
Implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 Concerning Cassava Governance and Downstream from the *Perspective of Siyasah Tanfidziyah*

Agung Romadon*, Relit Nur Edi, Iip Nuruul Topani

Universitas Islam Negeri Raden Intan Lampung, Jl. Letkol H. Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Email: agungrmd19@gmail.com

*Corresponding Author.

Abstract: This study aims to analyze the implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) of the Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstream and review it from the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyah*. The article regulates the obligation of local governments to supervise the purchase or receipt of cassava stalls in order to create an orderly, fair, and protective trading system for farmers. This research uses a qualitative method. Data was obtained through interviews, observations, and documentation involving village heads, cassava stalls, and farmers in Sinar Rejeki Village, Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency. The data was analyzed descriptively by linking the field findings with the provisions of laws and regulations and the theory of *Siyasah Tanfidziyah*. The results of the study showed that the implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) had not been running optimally. Supervision of business licensing, weighing marks, cassava quality, and trade systems still faces various obstacles, such as lack of coordination between agencies, limited field supervision, low awareness of business actors on business legality, and weak enforcement of sanctions for violations. This condition has led to the discovery of stalls operating without permits, a lack of transparency in transactions, and potential losses for farmers. Viewed from the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyah*, the implementation of this policy has not fully reflected the principles of trust, justice, *maslahah*, *hisbah*, and *tanfidz al-ahkam* because supervision and enforcement of rules have not been carried out optimally. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen supervision, improve coordination between agencies, continuous socialization, and stricter law enforcement so that the goals of cassava governance and downstream can be realized effectively and provide benefits to the community.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Supervision, Governance and Downstream Cassava, *Siyasah Tanfidziyah*.

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Introduction

Policy implementation is an important stage in the implementation of government because the success of a regulation is not only determined by the quality of the legal substance, but also by the effectiveness of its implementation in the field. A policy that has been set will be difficult to achieve its goals if it is not supported by a good implementation system, optimal supervision, coordination between institutions, and compliance of the parties who are the target of the policy. Therefore, implementation is the main indicator in assessing the success or not of a regulation made by the local government. The Lampung Provincial Government stipulates Lampung Governor Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstream as a legal instrument to regulate the cassava commodity governance system in a directed and sustainable manner. In the regulation, Article

17 paragraph (1) has an important position because it is related to the implementation of government functions in carrying out supervision, guidance, and control of the implementation of cassava governance and downstreaming. The implementation of this article is an important aspect to study because the implementation of regulations in the field often faces various obstacles, such as weak coordination, limited supervision, and there is still a discrepancy between normative provisions and empirical conditions(Aminah Sunardiyono Putri, 2022).

Lampung is the largest producer of cassava (cassava) in Indonesia, accounting for around 39% - 47% of the total national production. Producing up to 7.9 million tons per year, this commodity supports more than 70% of the national tapioca industry. Ranked first nationally as the main center of cassava, supplying food needs to raw materials The total area of cassava plantations in Lampung reaches approximately 366,830 hectares(M Noer Syahriza Ali Km, 2026). The high demand for cassava encourages the development of cassava stalls as a means of distributing agricultural products, especially on the scale of micro and small businesses. The increasing number of cassava stalls requires adequate regulation and supervision so that business activities run in an orderly manner and in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. One of the important aspects in the implementation of the business is the ownership of a business license. Licensing not only functions as the legality of business activities, but also as an instrument of the government in maintaining public order, regulating spatial planning, protecting the environment, and creating healthy business competition(Ayu et al., 2023).

Provisions regarding cassava business governance are regulated in the Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstreaming. In the regulation, Article 17 paragraph (1) has an important position because it is related to the implementation of government functions in carrying out supervision, guidance, and control of the implementation of cassava governance and downstreaming. Cassava downstreaming is the process of transforming cassava from raw materials into high-value-added products (such as tapioca, mocaf, and bioethanol). Cassava management regulates the flow from upstream to downstream to ensure price stability, quality, and farmers' welfare(peraturan gubernur lampung, 2025).

The implementation of this article is an important aspect to be studied because the implementation of regulations in the field often faces various obstacles, such as weak coordination, limited supervision, and there is still a discrepancy between normative provisions and empirical conditions. Cassava stall business actors are required to purchase or receive cassava in accordance with government regulations, especially related to scale standards, business legality, tax compliance, and cassava quality. In this provision, it is emphasized that every business actor is required to have a business license as a form of legal recognition of the business activities carried out. In addition, the government also emphasized the importance of supervision of scales, compliance with tax payments, and the quality of traded cassava crops. The lack of supervision of cassava stalls can cause various problems, such as the establishment of businesses without permits, land use that is not in accordance with the designation, traffic disruptions, environmental pollution due to waste, to the emergence of unfair business competition between business actors(Arrizal et al., 2024). Of the total 89 tapioca factories in Lampung Province, as many as 28 factories or around 31.46% have been registered in SIINas, while 61 factories or around 68.54% have not been registered. This condition shows that there is still low administrative compliance of cassava business actors and the need to strengthen local government supervision. Therefore, licensing supervision needs to be carried out on an ongoing basis by relevant agencies to ensure that each business actor complies with applicable And then there's the T Effective supervision is expected to be able to create an orderly, fair, and sustainable business climate while supporting the improvement of community welfare(Patari, Emmy, 2025).

