2 level: 10 in the 1st class admitted in the 1990/91 academic year and 12 in the 2nd class admitted in the 1992/93 academic year). It is currently planned to commence the doctor's degree course (S3 level) in September, 1993 with the initial acceptance of 5 students.

Graduate Programme Admission Plan

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Master's Degree	10	-	12	-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10
Doctor's Degree	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	5	-

#### (1) Graduate Programme Curriculum (Master's Degree)

##### 1) Semester I (compulsory subjects with 3 credit units each)

1. Japanese Bibliography
2. Japanese Culture, Ethos and View of Life



3. History of Japanese Modernisation
  4. Japanese Social Structure
  5. Research Methods
- 2) Semester II (choice of 3 subjects with 3 credit units each)
1. Economic Development of Japan
  2. Politics and Government of Japan
  3. International Relations of Japan
  4. Japanese Management System
  5. Japanese Pre-Modern History
  6. Modern Japanese Literature
  7. Religions of Japan
  8. Japanese Thought
- 3) Semester III (electives)
1. Readings : 3 credit units\*
  2. Presentations : 4 credit units\*\*
- 7 credit units
- 4) Semester IV (thesis: 9 credit units)  
Duration: 9 months (extendable twice at the tutor's discretion for a period of 3 months each)

\* Each student is required to read selected books, selected to suit his/her personal interest and preference, together with the tutor in preparation for writing the graduate thesis.

\*\* Presentations mean the submission of working papers relating to the subject of the thesis for discussion.

## (2) Graduate Programme Management System

### 1) Organization

The Graduate School currently provides 8 master's degree programmes with 36 subjects. These 8 programmes are ① Science and Mathematics, ② Health Science, ③ Arts and Humanities, ④ Social Sciences, ⑤ Economics, ⑥ Informatics, ⑦ Engineering Sciences and ⑧ Interdisciplinary Studies. The doctoral programmes are not a continuation of the master's programmes and consist of ① Health Sciences, ② Science and Mathematics, ③ Engineering, ④

Law, ⑤ Economics, ⑥ Literature, ⑦ Psychology, ⑧ Sociology and Political Science, ⑨ Nutrition and ⑩ Public Health. The Japanese Studies Programme is offered as one of the 8 subjects of the Interdisciplinary Studies. All the teaching staff of the Graduate School belong to faculties except for external lecturers and are appointed to the Graduate School positions by the Rector concurrently with their undergraduate teaching positions. The hierarchical set-up to run the Graduate Programme for Japanese Studies is as follows.

Academic year 1992/1993

Director of Graduate School	: Prof. Iskandar Wahidiyat
Vice-Director I	: Dr. F.A. Moeloek
Vice-Director II	: H.M. Soebekti, drg.
Vice-Director III	: Dr. S. Dahsiar Anwar, SS
[Department of Interdisciplinary Studies]	
Coordinator	: Prof. Harsja W. Bachtiar
Secretary	: Dr. S. Dahsiar Anwar, SS
[Japanese Studies Programme]	
Director	: Dr. S. Dahsiar Anwar, SS
Secretary	: Sri Banowati, SS
Adviser	: Dr. Parsudi Suparlan, MA
- Teaching Staff -	
1. Prof. R.A. Haryati Soebadio	: Faculty of Letters, UI
2. Prof. Harsja W. Bachtiar	: Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, UI
3. Prof. S. Boedhisantoso	: Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, UI
4. Prof. Budi Paramita	: Faculty of Economics, UI
5. Prof. M. Kusunoki	: Tohoku University
6. Prof. T. Hanazono	: Tohoku University
7. Prof. Y. Saito	: Tohoku University
8. Prof. T. Katsukura	: Fukushima University
9. Let. Jen. Purn. Sayidiman	: PMRT (Japan expert and ex-Ambassador)
10. Dr. Parsudi Suparlan	: Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, UI
11. Dr. S. Dahsiar Anwar	: Faculty of Letters, UI
12. Dr. I. Ketut Suradjaya	: Faculty of Letters, UI
13. Dr. A. Dahana	: Faculty of Letters, UI
14. Dr. Heru U. Kuntijorojakti	: Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, UI
15. Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntijorojakti	: Faculty of Economics, UI
16. Shedly N. Tjandra, MA	: Faculty of Letters, UI
17. Joni Rasmada Hutabarat, MA	: Faculty of Letters, UI
18. Darsimah Mandah, MA	: Faculty of Letters, UI
19. Etti Nurhayati Anwar, MA	: Faculty of Letters, UI

