

Madiun City Government Economic Policy Strategy: Islamic Economics Perspective

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Abstract

News of inflation occurring in various parts of the world has spread, even the President of Indonesia Mr. Joko Widodo mentioned in his speech about the shadow of the world in 2023. The city of Madiun is one of the areas in East Java which is responding to the preparation of strategies to deal with the 2023 crisis. Through a qualitative descriptive method, this article aims to analyze the economic policy strategy of the Madiun city government based on an Islamic economic view. The primary data comes from the speech of the mayor of Madiun at the coordination meeting of local government officials. The findings of this study reveal that the Madiun city government implements a food security strategy from Prophet Yusuf AS and is supported by a price intervention strategy from Ibnu Taimiyah's perspective. The Madiun city government used this strategy to deal with inflation and predictions of a food crisis in 2023.

Keywords: *Inflation, Policy, Food Crisis*

Introduction

Price fluctuations for goods and services are normal in everyday economic concepts.¹ Some goods may experience an increase due to seasonal factors such as holidays or it could also be due to crop failure and the scarcity of goods, but this is not inflation.² The macroeconomic concept defines inflation as a general and continuous increase in goods and services.³ Inflation is a macroeconomic indicator that will affect currency

¹ Robert J. Myers, 'On the Costs of Food Price Fluctuations in Low-Income Countries', *Food Policy* 31, no. 4 (2006): 288–301.

² Monika Roman, Aleksandra Górecka, and Joanna Domaga \la, 'The Linkages between Crude Oil and Food Prices', *Energies* 13, no. 24 (2020): 6545; Ida Rudolfson, 'Food Price Increase and Urban Unrest: The Role of Societal Organizations', *Journal of Peace Research* 58, no. 2 (2021): 215–230.

³ Rudrani Bhattacharya and Richa Jain, 'Can Monetary Policy Stabilise Food Inflation? Evidence from Advanced and Emerging Economies', *Economic Modelling* 89 (2020): 122–141.

values so it has an impact on people's purchasing power.⁴ That is, the greater the value of inflation, the greater the decline in the value of the currency. The assumption is that if you can buy sugar for IDR 10,000, then next year the price can be up to IDR 20,000.

Inflation is an economic phenomenon in a country that cannot be avoided.⁵ There are four types of inflation: mild, moderate, heavy, and hyperinflation. Mild inflation is classified as a type of inflation that can still be controlled and easily handled. Under moderate inflation conditions, it has impacted several parties, especially employees who are on a fixed salary because needs have increased by 10% to 30%, while salaries have not increased. In severe inflation, the increase reaches 30% to 100%, it's enough to make a country's economy chaotic.⁶ Even worse, if there is hyperinflation, the rate of increase exceeding 100%, it will even have an impact on rising unemployment and a food crisis.⁷ There are many causes of factors that influence the occurrence of inflation including high demand for goods, rising production costs, increasing money supply, due to people's behavior, rigid economic structure, economic and political turmoil, company decisions, national debt, and foreign factors.⁸

Several countries experienced very serious inflation in 2022. Zimbabwe experienced hyperinflation of 280.4%, followed by the country of Lebanon at 161.89% in August 2022.⁹ Syria has an inflation record of 139.46%, and this country continues to be a country of conflict (Ata & Abdulkarim, 2021; Hasan, 2020). Sudan's inflation once reached 422.78% in July 2021 due to a

⁴ Sandra Batten, Rhiannon Sowerbutts, and Misa Tanaka, 'Climate Change: Macroeconomic Impact and Implications for Monetary Policy', *Ecological, Societal, and Technological Risks and the Financial Sector*, 2020, 13–38.

⁵ Kim Abildgren and Andreas Kuchler, 'Revisiting the Inflation Perception Conundrum', *Journal of Macroeconomics* 67 (1 March 2021): 103264, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmacro.2020.103264>.

⁶ Chi-Wei Su et al., 'A Review of Resource Curse Burden on Inflation in Venezuela', *Energy* 204 (2020): 117925.

⁷ Yorgos D. Marinakis and Reilly White, 'Hyperinflation Potential in Commodity-Currency Trading Systems: Implications for Sustainable Development', *Sustainable Technology and Entrepreneurship* 1, no. 1 (1 January 2022): 100003, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stae.2022.100003>; Giovanni B. Pittaluga, Elena Seghezza, and Pierluigi Morelli, 'The Political Economy of Hyperinflation in Venezuela', *Public Choice* 186, no. 3 (2021): 337–350.

⁸ Željko Bogetić, Diana Dragutinović, and Pavle Petrović, 'Hyperinflation and Stabilization in FR Yugoslavia: 1992-1994', *Panoeconomicus* 69, no. 2 (2022): 173–204; Lukas Haffert, Nils Redeker, and Tobias Rommel, 'Misremembering Weimar: Hyperinflation, the Great Depression, and German Collective Economic Memory', *Economics & Politics* 33, no. 3 (2021): 664–686; Jose A Lopez and Kris James Mitchener, 'Uncertainty and Hyperinflation: European Inflation Dynamics after World War I', *The Economic Journal* 131, no. 633 (1 January 2021): 450–475, <https://doi.org/10.1093/ej/ueaa067>.

