

An Overview of the Role of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) on Inflation in Banjar Municipality from an Islamic Economic Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Inflation is the process of increasing prices continuously and is defined as a continuous decrease of currency value. The characteristics of Indonesia's inflation are much influenced by the shock factor. The shock factor could be caused by production disruption due to natural disasters such as floods and long dry seasons which greatly affect the inflation of raw food materials. The composition of Indonesia's inflation is influenced by 80% regional inflation and 20% central inflation, so it is deemed necessary for the regional government to participate in controlling the national inflation along with the central government and Bank Indonesia. Following suit of the prior establishment, TPIN was formed which consisted of the TPIP and TPID. The role of TPID in controlling inflation is an ideal concept to control inflation through the creation of an ideal market. The perspective of Islamic economics analyses how inflation occurs, whether due to natural conditions, human error, or the combination of these two factors. The prices of goods and services are important to control inflation and the prices need to provide a sense of justice for both producers and consumers.

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1. Introduction

The macroeconomic problems generally include three main issues; economic growth, inflation, and unemployment. Inflation is an economic condition that shows a tendency to increase the price level in general continuously (Daniel, 2018, p. 131). This is due to the imbalance between the flow of goods and the flow of money due to various factors. Inflation is also an important indicator of economic analysis in addition to economic growth, unemployment, poverty, and export-import. Inflation poses a large problem for every country and is a monetary phenomenon that is always troubling due to the policies taken to overcome inflation are often double edged swords that will have an impact on the aggregate economic growth rate. These include external balance and interest rates. The occurrence of domestic shocks may cause price fluctuations in the domestic market which ends with an increase in inflation in the economy.

The Regional Government authority is not as large as the Central Government, so in controlling inflation, only national inflation, its composition is influenced by 80% of regional inflation and 20% of central inflation. Considering these circumstances it is deemed necessary for the regional government to participate in controlling the national inflation along with Bank Indonesia. Inflation control heavily relies on the Central Government if inflation control is only carried out solely by that institution and Bank Indonesia as the central bank. Thus the Regional Government, both for level I and level II along with the representative of Bank Indonesia has functioned as an inflation control

body and consequently has been optimized through their institutions. Their institution is named TPID (The Regional Inflation Control Team) and the members are the regional organizations. The function of TPID is to organize so programs could be implemented and the executor team is in each regional organization.

The characteristics of Indonesia's inflation are heavily influenced by the shock factor. The shock factor could be production disruption due to natural disasters such as floods and long dry seasons which greatly affects the inflation of food material or volatile food so it is imperative that supply availability, distribution channels, the price range, and cooperation between regions in controlling commodity price surge with the emphasis of justice for both producers and consumers.

Year	The Inflation of West Java Province	The Inflation of Banjar Municipality
2019	3,21	1,72
2020	2,18	0,38
2021	1,69	1,11

(Teguh, 2022) and (BPS, inflation data of West Java Province, 2022)

Table.1. The comparison of inflation realization in Banjar City and West Java Province

The prices of goods and services commodities are important in controlling inflation in the region so that the prices are closely related to inflation. Controlling inflation from an Islamic economic perspective needs to be carried out as a means of developing scientific breakthroughs to discover whether Islamic economics can participate in solving various economic problems.

This journal was created to discuss inflation in the regional autonomy system, case evidence in the Banjar Municipality, West Java Province, Indonesia with an emphasis on the function of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of the Banjar Municipality.

2. Literature Review

2.1 The Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID)

2.1.1 Understanding the TPID

Presidential Decree No. 23 of 2017 concerning the National Inflation Control Team (TPIN), the coordination of national inflation control is carried out by the Central Inflation Control Team (TPIP) and the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID). The establishment of the TPIN aims to internalize the role of controlling inflation to local governments throughout Indonesia. Inflation control is a joint task of the central and regional governments as well as Bank Indonesia. Inflation control coordination is strengthened from a legal basis through the issuance of Presidential Decree No. 23 of 2017.

