

THE ROLE OF ACTORS IN THE POLICY NETWORK IN THE MINAPOLITAN AREA IN XIII KOTO KAMPAR

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Abstract

Minapolitan is a concept of marine and fisheries-based economic development, grounded in the principles of integration, efficiency, quality, and acceleration. The Minapolitan area itself is part of a region that has a primary economic function consisting of production centres, processing, marketing of fishery commodities, services, and/or other supporting activities. The potential for fisheries business development in Kampar Regency is quite extensive and has considerable opportunities for development. The policy network in the context of Minapolitan also reflects collaboration between the government, local communities, and other stakeholders in the policy-making and implementation process. The purpose of this study is to explore and analyse the role of actors in the policy network in the Minapolitan area in XIII Koto Kampar. The approach used is qualitative. Informants include cross-sector stakeholders who play a role in the policy network of the Minapolitan area in XIII Koto Kampar. The results of the study indicate that the role of actors based on policy-making indicators has been effective, playing a part in formulating the direction, strategy, and regulations of the program. The coordinator indicator shows that there is integration between institutions/agencies and ensures the alignment of policy implementation. The facilitator indicator shows that there is a lack of training and assistance for the farming community. The implementer indicator shows that technical actors are available to run the Minapolitan program. Furthermore, the supporting indicators show that there are financial institutions, academics, and community groups that provide support for the implementation of this Minapolitan program, but the role of financial institutions in providing capital for fish farmers is not yet optimal. In the Minapolitan area, the development of efficient marketing channels is part of a broader policy network, which is a supporting indicator. The research findings show that synergy between actors in the policy network, in the form of coordination and communication, will strengthen the sustainability of the development of the Minapolitan area in XIII Koto Kampar.

Keywords: actor roles; network policies; policy implementation; Minapolitan area; XIII Koto Kampar

INTRODUCTION

The metropolitan area is part from area agropolitan . The word minapolitan consists of two words, namely mina and politan. Mina means fish, while politan means fish. Politan means area. According to the Constitution Spatial Planning Regulation Number 26 of 2007, agropolitan area is defined as an area consisting of from one or more centre activities in rural areas, as part of the system of production agriculture and management, sourced from natural power. This is indicated by the presence of a connection functional and hierarchical relationship between unit system settlements and systems agribusiness.

Minapolitan area based on derivative area agropolitan: is an area consisting of one or more centre activities in rural areas as system production fisheries and management resource natural certain, which is indicated by the presence of related functional and hierarchical spatial unit systems of settlements and systems. Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries of the Republic of Indonesia Number Per. 12/MEN/2010 states that the area minapolitan part of the region that has functional economy, mainly covering centre production, processing, marketing commodities, fisheries, services, and / or other activities, in (Idajati, H., & Umilia, E. (2023, n.d.)

Minapolitan is a draft development economy, maritime affairs, and fisheries Area based on principles integrated, efficient, high-quality, and accelerated. Minapolitan area. This Alone as part of the region that has function main economy consisting of centre production, processing, marketing,

commodities, fishery service services and/ or activity supporting activities. Based on the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number 35/KEPMEN-KP/2013 concerning Determination of the Minapolitan Area, then has set amount district / city as area minapolitan is 178 (one hundred seventy eight) kabupaten / cities in 33 (thirty three) Provinces consisting of from 202 (two hundred and two) locations minapolitan with driver / activity main as many as 145 (one hundred) four twenty five) fisheries cultivation and 57 (fifty seven) fisheries catch . One of areas, Minapolitan located in Riau Province and Kampar Regency. (Fitri et al. 2025)

The Minapolitan area, located in District XIII Koto Kampar, offers significant potential for freshwater fish farming. The potential for developing fisheries businesses in Kampar Regency is quite extensive, with 6,111.3 hectares of available fish pond cultivation, of which 14.13%, or 863.48 hectares, have been cultivated. Production has increased, reaching 56,985.79 tons in 2021 and rising to 66,212.24 tons in 2024. This increase in production offers potential for the people of Kampar Regency to boost their economy.

Fish consumption figures for 2023 increased by 19.44%, reaching 44.34 kg/capita/year. This figure is an increase from 35.72 kg/capita/year in 2022. The growing public awareness of nutritious food intake and fish consumption is a crucial factor for the Minapolitan region to continue its growth and development.

In its implementation and in line with the principle of integration in the minapolitan concept, this program can encourage the

allocation of development resources that can be planned and implemented comprehensively based on consideration of the interests and support of stakeholders, both sectoral agencies, central and regional governments, the business world and the community (Regulation of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Number Per. 18 / MEN / 2012). Policy actors in the public policy network, according to Cobb and Elder in (Pujiastuti et al. 2022), stated that actor policy is community policies that consist of government, a group public participating under the initiative or leadership of an opinion with mass media pressure. Seeing this concept, the roles of actors collaborate in developing the area.