According to George C. Edwards III, the successful implementation of policies is influenced by communication, resources, the disposition of implementers, and the bureaucratic structure.

However, most agricultural policy implementation research only focuses on the implementation aspect of the program and has not examined in depth the supervisory function of business actors in the agricultural commodity trading chain (Dody Setyawan, Agus Priantono, 2021). Ayu Kartika Putri research shows that the implementation of agricultural policies is more directed at increasing production and fostering farmers, while aspects of supervision of business legality and farmer protection are still limited. This shows that there is a research space regarding the supervision of cassava stalls as part of agricultural commodity governance (Ayukartika et al., 2020). In addition, Prasiwi's research discusses the implementation of micro and small business licensing, but has not linked it to the supervision of scales, commodity quality, and farmer protection in the agricultural sector. Thus, there is still a research gap in the aspect of comprehensive supervision of cassava stall business (Prasiwi et al., 2024). From the perspective of Islamic law, the study by Aprelia and Nurhayati explains that *Siyasah Tanfidziyah* emphasizes the government's responsibility to carry out and oversee policies for the public good. However, this study has not yet been applied to the implementation of policies regarding cassava governance and downstream processing in Lampung Province.

Previous research has generally addressed the implementation of public policies in the agricultural sector, business licensing, and agricultural governance in general, but there are still some research gaps. First, previous research has examined the implementation of cassava business policies in general and has not specifically discussed the supervision of cassava stalls as part of the agricultural commodity trading system. Second, studies on the implementation of cassava governance policies still focus on aspects of production, downstreaming, or agricultural policies in general, while aspects of supervision of business legality, weighing scales, taxes, and control of purchasing stalls are still relatively limited. Third, previous research has not much associated the implementation of regional policies with the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyah* as an approach in assessing the government's responsibility for the implementation of regulations. Fourth, no research has been found that specifically analyzes the implementation of Article 17 paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning cassava governance and downstreaming, especially in the context of supervision of cassava purchase/receipt stalls at the local level. Therefore, this study is here to fill this gap by examining the implementation of local government supervision of cassava stall business actors based on the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyah*.

According to Grindle, implementation is a general process of administrative actions that can be researched at a specific program level. Horn defines implementation as actions taken by either individuals/officials or government or private groups directed at achieving the goals outlined in the policy. Based on these conditions, supervision of the cassava stall business is important to be studied more deeply. This research is important because various problems related to the legality of the cassava stall business are still found, while supervision from the local government has not been fully optimal. In addition, research on the supervision of cassava stalls is still relatively limited, especially those that focus on *pada implementasi pengawasan pemerintah daerah terhadap usaha lapak ubi kayu* (Prasiwi et al., 2024).

The novelty of this research lies in the focus of the study on the supervision of cassava stall business based on the Governor of Lampung Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstreaming. Especially in article 17 paragraph (1). This research not only discusses aspects of business legality in general, but also examines the implementation of supervision of licensing, weighing scales, tax compliance, and cassava quality in cassava stall business. Thus, this research is expected to contribute to the development of agricultural business supervision policies and become a reference for local governments in creating orderly, legal, and sustainable cassava business governance.

Method

This study uses a field research method. The field research was carried out to obtain data directly from the research location regarding the implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstreaming in Sinar Rejeki Village, Srimukti Hamlet, Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency. Sinar Rejeki Village was chosen as the research location because it has characteristics that are relevant to the implementation of cassava business supervision at the field level. This village is located in Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency, which is an area with active agricultural activities and farmer groups so that it has a relationship with the governance of agricultural commodities, including cassava. This research not only examines the applicable legal provisions, but also examines its application in people's lives and analyzes them based on the perspective of *siyasah tanfidziyah*.

This research is qualitative descriptive, which is research that aims to describe in detail and systematically the facts that occur in the field. In this study, the author describes how to implement Article 17 Paragraph (1) supervision of cassava stalls, as regulated in the Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025. In addition, this study also analyzes the implementation of the policy based on the principles of *siyasah tanfidziyah*.

The data sources used consist of primary data and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly from the results of interviews with parties related to the research, interviews with three people, namely Mr. Iwan Syamsyuri as the village head, Mr. Mukhtar as a cassava stall business actor, Mr. Sarda as a cassava farmer, and other parties who are considered to know the implementation of the policy. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained through literature studies in the form of books, journals, theses, laws and regulations, and other official documents relevant to the research.

Data collection was carried out by several techniques, namely interviews, observations, and documentation. Interviews were conducted directly with the resource persons using semi-structured interview guidelines to obtain more in-depth information about the implementation of cassava stall supervision policies. Observation was carried out by directly observing field conditions and cassava stall business activities. Meanwhile, documentation is carried out by collecting various supporting documents, such as village archives, permits, photos of activities, and other data related to research.

