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RANTAI INOVASI PERUSAHAAN TEKNOLOGI PENGOLAHAN AIR
BERSIH: PENDEKATAN SISTEM INOVASI SEKTORAL
Qinan Maulana Binu Soesanto, Rendi Febrianda, Nur Laili,
Sigit Setiawan, Dini Oktaviyanti, Wati Hermawati, Trina Fizzanty

PENDIRIAN TAMAN TEKNO UNTUK PERCEPATAN PEMBANGUNAN
DAERAH DI SULAWESI TENGGARA
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PEMERINTAH DALAM KONSORSIUM PESAWAT N219
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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT
IN FACING INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS UNDER NEW PRESIDENTIAL
ADMINISTRATION IN INDONESIA
Lukman Hakim

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Warta Kebijakan Iptek dan Manajemen Litbang (WKIML) adalah terbitan berkala ilmiah yang dimaksudkan untuk menjadi forum ilmiah tentang teori dan praktik kebijakan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi (Iptek) dan manajemen penelitian dan pengembangan (litbang) maupun manajemen inovasi di Indonesia. WKIML dimaksudkan sebagai wadah pertukaran pikiran peneliti, akademisi dan praktisi kebijakan iptek untuk pembangunan ekonomi. WKIML juga berisi sumbangan ilmiah dalam manajemen litbang dan inovasi untuk daya saing ekonomi. Tulisan bersifat asli berisi hasil penelitian, analisis empirik atau studi kasus dan tinjauan teoretis. Redaksi juga menerima tinjauan buku tentang kebijakan iptek dan inovasi, manajemen litbang dan inovasi, dan indikator iptek dan inovasi. Terbit dua kali setahun pada bulan Juli dan Desember. Setiap tulisan yang diterbitkan akan mendapatkan honorarium.

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PENGANTAR DARI REDAKSI

Pembaca setia Warta,

Kami, segenap Redaksi Warta KIML menghaturkan Selamat Tahun Baru 2016, semoga kesuksesan dan kebahagiaan senantiasa menyertai kita semua, amiiin.

Warta Kebijakan Iptek dan Manajemen Litbang Vol. 13 No.2 kembali menjumpai Anda semua di awal tahun 2016 ini. Dalam terbitan kali ini kami menyajikan enam artikel menarik seputar manajemen pengetahuan, teknologi, dan inovasi.

Tulisan pertama dengan judul "*Rantai Inovasi Perusahaan Teknologi Pengolahan Air Bersih: Pendekatan Sistem Inovasi Sektoral*", disusun oleh **Qinan Maulana Binu Soesanto, Rendi Febrianda, Nur Laili, Sigit Setiawan, Dini Oktaviyanti, Trina Fizzanty, Wati Hermawati**. Tulisan ini menampilkan hasil analisis tentang proses inovasi yang ada pada tiga perusahaan Teknologi Pengolahan Air Bersih (TPA) di Jabodetabek dengan menggunakan pendekatan Sistem Inovasi Sektoral. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga faktor utama yang berpengaruh terhadap proses inovasi yaitu 1) Proyek/Konsumen; 2) Prinsip Perusahaan; 3) Transfer Pengetahuan internal dan eksternal.

Tulisan kedua berjudul "*Pendirian Taman Tekno Untuk Percepatan Pembangunan Daerah Di Sulawesi Tenggara*" disusun oleh **Rustan Ari, Tajuddin Bantacut, Ani Suryani, Sukardi**. Tulisan mengetengahkan tentang pentingnya taman tekno dalam mendukung pengembangan teknologi, mempromosikan industri, serta kerja sama antara pemerintah, industri, perguruan tinggi, dan masyarakat dengan memberikan kontribusi terhadap pembangunan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah. Lebih lanjut penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa struktur taman tekno harus mempertimbangkan kolaborasi lembaga berbasis fungsi yang mampu mempercepat pembangunan daerah.

Aspek Kelembagaan Pola Hubungan Akademisi, Bisnis dan Pemerintah dalam Konsorsium Pesawat N219 merupakan tulisan ketiga yang disusun oleh **Lina M. Jannah dan Zulianti Syahruriza**. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis data deskriptif, tulisan ini membahas tentang pembentukan dan pengembangan kelembagaan konsorsium riset serta pola hubungan antar lembaga dengan fokus penelitian pada pesawat N219. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kelembagaan konsorsium pesawat N219 belum memiliki aspek

doktrin. Sinergi antara akademisi, bisnis dan pemerintah (ABG) belum optimal, namun aspek struktur internal, kepemimpinan, program kerja, dan sumber daya yang dimiliki oleh konsorsium tersebut berkembang dengan baik.