The regulation of Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs of Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 2017 regarding Mechanisms and Working Procedures for TPID, TPID Province, TPID Regency/City in conducting their duties are coordination with TPID Province and TPID Regency/City. The coordination is carried out through a Coordination Meeting Forum (Rakor) which consists of a National Coordination Meeting (Rakornas); Ministerial/Institutional Leadership Level coordination meeting; Central and Regional Coordination Meeting; One Province Coordination Meeting; Provincial/Regency/City Leadership Coordination Meeting; and Inter-TPID Coordination Meeting.

Coordination of TPIP with TPID in order to increase the effectiveness of controlling national inflation, coordination of inflation control between the central and regional as well as between

regions is necessary. This is due to the existence of economic inter-regional linkages, that inflationary pressures that occurred in one region have the potential to spread to other regions.

TPID consists of Regional Organizations in their respective regions that execute activity programs included in the 4K program. Each region is not much different from the other regions. TPID consists of the institution in charge of trade, industry, agriculture, animal husbandry, tourism, creative economy, public work, transportation and communication.

2.1.2 Four Strategies (4 K Program)

Generally, inflation control strategies can be formulated by the 4K Strategy (PUSAT, 2019), i.e. creating Price Affordability, ensuring Supply Availability, ensuring Smooth Distribution, and conducting Effective Communication to maintain society's inflation expectations. The four programs above are used as general guidelines for all TPIDs, both at the province and region levels.

1. Price Affordability. A series of policies/coordinative steps aimed at realizing the creation of prices for goods/services at a reasonable level, without disturbing the ecosystem that is conducive to producers with an emphasis on long term goals. This policy is intended to maintain the high purchasing power of consumers/society.
2. Supply Availability. A series of policies/coordinative steps aimed at ensuring availability over time and across regions for the supply of public goods/services at a reasonable price level.
3. Smooth Distribution. A series of policies/coordinative steps in order to ensure the distribution of goods/services is not hampered and will put pressure on the price level. Creating an efficient and effective logistics system is a step that can be taken.
4. Effective Communication. A series of policies/coordinative steps in order to anchor people's expectations for the price of goods/services to remain positive, both now and in the future.

The four elements of the strategy are the main keys in the implementation of inflation control policies which are expected to be implemented at the regional level. In practice, the four main inflation control strategies must be supported by real implementation through various activities and policies, program synergies, and regional cooperation.

2.2 The Inflation

2.2.1 Inflation Conventional Economic Perspective

In general, inflation means an increase in the general price level of commodity goods and services over a certain period of time (Ronaldo, 2019, p. 141). Inflation can be considered a monetary phenomenon due to a decrease in the value of the monetary unit of calculation for a commodity. The definition of inflation by modern economists is the overall increase in the amount of money that must be paid (the value of the union of monetary calculations) for goods/commodities and services. On the other hand, if what happens is a decrease in the value of the monetary unit of calculation for goods/commodities and services, it is defined as deflation.

Inflation is measured by the rate of inflation (rate on inflation), which is the rate of change from the general price level. The equation is as follows:

$$\text{Rate of Inflation} = \frac{\text{Tingkat Harga}_t - \text{Tingkat Harga}_{t-1}}{\text{Tingkat Harga}_t} \times 100\%$$

Economists incline to prefer to use *Implicit Gross Domestic*

Product Deflator or GDP Deflator to measure the inflation rate. The GDP deflator is the weighted average of the prices of all goods by the quantity of those goods actually purchased. The calculation of the GDP Deflator is very simple, the equation is as follows:

$$\text{Implicit Price Deflator} = \frac{\text{Nominal GDP}}{\text{Real GDP}} \times 100$$

Inflation is the tendency of prices to increase in general and continuously over a long period of time. An increase in the price of one or two goods is not called inflation unless the increase extends to (or results in an increase in) most of the prices of other goods (according to Budiono quoted from (Yuliati, 2019, p. 115).