Table 1. Live interview data

Num.	Resource Persons	Departments	Role in research
1.	Mr. I S	Village head	As a key informant
2.	Mr. M	Business Actors	As the main informant
3.	Mr. S	The Cassava Farmer	As a supporting informant

In this study, it includes all parties related to the implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) of the Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 in Sinar Rejeki Village, Srimukti Hamlet, Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling, which is a sample determination technique based on certain considerations according to the needs of the research and the parties who are considered to understand the object of the research, namely; village heads, business actors, and farmers.

The data that has been obtained is then processed through the stage of editing, classification, and compiling data systematically. Furthermore, the data is analyzed using qualitative analysis methods by reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions (Miles dan Huberman, 2014). The results of the analysis are then associated with field findings both theory and applicable regulations, both according to normative law and the principle of *siyasah tanfidziyah* to find out the extent of the implementation of local government policies in the supervision of cassava stalls (Malahati, 2023).

Results and Discussion

Article 17 Paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor Regulation Number 36 of 2025

Article 17 paragraph (1) of the Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 regulates the obligations of business actors in the governance of cassava purchases from farmers. The implementation of Article 17 paragraph (1) of Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstreaming puts local governments as parties that have the obligation to supervise the cassava trading system, especially related to taxes, scales, licensing and cassava quality. These four aspects are important instruments in creating a transparent, fair cassava trading system, and providing protection for farmers and business actors. The government has set a policy but its implementation is still not going well. Lampung Governor Regulation Number 36 of 2025 was issued as an effort by the local government to organize the cassava trading system, increase added value through downstreaming, and protect the welfare of farmers. This regulation is a guideline for farmers, business actors, and local governments in managing the production, distribution, and processing industry of cassava in Lampung Province (Ayu et al., 2023).

peraturan gubernur lampung nomor 36 tahun 2025 pasal 17 ayat (1) tentang tata Kelola dan hilirisasi ubi kayu yaitu “pemerintah daerah melalui perangkat daerah terkait wajib melakukan pengawasan melekat terhadap lapak pembelian/penerimaan ubi kayu di wilayahnya”. Mengacu pada peraturan tersebut bahwa pelaku usaha lapak ubi kayu wajib melakukan pembelian atau penerimaan ubi kayu dari petani sesuai dengan ketentuan pemerintah terutama terkait: Timbangan, Perizinan, Pajak, serta Kualitas ubi kayu.

Implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025

The implementation of Article 17 paragraph (1) is also carried out through a supervision system for business actors who buy cassava from farmers. Regency/City governments, as well as related agencies. This team is tasked with ensuring that business actors comply with the provisions in the Governor's Regulation. This supervision includes: (a) the conformity of the purchase price with the reference price, (b) the application of quality discounts (rafaksi); (c) transparency of cassava weighing; (d) licensing administration. The implementation of this policy also involves district/city and village governments. (Governor's Decree, 2025)

Implementation by business actors

implementation of Article 17 paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstreaming, business actors such as stalls and factories have an important role in the process of purchasing cassava crops from farmers. Implementation in the field is carried out through several stages, ranging from business licensing, harvest receipt, quality determination, weighing, to payment to farmers. Before carrying out business activities, business actors are required to have permits in accordance with the provisions of the local government and applicable laws and regulations.

In practice, business actors buy cassava directly from farmers by considering the quality of the crop. Quality assessment is usually seen from the starch content, cleanliness of the yams, harvest age, and physical condition of cassava in general cassava harvested by farmers with the age of 8-9 months so that the quality of cassava is maximized. The better the quality of cassava, the higher the price given. In addition, business actors also carry out a weighing process to determine the amount of harvest that will be paid to farmers. This weighing should be done using a re-marked weighing device, a re-marked weighing device is done once a year, it takes a long time to re-mark the scale. In order for the results to be accurate and not detrimental to one of the parties, the scale must be checked regularly

to be more transparent. In addition, operational permits, as well as other administrative completeness as a form of business legality. The ownership of permits aims to ensure that cassava trading activities can be supervised by the government and provide legal certainty in the implementation of the business (UU RI, 2013). In addition, licensing is also the basis for the government in coaching and supervising stall business actors.

Implementation in the field still found several problems. There are still three business actors who do not have a complete business license in Sinar Rejeki Village or have not renewed their operational licenses. This condition causes government supervision to be less than optimal and opens up opportunities for violations in cassava trading activities (Susong Hermawan, Budiman Rusli, 2025).

The results of interviews with business actors regarding the supervision of business licenses include:

- a. Supervision of business licenses from the government is not optimal
- b. Checks are rarely done
- c. Lack of awareness of business actors towards regulations
- d. The cost of taking care of permits is expensive.

The results of interviews with cassava stall business actors. Information was obtained that some business actors already have business licenses, but there are still business actors who have not completed the legality of their business. Business actors explained that the process of obtaining permits is considered to take a long time and requires administrative costs, so some business actors delay the processing of business licenses. (informan mukhtar, 2026)

If supervision is carried out regularly and accompanied by guidance from the government, business actors will be more encouraged to run their business in accordance with applicable regulations. Business actors hope that the government will not only provide supervision, but also help facilitate the business process and the downstream of cassava can run in an orderly manner.