Hadi Kardoyo, Sayim Dolant, Sigit Setiawan, dan Setiowiji Handoyo menampilkan tulisan dengan judul "*Analisis Kapasitas Litbang di Bidang SDA di LIPI : Pendekatan Berdasarkan Sumber Daya*". Tulisan ini memaparkan hasil studi terhadap kapasitas litbang di bidang sumber daya alam (SDA) di lingkungan Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) dengan kerangka VRIO. Studi yang telah dilakukan terhadap 21 institusi litbang di lingkup LIPI ini menunjukkan adanya hubungan korelasi antara kapasitas litbang yang dimiliki dengan variabel sumber daya manusia (SDM) dan variabel infrastruktur.

Tulisan kelima berjudul "*Tingkat Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang Iptek: Studi Kasus di DKI Jakarta*" disusun oleh **Mia Amelia**. Tulisan ini memberikan gambaran masih rendahnya tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat di Jakarta tentang iptek. Salah satu faktor yang dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang iptek tersebut adalah pendidikan.

Tulisan terakhir adalah *Scientific Review* berjudul "*Science and Technology Innovation Development in Facing Institutional Reforms under New Presidential Administration in Indonesia*" disusun oleh **Lukman Hakim**. Tulisan ini membahas tentang kemungkinan perluasan kapasitas Sains dan Inovasi nasional dimana Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) memainkan peran strategis. Selain itu, juga dibahas tentang beberapa kendala yang harus segera diatasi, mulai jumlah peneliti, publikasi ilmiah, GERD yang masih rendah, dan sumber daya lainnya.

Dalam kesempatan ini kami juga mengucapkan terima kasih kepada semua penulis dan mitra bebestari yang telah mensukseskan Warta edisi ini. Semoga seluruh tulisan dalam Warta edisi ini bermanfaat bagi para pembaca sekalian. Selamat membaca!

Jakarta, 30 Desember 2015

Redaksi Warta

Kata kunci yang dicantumkan adalah istilah bebas. Lembar sari karangan ini boleh diperbanyak/dicopy tanpa izin dan biaya

Qinan Maulana Binu Soesanto, Rendi Febrianda,
Nur Laili, Sigit Setiawan, Dini Oktaviyanti,
Wati Hermawati, Trina Fizzanty

Rantai Inovasi Perusahaan Teknologi Pengolahan
Air Bersih: Pendekatan Sistem Inovasi Sektoral

*Warta Kebijakan Iptek dan Manajemen Litbang,
Volume 13, Nomor 2, Desember 2015, halaman 88-
100*

Sari Karangan: Inovasi sangat dibutuhkan untuk bertahan di dalam kompetisi antar perusahaan. Guna menghasilkan inovasi, diperlukan adanya proses yang melibatkan berbagai pihak baik internal maupun eksternal perusahaan, sehingga proses inovasi yang baik sangat menentukan keberhasilan perusahaan. Studi ini akan menganalisis tentang proses inovasi yang ada pada perusahaan Teknologi Pengolahan Air Bersih (TPA) dengan menggunakan pendekatan Sistem Inovasi Sektoral. Adapun studi ini akan mengambil studi kasus pada tiga perusahaan TPA yang berada di wilayah Jabodetabek. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga faktor utama yang berpengaruh terhadap proses inovasi yaitu 1) Proyek/Konsumen; 2) Prinsip Perusahaan; 3) Transfer Pengetahuan internal dan eksternal. Hasil studi juga menunjukkan adanya tiga jenis proses inovasi di perusahaan TPA yaitu 1) proses inovasi yang diawali dengan proyek, perusahaan kemudian melakukan riset untuk menghasilkan desain yang sesuai kebutuhan konsumen dan kemudian diimplementasikan; 2) proses inovasi yang diawali dengan ide, kemudian perusahaan melakukan riset untuk menghasilkan desain TPA dari ide tersebut dan perusahaan menjual desain TPA dalam suatu tender untuk diaplikasikan; 3) proses inovasi diawali dari perusahaan menerima desain TPA dari hasil riset pihak lain, perusahaan mengimplementasikan desain tersebut dengan terlebih dahulu perusahaan melakukan uji coba desain TPA yang ada tersebut.

Kata Kunci : inovasi, proses inovasi, teknologi pengolahan air bersih

Rustan Ari, Tajuddin Bantacut, Ani Suryani,
Sukardi

Pendirian Taman Tekno untuk Percepatan
Pembangunan Daerah di Sulawesi Tenggara

*Warta Kebijakan Iptek dan Manajemen Litbang,
Volume 13, Nomor 2, Desember 2015, halaman
101-114*

Sari Karangan: Taman tekno adalah salah satu instrumen yang signifikan untuk mendukung pengembangan teknologi, mempromosikan industri, serta kerja sama antara pemerintah, industri, perguruan tinggi, dan masyarakat dengan memberikan kontribusi terhadap pembangunan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi daerah. Rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimana menyusun taman tekno yang sesuai dengan kondisi sumberdaya yang dimiliki Sulawesi Tenggara. Tujuan penelitian adalah: (a) mengidentifikasi permasalahan pembangunan yang terjadi di Sulawesi Tenggara; (b) mengidentifikasi dan mengkaji faktor keberhasilan taman tekno dalam percepatan pembangunan; (c) mengidentifikasi dan menganalisis peran lembaga pembangunan di daerah; dan (d) merancang fungsi dan struktur taman tekno untuk percepatan pembangunan kota Kendari secara khusus dan Sulawesi Tenggara secara umum. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa struktur taman tekno harus mempertimbangkan kolaborasi lembaga berbasis fungsi yang mampu mempercepat pembangunan Sulawesi Tenggara pada umumnya dan kota Kendari secara spesifik.

