

Tinjauan terhadap Pengaturan dan Kelembagaan Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional serta Tata Kelola Riset Nasional pasca Sentralisasi Lembaga Riset = A Review of the Regulation and Institution of the National Research and Innovation Agency and National Research Governance after the Centralization of Research Institutions

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Abstrak

Riset di Indonesia sampai saat ini masih dihadapkan pada sederet permasalahan krusial seputar kualitas, kapasitas, dan kelembagaan riset hingga membuat Indonesia hanya menduduki peringkat ke-75 dari 132 negara pada Global Innovation Index 2022. Dalam rangka memajukan iptek dan sekaligus menjawab permasalahan tersebut, telah dikeluarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2019 tentang Sistem Nasional Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi yang mengatur pembentukan Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional (BRIN) untuk menjalankan penelitian, pengembangan, pengkajian, penerapan, invensi, dan inovasi yang terintegrasi. Sejak awal, BRIN didesain untuk mengintegrasikan litbangjirap yang sumber dayanya tersebar dan pengelolaannya karut-marut akibat miskordinasi, diskoneksi, dan tumpang tindih riset. Peraturan Presiden Nomor 78 Tahun 2021 tentang Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional lalu mengatur pengintegrasian litbangjirap sebagai peleburan tugas, fungsi, kewenangan, dan kelembagaan litbangjirap K/L menjadi satu atap di bawah BRIN. Dalam praktiknya, ditemukan banyak permasalahan terkait kelembagaan BRIN. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis kedudukan BRIN, penerapan asas-asas umum pemerintahan yang baik (AUPB) dalam pembentukan dan pengaturan kelembagaan BRIN, dan komparasi BRIN dengan UK Research and Innovation di Inggris Raya dan Agency for Science, Technology and Research di Singapura. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode yuridis normatif melalui studi kepustakaan, analisis putusan judicial review, wawancara narasumber, dan studi komparasi antara regulasi Indonesia dengan Inggris Raya dan Singapura. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa BRIN adalah lembaga superbody riset di Indonesia karena menjadi satu-satunya lembaga pemerintah yang secara sekaligus membuat kebijakan, mengimplementasikan, dan mengontrol jalannya riset. Asas kepentingan umum dan asas pelayanan yang baik sebagai AUPB ditemukan belum BRIN terapkan secara optimal. Komparasi BRIN dengan UKRI dan A*STAR menunjukkan adanya pengaturan dan prinsip yang dapat diadopsi, yakni Prinsip Haldane, check and balance kelembagaan riset, dan perencanaan tersistematis untuk kebijakan dan alokasi anggaran riset. Penelitian ini juga menemukan adanya krisis kepemimpinan dan politisasi riset di BRIN yang secara mendesak memerlukan perhatian khusus stakeholder terkait.

.....Research in Indonesia is still faced with a series of crucial issues surrounding research quality, capacity, and institutions, making Indonesia only ranked 75th out of 132 countries in the Global Innovation Index 2022. In order to advance science and technology and at the same time answer these problems, Law Number 11 of 2019 on National System of Science and Technology was issued which regulates the establishment of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN) to carry out integrated research, development, assessment, application, invention, and innovation. From the beginning, BRIN was designed to integrate R&D whose resources are scattered and whose management is chaotic due to miscoordination,

disconnection, and overlapping research. Presidential Regulation Number 78 of 2021 on National Research and Innovation Agency then regulates the integration of R&D as the consolidation of tasks, functions, authorities, and institutions of R&D into one roof under BRIN. In practice, many problems were found related to the BRIN institution. Therefore, this research was conducted to analyse the position of BRIN, the application of general principles of good governance in the establishment and institutional arrangements of BRIN, and a comparison of BRIN with UK Research and Innovation in the United Kingdom and the Agency for Science, Technology and Research in Singapore. The research method used is the normative juridical method through literature study, analysis of judicial review decision, resource person interviews, and comparative studies between Indonesian regulations with the United Kingdom and Singapore. This research found that BRIN is a research superbody institution in Indonesia because it is the only government institution that simultaneously makes policy, implements, and controls research. The principle of public interest and the principle of good service were found not to be optimally applied by BRIN. A comparison of BRIN with UKRI and A*STAR shows that there are arrangements and principles that can be adopted, namely the Haldane Principle, checks and balances of research institutions, and systematic planning for research policy and budget allocation. This research also found a crisis of leadership and politicisation of research at BRIN that urgently requires special attention from relevant stakeholders.