

FACTORS AFFECTING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY CIRCULATING IN INDONESIA

By

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Abstract

The background of this research is how to find out the factors that can affect the circulation of money in Indonesia and what factors affect these factors. The method used in this research is to use the literature study method using the basics of journals and books that are in accordance with related research, therefore reading is the most basic thing in this research in order to find the latest novels. The problem raised in this study is how to find what factors influence the circulation of money in a country, especially Indonesia. The factors that influence can be seen in this study. The purpose of this research is how to find out what affects the circulation of money in a country. With this, it can be ascertained what are the advantages and disadvantages of a country in issuing money so that it is not excessive or insufficient.

Keyword: Factors, Affecting, Money, Circulating, Indonesia

INTRODUCTION

One of the studies that still cause controversy today, especially in the field of monetary, is about the demand for money. The controversy stems from two major poles in the demand for money, namely mashab keynes and mashab monetarist. The main key to Keynes's thinking lies in interest rates while monetarist mashab refers to the stock of money. The debate between the two mashab is not limited to theoretical debates, but also propagates to empirical debates.

With the development of technology, economic activity, banking and financial institutions are becoming more and more advanced. The *responsiveness* of monetary variables, especially domestic interest rates, is becoming higher and higher to changes in international monetary variables. This fact shows that the barrier between the domestic economy and the international economy is becoming more and more fading. With the development of information technology, making economic actors become more

intelligent in parsing the economic information they receive.

Still related to technological advances, the development of analysis is also carried away in the process of progress. The analysis that developed today not only presents a static long-term relationship, but also has been able to analyze short-term conditions by displaying various analytical methods.

The money demand theory is part of a rare resource allocation option. All members of society have only limited resources available to them in the form of current income and total assets collected. Therefore they have to make choices that concern their allocation.

If they choose more consumption, they should store less total assets. If they choose to store more types of assets that one they should keep fewer assets the other. They must balance the continuous advantage of saving one more against the loss of saving the other less.

Putting the problem in this way raises the question of why people choose to keep the balance of money. Money usually does not

generate explicit income, or at best, only a low yield rate compared to the yield of other assets. But saving money means sacrificing something, the loss is satisfaction or income sacrificed by saving money instead of using these funds for other benefits.

The fact that people choose to keep a certain amount of money balance at an attractive alternative cost gives the impression that saving money inevitably results in some kind of profit against that individual. This is due to the quality of money's general accessibility in payments, its perfect liquidity, and its security in the sense that money does not decrease in value (depreciation) in terms of money. Indeed as we will see, these properties of money give rise to several different reasons for saving money.

Some studies feature long-term analysis with a relative approach to the demand for money. The study looked at several issues, the first of which analyzed in both short- and long-term perspectives on the demand for money, especially quasi-money, which is defined as a monetary asset that has high liquidity, but cannot directly function as a *medium of exchange*. Included in the category of quasi-money is term deposits both in the form of rupiah and in the form of foreign exchange [8].

In addition, this study will also look at how people behave in holding quasi-money. Observing the stability of this quasi-money demand is very important because it is related to the effectiveness of government policy, in this case Bank Indonesia, to use interest rate instruments and foreign exchange as policy instruments, at two times that have different conditions, namely normal and crisis conditions.

The development of the world economy today is characterized by the increasingly integrated economy between countries. Indonesia followed this development through a series of financial and banking deregulations that began in 1983. The implication of deregulation is the increasing integration and interaction between various economic

elements that cause the economic structure to become dynamic and complex.

The complex economic structure will change the behavior of economic actors indicated by the emergence of various phenomena that are relatively new to the Indonesian economy. The development of the non-bank financial industry such as capital markets will encourage disintermediation and changes in investment behavior.

In addition, there are also symptoms of straining relationships between macroeconomic variables. This condition will eventually make it difficult for the monetary authority to make decisions in its monetary management. In Indonesia, monetary policy is entirely left to the monetary authority, namely Bank Indonesia. In this case, the money supply is a tool used by Bank Indonesia in setting monetary policy. The money supply is influenced by how much kartal money is, the amount of people's savings and the amount of quasi-money.

