

## Analysis Effectiveness Policy Control Inflation during Christmas and New Year Momentum New 2025 in Tegal City

Devina Ayu Nafisah<sup>1</sup>, Dina Firdania Najwa<sup>2</sup>, Riesqa Ramadhani<sup>3</sup>  
Al-Quran and Tafsir Study Program, UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Central Java<sup>1</sup>

Sharia Economics Study Program, UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Central Java<sup>2</sup>

Sharia Economics Study Program, UIN KH Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Central Java<sup>3</sup>

Email correspondent: [devina.ayu.nafisah@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id](mailto:devina.ayu.nafisah@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id),  
[dina.firdania.najwa@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id](mailto:dina.firdania.najwa@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id), [riesqa.ramadhani@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id](mailto:riesqa.ramadhani@mhs.uingusdur.ac.id)

**ABSTRAK:** Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas kebijakan pengendalian inflasi pada momentum Natal dan Tahun Baru (Nataru) 2025 di Kota Tegal, dengan fokus pada identifikasi komoditas penyumbang utama inflasi serta perumusan strategi mitigasi melalui pendekatan 4K. Penelitian menggunakan metode deskriptif kuantitatif dengan memanfaatkan data sekunder yang bersumber dari Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) dan Kantor Perwakilan Bank Indonesia Tegal. Analisis dilakukan dengan membandingkan data inflasi year-on-year (yoy) dan month-to-month (mtm) pada periode pra-Nataru (November 2025) dan Nataru (Desember 2025). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tekanan inflasi pada periode Nataru didominasi oleh kelompok volatile food dan administered prices. Secara mtm, komoditas utama penyumbang inflasi antara lain cabai rawit, daging ayam ras, emas perhiasan, dan telur ayam ras. Sementara itu, secara yoy, komoditas dengan kontribusi terbesar meliputi emas perhiasan, beras, daging ayam ras, cabai rawit, serta komoditas rokok dan jasa pendidikan. Kondisi tersebut mengindikasikan adanya tekanan dari sisi permintaan musiman serta potensi gangguan pasokan dan distribusi. Oleh karena itu, optimalisasi peran Tim Pengendalian Inflasi Daerah (TPID) melalui penguatan koordinasi, stabilisasi pasokan, kerja sama antar daerah, serta komunikasi kebijakan menjadi langkah strategis dalam menjaga stabilitas harga. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya sinergi kebijakan daerah dan nasional guna memastikan inflasi tetap terkendali dan mendukung ketahanan ekonomi regional.

**Abstrac:** This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of inflation control policies during the Christmas and New Year (Nataru) 2025 period in Tegal City, with a focus on identifying the main commodities contributing to inflation and formulating mitigation strategies through the 4K approach. The study uses a quantitative descriptive method utilizing secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Bank Indonesia Tegal Representative Office. The analysis was conducted by comparing year-on-year (yoy) and month-to-month (mtm) inflation data in the pre-Nataru (November 2025) and Nataru (December 2025) periods. The results show that inflationary pressures during the Nataru period were dominated by volatile food and administered prices. On a mtm basis, the main commodities contributing to inflation included cayenne pepper, broiler chicken, gold jewelry, and broiler chicken eggs. Meanwhile, on a yoy basis, the commodities with the largest contributions included gold jewelry, rice, broiler chicken, cayenne pepper, as well as cigarettes and educational services. This condition indicates pressure from the seasonal demand side and potential supply and distribution disruptions. Therefore, optimizing the role of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) through strengthened coordination, supply stabilization, inter-regional cooperation, and policy communication is a strategic step in maintaining price stability. This research emphasizes the importance of synergy between regional and national policies to ensure inflation remains under control and support regional economic resilience.

**Keywords:** regional inflation, strategic commodities, Christmas and New Year, inflation control, TPID

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Inflation is an economic indicator that reflects the success of economic development and the effectiveness of economic programs implemented by local governments. Therefore, managing inflation at the regional level is crucial, as it reflects regional economic conditions, the dynamics of economic and business activity, distribution and trade patterns, levels of public consumption, investment, and government performance.

