

Money of the Indonesian Republic of Banten as a Form of Struggle to Defend Indonesian Independence (1947-1949)

Clarisa Dwi Hanita^{1*}, Yuni Maryuni², Arif Permana Putra³

^{1,2,3}History Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Indonesia

*correspondence email : clarisadwihanita@gmail.com

Received 6 October 2024; Received in revised form 23 February 2025; Accepted 26 February 2025

Abstrak

Penulisan dilatarbelakangi oleh sejarah mata uang Indonesia setelah kemerdekaan yang tidak tercatat dengan baik. Tujuan dari penulisan adalah untuk menemukan fakta pada (1) sejarah Uang Republik Indonesia Daerah Banten (URIDAB) tahun 1947-1949; (2) pengaruh politik dan ekonomi Uang Republik Indonesia Daerah Banten (URIDAB) bagi masyarakat Banten dalam perjuangan mempertahankan kemerdekaan Indonesia tahun 1947-1949. Penulisan skripsi menggunakan metode sejarah dengan melalui empat tahap yakni heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi, historiografi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kedatangan Belanda membuat keadaan politik dan ekonomi Indonesia pasca merdeka sangatlah kacau ditengah kondisi Indonesia baru merdeka. Kondisi tersebut menumbuhkan semangat bagi pemerintahan pusat di Yogyakarta dan masyarakat Kereseidenan Banten serta menjadi faktor tercetaknya URIDAB. Pengaruh URIDAB dalam bidang politik yaitu lambang utama negara merdeka dan sebagai alat perjuangan. Pada bidang ekonomi yaitu sebagai alat pembayaran yang sah dan mengatur pengendalian harga.

Kata kunci: uridab, politik, ekonomi, alat perjuangan.

Abstract

The writing is motivated by the history of Indonesian currency after independence which is not well recorded. The purpose of the writing is to find facts on (1) the history of the Republic of Indonesia Banten Regional Currency (URIDAB) in 1947-1949; (2) the political and economic influence of the Republic of Indonesia Banten Regional Currency (URIDAB) for the Banten community in the struggle to maintain Indonesian independence in 1947-1949. The writing of the thesis uses the historical method through four stages, namely heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, historiography. The results of the study show that the arrival of the Dutch made the political and economic conditions of Indonesia after independence very chaotic in the midst of the conditions of the newly independent Indonesia. These conditions fostered enthusiasm for the central government in Yogyakarta and the Banten Residency community and became a factor in the printing of URIDAB. The influence of URIDAB in the political field is the main symbol of an independent country and as a tool of struggle. In the economic field, it is as a legal tender and regulates price control.

Keywords: uridab, politics, economy, tools of struggle.

INTRODUCTION

Post Indonesian independence government Not yet Can refute the economy is in decline and the slowness recovery economy as well as the amount expenditure government, then no surprising that inflation from the time of war and revolution Keep going continue.

All sector community suffer so that independence No produce the expected prosperity (Ricklefs, 2007: 475). The Netherlands come return with troops NICA (*Netherlands Indies Civil Administration*) Army. As one of the member countries The victorious allies in World War II, then Dutch to argue that his position worthy

returned like before war (Banindro, 2017: 14). Indonesia experienced war Indonesian independence which then followed by uncertainty direction development economics (Zanden, JLV & Marks, D. 2021: 290-291).

Condition Indonesian economy (finance) which has not stable the cause namely Very high inflation high, due to Because circulation more from One eye Money in a way No under control. Based on information President Republic of Indonesia dated 2 October 1945 concerning determination type Money as tool payment The Indonesian government stated three eye currency in force in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, namely eye De Javasche Bank money, currency Money government Indies Netherlands, and eyes Money occupation Japan (Independence, October 5, 1945). The circulation of three money in Indonesia post independent precisely make Dutch ambitious do blockade economy or add burden economy in Indonesia with presence NICA money exactly on the date March 6, 1946. Blockade the economy that is carried out Dutch moment That in fact is strategy and steps politics, because Dutch fully know that Indonesia at the moment That experience difficulty liquidity, even empty cash (Setiawan, 2023: 2).

A series incident politics and economics faced by Indonesia encourage the occurrence printing Money Republic of

Indonesia (ORI), until require Banten government prints Money area Because the amount constraint from government the center that has move to Yogyakarta. Money specifically for the Banten region called Money Republic of Indonesia Banten Region (URIDAB) is tool payment born during the crisis in Indonesia. Money the give Spirit struggle to Banten society shows that Indonesia is a sovereign country so that entitled arrange state and territorial affairs Alone.

Study focus in describe URIDAB in period time 1947-1949 with more clear the occurrence of the URIDAB process as form struggle Banten society. Second, namely the influence of URIDAB on Banten society in struggle maintain Indonesian independence in 1947-1949, in part This focuses on URIDAB's influence in the field politics and economics for Banten society.

Study This interesting Because lift Banten's role as regional representatives who participated as well as maintain independence in Indonesia with make eye URIDAB money as tool struggle. So used theory economy monetary according to opinion Nopirin was put forward in work book entitled "Economic Monetary" in 1996, the use of theory the For see corner Banten's view in field economy. Based on theory put forward by Nopirin that government center need do policy economy monetary in current distribution money to maintain stability price (Nopirin, 1996:15).

