

The Role of ASJI in Soft Diplomacy between Indonesia and Japan

Ratu Cellinda Amrillah

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Sylvia Octa Putri

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Soni Mulyawan Setiana

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

Albert Januar Christian

Universitas Komputer Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the contribution of the Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies (ASJI) as a Non-Government Organization (NGO) in academic diplomacy between Indonesia and Japan, as well as to examine its role within the framework of soft diplomacy through educational channels. A descriptive qualitative approach with a case study method is employed, utilizing secondary data in the form of activity documentation, publications, and official ASJI sources from the 2020 - 2025 period. The data are analyzed using qualitative content analysis based on the frameworks of academic diplomacy, soft power, and soft diplomacy. The findings illustrate how ASJI's programs function as practices of knowledge-based diplomacy through the establishment of academic forums, research exchanges, and the strengthening of transnational academic networks. These processes demonstrate how scholarly associations operate beyond formal state diplomacy by building an ecosystem of intellectual relations that supports the sustainability of bilateral relations.

Keywords: Soft Power, Soft Diplomacy, Academic Diplomacy

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, diplomacy increasingly involves non-government organization, including educational institutions, in strengthening international relations, both through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, as stated by Jessika and Lubis (2025). According to Purnamasari et al. (2025), Japan is one of the developed countries in Asia that has significant contributions in various fields, making it a strategic partner for cooperation in multiple sectors. Beyond formal relations between governments, bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan are also increasingly strengthened through the growing intensity of direct interactions between the societies of both countries.

Mubah (2019) states that the field of education plays an important role as one of the primary means of strengthening people to people connections between the two countries. Relations between Indonesia and Japan have been established for a long time and continue to develop over time. In this process, Fathun et al. (2025) explain that cooperation in the fields of education and culture is utilized as a form of soft power to sustain and strengthen the long-term bilateral relationship between the two countries. In the development of contemporary international relations, Putri (2022)

explains that diplomatic practices can involve other actors, such as institutions, through various forms of international cooperation. Similarly, Ruby (2024) argues that diplomacy involves Non-Government Organization that possess cross-border influence, including knowledge institutions and civil society organizations. Therefore, bilateral diplomacy between Indonesia and Japan can be understood as a process that is not solely based on interactions between states, but also involves social, educational, and cultural dimensions carried out by various non-government organization in order to build sustainable long-term relations.

Knight (2023) argues that academic diplomacy constitutes an important part of international diplomacy as it involves higher education, research, and innovation as means of strengthening relations between countries. Utomo (2024) further emphasizes that non-government organization are capable of performing diplomatic functions that complement the role of the state, particularly in building trust and a positive image through cultural approaches and interpersonal communication.

Based on this perspective, academic diplomacy involving non state actors opens space for the role of scholarly associations as strategic platforms that bring together academics, encourage intellectual dialogue, and build international networks in the framework of strengthening relations between countries. Setiana et al. (Setiana et al., 2022) explains that this role is often manifested through academic programs involving cross institutional collaboration that can enhance academic competence. In line with this, the Association for Japanese Studies in Indonesia (ASJI) serves as a scholarly association that facilitates academic interaction between Indonesia and Japan through various academic activities, thereby contributing to the strengthening of bilateral relations in the fields of education and culture.

Research conducted by Aziz and Amalia (2025), in the study entitled *"Knowledge Diplomacy Strategy of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) in Supporting International Cooperation in Higher Education in Indonesia"* as well as the study by Jessika and Lubis (2025) entitled *"Diplomatic Relations between South Korea and Indonesia through the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)"* demonstrates that educational programs can function as instruments of soft diplomacy, particularly in fostering mutual understanding and strengthening long-term international cooperation. Furthermore, Knight (2023) emphasizes that academic diplomacy constitutes an important dimension of international relations, involving higher education institutions and scholarly collaboration. In addition, studies by Putri (2022) and Ruby (2024) indicate that Non-Government Organizations (NGO) and academic associations, play a significant role in complementing state led diplomacy through cross border engagement. However, limited studies have specifically examined how academic programs organized by scholarly associations function as instruments of soft diplomacy, particularly in the context of relations between Indonesia and Japan.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to ASJI (2023), the Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies was established on November 29, 1990 in Jakarta. ASJI is a professional organization that continuously seeks to enhance the professionalism of researchers in the field of Japanese studies while strengthening relations between the societies and governments of Indonesia and Japan. This study specifically focuses on ASJI's academic programs as instruments of soft diplomacy, examining how these programs contribute to strengthening relations between Indonesia and Japan.

