

COLLABORATIVE GOVERNANCE PROGRAM OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF JAMBI PROVINCE IN AN EFFORT TO TACKLE INFLATION IN 2022

Hapsa¹  Alva Beriansyah² 

^{1&2}Department of Government Science, Universitas Jambi, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: alvaberiansyah@unja.ac.id

Article Info

Keyword:

Government
Collaboration;
Inflation; Jambi
City; Jambi
Province

Abstract: This study analyzes the collaborative governance approach applied by the Jambi Provincial Government in an effort to tackle inflation in 2022, where as of July 2022 President Jokowi said that Jambi Province was the province that experienced the highest inflation in Indonesia, which was 8.55% and Jambi City was the city district that contributed to the highest inflation with an inflation value of 8.55% and was the highest inflation for the Regency or City level in Indonesia. Therefore, a collaborative governance approach is appropriate to see a framework that involves various stakeholders in Jambi City in overcoming inflation, including the government, private sector, academics, and the community, in the decision-making process and policy implementation. Through the formation of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID), the Jambi City Government managed to integrate various resources and expertise to overcome inflation caused by various factors, such as rising prices of basic commodities and distribution disruptions, seen in early 2023 the Jambi City inflation rate began to stabilize. The method used is a qualitative approach, by describing the extent of the collaborative process carried out, and is inductive, this is because the data obtained is then developed into basic assumptions from informants, then followed up repeatedly so that it can be concluded that these assumptions can be accounted for. The stages of collaboration start from problem identification and goal setting, the formation of collaborative structures, the development of action plans, to the implementation of strategic policies and programs. Regular monitoring and regular evaluations are carried out to assess the effectiveness of the steps taken, followed by a strategy program based on the results of the evaluation with the stakeholders involved such as the market operation program, the 'Payo menanan chili' movement, UMKM assistance, and the local rice purchase program, all of these programs require active community participation and public education as an important component in maintaining price stability and managing inflation expectations in Jambi City. The results showed that the collaborative governance approach applied by the Jambi City Government was effective in tackling inflation and maintaining price stability as evidenced by the decline in the inflation index to 1.96% from the previous 8.55% highest in the nation. These findings can serve as a model for other regions in facing similar economic challenges.

Article History: Received 08-07-2024, Revised 11-08-2024, Accepted: 12-08-2024

How to Cite:

Hapsa & Beriansyah, Alva. (2024). Collaborative Governance Program of The Local Government of Jambi Province In An Effort To Tackle Inflation In 2022. KEMUDI: Journal of Government Science, 9(01) 99-110.

INTRODUCTION

Inflation is a general and continuous increase in the prices of goods and services in the market over a period of time (Nova, 2022). High inflation can cause economic losses for the country and society, because it reduces people's purchasing power and reduces the exchange rate of the country's currency (Hartadi, 2019). In Indonesia, inflation has been a serious problem for decades. The year 1998 when Indonesia experienced an economic crisis was the peak of the highest inflation which reached 77% (Sembiring et al., 2022). Until now inflation is still a problem that needs to be addressed continuously by the Indonesian government and Bank Indonesia so that economic stability can be maintained and people's welfare can increase. Based on data quoted from various sources In 2020 (Surya, 2020), inflation in Indonesia amounted to 1.68% which is the lowest in the last 20 years, compared to 2019 which reached 2.72% and in 2021 it increased to 1.81%. and in 2022 it increased drastically to 4.94% (Subekti, 2023).

The value of inflation in Indonesia is a combination of the average value of inflation that occurs in all provinces. In the national coordination meeting on inflation control at the State Palace on August 18, 2022, President Jokowi said that as of July 2022 there were five provinces with the highest inflation.

