

Analysis of Interest Levels in Korean Studies Among Pupils and Students in Indonesia⁶

Dr. Dra. Rosida Tiurma Manurung, M. Hum. dan Park Eun Hee, Ph, D.

Faculty of Psychology, Maranatha Christian University and Korean Center

Abstrak

Merupakan suatu hal yang tidak dapat dimungkiri bahwa Budaya Korea sudah menyebar luas di Asia, bahkan di dunia. Masyarakat Indonesia sangat tertarik dan berminat kepada studi tentang Korea. Hal ini menandakan bahwa kebudayaan Korea telah memberikan pengaruh penting dalam kehidupan bangsa Indonesia dan khususnya memberikan pengaruh pada perilaku, gaya hidup, dan pendidikan masyarakat Indonesia. Dari studi Korea, dapat diketahui keunikan, kekhasan, keberagaman, etos kerja, perilaku, dan kekayaan budaya Korea yang dapat dipelajari dan boleh jadi dipraktikkan oleh masyarakat Indonesia dalam upaya peningkatan kualitas kehidupan dan untuk menjadi SDM siap pakai di perusahaan atau industri Korea di Indonesia. Berkaitan dengan hal tersebut, dalam makalah ini akan dibahas tentang tingkat keberminatan terhadap studi Korea pada pelajar dan mahasiswa di Bandung. Teknik pengumpulan data mempergunakan teknik kuesioner, wawancara, dan observasi. Diharapkan hasil penelitian ini dapat dijadikan dasar untuk membuka program studi ilmu pengetahuan dan budaya Korea di satuan pendidikan tinggi sebagai jawaban terhadap peluang untuk menyediakan SDM yang mengenal budaya Korea.

Kata kunci: *budaya Korea, studi Korea, keberminatan pelajar dan mahasiswa*

Abstract

It cannot be denied that Korean culture has widespread, not only in Asia but also in the world. Many Indonesian communities are attracted and have an interest in Korean studies. This trend indicates that Korean culture has brought a significant influence in the life of Indonesians, particularly in their behavior, life style, and education. Korean studies show the uniqueness, diversity, work ethics, behaviors, and the richness of Korean culture which can be learned and practised in order to improve the quality of life, and become ready-to-use human resources employed in Korean companies or industries based in Indonesia. With regard to the issue, this article will discuss the levels of interests in Korean studies of Indonesian pupils and students in Bandung. The research method to collect the data will use a questionnaire, interviews, and observation. This reseach expects that its result can be used as a basis to open Korean Studies Department in responding to opportunities to provide human resources with knowledge of Korean culture.

Keywords: *Korean culture, Korean studies, interests of pupils and student*

I. Introduction

It is a fact that Korea is a nation that has a very strong culture. Culture is always consistently maintained from generation to generation by people for centuries. Korean culture still practiced and used as a self-identity in their daily lives. Anywhere, in all corners of the world, there is always a unique place called Korea Regional spread throughout Southeast Asia, America, Europe, and even South Africa. In Indonesia, Korean culture has affected people's lives. Interaction thus making Korean

⁶ Penelitian ini disponsori oleh *Korean Studies Service, The Academy of Korean Studies.*

culture becomes familiar, penetrated into the life attitude; affect the construction of thinking, way of life, and the values of local arts and culture of Indonesia.

Korean culture has a positive contribution to enrich the wealth of local knowledge of Indonesia, especially the wealth of art and culture. Like the fact that we see that the influence of Korean culture is very pronounced in a tribe in Bau-Bau city on Buton Island, Southeast Sulawesi, which implements Korean letters, Hangeul, to transcribe their native language called 'Cia-Cia language'. Local governments began to teach Korean writing system to the primary school using textbooks with Korean writing for about 4 hours per week. Seoul National University professor Lee Ho-Young helped create the Korean language textbooks for ethnic minorities in Indonesia was to preserve their identity and culture. Based on observations obtained and portrait in the field, the influence of Korean culture is very strong in Indonesia and a real contribution once in contributing to enrich the local arts and culture. So strong Korean cultural values influence our culture, making Korean culture has been applied in the daily life of the Indonesian nation.