In contemporary international relations studies, the concept of soft power introduced by Joseph S. Nye (2004) explains that soft power refers to the ability to influence others through attraction derived from culture, political values, and foreign policies that are considered legitimate. Within this framework, educational programs can function as instruments of soft diplomacy by transmitting cultural values, fostering mutual understanding, and building long-term relationships between societies. Thus, soft diplomacy represents the practical mechanism through which soft power is operationalized, particularly through educational and academic engagement.

Knight (2023) further emphasizes that knowledge based diplomacy positions higher education institutions, research activities, and scholarly communities as key actors in building sustainable international relations. Academic diplomacy extends beyond student and faculty exchanges to include research collaboration, academic conferences, joint publications, and the development of transnational intellectual networks. These activities facilitate trust-building, enhance legitimacy, and promote mutual understanding, which are essential components of soft diplomacy.

Previous studies have demonstrated the significance of educational programs in supporting soft diplomacy.

Rashidov et al. (2024), in their study entitled “*Academic Diplomacy: The Educational Aspects of Chinese and Russian Soft Power in Tajikistan*,” show that student exchanges, research collaboration, and educational institutions serve as effective instruments for projecting soft power. Similarly, Fathun et al. (2025), in “*Bilateral Relations Between Indonesia and Japan in Improving the Quality of Education in Indonesia*,” highlight that educational initiatives contribute to building linguistic familiarity, social connections, and intellectual exchange, which strengthen bilateral relations. These examples illustrate how educational programs can generate tangible diplomatic impacts through sustained academic interaction.

Building on this literature, education can be understood as a strategic instrument for the projection of soft power through academic cooperation, student exchanges, and the strengthening of intellectual and cultural networks. However, existing studies tend to emphasize the role of states or large institutions with strong structural support. Studies that examine how non-government organization, particularly scholarly associations, perform academic diplomacy remain limited. Therefore, this research aims to analyze how the academic programs organized by the Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies represent the practice of academic diplomacy in relations between Indonesia and Japan, and how these programs function as instruments of soft diplomacy through educational channels.

METHODOLOGY

This research employs a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study to analyze the role of the Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies (ASJI) as a non-government organization in the practice of academic diplomacy between Indonesia and Japan. According to John W. Creswell (2016) in his book *Research Design*, qualitative research is an approach that aims to understand and reveal the meanings experienced by individuals or groups that arise from social or human problems. A qualitative approach is chosen because this research focuses on gaining an in depth understanding of the processes, roles, and meanings of the academic activities carried out by ASJI within the context of bilateral relations between the two countries.

The data used in this research consist of secondary data obtained through case study and documentation. The data sources include the official ASJI website, documentation of programs such as symposiums and public lectures, as well as news reports or media publications discussing ASJI activities. The data analyzed are limited to publications and activities within the last five years, from 2020 to 2025.

The data analysis technique is conducted through qualitative content analysis. Content analysis is carried out by identifying the main academic activities organized by ASJI. These activities are then categorized based on the indicators of academic diplomacy proposed by Knight (2023). Furthermore, the activities are analyzed within the framework of soft power according to Nye (2004) and soft diplomacy according to Yani and Lusiana (2018) in order to understand how these academic interactions contribute to strengthening relations between Indonesia and Japan.

DISCUSSION

Analysis of ASJI Academic Programs (2020 - 2025)

The Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies (ASJI) is a professional organization established on November 29, 1990 in Jakarta. It originated from a series of national Japanese studies seminars held since the early 1980s and later developed into a platform that strengthens the academic community of Japanese studies in Indonesia. ASJI organizes various academic programs as follows:

1. International Academic Forum

a. ASJI Annual International Symposium and Seminar on December 7-8th, 2023



Figure 1: ASJI Annual International Symposium and Seminar 2023.

