

History of Bank Indonesia Museum on Visitor Attraction

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Abstract

Museum Bank Indonesia is a cultural institution that focuses on organizing, maintaining, and exhibiting collections related to Indonesia's economic and banking history. Located in Jakarta, this museum was established to capture the journey and development of the banking sector and economic policies in Indonesia. Understanding a nation's economic history involves not only historical facts, but also a deep understanding of the values, policies, and decisions that have shaped and still shape the economic direction of a nation. This understanding is an important foundation for achieving inclusive, sustainable, and equitable economic development. An understanding of economic history reveals how the distribution of wealth and people's well-being evolved. It can provide an understanding of economic inequality and its impact on daily life. Economic history reflects the role of the banking and financial sector in supporting economic development. This research method uses a qualitative approach.

Keywords: Anthropology, historical tourism, tourism

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1. Introduction

Museum Bank Indonesia is a cultural institution that focuses on organizing, maintaining, and exhibiting collections related to Indonesia's economic and banking history. Located in Jakarta, this museum was established to capture the journey and development of the banking sector and economic policies in Indonesia. By highlighting historical objects, banknotes, metals, and other related artefacts, Museum Bank Indonesia plays an important role in promoting public understanding of the economic and financial history aspects of the country. Museum Bank Indonesia was established on 21 July 2006, as a form of Bank Indonesia's commitment to maintaining and exhibiting Indonesia's economic historical heritage. The establishment of this museum is also in line with the spirit of educating the public about the role of banking in economic development. Initially, the Bank Indonesia Museum was located on Jl. Pintu Besar

Utara No. 3, West Jakarta. However, in 2011, the museum was moved to a larger building on Jl. Pintu Besar Utara No. 6, West Jakarta. This change of location was done to increase the capacity of the museum and provide a better experience for visitors.

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.

Understanding a nation's economic history involves not only historical facts, but also a deep understanding of the values, policies, and decisions that have shaped and still shape the economic direction of a nation. This understanding is an important foundation for achieving inclusive, sustainable, and equitable economic development. An understanding of economic history reveals how the distribution of wealth and people's well-being evolved. It can provide an understanding of economic inequality and its impact on daily life. Economic history reflects the role of the banking and financial sector in supporting economic development. This includes the role of banks in financing strategic projects, tackling inflation, and supporting key economic sectors. Economic history often records various crises, such as financial crises or recessions. An understanding of how communities and governments respond to these crises can provide valuable lessons for future policy planning.

1.1. Establishment of the Museum

At the beginning of its establishment, De Javasche Bank occupied a building that originally functioned as a hospital during the VOC (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie) era. The hospital located on the south side of the city of Batavia was known as Binnenhospital or the hospital within the city walls. Simple two-story building with the mass of an L-shaped building. The exact location is at the corner of Binnennieuwpoortstraat (now North Big Door Street) and Hospitaalstraat (now Bank Street), with the entrance from the direction of Hospitaalstraat. The eastern side boundary is Binnennieuwpoortstraat, the west side is the Great River, the south side is the city wall of Batavia, and the north side is Hospitaalstraat. Before being occupied by De Javasche Bank, the land and building were owned by the company Skelton & Co by a deed of purchase dated March 27, 1816. Furthermore, this land and building had changed hands several times before finally being bought by De Javasche Bank.

The BI Museum occupies the BI City building previously used by De Javasche Bank, a building that has high historical value. The government has designated the building as a cultural heritage building by the Decree of the Governor of DKI Jakarta Province No.475 of 1993. The preservation of the BI Kota building is in line with the policy of the DKI Jakarta Government which proclaims the Old Town area as one of the historical areas in Jakarta. As one of the pioneers in the revitalization of historical buildings in Kota Tua, BI intends to present knowledge related to BI's role in the nation's historical journey, including explaining the background of BI policies taken from time to time.

1.2. Museum Development

Museum Bank Indonesia has a rich and diverse early collection, including historical objects reflecting the development of the banking and finance sector in Indonesia. Over time, the museum expanded its collection to include more aspects of economic history. The following is



an overview of the initial collection and expansion of the collection at the Bank Indonesia Museum:

Early Collection. Ancient Banknotes and Metals. The museum's early collections include ancient banknotes and metals that once circulated in Indonesia, reflecting various historical periods and the financial system. Building Architecture and Related Artifacts. Artefacts and documentation related to the architecture of bank buildings may include. Pictures, models, or relics of historical buildings.

