

Lampiran I : Surat Kepala Dinas
Kebudayaan Provinsi Daerah
Khusus Ibukota Jakarta
Nomor : e-0003/KI.03.03
Tanggal : 9 Maret 2026

Definition : Number of Museum in Jakarta
Source : Satu Data Jakarta
Data Period : https://satudata.jakarta.go.id/open-data/detail?kategori=dataset&page_url=data-museum-di-provinsi-dki-jakarta&data_no=1
Total : 79 Museums

No	Museum	Location	Description
1	Museum Joang 45	JAKARTA PUSAT	In 1938, a Dutch businessman named L.C. Schomper built a hotel called Schomper 1 on Menteng Raya Street. The hotel was intended for high-ranking Dutch officials, foreign businessmen, and local government officers. During the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, the hotel was taken over by Indonesian youth and turned into a dormitory and a center for nationalist education. Prominent figures such as Ir. Soekarno, Drs. Mohammad Hatta, Adam Malik, Chaerul Saleh, and other Indonesian leaders were involved in educating young people who later fought for Indonesia's independence. The building was then renamed Menteng 31. After a series of renovations, on August 19, 1974, Menteng 31 was officially inaugurated as Museum Joang 45 by President Soeharto and the Governor of Jakarta at the time, Ali Sadikin.

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			In addition to the collections displayed in the main building, the museum also has a Car House that stores several historic vehicles. These include REP 1 (the official car of Indonesia's first President), REP 2 (the official car of Indonesia's first Vice President), and the Cikini car incident.
2	Museum Prasasti	JAKARTA PUSAT	Batavia was originally built as a fortified castle and later developed into a city surrounded by defensive walls. Over time, however, the city expanded beyond these walls as more traders and sailors arrived and settled there. The city was equipped with facilities such as hospitals, schools, and churches. Records show that inside the Batavia castle stood the Nieuwe Hollandsche Kerk. At that time, the churchyard also functioned as a cemetery. As Batavia became more crowded and unhealthy conditions led to outbreaks of malaria, diarrhea, and other epidemic diseases that claimed many lives, the churchyard was no longer sufficient for burials. The city government decided to find a new burial ground outside the city walls. W.V. Halventinus, the son of Jeremias van Riemsdijk (the 29th Governor-General of the VOC, 1775–1777), donated 5.5 hectares of land in Kebon Jahe, Tanah Abang, to the city government for use as a new cemetery. The location was far from the city walls but strategically close to the Krukut River. Officially opened on September 28, 1795, the cemetery was known as Kerkhoflaan, or more commonly Kebon Jahe Kober. Over time, it became a prestigious burial site where many notable figures were laid to rest, including government officials, historical figures, and well-known personalities of their time such as Olivia Mariamne Raffles (1814), Dr. H.F. Roll (1867–1935), Dr. J.L.A. Brandes (1857–1905), and W.F. Stutterheim (1892–1942). It is estimated that the cemetery once contained around 4,600 graves of foreigners; today, only 1,242 remain.

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			In 1975, the Jakarta provincial government decided to close the cemetery. The remains were relocated, some were taken to the Netherlands by family members, while others were moved to different public cemeteries. On July 9, 1977, the former cemetery was officially reopened as a museum by the Governor of Jakarta at the time, Lt. Gen. (Ret.) Ali Sadikin. It was opened to the public with a collection of 1,372 tombstones and memorial stones made of natural stone, marble, and bronze. Due to urban development, the museum area has since been reduced to 1.3 hectares. Parts of the land are now used for the Central Jakarta Mayor's Office to the south and the Jakarta Sports Committee and Swimming Association to the north. As a museum that originated from a public cemetery, most of its collection consists of tombstones, memorial plaques, and ornaments. Based on a 2016 identification, there are 862 items in total, including 32 original pieces that remain in their original locations.
3	Museum M.H. Thamrin	JAKARTA PUSAT	Mohammad Hoesni Thamrin was born on February 16, 1894, in Sawah Besar, Batavia (the former name of Jakarta during the Dutch colonial period). His father, Thamrin Muhammad Tabrie, was a district-level government official, and his mother was Nurhamah. His grandfather, Ort, was an Englishman and a hotel businessman in Petojo and Sukabumi. His grandmother's name was Noeraini. During the struggle for independence, Mohammad Hoesni Thamrin purchased this building from a Dutchman named Meneer de Has. He later donated it to serve as a gathering place for Indonesians from various social and political backgrounds to unite in their determination for independence. Together with his fellow activists, Thamrin turned the building into a people's school that offered not only formal education but also cultural learning. Arts and culture were considered an essential part of education.