The amount of quasi money in a country is influenced by many factors including government policy, politics, and security. In addition, the influencing factors are the interest rate, the level of national income and its changes, the amount of money in circulation, inflation, forecasts regarding the future state of the economy, the level of profit predicted to be obtained, and the profits obtained by the company.

In accordance with the background of the problems described previously, the main problem in this study is what are the factors that significantly affect the development of demand or the amount of money circulating in Indonesia, namely, the extent to which national income affects the amount of money circulating in Indonesia. The extent to which the rupiah exchange rate affects the amount of money circulating in Indonesia. The extent to which deposit interest rates affect the amount of money circulating in Indonesia. The extent to which international interest rates affect the money supply in Indonesia. The extent to

which the money supply affects the money supply in Indonesia. The extent to which government policies affect the amount of money circulating in Indonesia.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of national income on the amount of money circulating in Indonesia. The effect of the exchange rate on the amount of money circulating in Indonesia. The effect of deposit interest rates on the money supply in Indonesia. The effect of national income, exchange rates, and deposit rates on the money supply in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Inventory of belongings that may be right away used to make transactions. In addition, cash is whatever that may be used or acquired to make bills for items, offerings and debt. Money has one essential motive with inside the monetary system, facilitating the change of products and offerings, shortening the effort and time required to behavior trade. Used as a device to shop for or promote items or offerings. In different words, cash may be made to pay for items to be bought or acquired due to the sale of products and offerings. As a unit of account, it indicates the price of products and offerings offered or bought. The length of the price used as a unit of account in figuring out the fee of products and offerings easily. By saving cash approach that we store or hoard the wealth of the quantity of cash this is saved, due to the fact the price of the cash will now no longer change. With the lifestyles of cash, it is going to be less difficult to decide the usual for installments of money owed and receivables effectively and quickly, each in coins and installments, owned through the general public at business banks.

Another definition of cash deliver is primarily based totally on the idea that it isn't always most effective coins and modern-day account balances (checks) that may be utilized by the general public to satisfy their needs (for transaction purposes, precautionary measures, and speculation). Public cash saved in banks with inside the shape of time deposits or

financial savings additionally has traits which can be near coins. Both of those deposits may be converted (without a great deal difficulty) into coins for the fee of the transaction. So, for example, time deposits may be cashed out at any time despite the fact that they become bored and the proprietor should additionally come to the financial institution himself to coins it out. Similarly, financial savings may be withdrawn at any time with inside the equal way.

The idea of cash call for, meditated in the amount idea of cash. At first this idea became meant to provide an explanation for why someone or society saves coins, however as an alternative the function of cash itself. According to Fisher, the quantity is proportional to the fee, assuming the rate of cash and transactions is taken into consideration constant. The call for for coins distinguishes among transaction motives, precaution and speculation. So he additionally admitted that there has been a transaction motive. However, what's extra critical in phrases of its impact on monetary hobby is the speculative motive.

The demand for money for the purpose of transactions and take care that the demand for cash for the purpose of this transaction is dependent on income. The higher the cash, the higher the number of transactions carried out. A person or community with a high income level, usually makes more transactions than a person or community with a lower income. People ask for money for daily transactions. This demand is influenced by the size of the income. The higher the income, the greater the demand for money for transaction purposes. The Classics that the demand for money for transactions depends on income. To meet unexpected transactions, such as illness or other unforeseen needs. This demand is also influenced by income, the greater the income, the greater the demand for money just in case, or vice versa.

The classics in terms of the emphasis on the speculative motive and the role of the interest rate in determining the demand for

money for speculation. One of the concepts commonly used in economics to measure economic production across a country is gross domestic product. National income or GDP is the value of the final product produced or produced by a country in a particular year. The value of a country's national income is the most important economic indicator. Gross domestic product is the value of goods and services produced in a country in a year using factors of production owned by residents or companies in that country and other countries.