Inflation arises due to pressure from the demand side of demand-pull inflation and cost-push inflation. Cost-push inflation is caused by a decrease in production due to rising production costs (increases in production costs can occur due to company inefficiency, the exchange rate of the country concerned falls, rising prices of industrial raw materials, demands for wage increases from strong labor unions, etc). Demand pull inflation can be caused by an increase in aggregate demand (AD) that is too large or too rapid compared to aggregate production supply.

There are several terms of inflation in several economic books in general, that inflation is the process of increasing prices continuously. (According to Nopirin quoted from, 1997: 174 quoted from (Fadilla, 2017, p. 9). Inflation is a condition where there is an increase in prices in general. (According to Ghofur quoted from (Fadilla, 2017, p. 10).

2.2.2 Inflation from Islamic Economic Perspective

According to Al-Maqrizi, inflation is a natural phenomenon that has afflicted the lives of people around the world since ancient times until now. Inflation, according to Al-Maqrizi, occurs when prices generally increase and lasts continuously. During this duration, supplies of goods and services are scarce and consumers, because they need them most, have to spend more money for the same amount of goods and services. In the following description, Al-Maqrizi discusses the issue of inflation in more detail. He clarifies inflation based on its causal factors into two things, namely inflation caused by natural factors and inflation caused by human error.

Natural Inflation

As the name implies, inflation is caused by various natural factors that humans cannot avoid. According to Al-Maqrizi, when a natural disaster occurs, various food ingredients and other agricultural products experience crop failure, so the supply of these goods experience a very drastic decline and scarcity occurs. When there is a shortage, prices automatically soar. As a result, economic transactions have stalled and even stopped altogether, which in the end led to famine, disease, and death among the people. The deteriorating situation forced the people to pressure the government to immediately pay attention to their situation. To cope with the disaster, the government spent a large number of funds which resulted in the state treasury experiencing a drastic decline because, on the other hand, the government did not receive significant income. In other words, the

government runs a budget deficit, and the state, whether politically, economically, or socially, becomes unstable which then causes the collapse of a government.

Natural Inflation can be distinguished based on the by two groups, namely as follows:

- a. As a result of too much money coming in from abroad, where the value of exports (X) increases while the value of imports (M) decreases, the net export value is very large, resulting in an increase in Aggregative Demand (AD).
- b. As a result of a decrease in the level of production (AS) due to famine, war, or embargoes and boycotts

Inflation due to human error

Apart from natural factors, inflation is caused by mistakes made by humans. This inflation is known as human error inflation or False Inflation. This is also contained in the Al-Qur'an verse Ar-Rum: 41"

"Damage has appeared on land and at sea due to the actions of humans, Allah wants them to feel some of the (results of) their actions, so that they return (to the right path)".

In addition to natural factors, Al-Maqrizi also acknowledges that inflation can occur due to human error. He has identified three things that either individually or collectively cause this inflation. The three things are corruption and bad administration, excessive taxes and an increase in the circulation of fulus currency.

According to Al-Maqrizi quoted from (Karim, 2017, p. 142) that occurred due to human error, among others; corruption and bad administration (Corruption and Bad Administration), excessive tax (Excessive Tax) and Printing money with the intention of excess profit (excessive Seignorage).

1) Corruption and bad administration

Al-Maqrizi stated that the appointment of government officials based on bribery, and not capability, will place people who do not have credibility in various important and honorable positions, both in the legislative, judicial, and executive circles. They are willing to pawn all their assets as compensation to achieve the desired position and their daily needs as officials. As a result, government officials were no longer free from the intervention and machinations of the court cronies. They may not only be removed at any time but their wealth will be confiscated, and even executed. This condition, in turn, greatly affects the morale and efficiency of the civil and military administrations. When in power, these officials began to abuse power to achieve personal interests, both to fulfill their financial obligations and for the luxuries of life. They try to collect as much wealth as possible by justifying any means. The rampant injustice of these officials has made the condition of the people even more concerned, so that they are forced to leave their hometown and work. As a result, there has been a drastic decrease in the number of population and labor and production results which have implications for the decline in tax revenues and state revenues. (according to Al-Maqrizi quoted from the book (Amalia, 2005, p. 268)

Government governance is an assessment of whether or not the administration of a local government is good with an assessment of the results of the BPK audit then an assessment of the Integrity Zone, a MCP (Monitoring Center for Prevention) assessment from the KPK.