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			Because of his political activities, he was placed under house arrest by the Dutch colonial government. He later fell ill and passed away on January 11, 1941. To honor his life and legacy, the building was officially designated as a museum on January 11, 1986, during the term of Jakarta Governor R. Soeprapto.
4	Monumen Nasional	JAKARTA PUSAT	The National Monument was built during the presidency of Soekarno. Construction began on August 17, 1961, and the monument was officially opened to the public on July 12, 1975. It was designed by architect R.M. Soedarsono based on President Soekarno's vision. The monument stands at the center of Merdeka Square. It is shaped like an obelisk topped with a flame and reaches a total height of 132 meters. At the base is a square platform with four corners, each originally intended for statues that have not yet been installed. Inside the base is the National History Museum. Above it is another square platform known as the Independence Hall. At the very top stands a cone-shaped flame measuring 14 meters high with a diameter of 6 meters. This "Flame of Independence" is made of bronze and covered with 32 kilograms of pure gold. Today, the National Monument is owned by the Jakarta Provincial Government and managed by the Monas Area Management Unit.
5	Museum Nasional	JAKARTA PUSAT	The National Museum began with the establishment of the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen on April 24, 1778. This scientific society was founded by the Dutch government to promote research in arts and sciences. One of its founders, J.C.M. Radermacher, donated his house and personal collections, which later became the foundation of the museum and library. As the collections continued to grow, the Dutch East Indies government built a new museum building at Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat No. 12,

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			which opened to the public in 1868. The museum became widely known as the “Elephant Museum” because of a bronze elephant statue in front of the building, a gift from the King of Thailand in 1871. After several changes in name and management, the museum was handed over to the Indonesian government on September 17, 1962, and became known as the Central Museum. On May 28, 1979, it was officially renamed the National Museum. Today, the National Museum is under the Ministry of Education and Culture, with a vision to serve as a center for cultural information and tourism that educates the public and strengthens national pride and unity.
6	Museum Kebangkitan Nasional	JAKARTA PUSAT	Kebangkitan Nasional Museum is a historic building that witnessed the birth and growth of national awareness in Indonesia in the early 20th century. The building was originally constructed in 1899 as STOVIA (School tot Opleiding van Inlandsche Artsen), a medical school where native Indonesian students studied. It was in this school environment that the organization Boedi Oetomo was founded on May 20, 1908. This event is remembered as the beginning of Indonesia’s national movement and is now commemorated as National Awakening Day. The museum is located at Jalan Dr. Abdul Rahman Saleh No. 26, Central Jakarta. After being preserved and restored, the building was officially opened as the National Awakening Museum to honor this important moment in history. Today, the museum displays various collections related to the history of the national movement. These include reconstructed classrooms and dormitories of STOVIA students, photographs of key figures of the early national movement, historical documents, medical education equipment, and information about early nationalist organizations in Indonesia. Through its exhibitions, the museum serves as an

