

ANALISIS PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN KEBIJAKAN RISET DAN INOVASI DALAM PENGEMBANGAN EKONOMI BERBASIS MARITIM KOTA TANJUNGPINANG

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan dalam kebijakan riset dan inovasi untuk pengembangan ekonomi berbasis maritim di Kota Tanjungpinang. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan pengumpulan data melalui observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Informan ditentukan secara purposive sampling berdasarkan keterlibatan, pengetahuan, dan pengalaman terhadap kebijakan riset dan inovasi serta pengembangan ekonomi berbasis maritim. Analisis penelitian menggunakan *Stakeholder Salience Theory Mitchell, Agle, dan Wood* (1997) melalui tiga indikator, yaitu *power* (kekuasaan), *legitimacy* (legitimasi), dan *urgency* (urgensi). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan telah berlangsung melalui hubungan koordinatif antara Bappelitbang dan perangkat daerah teknis, hubungan kolaboratif antara pemerintah dan akademisi, serta hubungan fasilitatif dan pembinaan antara pemerintah dengan nelayan dan pelaku UMKM. Namun, tingkat keterlibatan masing-masing pemangku kepentingan berbeda karena distribusi kekuasaan, legitimasi, dan urgensi yang tidak sama. Aktor pemerintah memiliki kekuasaan yang relatif lebih kuat karena didukung kewenangan formal, sumber daya, anggaran, dan keterlibatan dalam perencanaan serta pelaksanaan program. Sementara itu, akademisi memiliki legitimasi berdasarkan kapasitas keilmuan, sedangkan nelayan dan pelaku UMKM memiliki legitimasi dan urgensi yang kuat karena mengalami secara langsung permasalahan ekonomi berbasis maritim, tetapi mempunyai kekuasaan formal yang lebih terbatas. Penelitian juga menemukan bahwa keterlibatan antarpemangku kepentingan belum sepenuhnya terintegrasi dari proses identifikasi permasalahan, penentuan kebutuhan riset, pelaksanaan penelitian, hingga pemanfaatan hasil riset dalam program dan kebijakan. Dengan demikian, pengembangan ekonomi berbasis maritim melalui kebijakan riset dan inovasi membutuhkan penguatan koordinasi, integrasi data, pemanfaatan hasil riset, serta keterlibatan nelayan dan pelaku UMKM agar kolaborasi antarpemangku kepentingan dapat berlangsung secara lebih terintegrasi dan berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: Pemangku Kepentingan, Kebijakan Riset dan Inovasi, Ekonomi Berbasis Maritim, *Stakeholder Salience*, Kota Tanjungpinang.

**ANALYSIS OF STAKEHOLDERS IN RESEARCH AND INNOVATION
POLICY FOR MARITIME-BASED ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN
TANJUNGPINANG CITY**

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze stakeholder involvement in research and innovation policy for the development of a maritime-based economy in Tanjungpinang City. This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach, with data collected through observation, interviews, and documentation. Informants were selected using purposive sampling based on their involvement, knowledge, and experience related to research and innovation policy and maritime-based economic development. The analysis employed Stakeholder Salience Theory proposed by Mitchell, Agle, and Wood (1997), which consists of three indicators: power, legitimacy, and urgency. The findings indicate that stakeholder involvement has taken place through coordinative relationships between Bappelitbang and technical regional government agencies, collaborative relationships between the government and academics, as well as facilitative and capacity-building relationships between the government, fishers, and MSME actors. However, the level of involvement varies among stakeholders due to differences in the distribution of power, legitimacy, and urgency. Government stakeholders possess relatively greater power because they are supported by formal authority, resources, budgets, and involvement in program planning and implementation. Meanwhile, academics derive legitimacy from their knowledge and research capacity, whereas fishers and MSME actors possess strong legitimacy and urgency because they directly experience issues related to the maritime-based economy, despite having more limited formal power. The study also finds that stakeholder involvement has not yet been fully integrated across the stages of problem identification, identification of research needs, research implementation, and the utilization of research findings in programs and policymaking. Therefore, maritime-based economic development through research and innovation policy requires stronger coordination, data integration, utilization of research findings, and greater involvement of fishers and MSME actors to promote more integrated and sustainable stakeholder collaboration.

Keywords: Stakeholders, Research and Innovation Policy, Maritime-Based Economy, Stakeholder Salience, Tanjungpinang City.