2) Excessive taxes

According to Al-Maqrizi, due to the domination of mentally corrupt officials in a government, state spending has increased drastically. As compensation, they implemented a tax system that oppressed the people by imposing new taxes and increasing the level of existing taxes. This greatly affects the condition of the farmers who are the majority group in the society.

Landowners depending on their mood would pass the tax burden on the peasants by increasing the cost of land rent. Attracted by very promising tax results, the pressure of officials and landowners on the peasants became greater and intensified. The frequency of various taxes on dam maintenance and similar works is increasing. Consequently, the costs for cultivating the land, sowing seeds, harvesting crops, and so on increase. In other words, the rice harvest produced under these conditions requires a greater cost to exceed the reach of the farmers.

The increase in prices, especially for rice seeds, is almost impossible to decrease because most of the rice seeds are owned by officials who are very hungry for wealth. As a result, farmers lose their motivation to work and produce. They prefer to leave their homes and jobs rather than always live in misery and then become nomads in remote areas. Thus, there will be a decrease in labor and an increase in unused land which will greatly affect the level of production of rice and other agricultural products and ultimately lead to food shortages and increase prices (Amalia, 2005, p. 271).

The TPID which represents the Regional Government has the authority to determine taxes where there are several local revenues or revenues such as hotel restaurant taxes whose value has been determined from the center, levies for parking, markets, billboards and others can be determined how much so that each region can have different rates.

3) Printing money with the intention of excess profit

Seignorage in its traditional meaning is the profit from minting coins obtained by the mint where the mint is usually owned by the authorities. This seignorage action is also one of the causes of inflation. According to Milton Friedman quoted from (Karim, 2017, p. 149), namely:

“inflation is always and everywhere a monetary phenomenon”.

At first, money which had an intrinsic value much smaller than its nominal value was printed as a transaction tool to fulfill insignificant daily needs. Therefore, only a small amounts of this currency is in circulation. When there is a budget deficit as a result of bad behavior by officials who spend state money for various personal and group interests, the government prints fulus money on a large scale. According to Al Maqrizi, these activities are increasingly widespread at a time when the government's ambition to earn huge profits from currency printing that does not require high production costs is uncontrollable. As rulers, they issued edicts forcing the people to use the currency. The amount of fulus money owned by the public is getting bigger and the circulation has increased very sharply, so that fulus money is the dominant currency.

The point for printing excess money is that the TPID, which includes Regional Apparatus Organizations, has no authority at all in this matter.

3. Discussion of Inflation and TPID

3.1 Pricing in the Perspective of Islamic Economic

3.1.1 The concept of Price Theory in Islamic Economic

Provision or price regulation is actually an unpopular topic in the school of Islamic economic thought, because inappropriate price regulation can create injustice. Price regulation is permitted under certain conditions while still adhering to the value of justice. According to Baqir Shadr quoted from (Wibowo, 2013, p. 212) that if the market has worked perfectly, there is no reason to set the price level. Pricing will distort prices and eventually disrupt market mechanisms.

According to Abu Yusuf quoted from (Huda, 2018, p. 231) where Abu Yusuf was the earliest scholar who began to mention market mechanisms. For example, he pays attention to the increase and decrease in production in relation to price changes. The understanding at that time said that if there were few items available, the price would be expensive and vice versa. In conclusion, stating that a price is cheap or high is a provision of Allah.

Ibn Taimiyah stated that changes in supply are described as an increase or decrease in the number of goods offered while demand is determined by taste and income and according to him if all transactions are in accordance with the rules, the price increase that occurs is the will of Allah.