Table 1. Provinces with the Highest Inflation in Indonesia in 2022 (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022)

Provinsi	Persentase Inflasi
Jambi	8,55 %
Sumatera Barat	8,01 %
Bangka Belitung	7,77 %
Riau	7,04 %
Aceh	6,97 %

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics

Based on the table above, of the 37 provinces in Indonesia, Jambi Province recorded the highest inflation of 8.55% far above the national average inflation of 4.94%. Jambi City and Muaro Bungo Regency are the highest contributors to inflation in Jambi Province with details of Jambi City at 6.96% and Muaro Bungo 6.94% while year on year in July 2022 Jambi City and Muaro Bungo Regency experienced inflation of 8.55% (Rizki, 2022). Jambi City is an area that experienced the highest inflation in 2022 for the city district level in Indonesia. This inflation rate is much higher than inflation in previous years. In 2021, inflation in Jambi City was recorded at 1.96% which was lower than the previous year which reached 2.49% (Sophia et al., 2022). This shows that the inflation that occurs in Jambi City is a frightening specter and a solution must be found immediately. There are various reasons for the occurrence of Inflation in Jambi City in 2022, an increase in the price of goods and services, significantly, increased demand or increased production costs, increased prices for food ingredients such as rice, chilies, meat, and eggs (Ginting, 2021). In addition, rising fuel prices also affected the increase in transportation prices and basic commodities. Other factors affecting inflation in Jambi City were the increase in the regional minimum wage as well as

changes in government regulations related to toll rates and electricity tariffs which then had an adverse impact on the economy and the welfare of the community. Then at 1.30 percent, the largest and very dominant share came from the Food, Beverage and Tobacco group at 1.0684 percent. Followed by the Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel group by 0.1026 percent (Putra et al., 2023).

The central government, provincial and district/city governments and Bank Indonesia must work together to control inflation in Jambi Province and especially in Jambi City through collaborative governance activities. One way to do this is by maintaining the stability of prices of goods and services, and increasing the effectiveness of monetary and fiscal policies. To overcome inflation in Jambi City, the government has made various efforts such as monitoring the prices of goods and services, increasing the production of staples, controlling transportation costs, and providing subsidies for certain staples.

With collaborative governance between the Central and Regional Governments in Jambi City, it is hoped that inflation can be controlled and people can buy goods and services at stable and affordable prices. The Jambi Province Central Statistics Agency (BPS) noted that Jambi City experienced deflation in October 2022 of 0.16 percent. Of the cities in Sumatra, Jambi City with a CPI of 114.63 and inflation of minus 0.16 is ranked 6th while nationally, Jambi City is ranked 18th (Soleh et al., 2023). This means that Jambi City has left the top ten zone with high inflation. Collaborative governance between the central and regional governments in an effort to tackle inflation in Jambi City in 2022 involves cooperation and coordination between various parties, both from the central government, local governments, communities, and entrepreneurs. With the collaborative government, it is expected to accelerate the decision-making process and policy implementation, and minimize the possibility of overlapping and ineffective actions in tackling inflation in Jambi City. It is also expected to increase economic growth and community welfare in Jambi City (Hastin, 2022). Based on the above background, the authors are interested in conducting scientific research on Collaborative Governance of Regional Governments in Efforts to Overcome Inflation in Jambi City in 2022, and the impact is felt until now December 2023.

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in the study is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research method used to research on natural object conditions, where researchers are key instruments, data collection techniques are inductive and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2014), so researchers are required to have skills in collecting data in order to obtain valid data. The data collection technique used by the author in finding the information needed is an interview with informants who are considered to have a good understanding of the inflation problem in Jambi City, namely the Head of the Jambi representative of Bank Indonesia, the Head of the Financial Services Authority, the Head of BPS Jambi, the Head of the Jambi Province Regional Inflation Control Team and the Jambi City Regional Inflation Control Team. The data analysis technique used in this research is inductive, this is because the data obtained is then developed into basic assumptions (Purwohedi, 2022). With the basic assumptions formulated, the data is then sought again repeatedly so that it can then be concluded whether the basic assumptions are accepted or rejected based on the data collected. The collected data is

analyzed using an interactive data analysis model, by obtaining a linear description of the answers to each information from the specified informants.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

There are several previous studies related to inflation, one of which is a study conducted by Agung Hartadi in 2019 which focuses on when inflation occurs and what commodities affect it in West Java. The findings in this study show that the average tendency of high inflation occurs at the beginning of the year, Ramadan, Idul Fitri, and the end of the year. Almost the same study was conducted by Tulus et al in 2020 which examined the effectiveness of inflation control programs on religious holidays (Idul Fitri, Christmas and New Year) in the city of Tegal. In this paper it is explained that rice, shallots, red chili, inter-city transportation and chicken meat have a frequent frequency of appearing as the cause of inflation in Tegal city from 2015 to 2018. In addition, this paper shows that the regional inflation control efforts carried out by the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) are no more than routine activities so that they are often ineffective in achieving the expected inflation control targets.