Kata kunci : Taman tekno, daerah, pembangunan Sulawesi Tenggara, kelembagaan

Lina Miftahul Jannah dan Zulianti Syahruriza

Aspek Kelembagaan Pola Hubungan Akademisi,
Bisnis dan Pemerintah dalam Konsorsium Pesawat
N219

*Warta Kebijakan Iptek dan Manajemen Litbang,
Volume 13, Nomor 2, Desember 2015, halaman
115-125*

Sari Karangan : Penelitian ini memahami pembentukan dan pengembangan kelembagaan konsorsium riset serta pola hubungan antar lembaga yang terlibat didalamnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan analisis data deskriptif. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa kelembagaan konsorsium pesawat N219 belum memiliki aspek doktrin, namun aspek struktur internal, kepemimpinan, program kerja, dan sumber daya yang dimiliki oleh konsorsium tersebut berkembang dengan baik. Sinergi antara akademisi, bisnis dan pemerintah (ABG) belum optimal karena masih terdapat batas-batas antar lembaga seperti perbedaan sudut pandang dalam pengelolaan keuangan antar institusi dan ketidaksesuaian sistem dan aturan pembayaran upah antara pemerintah dengan industri. Kerja sama riset antar akademisi, bisnis dan pemerintah akan berjalan lebih efektif jika akademisi dan bisnis lebih aktif dalam berbagai program penelitian yang didesain oleh pemerintah disertai dengan kepastian dukungan kebijakan dan anggaran dari pemerintah.

Kata Kunci : Kelembagaan, Konsorsium riset, Triple Helix

Hadi Kardoyo, Sayim Dolant, Sigit Setiawan, Setiowiji Handoyo

Analisis Kapasitas Litbang di Bidang SDA di LIPI: Pendekatan Berdasarkan Sumber Daya

Warta Kebijakan Iptek dan Manajemen Litbang, Volume 13, Nomor 2, Desember 2015, halaman 126-138

Sari Karangan : Artikel ini memaparkan penggunaan pendekatan berdasarkan sumber daya (*resources-based view*) pada Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia. Penulis menggunakan kerangka VRIO untuk mengkaji kapasitas litbang di area sumber daya alam pada 22 satuan kerja di LIPI. Hasil dari studi ini menunjukkan bahwa ada hubungan korelasi antara kapasitas litbang dengan variabel sumber daya manusia dan variabel infrastruktur. Selain itu, variabel infrastruktur memiliki hubungan korelasi dengan variabel sumber pendanaan litbang. Fenomena ini mengindikasikan dua keterkaitan antara variabel infrastruktur dan variabel sumber daya pendanaan litbang. Pertama, infrastruktur dipengaruhi oleh ketersediaan pendanaan litbang. Kedua, kapasitas infrastruktur mempengaruhi kapasitas satuan kerja dalam menyediakan sumber pembiayaan bagi aktivitas litbang yang dilakukan.

Kata Kunci : Pendekatan sumber daya, Kapasitas litbang, Sumber daya manusia, Sumber pembiayaan litbang, Infrastruktur, Organisasi

Mia Amelia

Tingkat Pengetahuan Masyarakat Tentang IPTEK Studi Kasus di DKI Jakarta

Warta Kebijakan Iptek dan Manajemen Litbang, Volume 13, Nomor 2, Desember 2015, halaman 139-147

Sari Karangan : Dalam pengembangan iptek terdapat tiga komponen yang berperan dan saling mempengaruhi, yaitu masyarakat, pemerintah, dan lembaga legislatif. Masyarakat sebagai pengguna iptek, kini mulai berperan dalam memantau dan mengevaluasi kebijakan iptek yang dikembangkan oleh pemerintah. Untuk menjalankan peran tersebut, masyarakat perlu memiliki pandangan, pengetahuan, dan pemahaman yang baik mengenai iptek. Untuk itu diperlukan lingkungan atau iklim yang tepat (kebijakan, program, dan anggaran) dalam mempersiapkan masyarakat untuk lebih mengenal sedini mungkin peran iptek terutama dalam menghadapi persaingan global. Lingkungan atau iklim akan terbangun dengan baik dan tepat bila kondisi nyata mengenai pengetahuan masyarakat terhadap iptek diketahui terlebih dahulu. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan adanya suatu gambaran mengenai pengetahuan masyarakat tentang iptek. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gambaran umum pengetahuan responden di DKI Jakarta tentang iptek. Selain itu, di dalam penelitian ini akan dianalisis hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan dan pengetahuan responden tentang iptek. Penelitian ini menggunakan data sekunder yang berasal dari Survei Persepsi Masyarakat terhadap Iptek tahun 2014. Pendekatan yang dilakukan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kuantitatif. Analisis statistik yang digunakan adalah statistika deskriptif dan korelasi Spearman. Statistika deskriptif digunakan untuk mengetahui gambaran umum tingkat pengetahuan masyarakat di DKI Jakarta tentang iptek. Sementara itu, korelasi Spearman digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan korelasi antara tingkat pendidikan dengan pengetahuan responden di DKI Jakarta tentang iptek. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengetahuan responden di DKI Jakarta tentang iptek masih rendah. Salah satu faktor yang dapat digunakan untuk meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang iptek tersebut adalah pendidikan.