II. The Interest to Korean Study

Indonesia is likely to increase the range of cooperation with Korea (South Korea), especially in the field of applied technology education, in addition to trade relations. Today, education in Korea is more advanced and has been fast-paced scientific discipline, especially in the field of applied technology mastery that impact global business. At this time there are approximately 1,200 students and Indonesian students are studying the most advanced in Korea among them explore applied technology. We realize that today many people of the world know the technology products made in Korea as well as part of a global culture. South Korea's education system is a top priority in family life. The mother's role in Korea is very crucial in instilling the values of integrity and the importance of studying life.

Bilateral relations between Indonesia and Korea are also dominated by academic roles such as student, lecturer, teacher, students, and schools and universities around the common form of cooperation between universities in Indonesia and universities in Korea is in the form of sisters university. Sister university cooperation that exist, according to the Embassy in Seoul, at this time include:

1. Hankuk University of Foreign Studies – Gajah Mada University (1996)
2. Pusan University of Foreign Studies – Bung Hatta University (1996)
3. Yonsei University – IPB (1996), Indonesia University
4. Woosong University (previously named Joongkyung Sanup) – Gajah Mada University (1996), Surabaya University, Atmajaya Catholic University, Institue of Technology Bandung, National University.
5. Dongseo University (Busan) – Petra Christian University (1996)
6. Yongsan University (Busan) – Padjajaran University (2004)
7. Chungang University – Duta Wacana Christian University
8. Ajou University (Suwon) – Universitas Padjajaran

In addition to the sister university, there are also various forms of cooperation in exchange programs, joint research, and joint seminars. Some of the MOU that has been signed within the framework of cooperation between other universities:

1. Han Seo University – Gajah Mada University
2. Kyungnam University – Gajah Mada University
3. Kangnung National University – Gajah Mada University
4. Kyung Hee University – Gajah Mada University
5. Yonsei University – Indonesia University
6. Hankuk University of Foreign Studies (HUFS) – Hasanuddin University
7. Baik Che University – Diponegoro University
8. Pukyong National University – Diponegoro University
9. Kongju National University – Padjajaran University
10. Konkuk University – Bogor Agricultural University

11. Korea University – Brawijaya University
12. Andong University— Maranatha Christian University
13. Han Seo University – Maranatha Christian University
14. Keimyung University– Maranatha Christian University

Through this research, it purposes to increase the interest of Indonesian people to Korean study. The existence of Korean study in Indonesia become a program which are precious, positive, and increasing art prestige and creative culture also to prepare Human Resources that knowing Korean culture.

III. Discussion

3.1. Results of the Questionnaire Data with Respondents of Senior High School Students

Based on questionnaire analysis results that distributed to 98 respondents which from Senior High School students in Bandung, obtained the following results.

1) Knowledge and Insight Into Korea

Base on the results of the questionnaires, we find out who knows what, how, and what kind of Korean culture is for sure is 71 respondents and 27 respondent don not know about it.

It shows that respondents who knows it very well about Korean culture, if it calculate into percentage, it is about 72% respondents say they are know Korean culture. Whereas another 28% is not really know about Korean culture. The trend has thrive at this time is Korean culture consider very interesting because Korean culture is become worldwide. Other wise, Korean culture is known for his strong mentality to preserve the culture.

2) Attractiveness to Learn Korean Language

According to the result of questionnaire, we figure out the students who interested to learn Korean language with certainty is 54 respondents from 98 questionnaires distributed, while 44 respondents do not have an interest.

It shows that the respondents who are interested to learn Korean language, if it calculate into percentage, it is 55% respondents say interested to learn Korean language, while 45% respondents do not have an interest to learn Korean Language.