Gross National Product or Gross National Product is the value of goods and services produced by the factors of production owned by the citizens of the country. National income is the amount of income from the factors of production used to produce goods or services in a particular year. Net National Income and Gross National Income National income still includes depreciation and is called Gross National Product, and national income minus depreciation is called net national income. In the concept of national income, one of these is GDP (Gross Domestic Product) or Gross Domestic Product (GDP). According to the production approach, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the sum of final goods and services produced by various production units in a country's territory within a year. Employment opportunities in the economy determine the level of economic activity and the level of output or national income produced [20].

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is categorized as descriptive and associative studies. The descriptive purpose is to describe an event or event, examine the variables, and if the data used is in the form of numeric data, to see if there is an impact between the independent and dependent variables. The Associate aims to identify the relationship between independent variables: national income, exchange rates, and deposit interest rates. The dependent variable is the amount of near money. The survey was conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics

(BPS). Where the agency obtained the data used in this study. The survey period is May 2021 The type of data used in this study depends on how the data was retrieved. The data used is from government agencies. Therefore, the data used is classified as secondary data.

The data used in this study is quantitative, that is, numerical data. In addition, the author also uses data from literature searches and studies performed by previous researchers. This could be a number or sentence format that could quantitatively enhance the analysis. Regarding the collection time, the type of survey data is time series data. Conducting a Library Study (Research Library Observation) This study is primarily useful for acquiring the theoretical foundations used in this study. The theoretical foundations come from a variety of literature, general economics books, especially monetary and macroeconomics, lecture notes, and other subjects related to the topics covered. Documents for obtaining secondary data Collect data received from government agencies or agencies, the National Bureau of Statistics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Since 1991, the structure of Indonesia's economy has shifted from agricultural control to manufacturing. This change is characterized by a tendency to reduce the role of the agricultural sector in GDP at current prices. Manufacturing's GDP formation is dominated by the non-oil and gas industries, especially food, beverages and tobacco. The food, beverage and tobacco industries have the largest share of GDP formation in the non-oil and gas subsector. In addition to the aforementioned sectors that play an important role in the formation of GDP, there are retail, hotels and restaurants, financial services, leasing and business services, transportation and telecommunications, and buildings. Electricity, gas and water have the lowest contributions, accounting for only about 1%. Overall, the money in circulation is the sum of

M1 and M2. That is, the sum of cash in circulation, deposits on the site, and assets that can be used almost as a medium of exchange, including near money. The development of the country's economy is closely linked to the increase in all sectors of business activity, which will also increase the money supply. The money supply constantly changes according to the growth rate and movement of the economy, and its growth is inseparable from the behavior of the people and the financial sector. Since money is the most important monetary means, this impact determines the size of the money supply. Here, various monetary policy measures must be used to regulate and control state participation. Monetary policy first affects the new core money supply of the money supply. Table 1 shows how Indonesia's money supply is evolving.

Table 1. Development of the Money Supply in Indonesia Period 2007-2021 (Billion Rp)

Years	Currency (M1)	Giral Money (M1)	(Currency + Giral)	money supply (M2)	(M1 + M2)	%
2007	9.346	16.995	26.341	70.717	99.058	0
2008	11.478	17.301	28.779	90.274	119.053	20,19
2009	14.431	22.374	36.805	108.397	145.202	21,96
2010	18.634	26.740	45.374	129.138	174.512	20,19
2011	20.807	31.870	52.677	169.961	222.638	27,58
2012	22.487	41.602	64.089	224.543	228.632	2,69
2013	28.424	49.919	78.343	277.300	355.643	55,55
2014	41.394	59.803	101.197	476.184	577.381	62,35
2015	58.353	66.280	124.633	521.572	646.205	11,92
2016	72.371	89.815	162.186	584.842	747.028	15,60
2017	76.342	101.389	177.731	666.322	844.053	12,99
2018	80.686	111.253	191.939	691.969	883.908	4,72
2019	94.542	129.257	223.799	731.893	955.692	8,12
2020	109.265	144.553	253.818	779.709	1.033.527	8,14
2021	124.316	157.589	281.905	921.310	1.203.215	16,42

