

RINGKASAN

Stabilitas harga beras merupakan isu strategis dalam ketahanan pangan, terutama di Kabupaten Kebumen sebagai salah satu sentra produksi padi di Jawa Tengah. Meskipun produksi beras di daerah ini cenderung surplus, fluktuasi harga tetap terjadi dan berdampak pada kesejahteraan petani serta efektivitas distribusi. Oleh karena itu, pemahaman terhadap dinamika harga dan peran kelembagaan dalam tata kelola beras sangat penting untuk menjaga stabilitas pasokan dan harga di tingkat lokal. Penelitian ini menganalisis volatilitas harga beras di Kebumen selama periode 2017–2024 dengan menggunakan model ARCH-GARCH, serta mengevaluasi peran kelembagaan dari lima instansi terkait melalui Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) terhadap 14 indikator utama. Kelembagaan yang dianalisis mencakup Dinas Pertanian dan Pangan, Dinas Perindustrian, Perdagangan, Koperasi dan UKM, Bulog, Badan Perencanaan, Penelitian dan Pengembangan Daerah (Bappeda), serta Dinas Pekerjaan Umum dan Penataan Ruang (DPUPR). Hasil estimasi model GARCH(1,1) menunjukkan nilai >1 yang mengindikasikan bahwa volatilitas harga beras dipengaruhi oleh kejutan harga (residual) dan varians masa lalu, serta memiliki kecenderungan untuk meningkat dan tidak cepat mereda. Periode 2022–2023 menjadi fase kritis yang menegaskan perlunya penguatan peran kelembagaan dalam stabilisasi harga agar lonjakan serupa dapat dicegah di masa depan. Faktor penyebab volatilitas harga beras sepanjang 2017–2024 meliputi tekanan inflasi pangan secara nasional dan keterlambatan awal musim tanam, peningkatan distribusi beras melalui program bantuan sosial pangan menjelang Pemilu, gangguan distribusi, La Niña, serta kenaikan harga pupuk dan bahan bakar.

Evaluasi IPA mengidentifikasi indikator dengan tingkat kepentingan tinggi namun kinerja rendah, seperti pengendalian inflasi harga kebutuhan pokok dan peningkatan produktivitas padi, yang membutuhkan perhatian serius. Indikator seperti stabilitas harga di tingkat gapoktan, diversifikasi ketahanan pangan, jaringan irigasi yang baik, dan kualitas jalan kabupaten memiliki kepentingan dan kinerja tinggi sehingga perlu dipertahankan. Beberapa indikator menunjukkan kinerja tinggi namun kepentingannya dinilai rendah, seperti penanganan kerawanan pangan, pengelolaan sumber daya ekonomi, serta pengadaan dan penyaluran beras oleh Bulog, yang sebaiknya dievaluasi efisiensinya pelaksanaannya. Kegiatan pemantauan harga dan stok barang, meskipun berada pada tingkat kepentingan dan kinerja yang rendah, tetap penting sebagai fungsi monitoring jangka panjang.

Secara keseluruhan, meskipun produksi padi meningkat, stabilitas harga beras belum sepenuhnya tercapai karena lemahnya sinergi antarinstansi serta distribusi yang belum efektif. Temuan ini menegaskan perlunya pengendalian harga melalui perbaikan sistem distribusi, penguatan kelembagaan, serta mitigasi risiko gagal panen akibat gangguan iklim dan kerusakan infrastruktur. Oleh karena itu, Disperindagkop UKM dianjurkan untuk mengoptimalkan pengendalian harga kebutuhan pokok secara adaptif; Distapang perlu meningkatkan produktivitas padi melalui teknologi dan penguatan kapasitas petani; Bappeda disarankan untuk lebih mengkoordinasikan penyusunan strategi terpadu lintas OPD dengan melibatkan OPD terkait dan Bulog yang kemudian dapat dituangkan dalam RKPD tahun 2026 yang berfokus pada peningkatan produksi beras, efisiensi distribusi, penguatan cadangan pangan, dan penyelenggaraan pasar murah; DPUPR memperbaiki jaringan irigasi dan akses jalan tani; serta Bulog perlu mengevaluasi program pengadaan dan penyaluran beras agar lebih sesuai dengan kebutuhan daerah. Kebaruan dalam penelitian ini terletak pada pemanfaatan data harga beras selama delapan tahun terakhir (2017–2024), fokus lokasi penelitian di Kabupaten Kebumen yang belum banyak dikaji dalam konteks volatilitas harga, serta pendekatan evaluatif terhadap peran lima lembaga utama secara simultan. Kombinasi ini memberikan sudut pandang yang lebih komprehensif dan aktual dalam memahami dinamika pengendalian harga beras di tingkat daerah.