## 2. Research Programmes

Research programmes are conducted by 4 different bureaus, i.e. ① Economics and Management, ② Politics and International Relations, ③ Humanities, History and Literature and ④ Science and Technology. Research activities can be classified into research proper and seminars/academic conferences. Researchers are appointed from among those engaged in Japanese studies in the faculties. Depending on the research themes and issues dominating the Japan-Indonesia relationship, joint research with visiting professors, fellow researchers and/or external research institutions may be conducted. From 1996, it will be possible to recruit new researchers from among those who have completed doctoral programmes at the Center. At present, the appointment of the following scholars to head the 4 research bureaus is planned.

- Economics and Management : Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti (FE)
- Politics and International Relations : Prof. Juwono Sudarsono (FISIP)
- Humanities, History and Literature : Dr. I. Ketut Surajaya (FS)
- Science and Technology : Dr. Saleh Kosela (FMIPA)

### ① Research Activities

The planned research themes and researchers involved are as follows.

#### i) Economics and Management

##### a) Structure of Japanese Economy (20 researchers, 2 years)

- Macroeconomic Analysis of Japanese Economy (sector-by-sector analysis of manufacturing industry, agriculture, energy and tertiary industries, etc.)

##### b) Japanese Economic Policies (10 researchers, 1 year)

- Role of Economic Planning in Japan
- Central - Regional Administrative and Financial Relations

##### c) Japan's Overseas Economic Strategies (20 researchers, 2 years)

- Economic Relations Between Japan and Indonesia
- Development and Challenge of Overseas Markets
- Comparative Analysis of Japanese, American and Dutch Companies in Indonesia

##### d) Japanese Management (20 researchers, 2 years)

- Managerial Environment and Social Base of Japanese Enterprises
- Organizational Structure of Japanese Enterprises

- Business Activities and Administration
  - Productivity and Quality Control System
  - Investment in Development and Production Facilities
  - Characteristics of Japanese Labour Control
- e) Japanese Culture and Japanese Management (20 researchers, 2 years)
- Characteristics of Japanese Culture and Their Impacts on Japanese Business Management
  - Sense of Values and Management Processes
  - Kazokushugi and Shudanshugi for Joint Responsibility
  - Comparative Analysis Between Japanese and American Business Organizations with Emphasis on Cultural Differences
- f) Business Organization in Japan (15 researchers, 1 1/2 years)
- Techniques of Communication in Japanese Corporations
  - Encouragement and Utilisation of Employees' Organizations
  - Reform of Business Organization
- g) Japanese Aid for Indonesia and Its Impacts (20 researchers, 2 years)
- h) Comparative Analysis of History of Regional Development
- i) Japan's Experience, Education, Transport Systems and Productivity Since Meiji Era
- j) Concepts of and Attitudes Towards Japan Among Indonesian Youth
- ii) Social Sciences
- a) Labour Relations in Japan  
 Dr. P. Wiroutomo  
 Dr. Budihartono  
 Dr. Eri Seda  
 Dr. T. Amal  
 Visiting Researcher
- b) Indonesian Workers in Japan's Labour Market (joint research)  
 3 Researchers  
 Visiting Researcher

- c) **Comparative Study of Japan's LDP and Indonesia's Golkar**  
 Dr. M. Rauf  
 Dr. A. Sanit  
 Dr. N. Soeseno  
 Visiting Researcher
  
- d) **Role of Mass Media in Formation of Public Opinion (joint research)**  
 Dr. S. Djunarsa  
 Dr. Harsono Suwardi  
 Visiting Researcher
  
- e) **Administrative Reform in Japan**  
 Dr. A. Kasim  
 Dr. D. Ageng
  
- f) **US - Japan Relations and Their Impacts on Asia - Pacific Region**  
 Dr. H. U. Kuntjoro-Jakati  
 Faisal H. Bascari, SE, MA  
 Dr. Z. Djaffar  
 Dr. H. Munandar  
 Visiting Researcher
  