Struggle the Indonesian government with Banten society is used "action" theory collective proposed by Charles Tilly in the book entitled "From Mobilization to Revolution" in 1978 became proof that role government center with Banten society becomes element in reach purpose. Government as strength central entitled arrange as well as determine direction and policies in Indonesia in particular in condition critical. The community must also own action voluntary in reach purpose, thing the proven with Spirit figures as well as the community in Banten remains fight presenting URIDAB.

Based on the above explanation so important For under review related Banten conditions after proclamation. There is Lots consideration as well as reason importance study This done, first, the minimum source history that describes Lots events in Banten in fact Banten has many to carve struggle for Indonesia. Struggle Banten society is lacking highlighted compared to with other regions, even though Banten is part from island Java that allows Lots incident or figure can highlighted with good. Second, that struggle No only need power human, tactics and strategy struggle, but also requires tools. Third, that Banten is involved in struggle maintain independence with print and distribute eye Banten money or URIDAB. So, the struggle Banten society must appreciated

in the midst all condition difficult to have to faced as well as the amount threats made by NICA.

METHODS

Based on title study so procedures used based on the method history . Method in studies history is a bunch guidelines or standard in a way systematic For gather sources that can verified in a way critical and synthesis in a way composed (Hamid & Madjid, 2018: 43). In general general, method history is method or method For create return events previously, through four stage work, namely heuristic (collecting) source, criticism sources (external/materials and internal/contents), sources interpretation (interpretation), and historiography (writing) story history.

Heuristics is stages beginning in the process of searching and placing source history in accordance with types Hamid & Madjid, 2018: 43). Stages This consists of from primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained from related archives with machine printer money, URIDAB denominations, decree or information in the field economy, and letters news. Secondary data can obtained from research that has been done previously, such as journal, thesis, article, work scientific, and books that discuss or those who have relevance with discussion in research conducted.

Criticism source is effort investigate whether traces found, after heuristic (Baroroh, 2016: 21). There is or whether or not fact history will determined after gather sources history and doing criticism external and internal. Criticism external aiming For determine authenticity source to form source, type paper, date, time manufacture, next Who maker or its creator. While that, internal criticism has reason For see and examine reality Contents source or documents that can verified covering analysis substance, language used, spelling, style writing or thinking.

Stages when namely interpretation with interpret facts in evidence as well as the events that underlie until stage end of URIDAB must frozen which has been tested the truth, then analyze final sources produce a series Event. Stage final in writing history is historiography, namely the process of writing For composing, presenting, or detailing from research that has been done.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Money Republic of Indonesia Banten Region (URIDAB) is a form struggle especially for Banten society. Post proclamation Banten society is abundant involved in struggle maintain independence. Efforts maintain independence is the call that came from from government center for all area move together for the ideals of a free Indonesia

without disturbance party foreigners. Banten experienced turmoil condition fierce politics post independent between party residency with figure society. A series of the events that occurred in Banten did not to reduce Spirit public For still support government center oppose Netherlands. In the years beginning independence Province West Java consists of over five residencies, namely Banten, Jakarta, Priangan, Bogor, and Cirebon. The Banten residency consists of on Regency Serang, Lebak, and Pandeglang. On September 2, 1945, KH Achmad Chatib in a way official appointed by Ir Sukarno as Resident of Banten.

Structure government that does not stable and the Ministry of Finance Not yet Can find powerful way for Indonesia to survive in times of crisis. Conditions This Then aggravated with the state treasury is empty so that government No Can take policy withdrawal Money Japan. Government Then decide For enforce three eye Money in accordance with information President Republic of Indonesia dated October 3, 1945 concerning determination type Money as tool payment. Three eye Money This consists of from government money Netherlands, money Japan and De Javashe Bank money. Three eye Money the enforced Because public Still many save and keep it Can used For activity economy. Especially in Indonesia's condition is not yet emit Money the new

official Government center try overcome emptiness finance with do loan national from the Workers Agency Central Indonesian National Committee (BPKNIP). With loan the difficulty For overcome empty government coffers Not yet resolved (Rian, A. 2022: 43).

Problem other namely government center must face The Dutch made it riots in Jakarta. In November 1945, in the city of Jakarta as Mother city Republic of Indonesia in condition No can guaranteed. NICA soldiers held patrol and behave hostile to Indonesian society and everything that has the flag red white. NICA soldiers carried out riots, terror, and kidnapping (Sastrosatomo, 1987: 201). In atmosphere neither do state leaders can carry out his job with calm down, because that Yogyakarta is considered allow For made into Mother cities and centers government. On January 4, 1946, Yogyakarta became center continuity life state (Kutoyo, 1997: 332).

Dutch Business No stop in disturbing Indonesia, then party troops Union Lieutenant General Sir Montaga Stopford commander-in-chief new AFNEI enforces NICA money (Kertoraharjo, 2009: 64-65). In an unavoidable situation stable, eyes NICA money is hard to come by obtained in every areas, such as Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Semarang, Bandung, Medan and Palembang (Zanden, JLV & Marks, D. 2012: 54). People who worked for the Dutch get wages with eye NICA money .

However, in rural areas eye money in circulation is eye Money Japan, because people who live in rural areas Good That trader or farmers only accept Money Japan as tool legitimate payment (Lasmiyati, 2012: 472).