⁹ Joseph Bitar, 'The Unique Dollarization Case of Lebanon', *Economic Systems* 45, no. 2 (1 June 2021): 100765, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecosys.2020.100765>; Patience Hlupo et al., 'The Impact of Financial Crisis on MFIs Performance in Zimbabwe', *The Journal of Entrepreneurial Finance* 24, no. 2 (1 April 2022): 77–102, <https://doi.org/10.57229/2373-1761.1415>; Oxford Analytica, 'Lebanon Faces Subsidy Cuts and Spiralling Inflation', *Emerald Expert Briefings*, no. oxan-es (2020); Alexander Maune, Ephraim Matanda, and Justice Mundonde, 'Is Money Supply the Cause of Inflation in Zimbabwe? An Empirical Examination', *Acta Universitatis Danubius. Oeconomica* 16, no. 3 (2020), <https://journals.univ-danubius.ro/index.php/oeconomica/article/view/6566>.

situation of political turmoil, but in July 2022 it managed to drop to 125.4%.¹⁰ The country of Venezuela was once in a position of inflation of 334.5% which incidentally is a country rich in oil, but in August 2022, the trend of decreasing inflation reached 114.1%.¹¹ Turkey and Argentina are in the inflation range of 70% to 80%.¹² Meanwhile, Sri Lanka became a country that had inflation of 64.3% on August 22 but was declared bankrupt. Sri Lanka has the problem of depending on the import of necessities, causing the depletion of foreign currency owned by the country.¹³

After the Covid-19 pandemic hit the whole world, it was exacerbated by the Russia-Ukraine conflict, which also made the economy chaotic in several countries.¹⁴ While all countries are going through a post-pandemic economic revival several countries in Europe are experiencing an energy crisis caused by the Russia-Ukraine conflict.¹⁵ The problem is, the largest supply of gas distributed to European countries comes from Russia. This has an impact on increasing energy prices in European countries.¹⁶ The impact of the Russia-Ukraine conflict is quite dire for European countries, where the need for electricity will certainly increase in winter.¹⁷ But even now there is a policy of limiting the supply of energy used. The price of electricity which has increased many times has certainly affected inflation and other commodity prices, including the inability to pay for energy and difficulty buying food.¹⁸

¹⁰ Gabriel Garang Atem, 'Currency Crisis in South Sudan: Contexts, Causes and Policy Options', *Archives of Business Research* 10, no. 2 (2022).

¹¹ Juan Barredo-Zuriarrain, 'Credit-Fueled Demand and Shrinking Aggregate Supply: A Study on the Hyperinflation in Venezuela', *Review of Political Economy*, 2022, 1–21.

¹² Hakan Yilmazkuday, 'Drivers of Turkish Inflation', *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance* 84 (1 May 2022): 315–323, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.qref.2022.03.005>; Andres Blanco et al., 'The Evolution of the Earnings Distribution in a Volatile Economy: Evidence from Argentina', *Quantitative Economics* 13, no. 4 (2022): 1361–1403.

¹³ Kesavarajah Mayandy and Paul Middleditch, 'Monetary Policy and Inflation–Output Variability in Sri Lanka: Lessons for Developing Economies', *Review of Development Economics* 26, no. 1 (2022): 259–279.

¹⁴ Kerstin Lukner, 'COVID-19: The International Dimension', in *Japan Decides 2021: The Japanese General Election*, ed. Robert J. Pekkanen, Steven R. Reed, and Daniel M. Smith (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2023), 333–345, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-11324-6_22.

¹⁵ Khondoker Abdul Mottaleb, Gideon Kruseman, and Sieglinde Snapp, 'Potential Impacts of Ukraine-Russia Armed Conflict on Global Wheat Food Security: A Quantitative Exploration', *Global Food Security* 35 (1 December 2022): 100659, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2022.100659>.

¹⁶ Petra Hellegers, 'Food Security Vulnerability Due to Trade Dependencies on Russia and Ukraine', *Food Security* 14, no. 6 (1 December 2022): 1503–1510, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12571-022-01306-8>.

¹⁷ Muhammad Umar, Yasir Riaz, and Imran Yousaf, 'Impact of Russian-Ukraine War on Clean Energy, Conventional Energy, and Metal Markets: Evidence from Event Study Approach', *Resources Policy* 79 (2022): 102966.

¹⁸ Tarek Ben Hassen and Hamid El Bilali, 'Impacts of the Russia-Ukraine War on Global Food Security: Towards More Sustainable and Resilient Food Systems?', *Foods* 11, no. 15 (2022): 2301; Zaghum Umar et al., 'The Impact of the Russia-Ukraine Conflict on the Connectedness of Financial Markets', *Finance Research Letters*, 2022, 102976.

