Performance Management of The Regional Inflation Control Team Central Kalimantan Province in Inflation Control

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Abstract

Inflation control necessitates inter-institutional collaboration and coordination, particularly between Bank Indonesia and the government. To continue to increase cooperation, the Government and Bank Indonesia formed an Inflation Monitoring and Control Team (TPI) at the central level in 2005, followed by the establishment of a Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) in 2008. It is vital to take strategic efforts to control and suppress inflation by forming the Central Kalimantan Regional Inflation Control Team with the collaboration of regional agencies (TPID). The goal of this article is to identify the performance management strategies used by TPID in Central Kalimantan to keep inflation under control. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method and is conducted in the field. The secretaries and members of the TPID in Central Kalimantan were the subjects of this investigation. The research data was gathered through observation, interviewing, and recording techniques, which were then validated through source triangulation and analyzed through simplification, presentation, and conclusion stages. The findings of this study show that TPID's administration of inflation control efforts in Central Kalimantan complies with Governor Regulation No. 10 of 2015's inflation control guidelines. Because the inflation control procedure carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID is in accordance with the planning, organizing, executing, and regulating functions, the Central Kalimantan TPID indirectly performs a management function. The Central Kalimantan TPID's inflation control management was highly effective. The Central Kalimantan TPID's inflation control administration was fairly effective in keeping inflation in Central Kalimantan and Palangkaraya generally regulated and constant.

Keywords: Control Management, Regional Inflation Control Team, Inflation Control

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Introduction

According to economic analysis, the imbalance of supply and demand will push up the price of goods. The impact on price increases is the high level of inflation, the high rate of inflation will undermine the real income of the community and reduce the welfare of the people. Ironically, high inflation can even lead to an increase in poverty levels.\(^1\) Inflation is described as a steady increase in an economy’s overall price level. Inflation cannot be defined as an increase in the price of one or two commodities unless the increase extends to (or results in) the price of other goods. The indicator that is often used to measure the inflation rate is the Consumer Price Index (CPI). Changes in the CPI from time to time indicate the price movements of the packages of goods and services consumed by the public. The inflation indicator is one of the important indicators in development economy. High and low inflation rate greatly affect consumption patterns, patterns of distribution and production patterns in economy.\(^2\)

Since July 2008, the package of goods and services in the CPI basket has been carried out on the basis of the 2007 Cost of Living Survey (SBH) conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Then, on a monthly basis, BPS will track the price development of these products and services in numerous cities, in both traditional and modern marketplaces, for a variety of goods and services in each city. Inflation in Indonesia is classified into seven spending sectors based on the Classification of Individual Consumption according to Purpose (COICOP), namely foodstuffs, processed foods, drinks, and tobacco, housing, clothes, health, education, and sports, and transportation and communication.\(^3\) Inflation is one of the economic problems of a country including Indonesia. One of the efforts of the Indonesian government to control inflation is by coordinating with Bank Indonesia to establish an Inflation Control Team at the central and regional levels, through which the program is implemented to control inflation.\(^4\) Bank Indonesia follows a framework called the Inflation Targeting Framework for executing monetary policy (ITF). After previously utilizing a monetary strategy that used base money as the aim of monetary policy, this framework has been formally adopted since July 2005. Bank Indonesia officially publishes the inflation objective to the public through this framework, and monetary policy is aimed at meeting the government’s inflation target.\(^5\)

The inflation target, or target, is the amount that Bank Indonesia must reach in collaboration with the government. The government will set the inflation goal in accordance with the Bank Indonesia Law. The inflation target is supposed to serve as a guide for businesses and the general public in carrying out their economic operations in the future, with the goal of lowering inflation to a low and stable level. Bank Indonesia set the inflation objective prior to Law No. 23 of 1999 governing Bank Indonesia. Meanwhile, the Government set an inflation goal after the Law was passed in order to boost Bank

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\(^1\) Tim Pengendali Inflasi Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah, Tim Pengendali Inflasi Daerah di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Buku Panduan, tdt., hlm 1.


\(^3\) Tim Pengendali Inflasi Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah, Tim Pengendali Inflasi Daerah di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Buku Panduan, h. 3.


Indonesia's credibility.