3) Ability to Speak Korean

Base on the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students who have the ability to speak Korean with certainty is 37 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 61 people are not proficient in the Korean language. It shows that respondents who know exactly what the Korean culture, if put in as much as 38% respondents claim to know Korean culture, while the other 62% did not know about Korean culture so mastery and proficiency in Korean of students is increasing not because of compulsion of school curriculum which requires them to master it, it is purely because of the interest and admiration of Indonesian students to Korean culture and language.

4) The level of intensity of use of the Korean language.

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students often use the Korean language is exactly 29 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 69 students did not use it. It shows that respondents are actively using the Korean language, if included in the 30% percent of respondents, while 70% are not actively using it.

5) The level of intensity Listening Korean Language.

According to the respondents, it was found that students who listened and listened to the conversation in Korean language with certainty is 58 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed while 40 people do not know for sure It was pointed out that the respondents were actively listening to the conversation in Korean, if included in the percentage, as many as 59% of respondents, while 41% are passively listening to a conversation in Korean.

6) Difficulties to Learn Korean.

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students who experience difficulty when learning the Korean language is for sure is 66 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 32 people do not know for sure. It shows that the respondents who have difficulty Korea, if included in the percent, by 67% of respondents claim to know Korean culture, while the other 33% did not know about Korean culture so According to the respondents, the Korean language has a higher level of difficulty than English or Arabic.

7) The level of curiosity towards Korean language.

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students who are interested to know what, how, and what is the exact language of Korea is 47 out of a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed while 51 people do not know for sure. It shows that the respondent students who are interested to know what, how, and what kind of Korean language, if included in percent, as much as 48% of respondents expressed interest in knowing the Korean language, while 52% are not interested in the Korean language.

8) The level of interest in the Korean culture.

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students who are interested in knowing what, how, and what kind of Korean culture is definitely 47 out of a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 51 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who know exactly what the Korean culture, if put in as much as 48% percent of respondents expressed interest want to know Korean culture, while the other 52% not interest to know about Korean culture. Increasing student's interesting toward Korean culture because of influence of Korean culture in Indonesia, especially from movies, dramas, music and trinkets of Korean artists. The lovers of Korean culture better now mushroomed among children, adolescents, and even adults are affected by fever Korean or Korean wave.

9) An interest rate to Learn Korean Culture.

Reviewed from the results of the questionnaire, it was found that who want to learn Korean culture is definitely 48 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 51 people are not interested to learn. It shows that respondents who know exactly what Korean culture if included in percent, as much as 48% of respondents expressed interest in studying Korean culture, while the other 52% are not so interested to learn about Korean culture.

10) The level of intensity of Search Information about Korean culture.

With the Internet, students can now access all the information about Korean culture required by them, well informed about music, fashion, film, science, and news about Korea. According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that often find out about Korean culture is definitely 41 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed and 57 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who frequently access information about Korean culture, if included in the per cent, 48% of respondents stated often looking for information about Korean culture, while the other 52% are rarely looking for information about Korean culture.

11) The level of insight about K-pop.

According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that who knows what it was K-pop is exactly at 83 from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed while 15 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who know exactly what it is k-pop. If included in the per cent, 85% of respondents claimed to know K-pop, while the other 15% not so know about K-pop.

12) Popularity of K-pop.

Reasons like K-pop music are catchy rhythm personnel handsome and beautiful, singing songs accompanied by dance movements are dynamic and compact. Some of these reasons are the main reasons that make Indonesian students love it. According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the likes of K-pop is for sure is 59 out of a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed while 39 people do not like it. It shows that respondents who likes K-pop if entered in percent, 60% of respondents expressed love and know K-pop, while the other 40% are not so fond of the K-pop.

13) Potential Positive K-pop.