Indonesia is still classified as in a safe position for now. Indonesia's inflation rate in September 2022 was 5.95%. Even so, inflation in Indonesia is still higher when compared to neighboring Malaysia and Brunei, which is only 4.5%. While in the range of 2% to 3%, there are the countries of Oman, United Arab Emirates, Maldives, Taiwan, China, and Japan. Macau is a country that has the lowest inflation in the Asian region, namely 1.12%.¹⁹ Kristalina Georgieva as managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) believes that Indonesia will be a bright spot amidst the darkness of the world economy. The forecast for the world economy will be dark in 2023 has been predicted by world economists and forwarded to Mr. Jokowi as the president of Indonesia and Mrs. Mulyani as Minister of Finance of Indonesia. In this case, Indonesia must be a country that remains optimistic about its economic prospects and remains vigilant and must be prepared when a storm comes.²⁰

Madiun City is one of the cities that responds to calls from the President and Minister of Finance regarding the world darkness that will occur in 2023. Madiun is one of the western regions of East Java Province. Madiun City is one of the areas that has the fourth highest position with an inflation rate of 1.28%. This was more triggered by rising prices for fuel oil (BBM), intercity transportation, and cigarette commodities.²¹ The increase in commodity prices prompted the Madiun city government to make every effort to keep inflation in Madiun under control, especially for the balance of food prices such as chili, rice, sugar, oil, and eggs. Pecel is a typical Madiun local food, so the need for chili is always increasing. On this basis, the government's role is needed as a preparatory stage and to be careful in dealing with the news of a recession in 2023.

The country of Egypt once had a history of extreme climate change in its era, so the Prophet Yusuf was intellectually able to analyze the food security strategy at that time. This food security strategy is considered the most urgent because it involves food needs and crises that are predicted to occur at that time.²² There were three food security policies during the time of Prophet Yusuf AS. *First*, land optimization to increase food production. *Second*, build food reserves or food supplies. *Third*, organize and supervise

¹⁹ Grahita Chandrarin et al., 'The Response of Exchange Rate to Coal Price, Palm Oil Price, and Inflation in Indonesia: Tail Dependence Analysis', *Resources Policy* 77 (2022): 102750; Rudi Purwono, Mohammad Zeqi Yasin, and M. Khoerul Mubin, 'Correction to: Explaining Regional Inflation Programmes in Indonesia: Does Inflation Rate Converge?', *Economic Change and Restructuring* 55, no. 2 (2022): 1249–1250.

²⁰ Qurrata Ayuni et al., 'Concept and Implementation on the State of Emergency in Indonesia: Outlook to Strengthen Checks and Balances during Crisis', *Revista de Investigações Constitucionais* 9 (2022): 11–36.

²¹ Ismanto Hadi Santoso and Sony Kristiyanto, 'The Effect of Inflation and Wages on Unemployment in East Java Province', *International Journal of Economics and Finance Studies* 13, no. 2 (18 December 2021): 65–81, <https://sobiad.org/menuscript/index.php/ijefs/article/view/749>.

²² Faisal Husen Ismail et al., 'Quranic Perspective on Disaster Management: Analysis from Prophet Yusuf A.S History' (International Conference on Islamic and Muhammadiyah Studies (ICIMS 2022), Atlantis Press, 2022), 187–195, <https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.220708.024>.

the distribution of food reserves. Several other economic thoughts are outlined in the books *Al Hisbah Fi Al Islam* and *al Siyasa al Syariyyah fi Ishlah al Ra'wa al Ra'iyah*. The book was written by Ibn Taimiyah who is one of the Islamic leaders and earned the nickname Syaikhul Islam. Ibnu Taimiyah discusses price mechanisms, market mechanisms, and the government's role in economic policies which are currently very relevant to the conditions of policies carried out in several countries including Indonesia.²³

Based on this background, this article is interested in reviewing the history of inflation in Indonesia, the efforts of the Madiun city government in suppressing regional inflation rates, and analyzing the Madiun city government's economic policy strategy based on Islamic economics. The focus of this research is related to the programs and policies implemented by the Madiun city government. Therefore, it is hoped that this article will be able to describe the description of the economic policies of the city of Madiun and their relevance to the application of Islamic economic policies in preparation for the recession and food crisis that are predicted to occur in 2023.

Methodology

This article uses qualitative research methods. The discussion is carried out using a descriptive method that describes all findings in detail so that they can be understood and described in full. The primary data comes from interviews and speeches at coordination meetings of local government officials. Supported by secondary data originating from the Central Bureau of Statistics and reinforced by literature, both books, journals, and everything related to the topic in this article.

Literature Review

History of Indonesian Inflation

Quantity theory, which is also known as the monetarist model, emphasizes that the role of the money supply and people's needs influence the emergence of inflation.²⁴ The Keynesian Model argues that inflation occurs due to high public demand, but the amount of inventory cannot meet demand, resulting in an inflationary gap.²⁵ The markup theoretical

²³ Ahmad Maulidizen, 'Economic Thought of Ibn Taimiyah and Relevance to the World Economic and Community Economic System', *ESENSIA: Jurnal Ilmu-Ilmu Ushuluddin* 20, no. 2 (27 October 2019): 131–146, <https://doi.org/10.14421/esensia.v20i2.2103>.

²⁴ Milton Friedman, 'Quantity Theory of Money', in *Money*, ed. John Eatwell, Murray Milgate, and Peter Newman, The New Palgrave (London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 1989), 1–40, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-349-19804-7_1; Anthony J. Evans and Robert Thorpe, 'The (Quantity) Theory of Money and Credit', *The Review of Austrian Economics* 26, no. 4 (1 December 2013): 463–481, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11138-013-0226-8>.