Another study conducted by Soni Fajar Mahmud (2018) examines the role of the Regional Inflation Monitoring and Control Team (TPID) on inflation in Dumai City. The findings in this study The role of the Regional Inflation Control Team is to evaluate the sources and potential for inflationary pressures and their impact on achieving inflation targets, and to monitor the implementation of policies taken in the context of controlling inflation. Thus, it can increase purchasing power and inhibit the growth rate of the poor in Dumai City.

In contrast to the three studies above, Aya Sophia et al (2022) which examines the level of inflation persistence in Jambi Province and the factors that influence it, the results show that inflation persistence is also influenced by expectation factors which are dominated by *backward looking*, as well as demand side factors (the existence of the covid-19 pandemic, credit growth, and BI7DRR interest rates). High persistence in core inflation needs to be reduced through joint efforts of the Government, BI, and stakeholders both at the central and regional levels to encourage and maintain national and regional economic fundamentals to remain healthy, with synergic macroeconomic policies (fiscal, monetary, sectoral) that encourage people's purchasing power and economic recovery. High inflation persistence in administered prices needs to be reduced through coordination between the Government and BI regarding the determination of administered prices commodity prices.

Meanwhile, other research conducted in Jambi Province was conducted by Mira Hastin (2022) who examined the effect of inflation, investment, and labor on economic growth in Jambi Province in 2011-2020. The findings in the study show that partially shows that inflation has no negative effect on economic growth in Jambi Province, although the inflation rate has no effect on economic growth, the government must continue to control and maintain the inflation rate.

Furthermore, a different study was conducted by Putria et al (2022) which examined the effect of demographic bonuses, unemployment and inflation on economic growth in Jambi Province The findings in this study indicate that, in the short term, inflation has a positive and insignificant effect on economic growth in Jambi Province while in the long term inflation has a negative and significant effect on economic growth in Jambi Province.

Of the three studies, the majority are about when inflation occurs and what commodities affect the occurrence of inflation. the average tendency of high inflation occurs at the beginning

of the year, Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr, and the end of the year. While the commodities that influence are foodstuffs such as rice, shallots, red chili and chicken meat, transportation, and housing support needs. In addition, from the three studies above, it can be seen that the role of the Regional Inflation Monitoring and Control Team (TPID) in controlling inflation in the region is often less effective, this is influenced by TPID in implementing its program is only a routine activity. The majority of writings that examine inflation that occurs in Jambi still dwell on the influence or impact caused by inflation. by Mira Hastin (2022); Putria et al (2022). The findings on average conclude that inflation has a negative effect on the economy in Jambi. In controlling inflation, there needs to be a joint effort of the central and regional governments, BI, and stakeholders both at the central and regional levels. (Aya Sophia et al, 2022).

Based on the six previous studies that the authors cited above, there are differences in research with what the authors studied. The difference can be seen from the *first*, the focus of the research, the research that the author did focused on how efforts and collaboration between the central and regional governments in overcoming the high inflation that occurred in Jambi City. *Second*: The research location that the author took was in Jambi City. The author's choice of Jambi City is based on the fact that in 2022 Jambi Province and Jambi City are the provinces and city districts with the highest inflation rates in Indonesia. Third: Research perspective: in this study the authors try to see the phenomenon of high inflation in Jambi City from the perspective of the disciplines of Government Science and Constitutional Law where from the results of the author's search for various articles almost no one discusses the phenomenon of inflation from the perspective of government science and law because the average article discusses the phenomenon of inflation from an economic science perspective.