- g) **Role of Japan in Post-Cold War Era**  
 Prof. Yuwono Sudarsono  
 Dr. S. Notosusanto  
 Dr. A. Sutjipto  
 Dr. H. Wirawan  
 Visiting Researcher
  
- iii) **Humanities, History and Literature**
  - a) **"Sendenbu" and Development of Indonesian Language and Literature**  
 Dr. Soetoto Soetanto  
 Susanto Zuhdi, MA
  
  - b) **Thoughts and Political Role of Konoye Fumimaro in Early Showa Era**  
 Dr. I. K. Surjadjaja

- c) **Role of Solidarity and Togetherness in Formation of Discipline of School Children in Japan**  
Diah Madubrangti, SS
- d) **Work Ethos in Japan**  
Dr. S. Dahsiar Anwar
- e) **Family Structure of the Japanese**  
Etty Nurhayati Anwar, SS, MA
- f) **Shrines as Pilgrim and Tourist Destinations: Comparative Study Between Japan and Indonesia**  
Dr. Gondomono
- g) **Shame and Guilt in Japanese and Javanese Societies**  
Dr. Parsudi Suparlan
- h) **Pre-School Education in Japan and Indonesia**  
Prof. S. C. U. Munandar (Faculty of Psychology)
- i) **Translation Work**
  - (First Year)
    1. Japanese Political History (Dr. I. Ketut Surajaya)
    2. Japanese Cultural History (Dr. S. Dahsiar Anwar)
    3. Japanese Modern Literature (Darsimah Mandah, MA)
    4. Structure of Japanese Language (Sheddy Chandra, MA)
  - (Second Year)
    1. Japanese Folklore (Dr. S. Dahsiar Anwar)
    2. Meiji Restoration (Dr. I. Ketut Surajaya)
    3. Japanese Poetry (J. Rasmada Hutabarat, MA)
  - (Third Year)
    1. Manual for Indonesian Tourist Guide (Sheddy Chandra, MA and Dr. Gondomono)
- iv) **Science and Technology**
  - a) **Japanese Spatial Conception and Architectural Expression**  
: A Study of Materialization of Images.  
Dr. Ir. Gurawan Tjahjono (12 months)

- b) **Low Rise High Density Housing**  
: A Comparative Study of Low-Income Housing in the Japanese and Indonesian MEGA-CITIES.  
Triantno Y. Harjoko (6 months)
- c) **Integrated Public Transport System and its Financial Scheme**  
Dr. Ir. Sutanto Soehodho (12 months)
- d) **The Essence of Urban Space in Japan and Europe**  
A Comparative Study  
2 Senior researchers, 3 Junior researchers (14 months)
- e) **Effectiveness of Jokaso as a domestic waste water treatment unit for Indonesian domestic waste water.**  
Dr. Ir. Sulistyoweni Widanarko  
Ir. Djoko M. Hartono (6 months)

② **Seminars, Symposia and Other Meetings**

As part of the Japanese studies research activities, a number of seminars and lectures will be organized together with symposia and international conferences, etc.

- **Regular Seminars**

Regular seminars will be held for the presentation of the research achievements of the Centre's researchers and for the exchange of information/opinions. The participants will be joint researchers, researchers in the relevant fields, researchers and students of the University of Indonesia and other universities and experts.

- **Seminars on Current Affairs**

Seminars on current affairs in Japan and Indonesia will be organized for general audiences. The researchers of the Center, well-known persons at home and abroad and leading figures in business, political and policy-making fields will be invited as speakers or panelists for discussions on given topics.

- **Academic Symposia and Conferences**

Academic symposia and conferences will be organized. A typical example is the National Seminar on Japanese Studies which has been held every 2 years by researchers involved in Japanese studies at various universities in Indonesia.

- International Conferences

International conferences on Japanese studies will be held. The people to be invited include researchers in Japan, ASEAN countries and other countries in the Asia - Pacific Region and Japan experts and leaders in both the private and public sectors.

At present, the following topics are planned for the regular seminars.