Inflation can be influenced by various factors, including demand, supply, and public expectations. Each of these factors, both individually and simultaneously, can have a different impact on the inflation rate over a given period. Inflation control in Indonesia faces structural challenges and is influenced by the characteristics of each region, requiring different policy approaches. Tegal City is one of the regions subject to inflation calculations through the Cost of Living Survey (SBH) conducted by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), along with 90 other cities in Indonesia, comprising 34 provincial capitals and 56 regencies/cities, covering a total of 859 commodity packages ([www.bps.go.id](http://www.bps.go.id)).

Currently, inflation control efforts in the regions have been integrated through the establishment of Regional Inflation Control Teams (TPID) led by the Regional Head (Governor, Regent, or Mayor), with daily tasks coordinated by the Regional Secretary, in accordance with Presidential Decree Number 33 of 2017 concerning the National Inflation Control Team. As of 2018, 532 TPIDs had been established at the provincial and district/city levels throughout Indonesia.

Table 1. Development of the Number of TPID

<u>Tahun</u>	<u>Jumlah TPID</u>
2010	38
2011	64
2012	86
2013	183
2014	396
2015	442
2016	507
2017	524
2018	532

The regional inflation control program is a strategic aspect that receives serious attention from the Central Government and Bank Indonesia, as the central bank. Bank Indonesia has a mandate to achieve and maintain rupiah stability, as reflected in controlling inflation (prices of goods and services) and exchange rate stability, in accordance with Article 23D of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and Law Number 23 of 1999 concerning Bank Indonesia and its various amendments.

However, inflation control cannot be implemented unilaterally by Bank Indonesia. Bank Indonesia's scope of authority focuses more on managing the demand side through monetary policy and the payment system. Meanwhile, controlling inflation from the fiscal side and various other sectoral policies is the responsibility of the Central Government and Regional Governments. Therefore, effective risk management is required by the government to address inflationary pressures, particularly at the regional level.

Based on Presidential Decree Number 33 of 2017 concerning the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID), the TPID's duties include: (1) collecting data and information related to price developments in basic necessities, essential goods, and services at the district/city level; (2) formulating regional inflation control policies,

taking into account national and provincial inflation policies; (3) strengthening the logistics system in districts/cities; (4) coordinating with the Central Inflation Control Team and the Provincial TPID; and (5) implementing other strategic steps to address obstacles and issues in inflation control in the regions.

A crucial aspect in inflation control efforts is attention to commodities with high volatility, significant contributions to inflation, and the frequency of their occurrence as dominant contributors to inflation. This condition is strongly influenced by supply availability, particularly for commodities that are susceptible to seasonal and weather factors, thus requiring appropriate, adaptive, and measurable policy instruments. During the period of National Religious Holidays, particularly Christmas and New Year, the inflation rate in Tegal City tends to be influenced by volatile food commodities and administered prices. The year-on-year (Y-on-Y) inflation contribution by expenditure group is as follows: Food, Beverages, and Tobacco 1.24%; Clothing and Footwear 0.02%; Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel 0.02%; Household Supplies, Equipment, and Routine Maintenance by 0.01%; Health by 0.13%; Transportation by 0.17%; Information, Communication, and Financial Services by -0.03%; Recreation, Sports, and Culture by 0.02%; Education by 0.00%; Food and Beverage Services/Restaurants by 0.30%; and Personal Care and Other Services by 0.77%.

The data shows that in the lead-up to National Religious Holidays, prices of goods and services almost always increase in various regions in Indonesia, including Tegal City. Religious holidays, which are synonymous with the tradition of going home (*mudik*) and visiting relatives, increase public mobility and consumption activities, which ultimately influence the price formation of goods and services. Furthermore, the distribution of goods and the movement of people also impact changes in ticket prices and transportation costs. Therefore, inflation risk mitigation efforts must be able to anticipate the potential for increased regional inflationary pressures triggered by increased demand during this period. Through the inflation control roadmap developed by the Tegal City TPID, it is hoped that appropriate strategic steps can be formulated to maintain controlled, low, and stable inflation in Tegal City.