1. Inflation Concept

Inflation is a modern event that will always be found in the world. The inflation event according to Menkwi in Dewi is a form of price tendency to increase generally and continuously. (Dewi Ayu Safitri et al., 2019).. Meanwhile, Samuelson in Candra defines inflation as a condition in which there is an increase in the general price level, both goods, services and factors of production. (Candra Yudha et al., 2018).. From the three definitions above, we can draw several conclusions about the tendency of prices to increase, which means that it is possible that the price level that occurs at a certain time has decreased or increased compared to before, but still shows an increasing trend, the price increase occurs continuously and at a certain time, there is an increase in prices not only in one or two commodities but several commodities. (Aji et al., 2023). Sukirno also said that inflation can be divided into two specifications, namely seen from the initial cause of inflation and in terms of the origin of inflation, namely *Demand-Pull Inflation* *Demand-pull Inflation* is caused by high public demand for goods (*aggregate demand*) increases, and *Cost Push Inflation* *Cost-Push inflation* is caused by an increase in production costs, which is caused by depreciation of the exchange rate, the impact of foreign inflation, especially trading partner countries, an increase in *administered* commodity prices, and *negative supply shocks* due to natural disasters and disruption of distribution.

2. Collaborative Governance Theory

When hearing about collaborative governance, there are several figures who first studied collaborative governance and became a reference for experts. The first is Ansell and Gash (2007) in Mulyana who define collaborative governance as a series of arrangements where one or more public institutions directly involve non-state stakeholders in a formal,

consensus-oriented and deliberative policy-making process aimed at making or implementing public policies or managing programs or assets. (Mulyana et al., 2023). Collaborative governance places emphasis on voluntary horizontal collaboration and horizontal relationships between multi-sectoral participants, because the demands of clients often exceed the capacity and role of a single public organization, and require interaction among various organizations related to and involved in public activities. collaboration is important in order to enable governance to be structured so as to effectively meet the increasing demands arising from management across government, organizational, and sectoral boundaries.

Ansell and Grash (2007) in Mulyana There are several stages in collaborative governance processes

1. Face to face dialogue: All stages in the collaborative governance process are built on the face-to-face dialogue of each stakeholder involved.
2. Trust building: Collaborative governance involves many stakeholders, in the process it is necessary to build trust with each other, even from the beginning of the process.
3. Commitment to process: Commitment as a motivation to get involved or participate in collaborative governance. A strong commitment from each stakeholder is needed in order to prevent risks from the collaboration process.
4. Share Understanding: a sharing process is needed between the stakeholders involved, especially sharing an understanding of what can be achieved through their collaborative process.

Intermediate outcomes: in the process of collaboration, the final goal is in the form of tangible outputs. (Mulyana et al., 2023).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the object of research is the central government, which in this case is the Jambi representative of Bank Indonesia, the Financial Services Authority, BPS Jambi, the Jambi Province Regional Inflation Control Team and the Jambi City Regional Inflation Control Team. The type of research used in the study is descriptive qualitative research, where the examination team presents the data findings in the field in the form of descriptions in explaining the findings related to the collaboration carried out in handling inflation in Jambi City. While the theory used is the hansel and gresh theory in seeing the stages of collaboration.

First; Face to face dialogue, all stages in the collaborative governance process are built from direct face-to-face dialogue from each stakeholder involved, in the case of handling inflation in Jambi Province this dialogue is utilized as well as possible and high intensity because of its high urgency, so that at this stage it is really utilized as well as possible by building interactions and discussing inflation problems and finding effective solutions. At this stage, direct feedback data from the community and business actors on the impact of inflation and related issues are obtained, so that the root causes of inflation and its solutions are identified. The implementation of the dialog is held in the form of face-to-face and hybrid meetings with the central government, which allows direct interaction and open discussion. *Second*; Trust building, Collaborative governance involves many stakeholders involved, in the process it is necessary to build trust with one another and must even be done from the