Source: Universitas Sebelas Maret (2023)

Based on official documentation UNS (2023), ASJI (Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies) collaborated with the Center for Japanese Studies at Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS) to organize the 2023 Annual International Symposium and Seminar on December 7–8, 2023 at UNS Inn, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia. This annual event was held at UNS through cooperation between the Center for Japanese Studies (PSJ) under the Institute for Research and Community Service (LPPM) of UNS and the Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies (ASJI). The seminar, which was fully supported by The Japan Foundation, carried the theme “Human Security Issues: Revisiting the Concept of Human Security from Japanese and Indonesian Perspectives.”

This multi perspective discussion featured speakers such as Prof. Kenki Adachi from Ritsumeikan University and Julian Aldrin Pasha, M.A., Ph.D. from Universitas Indonesia (UI). The discussion was further enriched through plenary sessions that presented speakers from Japan, the Philippines, and Malaysia, namely Prof. Emiko Ochiai from Kyoto Sangyo University, Prof. Maria Ela L. Tienza from the University of the Philippines Diliman, and Prof. Zarina Othman from Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. The ASJI symposium was organized to provide a deeper understanding of various human security issues from the perspectives of Indonesia, Japan, and several countries in Southeast Asia. Various studies in the field of Japanese studies were presented in panel sessions. In this event, a total of 75 abstracts were presented across 12 panel sessions, each representing recent developments in Japanese studies in Indonesia.

b. ASJI Annual International Symposium and Seminar on November 28-29th, 2025



Figure 2: ASJI Annual International Symposium and Seminar 2025.
Source: UTV Televisi Indonesia (2025)

Based on documentation uploaded on the official YouTube channel of UTV Televisi Indonesia (2025), the ASJI International Symposium and Seminar was held on November 28–29, 2025 at Universitas Komputer Indonesia (UNIKOM). This event served as an international meeting forum for researchers and academics in the field of Japanese studies. The annual seminar, fully supported by The Japan Foundation, carried the theme “The Era of Digitalization in Japan and Indonesia: Opportunities and Challenges for Social Relations and Friendship between the Two Nations.”. The symposium featured various activities, including plenary sessions, presentations by students and lecturers, and discussions among participants from different countries aimed at expanding academic networks and international collaboration. UNIKOM served as a prestigious meeting venue for researchers and academics in the field of Japanese studies. The program included plenary sessions, student and faculty presentations, as well as cross national discussions to promote broader academic cooperation. The event represented a collaboration between ASJI Central, ASJI West Java, and UNIKOM, with full support from The Japan Foundation Jakarta. The symposium also invited speakers from Japan, Bangladesh, Malaysia, and various regions in Indonesia.

These publications function as platforms for scholarly communication and knowledge exchange, enabling academics to share research findings and engage in intellectual discourse across countries. From the perspective of academic diplomacy, this activity reflects the dimension of knowledge production and dissemination as proposed by Knight (2023). In addition, within the framework of soft power (Nye, 2004), such publications function as instruments of soft diplomacy by shaping perspectives and fostering long-term intellectual engagement. This finding is supported by Rashidov et al. (2024), who demonstrate that international academic forums can serve as instruments for projecting soft power through knowledge exchange and cross border academic interaction.

This indicates that ASJI publications contribute to strengthening bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan by building epistemic communities, enhancing academic legitimacy, and sustaining intellectual connectivity, thereby functioning as an instrument of soft diplomacy through educational channels.

2. Public Lecture



Figure 3: Public Lecture 2024
Source: ASJI (2024)

Based on official documentation from the Public Relations Office of FKIP Universitas Riau (2024), a public lecture organized by the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of Universitas Riau in collaboration with the Indonesian Association for Japanese Studies was held on October 16, 2024. The event carried the theme of cooperation between Indonesia and Japan in preserving cultural values, traditions, language, and the environment. The activity was conducted in a hybrid format, both offline at the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of Universitas Riau and online through the Zoom platform. The event brought together academics and stakeholders in the field of Japanese studies as part of efforts to strengthen educational and cultural collaboration between the two countries.