In line with this, the Coordinating Ministry for Economic Affairs, as Chair of the National Inflation Control Team, issued Letter No. EK.2.1/85/M.EKON/04/2019 dated April 8, 2019, concerning efforts to maintain availability and affordability during Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr 2019, and Letter No. EK.2.1-322/M.EKON/12/2019 dated December 13, 2019, concerning price stabilization during the 2019 Christmas and New Year holidays. These policies are expected to maintain inflation stability during religious holidays. Therefore, a measurable inflation control mechanism whose effectiveness can be evaluated is needed.

The government annually sets macroeconomic policies, including inflation targets, as stipulated in Law Number 12 of 2018 concerning the 2019 State Budget. In line with this, Bank Indonesia has adjusted its inflation control strategy through monetary policy by implementing the Flexible Inflation Targeting Framework, a policy mix aimed at maintaining internal and external stability of the economy so that the inflation rate remains under control.

The inflation target is communicated openly to the public by both the central government and Bank Indonesia. In the context of regional government, inflation control policies must, in principle, align with the direction of national macroeconomic policies to achieve the established inflation targets. Therefore, regional governments need to optimize the role of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID), the institution tasked with formulating strategic policies and operational steps to control inflation at the regional level to ensure effective regional economic performance.

The TPID comprises various Regional Work Units (SKPD), each with specific performance targets. However, the coordination process for controlling inflation often

faces challenges in the form of inter-organizational egos. Inflation control efforts will be more optimal if synergy is established between Regional Work Units (OPD), strengthened through strategic planning within each agency.

Measured inflation is usually expressed through the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which is compiled based on seven expenditure groups according to the Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) used by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). In addition to the CPI, the producer price index and the wholesale price index are also often used as additional indicators to measure inflation. Inflation can be calculated over various time periods, including monthly, quarterly, and year-on-year.

In this regard, Bank Indonesia, along with the central and regional governments, formally collaborates through the Central and Regional Inflation Control Team (TPIP-TPID) to develop effective inflation control strategies in various regions, particularly during periods prone to price pressures, such as Christmas and New Year. This was emphasized through a joint commitment at the 2025 TPIP High-Level Meeting, which emphasized strengthening monetary policy synergy and fiscal policy coordination, as well as the supply chain, to maintain inflation within the national target range of  $2.5 \pm 1\%$  for 2025–2022 ([www.bi.go.id](http://www.bi.go.id)).

In line with this institutional framework, various empirical studies show that regional inflation often stems from fluctuations in volatile food commodity prices, supply disruptions, and demand dynamics over a specific period. For example, an analysis of Indonesia's regional inflation dynamics reveals spillover effects between provinces, indicating that output and price developments in one region can influence inflation rates in other regions. Therefore, the implications of inflation control policies must consider spatial and inter-regional dimensions.

Within the national macroeconomic policy framework, the government annually establishes macroeconomic policies, including inflation targets, as stipulated in Law Number 12 of 2018 concerning the 2019 State Budget. Accordingly, Bank Indonesia has adjusted its inflation control strategy through monetary policy by implementing the Flexible Inflation Targeting Framework, a policy mix aimed at maintaining internal and external economic stability to maintain controlled inflation. This inflation target is publicly communicated by both the central government and Bank Indonesia (Tulus et al., 2020).

## **INFLATION COMPONENTS**

Inflation consists of two main components: core inflation and non-core inflation, based on the characteristics of price movements and the sources of price pressures. Core inflation reflects relatively stable and persistent price movements over the medium to long term. This component is influenced by fundamental economic factors, including the interaction of aggregate demand and supply, public inflation expectations, the exchange rate, and developments in international commodity prices. Because it is more stable and less susceptible to short-term fluctuations, core inflation is often used as an indicator of underlying inflationary pressures.