Condition crisis the make The Resident of Banten, namely KH Achmad Chatib emit regulation For arrange amount material traded food to outside the Banten area. Regulations other regarding income Money discussed in Banten Resident's Notice No. 4 that each person is not allowed enter more money from f 200 only allowed after get permission from Resident (Merdeka, 23 February 1946).

In the month March 1946 was enforced for people who come in to Tangerang area must inspected by the TRI Tangerang party who inspected namely money, goods and letters permission Then cross checked. According to order Government Civil Tangerang, money brought enter to Banten no may more than f 500, the number the more big compared to with rule previously in the month February which shows that every rule can changed in accordance with needs. Rules other namely NICA money does not can enter The same once (Merdeka, March 15, 1946).

In the conditions in Indonesia which is experiencing inflation required policy monetary For control amount money in circulation. The theory put forward by Nopirin in his book entitled

"economics monetary" states that role government very central in control inflation especially in arrange amount money in circulation (Nopirin, 1996:15).

Inflation and the decline exchange rate as well as use eye Money Japan and NICA, encouraged formation emission ORI first in October 1946 (ORI 45th Anniversary Album, 11). Oeang Republic of Indonesia (ORI) was issued based on Law No. 17 of 1946 was enacted on 1 October 1946 by President Soekarno and came into effect circulated October 23, 1946 even though date print listed October 17, 1945. Emission First Money The Republic of Indonesia consists of from fraction worth 1, 5, 10, and 50 cents. Besides That the government also issued emission Money Republic of Indonesia split worth 1, 5, 10, and 100 rupiah. Emissions Money the everything signed by the Minister of Finance Republic of Indonesia Mr. AA Maramis . In denominations of 1 (one) to ten rupiah with picture face President Republic of Indonesia Ir. Soekarno. Print media 1946 still use the old spelling is OE for. Oeang Republic of Indonesia (ORI) which is distributed October 23, 1946, was determined by the government on October 30, 1946. The government Republic of Indonesia then set October 30th as Finance Day, and as day publishing Money Republic of Indonesia (Setiawan, L. et al. 2023: 72).

Money show that Indonesia has the right arrange activity economy use tool

payment of "money". Money as one of the the most important tool in struggle, money become more important especially the countries involved in such a struggle great like what Indonesia experienced after independence (Berita Indonesian, November 28 1945). Money during the revolution struggle is component important For Keep going to finance all the required form Good power man as well as equipment in compile strategy oppose Netherlands, then what is needed is a fund in to finance struggle (ANRI, 2003:1). Presence ORI money on October 30, 1946 was step right so as not to defeated with circulation NICA money which has been stated many times No enforced by the Indonesian government (Indonesian News 29 September 1945).

does not apply in Indonesia make Dutch give up in attack various aspect politics and economics. Netherlands precisely to launch Aggression Military Action I which occurred on July 21, 1947, the parties Dutch to mention Aggression Military I with "politioenele actie", which means Dutch come to the territory of the Republic of Indonesia on duty For arrange order and security like "action police" because Dutch feel that Indonesia is still become his (Ali, M. 2020: 137).

On Aggression Military Action I was launched on July 20 1947, the Netherlands has do occupation and attacks in the Tangerang area and around Jakarta, As effort For still operate wheel government

The Regent of Tangerang moved center government Tangerang Regency to area Balaraja (Lubis, NH 2003: 176). Troops The Netherlands also increased activity ships patrol in the Banten and Selat areas Sunda. Patrol force Sea Dutch That the more increase approaching implementation Aggression Military I, so that activity boat Island Peacock I in do attack stopped Because worry under attack patrol Netherlands. As for Meaning from patrols That is For block economy. Troops Dutch often violate sovereign territory Republic of Indonesia when currently patrol so that a when cause incident. Incident between second split party occurred in the Tangerang area, the Parung Panjang front, and the Leuwiliang front. The battle other taking place in Sepaten, Cimone, Kelapa Two, and Karawaci which is ongoing from dawn until evening day. In battle That West Jakarta/Tangerang sector experienced loss a number of his soldiers fallen and injured (Lasmiyati, 2012: 474).

Aggression military 1 followed with blockade detrimental economy Indonesian society. Blockade the economy that is carried out Dutch impact on Indonesia for Banten society, because Dutch guarding the border area between Tangerang and Jakarta which makes the trading process as well as For get material food Enough difficult. Distribution NICA money is part blockade economy For oppose distribution ORI money. Behavior Dutch other namely

with seize KOLFF which is company government Japan For print Money Japan. A number of Money official ready still circulating in Indonesia left behind, which according to Allegation public amounting to 1 billion rupiah. Money officially valid in Indonesia finally controlled by the NICA soldiers used For buy material main and material food. This is make public difficult get Money For activity economy and many are starving consequence blockade material food (Berita Indonesian, 28 November 1945).

Face blockade economy In this regard, the Banten community works together overcome all problem. Deficiency gas can overcome with make gas from sap rubber, as change oil lubricant used oil distance and oil coconut palm oil. oil coconut palm oil is also used For make self, as replacement Vaseline. Disadvantages weapon Can overcome with make mortars and grenades themselves. Many residents have to use clothes from bag goni. male use bag made of burlap like pants. While that, nine material main need life daily the more difficult obtained. The Indonesian government in Yogyakarta broke up connection with government area residency in Banten, even though all need people must fulfilled (Lasmiyati, 2012: 476).

