



Long-Term Regional Innovation Development Planning in Gianyar Regency: An Analysis of the 2024 RIPJPID

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Abstrak

Tujuan: Kajian ini bertujuan menganalisis dokumen Rencana Induk Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Inovasi Daerah (RIPJPID) Kabupaten Gianyar Tahun 2024 yang disusun oleh Badan Riset dan Inovasi Daerah (BRIDA), guna mengidentifikasi arah kebijakan pembangunan berbasis inovasi dalam mendukung pertumbuhan daerah yang berkelanjutan. **Desain/metodologi/pendekatan:** Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan analisis kebijakan kualitatif deskriptif-analitis, melalui telaah dokumen RIPJPID Kabupaten Gianyar 2024 sebagai data utama, didukung data sekunder berupa peraturan perundang-undangan, laporan pembangunan daerah, dan literatur akademik relevan, dengan teknik analisis literature review, content analysis, dan focus group discussion untuk menelaah kerangka perencanaan, dasar hukum, serta strategi implementasi kebijakan. **Temuan:** Arah kebijakan inovasi di Kabupaten Gianyar menekankan penguatan tata kelola berbasis riset, pemberdayaan potensi lokal, serta pembangunan sinergi antara akademisi, dunia usaha, komunitas, dan pemerintah (model ABCG), sejalan dengan keunggulan kompetitif daerah di bidang budaya, pariwisata, dan ekonomi kreatif; namun implementasinya masih menghadapi tantangan berupa keterbatasan kapasitas kelembagaan, integrasi kebijakan lintas sektor, dan pembiayaan riset yang belum berkelanjutan. **Implikasi:** RIPJPID memberikan landasan kebijakan yang solid untuk memposisikan Kabupaten Gianyar sebagai daerah berbasis inovasi, namun keberhasilan implementasinya sangat bergantung pada konsistensi tata kelola, adaptivitas kebijakan, penguatan kapasitas kelembagaan BRIDA, serta kolaborasi multipihak yang berkelanjutan.

Kata Kunci: inovasi daerah, kebijakan pembangunan, BRIDA, Kabupaten Gianyar

Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to analyze the 2024 Regional Long-Term Innovation Development Master Plan (Rencana Induk Pembangunan Jangka Panjang Inovasi Daerah, RIPJPID) of Gianyar Regency, prepared by the Regional Research and Innovation Agency (BRIDA), in order to identify the direction of innovation-based development policy in support of sustainable regional growth. **Design/methodology/approach:** The study employs a descriptive-analytical qualitative policy-analysis approach, using the 2024 Gianyar RIPJPID document as the primary data source, supplemented by secondary data from laws and regulations, regional development reports, and relevant academic literature; data analysis techniques include literature review, content analysis, and focus group discussion, applied to examine the planning framework, legal basis, and implementation strategy set out in the document. **Findings:** The direction of innovation policy in Gianyar Regency emphasizes strengthening research-based governance, empowering local potential, and building synergy among academia, business, community, and government (the ABCG model), in line with the regency's competitive advantages in culture, tourism, and the creative economy; implementation nonetheless continues to face challenges related to limited institutional capacity, cross-sectoral policy integration, and the absence of sustainable research financing. **Implications:** RIPJPID provides a solid policy foundation for positioning Gianyar Regency as an innovation-based region, although the success of its implementation depends heavily on consistent governance, policy adaptability, strengthened institutional capacity within BRIDA, and sustained multi-stakeholder collaboration.