Non-core inflation exhibits higher volatility due to the influence of non-fundamental factors and short-term shocks. Non-core inflation consists of inflation in volatile food items and inflation in administered prices. Volatile food inflation encompasses food commodities whose prices are highly sensitive to seasonal factors, weather conditions, supply disruptions, and distribution disruptions, thus frequently experiencing sharp price fluctuations. Commodities such as rice, chilies, shallots, broiler chicken, and broiler eggs fall into this group and are often major contributors to inflation, particularly during periods of increased public demand (Oktaria & Sitorus, 2025).

Meanwhile, administered prices inflation stems from changes in the prices of goods and services determined by the government, both central and regional. This group includes energy prices, electricity tariffs, fuel, transportation fares, and other public services. Changes in inflation in this group generally occur as a result of price adjustment or subsidy policies, so their movements do not fully reflect market mechanisms.

The composition of core and non-core inflation provides an overview of the sources of inflationary pressures in a region. During certain periods, particularly during the Christmas and New Year period, inflationary pressures in regions tend to be more likely to originate from non-core inflation, particularly volatile foods, driven by increased seasonal demand and limited supply. Therefore, regional inflation control needs to be directed at strengthening supply availability, smooth distribution, and stabilizing strategic commodity prices, without neglecting the management of core inflation in the medium and long term.

### **CAUSES OF INFLATION**

The causes of inflation can be understood through the interaction of various factors that influence the price levels of goods and services in the market. One of the main sources of inflationary pressure is supply-side pressure (cost-push inflation), which occurs when rising production costs push up the prices of goods and services. This pressure can arise from exchange rate depreciation, where the weakening of the rupiah against foreign currencies increases the price of imported goods and production costs in general. Foreign inflation can also impact domestic inflation if the price of imported goods increases, as this will push up input costs for domestic producers. Furthermore, increases in government-regulated commodity prices, such as energy and public service tariffs, can directly increase production costs for other sectors and lead to widespread price increases. Supply-side disruptions, such as natural disasters, distribution disruptions, and negative supply shocks, can also reduce the availability of goods and services, leading to price increases (cost-push inflation) across various economic sectors.

Furthermore, demand-side pressure (demand-pull inflation) is another cause of inflation, occurring when total demand for goods and services exceeds production capacity or supply availability. In a macroeconomic context, this condition is reflected when real output exceeds potential output, resulting in increased aggregate demand pushing up prices. This demand-side pressure is often seen during periods when public consumption increases sharply, such as during Christmas and New Year's celebrations, when demand for various basic commodities and services increases significantly.

Furthermore, inflation expectations are also a crucial factor in shaping inflation. Inflation expectations reflect the public's and economic actors' perceptions of the direction of future price changes. When economic actors anticipate future price increases, their consumption and investment behavior may change, for example, by making earlier purchases, which in turn can drive demand and price pressures. These expectations can be adaptive, based on past inflation experiences, or forward-looking, based on projections of economic factors and policies that will influence future prices.

### **IMPACT OF INFLATION**

In economic studies, inflation is a phenomenon with multidimensional implications. Spikes in inflation have the potential to weaken people's purchasing power, particularly low-income groups and those on fixed incomes. This situation has resulted in worsening income equality and widening social inequality (Anggita Mujayanah, 2024). This weakening purchasing power makes it difficult for people to

meet basic needs, ultimately contributing to a decline in overall welfare (Fahriya, 2024). Furthermore, inflationary pressures drive changes in consumption behavior and spending priorities, forcing people to adjust their strategies for meeting their needs, which often adds to the social and economic burden.

Furthermore, uncontrolled inflation creates uncertainty for both businesses and consumers. This situation can hamper investment flows, suppress economic growth, and slow the creation of new job opportunities (Salim, 2021). From an economic perspective, this situation presents a serious challenge, as the government is required to maintain price stability while promoting sustainable economic growth. Therefore, implementing appropriate monetary and fiscal policies is crucial to controlling inflation without sacrificing the welfare of the wider community.