According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found who agree with the positive potential of K-pop is 44 from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed while 54 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who know exactly positive potential of K-pop, if included in the 45% percent of respondents claimed to know the positive potential of K-pop, while the other 55% not well informed about the positive potential of K-pop. Positive potential of the emerging young generation of Indonesia is inspired by K-pop band boys and girls Korean band that was born many boys and girls band Indonesian bands, including Sm * sh Max 5, 7 Icons, or MR Bee. Television shows began packing its programs with the impression of Korea. One of them made Trans TV soap opera titled "Cinta Cenat Cenut". Sm * sh involves a main character in the soap opera illustrates how the hair style, makeup, fashion, and Korean trinkets become important in the soap opera. Television advertisements are also designed with an impression of Korea in television commercials.

14) Potential Negative K-pop.

Negative potential that arises is the numbers of students in Indonesia imitate K-pop singers, while not suited to their personality. In essence, there is no harm in love or attracted to K-pop, while better if we could digest and limit the extent to which we love and imitate Korean culture. According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the negative potential of knowing what K-pop is for sure is 59 people out of a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed while 39 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who know exactly negative potential of K-pop, if included in the per cent, 60% of respondents claimed to know K-pop, while the other 40% not so know about K-pop.

15) The level of intensity of Search Information about K-pop.

According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that often find out about K-pop is definitely 38 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed while 60 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who frequently access information about K-pop, if included in the per cent, 39% of respondents stated often seek information about K-pop, while the other 61% are rarely looking for information about K-pop.

16) The level of knowledge of the K-drama.

According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that who knows what it is K-dramas are exactly 67 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed while 31 people do not know for sure.

This thing shows that the respondent that know exactly about K-drama if convert in to percentage, about 68% respondent state that they know about k-drama while the other 32% did not really know about k-drama.

17) K-Drama watching intensity

From the result of the questioner, it shows that out of 98 questionnaires there are 46 people who watch k-drama regularly, while 52 people rarely watch it.

This shows that the respondent that watch the drama regularly if converted in to percentage is about 47% respondent stated that they watch k-drama, while the other 53% are rarely watch k-drama.

18) K-Drama's popularity

From the result of the questioner we can conclude that out of 98 questioners that has been spread only 39 people know exactly what is K-Drama, while the other 59 people did not really know about it.

If the respondent that knows about K-Drama is converted in to percentage it would be 40% respondent stated that they know about K-Drama and the other 60% did not exactly know about K-Drama. The popularity of K-Drama attracts more of Indonesian student. This is mostly because most of the actor in K-Drama is a singer mostly an idol of the student.

19) Positive Potention of K-drama

According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the positive potential of K-dramas are 49 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 49 people do not know for sure.

It shows that respondents who know exactly positive potential of K-drama, if included in the per cent, 50% of respondents claimed to know the positive potential of K-dramas, while 50% are not well informed about the positive potential of drama.

20) Potential Negative K-drama

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the negative potential of knowing what K-drama is surely a total of 28 people from 98 questionnaires were distributed, and 70 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who know exactly negative potential K-drama, if included in the 29% percent of respondents claimed to know K-dramas, while 71% were not well informed about the negative impact of K-dramas.

Interest in K-dramas can be potentially negative, for example, this interest led to the public, especially young people more interested in Korean culture than the culture of Indonesia itself.

21) Attraction to study in Korea

In accordance with the results of the questionnaire, found that interested in Korean studies are exactly 59 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 39 people are not interested.

It shows that the respondents are interested in studying in Korea, if entered in percent, as much as 60% of the respondents want to study in Korea, while the other 40% is not so keen.

22) The level of interest in the Department of Korean Literature

Based on the results of the questionnaire, it was found that the subjects who were interested in Korean literature is for sure is 62 people out of a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 36 people are not interested.

It shows that respondents who are interested in entering the Korean Literature Department if entered in percent, as much as 63% of respondents expressed interest in entering the Korean Literature Department, while the other 36% are not so interested.

