
Food Price Control Strategy in Bogor Regency

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Abstract:

Food price volatility poses a critical challenge for regional governments in Indonesia, particularly in Bogor Regency, where urbanization and declining agricultural land intensify the issue. This study investigates the effectiveness of local food price stabilization strategies in response to inflationary pressures stemming from both cost-push and demand-pull factors. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, the research combines literature analysis with primary data from in-depth interviews and official documents involving key stakeholders, including the Food Security Agency, Department of Trade and Industry, Bank Indonesia, BPS, and law enforcement. The analysis highlights persistent obstacles such as weak infrastructure, limited inter-agency coordination, and low public awareness. Despite various initiatives like the Mobile Food Market, food reserves, and market interventions, these efforts remain fragmented. Findings suggest that implementing the 4K Strategy—Affordability, Supply Availability, Smooth Distribution, and Effective Communication—requires stronger institutional synergy and investment in distribution systems. The study recommends enhancing coordination forums, boosting local production, and expanding public education to ensure inclusive and sustainable food price control in Bogor Regency.

Keywords: *Food Price Stability; Inflation; Bogor Regency; Cost-Push Inflation; Demand-Pull Inflation; 4K Strategy; Food Security Policy*

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1. Introduction

Over the past nearly two decades, food commodity prices at the global level have experienced increasingly sharp fluctuations. Factors such as climate change, geopolitical instability and supply chain disruptions have exacerbated market uncertainty. These conditions lead to price volatility that has a direct impact on food security, especially in developing countries. In addition, changing international trade policies and growing demand add to the complexity of maintaining food price stability at the global level.

These fluctuations in global food commodity prices have the potential to cause inflationary pressures, which not only have a global impact, but are also felt in Indonesia. Indonesia's dependence on imports of a number of food commodities makes the country vulnerable to price increases on the international market. If food

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prices spike, people's purchasing power will be affected, especially for low-income groups whose expenditure is mostly allocated to food needs. Therefore, controlling food prices is an important priority in the government's economic policy to avoid wider inflationary impacts, including on other sectors such as transportation and energy.

Food is one of the most essential elements of human survival and social welfare. In economic terms, the affordability and availability of food not only impact daily household expenditure but also reflect a region's economic resilience. In Indonesia, a country characterized by a vast archipelago and diverse agricultural zones, food price volatility is a recurring issue. Various factors such as weather anomalies, distribution bottlenecks, market distortions, and seasonal demand create frequent surges and declines in food commodity prices. These dynamics are particularly visible in regions experiencing rapid urban development and demographic growth.

Bogor Regency, located in West Java Province, represents a unique case study. It is one of the most populous regencies in Indonesia and has seen consistent urban expansion and an increase in population density over the past decade. Alongside this growth, the region has experienced a substantial reduction in agricultural land due to land-use conversion for housing, industry, and infrastructure. This imbalance between growing food demand and shrinking local food production capacity has made Bogor highly susceptible to food price shocks.

The significant problem of food prices cannot be separated from the problems of the existing food distribution system. One of the major problems in food is commodity price fluctuations. High inflation in food commodities is not only caused by the shortage of food commodity production itself, but also by various other factors. One important factor is the inefficient distribution process, which can lead to significant price disparities between regions and seasons, and cause unstable price fluctuations. Problems in distribution arise due to inadequate distribution facilities and infrastructure, geographical conditions consisting of islands, uneven production centers, unoptimal distribution coordination, disproportionate distribution margins, illegal levies, and the dominance of certain parties in the distribution process (Surya, 2015).

Inflation is one of the crucial indicators to assess the extent of a region's economic success in improving the welfare of its people. High inflation can lead to an increase in the price of goods and a decrease in people's purchasing power (Sayaka & Adhie, 2016). High or low inflation rates have a major impact on consumption, distribution and production patterns in the economy. Low inflation can cause the economy to be sluggish, as businesses are less motivated to invest. This inactivity in doing business can hamper economic growth. If this condition persists, the economy risks stagnation. Therefore, proper inflation management is essential to maintain economic dynamics. (Yurianto, 2020).

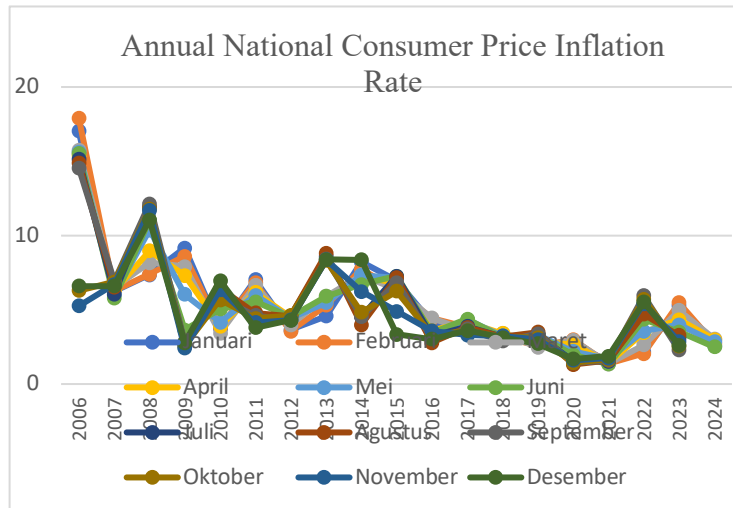


Figure 1. Annual National Consumer Price Inflation Rate 2006-2024
Source : Source: BPS, processed 2024