Atmosphere the war that started when aggression military I make Banten's condition is a mess, the results nature that has managed with Good must

experience Lots disturbance consequence the war that continues raging cause the difficulty distribution of ORI in certain regions including Banten. Therefore That The Indonesian government provides authority to Certain Regional Governments For publish Money paper or sign valid payment as well as applicable in a way limited to the area concerned. Publication the guaranteed by the Government and in due course can exchanged with ORI. Based on Regulation Government No. 19/1947 dated 26 August 1947, the government area level province, residency and district publish Money Republic of Indonesia Known Regions with URIDA. At the beginning circulation of ORI every resident given one rupiah ORI for replace remainder Money Japan which is still can used until October 16, 1946, namely date the determination exchange savings in the Bank with ORI (Ali, M. 2020: 140). For fulfil needs and tools valid payment in the area, then government the center in Yogyakarta ordered Resident of Banten KH Achmad Chatib For print and output Money Paper Banten Regional Emergency (URIDAB) (Lasmiyati, 2012: 477).

Basically Banten is quite abundant will source Power natural as well as arrangement source material good food, so very allow for Banten to refuse order in make eye Banten money which has Lots risk as well as threat inflation. Although existence blockade Banten economy is capable stand return with system arrange

production as well as distribution material good food. However, the decision party The Banten Residency is very right, if see based on theory action Charles Tilly collective stated that action collective is A risky journey For can endure life, experience more means Because is results act in real interests together (Tilly, C: 1978: 84).



Figure 1. Newspaper Keng Po, 18 December 1947 "Oeang Istimewa Boeat Banten"

Source: National Library of the RI

Newspaper the narrate that "from sources that may be trusted We can hear, that remote areas of Banten from Yogyakarta There is intention for take it out Money paper Alone with permission Yogya stock Already finished (Keng Po, December 18, 1947). Seeing sentences in the letter news the namely "remote Banten" from Yogya shows that Correct Banten area is very difficult get access from Yogyakarta so ordered For make eye Money specifically for the Banten Region.

URIDAB. Published with emission first on December 15, 1947 with covering fraction denominations of 1, 5, 10, 25, rupiah, then emission second with 50 rupiah denomination in August 1948. Denomination the printed in the amount

that is not counted (Suharto, 2001: 173). Publication eye Money area guaranteed by the Government and in due course can exchanged with ORI. Based on Regulation Government No. 19/1947 dated 26 August 1947, the government area level province, residency and district publish Money Republic of Indonesia Known Regions with URIDA, but existence archive related order creation of URIDA and URIDAB until moment This Not yet found, as well as in the Newspaper Netherlands, Japan, and local. Like what was conveyed by Mr. Yadi Ahyadi a Banten historian and responsible answer to the clinic Banten heirlooms in gather Banten archives at the moment interview on Saturday, March 23, 2024 stated that:

"The Banten community does not so care in documentation or keep archive added Banten's condition also after Aggression Military I, abundant archives very Lots before Japan come to Indonesia and above 1950. The only one who can trusted For made into primary sources are from letter news such as Java Bode, Kedaulatan Rakyat, and Berita Indonesia".

Full URIDAB build with struggle in all-round conditions limited, so that depend on coordination with government Banten area which was implemented in a mutual cooperation manner. The tools used in the form of tool print simple so Money the can multiplied with the amount that is not known. How to make it, before Money the printed moreover formerly made the image that will be displayed.

The image is made by E. Edel Yusuf in Serang. The cliché made by M. Ruyani and Dana, both in the District Lightning, materials cliché the from wood sapodilla, except For fraction 100 rupiah made from tin (Lasmiyati, 2012: 478). Information Fritz Razak printing house located on Jalan Diponegoro was also conveyed by Mr. H. Asep Nur Eka, SKKM. MM who served as Young Expert Archivist of the Service Library and Archives Banten Province in interview on Wednesday, December 6, 2023 that:

"For machine print it as I recall I Formerly time small Still There is buildings and machines print on Jalan Diponegoro, if Now building Already So Burger King is behind the Post Office next to Ramayana. Can it is said I witness history, because see in a way direct the machine, after a long time I ask Again it turns out Already moved to the Banten State Museum which is nearby The Square Attack. Because now the museum Already move possibility the engine also follows moved".

Based on interview with father Asep in line with writing work The Lamiyati with title "History of Money Republic of Indonesia Banten (Uridab) (1945-1949)" that URIDAB printing is carried out at Jalan Diponegoro No. 6 Serang. The owner printing named Abdurrojak. Printing Money led by R. Abubakar Winangun, M. Sastra Atmadja, Abdurrojak, and M. Solihin. Officials receiving, storing and distributing Money

paper is M. Ismail. They lifted based on the Decree Head Officialdom Banten Regional Defense Council Finance No. UU/94 dated 26 May 1948. Experts and employees printing totaling 11 people, five of them namely Muhammad Jupri, Suparman, Muhammad Tohir, Senen, and Sanah (Lasmiyati, 478-479).



Figure 2. Machine Print Money Republic Indonesia Banten Region Fritz Razak (Personal Documentation)

URIDAB which has through the printing process furthermore need cut use machine cut with objective Money the can with easy accepted and used by the community. Machines URIDAB cutters have exhibited at M Bloc Space, precisely in the Peruri Museum Mini Gallery.