3.2 Results of the Respondent Student Questionnaire Data on Higher Education

Based on the results of the questionnaire distributed to 98 respondents from among students in London, obtained the following results.

1) Knowledge and Insights on Korea

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that who knows what, how, and what kind of Korean culture is definitely 89 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 9 people do not know for sure.

It shows that respondents who know exactly what the Korean culture, if entered in percent, as much as 91% of respondents claim to know Korean culture, while 9% were not well informed about Korean culture. The younger generation, including students, later become infatuated something that smells Korea, both the technology and culture that carried through the culture of K-pop and K-dramas.

2) An interest in Korean Language Learning

According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students in London who are interested to learn the Korean language is exactly 73 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 25 people do not know for sure.

It shows that the respondents were interested in learning the Korean language, if included in the percent, by 74% of respondents expressed interest in learning the Korean language, while 26% are not so interested in learning the Korean language.

3) Ability to Speak Korean

According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students who have the ability to speak Korean is exactly 26 respondents from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 72 respondents did not have interest.

It shows that the respondents were interested in learning the Korean language, if included in the percent, by 27% of respondents expressed interest in learning the Korean language, while the other 73% are not so interested in learning the Korean language.

Great interest in learning and mastering the Korean language evolved in tandem with admiration and fanaticism of the songs full of love and drama presented by Korea. Creativity is capable of promoting Korean culture in packs of songs and play a variety of romantic love is so powerful draw fans around the world, including Indonesia.

4) The level of intensity of use of the Korean language

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students often use the Korean language is exactly 10 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 88 students did not use it.

It shows that respondents are actively using the Korean language, if included in percent, as much as 10% of respondents, while 88% are not using it.

5) The intensity level of Korean Listening

According to the respondents, it was found that students who listened and listened to the conversation in Korean language with certainty is 78 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 20 people do not know for sure. It shows that the respondents are actively listening to the conversation in Korean, if entered in percent, as much as 80% of respondents, while 20% are passively listening to a conversation in Korean.

6) Difficulties to Learn Korean

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students who experience difficulty when learning the Korean language is for sure is 74 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 24 people do not know for sure. It shows that the respondents who have difficulty Korea, if entered in percent, as much as 76% of respondents claim to know Korean culture, while the other 24% not well informed about Korean culture.

According to respondents, the Korean language has a higher level of difficulty than English or Arabic.

7) The level of curiosity towards Korean

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students who are interested to know what, how, and what exactly is the Korean language is 51 orang of a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 47 people do not know for sure.

It shows that the respondent students who are interested to know what, how, and what kind of Korean language, if included in percent, as much as 52% of respondents expressed interest in knowing the Korean language, while 48% are not interested in the Korean language.

8) Level of Interest in Korean Culture

From the results of the questionnaire, it was found that students who are interested in knowing what, how, and what kind of Korean culture is definitely 76 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 22 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who know exactly what the Korean culture, if entered in percent, as much as 78% of the respondents are interested to know Korean culture, while the other 12% are not so interested in knowing about the Korean culture.

9) Studying the level of interest for Korean Culture

Judging from the results of the questionnaire, it was found that who want to learn Korean culture is definitely 69 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 29 people are not interested to learn.

It shows that respondents who know exactly what the Korean culture, if entered in percent, as much as 70% of respondents expressed interest in studying Korean culture, while the other 30% are not so interested to learn about Korean culture.

10) The intensity level of information search on Korean Culture

With the Internet, students can now access all the information about Korean culture required by them, well informed about music, fashion, film, science, and news about Korea. According to the results of the questionnaire, it was found that often find out about Korean culture is definitely 48 people from a total of 98 questionnaires were distributed, while 50 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who frequently access information about Korean culture, if included in the per cent, 49% of respondents stated often looking for information about Korean culture, while the other 51% are rarely looking for information about Korean culture.

11) The insight level of K-pop.