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			educational space that introduces the spirit of unity, nationalism, and the struggle of the Indonesian people to today's generation.
7	Museum Perumusan Naskah Proklamasi	JAKARTA PUSAT	This building was constructed around the 1920s in European architectural style. It stands on 3,914 square meters of land, with a building area of 1,138.10 square meters. Over the years, it has had several different occupants. In 1931, it was owned by PT Asuransi Jiwasraya. When the Pacific War broke out, the building was used by the British Consul General until Japan occupied Indonesia. During the Japanese occupation, it became the residence of Admiral Tadashi Maeda, head of the liaison office between the Japanese Navy and Army, until Allied forces arrived in Indonesia in September 1945. After Japan's defeat, the building served as the headquarters of British troops. Later, during the nationalization of foreign-owned properties in Indonesia, ownership of the building was transferred to the Ministry of Finance and managed by Jiwasraya Insurance Company. In 1961, the British Embassy rented the building until 1981. In 1982, it was briefly used by the National Library as office space. In 1984, the Minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Dr. Nugroho Notosusanto, instructed the Directorate of Museums to turn this historic building into the Museum of the Proclamation Text Formulation. Finally, based on a ministerial decree dated November 24, 1992, the building at Jalan Imam Bonjol No. 1 was officially designated as the Museum of the Formulation of the Proclamation Text. It operates under the Directorate General of Culture within the Ministry of Education and Culture.
8	Museum Sumpah Pemuda	JAKARTA PUSAT	Sumpah Pemuda Museum is a special museum established by the Jakarta Provincial Government in 1973 under the name Gedung Sumpah Pemuda. It was officially inaugurated in 1974 by Indonesia's second President, Soeharto.

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			On August 16, 1979, the management of Gedung Sumpah Pemuda was transferred to the Ministry of Education and Culture. Based on Ministerial Decree No. 029/O/1983 dated February 7, 1983, the building was designated as a technical implementing unit under the Directorate General of Culture and officially renamed Sumpah Pemuda Museum. In 2013, the museum's main building was recognized as a National Cultural Heritage Building through a decree issued by the Minister of Education and Culture on December 27, 2013. Historically, the building at Kramat 106 played an important role in Indonesia's youth movement. In 1928, it served as one of the venues for the Second Youth Congress held on October 27–28, 1928. The building became a center for student activities until 1934. In 1934, Kramat 106 was rented by Pang Tjem Jam as a private residence. From 1937 to 1948, it operated as a flower shop, and from 1948 to 1951, it functioned as a hotel named Hotel Hersia. During the Physical Revolution period, the building was used as a headquarters for youth fighters. Between 1951 and 1970, it was rented by the Customs and Excise Office for office space and staff housing. In 1973, the Jakarta Provincial Government converted it into a museum under the name Gedung Sumpah Pemuda. On August 16, 1979, its management was officially handed over to the Ministry of Education and Culture. Following the issuance of Ministerial Decree No. 029/O/1983 dated February 7, 1983, it became a technical unit within the Directorate General of Culture under the name Sumpah Pemuda Museum
9	Galeri Nasional Indonesia	JAKARTA PUSAT	The National Gallery of Indonesia was initiated in the 1960s as part of the development of the National Cultural Center.

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			During its development, Prof. Dr. Fuad Hasan led the renovation of the main building into an art exhibition hall under the Ministry of Education and Culture. The space was inaugurated in 1987 as a venue for artistic activities and public appreciation of visual arts. In 1995, Prof. Edi Sedyawati proposed the formal establishment of the National Gallery, which was approved in 1998. The National Gallery was officially inaugurated in 1999 by Yuwono Sudarsono. Today, the National Gallery houses 1,785 works by Indonesian and international artists, including Raden Saleh, Hendra Gunawan, Affandi, S. Sudjojono, Basoeki Abdullah, Barli Sasmitawinata, Sonia Delaunay (Ukraine), Pierre Soulages (France), and Zao Wou Ki (China). The collection includes paintings, sketches, prints, sculptures, ceramics, photography, crafts, and installation art.
10	Museum Bank BTN	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN) Museum is a special museum established to present the history of BTN and its business development over time. The museum is located in the former Post Paarbank building, which has served as a BTN office since the Dutch colonial period. The origins of BTN date back to the establishment of Post Paarbank in Batavia in 1897. In 1942, during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia, the bank was closed and replaced with an institution known as Tyokin Kyoku (also called Chokinkyoku). In 1950, it became Bank Tabungan Pos, and in 1963 it officially became Bank Tabungan Negara (BTN). Today, the building houses the BTN Museum.
11	Museum Kehutanan Ir. Djamaludin Suryohadikusumo	JAKARTA PUSAT	Museum Kehutanan “Ir. Djamaludin Suryohadikusumo” is the only museum in Jakarta Province dedicated to forestry. It was first inaugurated on August 24, 1983, under the name Museum Kehutanan Manggala Wanabakti. On June 5, 2015, the museum was