This activity emphasizes that Japanese language learning is not solely oriented toward linguistic aspects, but also toward understanding cultural values and global perspectives that are relevant in an increasingly interconnected world. The materials presented discussed the prospects for cooperation between the two countries in cultural preservation, the strengthening of language education, and attention to environmental issues. Overall, this activity served as a platform for the exchange of academic ideas that is expected to strengthen relations between Indonesia and Japan, particularly in the fields of education, culture, and the environment, while also reinforcing the practice of academic diplomacy.

Public lectures organized in collaboration with various universities in Indonesia reflect the dimensions of academic engagement and knowledge exchange within the framework proposed by Knight. According to Knight, academic diplomacy is not limited to formal cooperation between universities, but also includes knowledge dissemination activities that broaden access to cross national ideas. ASJI public lectures present themes such as cultural preservation, language, and environmental issues within the context of relations between Indonesia and Japan, thereby functioning as a medium for transferring values and academic perspectives.

This program functions as a platform for knowledge dissemination and academic engagement, enabling broader interaction between scholars and the academic community. From the perspective of academic diplomacy, this activity reflects the dimension of knowledge exchange and public academic engagement as proposed by Knight (2023). In addition, within the framework of soft power (Nye, 2004), such programs function as instruments of soft diplomacy by promoting cultural understanding and intellectual interaction. This indicates that the public lecture contributes to strengthening bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan by fostering cross cultural understanding, expanding academic access, and strengthening people to people connections, thereby functioning as an instrument of soft diplomacy through educational channels.

3. Academic Publications

Based on data officially published by ASJI (2023), ASJI plays a role in the production and dissemination of knowledge through the publication of academic journals and conference proceedings. The ASJI journal serves as a platform for publishing research on Japanese studies from various perspectives, including social, cultural, economic issues, as well as the dynamics of Japanese society. Through articles published regularly, the journal facilitates the exchange of scholarly ideas and supports the improvement of academic quality among lecturers, students, and scholars of Japanese studies in Indonesia. These publications also function as important references for the development of Japanese studies and contribute to strengthening the academic foundation of Japanese studies at the national level.

In addition to publishing journals, ASJI also organizes international symposiums annually. These activities usually produce conference proceedings, collections of abstracts, and research documentation. The papers and presentations delivered in these forums represent the latest research conducted by academics, which are subsequently published officially. This demonstrates that ASJI serves as a platform for sharing knowledge and discussing Japanese studies, while also contributing to the development of Japanese studies in Indonesia.

The publication of ASJI journals and conference proceedings represents the dimension of knowledge production and dissemination as a long term foundation of academic diplomacy. Knight emphasizes that knowledge based diplomacy is sustained through the strengthening of research capacity and the cross national dissemination of research outcomes. In this context, ASJI journals and proceedings function not only as academic media but also as instruments for building scholarly legitimacy and strengthening the position of Japanese studies in Indonesia. These publications create a continuous space for intellectual exchange, foster epistemic communities, and strengthen the structural academic connectivity between Indonesia and Japan.

Based on the theory of academic diplomacy proposed by Knight (2023), ASJI activities such as international symposiums, public lectures, and scholarly publications can be understood as a concrete manifestation of knowledge-based diplomatic practice. These activities reflect various elements of academic diplomacy, including research collaboration, academic forums, exchange of ideas, strengthening of intellectual networks, and cross-border knowledge production. Within this framework, ASJI serves as a platform that connects academics, facilitates research cooperation, and strengthens academic networks between Indonesia and Japan.

ASJI Academic Programs as Instruments of Soft Diplomacy

Based on the analysis above, ASJI academic programs comprising international symposiums, public lectures, and academic publications demonstrate a consistent pattern as instruments of academic diplomacy as well as soft diplomacy in relations between Indonesia and Japan. These programs reflect the core elements of academic diplomacy as proposed by Knight (2023), including knowledge exchange, research collaboration, academic forums, and the development of transnational intellectual networks. Through these activities, ASJI facilitates sustained academic interaction, which contributes to trust-building and the formation of epistemic communities.