Kata Kunci : Pengetahuan, Iptek, Pendidikan, DKI Jakarta

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Qinan Maulana Binu Soesanto, Rendi Febrianda,
Nur Laili, Sigit Setiawan, Dini Oktaviyanti,
Wati Hermawati, Trina Fizzanty

*Innovation Chain in Water Treatment Technology
Firm: Sectoral Innovation Systems Approach*

*Journal of S&T Policy and R&D Management,
Volume 13, Issue 2, page 88-100*

Abstract: Innovation is needed to survive in competition among companies. In generating innovation, it is necessary that various stakeholders both internal and external should be involved. A good innovation process will determine the success of the company. This study will analyze the process of innovation in the companies of Clean Water Technology (TPA) Treatment by using sectoral innovation systems approach. The study used three case studies on landfill company located in the Greater Jakarta area. The study results showed that there are three main factors which affect the innovation process, namely: 1) Project / Consumer; 2) Paradigm Company; 3) Transfer of Knowledge. The study also showed the presence of three types of innovation processes in the TPA companies namely: 1) the innovation process that begin with the project, the company then do some research to produce designs according to customer needs and then implemented; 2) the innovation process that begin with an idea, then the company doing some research on the idea to produce TPA design and then selling the design through a bidding scheme; 3) the innovation process that begins with design from other parties, then the company implements the design after doing trial and error on the existing Clean Water Technology design.

Keywords : innovation, innovation process, clean water technology

Rustan Ari, Tajuddin Bantacut, Ani Suryani,
Sukardi

*Technopark Establishment to Accelerate Regional
Development in Southeast Sulawesi*

*Journal of S&T Policy and R&D Management,
Volume 13, Issue 2, page 101-114*

Abstract: Technopark is a significant instrumental institution to support technology development, promote industry, and facilitate cooperation between government, university, industry and community, and contributing to the development and economic growth in the region. The main task in establishing a technopark is how to structure it according to regional resources and conditions. The purpose of this research was to design the technopark to accelerate development of Southeast Sulawesi. To achieve this objective, the following activities were undertaken: (a) to identify the problems of development in Southeast Sulawesi; (b) to identify and to analyze technopark success factors in accelerating development; (c) to identify and to analyze the role of regional development agencies in tackling the development problems; and (d) to design technopark functions and structure to resolve development problems. This study concluded that technopark structure should consider the existing the function-based institution collaboration that is able to accelerate development of Southeast Sulawesi in general and Kendari city in specific.

Keywords : technopark, regional, development, Southeast Sulawesi, institution

Lina Miftahul Jannah dan Zulianti Syahruriza

*Institutional Relationship Between Academic,
Business and Government in Consortium of N219
Aircraft*

*Journal of S&T Policy and R&D Management,
Volume 13, Issue 2, page 115-125*

Abstract: This research aimed to describe the institutional aspects of the pattern of the relationship between institutions involved in the consortium of N219 aircraft using the triple helix framework. This study used a qualitative approach and descriptive data analysis. The data were collected through in-depth interviews for primary data and secondary data reviews. The result showed that the consortium of N219 aircraft has not yet aspects of doctrine. But, the consortium has well developed in aspects of the internal structure, leadership, working programs, and resources owned. The synergy between university, business, and government is not optimal because there are boundaries between the institutions such as the differing viewpoints in financial management and mismatches between the wage payment system and rule between government and industry.

Keywords : Consortium, triple helix framework, institution, pattern of the relationship, N219 aircraft

Hadi Kardoyo, Sayim Dolant, Sigit Setiawan, Setiowijji Handoyo

Analysis of R&D Capacity in the Area of Natural Resources in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences: A Resources-Based View

Journal of S&T Policy and R&D Management, Volume 13, Issue 2, page 126-138

Abstract: This paper examines the application of Resources-Based View (RBV) to The Indonesian Institute of Sciences. We utilize VRIO framework to asses R&D capacity in the area of natural resources for 22 R&D institutes in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. This study accordingly shows that there is a positive correlation among R & D capacity, human resources and infrastructure variable. This finding states that human resource and infrastructure are central to the R&D capacities. Moreover, physical infrastructure variable has a positive correlation with financial variable. This phenomenon indicates two possible relations either the state of infrastructure is as a consequence of the R&D funding availability or capacities in infrastructure affects R&D capacities in 22 institutes in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.