The massive conversion of paddy fields between 2018 and 2023 has become the most fundamental issue resulting in the decline of national rice production. Despite the existence of Law No. 41/2009 on the Protection of Sustainable Agricultural Land (LP2B), paddy fields continue to experience conversion, mainly due to national strategy projects (PSN), many of which focus on Java Island. The decrease in the national rice harvesting area from 11.38 million hectares in 2018 to 10.21 million hectares in 2023 leads to a decrease in rice production, which in turn leads to an increase in rice prices. When rice production decreases due to the reduction of agricultural land, the supply of rice in the market becomes more limited. On the other hand, demand for rice remains high or even increases with population growth (Next Policy, 2024). This imbalance between supply and demand then triggers a significant increase in rice prices. This condition demands the active role of the government in maintaining economic balance.

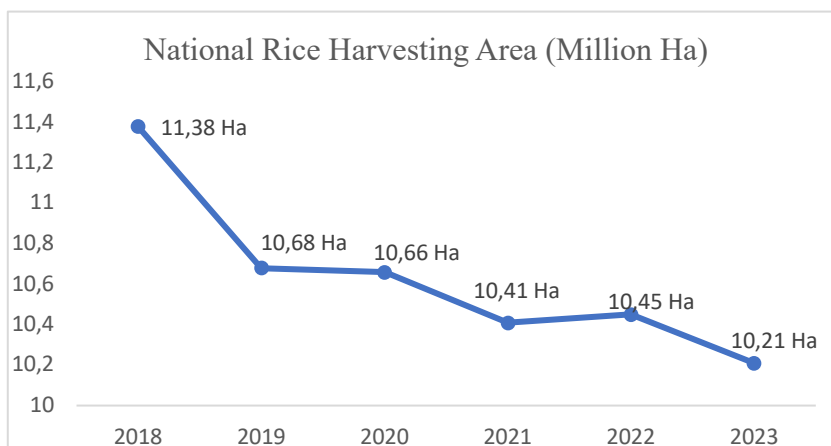


Figure 2. National Rice Harvesting Area (Million Ha)
Source : BPS, 2024

The characteristics of food inflation in Indonesia, which is highly vulnerable to various supply-side shocks, require special attention in macroeconomic policy making. Supply shocks, such as disruptions in the distribution chain, fluctuations in international commodity prices and extreme weather conditions, often trigger food price volatility in the domestic market. Therefore, an integrated and holistic macroeconomic policy is required, designed through close coordination and collaboration between the central government, local governments and Bank Indonesia. This coordination aims to ensure food price stability and reduce the impact of inflation on the public, especially the most vulnerable groups.

One of the policy instruments implemented to monitor and control inflation, especially at the regional level, is the establishment of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID). TPID acts as an inter-agency coordination forum tasked with formulating, implementing, and evaluating inflation control measures in each region. The existence of TPID is very important in dealing with local and national inflation dynamics, especially related to food prices that often vary across regions. In the context of this study, analyzing the role of TPID is relevant to understand the extent to which policy effectiveness can help control food prices in Indonesia. In addition, a study of the synergy between government and Bank Indonesia policies through TPID can provide deeper insights into the optimal strategy in tackling the impact of food inflation triggered by supply shocks. The TPID was initiated in 2008 after the formation of the Inflation Control Team known as TPI in 2005. As stated in the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Indonesia No. 23/2017, on the National Inflation Control Team, TPID has tasks including collecting price data on important goods and services, preparing regional policies to control inflation with reference to national inflation policies, strengthening logistics systems and other programs capable of reducing inflation.

Bogor Regency, located in West Java Province, represents a unique case study. It is one of the most populous regencies in Indonesia and has seen consistent urban expansion and an increase in population density over the past decade. Alongside this growth, the region has experienced a substantial reduction in agricultural land due to land-use conversion for housing, industry, and infrastructure. This imbalance between growing food demand and shrinking local food production capacity has made Bogor highly susceptible to food price shocks. Population growth in Bogor Regency increases every year. This has led to a surge in demand for food commodities. Rapid urbanization in the region has led to significant changes in land use, with much agricultural land being converted into residential areas and infrastructure.