- Japanese Style Management

Prof. Budhi Paramita (Faculty of Economics)

Estimated Attendance: 200

- Japanese Production System

Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti (Faculty of Economics)

Estimated Attendance: 200

- Kanban Production Management System

Prof. Budhi Paramita (Faculty of Economics)

Estimated Attendance: 200

- Japanese Marketing System

Dr. Dorodjatun Kuntjoro-Jakti (Faculty of Economics)

- Strategic Management in Japanese Enterprises

Prof. Budhi Paramita (Faculty of Economics)

Estimated Attendance: 200

- Japanese Religions

Dr. Siti Dahsiar Anwar (Faculty of Letters)

Estimated Attendance: 30

- Japan's First Modern Novel "Ukigumo" (Author: Futabatei Shimei)

J. Rasmada Hutabarat, MA (Faculty of Letters)

Estimated Attendance: 40

- Japanese Peasant Society

Prof. Boedi Santoso (Faculty of Social and Political Sciences)

Estimated Attendance: 40



- Japan - US Relationship and Its Impacts on Asia - Pacific Region (presentation of the findings of a 6 month study)  
Prof. Juwono Sudarsono (Faculty of Political and Social Sciences)  
2 Researchers  
Estimated Attendance: 35
- Role of Japan in Post-Cold War Era  
2 Researchers  
Estimated Attendance: 35
- Administrative Reform in Japan and Indonesia  
2 Researchers  
Visiting Researcher  
Estimated Attendance: 35
- Reformers of late Tokugawa Period  
Dr. I. Ketut Surajaya (Faculty of Letters)  
Estimated Attendance: 35
- Changes and Persistence in Rural Japan  
Jopie Wangania, MA (Faculty of Social and Political Sciences)  
Estimated Attendance: 40

### 3. Supporting Activities

The Center will conduct the following activities to support graduate education and Japanese studies at the Center.

#### (1) Language Training for Graduate Students and Researchers

A knowledge of the Japanese language is essential for all graduate students and researchers at the Center in order for them to pursue their own study or research subjects. A basic command of written and spoken Japanese is required for students applying for graduate courses at the Center. In contrast, however, some researchers do not require strong Japanese ability except those studying at the Department of Japanese Studies, Faculty of Letters. With the assistance of the Department of Japanese Studies, the Center will provide Japanese training for students and researchers wishing to improve their Japanese ability. Instructors will be provided by the Faculty of Letters and the LL facility of the Faculty of

Letters may be used when deemed appropriate. Language learning booths will be provided in the library to assist the learning of Japanese.

(2) Collection of Reference Materials and Information Services

The some 6,000 books donated to the Department of Japanese Studies by the Japan Foundation are currently held in the central library and these will be transferred to the Center upon completion of the Centre's new library. It is important that the Center appoint an appropriate number of librarians to efficiently run the library so that the Center can effectively act as an information center on Japan in Indonesia. More books will be required to promote Japanese studies at the Center and new acquisitions should include information on Japanese studies in progress and Japan-related academic magazines from throughout the world. A network through which research reports and other information on Japan published by research institutions throughout the world are sent to the Center should be created. The Center should be continuously active in the gathering of information on Japanese studies worldwide with the purpose of passing this information on to the Centre's researchers and students and to other interested parties in Indonesia.

In addition to documents, it is desirable for the library to gather video information on Japan to act as a video library. For all these purposes, the library will have an information gathering section with full-time staff.

(3) Publications and Public Relations

It is also important for the Center to publish the academic achievements of its Japanese studies and to make its activities widely known to the outside world. The Centre's publications should include research reports, newsletters on Indonesian - Japanese studies, seminar papers, reports on the Centre's activities and translated materials.

(4) Promotion of Academic Exchanges Between Japan and Indonesia

Academic exchanges, including those of researchers and experts, between Japan and Indonesia should be promoted to increase the number of experts involved in Japanese studies and to improve the academic standard. Such exchanges should also be arranged between the Center and similar institutions in the Asia - Pacific region.

