



Food Security Legal Policy in Indonesia from the Perspective of Law as Social Engineering: Implications and Future Regulations

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| Article | Abstract |
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| Keywords: Food Security; Legal Policy; Social Engineering | <i>This research examines the implications of food security law policies in Indonesia through the perspective of law as social engineering as proposed by Roscoe Pound and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. This research is a normative legal study that emphasizes a conceptual and legislative approach. The research findings emphasize underline that the implications of food security law policies in Indonesia, viewed from the perspective of law as social engineering according to Roscoe Pound and its development by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, indicate that law functions as an instrument of social transformation that harmonizes the interests of individuals and society, strengthens national food sovereignty, and supports sustainable national development resilient to global challenges. Future The future food security policy regulations must be designed systematically and responsively to social, cultural, and environmental dynamics, with regulatory harmonization, strengthening institutional coordination, integration of information technology, and legal protection for farmers and food business actors. This comprehensive, adaptive, and participatory approach emphasizes the role of law as a means of constructive social change and supports inclusive and sustainable national food security.</i> |

INTRODUCTION

Food security is one of the most critical strategic issues in national development, especially amidst the increasingly complex global dynamics. It is not only related to food availability in terms of quantity, but also encompasses aspects of accessibility, quality, safety, and food sustainability for the entire community. (Rozaki, 2021) Food security is a crucial and fundamental issue for the sustainability of human life worldwide. It is related to the availability of food in sufficient quantities and encompasses aspects of accessibility, quality, safety, and nutritional value of the food consumed by the community. (Pandey et al., 2024)

In the current global reality, food security is becoming increasingly important given the significant challenges faced, such as the continuously growing world population, climate change, conflicts, and social and economic inequalities exacerbating the food crisis. (Huyen & Giang, 2024) When a country has strong food

security, it not only ensures the fulfillment of its people's nutritional needs to live healthy and productive lives but also contributes to social stability, national security, and economic strength. On the other hand, high dependence on food imports can create vulnerability to external pressures and disruptions in the food supply, which can trigger social and political instability. (Zhang & Ge, 2022) Therefore, efforts to maintain food security must involve various strategies, ranging from increasing domestic production through agricultural technology, diversifying food sources, sustainable natural resource management, and policies that support equitable and affordable food distribution. In addition, it is also essential to pay attention to nutritional resilience because the availability of food alone is not enough without ensuring that the food is nutritionally balanced to prevent malnutrition and improve the quality of human resources. (Huyen & Giang, 2024) The synergy between the government, the private sector, academics, and the community is key in addressing food security challenges while preserving the environment for humanity's sustainable future. (Ermanto Fahamsyah, 2022a)

In the context of Indonesia, as a country with a large population and dynamic economic growth, the challenges in achieving food security are becoming increasingly diverse. Climate change, land conversion, population growth, and fluctuations in global food prices can threaten national food stability. (Mariane et al., 2024) Therefore, efforts to strengthen food security require synergy between the government, society, and the private sector in developing agricultural technology, sustainable natural resource management, and creating an efficient and equitable food distribution system. Strong food security becomes the primary foundation in maintaining social stability, improving the quality of life for the community, and supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals in the future. (Azzurri, 2024)

Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto's policy regarding food security prioritizes food self-sufficiency as the main priority in the national agenda for the 2024-2029 administration. (Biro Pers Media dan Informasi & Presiden, 2024) In his first speech, President Prabowo emphasized that Indonesia must achieve food self-sufficiency as soon as possible, considering the uncertainty of the global situation, which makes countries prioritize their domestic needs and reduce food exports. (Biro Pers Media dan Informasi & Presiden, 2024) Therefore, Indonesia must be able to produce and meet its food needs independently without relying on imports. One of the main strategies being promoted is the redevelopment of the food estate program, now referred to as the Food Production Center (KSPP).