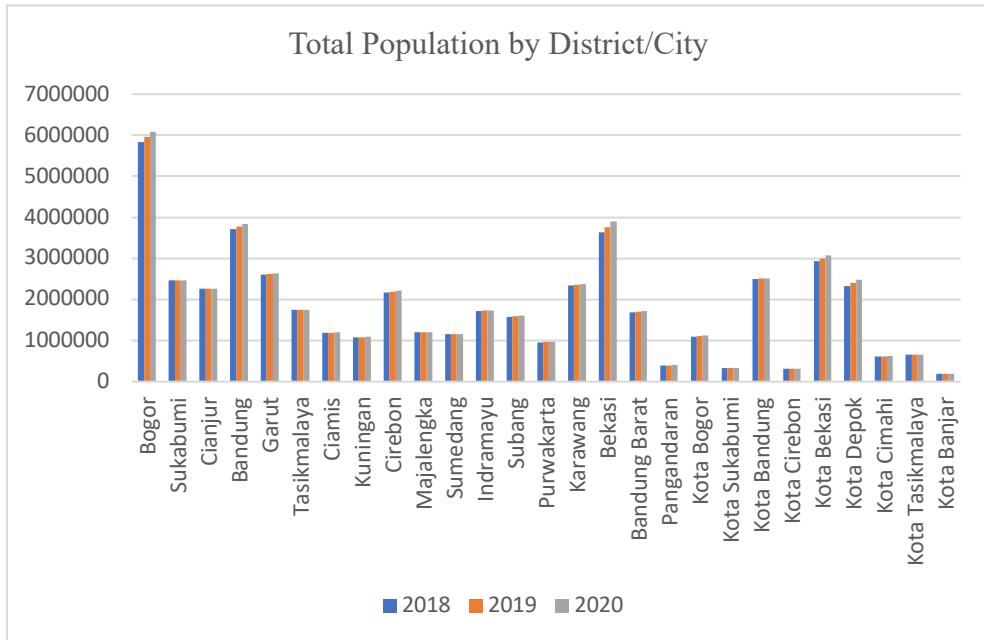


Figure 3. Total Population by Regency/City in West Java 2018-2020
 Source : BPS, Processed 2020

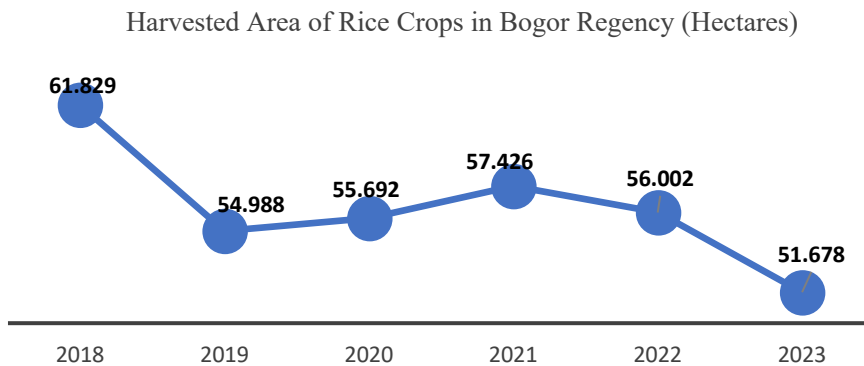


Figure 4. Harvested Area of Rice Plantation in Bogor Regency 2018-2023
 Source : BPS, Processed 2024

Fluctuations in food prices in Bogor Regency that occur not only burden the community, especially low-income groups, but also reflect the ineffectiveness of existing price controls. Uncontrollable price increases are a weakness in the price control mechanism, both in terms of government policy and distribution efficiency. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the food price control measures taken by the Bogor District Government and evaluate the effectiveness of the food price control

programs implemented. Thus, this research is expected to provide effective policy recommendations to maintain food price stability in the future.

In Bogor District, the formation of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) was carried out in response to the urgent need to maintain food price stability in the region. Bogor District as one of the buffer zones of the capital city has a strategic role in the food supply chain, both at the regional and national levels. The establishment of the Bogor District TPID is part of the implementation of national policies aimed at strengthening inflation control at the regional level, especially in the face of food price fluctuations that are often caused by supply and distribution disruptions.

Although previous studies have extensively examined food price volatility and government intervention strategies at national and regional levels (Ahmad & Hasan, 2022; Basri & Sari, 2023; Fahmi & Nugroho, 2022), several gaps remain, particularly in the context of Bogor Regency, which presents unique characteristics.

First, much of the existing research focuses predominantly on central government policies and macro-level interventions without thoroughly investigating the role and effectiveness of local government food price control policies, especially in rapidly urbanizing regions with significant agricultural land conversion like Bogor (Mulyani & Putri, 2023; Yulianto & Wijaya, 2024).

Second, there is limited research analyzing the direct impact of agricultural land conversion and demographic changes on local food security and price volatility at the regency level (Ginting & Lubis, 2024; Hartono & Prasetya, 2023). This gap is critical because it connects local supply constraints to the price fluctuations experienced by the community.

Third, although some studies highlight the importance of distribution and supply chain management in stabilizing food prices (Chen & Zhao, 2021; Hidayat & Wulandari, 2023), comprehensive analysis of the role of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) in formulating and implementing food price control strategies in geographically and economically complex regions like Bogor is still scarce.

Fourth, empirical evaluations on the effectiveness of local food price control programs—such as subsidized markets, price control policies, and other interventions implemented by local governments—are still limited (Lestari & Santoso, 2022; Pramono & Sari, 2024).

Therefore, this study seeks to fill these gaps by specifically analyzing the food price control strategies applied in Bogor Regency, including the role of TPID and challenges arising from land conversion and supply chain dynamics. This research aims to provide a deeper understanding of local-level policy effectiveness in maintaining food price stability amidst rapid urbanization and shrinking agricultural capacity.