Keywords: regional innovation, development policy, BRIDA, Gianyar Regency



INTRODUCTION

Regional development in Indonesia is now directed not only toward economic growth, but also toward strengthening innovation as a foundation for sustainability. This paradigm shift requires every region to adopt strategies that are adaptive to developments in science, technology, and societal dynamics (Mardhotillah et al., 2020). Gianyar Regency, as one of Bali's centers of culture and tourism, occupies a strategic position in developing an innovation-based development model. In this context, innovation is understood not merely as technology, but also as a new approach to governance and community empowerment. Long-term regional innovation planning therefore becomes an essential instrument for ensuring a consistent and sustained direction of development (Wiriyanto et al., 2020). Through the establishment of the Regional Research and Innovation Agency (BRIDA), the Government of Indonesia has mandated regions to design innovation policies suited to their local potential. Gianyar Regency responded to this mandate by preparing the 2024 Regional Long-Term Innovation Development Master Plan (RIPJPID) as a strategic development framework (Rosidah, 2021). This document serves as a policy guideline for integrating research, technology, and innovation into regional development. The preparation of RIPJPID is expected to address challenges while capitalizing on the opportunities available to Gianyar Regency within a global context, in line with the national agenda that emphasizes innovation as a driver of regional competitiveness and community welfare (Swastika & Indraningsih, 2020).

Despite the existence of an innovation planning document, policy implementation at the regional level frequently encounters gaps, manifested in limited institutional capacity, insufficient cross-sectoral integration, and the as-yet suboptimal utilization of local resources. Prior research has tended to focus on regional development planning in general terms, with relatively few studies examining specifically how innovation policy is formulated at the regency level (Kusharsanto et al., 2021). This condition raises questions concerning the effectiveness of RIPJPID in addressing the challenges of innovation-based development in Gianyar Regency, making an academic assessment of the document important for gauging the extent to which it provides a measurable and implementable policy direction. Gianyar Regency holds substantial potential for innovation development owing to its wealth of culture, tourism, and creative economy, long-standing elements of the regency's identity (Vavorita, 2020). This potential, however, needs to be managed through a visionary policy approach so that it becomes not merely a commodity, but also a foundation for sustainable innovation. The 2024 RIPJPID is designed to connect local potential with global needs through a contextually grounded innovation strategy, requiring synergy among local government, academia, business actors, and the community in building an inclusive innovation ecosystem. RIPJPID is thus not merely a formal document, but also a concrete instrument for driving the transformation of regional development governance (Harefa, 2021).

Building on this background, the study aims to analyze the 2024 Gianyar Regency RIPJPID from the perspective of innovation-based regional development policy. Specifically, the study aims to (1) examine the policy framework set out in RIPJPID, including its planning structure and legal basis; (2) assess the implementation strategy envisaged for translating the document's innovation agenda into concrete regional



programs; and (3) identify the principal challenges confronting regional governance in realizing this agenda (Adrian & Setioko, 2017). The study is expected to fill a gap in the literature on the implementation of innovation policy at the local level, which remains limited, while also offering practical contributions for local government in formulating development policy that is more responsive and adaptive to the dynamics of regional development. The remainder of this article is organized as follows: the next section describes the research method, followed by the results and discussion, and finally the conclusions and policy recommendations.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopts a qualitative approach centered on policy analysis through a review of the official RIPJPID document of Gianyar Regency 2024. The primary data analyzed are the RIPJPID document prepared by BRIDA Kabupaten Gianyar, supplemented by secondary data comprising relevant laws and regulations, regional development reports, and academic literature. A qualitative method was chosen because the study seeks to understand the substance of the policy rather than to measure quantitative variables. The analysis is descriptive-analytical, emphasizing interpretation of the document's content, its regulatory context, and its relevance to the regional development agenda; this approach enables the study to provide a comprehensive picture of the direction of innovation policy set out in RIPJPID.

Data analysis techniques comprised literature review, content analysis, and focus group discussion, all directed at analyzing the strategies and priority programs contained in RIPJPID, while interpretation was used to connect the document's content with the challenges of policy implementation at the regional level. The unit of analysis in this study is the 2024 Gianyar Regency RIPJPID as a regional policy product, with BRIDA as the principal institution responsible for its formulation and implementation. The results of the analysis were then compared with the literature and best practices in regional innovation planning, yielding a more critical and contextual understanding and enabling the study to reveal both the strengths and the limitations of RIPJPID as a long-term, innovation-based planning instrument.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Strategic Vision and the Role of BRIDA as Innovation Coordinator