From the perspective of soft power (Nye, 2004), these programs function as channels for projecting intellectual and cultural attraction in a non-coercive manner. International symposiums serve as spaces for intellectual diplomacy by bringing together scholars from various countries, thereby not only encouraging the exchange of ideas but also demonstrating Japan's scholarly capacity within global discourse. Public lectures function as media for disseminating cultural values and global perspectives in a dialogic manner, which strengthens cross cultural understanding and people to people connections. Meanwhile, academic publications reinforce soft power in a sustainable manner through the production and dissemination of knowledge, while also enhancing scholarly legitimacy and academic connectivity.

Academic interactions facilitated by ASJI indicate that Japan's attractiveness is not solely derived from popular culture or economic power, but also from its intellectual capacity and academic traditions. Through the involvement of Japanese scholars, scholarly legitimacy is established, which strengthens Japan's image as a credible partner in knowledge exchange. Within the framework of soft diplomacy, ASJI functions as a non-state actor that operationalizes soft power through educational channels, academic dialogue, and cross-border collaboration.

These findings demonstrate that ASJI's academic diplomacy serves as an informal mechanism for strengthening bilateral relations between Indonesia and Japan. Its contribution lies in the development of sustainable intellectual relations, while also extending previous studies by emphasizing that scholarly associations play a strategic role in the practice of academic diplomacy and soft diplomacy in contemporary international relations.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This study shows that ASJI plays a role as a non-government organization in facilitating academic diplomacy between Indonesia and Japan through various scholarly activities, including international symposiums, public lectures, and academic publications. Through these activities, ASJI functions as a bridging platform that connects academic communities from both countries and fosters cross-border intellectual networks. The findings indicate that contemporary diplomacy is not only conducted by states but also by non-government organization within academic communities, positioning ASJI as part of a soft diplomacy mechanism based on knowledge production and exchange that contributes to the long-term strengthening of relations between Indonesia and Japan. However, this study is limited by its reliance on secondary data and its focus on ASJI programs within the period of 2020 - 2025, without directly examining the impact of these activities on participants' perceptions, educational policies, or broader bilateral relations. Therefore, future research is recommended to employ more diverse methods such as in-depth interviews and surveys with participants, as well as to expand the temporal scope and analytical focus in order to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the effectiveness and long-term impact of ASJI's academic diplomacy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We acknowledge the partial support of this research from Universitas Komputer Indonesia

REFERENCES

- ASJI. (2023). *Asosiasi Studi Jepang di Indonesia*. <https://asji.or.id/>
- Aziz, M. F., & Amalia, R. S. (2025). *Strategi Diplomasi Pengetahuan German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) Dalam Mendukung Kerjasama Internasional Bidang Pendidikan Tinggi di Indonesia* Muhammad. 8(2), 16–31.
- Fathun, L. M., Nathania, V. Z., Nidatya, N., Nurshadrina, D. A., & Wahidah, T. H. (2025). Bilateral Relations Between Indonesia–Japan In Improving The Quality Of Education In Indonesia. *Jurnal Politika*, 16(2), 197–214. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22212/jp.v16i2.5242>
- Humas FKIP UNRI. (2024). *Public Lecture FKIP UNRI & ASJI: Kolaborasi untuk Kemajuan Pendidikan*. FKIP Universitas Riau. <https://fkip.unri.ac.id/id/berita/public-lecture-fkip-unri-asji-kolaborasi-untuk-kemajuan-pendidikan>
- Jessika, H., & Lubis, F. M. (2025). Hubungan Diplomatik Korea Selatan Dengan Indonesia melalui Sektor Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 11, 103–110. <https://doi.org/https://jurnal.peneliti.net/index.php/JIWP/article/view/11350> p-ISSN:
- Knight, J. (2023). Knowledge Diplomacy : Findings , Misunderstandings , And Challenges. *International Higher Education*, 114, 16–18.
- Mubah, A. S. (2019). Japanese Public Diplomacy In Indonesia: The Role Of Japanese Agencies In Academic Exchange Programs Between Japan and Indonesia. *Global & Strategis*, 13(1).
- Nye, J. S. (2004). Soft Power: The Means to Success in World Politics. *PublicAffairs*.
- Purnamasari, U., Aulia, Y., & Marsella, M. (2025). *Kerjasama Bilateral Indonesia–Jepang Melalui Program The Japan Foundation*. 2(1), 188–201. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.62383/demokrasi.v2i1.741>
- Putri, S. O. (2022). Optimizing City Diplomacy Indonesia for Economic Development Through E-Government Implementation. *Journal of Eastern European and Central Asian Research*, 9(1), 62–74. <https://doi.org/10.15549/jeecar.v9i1.884>
- Rashidov, T., Mullojonov, P., Rashidova, U., & Lemon, E. (2024). Academic Diplomacy: The Educational Aspects of Chinese and Russian Soft Power in Tajikistan. *Nationalities Papers*, 52(5), 969–983.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/nps.2023.46>