The inflation target or target set by the government can be seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun</th>
<th>Target Inflasi</th>
<th>Inflasi Aktual (% yoy)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4±1%</td>
<td>3,61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3,5±1%</td>
<td>3,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3,5±1%</td>
<td>2,72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3±1%</td>
<td>1,68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>3±1%</td>
<td>1,87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source: Bank Indonesia*

Based on the observations in the table above, it can be seen that the actual inflation was still able to meet the target of the inflation target. Of the five observations, namely from 2017-2021, all of them met the inflation target. It can be seen that from 2017 to 2020 always meet the inflation target, and the actual inflation always decreases from year to year.

Bank Indonesia's monetary policy is aimed at managing prices originating from the aggregate demand side (demand management) relative to supply side conditions. Monetary policy is not intended to respond to rising inflation caused by surprising and temporary factors that will disappear by themselves over time. While inflation can also be influenced by factors originating from the supply side or shocks, such as the increase in world oil prices and crop disruptions or flooding from the weight in the CPI basket, the weight of inflation which is influenced by surprise factors is represented by volatile foods and administered prices, prices which cover approximately 40% of the weight of the CPI. Bank Indonesia's ability to control inflation is very limited if there are very large shocks, such as when an increase in fuel prices causes a spike in inflation. Taking into account that the inflation rate is also influenced by these surprising factors, the achievement of the inflation target requires cooperation and coordination between the Government and BI through integrated macroeconomic policies from fiscal, monetary and sectoral policies. Furthermore, the characteristic of Indonesia's inflation, which is quite vulnerable to supply-side shocks, requires special policies to address this issue.

Recognizing the importance of the role and coordination in achieving low and stable inflation, the Government and Bank Indonesia formed an Inflation Monitoring and Control Team (TPI) at the central level since 2005. Strengthening coordination was then continued by forming an Inflation Control Team at the regional level (TPID) in 2008. The Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) is a group or team specially formed to control inflation in collaboration with the regional government and several agencies. Furthermore, to bridge the duties and roles of TPI at the central level and TPID in the regions, in July 2011 the National Working Group (Pokjanas) on TPID was formed which is expected to

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be a catalyst that can strengthen the effectiveness of the role of TPID. TPID plays a role in formulating strategic policies and steps that can be taken to control inflation at the regional level so that economic performance can run well. National inflation is formed from regional inflation, so research on inflation at the regional level is very necessary. Calculation of inflation in Central Kalimantan Province was carried out in two cities monitoring the CPI (Consumer Price Index), namely the cities of Palangka Raya and Sampit. The inflation rate of Central Kalimantan Province and Palangka Raya City from 2013-2017 can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Year-on-Year Inflation Rate of Central Kalimantan Province, City of Palangka Raya and National 2017-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tahun</th>
<th>Target Inflasi</th>
<th>Kalimantan Tengah</th>
<th>Nasional</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>4±1%</td>
<td>3,99</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3,5±1%</td>
<td>3,23</td>
<td>3,2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>3,5±1%</td>
<td>3,23</td>
<td>3,03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3±1%</td>
<td>1,62</td>
<td>2,04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>3±1%</td>
<td>1,79</td>
<td>1,56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Edited by Author

Based on the data in the table above, it is known that the inflation rate of Central Kalimantan Province and Palangka Raya City during the last five years has been quite good. During 2017-2021, the highest year-on-year inflation rate occurred in 2017 at 3.99 percent for Central Kalimantan Province. However, this figure is still below the 2017 national inflation rate of 4 percent. During the last five years the inflation rate of Central Kalimantan Province did not exceed the inflation target set by the Government, even in 2020 the inflation rate of Central Kalimantan Province and Palangka Raya City was far below the inflation target set by the Government. In 2014, the Central Kalimantan Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) was named the best TPID of 2013 in Eastern Indonesia (Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Bali, Maluku and Papua). The award was received by the Governor of Central Kalimantan at the 5th National TPID National Coordination Meeting in Indonesia on May 21, 2014 in Jakarta. Central Kalimantan Province was also included in the list of the Top 25 Public Service Innovation Competitions in 2015, Central Kalimantan was chosen for its innovations in the Inflation Control System.