Based on the monitoring and evaluation of various food price control policies in Bogor Regency, there is a noticeable discrepancy between the planned strategies for food inflation control and the actual outcomes observed in the field. Although the local government, in collaboration with the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID), has implemented several programs—such as the Mobile Food Market (Gerakan Pangan Murah), cross-sector coordination, and the strengthening of food reserves—price fluctuations in key food commodities remain frequent and largely unmanaged. This indicates that existing initiatives have not yet been fully effective in addressing the challenges of food inflation, whether driven by cost-push or demand-pull factors. The mismatch between policy design and field implementation represents a serious challenge in achieving price stability and protecting public purchasing power, especially amid external pressures such as extreme weather events, distribution disruptions, and population growth. In light of this situation, the study poses two key research questions: (1) Why has the Bogor District government's food price control been ineffective? (2) What are the food price control strategies that have been implemented in Bogor District? By identifying root causes and proposing actionable solutions tailored to the local context, this study aims to bridge the persistent gap between policy and practice and contribute meaningfully to both academic literature and local policymaking.

2. Theoretical Background

Policy Review: The Indonesian government has established a comprehensive regulatory framework aimed at enhancing domestic production and ensuring the stability of food prices as part of a broader strategy to strengthen national food sovereignty and economic resilience. The framework involves a multi-layered approach encompassing several key laws, regulations, and presidential instructions that not only promote local food production but also create mechanisms for stabilizing food prices, ensuring food security, and reducing dependency on food imports. At the heart of this framework are laws such as Law No. 18/2012 on Food, Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government, and Presidential Regulation No. 63/2020 on Food Security, which collectively aim to secure the nation's food systems by empowering local authorities, fostering agricultural development, and managing market prices to shield the population from food price shocks.

Regional Development Management: Regional development is a multidimensional process aimed at enhancing societal welfare through inclusive and sustainable improvements across economic, social, and cultural sectors. As Ananda (2017) notes, development must prioritize participation, equity, employment, and human dignity, especially through a bottom-up approach that begins in rural areas. Regional autonomy, as mandated by Law No. 23/2014, empowers local governments to plan and manage their own development agendas. This shift supports democratic governance, political equality, local accountability, and responsiveness (Ananda, 2017). However, decentralization also poses challenges, such as regulatory inconsistencies and misuse of fiscal instruments like taxes and levies, which may hinder economic stability. A key issue is the lack of endogenous development—

strategies that reflect local uniqueness and resource potential. To address this, local governments must collaborate with private and community actors to develop innovative, localized economic initiatives. Such cooperation ensures that regional development is both participatory and aligned with local capacities (Ananda, 2017).

Regional Economic Development: Regional economic development is the process by which local governments and communities manage available resources and form partnerships between local governments and the private sector to create new jobs and stimulate economic growth in the region. The main issue in regional development is the need to focus on development policies that are tailored to the unique characteristics of the region (endogenous development) by utilizing the potential of local human, institutional, and physical resources. This approach encourages local initiatives in the development process to create new employment opportunities and increase economic activation (Hanly Fendy Djohar Siwu, 2020).

Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID): The Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) plays a pivotal role in controlling inflation at the regional level in Indonesia, with a particular focus on stabilizing food prices. Established under Law No. 23/2014 on Local Government, TPID was created to mitigate the impact of food price volatility and ensure economic stability in the face of both domestic and international pressures. The primary objective of TPID is to prevent the sharp fluctuations in food prices, which can lead to inflationary pressures, by enhancing inter-agency coordination, promoting food reserves, and implementing market intervention strategies.

Theoretical Framework: In understanding the complexities of food price fluctuations, Mankiw's inflation theory provides a foundational framework that distinguishes between demand-pull and cost-push inflation—two primary mechanisms that influence food prices. Demand-pull inflation occurs when the aggregate demand for goods and services exceeds the available supply, leading to upward pressure on prices. This type of inflation is particularly relevant in the context of food markets, as increased consumer spending, population growth, and seasonal demand surges (such as during religious holidays, school vacations, or festive periods like Ramadan) can drive up food prices. In regions like Bogor Regency, where demand spikes during peak consumption periods, demand-pull inflation results in significant price increases for basic commodities like rice, chili, and poultry. On the other hand, cost-push inflation occurs when the costs of production rise, compelling producers to increase prices to cover their higher expenses. In the food sector, cost-push inflation is often driven by increases in the cost of fertilizers, energy, transportation, and labor, all of which contribute to higher food prices. This form of inflation is particularly pronounced when there are disruptions in supply chains or external shocks, such as climate change or global commodity price fluctuations. For example, in Bogor Regency, rising fuel prices or adverse weather conditions can increase the cost of transporting food, leading to higher prices for consumers.

Mankiw (2018) emphasizes that food price inflation is rarely caused by one factor alone; rather, it is the result of both demand-pull and cost-push forces interacting in a

dynamic and complex market. This dual pressure complicates price stabilization efforts, as it requires policies that address both increased demand and higher production costs. To effectively manage food price volatility, a comprehensive approach is necessary, one that integrates demand-side measures, such as subsidies, targeted price controls, and public market interventions (such as mobile food markets), with supply-side measures like improving agricultural productivity, reducing input costs, and enhancing market infrastructure. For example, during periods of demand-pull inflation, governments can mitigate price surges by increasing food reserves, distributing food through subsidized markets, or providing food vouchers to vulnerable populations. Meanwhile, to address cost-push inflation, policy efforts should focus on reducing production costs by investing in sustainable agricultural practices, improving logistical networks, and increasing local food production to reduce reliance on imports.