Thompson in (Yuliani and Sadad 2022) explain that role actor in the implementation of policy or a program will influenced by power (*power*), and interests (*interest*). In the development program area, minapolitan there are several issues related to the implementation of this activity, including the low quality of human resources. Research (Abidin et al. 2019) suggests that a lack of environmental knowledge leads to behaviour that is unfriendly to the fish farming environment.

Empirically and under existing conditions in this minapolitan area, there is still a gap between the availability of the number of fishermen, fish farmers, and fish processors who need extension workers and the number of extension workers and the facilities and supporting infrastructure for extension workers. The results of the performance report of the government agency, the Kampar Regency Fisheries Service, also show that the problem of a lack

of investor interest in investing in this sector is due to not having received information packages related to profitable investment packages. Another problem is the still weak support of bank and non-bank financial institutions in accessing capital to fishermen, fish farmers, and fish processors for business development. Organisations and fish farmers, and fishermen are not yet functioning optimally.

The purpose of this study is to analyse the roles and functions of each actor in the implementation of Minapolitan area policies. Based on the problem description above, it is clear that the roles of various actors in the Minapolitan area development are crucial. (Mahfud, Haryono, and Anggraeni 2015) In his research conveys that many elements of the government are involved in the implementation and development area Minapolitan, causing constraints from an aspect institutional, which is a lack of integration and coordination between stakeholders in managing the development area Minapolitan. lack of integration and coordination between stakeholders in managing the development area Minapolitan. (Fajriah et al. 2021) In his findings, his research shows that existing institutions Not yet play a role such as cooperatives and extension, have not yet as a lack of market information.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

The formulation of the problem in this research is: What is the role and function of each actor in the process of implementing the Minapolitan area policy in XIII Koto Kampar?

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used was qualitative, with a descriptive type consisting of written and spoken words from informants and observable behaviour (Anggito and Setiawan 2018). Informant selection used the snowballing technique, a process where informants would continue to roll like a snowball until detailed information was found. Data collection was carried out through interviews, observation, documentation, and literature studies, (Fadli 2021) . To obtain broader meaning and significance, data interpretation is necessary. The data analysis method uses data triangulation techniques.

The data processing stages used according to Miles & Heberman, 2007 in (Rukin 2019).

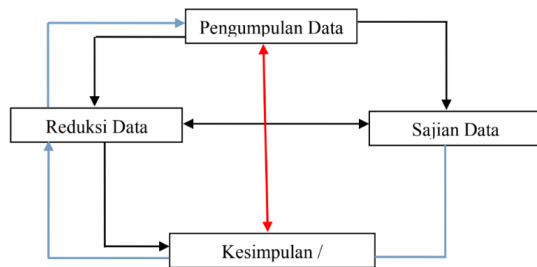


Figure I.1 Processing and analysis of research data

1. Data collection is the process of selecting raw data that emerges from research notes in the field.
2. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, and removes the unnecessary.
3. Data presentation is carried out to compile written information based on interrelated facts.
4. Drawing conclusions is only part of an activity of a complete configuration.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The role and function of each actor in the process of implementing the Minapolitan area policy in XIII Koto Kampar. If the Administration public classic drip emphasises the governance process in a system in the form of hierarchy, then new public management attempts to shift the hierarchy become participation. Then, *New Public Services* emphasise the importance of sharing *value* between actors involved in governance practices , including in organisation policy development. With this *dynamic governance* reminds about the existence change pattern connection more new one called a network (*network*). (Gronow and Yla-Anttila 2016) emphasise that structuring the right network can facilitate more collaboration and good among the actors involved, so that increases the effectiveness of governance.

Although the draft network policy was present in the mid-1970s or early 1980s by Scharpf, in practice thinking network policy thinking has not let go of understanding, experience, observation, and testing. The entire policy process starts from formulation, implementation, until Then *monitoring* and evaluation is inseparable from the result of interactions between the actors involved. Includes the actors of government in matters: the executive, legislative, and judiciary. There are also actors from the environment private in accordance with the interest *content* and *context* of policy, as well as the community represented by various social.

According to (Duff and Cramer 2023), confirm that governance networks

play an important role in accelerating the desired change process, by involving various willing actors to collaborate and promote change.

According to the literature, scientific actors interacting with policies in governance administration experience changes. Originally identified only three actors that are: government (*state*), private sector (*private*), and civil society (*civil society*). All three form a triangle of iron (*iron triangle*) and are known for *good governance*.