²⁵ Louise Davidson, 'Keynes and Money', in *Money and Employment: The Collected Writings of Paul Davidson, Volume 1*, ed. Louise Davidson (London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 1990), 389–407, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-349-11513-6_27; Richard F. Kahn, 'Inflation—A Keynesian View', in *Richard F. Kahn: Collected Economic Essays*, ed. Maria Cristina Marcuzzo and Paolo Paesani, Palgrave Studies in

basis for inflation is determined by two components, including the cost of production and profit margin. That is, if there is an increase in production costs, the profit margin will increase so that the final price will also increase due to the effect of the increase in these two components.²⁶ Islamic economics divides inflation into two, namely "natural inflation" due to natural events and "human error inflation" caused by human error itself.²⁷

Structural Theory is a model of inflation in developing countries. Several studies explain that inflation in developing countries is not only due to monetary factors, but also structural factors including crop failures, market distortions, political policies, or problems of bad relations with foreign countries related to trade policies, foreign exchange rates, and foreign debt.²⁸ Structural phenomena commonly known as structural bottlenecks occur in three ways. *First*, the limited supply of the agricultural sector (food). *Second*, the limited foreign exchange reserves resulting from export revenues are smaller than import financing. *Third*, the government revenue sector is limited so it requires foreign debt funds or printing money to finance infrastructure development and development.²⁹ In contrast to monetarists who argue that inflation occurs only because of monetary, structuralists argue that inflation in developing countries is also influenced by inflation from other countries, especially if one country and another country are interdependent on a commodity.³⁰

There are three causes based on the results of an analysis of the factors that are the source of inflation in Indonesia. *First*, the amount of money circulating in Indonesia is too much. *Second*, the government budget deficit.

the History of Economic Thought (Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2022), 253–259, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-98588-2_13.

²⁶ Roger Tarling and Frank Wilkinson, 'Mark-up Pricing, Inflation and Distributional Shares: A Note', *Cambridge Journal of Economics* 9, no. 2 (1985): 179–185, <https://www.jstor.org/stable/23597006>; Thomas I. Palley, 'Cost-Push and Conflict Inflation', in *Post Keynesian Economics: Debt, Distribution and the Macro Economy*, ed. Thomas I. Palley (London: Palgrave Macmillan UK, 1996), 182–200, https://doi.org/10.1057/9780230374126_11; Anindya Banerjee and Bill Russell, 'Inflation and Measures of the Markup', *Journal of Macroeconomics* 27, no. 2 (1 June 2005): 289–306, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmacro.2003.10.003>.

²⁷ Frederic L. Pryor, 'The Islamic Economic System', *Journal of Comparative Economics* 9, no. 2 (1 June 1985): 197–223, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0147-5967\(85\)90039-3](https://doi.org/10.1016/0147-5967(85)90039-3); Akhand Akhtar Hossain, 'Inflationary Shocks and Real Output Growth in Nine Muslim-Majority Countries: Implications for Islamic Banking and Finance', *Journal of Asian Economics* 45 (1 August 2016): 56–73, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asieco.2016.06.004>.

²⁸ Alfredo J. Canavese, 'The Structuralist Explanation in the Theory of Inflation', *World Development* 10, no. 7 (1 July 1982): 523–529, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X\(82\)90053-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(82)90053-5); Nasr G. Elbahnasawy and Michael A. Ellis, 'Inflation and the Structure of Economic and Political Systems', *Structural Change and Economic Dynamics* 60 (1 March 2022): 59–74, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.strueco.2021.11.006>.

²⁹ Richa Singh Dubey, Justin Paul, and Vijayshri Tewari, 'The Soft Skills Gap: A Bottleneck in the Talent Supply in Emerging Economies', *The International Journal of Human Resource Management* 33, no. 13 (2022): 2630–2661, <https://doi.org/10.1080/09585192.2020.1871399>.

³⁰ Krishan G. Saini, 'The Monetarist Explanation of Inflation: The Experience of Six Asian Countries', *World Development* 10, no. 10 (1 October 1982): 871–884, [https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X\(82\)90062-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/0305-750X(82)90062-6).

Third, aggregate and foreign supply factors.³¹ In addition to soaring food prices in Indonesia, a contributor to inflation also occurs in aggregate supply. *First*, imported inflation that occurs due to Indonesia's dependence on the real sector for imported goods. This occurred through a decrease in the rupiah against foreign currencies and an increase in the price of goods imported from other countries. *Second*, administered goods, which are goods whose prices are regulated by the government, such as fuel and electricity. *Third*, is the output gap, which is the difference between production results and the output that should be able to be produced? This difference occurs because the production process has not been maximized so the results have not been able to meet market needs. Fourth, the interest rate influences the inflation rate. This means that when interest rates are raised, it will add to the value of production costs, thereby increasing prices.³²