Research Methods

The research method used in this paper is descriptive qualitative method. The time for making articles as well as research is from September 2021 to February 2022. The places and subjects in this study are the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of Central Kalimantan Province in controlling inflation in Palangka Raya City. Data collection techniques in this study were observation, interviews, and documentation, then analyzed through the stages of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions.
Results And Discussion

Inflation is defined as a general and continuous increase in prices over a certain period of time. Low and stable inflation is a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth which will ultimately provide benefits for improving people's welfare. The importance of controlling inflation is based on the consideration that high and unstable inflation has a negative impact on the socio-economic conditions of the community. Therefore, it is necessary to apply management in the process of controlling inflation so that low and stable inflation can be realized, as well as the achievement of effective and efficient organizational goals. So that management in an organization can achieve its goals effectively and efficiently, it can run it with management functions. According to Anton Athoillah in his book Fundamentals of Management, management functions are divided into 4, namely: planning (planning), organizing (organizing), implementation (actuating), and controlling (controlling). Here, the author describes the performance management of the Central Kalimantan provincial inflation control team (TPID) in controlling inflation, namely:

1. Planning of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of Central Kalimantan Province in Controlling Inflation in Palangka Raya City. Planning is the process of activities, while the plan is the result of planning. Planning is an activity related to efforts to formulate a program which includes everything that will be implemented. determination of goals, policies, directions to be taken, procedures and methods to be followed in an effort to achieve goals. Regional inflation control planning is part of the national inflation control plan prepared by the Regional Government in accordance with its authority. Based on this, things that need attention in controlling inflation are well-structured control planning, anticipation by using accurate data on food needs that contribute to inflation, ensuring good supply and supply of food needs, well-regulated distribution channels, communicating all steps to all stakeholders in controlling inflation in a proportional and professional manner, giving clear and directed assignments to Owned Enterprises Region (BUMD).

According to Mr. YK's narrative, inflation control planning begins with a technocratic study, then prepares the RKPI, RAPI-SKPD and RAPI-TPID. In accordance with the narratives of Mr. YK and Ms. SL as well as the documentation that the author got from the location of the writing, the authors conclude that the inflation control planning in Central Kalimantan is preceded by a technocratic study, a technocratic study is a study conducted to determine the commodities that trigger inflation/deflation, the weight and timing of their occurrence. inflation/deflation during the period of 1 (one) year plan. The implementation of the study is based on historical inflation/deflation data for the Province of Central Kalimantan in the last 5 years. Furthermore, from the data, the technical team compiles the RKPI, RKPI or Inflation Control Action Plan is a planning document containing inflation control activities accompanied by information on implementation time, responsible officials/agencies, and other relevant information compiled by TPID for 1 (one) period. calendar year. From the RKPI, related SKPDs compile RAPI-SKPD, RAPI-SKPD or Action Plan for Inflation Control SKPD is a work plan document for the implementation of various

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regional inflation control activities that contains the name of the activity, time of activity implementation, input, output, location, and the person in charge of the activity. will be implemented by the SKPD for a period of 1 (one) year plan. Furthermore, from the RAPI-SKPD, the Central Kalimantan TPID compiles the RAPI-TPID, RAPI-TPID or Action Plan for Inflation Control TPID is a work plan document for the implementation of various regional inflation control activities that contains the name of the activity, time of implementation of the activity, input, output, location, and guarantor. responsible for activities to be carried out by TPID during the 1 (one) year plan which is a combination of RAPI-SKPD. To strengthen the results of the interview, Ms. SL provided several copies of the RKPI which the authors then attached in appendix 5. 

Based on the description above, the writer knows that the inflation control planning carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID is in accordance with the Inflation Control Guidelines stipulated by the Central Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 10 of 2015. The inflation control planning steps carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID are in line with the planning function described in the theoretical study. in CHAPTER II, according to Anton Athoillah in his book Management Fundamentals revealed that the steps that need to be taken in planning are: setting goals or sets of goals; determine the current state, situation and condition; identify supporting and inhibiting factors; develop a plan and lay it out. Inflation control planning carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID has indirectly implemented the planning function, because the things that have been done are the whole process that will be carried out in the future in order to achieve the goals that have been determined. 