The Indonesian government has designated three priority locations and an additional 10 areas to be developed as food estates, with the target of increasing rice harvest areas to the equivalent of 4 million hectares and adding food production by 20 million tons of milled rice or 10 million tons of rice. (Indonesia.go.id, 2024) In addition, President Prabowo also emphasized the importance of synergy between ministries and

agencies to formulate measurable and mutually supportive work programs, including the downstreaming of 26 key commodities to strengthen national food and energy resilience. The government even advanced the food self-sufficiency target from 2029 to 2027, believing that in the next 4-5 years, Indonesia will achieve food self-sufficiency and become the world's food barn. This policy is supported by a significant budget allocation, such as the Rp 124.4 trillion fund in the 2025 State Budget for developing rice and corn food barns and various strategic measures involving modern agricultural technology and optimizing natural resources. (Antara, 2024) Thus, President Prabowo's policy reaffirms a strong commitment to making food security the primary foundation in maintaining food sovereignty, social stability, and national economic progress amid the ever-changing global challenges.

Legally, food security regulations in Indonesia are comprehensively governed through various complementary laws and regulations to ensure the availability, affordability, safety, quality, and nutrition of food for all Indonesian people. The primary foundation in regulating food security is Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food, which emphasizes that food is a basic human need and a fundamental right that must be fulfilled by the state evenly and sustainably throughout Indonesia. Furthermore, Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 on Food and Nutrition Security regulates in detail the implementation of food security, which includes availability, affordability, utilization, and stability of food. It emphasizes the importance of balanced nutrition in community food consumption. This regulation also governs the government's and various stakeholders' roles in maintaining national food security.

Government Regulation Number 86 of 2019 on Food Security also regulates food safety standards and supervision to ensure that food circulating in the community is safe for consumption and meets health requirements. In the context of food reserve management as part of food security, the government issued Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2022 on implementing Government Food Reserves, which grants state-owned enterprises the authority to manage food reserves to ensure food availability throughout Indonesia. In addition, strategic food security policies are also regulated through Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2017 on Food Security and Nutrition Strategy Policy, which serves as a guideline in the formulation of national programs related to food security and nutrition, as well as Presidential Regulation Number 22 of 2009 on the Policy for Accelerating the Diversification of Food Consumption Based on Local Resources, which encourages food diversification to support sustainable food security. At the technical level, the Ministry of Agriculture has also issued various ministerial regulations that support food security, such as regulations on organic farming systems, rice quality classes, and exceptional rice management, all of which aim to improve the quality and productivity of national food.

Although there are various regulations regarding food security in Indonesia, the numerous regulations that overlap in governing the substance of food security have

the potential to create legal disharmony, which could hinder the national food security program. Therefore, this research aims to analyze food security legal policies in Indonesia from the perspective of law as social engineering by Roscoe Pound and subsequently developed in the Indonesian context by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. This research addresses two legal issues: (i) the implications of food security law policies in Indonesia from the perspective of law as social engineering, and (ii) the future regulation of food security law policies in Indonesia from the perspective of law as social engineering.

METHOD

This research is a doctrinal legal study with its primary focus on examining legal philosophy, particularly the perspective of law as social engineering, oriented towards affirming legal reforms in the form of future regulations related to food security law policies in Indonesia (Irwansyah, 2020). The primary legal materials used in this research are various regulations governing food security, such as Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food, Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 on Food and Nutrition Security, and other related regulations. The secondary legal materials used are books, research studies, and journal articles that discuss food security, legislation, and legal philosophy, particularly the perspective of law as social engineering. The non-legal materials used are language dictionaries. The analysis of legal materials is conducted selectively, meaning that relevant legal materials are selected and then adjusted to fit the problem formulation that needs to be addressed, and subsequently, legal prescriptions are formulated as conclusions in this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Implications of Food Security Law Policy in Indonesia from the Perspective of Law As Social Engineering

Food security is one of the main pillars in maintaining the stability and welfare of a country. (Fleetwood, 2020) Therefore, every country must formulate and establish comprehensive legal policies regulating food security. These policies serve as a normative and strategic foundation to ensure food availability, affordability, and safety for the entire community. Without clear legal guidelines, the management of food resources can become uncoordinated, vulnerable to misuse, and complex to hold accountable.