Kata kunci: volatilitas harga beras, peran kelembagaan pertanian, ARCH GARCH, *Importance Performance Analysis*, stabilisasi harga beras

SUMMARY

Rice price stability is a strategic issue in food security, particularly in Kebumen Regency, one of the main rice-producing regions in Central Java. Although rice production in this area tends to be surplus, price fluctuations continue to occur, affecting both farmers' welfare and the effectiveness of distribution. Therefore, understanding price dynamics and the institutional roles in rice governance is crucial for maintaining local-level price and supply stability. This study analyzes rice price volatility in Kebumen from 2017 to 2024 using the ARCH-GARCH model, and evaluates the institutional performance of five relevant agencies through Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) across 14 key indicators. The institutions examined include the Department of Agriculture and Food, the Department of Industry, Trade, Cooperatives, and MSMEs, Bulog, the Regional Planning, Research, and Development Agency (Bappeda), and the Department of Public Works and Spatial Planning (DPUPR). The estimation results of the GARCH(1,1) model show a value greater than 1, indicating that rice price volatility is influenced by price shocks (residuals) and past variance, with a tendency to persist and escalate rather than dissipate quickly. The 2022–2023 period was a critical phase that underscored the need to strengthen institutional roles in price stabilization to prevent similar spikes in the future. The main factors driving rice price volatility during 2017–2024 include national food inflation pressures, delays in the start of the planting season, increased rice distribution through food aid programs ahead of elections, distribution disruptions, La Niña, and rising prices of fertilizers and fuel.

The IPA evaluation identified indicators with high importance but low performance, such as control over staple food price inflation and the enhancement of rice productivity, both of which require urgent attention. Indicators with both high importance and performance such as price stability at the farmer group level, food security diversification, reliable irrigation networks, and the quality of district roads, should be maintained. Some indicators were found to have high performance but low perceived importance, including food insecurity handling, economic resource management, and rice procurement and distribution by Bulog, which should be reviewed for efficiency. Although price and stock monitoring activities were rated low in both importance and performance, they remain essential as part of long-term monitoring functions.

Overall, although rice production has increased, rice price stability has not been fully achieved due to weak inter-agency synergy and ineffective distribution. Therefore, price control is needed through improvements in the distribution system, strengthening of institutions, and mitigation of crop failure risks due to climate disturbances and infrastructure damage. Disperindagkop UKM optimize adaptive control over staple food prices; Distapang increase rice productivity through technology and farmer capacity-building; Bappeda is advised to strengthen coordination in formulating an integrated strategy with relevant OPDs and Bulog, to be included in the 2026 RKPD, focusing on rice production, distribution efficiency, food reserve strengthening, and affordable market organization. DPUPR improve irrigation networks and farm road access; and Bulog reevaluate its rice procurement and distribution programs to better align with regional needs. The novelty of this study lies in its use of eight years of recent data (2017–2024), focus on the under-researched Kebumen Regency, and simultaneous institutional analysis across five agencies. This provides a comprehensive and current perspective on rice price stabilization efforts at the regional level.

Keywords: rice price volatility, agricultural institutional role, ARCH GARCH, Importance Performance Analysis, Rice Price Stabilization