According to Riant Nugroho (2014), in (Pramesti, Kismartini, and Suwitri 2025), there are 5 indicators in see role of actor based on the development process and position. indicators are what researchers For that are:

1. Maker policy, namely in making decisions and determining policy, becomes the authority of the actors.

Regency, in particular Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar has potential business for development in fisheries that have enough opportunity big For developed. Potential cultivation cages and nets floating. Available area of 410 ha, and new utilisation of 11.74% or covering an area of 48.14 ha. In the general politics and institutions development area, Minapolitan in the XIII Koto Kampar sub-district received support from the government of Riau Province fisheries namely the issuance of the Decree of the Governor of Riau No. KPTS/99/II/2000 determining area minapolitan and newly inaugurated in 2010. Next, through the Decree of the Regent of Kampar No. 2406 of 2009 concerning Membership Formation of the Development Working Group (POKJA)

area minapolitan in Patin Village, Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar.

Based on the data obtained that the minapolitan program This Already walk since in 2010 after set through the Decree of the Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries and the Governor's Decree Riau Province, in its development in a way structure organization the implementer Already updated in the Decree of the Regent of Kampar Number 56 of 2016 concerning Position, Arrangement Organization, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the Fisheries Service Kampar Regency. In implementing the task said, the Fisheries Service Kampar Regency has functions: formulating policy technical field of fisheries, implementing the technical field of fisheries, evaluating and reporting, implementing functions administration and other functions.

Opinion (Galey and Youngs 2014) states that actors who have power and influence big, like leaders in politics and stakeholders' interests, can influence policy decisions in a way significantly. In line with the results study (Aldiansyah and Ma'ruf 2024) say that the manufacturing process policy always involves activity negotiation and compromise between various actors. In carrying out the development area Minapolitan, the Fisheries Service of Kampar Regency was given authority and function in accordance mandate from Kampar Regency Regional Regulation No. 6 of 2016 Concerning Arrangement Kampar Regency Regional Apparatus and its description arrangement Organisation, Duties, and Functions and the Work Procedures of the

Fisheries Service arranged in Regulation Kampar Regent Number 56 of 2016.

2. The role of the coordinator is form coordinate from each actor.

Under development area Minapolitan, elements implementer activity involving Lots actor, good That government namely: Fisheries Service and UPTD processing, Fisheries Service, Cooperative Service as an institution that will foster MSME activities, the Department of Industry as the party that will give directions levels quality so that it can compete globally, the Health Service functions supervise quality environment business, as well as service Public works as infrastructure development implementer.

Activity coordination carried out not only involving the party government, but also the development program area Minapolitan, with activity cultivation of fisheries in Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar, in collaboration with other private parties and university high. The presence of the CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) program from PT. Pertamina Hulu Rokan has become part coordination related marketing products through the UMKM Gallery. Hasl findings show that coordination is also not let go from participation in public with the establishment of 32 units, which are independently managed by the community, the establishment of 5 units People's Seeding, as well as 3 groups of processors and marketers results fisheries (Poklahsar) and 1 fish processing centre, which houses 8 smoked patin fish poklahsar.

Indicator coordination. This has not yet played a role, especially in coordination

with actors in the services government, other areas in development, area minapolitan. Implementation minapolitan from upstream to downstream, namely not only activity cultivation, but also already at the stage of diversification products that will produce various innovative products as well as impact the field of social as well as economic. This is of course, involving coordination with the Cooperatives Department, Industry Department, and Health Department.

3. Facilitator is actors who have a task to provide needs of the group target.

Facilitator in the development area Minapolitan in Koto Mesjid Village, XIII Koto Kampar District, through Regulation Regent Number 2406 of 2009 concerning Membership Formation of the Development Working Group (POKJA) area Minapolitan in Patin Village, District XIII Koto Kampar. Group Work This have big a role in program implementation and will bridge stated policies in the RPJMD, Minapolitan masterplan, RPIJM and Plan Work from the Fisheries Service Kabupaten Kampar. Fisheries Service Kampar Regency plays a role as a facilitator and motivator economy, public fishery own challenges in its implementation. Such as results interviews conducted with the Head of the Fisheries Service of Kampar Regency, namely :

"In implementation, we as party facilitators still experience various challenges like still limited business diversification products and parts marketing, price of fish feed still high, still limited means of infrastructure and resources, Power humans, as

well as institutional fisheries ” (Zulfahmi, M.Si)

Based on results findings said, the role actor as a facilitator is not felt enough be sufficient maximum especially in the presence institutions for the acquisition of financing activity. Study results in the field show that role facilitator main namely the Fisheries Service Kampar Regency has do various efforts to increase productivity of the cultivators and provide facility supporting facilities and infrastructure activity development area minapolitan as well as collaborate with party private and higher education, however need improvement in matter capital, so that the results innovation the product can be managed and marketed with good.