Implementation and Role of the Ruler

a. Regulatory Role

Local governments function as regulators that set policies and rules regarding cassava governance. The policy was made to create order in cassava production, distribution, and marketing activities. The government sets quality standards, weighing mechanisms, reference prices, and obligations of business actors in running a cassava processing business. Through this regulatory function, the government seeks to create legal certainty for farmers and business actors so that practices that are detrimental to one of the parties do not occur (Lampung Governor's Regulation, 2024).

b. Supervision or Supervision Role

In addition to making policies, local governments also have the task of supervising the implementation of rules in the field. Supervision is carried out to ensure that companies, stalls, and business actors comply with the provisions that have been stipulated in the governor's regulation. The forms of supervision carried out include: inspection of weighing equipment or weighing impressions, supervision of cassava quality, supervision of payment systems to farmers, monitoring of business licenses, and enforcement of violations of rules. This oversight is important to prevent fraud, such as manipulation of scales, inappropriate price cuts, or trade practices that are detrimental to farmers. With good supervision, the relationship between farmers and companies can run more fairly and transparently.

c. Administrative Role

The government also has an administrative function, namely taking care of various forms of licensing and business administration. In the context of cassava governance, local governments are

authorized to issue industrial business licenses, stall operation permits, and other supporting documents related to cassava trade and processing activities. Licensing aims to ensure that all business activities run in accordance with legal provisions and can be properly supervised by the government. In addition, orderly administration also makes it easier for the government to record business actors, determine policies, and evaluate the development of the cassava downstream sector in the region (Rahman, 2022).

d. The Role of Coaching and Mentoring

The local government also plays a role in providing guidance to farmers and business actors. Coaching is carried out through socialization of regulations, training to improve production quality, agricultural counseling, and assistance in the use of cassava processing technology. Through this coaching, it is hoped that farmers will be able to increase productivity and crop quality so that they can meet industry standards. In addition, the government also encourages the formation of cooperation between farmers and companies in order to create mutually beneficial partnership relationships.

Interview with the head of sinar rejeki village (informan Iwan, 2026). Based on the results of an interview with the Head of Sinar Rejeki Village, Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency, information was obtained that supervision of the cassava stall business includes:

- a. still not running optimally
- b. Lack of coordination between the village government and related agencies
- c. lack of socialization and coaching.

Supervision that has not been maximized is one of the main factors that hinder the implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstreaming. This condition is caused by the large cassava producing area in Lampung Province, the limited number of supervisory officers, and the non-optimal supervision system carried out by related agencies. As a result, not all cassava purchase or receipt stalls can be monitored regularly and thoroughly. The impact of these conditions is that there are still stalls that operate without permits, scales that are not re-marked periodically, and a lack of supervision over the quality of traded cassava. This situation has the potential to cause losses for farmers because transactions become less transparent, both in the weighing process and in determining the selling price of crops. In addition, weak supervision can also reduce the level of compliance of business actors with regulations that have been set by the government.

The lack of coordination between relevant agencies and the village government is also an obstacle in the implementation of cassava stall supervision. The main causes of this condition are the absence of an integrated coordination mechanism, the lack of information exchange regarding business actors' data, and the lack of intensive communication between the village government and related agencies. As a result, supervision of the legality of the business, scales, and quality of cassava cannot be carried out optimally. The impact of the lack of coordination is inaccurate data on business actors, slow handling of violations, and weak supervision in the field. This condition causes there to still be business actors who carry out business activities without official permits and without adequate supervision. In addition, the government's goal of creating an orderly, fair, and transparent cassava trading system is difficult to achieve due to the lack of synergy between institutions that have authority in supervision.

The lack of socialization and coaching to business actors and farmers is also a factor that affects the low effectiveness of policy implementation. This happens because counseling and education activities regarding the importance of business licensing, weighing indicators, and cassava quality standards have not been carried out in an ongoing manner. In addition, limited resources and the lack of coaching programs cause information related to regulations to be not fully understood by the community. The implication of this condition is the low awareness of business actors to complete

the legality of their business and a lack of understanding of the obligations that must be complied with in cassava trading activities. As a result, the level of compliance with regulations is low and there are still many business actors who ignore the applicable regulations. This condition ultimately has an impact on the less effective implementation of the policy, the increased potential for violations, and the emergence of injustice that can harm farmers as parties who should receive protection through the policy. According to the village head, the existence of a business license is very important because it is the basis for legality for business actors in carrying out cassava trading activities. With the permit, the government can collect data, coach, and supervise cassava stall business activities. However, in its implementation, business license supervision is still constrained by the lack of coordination between the village government and related agencies from the local government.

The village head also explained that some business actors do not understand the importance of business legality so they run their business without completing the licensing administration. In addition, supervision from related agencies has not been carried out routinely so that there are still businesses operating without clear administrative supervision. The village head hopes that the local government can increase socialization regarding the importance of business licenses and conduct periodic checks on the legality of cassava stalls in order to create business order and protection for farmers(Intan dkk, 2020).