## **2. METHODOLOGY**

Inflation at the regional level is generally influenced by supply factors related to production, distribution, and government policies. Inflationary pressures tend to increase during seasonal periods due to limited supply and disruptions in the distribution of strategic commodities (Qorida Rosyita Rahman, 2014). Structurally, inflationary pressures are influenced by limited production capacity, disruptions to food supplies due to climate change, and national energy dependence on imported fuel and LPG. Domestic LPG production, at only around 1.2–1.4 million tons per year, remains far below the national demand of 8–9 million tons (Antara News, 2025), increasing cost pressures and inflationary vulnerability, particularly during periods of increased demand.

In an effort to maintain price stability, the government established the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) in 2008 as a policy coordination forum at the regional level. The TPID plays a role in maintaining supply availability, smooth distribution, and stabilizing prices of strategic commodities through cross-agency coordination, including increasing productivity and supply of basic commodities, strengthening distribution infrastructure, managing the impact of price adjustments, providing information on production, stock, and prices, and fostering a more efficient market structure. (T. Tulus, 2020). The role of the TPID (Indonesian Food and Drug Monitoring Agency) becomes increasingly important during religious holidays when inflationary pressures tend to increase, in line with the implementation of the inflation control roadmap, which encompasses supply availability, price affordability, smooth distribution, and effective communication, as an operational framework for assessing the effectiveness of regional inflation control.

## **3. METHOD**

To conduct an inflation risk mitigation analysis, various factors contributing to the inflation problem were investigated. The data used in this study are secondary data sourced from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and the Bank Indonesia Tegal Representative Office, obtained through observation of official reports, statistical publications, and other supporting documents. The data includes year-on-year (y-o-y) inflation data by expenditure group for November 2025 (pre-Christmas and New Year) and December 2025 (Christmas and New Year) periods:

November 2025		
Period	Commodity	Contribution Inflation (Y-on-Y)
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Food , Beverages & Tobacco	1.31%

Pre-Christmas and New Year	Clothing & Footwear	0.03%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Housing , Water, Electricity & Home Fuel Ladder	0.02%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Equipment , Tools & Maintenance Routine House Ladder	0.01%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Health	0.13%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Transportation	0.23%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Information Communication & Financial Services	-0.03%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Education	0.19%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Recreation Sports & Culture	0.00%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Provision Food & Beverages Restaurant	0.31%
Pre-Christmas and New Year	Maintenance Personal & Other Services	0.70%

**Table 2** Group expenditure contributor inflation in November

December 2025		
Period	Commodity	Contribution Inflation (Y-on-Y)
Christmas and New Year	Food , Beverages & Tobacco	1.24%
Christmas and New Year	Clothing & Footwear	0.02%
Christmas and New Year	Housing , Water, Electricity & Home Fuel Ladder	0.02%
Christmas and New Year	Equipment , Tools & Maintenance Routine House Ladder	0.01%
Christmas and New Year	Health	0.13%
Christmas and New Year	Transportation	0.17%
Christmas and New Year	Information Communication & Financial Services	-0.03%
Christmas and New Year	Education	0.20%
Christmas and New Year	Recreation Sports & Culture	0.00%
Christmas and New Year	Provision Food & Beverages Restaurant	0.30%
Christmas and New Year	Maintenance Personal & Other Services	0.77%

**Table 3** Groups expenditure contributor inflation in the month December

The data in Tables 2 and 3 were further analyzed to identify expenditure groups that significantly contributed to inflation in the pre-Christmas and New Year periods. The analysis focused on the year-on-year (y-on-y) inflation contribution of each

expenditure group to examine patterns of changes in inflationary pressures between periods. Comparisons were made between November 2025 and December 2025 to determine trends in inflationary increases, decreases, or stability in each expenditure group.

The results of this analysis were used as a basis for mapping inflation risks, particularly for commodities and expenditure groups vulnerable to price increases during the National Religious Holidays of Christmas and New Year. This mapping then served as a reference in developing inflation mitigation strategies tailored to the characteristics of inflationary pressures in the study area.