2. Organizing the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of Central Kalimantan Province in Controlling Inflation

Organizing is a process of connecting people involved in a particular organization and integrating their duties and functions within the organization. The formation of the composition of the TPID membership and its duties and obligations refers to the Attachment to the Instruction of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 027/1696/SJ dated April 2, 2013 concerning Maintaining the Affordability of Goods and Services in the Regions which the authors attach in attachment 6. Updated with membership formation TPID and its duties and obligations refer to on the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs Number : 5000.05-8135 Year 2017 About Authorized Regional Inflation Control Team attach to attachment 6.

Based on Central Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 10 of 2015 concerning Guidelines for Central Kalimantan Province Inflation Control, the composition of TPID membership is determined by a Governor's Decree. The Central Kalimantan Province TPID organization consists of:

a. The Policy Steering Team is authorized to make decisions and/or policies to be taken related to controlling regional inflation.
b. Technical Team, tasked with conducting monthly meetings; submit monitoring results and reports on sources/potential regional inflationary pressures to the Policy

16 Mohammad Taufan Nahdhi, Regional Inflation Control Team Management (Tpid) As An Efforts To Control Inflation In Blitar District, REVITALISASI: Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Vol. 9, Nomor 2, Edisi Desember 2020, h. 287.
Steering Team; propose policy recommendations in the context of controlling regional inflation to the Policy Steering Team; and carry out dissemination in an effort to achieve the inflation target to the public. In addition to these tasks, the Technical Team is authorized to check warehouses, shops, correspondence to find out the condition of the stock of strategic staples without prior notification to the owner and/or related officers. When the Technical Team is checking, the owner and/or related officers must provide accurate, fast and correct information to the Technical Team.

c. The Central Kalimantan Regency/City Inflation Controlling Working Group is tasked with evaluating the sources and potentials of inflationary pressure in their respective working areas and their impact on the achievement of regional inflation targets; submit reports on the availability of goods and services, distribution and price developments in their respective working areas; convey the policies that have been carried out and the policy plans to be implemented; carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of policies that have been determined by the Government in the context of Controlling Inflation in Central Kalimantan; carry out the dissemination of targets and efforts to achieve the inflation target to the public; submission of recommendations, suggestions and considerations that support the achievement of the inflation target to the Government.

d. The Secretariat of the Technical Team is tasked with coordinating and monitoring strategic food prices with related agencies at the provincial/district/city level; holding TPID meetings, both scheduled and incidental meetings; make a report on the results of the coordination meeting to the Steering Committee; compiling price monitoring reports and price development information; compiling and preparing meeting materials; compiling minutes of meetings; make documentation and correspondence TPID; preparing press release materials; manage the web system of the Strategic Food Price Information Center (PIHPS); and provide strategic food price information through ews.kemendag.go.id, official websites and mass media.

From the description above, it can be seen that the Central Kalimantan Province TPID organization is in accordance with the Instructions of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on Mr. YK's narrative, the Central Kalimantan Province TPID was organized based on Governor's Decree No. 188.44/490/2017, From the Governor's Decree, the author knows the composition of the Central Kalimantan Province TPID membership and the Central Kalimantan Province TPID job description. In the theoretical study in Chapter II, it is explained that in the process of organizing, the division of tasks, authorities, and responsibilities is carried out in detail based on their respective sections and fields so that synergistic, cooperative, harmonious and harmonious working relationships are integrated in achieving mutually agreed goals. The organization carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID is in line with this theory, the Decree of the Governor of Central Kalimantan Number 188.44/490/2017 in detail describes the duties, authorities and responsibilities of each SOPD based on their respective fields so that the mutually agreed goals can be achieved.