Collection Expansion. Development of collection materials. Museum Bank Indonesia continues to expand its collection by adding banknotes and metals from more recent periods, including currencies that reflect financial and banking innovations. - Artefacts related to banking developments. Expansion of the collection may also include artefacts such as stamps, postage stamps, or other objects related to banking and economic development.

1.3. Bank

According to Prof. G.M. Verryrn Stuart in his book Political Bank, "a bank is a body that aims to satisfy credit needs, either by its means of payment or by money obtained from others, either by circulating means of exchange and place of giral money."

According to A. Abdurahman (2001) in the Encyclopedia of Financial and Trade Economics, "A bank is a type of financial institution that performs various services, such as providing loans, circulating currency, supervising currency, acting as a storage place for valuables, financing corporate businesses and others."

1.4. Bank Indonesia

On January 24, 1828, the Dutch East Indies government established a circulation bank under the name De Javasche Bank (DJB). For decades the bank operated and developed based on an octroi from the ruler of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, until finally the promulgation of DJB Wet 1922. The Japanese occupation period had temporarily suspended DJB and Dutch East Indies banking activities. Then the revolution came, and the Dutch East Indies experienced a dualism of power, between the Republic of Indonesia (RI) and the Nederlandsche Indische Civil Administrative (NICA). Banking is also divided into two, DJB and Dutch banks in the NICA region while "Jajasan Poesat Bank Indonesia" and Bank Negara Indonesia in the RI region. The 1949 Round Table Conference (KMB) ended the conflict between Indonesia and the Netherlands, establishing later DJB as the central bank for the United States of Indonesia (RIS).

2. Research method

Methods This research uses a qualitative approach.

3. Results and discussion

This paper discusses the history and impact of Museum Bank Indonesia on visitor interest. Established in 2006, the Museum has a collection of ancient banknotes and metals, artefacts related to building architecture, as well as artefacts related to banking developments.

This museum building has architectural features that reflect a blend of classical and local elements. In addition, this museum has a floor with interesting geometric patterns, made of UbinPC material, as well as numismatic collections of royal money in the archipelago. To attract visitors, the museum organizes various programs such as museum tours, seminars, temporary exhibitions, interactive activities and thematic education, and Museum BI Goes To School.

The discussion and explore the potential results or impacts of the Museum Bank Indonesia on visitor interest, considering its unique features and programs.

Architectural Blend and Geometric Patterns. The Museum's architectural design, characterized by a fusion of classical and local elements, contributes to a distinctive and aesthetically pleasing environment. The use of UbinPC material for the floor with interesting geometric patterns adds a modern touch. Research could explore how this architectural uniqueness influences visitor perception and engagement. Does the blend of classical and local elements enhance the overall experience for visitors, making the museum more memorable?

Collections and Exhibits. The Museum's focus on ancient banknotes, metals, artefacts related to building architecture, and banking developments suggests a diverse range of exhibits. A more in-depth analysis could evaluate the significance of these collections in attracting visitors. Are certain exhibits more popular than others? Do the numismatic collections of royal money in the archipelago draw a specific demographic of visitors? Understanding the preferences of the audience can inform future exhibit planning.

Visitor Engagement Programs. The mentioned programs such as museum tours, seminars, temporary exhibitions, interactive activities, thematic education, and "Museum BI Goes To School" are designed to engage visitors actively. Research could explore the effectiveness of these programs in enhancing visitor interest and learning experiences. Are certain programs more successful in attracting diverse audiences? How do educational programs contribute to the museum's impact on schools and students?

Long-Term Impact on Visitor Knowledge. The museum's emphasis on banking history, architecture, and related artefacts implies an educational aspect. An in-depth study could assess the long-term impact of the museum on visitor knowledge retention. Does the museum contribute to an increased understanding of historical and architectural concepts among its visitors? Are there measurable improvements in financial literacy, especially considering the focus on banking developments?

Community Outreach and Collaborations. Research could explore the museum's involvement in community outreach through programs like "Museum BI Goes To School." How effective is this initiative in building relationships with local schools? Are there collaborative efforts with other cultural institutions or educational organizations to amplify the museum's impact beyond its physical location?

Quantitative and Qualitative Data. To provide more robust results, a combination of quantitative and qualitative data could be collected. Visitor surveys, attendance records, and post-program evaluations can offer quantitative insights, while interviews, focus groups, and in-depth observations can provide qualitative perspectives on the visitor experience.

4. Conclusion

By delving into these aspects, the paper can offer a comprehensive understanding of how the Museum Bank Indonesia, with its unique features and programs, has impacted visitor interest and engagement over time. This multidimensional analysis can provide valuable insights for both the museum itself and the broader field of museum studies.

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