Source: BI, Indonesia Economic and Financial Statistics 2021

Economic growth is one of the explanations for a country that has succeeded in enhancing the welfare and progress of the country. If economic growth is seen each year, then the economy is considered to be in good shape. Economic growth itself can be measured by the increase in physical production of goods and services. This can be measured by gross domestic product (GDP) at a fixed price over a period of time. The purpose of economic growth is to expand employment opportunities and generate fair and equitable national income for all walks of life. GDP data at a fixed price shows year-to-year economic development. Table 2 below

shows how Indonesia's economic growth developed between 2007 and 2021.

Table 2. GDP Development and Economic Growth Indonesia Period 2007-2021

Years	PDB	Growth (%)
2007	10131,34	0
2008	10819,73	6,48
2009	11530,63	6,57
2010	12369,58	7,28
2011	13407,49	8,39
2012	14432,74	7,65
2013	15125,18	4,80
2014	13146,53	-13,09
2015	13249,76	0,79
2016	13897,70	4,89
2017	14432,56	3,85
2018	15062,81	4,37
2019	15773,43	4,72
2020	16569,37	5,05
2021	17498,14	5,61
Mean	13831,80	4,10
SDV	1993,11	5,10
KV	14,41	124,39

Source: BI, Indonesia Economic and Financial Statistics 2021

Indonesia as one of the international locations that clings to an open financial machine in wearing out its improvement can't be separated from the have an effect on of the overseas economic system or the sector economic system. The appreciation of the change price of the US Dollar in opposition to the currencies of different international locations additionally has an effect at the fee of the Indonesian currency. The appreciation of the change price of the US greenback in opposition to the rupiah shows that the rupiah has been depreciating even more, specifically because the financial disaster that hit Indonesia with inside the center of 1997. From 1997 to 2001 the rupiah change price persevered to depreciate to attain 10,400/US\$ greenback in 2001. Of course, aside from the gradual economic system, it's also as a result of many demanding situations in phrases of financial, social, political, and home security. In desk three below, it could be visible the

improvement of the rupiah change price in opposition to the United States greenback.

Table 3. Development of the Rupiah Exchange Rate

Against US Dollars for the Period 2007-2021

Years	Exchange Rate	Growth (%)
2007	1.992	0
2008	2.062	3,51
2009	2.110	2,23
2010	2.200	4,27
2011	2.308	4,91
2012	2.383	3,25
2013	4.650	95,13
2014	8.025	72,58
2015	7.100	-11,53
2016	9.595	35,14
2017	10.400	8,39
2018	12.456	-14,04
2019	13.200	-5,31
2020	13.300	9,75
2021	14.400	5,81
Mean	5956,67	15,30
SDV	3341,25	30,36
KV	56,07	198,43

Source: BI, Indonesia Economic and Financial Statistics 2021

At the beginning of the reform period, which was hit by various tragedy in the country, it turned out that the policies enacted by the government were widely abused for those that were of no benefit to the country. This is because some banks have serious problems, such as bank restructuring, closure of banks that cannot do business, and mergers of banks that can still support. It is also clear from what you do. In addition to these policies, the Indonesian economy is characterized by rising interest rates, especially deposit rates, which fluctuated significantly between 2007 and 2021. During this time, Indonesian interest rates have fluctuated due to constant changes in the level of stability of the national economy. Interest rates are one of the means of monetary policy implemented by raising interest rates. High interest rates will encourage people to save their money in banks instead of investing in

the production or industrial sector, because investing will have a high risk if higher interest rates will eventually increase the amount of quasi money in Indonesia. Quasi money is an asset belonging to the domestic private sector which can only be used to fulfill only a part of the function of money. In addition, quasi money can also be money that has temporarily lost its function or money that is not entirely liquid. The following can be seen the development of the amount of quasi money in Indonesia in Table 4.