#### **4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

After analyzing and examining the data on the ten main commodities that consistently contributed to inflation during the Christmas period from December 2025 on a month-to-month (mtm) basis, it was identified that the commodities with the largest contributions were: (1) cayenne pepper at 0.13%; (2) broiler chicken at 0.095%; (3) gold jewelry at 0.08%; (4) broiler eggs at 0.04%; (5) gasoline at 0.03%; (6) shallots at 0.03%; (7) papaya at 0.02%; (8) candlenuts at 0.01%; (9) melons at 0.01%; and (10) garlic at 0.01%. These commodities are now the top priority for anticipating short-term inflationary pressures. Based on a year-on-year (yoy) approach, commodities recorded as contributing to inflation in December 2025 include: (1) gold jewelry at 0.67%; (2) rice at 0.17%; (3) broiler chicken at 0.15%; (4) cayenne pepper at 0.12%; (5) machine-rolled kretek cigarettes at 0.12%; (6) motorcycles at 0.10%; (7) high school tuition at 0.08%; (8) hospital fees at 0.08%; (9) hand-rolled kretek cigarettes at 0.08%; and (10) rice with side dishes at 0.07%.

Based on these conditions, mitigation measures that can be taken by the Tegal City Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) through the 4K approach (supply availability, price affordability, smooth distribution, and effective communication) as a follow-up to policies include the following.

First, a TPID coordination meeting, led directly by the Mayor and Regional Secretary, focused on discussing the 4K strategy for commodities that have historically been major contributors to inflation in the region.

Second, experts and resource persons with policy-making authority and the competence to provide accurate strategic recommendations were invited to support effective price control.

Third, a press conference was held as part of the policy communication strategy, aimed at conveying transparent and comprehensive information to the public.

Fourth, a TPID technical meeting was held with laying hen and broiler farmers in meat and egg production centers to obtain information on production cycles, distribution, and demand dynamics compared to normal conditions.

Fifth, strengthening coordination and cooperation between regions through government-to-government (G2G) and business-to-business (B2B) schemes, so that business actors such as rice, shallot, and garlic traders, as well as chicken and egg farmers, could prioritize supply fulfillment in Tegal City to maintain price stability. Furthermore, the optimization of Bulog's role in the price stabilization program, particularly for medium-grade rice, as assigned, needs to be continuously encouraged. Sixth, coordination with the Land Transportation Organization (Organda) regarding transportation policies under the authority of the regional government is being implemented as a precautionary measure against potential increases in transportation fares that could impact local inflation.

Through the implementation of these strategic measures, it is hoped that the weight *Jcan* be optimally suppressed, both in the short and long term, to support price stability and regional economic resilience.

## **5. CONCLUSION**

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the Christmas and New Year 2025 period exerted significant inflationary pressure in Tegal City, particularly on volatile food commodities and administered prices. Strategic food commodities such as cayenne pepper, rice, broiler chicken, and broiler chicken eggs were the main contributors to inflation due to increased seasonal demand and limited supply and distribution.

The effectiveness of inflation control depends heavily on optimizing the role of the Regional Development Planning Agency (TPID) through the 4K approach: maintaining supply availability, price affordability, smooth distribution, and effective communication. Strengthening cross-sectoral coordination, inter-regional cooperation, and price stabilization through policy interventions are crucial tools in reducing the severity and frequency of inflationary contributions. With the implementation of a measured and synergistic strategy, price stability in Tegal City is expected to be maintained in both the short and long term, thereby supporting sustainable regional economic growth.

## **6. REFERENCES**

- Oktaria, M. G., & Sitorus, N. H. (2025). *Indonesian Journal of Economics , Management , and Accounting Pengaruh Faktor Domestik dan Global terhadap Inflasi Pangan di Indonesia*. 2(6), 1697–1701.
- Tulus, Ahmad, A. A., & Suharno. (2020). Mengukur efektifitas program pengendalian inflasi pada hari besar keagamaan ( idul fitri , natal dan tahun baru ) di kota tegal Measuring the effectiveness of inflation control programs on religious holidays ( eid al-fitr , christmas and new year ) in the. *Inovasi*, 16(1), 51–59.