Obstacles in Implementation Although the government has carried out its various roles, in practice there are still several obstacles in the implementation of the policy, including:

a. Uneven Supervision

Government supervision in some areas is still not optimal. This is due to the lack of coordination of the relevant government and the size of the cassava producing area reaching approximately 366,830 hectares in Lampung Province so that not all stalls or companies can be monitored regularly. As a result, violations such as non-conformity of scales and price non-transparency are still found.

Table 2. Field findings data

No	Location	Field T	Indikasi	DSeems
1.	Cassava stall in Srimukti Hamlet, Sinar Rejeki Village	Unlicensed Outlets Scales are rarely re-checked The difference in cassava quality is not checked	Not all business actors are routinely inspected Supervision of weighing equipment has not been carried out thoroughly Standards are not yet consistent	Not transparent about discounts and prices Potential losses for farmers in transactions Decrease in crop quality standards

b. Weak Enforcement of Violations

In some cases, violations that occur have not received strict sanctions. The weak enforcement causes some business actors to not comply with the applicable rules. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the government's firmness in providing administrative sanctions and legal actions in accordance with applicable regulations.

c. Lack of Public Understanding of Regulations

Some farmers and business actors still do not fully understand the contents of Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025. The lack of socialization has caused the implementation of policies to not run effectively. Therefore, the government needs to increase education and dissemination of information to the public(Yesa Peby Yola, Frenki, 2025).

Apart from being a form of legality, licensing also functions to create order in cassava trading activities. Business actors who have licenses are required to run their businesses according to

applicable regulations, so that practices that are detrimental to farmers can be minimized. For example, the government can supervise pricing, the use of weighing equipment, and the quality of buying and selling transactions between farmers and business actors (Maimun, Hakim, 2024).

Licensing is also an instrument of government control in maintaining the stability of the cassava trading system. With the permit, the local government can collect data on all business actors so that it is easier to carry out guidance, supervision, and enforcement if violations occur. This is important because the cassava sector is one of the strategic commodities in Lampung Province which involves many farmers and industries. The licensing functions in cassava governance include:

a. Ensuring the Legality of the Business

The legality of the business shows that the business actor has been officially recognized by the government. By having a business license, business actors obtain legal certainty in carrying out their business activities. This legality also provides protection for farmers because they conduct transactions with parties whose identities and legal responsibilities are clear.

b. Controlling the Activities of Business Actors

Through the licensing system, the government can control business activities starting from the process of purchasing cassava, determining prices, to distributing production products. This supervision aims to prevent monopolistic practices, price games, or fraud in the transaction process that can harm farmers.

c. Enforcing Operational Standards

Licensing encourages business actors to carry out operational standards in accordance with the provisions. For example, licensing administration, the use of marked weighing equipment, the implementation of a clear payment system, and maintaining the quality of production results. With good operational standards, the relationship between farmers and business actors becomes more fair and transparent (Ayu et al., 2023).

In its implementation, local governments have the responsibility to supervise business actors who have obtained permits. This supervision can be carried out through:

- a. Business license administration check
- b. Regular field surveillance
- c. Checker checks and remarks
- d. Monitoring the purchase price of cassava
- e. Enforcement of business license violations

However, in practice, supervision still faces various obstacles such as limited lack of support facilities, lack of coordination and weak enforcement of sanctions against violations. As a result, there are still business actors who do not comply with the rules.

Previous research has generally addressed the implementation of public policies in the agricultural sector, business licensing, and agricultural governance in general, but there are still some research gaps. (Fahriana Nurrisaa, Dina Herminab, 2025). Therefore, this research is here to fill this gap by examining the implementation of local government supervision of sweet potato stall business actors. First, the previous research examined the implementation of cassava business policies in general and has not specifically discussed supervision of cassava stall business as part of the agricultural commodity trading system. Second, studies on the implementation of cassava governance policies still focus on aspects of production, downstreaming, or agricultural policies in general, while aspects of supervision of business legality, weighing scales, taxes, and control of purchasing stalls are still relatively limited. Third, previous research has not much associated the implementation of regional policies with the perspective of *Siyasah Tanfidziyah* as an approach in assessing the government's responsibility for the implementation of regulations. Fourth, no research has been found that specifically analyzes the implementation of Article 17 paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor Regulation

Number 36 of 2025 concerning cassava governance and downstreaming, especially in the context of supervision of cassava purchase/receipt stalls at the local wood level based on the perspective of Siyasah Tanfidziyah.