According to a report from the Fisheries Service, Kampar Regency has 3 (three) types of facilitated activities in the development area Minapolitan in Koto Mesjid Village, Kabupaten Kampar, namely: Breeding, Rearing, and Processing. In its development, the catfish cultivation village has used technology to make fish feed in a way independent and value production reaching 500-600 tons/ month.

4. Executors are stakeholders who play a role in operating policy.

On the indicator, these researchers will identify and describe who just the actors who play the role in the implementation development area Minapolitan. In its implementation through Regulation Regent Number 66 of 2017, concerning the Establishment of a Technical Implementation Unit at the Fisheries Service of Kabupaten

Kampar, and has formed 5 (five) Technical Implementation Units (UPT), namely

1. UPT hall Bangkinang fish seeds
2. UPT hall sipungguk fish seeds
3. Laboratory UPT fish diseases and water quality
4. Business Unit production fishery
5. Management of UPT fish feed

Activity training held in Koto Mesjid Village in a way, Utin done by:

1. Training Centre Independent Marine Affairs and Fisheries (P2MKP)
2. Education and Training Centre (BP3)
3. UPTD Processing of the Fisheries Service of Kabupaten Kampar

Implementation routine activities are carried out 3 – 4 times a day a year with different materials. Implementor/ executor is the spearhead of A policy Because they have the ability to manage various aspects of program implementation. (Aldiansyah and Ma'ruf 2024).

5. Supporters are actors who try to get the program executed in accordance goals that can be achieved quickly.

Based on research results with do interviews with the Fisheries Service Kampar Regency shows that actors who play the role in giving support for development programs area minapolitan This consists of from :

1. Area Management is regulated by the Village Government.
2. Business/ Production Unit consists of from one KK (Family Card) with has catfish pond.
3. Cooperative supported by 1 unit, namely Red and White Village Cooperative, Koto Mesjid

4. Marketing done through reseller networks, exhibitions and associations
5. Bumdes, which provides facility access capital for perpetrator business.

Research results show that realisation indicator performance main Fisheries Service Kampar Regency in 2024 can be seen from the following diagram :



Figure I.2 Improvement in Production Fisheries (Tons)

Based on Figure I.2 seen that realisation of improved production fishery already exceed targets every year namely reaching 114.52%. This shows that the role actor in the indicator supporters has involved various stakeholders. Carrying capacity budget in implementation can be seen from the chart following:

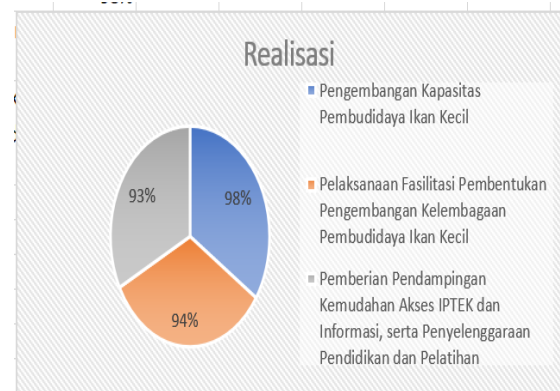


Figure I.2 Realization Program Budget management Fishery Cultivation

Based on Figure I.3 , support budget for management programs for fishery cultivation already been done. Realisation from allocating the budget provided. Already achieved an average of 95%. This shows that there is his support financing of activities, mentoring, training and education.

Support from the party's public as part of actor development in Minapolitan in Koto Mesjid Village, Kampar Regency is visible from the formation of 5 (five) UPR (People's Seeding Units), 14 (Fourteen) Groups of fish farmers, 3 (three) groups processing results of fisheries, 8 (eight) UPI smoked patin, 32 (Thirty two) Independent Feed Unit.

Based on the description results, the study can conclude that the indicator role supporters already role. Government programs and CSR from PT. Pertamina Hulu Rokan (PHR) facilitate marketing products through the UMKM gallery, and interesting interests other communities to get involved . (Faridzi and Mulyana 2024).

CONCLUSION

The role of the actors involved in the development area Minapolitan in Koto Mesjid Village, Kecamatan XIII Koto Kampar, namely the Fisheries Service Kampar Regency, then collaborate with party private sector, academics and other agencies others who are mutually related. Based on the results study, the researchers can conclude that the indicator role maker policy implemented with Good through the Fisheries Service Kampar Regency has carried out its functions in accordance with applicable regulations. Indicator role coordination has not yet played a significant role, especially in coordination with actors in the services government, other areas in development, area minapolitan.

Indicator role actor as facilitator. This felt not enough to play a role maximum especially in the presence of institutions for acquisition financing activities. Indicators implementers in general already play a role, good through existing regulations and collaborate with various parties. Indicators' role support. They already play a role marked with support financing from the Budget service Fishery Kabupaten Kampar, and the formation of groups from participation society, but support from capital institution costs needs to become attention.

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