Food security law provides a framework for regulating the entire food supply chain, from production to distribution to consumption. (Kock, 2021) Thus, the state can prevent food shortages, extreme price fluctuations, and threats to food security due to the entry of products that do not meet health standards. In addition, food security law policies are also essential to protect the rights of farmers, fishermen, and local food entrepreneurs from being marginalized by global competition and unfair trade practices. Countries with strong food security regulations can enhance the

competitiveness of domestic products, strengthen the national economy, and maintain food sovereignty amidst global challenges such as climate change, geopolitical crises, and pandemics.(Merang et al., 2020)

Food security legal policies become an essential instrument in supporting the achievement of sustainable development goals (SDGs), particularly in alleviating poverty and hunger.(Al-Qodsi et al., 2024) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a series of global goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a joint agenda to end poverty, protect the environment, and ensure the well-being and peace of all humanity by 2030.(Dharma et al., 2025) The SDGs have 17 main interconnected goals covering social, economic, and environmental aspects. One of the goals highly relevant to food security is SDG 2: Zero Hunger, which focuses on ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture.

The relevance of the SDGs to food security is extreme. SDG 2 explicitly targets efforts to ensure that everyone, especially vulnerable groups, has access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food throughout the year. Additionally, this goal encourages increasing productivity and income for small farmers, equal access to land, technology, and markets, and implementing sustainable food production systems resilient to climate change. Food security is also closely related to other goals in the SDGs, such as poverty alleviation (SDG 1), improved health (SDG 3), reduced inequality (SDG 10), and climate action (SDG 13).(Galanakis et al., 2025) Thus, achieving food security is not only an independent goal but also a prerequisite for the success of other SDG goals.

Food security achieved through sustainable policies and practices will strengthen the foundation of human development, promote inclusive economic growth, and preserve environmental sustainability. Therefore, integrating SDG principles into food security strategies becomes an essential strategic step to achieve sustainable development at both national and global levels.(Fitriana et al., 2023) With strict regulations, the state can effectively coordinate various programs and resources, ensuring that efforts to enhance the production, distribution, and consumption of nutritious food can proceed optimally and evenly across all regions. Thus, formulating food security legal policies is a strategic step that ensures food availability and guarantees justice, sustainability, and protection for all elements of society involved in the national food system.

Food security legal policies in Indonesia play a central role in ensuring the availability, affordability, and quality of food for the entire society sustainably. Indonesia has established various regulations that serve as the legal framework for managing food security, starting from Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food as the primary foundation, to implementing regulations such as Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 on Food and Nutrition Security and Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2017 on the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy Policy. This law emphasizes that

food security is the condition of food fulfillment for the country and individuals. This is reflected in the availability of sufficient, safe, nutritious, diverse, equitable, and affordable food sustainably for a healthy and productive life. In addition, this legal policy regulates mechanisms for stabilizing the supply and prices of staple foods to protect farmers' incomes and the community's purchasing power, including regulating national food reserves that function as a buffer stock to face food crises.

The Indonesian government also regulates businesses' prohibition of hoarding staple foods to prevent price speculation and ensure fair food distribution. This regulation also accommodates the protection of farmers and micro and small food business actors through incentives, coaching, and the development of sustainable agricultural infrastructure. Food security legal policies in Indonesia function as regulatory instruments and strategic tools to promote food self-sufficiency, empower farmers, and strengthen the national food system to withstand climate change and global dynamics.(Raharja et al., 2021) Overall, food security legal policies in Indonesia reflect the state's commitment to achieving food sovereignty through integrated food resource management, fair market regulation, and protection of food business actors, ensuring long-term food security for the welfare of all Indonesian people.