The impact of weak supervision of cassava sellers' stalls for farmers

a. The occurrence of scale fraud

The weak government supervision has caused there to still be cassava stalls that manipulate scales. This condition is detrimental to farmers because the harvest sold is not calculated honestly so that farmers' income is reduced.

b. Unstable Purchase Prices

The lack of supervision of cassava business licenses and trading systems causes business actors to **determine** prices unilaterally. As a result, farmers often receive low prices and do not match the quality of their crops.

c. The Emergence of Illegal Cassava Stalls

Weak regulation has made many stalls operate without official permits. Illegal stalls usually do not follow the applicable business rules so that they have the potential to carry out practices that are detrimental to farmers.

d. No Legal Certainty for Farmers

If there is a dispute in the transaction, it is difficult for farmers to obtain legal protection because the business run by the stall does not have official legality. This makes the position of farmers weak.

e. Declining Farmers' Trust in the Government

The lack of supervision and decisive action from the government can give rise to the assumption that the government has not optimally protected the interests of farmers. As a result, public trust in local governments has decreased.

f. Inhibition of Farmers' Welfare

Losses due to scale fraud, low selling prices, and unclear trading systems have a direct impact on farmers' incomes. If it continues to occur, this condition can reduce the welfare of cassava farmers.

g. The Creation of an Orderly Trading System

Weak supervision causes the cassava trading system to run without clear rules. As a result, business competition becomes unhealthy and commercial activities are difficult to control optimally.

Based on the results of interviews with cassava farmers, it is known that farmers want stricter supervision of cassava stall business licenses. According to farmers, (informan Sarda, 2026). Stalls that have official permits tend to be more orderly in making cassava purchase transactions than stalls that do not have business legality.

Farmers explained that there are still cassava stalls that operate without permits but still buy farmers' crops. This condition raises concerns because government supervision of the scale, price, and transaction quality system has become difficult to do. Farmers consider that weak supervision of business licenses can open up opportunities for fraud that is detrimental to farmers.

In addition, farmers said that the government has not been optimal in regulating businesses that do not have permits. Therefore, farmers hope that the local government can re-collect data on all cassava stalls and provide strict sanctions to business actors who do not have official permits. With good supervision of business licenses, farmers hope to create justice, transparency, and legal protection in cassava trading activities.

Implementation of Siyasah Tanfidziyah Perspective supervision

Siyasah tanfidziyah is a concept in fiqh siyasah that discusses the implementation or execution of government policies by power holders to realize the benefits of society. In this perspective, the

government has an obligation to carry out executive functions, supervision, and ensure that the policies that have been set can be implemented effectively and fairly.

The implementation of Article 17 paragraph (1) of the Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 has a close relationship with siyasah tanfidziyah because the substance of the regulation places the local government as the main implementer in supervising the governance and downstream of cassava, including aspects of licensing, weighing tax, and cassava quality. The supervision carried out by the government is a form of exercising executive authority so that business activities run in accordance with applicable regulations.

Table 3. Data analysis

Yes	Prinsip Siyarah	Ideal Conditions	Field Findings	Compatibility Level
1.	Trust	The government has the obligation to supervise the licensing of cassava quality scales and taxes	It is still found that stalls that operate without a control permit are not routine and inter-agency relationships are still weak	Less suitable
2.	Justice	All business actors must receive the same treatment in supervision and enforcement of rules	Some of the perpetrators have fulfilled the general provisions, but there are still business actors who do not have permits and have not received firm action	Less suitable
3.	Masalahah	The supervisory policy aims to protect farmers by creating a cassava trading system that benefits all parties	Weak supervision causes potential losses for farmers due to unclear scales of quality and purchase prices of cassava	Quite appropriate
4.	Hisbah	The government is obliged to carry out active supervision of cassava purchase/receipt stalls	Supervision is not evenly distributed, inspection is rarely carried out and monitoring of scales and quality is not consistent	Less suitable
5.	Tanfizdiyah Al-ahkam	Governor's Regulation No. 36 of 2025 must be implemented consistently accompanied by sanctions for violations	Law enforcement and sanctions against violating business actors are still weak and compliance with the rules is not optimal	Less suitable

From the perspective of siyasah tanfidziyah, the success of policy implementation is not only measured by the existence of regulations, but also by the effectiveness of implementation in the field. If licensing supervision is not evenly distributed, there are still unlicensed business actors, or weak control over quality and scales, then this shows that the function of tanfidziyah is not optimal in carrying out the government's mandate (Aprelia & Nurhayati, 2023). The principles of siyasah tanfidziyah include:

a. Trust Principle

The Principle of Trust in Licensing The principle of trust in Siyarah Tanfidziyah emphasizes that the government is obliged to carry out its duties and authorities responsibly, especially in the process of granting and supervising business licensing. Licensing is a form of government control over business activities so that they run according to the rules and do not harm the community, especially cassava farmers. Allah SWT. Says (QS. An-Nisa': 58).

وَإِنْ مِّنْ قَرْيَةٍ إِلَّا نَحْنُ مُهْلِكُوهَا قَبْلَ يَوْمِ الْقِيَمَةِ أَوْ مُعَذِّبُوهَا عَذَابًا شَدِيدًا كَانَ ذَٰلِكَ فِي الْكِتَابِ مَسْطُورًا ﴿٥٨﴾

Meaning: "Indeed, Allah has commanded you to convey the mandate to its owner. When you establish the law among men, you shall establish it justly. Indeed, Allah has given you the best **teaching**. Indeed, Allah is All-Hearing and All-Seeing". (QS. An-Nisa': 58)

Allah SWT commands every trustee to carry out his duties and responsibilities fairly and professionally. In the context of this research, the local government has the mandate to supervise the purchase or receipt of cassava stalls, including supervision of licensing, weighing marks, cassava quality, and compliance of business actors.