Inflation Control in Indonesia is carried out in four ways. *First*, make improvements to the food supply sector, in particular, give full attention to the agricultural sector and make productive use of land. *Second*, reducing the state budget deficit by increasing revenue not only through taxes but also immediately thinking about getting revenue other than from the tax sector. *Third*, increasing foreign exchange reserves through a sustainable strategy by improving the position of the foreign trade balance, eliminating dependence on certain commodities, changing industries that are imported to exports, and building industries that are capable of producing high-value materials with relatively high local content to be able to make dependence of other countries on Indonesia. *Fourth*, improvements and enhancements to the ability of aggregate supply. This can be done by improving human resources, changing to modern technology, smoothing distribution channels, stable levels of interest rates, eradicating all factors that cause market distortions, having and proper regulatory and bureaucratic programs in the real sector.³³

The Effort of the Madiun City Government in Controlling Regional Inflation

First, basic food subsidies. Efforts have been made by the Municipal Government of Madiun by holding a basic food subsidy program through two methods, namely independently by various businesses and in

³¹ Ross H. McLeod, 'Explaining Chronic Inflation in Indonesia', *The Journal of Development Studies* 33, no. 3 (1 February 1997): 392–410, <https://doi.org/10.1080/00220389708422471>.

³² Elis Ratna Wulan and Sofia Nurfaiza, 'Analysis of Factors Affecting Inflation in Indonesia: An Islamic Perspective', *International Journal of Nusantara Islam* 2, no. 2 (2014): 67–80, <https://doi.org/10.15575/ijni.v2i2.149>.

³³ Halim Alamsyah et al., 'Towards Implementation of Inflation Targeting in Indonesia', *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 37, no. 3 (1 December 2001): 309–324, <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074910152669154>; Rudi Purwono, Mohammad Zeqi Yasin, and M. Khoerul Mubin, 'Explaining Regional Inflation Programmes in Indonesia: Does Inflation Rate Converge?', *Economic Change and Restructuring* 53, no. 4 (1 November 2020): 571–590.

collaboration. The cooperation program is carried out in collaboration with traders. Not only representative home traders in each village but also involving many traders spread across Traditional Markets in Madiun City.³⁴ Some of the subsidized foodstuffs include medium rice, oil, sugar, eggs, shallots, garlic, chilies, chicken, beef, and fresh fish. For the mechanism, the goods sold are purely the property of the merchant. Based on the normal selling price, then the price is subsidized by the government of IDR 3,000 to IDR 15,000 per kilogram.

Table 1. Subsidy Prices

Maximum	Goods	Market Price	Subsidy	Selling Price
5 kgs	Rice	IDR 11,000	IDR 3,000	IDR 8,000
2 kgs	Sugar	IDR 13,000	IDR 3,000	IDR 10,000
2 liters	Oil	IDR 14,000	IDR 3,000	IDR 11,000
2 kgs	Eggs	IDR 26,000	IDR 3,000	IDR 23,000
1 kg	Garlic	IDR 20,000	IDR 3,000	IDR 17,000
1 kg	Onion	IDR 30,000	IDR 8,000	IDR 22,000
1 kg	Chili	IDR 45,000	IDR 15,000	IDR 30,000

Source: Market Operation Subsidy Price Board

Based on Table 1. It is explained that rice receives a subsidy of IDR 3,000, so from the normal price of IDR 11,000 minus the subsidy of IDR 3,000, it becomes Rp. 8,000 per kilogram. Especially for this medium rice, people can buy it up to a maximum limit of 5 kilograms. Meanwhile, specifically for sugar and eggs, you can only buy with a maximum limit of 2 kilograms and 2 liters of oil. The price of sugar after subsidies is IDR 10,000 per kilogram, while the price of eggs after subsidies is IDR 23,000 from the market price of IDR 26,000. For oil products worth IDR 11,000 with the condition that they use the Minyakita brand product. Some of the other basic commodities that are subsidized are garlic for IDR 17,000, shallots at IDR 22,000, and chilies at IDR 30,000.

All materials that are sold and subsidized are merchandise owned by traders, so the government only helps provide price subsidies. Traders are required to stock these materials independently, such as by buying from middlemen. The government price follows the market price set by the traders, however, as the program runs day by day, some distortions occur in the market. The distortion includes buying and selling fraud. For example, some unscrupulous members of the public can buy these goods many times and even bring large cars to put goods in and can queue again indefinitely. This has an impact on other people who do not get it.

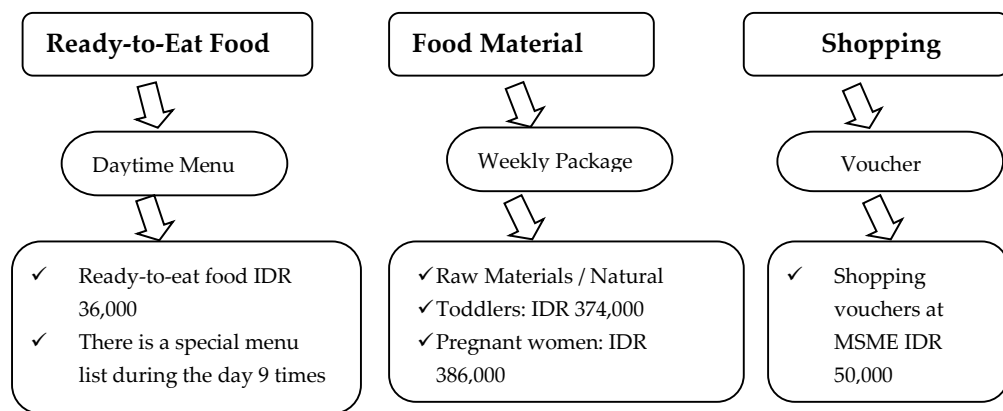
As time goes by, the inflation control team has an evaluation so that this program can run smoothly, on purpose, and on target. Like the existence of a new policy regarding transaction restrictions at each kiosk. If previously