Keywords: resources-based view, R&D capacity, human resources, financial resources, infrastructure resources, organization

Mia Amelia

Level of Public Knowledge about S & T in DKI Jakarta

Journal of S&T Policy and R&D Management, Volume 13, Issue 2, page 139-147

Abstract: In the development of science and technology (S & T), there are three components that plays a role and influence each other, i.e. public, government, and legislative institutions. Public as a user of science and technology, now beginning to play a role in monitoring and evaluating S & T policies developed by the government. To carry out this role, the public needs to have a view, knowledge, and a good understanding of S & T. It required the proper environment or climate (policies, programs, and budgets) in preparing the public to get to know as early as possible the role of S & T, especially in the face of global competition. Environment or climate will wake up with good and appropriate when real condition concerning public knowledge about S & T is known beforehand. Therefore, it is necessary to have an overview on public knowledge about S & T. This study aims to describe the general public knowledge about S & T in DKI Jakarta. Additionally, this study analyzed the relationship between level of education and public knowledge about S & T in DKI Jakarta. This study uses secondary data derived from Public Perception about Science and Technology Survey in 2014. The approach taken in this study is a quantitative approach. Statistical analysis used descriptive statistics and Spearman correlation. Descriptive statistics is used to determine a general overview from level of public knowledge about S & T in DKI Jakarta. Meanwhile, the Spearman correlation is used to determine the correlation between level of education and level of public knowledge about S & T. The results showed that public's knowledge about S & T in DKI Jakarta is still low. One factor that can be used to improve the public knowledge is education.

Keywords : knowledge, s & t, education, DKI Jakarta

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Sari Karangan : Tren saat ini menunjukkan Indonesia dapat berubah pada tahun 2030 untuk mengeksplorasi kemungkinan perluasan kapasitas Sains dan Inovasi nasional dimana Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) memainkan peran strategis. LIPI dapat berperan menghubungkan masyarakat, ilmu pengetahuan, dan pemerintah untuk membuat ilmu yang relevan dengan masyarakat dan membawa ilmu pengetahuan untuk mengambil keputusan kebijakan pemerintah. Meskipun jumlah investasi litbang telah meningkat, rasio terhadap GDP menurun. Rasio peneliti dalam angkatan kerja dan populasi masih rendah, bahkan dibandingkan dengan negara ASEAN lainnya. Publikasi telah meningkat dan terkonsentrasi di beberapa universitas dan pusat penelitian. Menurut survei PAPPIPTEK-LIPI, sektor manufaktur merupakan sektor inovatif. Ada beberapa sumber pendanaan untuk penelitian. GERD masih rendah dibandingkan dengan negara-negara lain. Litbang lebih banyak bergantung pada pemerintah daripada industri dan jumlah peneliti masih rendah. Reformasi kelembagaan dijalankan tetapi dana tidak tersedia. Pemerintah telah mendirikan banyak lembaga litbang yang sekarang mengalami penggabungan dan reposisi. Keberlanjutan, penetapan prioritas, dan sumber daya adalah masalah yang masih belum diselesaikan oleh kebijakan pemerintah. Aktor negara berbasis otoritas harus memastikan peran masyarakat sipil berbasis kompetensi melalui berbagai mekanisme dan argumen ilmiah yang akan mendukung otoritas.

Kata Kunci: Pengembangan STI, Reformasi Kelembagaan, Ekonomi Indonesia, Transisi Litbang, Regulasi

institutional consortium of N219 aircraft does not have had the aspect of doctrine, however the aspect of internal structure leadership, work programs and resources owned by a consortium of the research were well-developed. The synergy between the academics, the business and the government (ABG) were not optimal due to the boundaries between the institutions such as the difference in point of view in the financial management among the institutions and the difference of payment system and rule between government and industry. The research partnership among academic, business and government shall be effective if academic and business were more active participating in research programmes followed by the certainty of the government supports in policies and budget.

Keywords : Research Institution, Research Consortium, Triple Helix

Hadi Kardoyo, Sayim Dolant, Sigit Setiawan, Setiowiji Handoyo

Analisis of R&D Capacity in the Area of Natural Resources in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences: A Resources-Based View

Journal of S&T Policy and R&D Management, Volume 13, Issue 2, page 126-138

Abstract : This paper examines the application of Resources-Based View (RBV) to The Indonesian Institute of Sciences. We utilize VRIO framework to asses R&D capacity in the area of natural resources for 22 R&D institutes in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences. This study accordingly shows that there is a positive correlation among R & D capacity, human resources and infrastructure variable. This finding states that human resource and infrastructure are central to the R&D capacities. Moreover, physical infrastructure variable has a positive correlation with financial variable. This phenomenon indicates two posible relations either the state of infrastructure is as a consequence of the R&D funding availability or capacities in infrastructure affects R&D capacities in 22 institutes in the Indonesian Institute of Sciences.