Figure 3. Machine URIDAB Cutter Peruri (Personal Documentation)

The lack of supply material standard For make eye Money produce

URIDAB which has quality not enough well, so can It is said that URIDAB is very thin, the paper not enough Good especially on the 1 rupiah note, the paper feel like paper newspaper as well as the print rough. Behind all lack which was finally on March 1st with can agreement from Yogyakarta Banten emit Money paper Alone including 1 rupiah, 5 rupiah, 10 rupiah (Keng Po, 17 April 1948). Very reasonable if quality from Money the not enough good that shows that Indonesia and Banten experienced all-round conditions limitations.

Quality material from URIDAB no quality so that produce rough papper, but based on opinion Banten historian father Yes Ahyadi who with racing on the magazine Money entitled "Banknotes and Coins From Indonesia 1945-1990" published by PERURI conveys his opinion that:

"If be noticed URIDAB's most advanced design in a way technique Because different with area others who are now being praised It's like Jogja, West Java actually relatively ordinary only and URIDAB becomes standard the best money, besides even then only Banten has other numerator no there is another one only something is typed just money other also called coupon exchange".

Compare with design Money from area others Banten has Design depicting authentic Banten region good from aspect architecture with element religion and wealth nature. URIDAB has color the

money that stand out with patterns as well as ornaments that fill eye the Banten money. The condition of Banten is quite limited from various aspect No to fade Spirit its people in the struggle for Indonesia continues independent.



Figure 4. Fractions 1 Rupiah Note Republic of Indonesia Banten Region (URIDAB)
Source: ORI Book (Oeang Republik Indonesia 1947-1949) by Suwito Harsono and Michell Suharli

Currency worth 1 rupiah with paper colored chocolate young measuring 13.6 cm x 6.2 cm with domination frame and pattern colored ung (Harsono, S & Suharli, M. 2020: 42). Quality paper on money 1 rupiah very much No Good or very rough like newspaper (Keng Po. 17 April 1948). There is the sentence "Republik Indonesia" which indicates the publication of URIDAB is part from Republic of Indonesia. On the side left there is number 1 which shows Money the worth 1 rupiah and description one rupiah in position frame below. In the section middle Written with ink black "Uang Kertas Darurat Tanda Pembayaran Jang Sah" sentence the become proof under the emergency period Banten has Money sign valid payment. Then inky black on the mark KH Achmad signature Chatib, signature Committee Finances that have

been issued in Serang, December 15, 1947, and number series or numerator. In position middle there is picture rice and cotton surrounding picture rifle hoe and hammer. In the section behind eye Money exactly in position middle there is two areca nut tree Which to clamp warning punishment for forgery eye the money that set up in Book Constitution Law Criminal chapter 244, 245, 249. Besides that, on the side behind Also there is number "1" on the side left and right areca nut tree (Lasmiyati, 2012: 476).



Figure 5. Fractions 5 Rupiah Notes Republic of Indonesia Banten Region (URIDAB)
Source: Bank Indonesia Museum

Eye Money worth 5 rupiah colored base white with size 14 cm x 7.4 cm (Harsono, S & Suharli, M. 2020: 45). Color frames and ornaments dominated with color green old as well as a number of writing colored black as in signature, numerator or number series, description the exit money, and sentences in the section behind related warning punishment to circulation Money fake. There is sentence with position half circular it says "Uang Kertas Darurat untuk Banten"

circled image, written "Five" on the side left and says "Rupiah" on the side right. Every corner frame written number "5". In the section behind Money there is picture rice and birds describe Banten conditions with results abundant rice as well as there is writing number 5 on the side right and left. (Lasmiyati, 2012: 477). In the position middle is characteristics from Banten Residency, namely gate or door gate typical Banten buildings such as Palace Kaibon and the Palace Surosowan.



Figure 6. Fractions 10 Rupiah Money Republic Indonesia Banten Region (URIDAB)

Source: ORI Book (Oeang Republik Indonesia 1947-1949) by Suwito Harsono and Michell Suharli

Money worth 10 rupiah has almost the same shape and color similar with the value of 5 rupiah is with paper colored white as well as measuring 13.9 cm x 7.4 cm (Harsono, S & Suharli, M. 2020: 45). Color frames and ornaments with domination color green old. Written on the part on the "Republik Indonesia" then it says "Uang Kertas Darurat Untuk Daerah Banten" with written "Tanda Pembayaran Jang Sah" with ink black. There is number series in position middle, signature

Committee Finance on the side left lower as well as sign the exit money and signature of KH Achmad Chatib as Resident of Banten on the side right below. In position middle there is image of the Great Mosque of Banten, then in the position left there is picture torch and side right picture keris. Ornamen other namely there is picture rambutan fruit on the side left and pineapple on the side right. The number "10" decorate corner left bottom, left on, and right above. In the section behind Money similar with Money previously written warning for falsifying offender protected money ornament dome as well as there is the number "10" on the side left and right (Lasmiyati, 2012: 477).