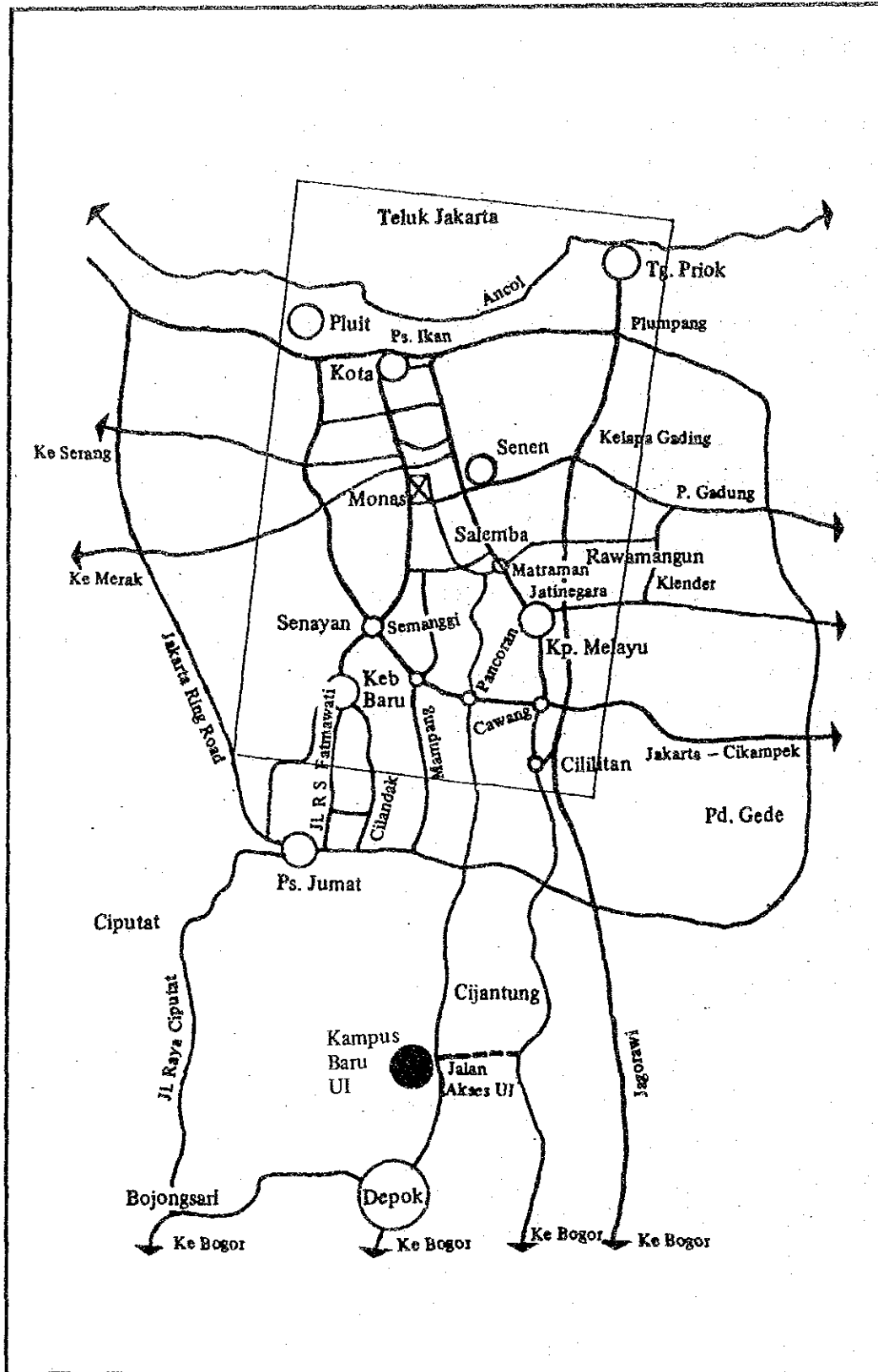
### **3.3.3 Location and Conditions of Project Site**

#### **(1) Location of Project Site**

The project site is located on the Depok campus of the University of Indonesia which in turn is located in the administrative areas of both Jakarta and Depok in West Java Province. The metropolitan area called Jabotabek is formed by Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, and such satellite cities as Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi. Depok is located at almost the center of Jabotabek with similar distances to central Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang and Bekasi. Jabotabek is currently in the midst of rapid development with office buildings, factories, shopping centres and an expressway network to serve the area under construction.