Keywords: Resources-based View, R&D Capacity, Human Resources, Financial Resources, Infrastructure Resources, Organization

Mia Amelia

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Lukman Hakim

Science and Technology Innovation Development in Facing Institutional Reforms under New Presidential Administration in Indonesia

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Abstract : Current trends shows that Indonesia can transform by 2030 to explore the possibility of expansion on National Science and Innovation capacities, where Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) plays a strategic role. LIPI connects society, science, and government to make science relevant

for the public and to bring science as basis for government policy decision making. Although the number of R&D investment has risen, it declines as a ratio of GDP. The ratios of researchers in the labor force and populations are still low, even compared to other ASEAN countries. Publications have increased and are concentrated in a few universities and research centers. According to a PAPPIPTEK-LIPI survey, the manufacturing sector is innovative. There are several sources of funding for research. GERD is still low compared to other countries. R&D relies more on government rather than industry and the number of researchers is still low. Institutional reform is sought but funding is unavailable. Government has set up many R&D agencies and now they are regrouping and repositioning. Sustainability, priority setting, and resource issues are still not resolved by government policies. Authority-based state actors should ensure the role of competence-based civil society through a variety of mechanisms and scientific arguments that will support authority.

Keywords : *STI Development, Institutional Reforms, Indonesian Economy, R&D Transition, Regulation*

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT IN FACING INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS UNDER NEW PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATION IN INDONESIA

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transisi litbang,
regulasi

ABSTRACT

Current trends shows that Indonesia can transform by 2030 to explore the possibility of expansion on National Science and Innovation capacities, where Indonesian Institute of Science (LIPI) plays a strategic role. LIPI connects society, science, and government to make science relevant for the public and to bring science as basis for government policy decision making. Although the number of R&D investment has risen, it declines as a ratio of GDP. The ratios of researchers in the labor force and populations are still low, even compared to other ASEAN countries. Publications have increased and are concentrated in a few universities and research centers. According to a PAPPIPTEK-LIPI survey, the manufacturing sector is innovative. There are several sources of funding for research. GERD is still low compared to other countries. R&D relies more on government rather than industry and the number of researchers is still low. Institutional reform is sought but funding is unavailable. Government has set up many R&D agencies and now they are regrouping and repositioning. Sustainability, priority setting, and resource issues are still not resolved by government policies. Authority-based state actors should ensure the role of competence-based civil society through a variety of mechanisms and scientific arguments that will support authority.

SARI KARANGAN

Tren saat ini menunjukkan Indonesia dapat berubah pada tahun 2030 untuk mengeksplorasi kemungkinan perluasan kapasitas Sains dan Inovasi nasional dimana Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (LIPI) memainkan peran strategis. LIPI dapat berperan menghubungkan masyarakat, ilmu pengetahuan, dan pemerintah untuk membuat ilmu yang relevan dengan masyarakat dan membawa ilmu pengetahuan untuk mengambil keputusan kebijakan pemerintah. Meskipun jumlah investasi litbang telah meningkat, rasio terhadap GDP menurun. Rasio peneliti dalam angkatan kerja dan populasi masih rendah, bahkan dibandingkan dengan negara ASEAN lainnya. Publikasi telah meningkat dan terkonsentrasi di beberapa universitas dan pusat penelitian. Menurut survei PAPPIPTEK-LIPI, sektor manufaktur merupakan sektor inovatif. Ada beberapa sumber pendanaan untuk penelitian. GERD masih rendah dibandingkan dengan negara-negara lain. Litbang lebih banyak bergantung pada pemerintah daripada industri dan jumlah peneliti masih rendah. Reformasi kelembagaan dijalankan tetapi dana tidak tersedia. Pemerintah telah mendirikan banyak lembaga litbang yang sekarang mengalami penggabungan dan reposisi. Keberlanjutan, penetapan prioritas, dan sumber daya adalah masalah yang masih belum diselesaikan oleh kebijakan pemerintah. Aktor negara berbasis otoritas harus memastikan peran masyarakat sipil berbasis kompetensi melalui berbagai mekanisme dan argumen ilmiah yang akan mendukung otoritas.