Table 4: Development of the Money Supply in Indonesia
Indonesia Period 2007-2021 (Billion IDR)

Years	Amount of Money Supply	Growth (%)
2007	77.717	0
2008	90.274	16,16
2009	108.397	20,08
2010	129.138	19,13
2011	169.961	31,61
2012	224.543	32,11
2013	277.300	23,5
2014	476.184	71,72
2015	521.572	9,53
2016	584.842	12,13
2017	666.322	13,93
2018	691.969	3,85
2019	731.893	5,77
2020	779.709	6,53
2021	921.310	18,16
Mean	430075,40	20,30
SDV	280523,93	16,56
KV	65,23	81,58

Source: BI, Indonesia Economic and Financial Statistics 2021

In the discussion, the research results analyzed and discovered are variable-based and consist of independent variables: national income, exchange rates, deposit rates, and dependent variables: near-money amounts. This discussion is based on the findings obtained in this area and the theoretical studies described in Chapter II. The discussion in this study is intended to explain and interpret the findings and goals of the study. After

analyzing each variable, we calculated a regression analysis to see the effect and contribution of each independent variable to the dependent variable.

1) Effect of national income on Indonesian money supply

Based on the results of testing the hypothesis, it was found that national income has a large effect on the amount of Indonesian quasi-money. This suggests that the level of Indonesia's near money is determined by the level of national income. In other words, changes in national income will affect the amount of Indonesian near money. When the national income increases, the quasi-money amount of Indonesia also increases, but conversely, when the national income decreases, the quasi-money amount of Indonesia also decreases. The impact of national income on the Indonesian money supply means that Indonesian money supply is determined by national income. National income is an important factor in determining the amount of near money (in the form of deposits and savings) collected by financial institutions. Income is also a determinant of savings growth, and assuming fixed consumption, the higher the income, the greater the deposit in society. Therefore, if national income is a measure of a country's economic level, the amount of near money will also increase. Theoretically, the demand for money is a positive function of the concept of national income. The relationship between quasi-money and national income is positive, and if other factors remain (*ceteris paribus*) as national income increases, the amount of quasi-money increases and vice versa. Increasing national income will increase the demand for money or the money supply. The demand for money is divided into transactions that are affected by the level of income, and the level of income that causes the demand for money for the purpose of the transaction is high. On the other hand, it is also affected by preventive reasons and the level of income from unexpected transactions, and the higher the income, the greater the demand for money

for pension purposes. Based on the speculative motivation determined by the bank's interest rates, low interest rates lead to a small speculative balance and high interest rates lead to a greater demand for speculative money. This will encourage people to put money into banks in the hope that this will increase their money supply, rather than guessing the sector of the economy that is considered more productive. The higher the household income, the more consumption and savings will be realized. If the total household income does not change, interest rates will not have a significant impact on savings.

2) Effect of exchange rate on Indonesian money supply

From the results of the hypothesis test, it was found that the exchange rate has a large effect on the Indonesian quasi-money amount. This shows that the amount of Indonesian near money is determined by the high and low exchange rates of the rupiah. In other words, fluctuations in the rupiah's exchange rate affect the amount of Indonesian near money. When the exchange rate goes up, the amount of Indonesian quasi-money increases, but when the exchange rate goes down, the amount of Indonesian quasi-money also goes down. For money demand, changes in exchange rates are a positive function of changes in money demand. Similarly with near money. The relationship between the amount of near money and the exchange rate is positive. When the exchange rate goes up, the domestic rate falls against the dollar rate, if other factors remain, the quasi-money supply increases (*ceteris paribus*), and when the exchange rate goes down, the domestic rate rises against the dollar rate. To do. The percentage of near money will decrease. The exchange rate (exchange rate) has a positive correlation with the interest rate, and when the exchange rate rises (the rupiah rises against the dollar), the interest rate rises. People are then encouraged to increase their savings by reducing personal consumption and freeing the dollars they have. This is done to take advantage of the increased savings interest rate. Increasing the number of

savings also affects the increase in the amount of near money. If the exchange rate rises against the dollar, the domestic exchange rate will fall against the dollar, and if other factors continue, the near money will rise. People tend to exchange foreign currency rupiah at banks, increasing the amount of near money.