³⁴ Mohamad Nur Efendi et al., 'Social Capital of Traditional Market Traders behind Modern Retail Expansion and Its Relevance to Islamic Culture | An-Nisbah: Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah' 10, no. 01 (April 2023): 119–140, <https://ejournal.uinsatu.ac.id/index.php/nisbah/article/view/7486>.

the subsidized operational hours were from 8 to 11 with unlimited transactions, now they are changed to 7 to 9 with a limit of 100 transactions and then reduced again to 76 transactions at each shop or kiosk. Not only that, if previously you only mentioned names and addresses, now you have to use an identity card and priority for residents of the city of Madiun. This was intended so that this goal was right on target, because previously in the field many residents from outside the city of Madiun joined the queue. Automatically, with this provision, you can only queue once, whereas previously you could queue many times.

Second, free nutrition packages through stop stunting stalls. The following is a picture of the Warung Stop Stunting concept:

Figure 1. The concept of a Stop Stunting Warung



Source: Speech material at the Regional Inflation Control Coordination Meeting

Figure 1 explains that there are three methods of this stop-stunting shop concept. First, the Madiun City Government prepared ready-to-eat meals worth IDR 36,000. There is a list of food menus that people can choose according to their tastes. Second, in the form of food ingredients worth IDR 374,000 for Toddlers and IDR 386,000 for pregnant women. Third, the distribution of shopping vouchers of IDR 50,000 which can be spent at MSME stalls in each village. This program is held once a week at the MSME stalls in each village for 9 weeks. Apart from eating together, collecting raw materials, and distributing vouchers, each Kelurahan Family Welfare Development (PKK) also guides the community.

The following table details the raw materials that toddlers and pregnant women will get:

Table 2. Toddler Raw Materials

No.	Toddler	Need		Availability	Price	Quantity	Total
		Day	Sunday				
1.	Rice	300 gr	2100 gr	1 kg	15.000	3	45.000
2.	Omega 3 eggs	1 grain	7 items	10 grains/pack	35.000	1	35.000
3.	Oil	5 tbsp/serving	70 tbsp	1000 ml	25.000	1	25.000

4.	Toddler Biscuits	6 pieces	42 pieces	80 gr / 12 pieces	10.000	4	40.000	
5.	Fish Sardines		2 cans	425 gr	26.000	2	52.000	
6.	Milk 2 x 400 gr	50 gr/drink	700 gr	400 gr	56.000	2	112.000	
7.	Vegetables				15.000	1	15.000	
8.	Fruit				50.000	1	50.000	
							Total	374.000

Source: Regional Inflation Control Coordination Meeting

Table 2 above describes the raw materials that toddlers will get in the stop stunting stall program, which consists of 3 kg of rice with a total price of IDR 45,000. Omega 3 eggs as many as 10 eggs for IDR 35,000. 1000 ml of oil for IDR 25,000. 4 packs of 80 gr toddler biscuits with a total of IDR 40,000. 2 cans of fish sardines worth IDR 52,000, Milk 2 packs of 400 gr worth IDR 112,000, and vegetables worth IDR 15,000 and fruit worth IDR 50,000.

Table 3. Raw Materials for Pregnant Women

No.	Toddler	Goods		Availability	Price	Quantity	Total	
		Day	Sunday					
1.	Rice	300 gr	2100 gr	1 kg	15.000	3	45.000	
2.	Omega 3 eggs	1 grain	7 items	10 grains/pack	35.000	1	35.000	
3.	Oil	5 tbsp/serving	70 tbsp	1000 ml	25.000	1	25.000	
5.	Fish Sardines		2 cans	425 gr	26.000	2	52.000	
6.	Milk 2 x 400 gr	50 gr/drink	700 gr	400 gr	82.000	2	164.000	
7.	Vegetables				15.000	1	15.000	
8.	Fruit				50.000	1	50.000	
							Total	386.000

Source: Regional Inflation Control Coordination Meeting

In contrast to the table of raw materials for pregnant women, which does not require toddler biscuits, it is reduced by IDR 40,000. Table 3 explains that milk for pregnant women is more expensive than milk for toddlers. Milk for pregnant women is worth IDR 164,000, so when compared to toddler milk it has a difference of IDR 52,000. Meanwhile, the total raw material for pregnant women is IDR 386,000, which means there is a difference of IDR 12,000 of the total toddler raw materials worth IDR 374,000. The difference is relatively small, so it can be assumed that the raw materials for toddlers and pregnant women have an almost equal total amount.