Access to the Depok campus is by the railway running between Jakarta and Bogor and by the toll expressway running between Pasar Minggu and Bogor via south Jakarta. The campus is a distance of some 25km from Jakarta and some 40 minutes are required to reach it by car. The railway runs to the east of the campus and the campus is served by 2 stations, one located on the north side of the campus and the other located on the south side. The construction of an expressway is in progress along the railway line and it is planned to construct an interchange to the north of the campus. The completion of this interchange will provide direct access to the campus from the expressway.

• LOCATION MAP



(SOURCE: UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA)

## (2) Outline of Depok Campus

The Depok campus has an area of 320ha and its construction began in 1984. The relevant development plan envisages the locationing of the University's main office buildings, welfare facilities and other buildings to house 12 faculties with 22,000 students. The planned total floor area of these facilities after completion is 291,000m<sup>2</sup>. Relocation to the Depok campus commenced in 1987 and, as of 1993, the following buildings are already in use.

<u>Common Facilities</u>	<u>38,200m<sup>2</sup></u>
- Central Administration/Rectorate	10,300m <sup>2</sup>
- Auditorium	8,000m <sup>2</sup>
- Central Library	11,300m <sup>2</sup>
- Institute	4,000m <sup>2</sup>
- Computer Center	1,400m <sup>2</sup>
- Mosque	3,200m <sup>2</sup>
<u>Teaching Facilities</u>	<u>95,922m<sup>2</sup></u>
- Faculty of Law	7,600m <sup>2</sup>
- Faculty of Psychology	6,400m <sup>2</sup>
- Faculty of Social and Political Sciences	8,700m <sup>2</sup>
- Faculty of Letters	12,880m <sup>2</sup>
- Faculty of Engineering	15,200m <sup>2</sup>
- Faculty of Economics	26,372m <sup>2</sup>
- Faculty of Natural Science and Mathematics	14,370m <sup>2</sup>
- Faculty of Public Health	4,400m <sup>2</sup>
- Faculty of Medicine	- (19,600m <sup>2</sup> planned)
- Faculty of Dentistry	- ( 9,500m <sup>2</sup> - ditto -)
- Faculty of Nursing	- ( 4,800m <sup>2</sup> - ditto -)
- Graduate School	- ( 3,340m <sup>2</sup> - ditto -)
<u>Welfare Facilities</u>	<u>5,100m<sup>2</sup></u>
- Sports Facilities	3,400m <sup>2</sup>
- Student Center	1,700m <sup>2</sup>

### (3) Outline of Project Site

#### 1) Location and Current Conditions

The project site of some 15,600m<sup>2</sup> is located near the northern end of the facilities constructed on the Depok campus and is adjacent to the sites of the Faculty of Letters and Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. The site is currently covered by tall trees and bushes. The campus ring road and approach road to the Faculty of Letters run along the northeastern side and southeastern side of the site respectively. To the north, the site is bordered by a swamp (former paddy field which currently plays the function of mitigating excess rainwater excess for the entire campus) lying at the center of the campus. The site slightly slopes downward towards the swamp with an overall elevation difference of some 12m.

#### 2) Ground Conditions

From the geological point of view, the project site consists of brown clay upto 13m in depth. This clay layer is little compacted as indicated by its N value of 4 - 7. The next layer consists of sandy clay upto a 17m - 21m in depth. While the N value varies from 8 to 30, this layer is generally more compacted than the surface layer. Below this sandy clay layer is a compacted layer with a N value exceeding 50. Despite the existence of intercalated softer layers (N: around 30), this layer has sufficient bearing strength. The use of piles is necessary to reach this layer to support the planned buildings.

#### 3) Electricity

Electricity is supplied by the PLN. The campus has a loop distribution network of 20 KV/50Hz to 12 substations. No. 8 substation with a 400 KVA transformer is located at the south end of the project site to serve the Faculty of Letters. A new transformer (380/220V/50Hz) will be installed at this substation to serve the Center. There is sufficient space for the new transformer inside the substation. The campus enjoys a stable supply of electricity with little voltage fluctuation and seldom experiences power failures. The fact that only the main office building is equipped with an emergency power generator seems to indicate the reliability of electricity supply.

#### 4) Water

Water is supplied by the Bogor Municipal Water Board through a 150mm water main. There is an underground water tank at the center of the campus facilities. An elevated water tank (300m<sup>3</sup>) is located right above the underground tank at a height of 40m. A 150mm asbestos