beginning of the process, in this case the Jambi Provincial Government ensures that inflation control policies and programs are clearly and transparently informed to the public routinely reported on local TV, local government Instagram, and other communication media, the hope is that the goals, action plans, and expected results of the inflation rate will return to normal. Running this continuous building process, stronger cooperation is formed between all stakeholders, including the government, the community, the private sector, and academics. *Third*; Commitment to process, commitment as a motivation to get involved or participate in collaborative governance. A strong commitment from each stakeholder is needed in order to prevent risks from the collaboration process. All stakeholders have the same commitment in stopping the inflation rate that occurs in Jambi Province. In particular, the Jambi Province Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) has a strong commitment to overcoming inflation and maintaining price stability of basic goods in the region. TPID plays an important role in formulating policies, coordinating inflation control efforts, and ensuring the implementation of effective strategies, one of which is in analyzing economic data with in-depth analysis of economic data and price trends to formulate policies based on evidence and facts in the field from previous face to face results. Likewise, Bank Indonesia Jambi representatives actively participate in TPID together with local governments and related agencies to formulate and implement inflation control policies by conducting various partnership programs with the provincial and Jambi City governments, including food programs focusing on shallot and chili calculators, increasing the productivity of agricultural facilities and infrastructure, inflation village competitions, and various other programs. *Fourth*; Share Understanding: a sharing process is needed between the stakeholders involved, especially sharing an understanding of what can be achieved through the collaboration process they are doing. The Jambi Provincial Government succeeded in building a shared understanding among all stakeholders in the effort to overcome inflation, by prioritizing open communication and strong collaboration in the early stages of collaboration. Through regular meetings and face-to-face dialogues, the government, businesses, academics, and the community jointly discuss pressing economic issues, identify challenges, and formulate effective solutions. The government also actively disseminates accurate and up-to-date information on the inflation situation and the measures taken to address it, ensuring that all parties have the same knowledge and are working towards the same goal. As a result, there is solid synergy and high trust between the government and the people, which contributes significantly to maintaining price stability and regional economic prosperity. *Fifth*; Intermediate outcomes, in the collaboration process the final goal is in the form of real outputs or outputs with according to the inflation rate gradually in Jambi Province even Jambi Province's economic growth in 2023 is estimated to increase compared to 2022 supported by increased mobility and community activities along with the elimination of PPKM which encourages domestic demand. Furthermore, the Government's policy to distribute various social safety net programs has also supported the improvement of public consumption and the business world.

In July 2022, Jambi City experienced inflation of 1.30 percent with a Consumer Price Index (CPI) of 115.52 Jambi City inflation occurred due to an increase in prices as indicated by an increase in the price index in seven expenditure groups, including those contributed by the Food, Beverage and Tobacco group, the Transportation group, and the Housing, Water, Electricity and Household Fuel group. This was driven by price increases in horticultural commodities, increases in air transportation rates, and increases in household fuel prices in line with strengthening global energy prices. In addition to this, inflation that occurred in Jambi City was also influenced by weather factors that affected local agricultural production such as

red chilies, shallots, and so on, as well as disruption in distribution due to long congestion of coal transportation on public roads also disrupted supply and added to high commodity prices in the market.

Local Government Collaboration Program in Overcoming Inflation in Jambi City

The efforts made by the Jambi City government and its staff in overcoming the inflation rate in Jambi City with several programs, namely;

1. Market Operations

The main cause of Jambi City's high inflation is due to the high prices of several community needs, so the first step taken is to maintain price stability by directly and periodically reviewing the prices of goods in the market, both traditional markets and modern markets in the Jambi City area, including Angso Duo Market, Aur Duri Market, Talang Banjar Market, Family Market, and near Mama Market in the Mayang area. Furthermore, the program must be carried out on an ongoing basis to ensure that inflation control measures are right on target. Through a daily price monitoring program, with continuous inspection and monitoring of public consumption commodities in markets, retail, and warehouses, as well as intense coordination with distributors of basic commodities related to availability so that prices can be stable. This program involves a series of activities designed to intervene in the market and control the prices of essential goods that often experience significant price fluctuations, with the first step being a Market Needs Analysis where the Regional Government conducts an in-depth analysis of the needs of basic goods in the angsa dua market, aur duri market, Talanag banjar, and other traditional markets, especially the prices of staples, namely rice, sugar, cooking oil, eggs, and other foodstuffs. Then Price Monitoring is carried out, in this case the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) monitors the prices of basic goods on a regular basis to identify price trends and potential price spikes and is routinely reported to the regional heads, both the mayor of Jambi and the Governor of Jambi Province. Provision of stock items which are then sold at more affordable prices. In the end, the market operation program in Jambi City has had a positive impact in controlling inflation and maintaining price stability of basic goods. The community benefits directly by getting basic goods at more affordable prices, so that their purchasing power is maintained. In addition, market operations also help reduce overall inflationary pressure by intervening effectively in the market.