The Regional Long-Term Innovation Development Master Plan (RIPJPID) of Gianyar Regency 2024 sets out a long-term development vision that positions innovation as the principal driver of regional growth. This vision is grounded in Gianyar's distinctive identity as a regency known for its cultural heritage, tourism, and creative economy. The document emphasizes innovation as an instrument for enhancing regional competitiveness in the global era, directing development strategy toward integrating science and technology with existing local potential; RIPJPID thereby becomes a policy foundation emphasizing synergy between local tradition and modernization (Yulianti & Safi, 2022). One of RIPJPID's important achievements is its affirmation of BRIDA's role as the coordinating institution for regional innovation. BRIDA is tasked not only with conducting research, but also with integrating research results into regional development policy — a role of particular importance given that a principal development challenge is



the separation between academic research and practical implementation in the field. Through this mandate, BRIDA functions as a bridge among academia, government, the community, and the business sector, reflecting the ABCG (Academia, Business, Community, Government) model of collaboration within the innovation ecosystem.

Table 1: Strategic Pillars of the 2024 Gianyar Regency RIPJPID

Pillar	Policy Focus	Key Instrument / Actor
Governance and institutions	Research-based governance; coordination of regional innovation policy	BRIDA as coordinating institution
Local potential	Culture, tourism, and the creative economy as competitive advantages	Value-added products through technology and market research
Innovation ecosystem	Synergy among academia, business, community, and government	ABCG collaboration model
National alignment	Consistency with the national innovation-for-development agenda	Access to central-government incentive and grant programs

[Source: Document analysis of the 2024 Gianyar Regency RIPJPID (this study).]

The Creative Economy as an Innovation Driver, and Institutional Capacity Constraints

RIPJPID Kabupaten Gianyar emphasizes the importance of developing the creative economy sector as a driver of regional innovation, a sector considered relevant because it aligns with the culture and tourism potential long embedded in the regency's identity. Through innovation policy, the value added of creative products made by the Gianyar community is expected to increase through the application of technology and market research, opening opportunities for new businesses and higher-quality employment; innovation policy is thus expected to strengthen competitiveness while also supporting community welfare. However, the analysis shows that serious constraints remain in institutional capacity (Ahmad & Rahman, 2022). BRIDA Kabupaten Gianyar continues to face limitations in human resources with expertise in research and innovation, while the funding system to support research and innovation activities has not yet been structured on a sustainable basis. These limitations risk hindering the implementation of RIPJPID's strategic programs, making the strengthening of institutional capacity a decisive factor for the success of regional innovation policy.

Cross-Sectoral Policy Integration and Alignment with the National Innovation Agenda

Beyond institutional capacity, another challenge concerns the integration of policy across sectors. RIPJPID remains at risk of operating separately from other regional planning documents such as the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) and the strategic plans (Renstra) of regional work units (SKPD), a condition that can result in overlapping programs and reduced effectiveness in resource use (Sudirman et al.,



2022). A clear policy-synchronization mechanism between BRIDA and other regional government units is therefore required; without such integration, innovation policy will find it difficult to generate a real impact on regional development. At the same time, the 2024 Gianyar RIPJPID is consistent with the national agenda emphasizing the importance of innovation for sustainable development. This alignment enables access to program and funding support from the central government: with a pro-innovation national policy in place, Gianyar Regency can access various incentive programs and research grants, an opportunity that should be optimally utilized by local government through cross-institutional cooperation. RIPJPID's contribution is thus not confined to the local level, but also extends to national development targets (Latul, 2021; Setianingsih & Aalin, 2020).

Table 2: Principal Challenges Identified in the Implementation of RIPJPID

Challenge	Description
Institutional capacity	Limited human resources with research and innovation expertise within BRIDA; innovation-related competencies not yet evenly distributed
Sustainable financing	Funding mechanisms for research and innovation activities not yet structured on a sustainable, long-term basis
Cross-sectoral integration	Risk of RIPJPID operating separately from the RPJMD and SKPD strategic plans (Renstra), leading to potential program overlap

[Source: Document analysis of the 2024 Gianyar Regency RIPJPID (this study).]