Figure 7. Fractions 25 Rupiah Notes Republic of Indonesia Banten Region (URIDAB)

Source: Collection Personal

Money worth 25 rupiah own color And ornaments that different from mark previously. Papper colored base white with frame as well as ornament colored red. Writing dominated by color red only number series that uses ink black circled picture rice. Money worth 25 rupiah has size 14 cm x 7.4 cm. It says "Republik

Indonesia" next it says "Uang Kertas Darurat Untuk Daerah Banten" with written "Tanda Pembayaran Jang Sah". The number "2" on the side left and the number "5" on the left side right, then in position middle there is picture torch and keris as well as it says "Dua Puluh Lima Rupiah" next written number "25" on 4 corners money. On the side left there is image of the Great Mosque of Banten circled with picture cotton and on the side right there is picture typical gate Palace Kaibon or Palace Surosowan circled picture cotton. Side left lower signed Committee Finance and side right lower sign the exit Money as well as signed Resident of Banten. In the section behind there is the number "25" on the side right and left then in position middle there is Constitution related warning to distributor Money false.



Figure 8. Fractions 50 Rupiah Notes Republic of Indonesia Banten Region (URIDAB)

Source: Bank Indonesia Museum

Money with mark 50 rupiah No so different with value of 25 rupiah with paper colored white and decorated with color red it says "Republik Indonesia" then

"Uang Kertas Darurat Untuk Daerah Banten Tanda Pembayaran Jang Sah". There is "R*50" on the corner left and right part above. In position middle there is the number "50" with number series inky black as well as caption "Lima Puluh Rupiah". On the side left there is image of the Great Mosque of Banten circled with picture rice and on the side right there is picture typical gate Palace Kaibon or Palace Surosowan who circled picture rice. It says with ink Black On The Side left lower signed by the Regional Defense Council and on the side right lower signed Chairman of the Regional Defense Council with information Money the came out on August 11, 1948. Specially on the denominations 50 rupiah there is letter positioned prefix in the middle part lower such as Mu-Lia, Ba-ha-gia, Ic-Hl-As, So-Et-Ji, Mo-Er-Ni. Part behind Money there is Constitution to forgery Money positioned in middle like in circle the snake that currently open mouth and looks his fangs.

The circulation of URIDAB on March 1, 1948 showed condition development production results the advanced land of Banten in industry making gas from satisfactory rubber and its production increase. Next there is developments in salt production in Anyer carried out by the office Banten industry. According to Mr. Railway supervisor Banten economy stated that salt production in the month March 1948 can cover need society. Increasing salt production has an impact on the

decline the previous price of salt quite expensive with price of 20,000 rupiah per/kg to 10,000 rupiah per/kg. Then The Banten government is carrying out activity import salt from Singapore with intermediary combination Banten traders as many as 21 tons exchanged with rubber (Berita Indonesia, March 20, 1948).

In November there is effort control prices, of course control price can happen if existence eye currency in effect. See letter The Merdeka newspaper published in November 1948 showed that URIDAB is still applies. The Banten Sub-Territorial Commander conveyed that even though in Banten the prices classified Enough tall consequence existence difference eye Money between Banten which uses URIDAB and Jakarta which uses ORI, the existence of eye Money make existence clarity price especially control price supported blessing cooperation and assistance all over the people of Banten. The existence of effort control price make price goods become clear so that make it easier in supervision like price clothes, rice, vegetables and so on. In the same month namely November 1948 was formed Assembly Banten Regional Business destination the formation of namely For strengthen position economy Banten area for cooperation and mutual understand between race traders so that the government can realize Good in trading export and also import (Merdeka, 9 November 1948).

Distribution of URIDAB other than give impact Good naturally there is difficult risk public like the occurrence inflation with height price rice, so that cause URIDAB value is increasing decrease. Wages workers who continue increase with amount more income tall compared to with wages employee area and make life of employees worrying (Warta Indonesia, 13 December 1948).

Distribution of URIDAB based on journal Lasmiyati entitled "History of Money Republic of Indonesia Banten (URIDAB) (1945-1949)" explains that URIDAB is intended for special for the Banten region including Tangerang, Jasinga and South Lampung (Lasmiyati, 2012: 476). Lampung and Jasinga Regions related the distribution of URIDAB has not been found information based on letter news or archives in the area even so with the Cilegon area which has not been found from various source Analyze based on center government Banten Residency and URIDAB printing house located in the Serang area Of course URIDAB is circulating in the Serang area. The distribution of URIDAB is up to to the interior during the aggression military II intended is the Pandeglang area Southern part. URIDAB's arrival in the interior when Attack as Mother city Banten Residency was abandoned For while by the Deputy Governor West Java Joesoep Adiwinata, Resident of Banten KH Achmad Chatib together part big apparatus Regional

Government, and Head Police Banten Residency, namely Joesoef Martadilaga along with child the fruit leave city For evacuate to area interior with the TNI. Leaving Attack is anticipation from circles civil and military before Dutch control Attack in a way whole and finally soldier Dutch occupy attack on December 23, 1948 (Suharto, 2001: 200-201). Place evacuation No Of course or move around For avoid attack Netherlands, the Pandeglang area in question is The following are the names of the villages in Kadukupa, Banjarwangi, Kadumelati, Munjul, Langensari, Cilentung, Ciparokoy, and Cimanuk (N. S, 1995: 15).

Regional Government of the Republic of Indonesia strive for permanent markets walk with use tool payment in the form of money from URIDAB, ORI, or by barter. Under the condition No There is goods or commodities that can exchanged, society interior only Can received URIDAB but in the month February public Already No use it and more choose use ORI money. People in the interior No brave carry and use NICA money or what is called with "Money red". Very what a shame since end month January for occupied urban areas Dutch public has use NICA money. Exchange rate NICA money f 0.50 against ORI is the same with 100 rupiah (Merdeka, 18 and 20 February 1949).