3. Implementation of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of Central Kalimantan Province in Controlling Inflation

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Implementation is an activity that moves and strives for workers to carry out their duties and obligations. Workers according to their expertise and proportions immediately carry out plans in concrete activities that are directed at the goals that have been set, by always communicating, good human relations, effective leadership, providing motivation, making orders and instructions and conducting supervision, by improving attitudes and morale of each group member\(^8\) So that the TIPD team as the executor carries out work control, as well as the duties and obligations of TIPD to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of policies taken related to regional inflation control.\(^9\)

Based on Governor Regulation Number 10 of 2015, inflation control is carried out on three things, namely:

a. Production Side;

Inflation control on the production side is carried out through the following activities:

1) Initiation and/or demonstration of cultivation for commodities contributing to inflation whose cultivation has not yet developed in Central Kalimantan Province;

2) Development of cultivation for commodities that contribute to inflation in times of shortage of supply as a buffer against the shortage of supply. Cultivation development for commodities contributing to inflation that experience a shortage of supply at a certain time according to the results of the study must be carried out by SKPDs that have the same main tasks and functions in cooperation with third parties in accordance with the provisions. At certain times where there is a shortage of supply according to the results of the study, the Provincial TPID is obliged to facilitate the supply of commodities experiencing a shortage of supply through the balancing market, both fixed and moving. The provision of commodities that experience a shortage of supply through a balancing market, both fixed and moving, is carried out by SKPD in accordance with their respective main tasks and functions using the results of commodity development that serves as a buffer and the result of cooperation with third parties through other schemes. Offsetting markets are permanently built and professionally managed. The management of the balancing market is under the coordination of the Provincial SKPD in charge of Industry and Trade; and

3) Mapping the surplus deficit of strategic staple commodities contributing to inflation

b. Distribution Side

Inflation control on the distribution side is carried out through the following activities:

1) Monitoring stocks and prices of strategic commodities and their analysis;

2) Providing information on the latest stock and price developments and their analysis to all stakeholders;

3) Distribution improvement in the form of cutting (shortening) the supply chain; and

4) Cooperation with other Provinces and/or Regencies/Cities.


c. Community Expectations

Management of public expectations is carried out by providing information in a transparent and easy manner. Provision of information containing stock availability and prices of strategic staples. Provision of information is announced through various media such as running text, radio, TV, billboards, banners, newspapers, leaflets, mobile broadcasting cars, websites, and other media.\(^{20}\)

Furthermore, regarding the implementation of inflation control from the Regional Inflation control team from Mr. YK's narrative, the author knows that the implementation of inflation control in Central Kalimantan is in accordance with the RKPI and RAPI which have been prepared based on the results of the study by referring to the inflation control mechanism that has been determined through the Governor's Regulation, namely the production side, the distribution side and the community's expectations. To complete the results of the writing, the author also conducted interviews and documentation with 3 members of the Central Kalimantan Province TPID from the relevant SKPD who were responsible for the 3 work programs mentioned by Mr. YK, namely the balancing market, buffer pool and buffer cage.

a. Balancing Market

The purpose of holding a balancing market is to maintain price stability for commodities, both food and non-food which have the potential to contribute to inflation at certain moments such as Eid al-Fitr, Christmas and New Year's. In line with the initial purpose of its formation, PP is intended as an alternative market that provides standard (normal) prices and is expected to psychologically influence people's expectations. Through PP, it is hoped that the public will not have to worry about the stock of goods and commodities that will be available in sufficient quantities and in normal quantities in PP. In addition, preventing irresponsible parties and speculating hoarding goods or raising prices in the market.\(^{21}\)

The balancing market was originally located on Jln AIS Nasution, in front of SMP Negeri 1 Palangka Raya, now it has moved to a wider location not far from the old PP location, in front of SMAN 1 Palangka Raya. This PP sells various strategic basic needs according to the direction of the team's study results. TPID experts include broiler chicken, eggs, rice, sugar, fish, cooking oil, vegetables, chili, shallots, garlic and so on. Completion of the balancing market is carried out by revitalizing the balancing market building to be semi-permanent from the previously non-permanent one. This is done to attract people's interest to shop at the balancing market to maintain price stability for certain commodities. In addition, the operating time of the counterbalance market has also been improved from what was previously only operated for a certain period, now the counterbalance market has been operated every day. This is also done in order to maintain public expectations regarding the prices of certain commodities. The location of this PP is chosen in such a way, it is between two traditional markets in Palangka Raya, namely Pasar Kahayan and Pasar Besar. Commodity prices sold in PP as a comparison if the prices in the 2 traditional markets experience an unreasonable price increase.\(^{22}\)


\(^{21}\) Tim Pengendali Inflasi Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah, Tim Pengendali Inflasi Daerah di Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Buku Panduan, h. 13.