2. Social Assistance for the Community, UMKM Infrastructure, Public Transportation Operational Assistance

In line with alleviating extreme poverty, the local government also provides social assistance that has previously been carried out and will be continued, synergized with the extreme poverty program in Jambi City with a community of 8,585 categories of poor people. In addition, assistance for UMKM players who are a buffer for the economic resilience of the community. Meanwhile, fuel subsidies for public transportation continue and are implemented to support people's purchasing power in the public transportation sector. The social assistance program implemented by the Jambi City Government has helped improve the welfare of the community, especially in dealing with the impact of inflation. This assistance ensures that vulnerable groups can still fulfill their basic needs despite price increases. In addition, these social assistance programs also strengthen the social safety net in Jambi City, making the

community more resilient in facing economic turmoil. The social assistance programs in Jambi City not only address the short-term impact of inflation, but also contribute to improving the overall welfare of the community, although in its implementation there is still a distribution process that is considered not well-targeted.

3. 'Payo Planting Chili' Movement

The biggest contributor to inflation comes from the chili commodity. So to overcome this, the local government launched the Payo Planting Chili Movement program. This movement is expected to hope that inflation will no longer be high and the city's economy will stabilize. This activity invites the community to jointly plant in their yards, vacant land and community-owned plantations to maintain the availability of food supplies, especially chilies and onions. The 'Payo Menanam Chili' movement is a collaborative initiative launched by the Jambi City Government to address fluctuations in chili prices that often trigger inflation, while increasing local food security. The program involves various stakeholders, including the central government in this case Bank Indonesia as the budget provider, communities, farmer groups, and the private sector.

4. Local Rice Purchasing Movement

The most prioritized commodities in inflation control are food commodities, commodities that are most needed in daily life, so suppressing the inflation rate in pangan commodities is very important, which means helping people to meet food needs. Of these food commodities, the Jambi Provincial Government pays particular attention to rice, which is the most basic need. This movement is not only for ASN of the Jambi Provincial Government, but also ASN of all Regency / City Governments and vertical agencies in Jambi Province. The Jambi Local Rice Purchasing Movement for ASN in Jambi Province can also have a positive correlation to the welfare of rice farmers in Jambi Province, namely with more markets.

Government Collaboration in Overcoming Inflation in Jambi City

The rise in prices (inflation) has always been one of the serious problems, high and uncontrolled inflation will be a big problem because it will cause people great difficulty in fulfilling various needs. Therefore, the government in collaboration with all relevant parties always tries to suppress and control inflation, so that inflation is not too high. So it requires the role of all stakeholders to be involved in overcoming, compromising and exploring the case. Collaborative governance as a consensus-oriented choice that is reliable and effective, institutional design is related to the procedures and basic rules in collaboration for procedural legal collaboration processes (Parlina, 2022), process transparency, participant inclusiveness, and forum exclusivity in resolving the inflation rate in Jambi City.

The establishment of the Jambi Province Regional Inflation Control Team in order to anticipate inflationary/economic developments that become the procedures and basic rules of this collaboration as well as the duties of each stakeholder from the contents of the Jambi TPID Decree by collecting data and information on the development of prices of basic goods and services at the Jambi Province level, formulating inflation control policies at the Provincial level by taking into account national inflation control policies, making efforts to strengthen the logistics system at the Provincial level, coordinating with the Central Inflation Control Team

and the Regency / City Regional Inflation Control Team, and taking other steps in the context of resolving obstacles and problems of inflation control at the Provincial level.

