

The History of The Development of The Rupiah Currency at The Bank Indonesia Museum

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Abstract

Currency as a medium of exchange not only has intrinsic value as an economic tool, but also serves as a mirror that reflects the history, culture, and identity of a nation. In the context of Indonesia, the Rupiah currency is not just a sheet of paper or coins but is a legacy that carries the long story of this nation's journey from time to time. Over time, the Rupiah currency has undergone a transformation that includes economic, political, social, and cultural aspects. The rupiah is divided into cents, and its coins and banknotes have various denominations. Bank Indonesia is the monetary authority responsible for the issuance and management of currency in Indonesia. The history of the Indonesian currency reflects the economic development and history of the country throughout time. The collection of artefacts at Museum Bank Indonesia includes a variety of historical objects that reflect economic and financial developments in Indonesia. These include ancient currency, traditional means of payment, banking-related historical documents, as well as other items that have historical value.

Keywords: anthropology, currency, museum

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1. Introduction

Museums are institutions that play a central role in preserving, presenting, and disseminating the cultural heritage of a community. In the context of tourism, museums are not only a place to store historical artifacts, but also an attractive destination for tourists who want to understand more about local culture. Museum tourism, with its focus on anthropological aspects, opens the door to an immersive experience of understanding local culture.

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The history of the development of the Rupiah currency cannot be separated from the major changes in the history of Indonesia. The currency became a silent witness to the struggle for independence, economic development, and social dynamics that continued to develop. Behind every Rupiah denomination, there is a narrative that is rich in historical values, reflects cultural diversity, and marks historical moments in people's lives.

Museum Bank Indonesia has various collections covering various aspects of economic and financial history. The collection involves banknotes and metals from colonial times to the present, traditional means of payment, and artefacts reflecting the development of the banking system in Indonesia. One of the main roles of Museum Bank Indonesia is as an educational centre. The museum organizes various educational programs and excursions for schools, community groups, and the public. This program is designed to provide a deeper understanding of Indonesia's economic history through historical objects and museum collections.

In this context, the Bank Indonesia Museum in Kota Tua, Jakarta, is an important centre that explores and perpetuates the history of the Rupiah currency. As a cultural and educational institution, the museum is a place to perceive and appreciate the collective values embodied in every physical form of currency. By visiting the Bank Indonesia museum, visitors are not only confronted with a collection of ancient money but also witness how Indonesia's economic history is closely connected with social and cultural developments.

According to (Rosa, P.D. 2023) Tourism in Indonesia has many types of rich natural charm, culture, customs the religion of its people can be useful in tourism development as a foreign exchange earner of the country, improve the welfare and prosperity of the community and encourage many cities or regions in Indonesia to prioritize tourism development.

Tourism is one of the fastest-growing industries. The tourism sector itself is one of the largest foreign exchange producers in Indonesia. Tourism in Indonesia is very advanced and superior because Indonesia has many places, customs, cultures and traditions that can be used as tourist attractions. (Pradini, Gagih, et al. 2022)

The rupiah is divided into cents, and its coins and banknotes have various denominations. Bank Indonesia is the monetary authority responsible for the issuance and management of currency in Indonesia. The history of the Indonesian currency reflects the economic development and history of the country throughout time.

The collection of artefacts at Museum Bank Indonesia includes a variety of historical objects that reflect economic and financial developments in Indonesia. These include ancient currency, traditional means of payment, banking-related historical documents, as well as other items that have historical value.

The collection not only serves as a physical repository of historical objects but also becomes a source of knowledge that allows the public to understand the evolution of the financial system and the role of banks in the development of the country's economy. Through exhibitions and interpretation of artefacts, the museum aims to take visitors on a journey of

Indonesia's economic history.

This paper aims to unpack the historical layers of the Rupiah currency, focusing on the role of the Bank Indonesia Museum as a guardian of collective memory. Thus, we can more deeply understand the complex relationship between currency, history, and social identity in the Indonesian context. The research will also involve studies from the point of view of sociology and anthropology of tourism, enriching interpretations of how currency is not just an inanimate object, but rather a living part of society's collective journey.

2. Research Methods

This research method uses a descriptive qualitative approach, which is research whose purpose is to provide an overview of a problem, symptoms, facts, events, and reality broadly and deeply that relies on data in the form of text. Where specifically researchers are involved in it and establish relationships with others. In addition, this method emphasizes the process because participant perceptions are the main key that is influenced by local situations, conditions, and contexts.

This research also uses the case study method. The case study method is one of the research methods of the social sciences. Case studies are appropriate if the subject matter of a study is related to How or Why. In its use, case studies need to focus their attention on the research aspects of the study, design and implementation to be better able to deal with certain traditional criticisms of the method or type of choice.