- Ruby. (2024). Non-State Actors In International Relation: Global Corporation And NGOs. *International Journal of Applied Social Science*, 11(5), 224–234.
- Setiana, S. M., Bustam, M. R., Ali, M., Febrianty, F., & Sari, R. P. (2022). Dampak Implementasi Program Pembelajaran Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka Pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Komputer Indonesia. *Majalah Ilmiah UNIKOM*, 20(1), 15–24. <https://doi.org/10.34010/miu.v20i1.7710>
- UNS. (2023). *PSJ UNS and ASJI Host International Symposium & Seminar on Japanese Studies in Indonesia*. Universitas Sebelas Maret. <https://uns.ac.id/en/psj-uns-and-asji-host-international-symposium-seminar-on-japanese-studies-in-indonesia/>
- Utomo, A. B. (2024). Peran Aktor Non-Negara dalam Citizen Diplomacy pada Australia-Indonesia Youth Exchange Program (AIYEP). *Global & Policy*, 12(1).
- UTV Televisi Indonesia. (2025). *Unikom Menjadi Tuan Rumah Asji Internasional Symposium 2025 | UN News | UTV*. YouTube. <https://youtu.be/JaYwPDPm7xI?si=rOK3dRzG9LUmI9F->

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Ratu Cellinda Amrillah, email: ratu.63822005@mahasiswa.unikom.ac.id

Ratu Cellinda Amrillah is a student of Japanese Literature. She has a strong interest in the study of relations between Indonesia and Japan, particularly in the fields of education and culture. She hopes that this interest will not only remain an academic pursuit, but will also serve as a foundation for future research and the development of studies on education based diplomacy.

Sylvia Octa Putri, email: sylvia.octa.putri@email.unikom.ac.id

Sylvia Octa Putri Sylvia Octa Putri, S.IP., M.I.Pol, Lecturer and Researcher at the Department of International Relations, Universitas Komputer Indonesia's (UNIKOM). Holds master's degree in international relations from Universitas Padjadjaran (UNPAD) and bachelor from Universitas Komputer Indonesia. Currently serving in two roles that demonstrate a commitment to academic, as the Editor-in-Chief of Global Political Studies Journal (GPSJ) and as the Coordinator of Quality Assurance for the Department of International Relations. Research expertise is centered on contemporary global political economy, with a publication record in international journals and conference proceedings on topics including economic diplomacy, digital economy, paradiplomacy, and East Asia Studies.

Soni Mulyawan Setiana, email: soni.mulyawan@email.unikom.ac.id

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Soni Mulyawan Setiana. S.Pd., M.Pd., CIRR is a Associate Professor of Japanese Language Education at Universitas Komputer Indonesia.

Albert Januar Christian, M.I.P email: albert@email.unikom.ac.id

Albert Januar Christian, M.I.P., Lecturer and Researcher at the Department of International Relations, Universitas Komputer Indonesia's (UNIKOM). Holds master's degree in Government Science from Universitas Padjadjaran (UNPAD) and bachelor from Universitas Komputer Indonesia in Government Science. Currently serving as Researcher expertise is centered on electronic government, Indonesia social culture, public policy, Indonesias Political System, democracy and civil society. With a publication record in Journal Sinta 2 and Sinta 3 on topics including electronic government and public policy.