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1. CURRENT STATUS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI – Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia) was officially established on 23 August 1967. LIPI is a government research organization which directly report to the President of the Republic of Indonesia. The Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) is the oldest and biggest research organization and regarded as a leading research institution in Indonesia on basic and applied researches. We have 22 research centers and around 1,500 research scientists in almost all branches of science, from natural sciences, life sciences, engineering, earth sciences to social science and humanities. Most of the research centers are located in the greater areas of Jakarta such as Cibinong Science Center and Bogor Botanical Garden. Several research stations of LIPI are located in various parts of Indonesia

Internationally, LIPI have actively involved in various scientific organizations, and have been responsible as the Indonesian focal point for many international organizations such as CITES, ICSU (International Committee of Scientific Union), PSA (Pacific Science Association), UNESCO Program (MAB = Man and Biosphere, IHP = International Hydrological Program, and MOST= Management of Social Transformation), IDRC-Canada (International Development Research Center), JSPS-Japan, Sub-Committees of COST (Committee on Science and Technology), ASSREC (Association of Social Science Research Councils) and many other international and regional organizations. Nationally, we have been responsible as scientific authority for Biodiversity and Scientific Measurements. We have also been designated as Center for Plant Collection and Conservation managing Botanical Gardens in Indonesia, Center for National Scientific Documentation and Information, and as the National Education Center for Indonesian Researchers.

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The world is now entering a knowledge based society where national development is determined by knowledge and human resources capabilities. Currently, many countries are competing to gain more knowledge and attract more talent in science

and technology. It is acknowledged that all countries around the world including Indonesia are making effort to strengthen their research competences and capabilities. Therefore, S&T advancement in Indonesia has been increasingly considered as an important factor in the national medium-term development plan. In this context, international scientific cooperation with the spirit of mutual benefits with concern to the issue of intellectual property rights, security and sustainability will be of paramount importance for Indonesia. Extent collaboration with foreign countries to produce good results for the benefit of scientific progress, technology advancement and national development in both is necessities.

A recent strategic initiative is being undertaken by LIPI to establish a research school which we designate as International Center for Interdisciplinary and Advanced Research (ICIAR) with the purpose to produce great science in 6 selected area and to find solution to Indonesian strategic issues through advanced and frontier research programs. Many important issues on Science become important social and political issue.

2. CURRENT DAN FUTURE PROSPECT OF INDONESIAN ECONOMY

Current World Economic Trend considered Indonesia as 16 largest economy in the world where 45 million as members of consuming class and 53% of population in the city producing 74% of GDP. Number of skilled worker in the industrial economy 55 million. Market opportunity in consumer services, agricultural and fisheries and education US \$ 0.5 trillion (Mc. Kinsey Global Institute 2013). In the year of 2030 Indonesia predicted by Mc. Kinsey will became 7th largest economy in the word where member of consuming class will be 135 million people and 71% of population live in the cities and number of skilled worker in industrial economy 113 million and market opportunity in consumer services, agricultural and fisheries resources and education become US \$ 1.8 trillion

Ratio of Government R&D Budget to GDP (1969 – 2013) shows In Terms of the amount of money, the value of R&D budget from year to year tends to increase, but in terms of the ratio to GDP tends to decrease. Total expenditure on R&D on 2013 amounted to 8,09 Billion Rupiah. Ratio of GERD 2013 to GDP 2013 are 0,09%. GERD composition consists of universities, Manufacturing Industry

and Government research institutions.

Ratio of Reserchers to labor Force and Population (2012) according to LIPI Survey also considerably low where 7.25 Resercher per 10.000 Labor Force and 3.57 Resercher per 10.000 Population (Copy Indonesian Pocket Book of STI Indicators 2013. PAPPIPTK-LIPI)

The status of Indonesian Budget and Science Technology manpower can be summarized as follows: Heavily rely on Governmental R&D Budget where they grows slowly; Small contributions of private companies on R&D and the Total number of Researcher considerably low. All of those facts showing the Science and Technological status is far lag behind the Indonesian macroeconomic achievement status in the last decades.

3. R&D TRANSITION IN THE NEW ADMINISTRATION

Perspectives of New Administration Toward Research and Technology shown by some change taken by new government as follows: To merge Higher Education and Research And Technology under one ministry; To coordinate the Research done in University and Research institutions to make best used of funds. Institutional reform undertaken but comprehensive program and funding not yet available. Among other effort includes; Regrouping of R&D Inst. competencies to avoid overlapping and redundancy. Repositioning R&D competency according to National Research Agenda. Redefinition and repositioning govt research institutions and Research Institution under Universities are necessary.

Spreading R&D spending and education concerns led to the merger of ministries. Many analyst concern the unification might lead to distancing of research from industry. How will administration handle this possibility? Minister Research and Higher Education stated that more R&D fund will be transferred to private sectors. Such policy from new government need to be socialized at the same time strong proposal that Government should be concerned with increasing R&D budget and with increasing private sector investment in R&D by offering incentives schemes.

The problem of Sustainability, Setting Priority (e.g. long terms perspectives VS Election Cycles), Resource of National R&D Budget remains unsolved by the new government.