Ibn Khuldun specifically discusses prices in the city, besides that he also explains the mechanism of demand and supply in creating equilibrium prices and then explains the increase in production costs because taxes affect supply (Huda, 2018, p. 231)

3.1.2 Important Characteristics of the Basic Islamic Approach to Market Mechanisms

According to Muhammad Nejatulloh Ash Shidiqi quoted from (Mariyanti, 2017, p. 315) concluded that the important characteristics of the Islamic approach in terms of market mechanisms are;

1. Solving basic economic problems (consumption, production and distribution), is known as the goal of the market mechanism.
2. Based on Islamic teachings, consumers are expected to behave in accordance with market mechanisms so that they can achieve the goals stated above.
3. It is very urgent for state intervention to be implemented to normalize and repair damaged markets. Because the state is the guarantor of the realization of a normal market mechanism.

3.1.3 Government Intervention in Market Mechanism

Ibn Taimiyah quotes from (Mariyanti, 2017, p. 118) considers the need for involvement of country intervention in economic activities in order to protect the rights of society from the injustice of the businessman and to eradicate poverty which is the obligation of the country and helped the society to be able to achieve better financial conditions.

Ibn Taimiyah and Ibn Qoyyim explain the scholar prohibition of price intervention based on their understanding of the hadith (zahir hadith), not the context. However, the prohibition is not absolute and dharuri (mandatory), if the Prophet is anxious for the prohibition to be absolute, the words used by the Prophet might be: no or no price intervention.

The permission and obligation for the price intervention, in addition to there are several conditions that encourage government intervention in the life economic:

1. Prohibition of ikhtikar (hoarding), the prohibition of new goods will be prohibited if obstacles are encountered as commodities that are stockpiled are basic necessities.
2. There is a time interval to wait for the price increase
3. Retained commodities are goods that are in demand.

Obligation of price intervention with Saddu al Dzara'I (preventing damage), some fiqh scholars argue that the state has the right to intervene in prices if there is a group of people who exploit prices for existing commodities or people's basic needs by increasing prices without any justification by law. The concept of maslahah (benefit) when the government views it as a benefit, then intervention can be carried out at that time. There are several conditions that allow such as in times of war, famine seasons and so on.

3.2 Inflation Control

According to Umer Chapra, he also added that to suppress inflation there must be price stability. This is as stated by Umer Chapra that the best alternative policy and in accordance with the norms of socio-economic justice emphasized by sharia is price stabilization (According to Umer Chapra quoted from (Samsul, 2019, p. 24) strategies to suppress inflation, namely: First, moral improvement (which is pursued not only in the material dimension but also in the spiritual dimension). Second, the equitable distribution of income and wealth. Third, the abolition of usury.

3.2.1 Moral Improvement

The most important element of the Islamic strategy in realizing the goals of Islam is the union of all things considered as aspects of ordinary life with a spirit to improve the morale of man and the society in which he lives. Without such an increase in the spirit there will not be a single goal that can be realized in human welfare which actually becomes difficult to realize. This brings to the core the concept of welfare in Islam. Human welfare can only be realized through the fulfillment of human material and spiritual needs and none of them can be ignored. If Islam encourages humans to control nature and utilize the resources given by Allah for the good of humans, Islam also reminds them not to just fixate on one thing, to regard material fulfillment as the highest benchmark of human achievement, because this actually leads them to forget human spiritual value. Islam considers material life and spiritual life as a unity that can bind each other and together as the basis for real human welfare and happiness.

The existence of an institution that oversees the running of the economy, namely hisbah which functions in addition to supervisors can also help state financial income and hisbah officers (Muhtasib) need good morals (Mawardi, 2020, p. 406). In the contemporary era, there are many institutions that function as hisbah thematically. For example, a re-calibration officer functions as an examiner of the scales of good economic actors. Product Standardization Supervisory Officer who functions as a product feasibility tester, BPOM, LPOM MUI as Halal certification, livestock supervisors and auditors.