\(^{22}\) TPID Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah, Laporan Tahunan TPID Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Tahun 2017, h. 13.
b. Support Cage

The cage for broiler meat has been built and operated since 2014 and its effectiveness is periodically evaluated. From the beginning of the establishment of the buffer cage until 2017, the buffer cage has a capacity of 25,000 chickens. The purpose of holding a buffer cage is to maintain the availability of public purebred chicken meat supply, with the existence of a buffer cage it is expected to be able to reduce pressure on the price of broiler meat commodities at certain moments such as religious holidays which historically have had an impact on increasing demand for these commodities, thus encouraging inflation. Most of the sales of the production of buffer cages are made through the balancing market, this can affect the psychological condition and expectations of the community as well as traders and all stakeholders, so that speculators will not dare to hoard goods or increase prices arbitrarily. With the existence of a buffer cage, it is hoped that the price of purebred chicken will be controlled at a reasonable level.23

c. Buffer Pool

Tilapia and catfish buffer ponds were built in the Tangkiling area or about 25 km from the center of Palangka Raya City and have been operational since early 2017 and their effectiveness is periodically evaluated. The use of this buffer pool is throughout the year by adjusting the harvest period to moments of religious holidays, as well as synergies between production in the buffer pool and the balancing market and in accordance with daily monitoring of prices for strategic food commodities (tilapia and catfish) in two markets. Traditional, namely Pasar Besar and Pasar Kahayan, and synchronized with the calendar for stocking seeds and fish harvesting periods.24

4. Control of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of Central Kalimantan Province in Controlling Inflation

Controlling is researching and supervising so that all tasks are carried out properly and in accordance with existing regulations or in accordance with each personal job description.25 Control in the Central Kalimantan TPID is carried out by monitoring and evaluating, as well as reporting. Monitoring and evaluation is intended to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of the SKPD/Agency action plan in controlling inflation, which is carried out at least 1 (one) time a month immediately after the release of BPS. The monitoring and evaluation meeting was chaired by the Head of the Technical Team and attended by all members of the Technical Team to discuss the results of the BPS release, information on commodities experiencing inflation/deflation in the previous month, the background to inflation/deflation, as well as other important information in controlling inflation. The results of the monitoring and evaluation meetings are used as a reference in reviewing the action plan for the current month. The monitoring and evaluation meeting is usually called the press release preparation meeting and press release implementation meeting. The press release preparation meeting is held as a preliminary before the press release meeting is held, the meeting is chaired by the Technical Team which is carried out using materials released by BPS. The press release implementation meeting was held in order to explain to the public through the press about the availability and prices of strategic basic commodities as well as the

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23TPID Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah, Laporan Tahunan TPID Provinsi Kalimantan Tengah Tahun 2017
efforts made by the government in the context of controlling inflation. The Provincial TPID is required to compile a report on the implementation of inflation control in the Province of Central Kalimantan. Reports consist of monthly reports, semester reports and annual reports as well as other reports as directed by the Steering Committee and/or TPI Pokjanas.

The control carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID is in line with the control function, according to Anton Athoillah in his book Management Fundamentals revealing that control consists of: writing the work results in accordance with the work plan/program; reporting of work results and data collection of various problems; and evaluation of work results and resolution or problem solving. At the beginning of every month after the release of BPS, Central Kalimantan TPID holds a meeting to evaluate the work results in accordance with the work plan/program, from this evaluation it will be known whether the existing action plan is appropriate or needs to be revised.

Work management is a process of activities carried out within an organization to achieve organizational goals that are effective and efficient. So that management in an organization can achieve its goals effectively and efficiently, it can run it with management functions. According to Anton Athoillah in his book Fundamentals of Management, management functions are divided into 4, namely: planning (planning), organizing (organizing), implementation (actuating), and controlling (controlling). Based on the results of the writing described above, it is known that the Central Kalimantan Province Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) has indirectly implemented management functions.