Based on field findings, cassava stalls are still found operating without a complete business license, supervision of scales that are rarely carried out, and suboptimal checks on cassava quality. This condition shows that the mandate given by the regulations to the government has not been implemented optimally. The government should not only issue rules, but also ensure that these rules are implemented consistently in the field. Therefore, uneven supervision practices show that there is a gap between the mandate orders in QS. An-Nisa' verse 58 with the reality of policy implementation in Sinar Rejeki Village.

b. The Principle of Justice (*Al-Adalah*) in Licensing

The principle of justice (*al-adalah*) means that the government must treat all business actors fairly without distinguishing certain parties. Justice means that all business actors are obliged to follow the same rules and receive equal legal treatment. However, what happened in the field was that the government has not routinely supervised cassava stall business actors. Allah SWT. said: (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 8).

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّامِينَ لِلَّهِ شُهَدَاءَ بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَا نُ قَوْمٍ عَلَىٰ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا إِعْدِلُوا هُوَ أَقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوَىٰ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ خَبِيرٌ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿٨﴾

Meaning: "O you who have believed, be the enforcers (of the truth) for the sake of Allah (and) the witnesses (who act) justly. Do not let your hatred of a people drive you to act unjustly. Be fair because it is closer to piety. Fear Allah. Indeed, Allah is Thorough in what you do." (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 8).

Based on field findings, the aspect of licensing supervision, re-marking cassava quality scales is still a **challenge** because not all stalls or cassava business actors have been supervised as a whole in accordance with applicable regulations. This condition shows an imbalance in the implementation of supervision, because business actors who have met the administrative requirements and checks of the scales are in a different position from business actors who are not supervised by the relevant government. Weak supervision will have an impact, among others: (1) Unlicensed business actors create injustice for business actors who have complied with the rules; (2) Weak law enforcement shows that the application of the principle of justice is not optimal. From the perspective of siyasah tanfidziyah, this condition reflects the suboptimal implementation of administrative justice because the government has not fully ensured that all business actors are subject to the same legal obligations. (Irwansyah & Setiawan, 2023).

c. Principle of Maslahah (Public Welfare)

The principle of maslahah in Islamic economics emphasizes that every economic policy and **activity** must provide benefits, welfare, and protection for the wider community. All rules made by the government must aim to create the common good, not just benefit certain groups. In the context of business licensing, legality should be a tool to maintain economic balance, protect small communities, and prevent social and environmental losses. Allah SWT said (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 2).

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا لَا تُحِلُّوا شَعَائِرَ اللَّهِ وَلَا الشَّهْرَ الْحَرَامَ وَلَا الْهَدْيَ وَلَا الْقَلَائِدَ وَلَا أَمْثِلَ الْبَيْتِ الْحَرَامِ يَبْتَغُونَ فَضْلًا مِّن رَّبِّهِمْ وَرِضْوَانًا وَإِذَا حَلَلْتُمْ فَاصْطَادُوا وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاٰنُ قَوْمٍ أَن صَدُّوكُمْ عَنِ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ أَن تَعْتَدُوا وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَىٰ وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ وَالْعُدْوَانِ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ شَدِيدُ الْعِقَابِ ﴿٢٠﴾

Meaning: "O you who have believed, do not violate the sharia (holiness) of Allah, do not (violate the honour) of the haram months, do not (disturb) the hadyu (sacrificial animals) and qalā'id (the marked sacrificial animals), and do not (disturb) the visitors of Jerusalem while they are seeking the bounty and pleasure of their Lord! When you have done tahalul (completing ihram), hunt (if you want). Do not hate a people, for they hinder you from the Haram Mosque, pushing you to go beyond the limits. Help yourselves in righteousness and piety, and do not help each other in sin and enmity. Fear Allah, for Allah is very severe in His punishment". (QS. Al-Ma'idah: 2).

The verse explains that every policy must be directed at the creation of benefits and welfare of the community. The government, business actors, and the community must work together to create fair and beneficial economic activities. However, the results of the study show that weak supervision causes the potential for scale manipulation, price intransparency, and the operation of stalls without permits. As a result, farmers have the potential to suffer economic losses and not get optimal protection. This condition shows that the benefit goals that are the basis of the policy have not been fully achieved because the expected benefits have not been felt optimally by farmers as the main group that must be protected. (Rosyidi, 2024).

The principle of maslahah teaches that the main goal of policy is to provide the greatest benefit to society. Therefore, business licenses should not only be used as an administrative formality, but must be really able to protect the community from the negative impact of business activities. If supervision of business licenses is weak, then various violations can occur, such as land abuse, resource exploitation, and injustice to farmers and small communities (Nurhayati & Surya, 2023)

d. Principle of Hisbah (Supervision)

Hisbah is a principle of supervision in Islam that aims to maintain order, honesty, and justice in economic and social life. In Islamic economics, supervision has an important role so that all business activities run in accordance with the sharia and applicable legal rules. Supervision is carried out to prevent irregularities and protect the rights of the community. Allah SWT says (QS. Ali 'Imran: 104).