Government Collaboration

In order to control inflation, the Jambi Province Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) continues to coordinate with related agencies in order to maintain price stability and supply availability. As an effort to control inflation in the third quarter of 2022, the Jambi Province Inflation Control Team has compiled various price control programs through the framework of Price Affordability, Supply Availability, Smooth Distribution, and Effective Communication (4K) such as: a) monitoring supply and price reasonableness at the trader level through coordination with the Jambi Provincial Food Task Force Team; b) coordinating with Perum BULOG Regional Office of Jambi Province and the Jambi Provincial Food Security Office to fulfill food availability; c) conducting cheap market operations for strategic food commodities that have experienced a significant increase in collaboration with related agencies and OPD; d) and holding High Level Meeting (HLM) coordination meetings of TPID throughout Jambi Province to develop short, medium and long term plans in the context of controlling inflation. The HLM TPID in Jambi Province also formed a TPID task force to strengthen the coordination of all TPIDs in Jambi Province in order to maintain price stability. Furthermore, to anticipate inflation in the third quarter of 2022, the TPID of Jambi Province has conducted the TPID HLM in Jambi Province on June 14, 2022 and August 4, 2022. The HLM TPID in Jambi Province.

Collaboration with Bank Indonesia

This collaborative process is an important variable, where the collaborative process begins with a face-to-face dialogue related to good trust, after conducting a good face-to-face dialogue, trust will be built which will later affect the commitment in the collaboration process, after the commitment of stakeholders is high, there will be a shared understanding in formulating problems, identifying values, and a clear mission. After stakeholders have similarities and understanding, they will determine a strategic plan to carry out the collaboration. At this stage of the collaboration process, various activities have been carried out in its implementation, but before the implementation stage is carried out, a meeting was first held through a TPID coordination meeting and a High Level Meeting with Bank Indonesia. In order to exchange information to align perceptions so that the cooperation that is built is concrete with a joint commitment, this is evidenced by the signing of a joint commitment statement to support GNPIP which contains "we, the undersigned, declare our commitment to support the National Movement to Control Food Inflation as an effort to increase food security and maintain people's purchasing power in the context of controlling regional inflation and economic recovery of Jambi Province

CONCLUSION

Through the results of the analysis and findings in the study entitled Regional Government Collaboration in Overcoming the Rate of Inflation in Jambi City, it is known that the collaboration that is currently being carried out is running well. This is evidenced by the controlled inflation in Jambi Province and has decreased to the lowest nationally, namely 1.96% from the previous 8.55% highest nationally, through programs created with consistent collaboration stages, such as the National Movement to Control Food Inflation, Cheap Food Movement and Market Operations and based on the 4 K Framework (Availability of Supply, Affordable Prices, Smooth Distribution and Effective Communication). The government has

formed a Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) consisting of various representatives to ensure effective and responsive coordination to changes in economic conditions in the Province, especially in Jambi City. The strategic program in government collaboration is carried out by holding regular market operations to stabilize the prices of basic necessities, Social Assistance by Distributing various forms of social assistance such as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), Family Hope Program (PKH), and Non-Cash Food Assistance (BPNT) to increase people's purchasing power, and the Payo Chili Planting Movement by Initiating a chili planting movement to increase local production and reduce dependence on supplies from outside the region, as well as a movement to buy local rice.