Based on the information, the Mayor of Madiun has prepared a free nutrition package program to stop stunting stalls with a disbursement of IDR 5.4 billion. This program will be carried out throughout the city of Madiun. The following is a diagram of the target needs to stop stunting stalls in 3 sub-districts of Madiun City:

Figure 2. The Target of the Warung Stop Stunting



Source: The data is processed by the author

Third, the use of land and yard as an independent vegetable producer. In facing the impending food crisis, the municipal government of Madiun is trying to make the best use of the land, starting by clearing some empowered land so that it can be planted with vegetables, especially chilies. This is the main focus because the need for chili in the city of Madiun is very high, considering that Sambal Pecel is a food that is characteristic of the city. Not only land belonging to the city government but also community yards are also encouraged to be empowered so that they can provide benefits and at least be able to fulfill additional ingredients as a form of food self-sufficiency in the coming recession.³⁵

The support was provided by the mayor of Madiun through school students, where an event was held to distribute steamed tomato, eggplant, and chili vegetable seeds. This also provides education to students to get to know farming from an early age. The enthusiasm given by the mayor of Madiun by holding a chance that whoever will later bear the most fruit, will get a prize. This method is used so that children have a good spirit

³⁵ Catharina Any Sulistyowati and Renny Nurhasana, 'Food Crisis Transformation to Sustainable Urban Agriculture in Cuba: Lessons for Indonesia', in *Sustainable Architecture and Building Environment* (Springer, 2022), 161–169.

regarding the philosophy "What you sow, that's what you will reap". Not only that, the spirit of planting and making use of the yard is also carried out by supporting the community with a free vegetable seed program. Later, for anyone who wants to plant, free seeds will be provided which can be obtained through their respective outputs and the assembled department.

Fourth, food stock using canning techniques. One of the preparations for the Madiun city government to face a recession and food crisis in 2023 is to order equipment that can produce food preservation. This production is related to the canning of foodstuffs. The interesting thing about this idea lies in the ups and downs of food prices. For example, currently, the community is starting to plant chilies until a few months later it is estimated that it will be harvested. If chilies are expensive, they probably don't need canning. Conversely, if the price of chili is cheap, you can use canning techniques. Furthermore, the chili can be stored for some time in the future. When the price of chilies has risen for some reason, stock cans can be issued as an alternative solution. Thus, the need for chili can still be met at a standard price even though in the future it will be scarce.

Not only chilies will be canned but also several other ingredients might be canned as stock to deal with the food crisis moments that are expected to occur in 2023. For example, eggs, in this case, eggs cannot last long. However, if you go through the canning process, the eggs can still be used at certain times in the future. Like now the price of eggs is fluctuating. This is of course influenced by many factors, including the unstable price of animal feed due to imports, to the influence of unfriendly natural and biological environmental factors. This canning is conditioned to anticipate things that will happen in the future.

Fifth, the expansion of the porang flour processing factory in Madiun City into shirataki rice. The food crisis that will occur provides creative ideas for future food processing using the flour processing method. Currently, wheat flour is often used as a raw material for cakes and bread, which is imported from abroad. Through the flour processing idea, the City Government of Madiun provided leeway for the Shirataki rice investment which plans to build a porang flour processing factory complete with equipment in Madiun City. This is because the porang plant can thrive in the Madiun Area, so it has potential with the processing of the porang commodity itself. In the future, the people of Madiun don't need to go to Japan or China to be able to enjoy porang flour, but they can come close because they have the same factory branches as those abroad.

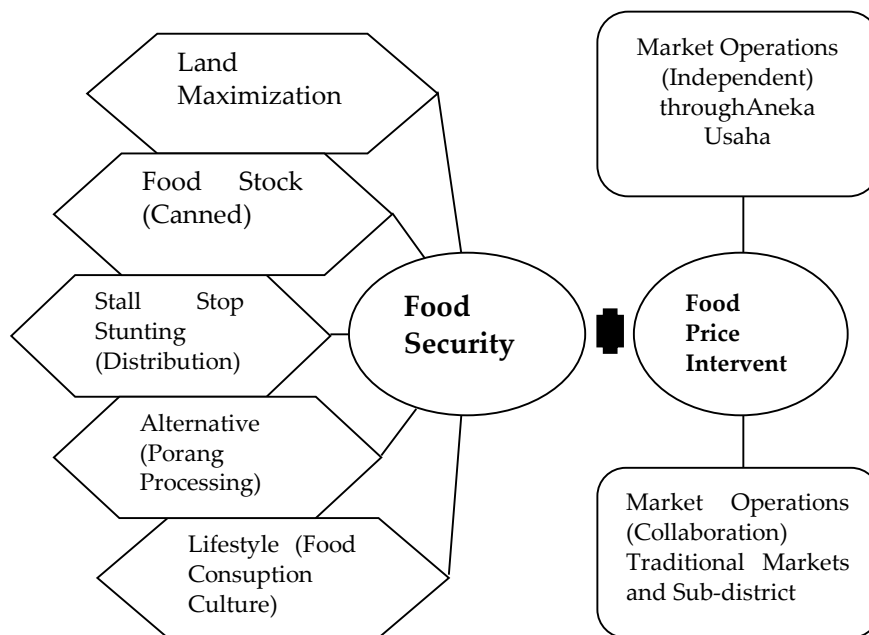
Porang flour can be an alternative food because it has a carbohydrate content of up to 80%. The Konjac content in the porang plant can be used as an industrial raw material as a mixture for making paper. Based on research, Porang contains almost half of the substance glucomannan, which is 45%. The glucomannan substance contained in porang can be used as an electrical insulator and helps the body's health because it reduces

cholesterol levels. Apart from that, Porang can also be used as a food ingredient for making ice cream, jelly, and candy and there is a natural adhesive substance that can be used for adhesive capsules in the medical world as well as a thickener for ice cream.