Food security legal policies in Indonesia are strategic instruments that function as technical regulators of food availability, distribution, and access and serve as tools for social engineering.(Moeliono & Soetoprawiro, 2020) Through various regulations such as the Food Law, Minister of Agriculture Regulation No. 3 of 2025, and the National Food Plan 2025-2029, the Indonesian government allocates an enormous budget of Rp139.4 trillion to support food security as a national priority. This policy is designed to address various challenges, ranging from climate change and land degradation to unequal access to agricultural resources. It also promotes food self-sufficiency and empowers small-scale farmers through mechanization, digitalization, and developing environmentally friendly agricultural technology.

Food security legal policy, as part of the implementation of legal philosophy based on law as a tool of social engineering, essentially emphasizes that food security serves as a state instrument to shape social behavior and the economic structure of agrarian communities to be more adaptive, independent, and sustainable.(Reddy et al., 2024) Although legal philosophy is abstract and reflective, it also has a practical dimension: providing criticism while analyzing an existing legal policy or product. In the context of this research, the philosophy of law as a tool of social engineering is used as the primary analysis to elucidate food security legal policies in Indonesia.

The legal philosophy of law as social engineering proposed by Roscoe Pound is one of the essential theories in modern legal thought. It views law as rigid rules and a tool to actively regulate and shape society to create social balance and harmony.(Syafri Tanjung & Fifaldi Harahap, 2024) Pound likened law to the work of a social engineer who uses legal knowledge and experience to design a social

structure that can minimize conflict and maximize society's overall happiness. (As-suvi & Zainullah, 2022) In his view, law functions as a mechanism of social control to balance individual and societal interests, so that conflicts between personal and social interests can be resolved fairly and effectively. Thus, law is normative and instrumental in achieving broader social goals, namely creating order, justice, and social progress.

Several vital parameters of the concept of law as social engineering, according to Roscoe Pound, include (William P. Alford, 2022): first, the function of law as a tool of social engineering that must be able to adapt to the needs and dynamics of society so that law can serve as a means of constructive social change; second, the balancing of individual and public interests, where the law must consider and accommodate both interests proportionally without sacrificing one; third, the control of antisocial behavior through the systematic and consistent application of legal rules to create social order and stability; fourth, the role of law in reducing social friction and resource waste, thereby contributing to social efficiency and improving community welfare; fifth, the connection of law with other social institutions such as family, education, morality, and religion, which together support the function of law in shaping behavior and social norms; and sixth, the goal of law to achieve maximum happiness and minimum conflict in society by regulating social relations fairly and harmoniously. Thus, Roscoe Pound's idea of law as social engineering emphasizes that law is a dynamic tool that must be actively used by lawmakers, law enforcers, and society to engineer a better and more just social order, rather than merely a collection of static and rigid rules.

In Indonesia, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja also developed the legal philosophy concept of law as social engineering, an essential development of Roscoe Pound's theory that positions law as a tool to engineer society to create order and social justice. (Shidarta, 2020) Mochtar Kusumaatmadja views law not merely as a mechanical tool, but as a strategic instrument for broader and more dynamic societal development, particularly in the context of Indonesia's national development. In his view, law must be able to direct human activities towards supporting planned and sustainable social development and renewal. Therefore, the law not only functions to maintain social order conservatively, but also plays an active role in promoting positive social change, including in economic, political, and cultural aspects.

Mochtar emphasizes the importance of collaboration between legal academics, practitioners, and stakeholders in formulating effective and pragmatic legal policies that address development needs while reflecting society's prevalent social values. (Shidarta, 2012) This concept emphasizes that law must be adaptive to local socio-cultural conditions and capable of accommodating the norms that develop in society to become a relevant and effective instrument in regulating social change. Thus, according to Mochtar, law as social engineering not only regulates behavior but also builds a normative foundation for sustainable and inclusive development.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja adds a pragmatic dimension to this theory, namely that the law should be directed to support national development goals, which encompass economic, social, and political aspects, and be able to address various challenges faced by Indonesian society, such as social inequality, poverty, and modernization. (Hangabei et al., 2021) According to him, development law must be an instrument that encourages order and discipline in the development process and serves as a means for sustainable social renewal. Therefore, law does not stand alone; it must be integrated with public policy and the development process. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's idea of law as social engineering develops Roscoe Pound's thinking by emphasizing that law is the primary means in societal development, which not only regulates but also shapes and directs social change pragmatically and contextually according to the needs and values of Indonesian society. (H'ng et al., 2022) This approach emphasizes the importance of law as an integral, adaptive, and socially progressive development instrument to create a just, prosperous, and sustainable society.