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that people who know exactly what K-pop is, is 90 out of 98 questionnaires, while 8 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who know exactly about K-pop, if we put it into percent, 92% of respondents claimed to know K-pop, while the other 8% not so know about K-pop.

12) The Popularity of K-pop

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that people who likes K-pop are 83 people out of 98 questionnaires, while 15 people do not like it. It shows that respondents who likes K-pop, if we change it into percent, 85% of respondents expressed love and know K-pop, while the other 15% are not so fond of the K-pop.

13) The Positive Potential of K-pop

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that people who agree with the positive potential of K-pop is 70 out of 98 questionnaires, while 28 people do not know about it. It shows that respondents who know exactly the positive potential of K-pop, if included into per cent, 71 % of respondents claimed to know the positive potential of K-pop, while on the other hand there are 29 % respondents who does not know well the information about the positive potential of K-pop. The popularity is increasing, especially on June 4, 2011 Indonesia commotion with a festival called "KIMCHI K-POP" (Korean Idols Music Concert Hosted in Indonesia). It is located in Senayan Jakarta, Super Junior (Suju) appear stomping K-pop lovers, which also brings another guest star from Korea, Park Jung Min, The Boss, Girl 's Day and X-5.

14) Potential Negative K-pop

The Negative potential that arises is the number of students in Indonesia imitates K-pop singers, which is not suited to their personality. Actually, there is no harm to like or attracted to K-pop, as long as we could control and limit our passion towards Korean culture. According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that people who know about the negative potential of K-pop is 87 people out of 98 questionnaires, while 11 people do not know for sure. It shows there are 89% respondents who know exactly the negative potential of K-pop, while on another hand there are 11% who does not so know about K-pop. Potential negative K-pop is the marginalization of traditional Indonesian music. Indonesian young generation, tend to be consumptive and hedonic to buy accessories, apparel, and K-pop album and life style such as K-pop artists.

15) The Intensity level of Searching Information about K-pop

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that people who often find out about K-pop is definitely 35 people out of 98 questionnaires, while 63 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents who frequently access information about K-pop, if included in the per cent, 36% of respondents stated often look for information about K-pop, while the other 63% are rarely look for it.

16) The level of knowledge about K-drama

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that people who knows, what it is K-dramas are exactly 90 people out of 98 questionnaires, while 8 people do not know for sure. It shows there are 92% of respondents claimed to know K-dramas, while 8% do not know well informed about K-drama.

17) Intensity level Impressions Watching K – dramas

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that people who often watching K-drama is 80 people out of 98 questionnaires, while 18 people are rarely watching it. It shows that respondents who know that often watch the show K - drama , if included in the per cent , 82 % of respondents stated often watch K - dramas , while the other 18 % not so often watch the show K - drama In Indonesia , the spread of the culture of ginseng country started around 2002 with the screening of one of the icons of Korean culture is a drama series titled " Autumn in My Heart " or " Autumn Tale " is more popular with the title of " Endless Love " , aired Indosiar TV station . The success of the Korean drama series known as Korean dramas (K - drama) followed by other Korean drama. The level of intensity of watching Korean drama is comparatively high. The success of the Korean drama series known as Korean dramas (K - drama) followed by other Korean drama. Nowadays, there are so many Korean dramas that appeared on Indonesian television screen, such as Full House, Sassy Girl Chunhyang, Jewel in The Palace, and many more.

18) The popularity of K-drama

In accordance with the results of the questionnaire, it is found that people who knows what it is K-drama are 72 people out of 98 questionnaires while 26 people do not know for sure. It shows that respondents there are 73% respondents who know exactly what K-drama, while 27% respondents do not know about K-drama. Popularity of K-drama among Indonesian students makes their interest with the Korean culture increased. This is due to the presence of several Korean actors also works as a singer to become an idol for students.