Distribution of URIDAB to to the South Lebak area, specifically the Bayah and Cikotok markets, but because of the area occupied Dutch until with end March

1949 then goods need daily No Lots available. Trading must done by barter because Still A little money owned society, even though URIDAB has until to the Bayah and Cikotok areas URIDAB is difficult For used as tool swap Because ORI value continues to increase declined. Although before month February 1949 URIDAB still trusted as tool exchange by people in inland areas Pandeglang and South Lebak, but enter month February URIDAB is already Lots abandoned its use by the community (Warta Indonesia, March 21, 1949).

Solution Regional Government of the Republic of Indonesia since April 1949 attempted build People's Cooperative for fulfil need people everyday so as not to depend on markets with poor condition safe and need Money as tool swap or barter activities (Merdeka, 2 April 1949). Source People's Cooperative Originates from donation people outside area interior as well as donation public Supportive interior morally and materially (Suharto, 2001: 204-105). URIDAB experienced various constraint started when existence forgery money by Chinese people domiciled in Tangerang. Actions URIDAB counterfeiting also gets support by the party Netherlands (Andriansyah, A. 2022: 63). As a result the existence of fake URIDAB condition Banten's economy is experiencing inflation. The Banten government then take action with do a number of supervision. Supervision to

Money false This done with method do border check Banten region precisely in Tangerang. Supervision is also carried out in markets when the market will opened so moreover formerly inspected by the troops on duty is URIDAB used in the original market or fake. when fake URIDAB found so direct destroyed (Fitrianti, R. 2008: 12).

Forger Money Still proven become profitable business for Lots company. Happened arrest at night day precisely in December 1948 the Batavia Police succeeded rounding up the counterfeiters Banten money. Police do office raid as well as factory printing letter news owned by Chinese people and their owners arrested. During interrogation he disclose that URIDAB is fake with large amount namely f 6500 (The newspaper: Dutch settlement The Daily Mail te Batavia, December 23, 1948). Efforts crackdown on fake URIDAB although can to ease its circulation, but No hinder the occurrence great inflation consequence happen attack aggression military II by the Netherlands (Ali, M. 2020: 67).

Moment the occurrence Aggression Military II army Dutch do plunder and destruction all over cliché making Money fraction 100 rupiah money, so that Money fraction the Not yet had time to hand society (Lasmiyati, 2012: 479).

Aggression military II raises existence reaction from the international world that opposes existence action violence committed by the Dutch.

Reaction from the international world give birth to security council resolution Union Nations on 28 January 1949. Resolution issued by the security council union nations make Dutch with forced operate resolution mentioned. As for Contents from resolution the consists of from a number of points, but one of them the most important point existence return the Indonesian government (Harjosoediro, 1984: 164).

Following up security council decision Union Nations, on May 7, 1947 there was agreement between government Netherlands and Indonesia about ceasefire weapons. Agreement This Then known with agreement Roem-Royen. The existence of agreement This give impact to government Banten province. Before existence agreement the government in Banten consists of from two government. First government Tydelyk Best wishes Amtenaar (TBA) which was formed by the parties The Netherlands and the second government led by Resident Ahmad Chatib who is in the interior (Andriansyah, A. 2022: 68).

The existence of negotiation Room Royen make government in Banten returns to hand Ahmad Chatib. The former government had time run in the interior Then slowly return run in cities in Banten. The results of the negotiations result in URIDAB freezing which requires Good tool ORI and URIDAB payments are replaced with eye federal money. Conference

results the produce a number of decision. One of the decision the is he admitted Indonesia's sovereignty as a country in form union, or what is usually known with Republic of the United States of Indonesia (Andriansyah, A. 2022: 70).

Referring to the Decree of the Ministry Finance related URIDAB withdrawal narrated that decision the consideration Lots party namely , first on proposal Resident of Banten Achmad Chatib with reason the amount forgery money, second on base approval of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, third based on announcement from the Prime Minister of Finance of the RIS on January 1, 1950 regarding circulation eye federal money. A series of the events that underlie URIDAB can printed and circulated in the end require Money the withdrawn from circulation consequence condition politics and economics that are experiencing shock there is nothing stop post Indonesian Independence. A very time short for URIDAB present in life society, but his presence is form struggle for government center and Banten Residency.

Since Indonesia became RIS, there has been no only URIDAB is opened from circulation, eyes Money other areas also experienced same fate, like URIPS (Money) Republic of Indonesia Province of Sumatra), URITA (Money Republic of Indonesia Tapanuli Region), URIPSU (Money) Republic of Indonesia (North

Sumatra Region), URIBA (Money) Republic of New Indonesia), URIN and coins local on site only Bengkulu, Palembang, Lampung and Jambi remain), it was decided that since March 30, 1950 officially frozen in several Bank Negara Indonesia or Bank Rakyat Indonesia on the island Java and Sumatra Island, still can exchanged coins in circulation moment this (newspaper) for Sumatra, 14 July 1951.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of URIDAB becomes breakdown problems that aim for society No experience scarcity money. URIDAB can restore condition consequence scarcity ORI money that is not until to the Banten region. Although in its implementation Lots very constraint started with circulation money that is quite old from the printing period until circulated. After being distributed experience Lots very obstacle existence Money false consequence cooperation ethnicity Chinese with Netherlands. Destination Dutch circulate fake URIDAB For mess up condition finance in Banten so that make public confused and causing feeling disappointed to Banten Residency. Purpose other namely so that the Banten community also uses NICA money, but compared to with use NICA money for the Banten community is more choose using ORI in the middle URIDAB condition which is often destroyed as well as forged by the Dutch. Although so Banten community

welcomes Good the existence of URIDAB as identity nation. After the existence of KMB agreement and get confession sovereignty from The Netherlands on December 27, 1949 Indonesia became shaped Union. As the consequences money imposed by the government both ORI and URIDAB as well eye money in the area others who at the time That as tool valid payment withdrawn from circulation in society and replaced with Money federal.