The interaction between demand-pull and cost-push inflation in the food sector underscores the need for synergistic policy responses that combine short-term interventions with long-term strategies. In particular, ensuring food security and price stability requires continuous monitoring of both supply and demand trends, as well as an investment in agricultural innovation, food reserves, and efficient distribution networks. By addressing both the demand and supply sides of the equation, local governments like Bogor Regency can create a more resilient food system, reducing vulnerability to both internal and external price shocks. Such comprehensive food price control policies will not only stabilize prices but also ensure that food remains affordable and accessible to all segments of society, especially in economically vulnerable areas.

3. Methodology

The research method used is descriptive qualitative which focuses on using secondary data sourced from literature studies. Library research is a research method carried out by utilizing literature, such as books, notes, and reports on previous research results. In this research, researchers focus on collecting data from secondary sources, including previous research results, articles, and reference books relevant to the research theme. Qualitative Research is a type of research approach in social science that uses a natural paradigm, based on phenomenological theory to examine social problems in an area in terms of the background and perspective of the object under study holistically. (Abdussamad, 2021).

The type of data collected and used is qualitative data, which means that the data is presented in the form of verbal descriptions, sentences, sketches, and pictures. This qualitative data allows an in-depth analysis of the phenomenon. It provides insight into the experiences, views, and perceptions of the research subjects. The types of data used in this study include two types, 1) Primary Data. Primary data collection was carried out using a structured interview method using a list of questions and in-depth interviews. Structured interviews are intended to obtain information about the coordination of local governments with the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID)

regarding the division of tasks and authority in overcoming regional inflation fluctuations. 2) Secondary Data. Secondary data used in this research is obtained from various sources such as the Central Bureau of Statistics and related agencies. The data obtained is then analyzed descriptively.

Data collection techniques are carried out using triangulation. Triangulation is defined as a data collection method that combines various techniques and existing data sources. The research applied documentation, in-depth observation, and interview techniques simultaneously to collect data from existing sources. Therefore, the data collection methods used in this study include (1) interviews. Interviews were used to gather in-depth information from various parties involved in price control in Bogor District. In-depth interviews were conducted with the Assistant for Economy and Development, the Head of the Food Security Office, the Head of the Bogor District Trade Office, the Head of the Food Crops, Horticulture and Plantation Office, PD Pasar Tohaga, Perum Bulog and academics in charge of food prices and/or food security. Interviews can also help identify specific problems encountered in the field and how relevant parties respond to the policies implemented. 2) Documentation. Data can be collected from official reports, local regulations related to price control, and market transaction records. In addition, documentation also includes direct observation of market locations in Bogor Regency, documenting market conditions, and photographing trading activities for a real picture of the market situation. Both data collection techniques can be applied simultaneously, with the aim of complementing data obtained from one technique with data from the other. This approach ensures that the data obtained from the sources support each other and provide a more comprehensive picture of the price situation on the ground.

Validation is done through triangulation, which not only ensures the accuracy of information, but also supports more effective decision-making. In the context of food price control, well-validated research results can provide a strong foundation for designing well-targeted policies, such as market interventions, distribution infrastructure improvements, or subsidy programs. Thus, data validation through triangulation plays an important role in producing credible and relevant research to address strategic issues faced in food price management in various regions, particularly in Bogor District.

4. Empirical Findings/Result

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the food price control policies that have been implemented in Bogor Regency. It seeks to identify the key factors influencing the success or shortcomings of these policies and assess their impact on food price stability. Additionally, the study will examine the food price control strategies that have been applied in the region, exploring the various approaches taken by local authorities to manage food inflation and ensure that essential commodities remain affordable for the population. Through this analysis, the study will provide insights into the strengths and weaknesses of the current strategies and offer recommendations for improving food price control mechanisms in the future.

Cost Push Inflation

Cost-push inflation refers to inflation caused by an increase in the costs of production, distribution, and food processing. As an agency responsible for food availability in Bogor Regency, the Food Security Agency plays several strategic roles that are crucial in maintaining food price stability and mitigating the impact of cost inflation.

Dinas Ketahanan Pangan (DKP) plays a crucial role in food price control, particularly in addressing cost-push inflation, which is inflation caused by an increase in the costs of production, distribution, and food processing. As an agency responsible for ensuring food availability in Bogor Regency, the Food Security Agency has several strategic roles that are essential in maintaining food price stability and reducing the impact of cost inflation. First, the management of food reserves is one of the main functions of the Food Security Agency in responding to cost-push inflation. When there is a surge in fuel or fertilizer prices, which affects transportation and food production costs, adequate food reserves can be used to stabilize supply in local markets, reducing the impact of soaring food prices. By having sufficient food reserves, the Food Security Agency can intervene in the market to ensure the availability of food is not disrupted, especially during crises or bad harvest seasons. Additionally, the Food Security Agency coordinates the implementation of Gerakan Pangan Murah (GPM) or Mobile Food Markets and distributes affordable food to the public, particularly those in areas with limited access to food or those most affected by food price increases. This market intervention program aims to provide more affordable access to food for lower-income communities, especially during times of rising food prices due to increased input costs. The Food Security Agency is also involved in the long-term development of food security, focusing on the diversification of local food sources and promoting sustainable agriculture. By encouraging the consumption of varied food sources and supporting local farmers, the Food Security Agency aims to reduce dependency on food imports that are vulnerable to global price fluctuations. This diversification of food sources not only improves the diversity of consumption but also strengthens domestic food security, offering a long-term solution to mitigate the impact of supply shocks caused by changes in international raw material prices or natural disasters affecting the agricultural sector. However, despite the Food Security Agency's strategic role, significant challenges remain, such as limited food reserves, unequal distribution infrastructure, and limited market access in rural areas. These issues hinder the efficiency of comprehensive and sustainable food distribution. Therefore, to achieve effective food price control, the Food Security Agency needs to enhance inter-agency collaboration and support improved infrastructure development to accelerate food distribution, ensure more stable availability, and reduce dependency on imports. Overall, the Food Security Agency plays a vital role in maintaining food price stability through the management of food reserves, the Mobile Food Market program, and the diversification of local food sources. However, to enhance its effectiveness in addressing cost-push inflation, there is a need for strengthening distribution systems, increasing local production capacity, and fostering better synergy among various stakeholders, including the private sector and local farmers.