Further, to understand agenda setting, the agenda process itself needs to be differentiated. [Stephenson \(2012\)](#) and [Princen and Rhinard](#)

(2006) go one step further and use this framework for a nuanced study of the different stages in the agenda setting process: **issue initiation**: the way in which an issue is created, **issue specification**: the way an issue is framed and operationalised as a policy, **issue expansion**: the way an issue is moved to other arenas and venues to create support, **issue entrance**: the way an issue finally is put forward to the decision making agenda. Many studies shows that the foundation of national R&D policy based on highest level (elit of the country) initiative and commitment. Since Indonesia facing new reform in its political systems where a role of stakeholders on decision making process shifted from centralistic where central government play a major role, into decentralization that give more power to making decision to the provincial dan district government on many sector policies. In other hand the process of reformation also bring an influencial impact on rising innitiative of legislative branch on legislation, budgeting and controlling the government activities. Non governmental organization, mass media, and interest groups and public figure, have more free access on rising societal issues into public. The role of interest group in influencing making and implemantation policy growing which can be done in several ways, such us mobilizing the public through strike ; campaigning the issues through writing views and objectives in mass media both print, online and TV broadcast; Educate the people with their goal which usually based on common public interest such issues of poverty, health insurance, labor pay etc. More sophisticated form of in influencing policy making process is through professional lobbys directive to government officers or in legislative bodies.

4. CHALLENGE AND OPPORTUNITY FACING BY INDONESIAN SCIENCE COMMUNITY IN THE RISE OF NEW ADMINISTRATION ERA

Goverments are faced with competing demands for public funds. Funding for research has remained stable make greater competition for available reseach funding. Increased pressure to demonstrate value-for-money. Government official and businesses often complain of an “impact gap” where academic research fails to fulfilnits potensial wider societal development.¹ The most chalenging task to science community nowadays is how to show the outcome of science and

¹Maximizing The Impact of Your Research: A Handbook for Social Scientists, LSE Public Policy Groups. P. 7.

technology to the public. The research outputs like number of publications, patent granted, number of international meeting etc. that used to be important indicator currently not satisfied enough to answer public interest. The outcome might be in form of changes in price, quality and availability of the products or in much broader as social, economy, health and environmental impact much be more fulfil for the public interest.

Among other problem faced in Industrial manufacturing sector is slow growth and declining competitiveness and they did less investment on R&D. Industry faced many other economic policies like regarding manpower salary, cheaper import products, lack of infrastructures etc. Government have to be selective with specific incentives system if they want to improve Innovation In Manufacturing Industries.

Current situation of Indonesian R&D using international standard can be summarized into three characteristics as follow: 1. Heavily rely on governmental budget where they grow very slowly, 2. Contribution of private firms on total national R&D expenditure very small and, 3. Total number of researcher permillion population is considerably low. It is not foreseeable yet to see the current initiatives of new administration toward R&D in this transition era.

5. THE RISE OF NEW REGULATION

As Indonesia adopt globalization and liberalization on its economy and international relation, more new regulation adopted from general convention this phenomenon will open new opportunity in Science Diplomacy. Many new regulation adopted from the rise of International. Best Practices and general . convention in many areas such as Climate Change, Biodiversity, Water, Energy, Conflict Resolution, Environmental protection Etc. As a country have signed in Mangeneral Conventions they in turn will be Adopted Into National Law and than become Compulsory Measures

Generic Categorization of Policy Action can be categorized into Authority Based-State Actor and Competence Based-Civil Society. State actor make policy through Regulation – Deregulation process follow by giving Incentives/Rewards schemes or build infrastructures. On the other hand Civil society mainly researcher university and non governmental organization start their policy influence by releasing their opinion through publishing White Paper, Academic Papers and other

publication. Their opinion on specific area consists of information and guidance, norms, standards, guidelines, based on their scientific activities they bring to the world conference and specific matters that may resulted become resolution, declaration or eventually become general convention. It is a basic principle of International law that a State party must ensure that its own domestic law and practice are consistent with what is required by the treaty.

Increasing the number of Convension, Resolution and Declaration in International Agreement more scientific argument are needed when national interest on specific aspect have to be proposed. Systematic use of rigorous evidence in the policy process is widely expected to produce more accurate policy advice. However, these scientific aspirations will always be limited by democratic political debates, stakeholder lobbying, and popular opinion. Policy analysts in government agencies attempt to utilize research and evaluation evidence relevant to the feasibility and effectiveness of current and proposed service programs and regulatory regimes. But their capacity to provide policy advice enriched by ‘evidence-based’ analysis is dependent on the availability of reliable socioeconomic data, use of advanced analytical techniques, investment in program evaluations, and support for transparent policy processes by administrative and political elites. In the transition Era like Indonesia today, new recruitment to bring president supporter to fill many highest level authority in governmental branch, state own companies, less consideration on the competency of personal candidate might cause a problem in the near future. There is an jargon “Authority Need Competencie; Competency creates Authority” might have to be considered in bringing outsiders to be highest level position in new administration.

6. CONCLUDING REMARKS

The general picture of Indonesian R&D relies on government rather than industry and the number of researchers is still low. Institutional reform is sought but funding is unavailable. Government has set up many R&D agencies and is regrouping and repositioning institutions. Sustainability, priority setting, and resource issues are still not resolved by government policies. Authority-based state actors should ensure competence-based civil society through a variety of mechanisms.

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