Sixth, culture gets used to loving local food on children's tongues. The Mayor of Madiun encourages and invites the community to manage their lifestyle. The lifestyle in question is a lifestyle related to picky eating habits. Currently, society is being tested by freedom of consumption with many modern food menus that are becoming a trend. Starting from the habit of buying modern food with a high socialite spirit and abandoning many healthy traditional foods. Habits like this must be changed immediately. Studying with our ancestors, whose average age can be longer? It is hoped that people will start to get used to loving healthy traditional foods such as cassava, corn, and other tubers and their various preparations. This habit is considered important because if there is a crisis, the children will not demand to buy modern foods and some other junk food.

Regional Economic Policy Strategy: Islamic Economic Approach

Figure 3. Madiun City Government Economic Policy Strategy



Source: The data is processed by the author

Figure 3 explains that the core of the Madiun regional inflation control policy uses two methods, namely food security and price intervention. The food security method can be seen from the five efforts that have been planned. First, land maximization aims to make maximum use of land, both special land and house yards so that they can meet the needs of vegetable food independently. Second, supplying sufficient food ingredients and preserving them through canning methods. Third, the

distribution of nutrition through the Warung Stop Stunting program. Fourth, alternative food ingredients through processing porang into shirataki rice. Fifth, get used to the lifestyle, especially in the culture of food consumption from an early age to children.

The efforts that have been made by the municipal government of Madiun through the food security method are identical to the strategy carried out by Prophet Yusuf AS.³⁶ The concept of food security of Prophet Yusuf AS includes increasing the production of food products, storing food production results, and related policies to live frugally.³⁷ When this method is implemented, the implication is sufficient food stocks in the area itself and not a dependence on other areas. Not only the main food ingredients but also supporting ingredients such as chili which are also very important considering that Madiun's special food is pecel. Increasing chili production yields will have a high impact. Canning techniques can also be used as a solution. If the price of chili is cheap, canning will be carried out and will be distributed if the price of chili is expensive in the market so that it can control prices to remain stable.

In addition to these efforts, the Madiun municipal government also has a food subsidy program. This program is carried out through two methods, namely independently and in collaboration. This program is in line with Ibn Taimiyyah's Islamic economic thinking that the government can also intervene in prices for certain reasons.³⁸ The Madiun City Government seeks to stabilize the market price of food ingredients so that it is affordable for all levels of society in the City of Madiun. The Municipal Government of Madiun is trying to check the prices of several commodities and compare prices with other cities. All efforts are being made to stabilize prices so that agents in the City of Madiun do not play with them. If there is a price gap that is too high, the municipal government is ready to facilitate orders for commodities in other areas where prices are much cheaper, so that market prices in the community will also be affordable. This is the same as the values that are allowed in price intervention in Ibn Taymiyyah's thoughts regarding the existence of rogue suppliers, causing price volatility in a commodity.

³⁶ Ismail et al., 'Quranic Perspective on Disaster Management'.

³⁷ Muhammad Subandi, 'Developing Islamic Economic Production', *Science Technology and Development* 31, no. 4 (2011): 348–58; Saheed Abdullahi Busari, 'Food Insecurity amid COVID-19 Lockdowns: The Phenomenology of Prophet Yūsuf 's Food Security Model', *IIUM Journal of Religion and Civilisational Studies* 4, no. 2 (22 December 2021): 173–191, <https://journals.iium.edu.my/irkh/index.php/ijrcs/article/view/204>.

³⁸ Khanifah Nurfaizah, 'Government Intervention in Determining Prices According To Ibn Taimiyah'S', *Airlangga International Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance* 2, no. 2 (2019): 97–104; Dr Rifai and Sulaiman Lebbe, 'Politics and the Muslim World', *Sulaiman Lebbe, Politics and the Muslim World* (May 19, 2022), 2022.

Conclusion

An increase in the value of inflation which has become a dire scourge has occurred in various parts of the world since 2022. The Russian-Ukrainian war which resulted in a real energy crisis is expected to have an impact on the food crisis in 2023. The Mayor of Madiun has responded through six models of efforts to suppress regional inflation. *First*, basic food subsidies through the operational program. *Second*, free nutrition packages through Warung Stop Stunting. *Third*, the use of land and yard as an independent vegetable producer. *Fourth*, food stock using canning techniques. *Fifth*, the expansion of the factory for processing porang flour into shirataki rice in Madiun City. *Sixth*, culture gets used to loving local food on children's tongues. This effort is relevant to Islamic economic thinking regarding the food security method of the Prophet Yusuf AS and the price intervention policy by Ibn Taimiyyah. The collaboration of the two policies was carried out as a strategy for the Madiun municipal government in maintaining the stability of the regional inflation rate amid difficult conditions and rising food prices.

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