وَلْتَكُن مِّنكُمْ أُمَّةٌ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْخَيْرِ وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ ﴿١٠٤﴾

Meaning: "And there should be among you a group of people who call for virtue, enjoin the righteous and prevent from doing evil." (QS. Ali 'Imran: 104).

This verse is the basis for the importance of supervision in Islam. Supervision is carried out so that every activity remains on the right path and does not cause damage to the community. The Hisbah principle emphasizes that the government or authorities have a great responsibility in supervising the implementation of business licenses. Weak supervision will open up opportunities for violations of the law, abuse of permits, and various forms of fraud that harm the community. The absence of strict control can cause violations to continue to recur because business actors feel unsupervised and are not afraid of sanctions. As a result, economic order has been disrupted and public trust in the government has decreased.

Based on field findings, supervision has not been carried out regularly and thoroughly. The inspection of business licenses, scale stamps, and cassava quality is still limited, opening up opportunities for violations. This practice shows that the function of hisbah has not been running optimally. In fact, according to QS. Ali Imran paragraph 104, the government is obliged to actively supervise to prevent irregularities that can harm the community, especially cassava farmers. Therefore,

supervision must be carried out actively, consistently, and transparently. In Islam, supervision is not only aimed at finding faults, but also as a form of responsibility to maintain justice and mutual benefit. With good supervision, business activities can run in a healthy, orderly manner, and provide benefits to the entire community.

e. Principles of Tanfidz al-Ahkam (Implementation of Law)

The principle of tanfidz al-ahkam emphasizes that the law must be implemented in a real and consistent manner, not just a written rule without application. In Islamic economics, law enforcement is essential to create justice, legal certainty, and order in society. (Maimun dan Hakim 2023). All parties are obliged to comply with the rules that have been set in order to maintain balance. Allah SWT says (QS. An-Nisa': 135)

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّامِينَ بِالْقِسْطِ شُهَدَاءَ لِلَّهِ وَلَوْ عَلَىٰ أَنْفُسِكُمْ أَوِ الْوَالِدِينَ وَالْأَقْرَبِينَ إِن يَكُنْ غَنِيًّا أَوْ فَقِيرًا فَاللَّهُ أُولَىٰ بِهِمَا فَلَا تَتَّبِعُوا الْهَوَىٰ أَنْ تَعْدِلُوا وَإِنْ تَلَوْا أَوْ تَعْرَضُوا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرًا ﴿١٣٥﴾

Meaning: "O you who have believed, be the enforcer of justice and a witness for Allah's sake, even if the testimony is incriminating to yourself, your parents, or your relatives. If he is rich or poor, Allah is more worthy of knowing both. Therefore, do not follow your desires because you want to deviate (from the truth). If you distort (words) or turn away (refuse to be witnesses), verily Allah is Thorough in all that you do." (QS. An-Nisa': 135)

This verse shows that justice must be upheld earnestly without discriminating between one's position. The principle of tanfidz al-ahkam teaches that a rule will not provide benefits if it is not applied in real terms. In the implementation of business licenses, the law must be strictly enforced to all parties who commit violations. If the law is only used as an administrative formality without clear supervision and sanctions, then violations will continue to occur. Weak law enforcement can lead to injustice and a decrease in public trust in the government. Therefore, strict sanctions are needed so that business actors comply with applicable rules and do not commit irregularities. Consistent implementation of the law also shows the government's responsibility in maintaining economic order. With fair and firm law enforcement, the community will feel protected and economic activities can run in a more orderly manner and in accordance with the principles of Islamic law.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that the implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) of Lampung Governor's Regulation Number 36 of 2025 concerning Cassava Governance and Downstreaming in Sinar Rejeki Village, Jati Agung District, South Lampung Regency, has not been running optimally. The local government has carried out the function of supervising cassava purchase/receiving stalls through supervision of licensing, weighing marks, cassava quality, and taxes. However, in practice, a number of problems are still found, such as stalls that do not have complete business licenses, supervision of scales that have not been carried out regularly, lack of transparency in transactions, and weak coordination between related agencies. This condition shows that the purpose of supervision as mandated in Article 17 Paragraph (1) has not been fully achieved.

Factors that hinder the implementation of this policy include limited field supervision, lack of socialization to business actors and farmers, low awareness of business actors on the importance of business legality, and suboptimal enforcement of sanctions for violations. As a result, there are still practices that have the potential to harm farmers, such as unclear weighing systems, price instability, and the operation of stalls without official permits.

Viewed from the perspective of Siyāsah Tanfidziyah, the implementation of Article 17 Paragraph (1) has not fully reflected the principles of trust, justice, *maslahah*, *hisbah*, and *tanfidz al-ahkam*. The government as a trustee has the responsibility to ensure that all business actors comply with applicable provisions and provide fair protection to farmers. Therefore, it is necessary to increase more consistent supervision, strengthen coordination between agencies, continuous socialization, and firm law enforcement so that cassava governance and downstream can run effectively, fairly, and be able to realize the benefits and welfare of the community, especially cassava farmers.

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