Regarding food security law policy in Indonesia, it can be seen that this idea is relevant to the legal philosophy concept of law as social engineering, both as proposed by Roscoe Pound and further developed by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. Food security in Indonesia is formulated through regulations governing village funds, food reserve management, and synergy among government agencies. The state regulates the technical aspects of food production and directs social and economic interaction patterns at both local and national levels to create a fair and equitable food system. For example, the regulation of non-physical special allocation funds for food security, which must be planned and reported transparently, demonstrates the state's efforts to transform previously unstructured food governance into a more professional and accountable system, while also encouraging active participation from the community and local governments in maintaining food security.

Food security legal policies also reflect efforts in social engineering to address global and domestic challenges, such as dependence on food imports and the impact of climate change, by building resilience through strengthening farmers' capacities, developing agricultural infrastructure, and controlling food markets to prevent price speculation that harms the community. (Okesola, 2022) Thus, food security legal policies in Indonesia function as normative rules and as tools for social transformation that direct changes in behavior, economic structure, and social relations within the national food system to achieve sustainable food sovereignty and welfare. Food security legal policies in Indonesia demonstrate how law can be used as social engineering to shape social and economic structures that support food security, aiming to improve people's welfare, strengthen food sovereignty, and create a sustainable and inclusive food system.

The implications of food security law policies in Indonesia from the perspective of law as social engineering, according to Roscoe Pound, and their development by

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja are very significant in shaping a sustainable social and economic order. From Roscoe Pound's point of view, these legal policies are a form of strategic social engineering, where the law acts as a tool to balance individual interests—specifically those of farmers and food business actors—with the public interest of society that requires sufficient, safe, and affordable food. This policy regulates the technical aspects of food production and distribution and directs social and economic behavior to create a fair and sustainable food system. Meanwhile, the development of ideas by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja emphasizes that food security law must be adaptive and pragmatic, supporting national development comprehensively while considering the local socio-cultural context.

The food security policies initiated by the government, such as the formulation of the National Food Plan 2025–2029 involving synergy between institutions and local governments, as well as the management of village funds focused on empowering local farmers and developing agricultural infrastructure, demonstrate the application of the concept of law as social engineering that builds a normative foundation for sustainable and inclusive development. This approach encourages planned social change, where law becomes an instrument to direct society and institutions to actively contribute to maintaining food sovereignty and improving farmers' welfare.

The mechanism for managing food security funds, systematically regulated through technical regulations and inter-agency coordination, demonstrates how law functions as a tool for social engineering that optimizes the use of national resources and reduces conflicts of interest in the food sector. Thus, food security legal policies in Indonesia serve as normative rules and as instruments of social transformation and development that integrate economic, social, and environmental aspects. This aligns with Roscoe Pound's idea of law as a tool for creating social balance and with Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's development, which emphasizes the function of law in adaptive and contextual national development. Overall, the implications of food security legal policies in Indonesia from the perspective of law as social engineering are that the law becomes an active tool directing social change and sustainable development, harmonizing various societal interests, and strengthening national food sovereignty to create a just, prosperous, and resilient society in the face of global challenges.

Future Regulation of Food Security Law Policy in Indonesia from the Perspective of Law as Social Engineering

Indonesia's legal policy on food security has generally been formulated in various laws and regulations. However, food security legal policies in Indonesia still have several weaknesses. The weaknesses in food security regulations under Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food and its implementing regulations, such as Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 on Food and Nutrition Security and Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2017 on Food and Nutrition Security Policy Strategies, lie in several

fundamental aspects that hinder the overall effectiveness of the implementation of these policies. First, although Law No. 18 of 2012 has provided a comprehensive legal framework regarding food security, its implementation often faces obstacles such as limited resources and supervisory capacity, where the responsible supervisory agencies encounter budget and personnel shortages, resulting in suboptimal oversight of food products, especially on the use of pesticides and hazardous chemicals, which poses risks to consumer health.