3) Effect of exchange rate on Indonesian money supply

From the results of the hypothesis test, it was found that the exchange rate has a large effect on the Indonesian quasi-money amount. This shows that the amount of Indonesian near money is determined by the high and low exchange rates of the rupiah. In other words, fluctuations in the rupiah's exchange rate affect the amount of Indonesian near money. When the exchange rate rises m1) Impact of deposit rate on Indonesian money supply From the results of the hypothesis test, it was found that the deposit rate has a large effect on Indonesia's near money amount. This suggests that the amount of Indonesian near money is determined by the percentage of deposit rates set by the bank. In other words, rising and falling deposit rates affect the amount of Indonesian near money. When the deposit rate goes up, Indonesia's quasi-money amount goes up, while when the deposit rate goes down, Indonesia's quasi-money amount goes down. Domestic interest rates will rise and demand for money will increase. The situation depends on the demand for near money. The relationship between the domestic interest rate and the near money amount is positive. As domestic interest rates rise, the amount of near money increases. However, in part, deposit rates are affecting Indonesia's money supply (near money). The effect of interest rates on money supply deposits. Interest rates are the opportunity cost of holding money that does not earn interest. As interest rates rise, people want to have less money. People who hold excess money in circulation try to convert some of them from noninterestbearing forms of money into interestbearing bank deposits or bonds. To withdraw funds, banks and bond

issuers respond by raising interest rates, which people will feel safe with their portfolios of monetary and nonmonetary assets. Basically the policy of increasing interest rates will be able to reduce the circulation of money in society because at this time there is a tendency for people to save, an increase in interest rates will reduce the money supply, while quasi money will increase with a decrease in the amount of money in circulation which is influenced by the tendency of people to save is higher than turning their money in sectors that are considered productive. This will result in an increase in the amount of quasi money in Indonesia. On the other hand, if the exchange rate decreases, the amount of quasi money in Indonesia will also decrease. For money demand, changes in exchange rates are a positive function of changes in money demand. Similarly with near money.

The relationship between the amount of near money and the exchange rate is positive. When the exchange rate goes up, the domestic rate goes down against the dollar rate, the quasi-money supply increases (*ceteris paribus*) if other factors remain, and when the exchange rate goes down, the domestic rate goes up. The amount of dollar rate and quasi-money will decrease. The exchange rate (exchange rate) has a positive correlation with the interest rate, and when the exchange rate rises (the rupiah rises against the dollar), the interest rate rises. People are then encouraged to increase their savings by reducing personal consumption and freeing the dollars they have. This is done to take advantage of the increased savings interest rate. Increasing the number of savings will also affect the increase in the quasi-money supply. If the exchange rate rises against the dollar, the domestic exchange rate will fall against the dollar, and if other factors continue, the near money will rise. People tend to exchange foreign currency rupiah at banks, increasing the amount of near money.

CONCLUSION

Based on the above explanation, the results of this research hypothesis, and the conclusions drawn from the analysis results, the money supply circulating in Indonesia is expected to increase as the level of national income rises. Therefore, in order to increase national income and income distribution, it is necessary to create a more favorable economic environment, which raises the public's interest in depositing money and near money. Exchange rates have a significant impact on Indonesia's near-money amount, so in this case the government needs to take an active role in controlling changes in exchange rate conditions, using strategies to achieve exchange rate leveling. is. Occurs. The interest rate on deposits affects the amount of near money in Indonesia. As interest rates on deposits rise, the amount of Indonesian quasi-money will increase. For this reason, the government needs to play a role in controlling interest rates so as not to burden the people with depositing money. The amount of Indonesian near money is not only affected by the three independent variables examined by the author, as there are other factors that influence it. It is suggested that further researchers may investigate other factors besides the variables studied by the author.

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