3.2.2 Even Distribution of income and wealth

Islam has provided a blueprint for organizing all aspects of life, economic, social or political, which strengthens people's courage to tell the truth and actualize goals that are

very close to Islam. For example, the equal distribution of income and wealth, goals that all economic systems want to achieve, cannot be achieved without: the belief in human brotherhood which is meaningful only to those who believe in the One God who created all mankind, before whom all Humans are equal and will be held accountable. Socioeconomic system that does not create social attitudes based on Darwin's law of survival, but organizes society on a moral basis to encourage socioeconomic interaction on the basis of justice and cooperation. A sociopolitical system that is able to prevent unfair and exploitative treatment through various means, including preventing usury, and providing material support for the weak.

Equitable wealth can be represented by the Gini Ratio, which means the ratio of the level of wealth distribution where the smaller the value, the more equitable distribution of wealth, and vice versa, the greater the Gini ratio, the lower the distribution of wealth in society.

Gini Ration/ Year	2019	2020	2021
Banjar City	0,302	0,312	0,341
West Java Province	0,402	0,403	0,412

Data from BPS (BPS, Gini Rasio Kota Banjar 2018-2020, 2021)

Table.1. Gini Ratio Tabel

3.2.3 Elimination of usury

The strategy in the Islamic economy is very necessary for the demand for money to be born mainly from transaction motives and precautionary measures which are generally determined by the level of money income and its distribution. The demand for money is basically driven by fluctuations in interest rates in a capitalist economy. The abolition of interest and the obligation to pay zakat in an Islamic economy not only minimizes the speculative demand for money and reduces the effect of interest rates but can provide greater stability to the total demand for money, this will be further strengthened because interest bearing assets will not be available in an Islam economic so that people who only hold liquid funds will face a choice whether they do not want to be involved with the risk and keep their money in cash without making a profit or share the risk and invest their money in profit-sharing assets so that they get a profit. In Islamic economics the rate of profit varies and the rate of interest will not be found in advance. The only thing that will be found up front is the profit sharing ratio. The profit-sharing ratio will not fluctuate like interest rates because it will be based on economic and social conversions and any changes in it will occur through pressure from market forces after a long negotiation. If the economic prospects are bright, profits will automatically increase.

Among the main elements of the strategy for reforming the financial and banking system (eg, abolition of usury and sharing of profits and losses) have been mentioned in the Qur'an and Sunnah. The parts of the strategy suggested by the Quran and Sunnah are non-negotiable. However, a test of the other elements will be in the form of support they provide to the overall sharia strategy and the contribution they make to realize the objectives.

3.3 Banjar City TPID Road Map

The Banjar City TPID Roadmap was created and compiled to achieve the goal of controllable inflation in Banjar City. The guideline is the 4K program compiled by the TPIN (Central Inflation Control Team) by adjusting to the unique conditions of each area. Certainly, the producers of vegetables and fruits will have different activities carried out with the area as a place of distribution.

1. Price affordability is carried out with the aim of price stability by implementing Regular Market Operations and Special Markets with Impact in 1 (one) Regency/City.
2. Supply availability is carried out with the aim that there will always be sufficient goods in Banjar City by carrying out activities including increasing the production of domestic products such as planting cayenne pepper trees, spreading fish in public waters, cultivating tilapia, carp, planting durian trees, avocados and local food reserves. In addition to coaching for superior products that have the potential to be exported.
3. Smooth distribution is carried out by carrying out road repair activities for the smooth distribution of agriculture, irrigation and irrigation as well as cooperation with producing regions.
4. Effective communication is carried out with the aim of improving the quality of data validation for the interest of the center and the regions with the activity of updating price data 2-3 times per week.

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion, the conclusions are:

1. The comparison of inflation that occurred in Banjar City is below the average inflation of West Java Province, which means the TPID of Banjar is working well in controlling inflation.
2. The inflation due to human error could be minimized by regional government policies while maintaining the value/the rate of regional retribution in recent years and improvement of public services by increasing assessments affiliated with good government assessments.
3. Efforts are required to control the inflation by increasing the technical and the religious capacity for government management officers (muhtasib), institutional strengthening, and market intervention are required to stabilize the prices of goods and services so that the inflation could be suppressed and minimize the activities of moneylenders and the practice of high-interest loans in the society.

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