Second, there is a discrepancy between regulations and practices on the ground. The standards set by the law and implementing regulations are often not consistently followed by food business operators and farmers, leading to the rampant use of uncontrolled chemicals.(Ermanto Fahamsyah, 2022b) This is further exacerbated by the lack of adequate education and information for consumers regarding food quality, so consumer protection against unsafe and unhealthy food is not yet optimal.(Irawati et al., 2024) Third, the law and its implementing regulations have not yet fully addressed the issues of food access and malnutrition, including the still high stunting rates in Indonesia, despite the national food production, such as rice, being in surplus. This indicates that sustainable and equitable food security goals have not been effectively implemented in the aspects of distribution, affordability, and utilization of food.(Basith et al., 2021)

Fourth, in the context of decentralization and regional autonomy, although local governments are given the authority to manage food security, the implementation at the regional level still faces challenges in terms of coordination, food reserve availability, and regional regulations that have not yet fully accommodated local needs optimally.(Kambo, 2021) Fifth, from the perspective of strategic policy, Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 and Presidential Regulation Number 83 of 2017, which are derivatives and implementers of Law No. 18/2012, although they provide more detailed guidelines on food security and nutrition, in practice, they have not been able to effectively address structural challenges such as climate change, natural resource degradation, and threats to food production, nor have they provided sufficient strengthening of organic and sustainable food production.(Cardoso et al., 2022) Overall, the main weakness of food security regulation in Law No. 18 of 2012 and its implementing regulations is the ineffectiveness of field implementation due to limited supervision, inconsistent practices, lack of consumer education, structural challenges, and inter-agency coordination. This results in the goals of sustainable, equitable, and quality food security not being fully achieved.

In addition to the various weaknesses mentioned above, there is generally one more fundamental weakness in Indonesia's food security legal policy. This fundamental weakness is that the regulation of food security legal policy in Indonesia is still fragmented, and the rules do not refer to each other. Generally, Indonesia's food security legal policy is appropriately regulated in Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food.

However, the weakness lies in the implementation regulations, where there are government, presidential, and ministerial regulations that do not all refer to each other, leading to disharmony and causing difficulties in their implementation in society.

The issue of disharmony in regulations regarding food security in Indonesia, when viewed from the perspective of law as a tool of social engineering as proposed by Roscoe Pound and developed by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, indicates that the law as a tool of social engineering has not yet optimally succeeded in creating a harmonious and effective food security system.(Hidayat et al., 2022) Roscoe Pound emphasized that law should function as an instrument to regulate and balance social interests to create justice and common welfare. At the same time, Mochtar Kusumaatmadja added that the law must be responsive to Indonesia's unique social, cultural, and environmental dynamics(Mulyadi, 2017). However, in the context of food security, there is disharmony and overlapping regulations between various laws and implementing regulations, such as Law No. 18 of 2012 on Food, Government Regulation No. 17 of 2015, and Presidential Regulation No. 83 of 2017, which cause food security policies to be ineffective and burdensome to implement consistently in the field.

This disharmony is reflected in the conflicts of authority among food regulatory agencies, differences in regulations related to food imports, and the inconsistencies between central and regional regulations that hinder coordination and synergy between sectors, thus the legal objectives as a tool of social engineering to regulate the production, distribution, and consumption of safe, sufficient, and nutritious food have not been optimally achieved.(Mohd Ali & Farhana Mohd Zaharon, 2021) Moreover, the existing laws have not fully accommodated the diversity of food culture and local wisdom that characterize Indonesian society. According to Kusumaatmadja, laws must be able to adapt to socio-cultural values to be effective in changing societal behavior. This disharmony also causes food security policies to focus more on aspects of quantity and self-sufficiency in food. In contrast, aspects of nutritional quality and environmental sustainability receive inadequate attention, resulting in malnutrition and unequal access to food, which remain significant challenges.