REFERENCES

- Aji, G., Sahiba, I. A. N., Aini, A., & Maulana, D. (2023). Pengaruh Tingkat Suku Bunga dan Jumlah Uang Beredar terhadap Inflasi Tahun 2005-2021. *Neraca Manajemen, Akuntansi, Dan Ekonomi*, 2(2).
- Badan Pusat Statistik. (2022). Inflasi Bulanan (M-to-M) 38 Provinsi (2022=100). Badan Pusat Statistik. <https://www.bps.go.id/id/statistics-table/2/MjI2MiMy/inflasi-bulanan--m-to-m--38-provinsi--2022-100-.html>
- Candra Yudha, A. T. R., Prayitno, A. R. D., & Maulana, A. (2018). Instrumen Moneter Indonesia: Penentuan Arah Kebijakan Serta Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi. *Journal of Economics Development Issues*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.33005/jedi.v1i2.15>
- Dewi Ayu Safitri, S., Kunci, K., Bagi Hasil, N., & Ritel, S. (2019). Analisis Pengaruh Nisbah Bagi Hasil, Inflasi Dan Pdb Perkapita Terhadap Permintaan Sukuk Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomi Daerah (JEDA)*, 7(3).
- GINTING, A. (2021). Pengaruh Investasi, Upah, Pertumbuhan Ekonomi, Dan Inflasi Terhadap Tingkat Pengangguran Terbuka Di Provinsi Jambi. *E-Journal Perdagangan Industri Dan Moneter*.
- Hartadi, A. (2019). Musim Inflasi di Jawa Barat dan Penyebabnya. *Inovasi*, 15(2), 115–119. <https://journal.Feb.Unmul.Ac.Id/Index.Php/INOVASI/Article/View/5074>
- Hastin, M. (2022). PENGARUH INFLASI, INVESTASI, DAN TENAGA KERJA TERHADAP PERTUMBUHAN EKONOMI DI PROVINSI JAMBI. *Al-Dzahab*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.32939/dhb.v3i1.1122>
- Mulyana, Y., Diana, B. A., Harta, R., & Andri, Y. (2023). Strategi Kebijakan Penataan Infrastruktur Ibu Kota Baru (Studi Kasus Di Kabupaten Penajam Paser Utara). *Kebijakan : Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi*, 14(2). <https://doi.org/10.23969/kebijakan.v14i2.8324>
- Nova, N. (2022). Analisis Hubungan Kebijakan Moneter Dengan Inflasi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomika*, 17(1). <https://doi.org/10.51179/eko.v17i1.1073>
- Parlina, R. (2022). Tata Pemerintahan Yang Baik Dan Kolaborasi Penyelenggaraan Pemerintahan (Sistematik Literatur Review). *Jurnal Arajang*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.31605/arajang.v5i1.2092>
- Purwohedi, U. (2022). Metode Penelitian Prinsip Dan Praktik. In April 2022.
- Putra, A., Veronica, D., Arniwita, A., & Daniel, P. A. (2023). Analisis Dampak Pendapatan Perkapita Terhadap Investasi Di Kota Jambi: Peran Inflasi Sebagai Variabel Mediasi. *Journal Development*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.53978/jd.v11i2.304>
- Rizki. (2022). Inflasi di Provinsi Jambi Meningkat pada Desember 2022. *Sekitar Jambi.Com*.

- <https://sekitarjambi.com/inflasi-di-provinsi-jambi-meningkat-pada-desember-2023/>
- Sembiring, R. S. R., , Dapi, M. D., Zulkarnain, I., , Sukmana, E. T., & Praxis. (2022). Performance Management of The Regional Inflation Control Team Central Kalimantan Province in Inflation Control. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 2(1), 1–
- Soleh, A., Daniel, P. A., Said, M., & Agustina, K. (2023). Analisis Pengaruh Pendapatan Perkapita dan Inflasi terhadap Pengeluaran Konsumsi Rumah Tangga di Provinsi Jambi. *J-MAS (Jurnal Manajemen Dan Sains)*, 8(2). <https://doi.org/10.33087/jmas.v8i2.1489>
- Sophia, A., Safri, M., & Achmad, E. (2022). Analisis persistensi inflasi di Provinsi Jambi. *Jurnal Paradigma Ekonomika*, 17(3).
- Subekti, A. T. (2023). ANALISISNova, N. (2022). Analisis Hubungan Kebijakan Moneter Dengan Inflasi Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ekonomika*, 17(1). <https://doi.org/10.51179/eko.v17i1.1073> PENGARUHNova, N. (2022).
- Sugiyono. (2014). Memahami penelitian kualitatif. 2014/Sugiyono. In Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Surya, D. (2020). Analisis Peranan Tim Pemantauan dan Pengendalian Inflasi Daerah (TPID) terhadap Pengendalian Inflasi (Studi Kasus: Provinsi Sumatera Utara). Repositori Universitas Sumatera Utara.