REFERENCES

- Ali, M. (2020). Kh. Tb. Achmad Chatib (1890-1966) Jalan Hidup Dan Jejak Langkah Perjuangan Sang Residen. Banten: Bhakti Banten Foundation.
- Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia. (2003). Oeang Republik Indonesia (ORI). Jakarta: ANRI.
- Banindro, B.S. (2017). Sejarah Uang Kertas "Oeang Republik Indonesia" (Ori) Masa Revolusi 1945-1949. Yogyakarta: BP ISI.
- Bank Indonesia. (2021). Khasanah Uang Rupiah Bank Indonesia. Seri Ke I Era Kerajaan-Kerajaan Nusantara, Kolonialisme, dan Masa Revolusi Kemerdekaan. Jakarta: Bank Indonesia.
- Baroroh, S.N.H. (2012). Pemberlakuan "Oeang Repoeblik Indonesia" Dan Pengaruhnya Dalam Bidang Politik dan Ekonomi. (Skripsi). Bachelor of Education, State University of Yogyakarta.
- Fitrianti, R. (2008). Perjalanan Panjang ORI Oeang Republik Indonesia. Mata Uang yang Lahir sebagai Alat Revolusi. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakara.
- Fitriyanti, K. (2019). Kontribusi KH. Ahmad Chatib dalam Peredaran Uang Kertas Darurat Banten Tahun 1947-1948. (Disertasi). State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanudin Banten.
- Hamid, A.R. & Madjid, M.S. (2018). Pengantar Ilmu Sejarah. Yogyakarta: Ombak.
- Harsono, S. & Suharli, M. (2020). ORIDA (Oeang Republik Indonesia Daerah 1947-1949). Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Juliadi, S.S. dkk. (2005). Ragam Pusaka Budaya Banten. Serang: Banten Cultural Heritage Preservation Center.
- Kusuma, E. (2023). Kronik ORI - Oeang Republik Indonesia 1945-1950. Yogyakarta: Mata Padi Pressindo.
- Lasmiyati. (2012). Sejarah Uang Republik Idonesia Banten (URIDAB) (1945-1947). Patanjala 4 (3) pp. 467-480.
- Michrob, H. & Chudari, M. (2011). Catatan Masalalu Banten. Serang: Saudara.
- Mulyana, Y. dkk. (2009). Meretas Kemandirian. Perjuangan Panjang Rakyat Banten Menuju Provinsi. Serang: Banten Provincial Offcie of Cultural and Tourism.
- Nopirin. (1996). Ekonomi Moneter. Yogyakarta: BPFE.
- Rahmat, W. (2020). Media Keuangan Transparansi Informasi Kebijakan Fiskal. Kementerian Keuangan. Volume XV/No. 157.
- Rian, A. (2022). Pemberlakuan Uang Republik Indonesia Daerah Banten (Uridab) dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Perekonomian Masyarakat Banten 1947-1950. (Skripsi). State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
- Ricklefs, M. C. (2007). Sejarah Indonesia Modern 1200-2004. Jakarta: PT Serambi Ilmu Semesta.
- Santoso, G. dkk. (2023). Kebermaknaan Konsep Nasionalisme, Patriotisme, dan Perjuangan. Jurnal Pendidikan Transformatif (Jupetra), 2(2), pp. 281.
- Suharto, S. (2009). Banten pasca agresi militer belanda kedua. Makara

Human Behavior Studies in Asia,
13(2), pp. 85-90.

Suharto, S. (2010). Tentara Rakyat Di Banten Selatan: Kekuatan Terakhir Pembela Tan Malaka. *Jurnal Masyarakat dan Budaya*, 12(1), pp. 1-18.

Sarasati, I. (2017). Sejarah Awal Pembuatan Uang Ori (Oeang Repoeblik Indonesia) Dan Perkembangannya Sebagai Mata Uang Republik Indonesia Tahun 1946 - 1950. (Skripsi). Bachelor of Social. Semarang State University.

Setiawan, L. dkk. (2023). Tonggak Awal Anggaran Negara Berdaulat. *Nota Keuangan 1950 dan 1951*. Jakarta. Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia.

Suharto. (2001). Banten Masa Revolusi, 1945-1949 Proses Integrasi Dalam Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. (Disertasi). University of Indonesia, Depok.

Sujana, D. 2011. Bank Banten. Serang: Banten Provincial Education Office.

Tilly, C. (1978). *From Mobilization to Revolution*. Michigan: Addison Wesley Publishing Company.

Zanden, J.L.V & Marks, D. 2012. *Ekonomi Indonesia 1800-2010 Antara Drama dan Keajaiban Pertumbuhan*. Jakarta: PT Kompas Media Nusantara.