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			renamed Museum Kehutanan Ir. Djamaludin Suryohadikusumo. It is owned and managed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia. The museum was established as a center for information and documentation related to forestry in Indonesia.
12	Indonesia Museum of Health and Medicine (iMuseum) IMERI FKUI	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Museum of IMERI FKUI is the first museum in Indonesia dedicated to presenting medical and health sciences to the public. It not only preserves artifacts related to medical education but also actively contributes to improving the quality of health and medical education in Indonesia. The museum consists of several areas, including the Lobby area, Introduction area, the History of Medical Education in Indonesia area, the Health area, the Edutainment area, the Display area, and a restricted section known as the Medical Collection area.
13	Pusat Sejarah Konstitusi dan Mahkamah Konstitusi	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Constitutional History Center is an educational space that documents the development of Indonesia's constitutional history and the Constitutional Court through a combination of information, art, and technology. Through this center, visitors are expected to gain a clear understanding of the values contained in the Constitution and its journey throughout Indonesia's history. In turn, the presence of the center aims to raise awareness of citizens' constitutional rights and encourage active participation in fostering a culture of constitutional awareness. The Constitutional History Center is located on the 5th and 6th floors of the Constitutional Court building, covering an area of 1,462 square meters divided into eight zones. The 5th floor covers the period from the pre-independence era to the amendments to the 1945 Constitution, while the 6th floor focuses on the Constitutional Court.
14	Museum DPR RI	JAKARTA PUSAT	The DPR R museum is a special museum, it's establishment began during the 1987–1992 term of the House of Representatives of the

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			Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI). The initiative started with the formation of the DPR RI Museum Foundation, chaired by Dr. H.J. Naro, S.H. The foundation began by planning the museum building and forming a team tasked with collecting materials related to the history of the DPR RI, including documents, photographs, and historical objects from the Dutch colonial period (Volksraad) to the present day. The museum was originally located in the Pustakaloka Room of the Nusantara IV Building and is now situated on the 2nd floor of the Nusantara Building. The inauguration plaque was signed by the Speaker of the DPR RI, M. Kharis Suhud, on August 16, 1991. The museum is managed by the Secretariat General and the Expert Body of the DPR RI. Its collections include paintings, photographs, and historical documents. Among its notable works are paintings by R. Soedjono and Soejoedi Wirjoatmodjo.
15	Museum Mahkamah Agung	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Mahkamah Agung Museum of the Republic of Indonesia is a smart museum that began construction in early 2019 and was inaugurated on December 27, 2019, by the Chief Justice, Prof. Dr. H. M. Hatta Ali. The museum was established to honor the contributions of figures in the judiciary, document the history of the judicial system, and serve as a center of knowledge, particularly in the field of law. It is known as a smart museum because much of the history of Indonesia's judicial system is presented through digital media and modern technology. This concept responds to the growing level of digital literacy among younger generations. As the Mahkamah Agung plays a central role in the country's judicial system, the museum continues to adapt its content to reflect the