The results obtained from the inflation control management carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID is the controlled inflation rate of Central Kalimantan, especially the City of Palangka Raya. This can be seen from the inflation rate for the last 5 years in Central Kalimantan, Palangka Raya and National which the author has described in the background. From this data, it is known that the inflation rate of Central Kalimantan and Palangka Raya during the last 5 years has fluctuated quite a bit and has begun to be well controlled. It can be seen from the inflation rate of Central Kalimantan and Palangka Raya in 2017-2021 which is already below the inflation target set by the Government. When linked again with inflation data for 2020 and 2021, the inflation rate is also below the inflation target set. The inflation target for 2020 and 2021 set by the Government is 3% with a deviation of ±1%. The following is the inflation rate for Central Kalimantan and Palangka Raya from 2020 to 2021:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 1.3 Year-on-Year Inflation Rate of Central Kalimantan Province, City of Palangka Raya and National 2017-2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tahun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Edited by Author

26Ibid., h. 34.
Based on the data above, it is known that the inflation control management carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID has been quite successful in making the inflation rate in Palangka Raya and Central Kalimantan relatively controlled and stable. This gives a positive contribution to national inflation, by controlling inflation in an area, the poverty rate can be controlled, people's purchasing power is maintained and investors will compete to invest in that area. This means that the inflation control management carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID is quite effective with the contribution they have achieved as the goal of the TPID. The government has demonstrated its efforts to control inflation by forming a team that coordinates between the Bank Indonesia Ministries under the coordination of the coordinating minister for the economy and local governments. The role played by TPID is in line with Islamic economic politics, namely the existence of market supervision in order to create a perfect market. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the existence of this team so that it can contribute to inflation control.

Conclusions And Suggestions

Based on the results of the writing described in the previous chapters, it can be concluded that the work management of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) of Central Kalimantan Province is based on the inflation control guidelines stipulated through Central Kalimantan Governor Regulation Number 10 of 2015. Indirectly TPID Central Kalimantan Province has implemented management functions, because the inflation control process carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID is in line with the planning, organizing, implementing and controlling functions. The inflation control management carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID has been quite successful in making the inflation rate in Palangka Raya and Central Kalimantan relatively controlled and stable, which means that the goal of the Central Kalimantan TPID in controlling inflation has been achieved.

Inflation control planning carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID was preceded by a technocratic study, from the results of which the study then compiled the RKPI, RAPI-SKPD and RAPI-TPID. Inflation control planning carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID has indirectly implemented planning functions, because the things that have been done are the whole process that will be carried out in the future in order to achieve the predetermined goals. The organization of the Central Kalimantan TPID refers to the Instruction of the Indonesian Ministry of Home Affairs Number 027/1696/SJ. The composition of the Central Kalimantan TPID membership and the job description of the Central Kalimantan TPID are based on the Central Kalimantan Governor Decree Number 188.44/490/2017. The organization carried out by Central Kalimantan TPID is in line with the organizing theory, Central Kalimantan Governor Decree Number 188.44/490/2017 in detail describes the duties, authorities and responsibilities of each SOPD based on their respective fields so that the mutually agreed goals can be achieved. The implementation of inflation control in Central Kalimantan is in accordance with the RKPI and RAPI which have been prepared based on the results of the study by referring to the inflation control mechanism that has been established through the Governor's Regulation, namely the production side, distribution side and community expectations by carrying out 3 work programs, namely balancing market, buffer cage and buffer pool. The Central Kalimantan TPID has carried out its implementation function as the theory has been described in Chapter II, this can be seen from the programs that have been implemented and continue to be developed by the Central Kalimantan TPID. These programs have been proven to be
able to maintain price stability, but they have not been socialized to the public so that people still do not know much about these programs, especially the balancing market. Control in the Central Kalimantan TPID is carried out by monitoring and evaluating by conducting evaluation meetings at the beginning of every month or at any time if needed. Evaluation meetings are held at the beginning of every month or more precisely H+1 after the release of BPS on inflation conditions, the meeting is usually called a press release preparation meeting. Then H+2 after the BPS release or after the TPID evaluation meeting held a TPID Press Release to inform the public about the background of inflation/deflation and how the condition of commodities in the following month, the meeting is usually called a press release implementation meeting. The control carried out by the Central Kalimantan TPID is in line with the control function described in the theoretical study in Chapter II, the Central Kalimantan TPID holds a meeting to evaluate the work results in accordance with the work plan/program, from the evaluation it will be known whether the existing action plan is appropriate or needs to be revised.

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