

# Chapter 1

## Exploration of Forces and Catalysts for the Evolution of Money: From Barter to Digital

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### **ABSTRACT**

*The evolution of money has been a continuous and dynamic process, influenced by myriad economic, social, technological, and political forces. From the invention of coinage to the emergence of blockchain technology, technological innovations have continually reshaped the mechanisms of monetary exchange, challenging traditional notions of currency and financial intermediation. Moreover, the study also examines the complex relationship that exists between money and socio-political forces. It investigates how government policies and central bank interventions influence monetary systems shaping their stability and credibility. The socio-cultural perceptions and beliefs surrounding money have also been taken into consideration, highlighting how cultural norms and values impact its evolution and acceptance. Finally, the chapter offers a holistic perspective on the forces driving the evolution of money, and by understanding these forces, policymakers, economists, and individuals can navigate the evolving nature of money more effectively.*

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## INTRODUCTION

An interesting part of human history is the evolution of money, which reflects the development and complexity of economic systems across time. It is a fascinating journey that reflects the advancement of human civilization and the needs of societies over time. From the earliest days of barter trade to the contemporary era of digital currencies, the history of money tracks an incredible narrative of human development. Money evolves along with technology, and as we continue to digitise, the never-ending stream of financial innovation compels us to reconsider even the most fundamental aspects of money (Pender, 2022). E-money is a new currency emerging from the computer industry. The role of money as a medium of trade and the inherent qualities that increase its stability and credibility as the most liquid store of value have been primarily emphasized by economists throughout the history of monetary philosophy. The development of money is an amazing example of how sociological, technological, and economic factors have continuously modified our financial structures.

The reason behind the shift from the use of one medium of exchange to another remains a mystery to this day. Menger (1892) demonstrates that less valuable commodities were commonly employed as media of exchange in the past, even though it is evident that an owner should give up a commodity in exchange for one that is more helpful to him. The question of why individuals have historically chosen certain commodities, whether in need of them or not, remains unresolved. On the other hand, despite the widespread use of cryptocurrencies and electronic money today Ogachi et al. (2021) express reservations and call for regulatory measures to curb potential illicit activities. This chapter will unveil the driving factors behind shifts in media of exchange and provide insights into the recent progression toward digital currencies. The chapter investigates the evolution of money with digitalization and explores the forces responsible for the evolution of money.

## Evolution of Money

The many manifestations of money have developed over time, from basic barter system to intricate digital currencies. The evolution of money reflects the progression of human society, advancement in technology, economic system and culture. The history of money tells a fascinating story of invention and adaptation, from simple barter systems to complex digital currencies as follows:

- **Barter System:** One of the first trading systems ever devised on Earth is the barter system. The barter system dates back to 6000 BC throughout its history. Bartering is the practice of exchanging things for other goods that the community has decided upon as a medium of trade rather than money. Bartering is a centuries-old economic system that involves exchanging goods and services for other goods and services without the use of money (Terry & Gary, 1996). Barter is a universal mode of exchange and was practiced by the majority of the societies (Chapman, 1980). Bartering is an efficient approach for businesses to generate profits beyond average, maintain a long-term presence, and acquire a sustainable competitive edge. Businesses should employ barter as a tool in the strategic management process when developing their corporate, competitive, and operational management strategies (Uyan, 2017).

However, apart from its few advantages, it also had many problems as well. Difficulty with the exchange system for its inefficiency. The first possible problem is that the person who needs the timber

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