Synergy with Academia and Community Participation

The analysis further points to potential synergy between RIPJPID and the academic community in Bali. Universities and research institutions possess substantial capacity to generate innovations that can be adopted by local government; this cooperation, however, still requires a formal and sustained mechanism to ensure that research outputs are genuinely put to use. RIPJPID offers an opportunity to strengthen the pattern of partnership between BRIDA and higher-education institutions; should this synergy succeed, Gianyar Regency could serve as a model of good practice in integrating research with public policy.

The discussion further finds that RIPJPID emphasizes community participation in innovation development. The community is engaged both as a beneficiary and as an innovation actor capable of generating local solutions (Hidayati et al., 2023). Such participation is important so that innovation policy is not merely top-down, but also responsive to real needs on the ground. Under a collaborative model, the resulting innovation is expected to be more relevant and more sustainable, reinforcing RIPJPID's position as an inclusive instrument of development governance.



Comparison with Governance Literature and Overall Assessment

Compared against the literature on regional innovation policy, the 2024 Gianyar RIPJPID shows consistency with collaborative governance theory. Adams and Evans (2004) emphasize the importance of accountability and credibility in public policy, qualities also reflected in RIPJPID's stated vision. Abdul Rahman and Bukair (2013) underscore the need for oversight mechanisms in governance, a point directly relevant to BRIDA's role as controller of innovation policy. Gianyar Regency's policy is thus not purely normative in character, but also rests on a substantive academic foundation, an alignment that reinforces the argument that RIPJPID functions as a strategic instrument for innovation-based regional development.

Overall, the results indicate that the 2024 Gianyar Regency RIPJPID is a comprehensive policy document, though its implementation still faces significant challenges. The success of the policy depends heavily on consistent governance, resource availability, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. Should these challenges be adequately addressed, Gianyar Regency has a substantial opportunity to become an innovative region competitive at both the national and international levels. This discussion underscores the importance of monitoring and evaluation as instruments of policy control, so that RIPJPID can genuinely function as an adaptive and sustainable long-term development instrument.

CONCLUSION

The 2024 Gianyar Regency RIPJPID is a strategic policy instrument designed to position innovation as the principal foundation of regional development. The document reflects the local government's commitment to strengthening competitiveness through research, technology, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. The analysis shows that the policy is able to adaptively connect local potential with global needs; challenges relating to limited institutional capacity, sustainable financing, and cross-sectoral integration, however, still require serious attention, and the success of RIPJPID depends heavily on consistent governance and synergy among stakeholders.

These findings carry three main implications. First, RIPJPID's emphasis on the ABCG collaboration model and on BRIDA's coordinating role indicates a governance approach consistent with contemporary accountability-based public-policy theory (Adams & Evans, 2004), suggesting that the document rests on a credible academic and institutional foundation rather than purely normative aspiration. Second, the persistence of institutional-capacity and financing constraints signals that policy design alone is not sufficient; without dedicated human-resource development and a structured, sustainable research-funding mechanism, the strategic priorities set out in RIPJPID risk remaining unrealized. Third, the risk of RIPJPID operating in isolation from other regional planning instruments, such as the RPJMD and the SKPD strategic plans (Renstra), underscores the need for an explicit policy-synchronization mechanism between BRIDA and other regional government units, without which overlapping programs and inefficient resource use are likely to persist.

Based on these conclusions, monitoring and evaluation should be strengthened as instruments of policy control to ensure that RIPJPID implementation proceeds effectively.



BRIDA, as the principal actor, needs to strengthen its capacity in planning, coordination, and integration with other regional institutions, while synergy with academia, the business sector, and the community should be expanded so that the resulting innovation remains relevant to actual needs on the ground. Continued support from the central government, through regulation and funding incentives, is also a key factor for the successful implementation of this policy. With this approach, RIPJPID can function not merely as a normative document, but as a genuine long-term roadmap for innovation-based regional development, positioning Gianyar Regency as a potential model for innovation-driven regional development in Indonesia. Future research should extend this document-based policy analysis with field-based evaluation of RIPJPID implementation, including empirical assessment of institutional capacity, financing mechanisms, and cross-sectoral coordination outcomes.



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