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			institution's ongoing development, supported by the use of technology to meet these needs.
16	Museum Jenderal Besar Dr. A.H. Nasution	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Jenderal Besar Dr. A.H. Nasution Museum is a historic museum related to the events of October 1, 1965, when members of the 30 September Movement (G30S) attempted to abduct General A.H. Nasution. The General managed to escape, but his daughter and his aide were killed in the incident. The Museum Jenderal Besar Dr. A.H. Nasution was officially inaugurated on December 3, 2008, by Indonesia's sixth President, Dr. H. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.
17	Museum Sasmita Loka Ahmad Yani	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Sasmita Loka Ahmad Yani Museum was built in the 1930s–1940s during the development of the Menteng and Gondangdia areas. Originally, the building served as a residence for Dutch or other European private company officials. In the 1950s, it was managed by the Army Housing Service and later became the official residence of Lieutenant General Ahmad Yani, a senior officer of the Indonesian Army who eventually served as Minister and Commander of the Army. The house was later turned into a historical museum to commemorate the assassination of Lt. Gen. Ahmad Yani during the G30S/PKI incident. The museum was inaugurated on October 1, 1966, by Major General Soeharto, shortly after Ahmad Yani's wife and children handed over the house and its contents to the state. The museum displays personal belongings of Lt. Gen. Ahmad Yani and his family, photographs reconstructing the events of G30S/PKI, and a Thompson submachine gun along with several remaining bullets linked to the incident.
18	Museum Korps Marinir Jakarta	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Dharma Bhakti Kostrad Museum is housed in a building constructed in 1870, originally used as the Dutch Commissioner's Office. After the establishment of Kostrad on March 6, 1961, the building

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			became the office of Major General Soeharto, who at the time served as Commander of the Army Strategic Reserve Command (Pangkostrad I). The building continued to function as an office for subsequent commanders before eventually being converted into a museum. The site is closely associated with the events of 1965. From this location, Major General Soeharto coordinated efforts related to national security, including actions connected to the G30S/PKI incident. The initiative to establish the museum began in 1980 under Major General TNI Wiyogo Atmodarminto. In 1981, Lieutenant General TNI Rudini officially designated the building as a museum. The Dharma Bhakti Kostrad Museum was inaugurated on March 4, 1997, by Indonesia's second President, Soeharto. The museum represents the dedication and service of Kostrad soldiers and consists of eight exhibition rooms.
19	Museum Dharma Bhakti Kostrad	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Korps Marinir Jakarta Museum is a special museum located within the Indonesian Marine Corps. It was inaugurated on December 14, 1960, under the supervision of the Marine Corps History and Information Service. On March 23, 1964, the museum and its library were placed under the Marine Corps History Service. The museum was established to collect and preserve materials used by the Marine Corps in carrying out its mission to safeguard the Republic of Indonesia. Its collections include ship equipment, combat vehicles and troop gear, weapons and ammunition, individual field equipment, medals and honors, flags and insignia, photographs and paintings, as well as documents and archives.
20	Museum Katedral	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Katedral Museum is located on the balcony of Jakarta Cathedral, which was previously used by the church choir.

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			The idea to establish the museum came from Pastor Rudolphus Kurris, SJ. During a major renovation in 1988, he discovered many historical church items that were scattered and nearly damaged. Concerned about preserving these objects, he proposed that they be properly stored and displayed in a suitable space. He believed that this heritage could inspire appreciation of the past and help pass on knowledge of the Catholic faith to future generations. The idea was realized on April 28, 1991, and the Katedral Museum was inaugurated by the Chairman of the Indonesian Bishops' Conference (KWI), Mgr. Julius Darmaatmadja. The museum is owned and managed by the Jakarta Cathedral Parish.
21	Museum Alkitab	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Alkitab Museum was established on July 25, 2002, by the Indonesian Bible Society (LAI). Originally known as the Biblical Library and Museum, it presents the history of the writing and translation of the Bible, along with cultural objects from biblical times. When it was first founded in 2002, the museum was located in Bogor. In 2012, it moved to the LAI building in Jakarta. The museum aims to support Christians and the general public who seek information related to biblical studies and the Bible.
22	Museum Ursulin	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Ursulin Santa Maria Museum is owned and managed by the Ursulin Santa Maria Community. The Ursuline Sisters were the first Catholic nuns to arrive in Indonesia (then Batavia) on February 7, 1856. The first girls' school and dormitory were opened on August 1, 1856, and continue to operate to this day. Over time, many historical objects related to the school and dormitory were found scattered around, and these items were later collected and preserved. On February 6, 2011, they were first exhibited to students. In 2016, the museum was officially opened to the public.