19) The Positive Potential of K-drama

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found there are 81 people from 98 questionnaires who claim the positive potential of K-drama, while 17 people do not know for sure. It shows there are 83% respondents who claim to know exactly the positive potential of K-drama, while 17% do not know about the positive potential of drama.

20) Potential Negative K-drama

From the results of the questionnaire, it is found there are 40 people from 98 questionnaires who know the negative potential of K-drama, and 58 people do not know for sure. It shows there are 41% respondents who know exactly negative potential K-drama, while 59% do not know about the negative impact of K-dramas. Interest in K-dramas can be potentially negative, for example, especially young people will be more interested in Korean culture than the culture of Indonesia itself.

21) Interest to study in Korea

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that students who interested in studying Korea are exactly 61 people from of 98 questionnaires, while 37 people are not interested. It shows there are 62% of the respondents want to study in Korea, while 38% respondents do not want to.

22) The Level of Interest in Student Exchange to Korea.

According to the results of the questionnaire, it is found that students who interest in Student Exchange Korea are 86 people out of 98 questionnaires, while 12 people do not know for sure. It shows there are 88% respondents are interested in the Student Exchange to Korea, while 12% are not so interested.

23) The Level of Interest in Continuing Master and Doctor (Phd) Degree in Korea

Generally, people who are interested in continuing studies of Master and Doctor degrees in Korea is because they have an interest to learn the Korean language and culture. From the

results of the questionnaire, it is found that students who are interested in continuing to study Korean are 69 people out of 98 questionnaires, while 29 people are not interested. It shows that the respondents who are interested in continuing to study Korean, if included in the per cent, there are 70% of respondents expressed interest in continuing the study of Master and Doctor degree, while the other 30% are not so interested.

IV. Conclusion

The cooperative relations between Indonesia and Korea can be said as a relationship of mutual dependence (interdependence) of each other. On one hand, Indonesia needs investment and information technology products and technology from Korea. On the other hand, Korea requires natural or mineral resources, labor and markets of Indonesia. The diplomatic relations that were established between Indonesia and Korea can be said to be effective. It can be seen from the frequency of occurrence of an increasing number of cooperation between Indonesia and Korea in various fields in each year. In addition, non-governmental organizations also play a major role in conducting diplomacy with Korea. Thus, diplomatic relations between the two, the better and the more intense and cooperation are also increasingly conducted between Indonesia and Korea.

At this time, it appears that it is appropriate to bilateral relations, especially for the cooperation between Indonesia and Korea to have clarity and strategy. In the end, it can be concluded that the existence of Korea has contributed positively in Indonesia. Indonesia has to take the opportunity and challenge to become more involved with Korea. Indonesia also could take the opportunity as a recipient of a grant from the Korean state. In addition, Indonesia needs to intensify international cooperation with Korean positive in all areas. The younger generation can compete to prepare itself to be ready for use in the human resources industry both owned Korea spread in Indonesia and Korea.

V. References

- Eckert, Carter J., et.al. 1990. *Korea Old and New History*. Seoul: Korea Institute & Harvard Univeristy.
- Nugroho, Suray Agung. 2010. "Hallyu 'Gelombang Korea' di Asia dan Indonesia: Trend Merebaknya Budaya Pop Korea". Makalah dalam Lokakarya ke-6 tentang Korea. Pusat Studi Korea.
- Suryo, Djok. 2008 "Pengantar Sejarah Korea: Mengenal Masyarakat Tanah Semenanjung di Pantai Asia Timur". Makalah dalam Lokakarya ke-4 tentang Korea. Pusat Studi Korea.
- Widyawati, Yuliawati Dwi. 2005. "Sekilas tentang Shamanisme dan Konfusianisme di Korea". Makalah dalam Lokakarya ke-2 tentang Korea. Pusat Studi Korea,
- Yang, Seung-Yoon dan Nur Aini Setiawati. 2003. *Sejarah Korea: Sejak Awal hingga Masa Kontemporer*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.