Dinas Tanaman Pangan, Hortikultura dan Perkebunan (Distanhorbun) The Department of Food Crops, Horticulture, and Plantations (Distanhorbun) plays a crucial role in controlling food prices during cost-push inflation by addressing rising production, distribution, and processing costs. Distanhorbun increases local agricultural productivity through efficient technologies, disease-resistant crops, and environmentally friendly methods, reducing input costs like fertilizers and pesticides. The department also promotes food commodity diversification, reducing reliance on vulnerable crops and mitigating the impact of external price fluctuations. Furthermore, Distanhorbun strengthens local supply chains and improves market access for farmers to lower distribution costs. However, challenges such as limited access to technology and infrastructure gaps remain, requiring collaboration with other agencies to enhance local production capacity and improve food distribution systems. Overall, Distanhorbun's role is key in reducing food production costs, diversifying food sources, and stabilizing food prices during cost-push inflation in Bogor Regency.

Dinas Perdagangan dan Perindustrian The Department of Trade and Industry plays a crucial role in regulating food prices, especially in dealing with cost-push inflation caused by a surge in production and distribution costs. One of its key roles is to monitor and control food prices in the market to prevent excessive price hikes resulting from increased input costs, such as fuel costs, transportation costs, and distribution costs. The department can set retail price ceilings (HET) for specific food commodities that are vulnerable to production cost increases, thereby preventing market actors from excessively marking up prices. Additionally, the department also acts as a coordinator in regulating and stabilizing food supply by connecting farmers, distributors, and traders to ensure the efficient distribution of food, even when there are cost constraints in the distribution process.

PD Pasar Tohaga is responsible for managing traditional markets, which serve as key food distribution centers. PD Pasar Tohaga's main role in addressing cost-push inflation is to ensure the stability of food prices in traditional markets by reducing high distribution costs. PD Pasar Tohaga can play a role in maintaining the availability of food in local markets, mitigating the impact of price surges caused by increased transportation or fuel costs. Additionally, PD Pasar Tohaga can act as a price mediator by monitoring the food prices circulating in traditional markets and regulating the sale of commodities at reasonable prices. PD Pasar Tohaga can also organize mobile food market programs to provide food at more affordable prices, especially during price surges caused by increased production costs.

Polres (Police Resort) plays an important role in maintaining market order and preventing illegal practices that could exacerbate cost-push inflation, such as food hoarding or price cartels. When price surges occur due to increased transportation costs or other input costs, Polres can oversee and enforce laws against market actors who attempt to exploit the situation by unfairly raising prices. Additionally, Polres also ensures smooth food supply by maintaining distribution stability and reducing disruptions in the supply chain. Through supervision and firm actions against speculative practices, Polres helps keep food prices reasonable despite cost increases.

Bank Indonesia plays a crucial role in controlling macroeconomic inflation, including food inflation triggered by cost-push inflation. Bank Indonesia can control inflation through monetary policy, such as setting interest rates and regulating the money supply. Higher interest rates can reduce aggregate demand and help control excessive inflation, including food prices affected by rising input costs. Additionally, Bank Indonesia can monitor exchange rate stability, which impacts the prices of imported goods, including food commodities that are vulnerable to international price fluctuations. By maintaining exchange rate stability, Bank Indonesia helps reduce the cost of food imports, which in turn affects the cost of domestic food production.

Overall, each of the parties plays a crucial role in controlling cost-push inflation in food price management. The Department of Trade and Industry regulates prices and food distribution to reduce production cost surges, PD Pasar Tohaga ensures the availability of food at reasonable prices in traditional markets, Polres maintains market order and prevents hoarding and other illegal practices, while Bank Indonesia controls inflation on a macroeconomic level with monetary policies that directly and indirectly affect food production costs. The synergy among these institutions is essential for maintaining food price stability amid the challenges of cost-push inflation.