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			Visitors can see the bedroom of the convent leader, storage chests, prayer texts, relics and other sacred objects, as well as information about missionary work carried out in Batavia, Papua, and Nanga Pinoh.
23	Art: 1 New Museum	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Art:1 New Museum is a special museum that started as a private art gallery called Mon Décor. The gallery was founded by Martha Gunawan in 1983. In 2009, it was renamed Art:1 New Museum and was officially inaugurated in 2011 by the Governor of Jakarta, Fauzi Bowo. The Art:1 New Museum is not only a museum but also an art space and an art institution. It is owned and managed by Mon Décor Gallery. The museum holds more than 2,500 artworks and received the Best Gallery of the Year award in 2010. It has also won the Favorite Art Gallery award from Amica Indonesia and the Purwakalaghra Museum Award for Best Facility. The museum regularly organizes art exhibitions, seminars, discussions, workshops, and other art appreciation programs.
24	Cemara 6 Galeri - Toeti Heraty Museum	JAKARTA PUSAT	The Cemara 6 Galeri – Toeti Heraty Museum is a center for art exhibitions and various cultural activities. The space also includes a café, an art shop, and a library. The gallery houses the personal collection of Toeti Heraty, featuring paintings, sculptures, and books that she has collected since 1959. The museum offers programs that explore the relationship between art and society, encouraging a deeper understanding of art in a broader social context. It promotes culture as a basic human right, supporting free and creative self-expression.
25	Galeri Riset Kesehatan Badan Litbangkes Kementerian Kesehatan	JAKARTA PUSAT	This gallery was previously known as the Galeri Riset Kesehatan. Following changes within its parent organization, it was transformed into the Galeri Kebijakan Kesehatan. The gallery now presents not only research findings but also health policies and various initiatives that support health development in Indonesia.

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			The existing research results serve as an important foundation and source of data for the Agency of Health Research and Development in carrying out its duties and developing evidence-based health policies.
26	Museum Maritim Indonesia	JAKARTA UTARA	The Maritim Indonesia Museum in Tanjung Priok is housed in a historic building within the area of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia (Persero). It was established to preserve Indonesia's maritime heritage, history, stories, and evidence of past and present maritime achievements, while also looking toward the future. The museum also provides meeting facilities and serves as a learning space for maritime, port, and shipping activities in Indonesia. The museum aims to promote maritime awareness and inspire younger generations to support Indonesia's vision as a global maritime hub. It seeks to strengthen understanding of maritime history and cultural values, while continuing to develop the Maritim Indonesia Museum as a source of information for education and recreation.
27	Museum Bahari	JAKARTA UTARA	The Bahari Museum is located at Jalan Pasar Ikan No. 1, Penjaringan, North Jakarta. The museum stands on a 7,415-square-meter site. Originally, the complex served as spice warehouses during the VOC period between 1652 and 1773. It consists of several buildings, with the earliest constructed in 1652 and the latest built between 1718 and 1773. In 1977, the site was handed over to the Jakarta Provincial Government and officially designated as a museum. The buildings were designed by Ir. Jacques Bollan in a European architectural style. The Bahari Museum was officially recognized as a cultural heritage site under Minister of Education and Culture Decree No. 0128/M/1988.
28	Museum ASTRA	JAKARTA UTARA	The ASTRA Museum was established by PT Astra International Tbk to showcase the company's history and development since its founding in 1957. The museum is located at the Astra International Building, Jalan Gaya Motor Raya No. 8, Sunter, North Jakarta.