From the perspective of law as social engineering, this disharmony in regulations indicates a failure of the law to perform its function as a tool for designing and directing the expected social change, as overlapping and unsynchronized regulations instead create confusion, inefficiency, and potential conflicts among stakeholders. Therefore, comprehensive legal reform efforts and regulatory harmonization, as well as strengthening national food institutions capable of integrating various interests and functions of food security regulation cohesively and sustainably, are necessary so that the law can truly serve as an effective social engineering tool in achieving fair, equitable, and sustainable food security in Indonesia.

Future arrangements to succeed in food security policies in Indonesia, viewed from the perspective of law as a tool of social engineering according to Roscoe Pound and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, must be designed as instruments capable of directing social change systematically and responsively to existing social, cultural, and environmental dynamics, so that law not only becomes a normative rule but also an effective tool of social engineering in realizing sustainable and just food security. First, it is necessary to harmonize and simplify food security regulations to prevent overlapping authorities and confusion in implementation at both central and regional levels, so that food security governance becomes more integrated and efficient, by Pound's principle that emphasizes the function of law as a tool to balance social interests.

Second, strengthening institutions and coordination between government agencies, both central and regional, must be a top priority so that food security policies can be implemented consistently and purposefully, while also considering local wisdom and community culture as emphasized by Kusumaatmadja, so that the law can adapt to Indonesia's socio-cultural values. Third, the application of information and communication technology (ICT) in food supply chain management, data transparency, and strict supervision must be integrated into food governance regulations and practices to enhance accountability and efficiency in food distribution, thereby reducing waste and ensuring equitable food availability across all regions of Indonesia.

Fourth, legal protection for farmers and food business actors through incentives, subsidies, and ease of licensing must be strengthened to have legal certainty and motivation to increase quality food production, supporting farmers' welfare and national food security. Fifth, regulations must accommodate aspects of environmental sustainability and climate change by promoting environmentally friendly and climate-adaptive agricultural practices to meet food security in terms of quantity, quality, and sustainability. Thus, the law as a tool of social engineering must be designed comprehensively, adaptively, and participatively, involving various stakeholders, and integrating social, economic, cultural, and environmental aspects so that food security policies can succeed and provide tangible benefits to all layers of Indonesian society, by the vision of Roscoe Pound and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja regarding the law as a means of constructive and just social change.

CONCLUSION

The implications of food security law policies in Indonesia, viewed from the perspective of law as social engineering according to Roscoe Pound and its development by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, show that law plays a strategic role as a tool of social engineering that not only regulates the technical aspects of food production and distribution but also directs social and economic changes towards a fair,

sustainable, and inclusive food system. This policy is adaptive and contextual, considering local socio-cultural values while promoting synergy between institutions and empowering farmers through coordinated resource management mechanisms. Thus, food security law in Indonesia functions as an instrument of social transformation that harmonizes the interests of individuals and the broader community, strengthens national food sovereignty, and supports sustainable national development that is resilient in facing global challenges.

The regulation of food security policies in Indonesia moving forward, based on the perspective of law as a tool of social engineering from Roscoe Pound and Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, must be designed as an instrument capable of directing social change systematically and responsively to social, cultural, and environmental dynamics, so that the law functions not only as a normative rule but also as an effective and just tool of social engineering. Harmonizing regulations, strengthening institutional coordination, and integrating information technology in food management are key to improving efficiency and accountability. In addition, legal protection for farmers and food business actors through incentives and ease of licensing needs to be strengthened to encourage the production of quality food and the welfare of farmers. Regulations must also accommodate environmental sustainability and adaptation to climate change to achieve food security in quantity and quality. With a comprehensive, adaptive, and participatory approach, the law can serve as a means of constructive social change and support the development of sustainable and inclusive national food security.

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