Demand Pull Inflation

The Assistant for Economics plays a crucial role in formulating policies to control demand-pull inflation, which occurs when high demand exceeds food supply. In addressing this type of inflation, the Assistant for Economics can implement fiscal policies that balance demand and supply, such as adjusting taxes or fiscal incentives, as well as increasing local food production through agricultural sector development. Food subsidies and mobile food market programs can be implemented to ensure food remains affordable for low-income communities, especially during peak demand seasons like Ramadan. Additionally, efficient food distribution is a priority, with collaboration from relevant parties to ensure food is available at reasonable prices. Through policies focused on domestic food security and enhancing distribution capacity, the Assistant for Economics can reduce the impact of food price surges and ensure stable food supply in the long term.

BPS (Central Statistics Agency) plays a critical role in providing accurate data on the economic conditions and consumption patterns of society, which are essential for monitoring and analyzing food demand trends. By gathering and analyzing data on food prices, production, and consumption, BPS offers valuable insights that help the government predict potential inflation trends and identify shifts in demand that may lead to price surges. This data allows the government to make informed decisions on market interventions and adjust price policies accordingly to prevent or mitigate demand-pull inflation. For instance, if BPS identifies a sharp increase in demand for certain food commodities, such as during a festive season or economic expansion, the government can implement temporary price controls, subsidies, or targeted distribution programs to stabilize prices and ensure food remains accessible to all segments of society. By providing real-time data, BPS enables the government to

respond proactively to market conditions, enhancing the effectiveness of inflation management strategies and ensuring the stability of food prices across regions.

Bank Indonesia plays a crucial role in managing monetary policy to control demand-pull inflation, which occurs when overall demand in the economy outpaces supply, driving up prices, including food prices. One of the primary tools at Bank Indonesia's disposal is adjusting interest rates. By raising interest rates, Bank Indonesia can effectively reduce excessive consumption and investment, which helps decrease aggregate demand and, consequently, ease the upward pressure on food prices. Additionally, Bank Indonesia also oversees the money supply to prevent inflationary pressures from escalating. Furthermore, Bank Indonesia is responsible for maintaining the stability of the Indonesian Rupiah, which directly impacts the cost of imported food. Since many essential food items are imported, fluctuations in the exchange rate can significantly influence the price of food in the domestic market. By ensuring the stability of the Rupiah, Bank Indonesia helps shield the domestic market from the effects of international price volatility, contributing to more predictable and stable food prices. Through these mechanisms, Bank Indonesia plays an essential role in managing inflation and ensuring that food remains affordable, even in times of high demand.

The District Attorney's Office (Kejaksaan Negeri) has an important role in enforcing the law against illegal practices that can worsen demand-pull inflation, such as food hoarding or price cartels by market participants. Kejaksaan can investigate and take action against parties who take advantage of demand surges to unjustly raise food prices. By enforcing the law, Kejaksaan Negeri helps create a fairer market and prevents the abuse of high demand conditions, ensuring that food prices remain within a reasonable range.

Each of the involved parties has a very important role in controlling demand-pull inflation that can affect food prices. The Assistant for Economics formulates policies to balance supply and demand, BPS provides data to plan effective policies, Bank Indonesia manages monetary policy to control aggregate demand, and Kejaksaan Negeri enforces the law to prevent illegal practices that could exacerbate food inflation. The collaboration between these institutions is crucial to ensure that food prices remain stable despite a surge in demand.

The food price control strategy that can be implemented by Bogor Regency is by applying the 4K Strategy. The 4K Strategy stands for Keterjangkauan Harga (Affordability), Ketersediaan Pasokan (Supply Availability), Kelancaran Distribusi (Smooth Distribution), and Komunikasi yang Efektif (Effective Communication). This comprehensive strategy ensures that food prices are controlled effectively and equitably for all segments of the population, particularly in times of high demand or rising production costs. 1). Affordability (Keterjangkauan Harga): To ensure that food remains accessible, Bogor Regency can implement subsidies, price controls, and mobile food markets to provide essential food items at affordable prices, especially for low-income communities. This would help mitigate demand-pull inflation by ensuring that even during periods of heightened demand (e.g., during festivals or seasonal spikes), food prices stay within reach for all citizens. 2). Supply Availability

(Ketersediaan Pasokan): Increasing local food production is critical to ensuring a steady and sufficient food supply. The Food Security Agency should focus on supporting local farmers by providing access to modern agricultural techniques, sustainable farming practices, and improving food storage. By increasing self-sufficiency in food production, the region can reduce its reliance on imports and reduce vulnerability to international price fluctuations. 3) Smooth Distribution (Kelancaran Distribusi) To prevent food shortages and ensure efficient distribution, Bogor Regency should focus on improving transportation infrastructure, including better road networks and cold storage facilities. The Department of Trade and Industry and PD Pasar Tohaga can work together to streamline food supply chains and reduce distribution costs. Furthermore, Polres (Police) should monitor and prevent illegal practices like hoarding or price manipulation, ensuring fair and stable prices in the market. 4) Effective Communication (Komunikasi yang Efektif) An essential aspect of the 4K strategy is effective communication. The BPS (Central Statistics Agency) plays a crucial role in providing accurate data on food prices and consumption patterns, enabling the government to forecast price trends and make timely interventions. Clear and consistent communication from the Assistant for Economics and other relevant authorities can help inform the public about policies, price controls, and food availability, fostering a better understanding of how to manage demand and consumption.