3. Results and Discussion

This research leads us to the conclusion that the Rupiah currency in the Bank Indonesia Museum is not just a historical artefact or financial instrument, but a mirror of the identity and long journey of a nation. Currency becomes a channel that connects generations, establishing historical continuity and cultural heritage.

A deeper understanding of currency history at the Bank Indonesia Museum has a significant impact in various fields, especially in the context of education and tourism. The recommendations involve developing more innovative methods of presenting information in museums, more intensive promotion to increase visitation, and collaborative efforts with educational institutions to include currency history materials in the curriculum.

Your conclusion highlights the importance of viewing the Rupiah currency in the Bank Indonesia Museum beyond its tangible and financial aspects. It emphasizes the symbolic value of currency as a reflection of a nation's identity and a testament to its historical journey.

The idea that currency serves as a channel connecting generations and establishing historical continuity is profound. It suggests that understanding the evolution of currency can provide insights into the cultural heritage and development of a nation over time.

The implications of your research extend beyond the confines of the museum, impacting various fields, with a particular emphasis on education and tourism. Here are some key points that emerge from your conclusion:

Educational Impact: Incorporating currency history into educational curricula can offer students a unique perspective on their nation's history and cultural evolution.

Collaborative efforts with educational institutions to develop materials related to currency history can enhance the quality of education and foster a deeper connection to national heritage.; **Tourism Promotion:** Intensive promotion of the museum and its currency

collection can attract a broader audience, both domestically and internationally. Highlighting the cultural significance of the Rupiah and its representation of national identity can make the museum a compelling destination for tourists interested in history and culture; Innovative Museum Presentation: Developing innovative methods for presenting information within the museum can enhance the visitor experience and make the content more engaging. Incorporating multimedia, interactive exhibits, or virtual experiences can cater to a diverse audience and make the history of currency more accessible and interesting; Collaborative Efforts: Collaborating with educational institutions, tourism boards, and cultural organizations can create a synergy that amplifies the impact of the museum's initiatives.

Joint projects can include educational programs, guided tours, and special events that bring together the worlds of education, tourism, and cultural heritage.

Certainly, let's delve deeper into the implications and potential results of your research findings:

Educational Integration. Curriculum Enhancement: Collaborating with educational institutions to integrate currency history into school curricula can lead to a more comprehensive understanding of the nation's history among students. This integration can be done not only in history classes but also in economics and cultural studies. Critical Thinking and Analysis: Studying the evolution of currency encourages critical thinking skills, enabling students to analyze economic, political, and cultural shifts over different periods. This can result in a more nuanced understanding of the interconnectedness of these aspects.

Tourism Impact. Cultural Tourism Hub: Through intensive promotion, the Bank Indonesia Museum can position itself as a cultural tourism hub. This can attract not only history enthusiasts but also tourists interested in immersing themselves in the rich cultural tapestry of the nation.

Economic Contribution. Increased visitation can lead to economic benefits for the surrounding community through tourism-related activities, such as hotels, restaurants, and local businesses. This can contribute to the overall economic development of the region.

Innovative Museum Presentation. Enhanced Visitor Engagement: Innovative methods of presenting information, such as virtual reality experiences or augmented reality exhibits, can enhance visitor engagement. This, in turn, can result in a more memorable and impactful learning experience, making visitors more likely to recommend the museum to others.

Diverse Audience Appeal. By catering to diverse learning styles and preferences, the museum can attract a broader audience, including younger generations who may be more responsive to interactive and technology-driven exhibits.

Collaborative Synergy. Holistic Cultural Education: Collaborative efforts can result in a holistic cultural education experience. By combining historical artefacts with educational programs and events, a more immersive and interconnected narrative can be created.

Community Involvement. Involving local communities in collaborative projects can foster a sense of pride and ownership. This can result in sustained support for the museum and its initiatives, creating a positive feedback loop for ongoing community engagement.

Measuring Impact. Assessment Metrics: Establishing metrics to measure the impact of these initiatives is crucial. This could include tracking changes in student performance, analyzing tourism statistics, and gathering visitor feedback to continually refine and improve educational and tourism strategies.

Long-Term Effects. Over time, the in-depth integration of currency history into education and tourism can contribute to a more historically aware and culturally connected society. This may manifest in increased civic engagement, cultural preservation efforts, and a deeper appreciation for the nation's identity.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the in-depth integration of currency history at the Bank Indonesia Museum into education and tourism has the potential to yield tangible results, ranging from economic benefits to long-term societal impacts. The success of these initiatives depends on the sustained commitment of all stakeholders involved.

In summary, your recommendations suggest a holistic approach to leveraging the historical and cultural significance of currency at the Bank Indonesia Museum. By integrating these insights into education and tourism, and by adopting innovative presentation methods, the museum can play a more dynamic role in connecting people to their nation's heritage.

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