

ABSTRAK

KEBIJAKAN HUKUM DALAM MENCIPTAKAN STABILITAS HARGA BAHAN PANGAN BERAS OLEH PEMERINTAH DAN PEMERINTAH DAERAH

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Beras merupakan komoditas pangan strategis di Indonesia yang memerlukan kebijakan hukum untuk menciptakan stabilitas harganya. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis pengaturan kebijakan hukum pemerintah dalam menciptakan stabilitas harga beras serta implementasi dan sinkronisasi kebijakan antara pemerintah dan pemerintah daerah. Penelitian menggunakan metode yuridis normatif dengan pendekatan perundang-undangan dan konseptual, didukung teori kebijakan publik dan teori kewenangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengaturan kebijakan stabilitas harga beras didasarkan pada UU No. 18/2012 tentang Pangan, UU No. 7/2014 tentang Perdagangan, UU No. 23/2014 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah, dan Perpres No. 71/2015 tentang Penetapan dan Penyimpanan Barang Kebutuhan Pokok. Pemerintah memegang kewenangan strategis dalam penetapan HPP, HET, pengelolaan CBP, dan kebijakan impor-ekspor melalui lembaga seperti Bapanas, Kementerian Pertanian, Kementerian Perdagangan, Bulog, dan Satgas Pangan Polri. Pemerintah Daerah memiliki kewenangan operasional terbatas seperti pemantauan harga, stok dan pelaksanaan operasi pasar. Implementasi kebijakan menunjukkan ketidaksinkronan data antar lembaga, keterbatasan kewenangan daerah, ego sektoral, serta keterbatasan anggaran dan SDM yang mengakibatkan lambatnya respons terhadap gejolak harga lokal. Program SPHP terbukti efektif menurunkan harga beras secara bertahap. Penelitian menyimpulkan bahwa keberhasilan stabilisasi harga beras memerlukan sinkronisasi kuat antara pusat dan daerah, sistem informasi pangan terpadu, serta perluasan kewenangan daerah dalam merespons kondisi pasar lokal untuk mencapai titik keseimbangan kewenangan yang ideal.

Kata Kunci: Kebijakan Hukum, Beras, Stabilitas Harga, Kewenangan

ABSTRACT

LEGAL POLICY IN CREATING RICE FOOD PRICE STABILITY BY THE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

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Rice is a strategic food commodity in Indonesia that requires legal policy to maintain price stability. This study aims to analyze the legal policy framework of the government in creating rice price stability, as well as the implementation and synchronization of policies between the Central Government and Local Governments. The research employs a normative juridical method using statutory and conceptual approaches, supported by public policy theory and the theory of authority. The findings show that the regulation of rice price stabilization policies is based on Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food, Law No. 7 of 2014 on Trade, Law No. 23 of 2014 on Local Government, and Presidential Regulation No. 71 of 2015 on the Storage and Determination of Essential Goods and Important Goods. The Central Government holds strategic authority in determining the Government Purchase Price (HPP), the Highest Retail Price (HET), managing Government Rice Reserves, and regulating import–export policies through institutions such as the National Food Agency (Bapanas), the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Trade, Bulog, and the Food Task Force of the Indonesian National Police. Local Governments possess limited operational authority, including price monitoring and the implementation of market operations. Policy implementation reveals several challenges, such as data inconsistencies among institutions, limited local government authority, sectoral ego, and constraints in budget and human resources, which result in slow responses to local price fluctuations. The Rice Supply and Price Stabilization Program (SPHP) has proven effective in gradually reducing rice prices. This study concludes that successful rice price stabilization requires strong synchronization between central and local governments, integrated food information system, and the expansion of local government authority to respond to local market conditions in order to achieve an ideal balance of authority.

Keywords: *Legal Policy, Rice, Price Stability, Authority*