By applying the 4K Strategy, Bogor Regency can ensure food price stability, prevent inflationary pressures, and promote a more equitable and sustainable food system for all residents, even during challenging periods of high demand or rising production costs. This strategy offers a comprehensive and coordinated approach to addressing both cost-push and demand-pull inflation in the region.

5. Discussion

This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of food price control policies in Bogor Regency. The findings indicate that food price stabilization efforts are influenced by two main types of inflation: cost-push inflation and demand-pull inflation.

To address cost-push inflation, the Food Security Agency (DKP) plays a key role through the management of food reserves, implementation of Mobile Food Market programs (GPM), and the promotion of local food diversification. These measures help stabilize food supply and reduce dependence on imports, especially when production and distribution costs surge due to external factors like fuel or fertilizer price hikes (Lashitew, 2023; Ma et al., 2024).

Meanwhile, the Department of Agriculture (Distanhorbun) increases local productivity using sustainable farming techniques, while the Department of Trade and Industry regulates retail prices and ensures efficient food distribution. PD Pasar Tohaga maintains price stability in traditional markets, and Polres (Police) enforces laws against hoarding and speculative practices (Utami et al., 2024; Zakiyah et al., 2025).

In dealing with demand-pull inflation, which occurs when demand exceeds supply, the Assistant for Economics formulates fiscal policies, promotes food subsidies, and ensures effective distribution. BPS (Central Statistics Agency) supports this by providing accurate data for market analysis, while Bank Indonesia uses monetary tools to control inflation by adjusting interest rates and maintaining exchange rate stability. The District Attorney's Office ensures legal enforcement against unfair market practices (Li et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2024).

To strengthen food price stability, the 4K Strategy—Affordability, Supply Availability, Smooth Distribution, and Effective Communication—is essential. This integrated approach enables Bogor Regency to address both types of inflation and build a more resilient food system (McIntyre et al., 2021; Wattoo et al., 2025).

6. Conclusions

This study underscores the critical importance of effective food price control mechanisms in Bogor Regency, particularly in addressing both cost-push and demand-pull inflation. The analysis highlights the significant role of various stakeholders, including the Food Security Agency, Department of Trade and Industry, Bank Indonesia, and local law enforcement, in managing food price stability. By implementing the 4K Strategy, which includes Affordability, Supply Availability, Smooth Distribution, and Effective Communication, Bogor Regency can more effectively address the challenges posed by food price volatility. The Food Security Agency plays a vital role in managing food reserves and supporting local agriculture, while the Department of Trade and Industry ensures that food prices are regulated to avoid excessive inflation. Meanwhile, Polres contributes by preventing illegal practices like hoarding and price manipulation, and Bank Indonesia uses monetary policies to manage demand and mitigate price increases caused by inflationary pressures. The BPS provides essential data to guide decision-making, ensuring that interventions are well-targeted and timely.

Implementing this comprehensive 4K Strategy will help Bogor Regency achieve greater food price stability and reduce the impact of supply-side and demand-side inflation on its residents. By addressing the challenges of both food availability and affordability, improving distribution systems, and enhancing communication efforts, the strategy will ensure that food remains accessible and affordable for all, especially the most vulnerable populations. This integrated approach not only helps stabilize food prices but also contributes to creating a more resilient and sustainable food system that can withstand both local and global economic pressures.

To ensure effective food price control in Bogor Regency, it is essential for key stakeholders, including the Food Security Agency (DKP), Department of Trade and Industry, Polres, Bank Indonesia, and BPS, to enhance their coordination. Effective collaboration among these institutions will lead to better data sharing, policy alignment, and synchronized efforts to implement timely market interventions, particularly when addressing both cost-push and demand-pull inflation. Regular inter-

agency meetings and joint action plans will ensure that policies are aligned across various sectors, facilitating a more cohesive response to food price volatility. This coordination will be crucial to mitigate the impact of external factors like global market fluctuations, supply chain disruptions, and seasonal demand spikes, which often lead to price surges in the food sector.

One of the most effective ways to address food price instability is by increasing local food production. The Food Security Agency should prioritize sustainable agricultural practices, promote technological advancements, and provide targeted support to local farmers. This strategy will help reduce dependence on imported food, which can be subject to international price fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. Additionally, the increasing demand for food due to urban expansion and population growth in Bogor requires a shift towards more self-sufficient food production systems. Investments in agricultural innovation, crop diversification, and improving farming techniques will enable the region to meet rising food demands, reduce production costs, and enhance the overall resilience of the local food system.

To complement the efforts in increasing food production, investing in transportation infrastructure and cold storage facilities is critical for streamlining food distribution and reducing logistical costs. This will ensure that food can be transported efficiently across the region and that perishable goods maintain their quality during transit. Enhancing the role of the Regional Inflation Control Team (TPID) through improved data collection and market monitoring will also enable authorities to respond more quickly to price surges and implement interventions when needed. In addition, targeted subsidy programs and mobile food markets should be expanded to ensure that vulnerable populations have access to affordable food, especially during inflationary periods. Finally, public education campaigns on smart consumption and waste reduction should be launched to encourage more sustainable food practices, helping to manage demand and ease the pressure on food prices. Through these coordinated efforts, Bogor Regency can strengthen its food price control mechanisms, ensuring that food remains affordable, accessible, and sustainable for all residents, while promoting economic resilience in the face of external shocks.

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