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			Inside the museum, visitors can explore a variety of collections, including Astra's legendary products and interactive displays about the company's journey. Among the highlights are the Honda S90Z, Astra's first motorcycle produced in 1971, and the first-generation Toyota Kijang Pick Up. For those who are unable to visit in person, PT Astra International also offers a virtual tour accessible through its official website.
29	Museum Anatomi, UNIKA Atmajaya	JAKARTA UTARA	The Anatomi UNIKA Atma Jaya Museum was established as a learning facility after a team from the Katholieke Universiteit of Nijmegen (KUN) visited the Faculty of Medicine at Atma Jaya Catholic University of Indonesia (FKUAJ) in 1989. Since its early years, FKUAJ had received cadavers from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Indonesia (FKUI) and from Diponegoro University. On September 5, 1991, Dr. C. Murtono and Dr. Liliana visited the KUN Museum. Dr. Murtono stayed for one week, while Dr. Liliana spent one month preparing a proposal for the establishment of an anatomy museum at FKUAJ. The plan received strong support from Dr. C. Murtono, then Dean of FKUAJ, and Dra. Mariana Setiadharm, who was Rector of Unika Atma Jaya at the time. They believed that the Anatomi Museum would serve as an important educational facility, supporting the development of FKUAJ and providing valuable knowledge about the human body for medical students and the wider public.
30	Museum Benda-Benda Alkitab Yerushalayim	JAKARTA UTARA	The Museum Benda-Benda Alkitab Yerushalayim in Indonesia began with the publication of the daily devotional Renungan Harian Manna Sorgawi. From the very beginning, one of its unique features was the small inset images on the front cover, showing objects mentioned in the Bible. After ten years of sharing illustrations of biblical objects, there was a growing need to see the actual physical forms of these items. This desire to bring Christians closer to the Bible and make its stories feel

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			more real led YPI Kawanank Kecil to officially establish the Museum Benda-Benda Alkitab Yerushalayim in January 2009. The museum is located at Jl. Raya Rawa Sengon No. 35, Kelapa Gading Barat, Jakarta. It is open to anyone who wishes to learn more about the Bible, free of charge. The museum is supported by donations from readers of Manna Sorgawi through its ministry funding program.
31	Rumah Si Pitung	JAKARTA UTARA	The Rumah Si Pitung was built around the early 20th century. Historically, the house is believed to have served as a temporary residence for Si Pitung during his time. The building is a raised traditional house designed in the Bugis architectural style. The Rumah Si Pitung stands on a 2,770-square-meter plot of land.
32	Living Museum Roemah Toegoe	JAKARTA UTARA	The Living Museum Roemah Toegoe was initiated in late 2021 and officially inaugurated on December 24, 2023, by the Head of the Jakarta Provincial Department of Culture. Roemah Toegoe is intended to serve as a window into the history, traditions, and culture of Kampung Tugu, as well as the journey of the Krontjong Toegoe music group. Visitors, including many from overseas, often come to conduct research on the history of the Tugu community, their Creole language, and keroncong music.
33	Galeri MURI Jakarta	JAKARTA UTARA	The Museum Rekor Dunia Indonesia (MURI) was founded on January 27, 1990, on the initiative of Jaya Suprana. It is located in the Jamu Jago industrial area in Semarang. The inauguration was carried out by Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare Soepardjo Rustam and Coordinating Minister for Political and Security Affairs Sudomo, witnessed by Ibnu Sutowo and the Governor of Central Java, Ismail. MURI was established to inspire creativity and foster national pride among Indonesians, encouraging the nation to stand equal with other

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			countries around the world. MURI serves as a national record-keeping institution with an international standard. At the international level, it maintains affiliations with record institutions in countries such as Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Malaysia.
34	Museum BNI 1946	JAKARTA BARAT	The BNI 1946 Museum is a special museum located in the Kota Tua area of Jakarta. It was established to document the history of Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI). BNI was founded on June 5, 1946, by R.M. Margono Djojohadikusumo. It was the first bank established in Indonesia and served as the country's central bank at the time. BNI was responsible for issuing and circulating Oeang Republik Indonesia (ORI), Indonesia's first official currency. ORI was first circulated on October 30, 1946, replacing Dutch issued currency that had been withdrawn. This marked an important step in asserting Indonesia's monetary sovereignty. The museum is owned by Bank Negara Indonesia and managed by its Corporate Communications and Secretariat Division. Its collections include safes, old money-printing equipment, miniatures, photographs of key BNI figures, and BNI logos from different periods. The items on display have been gathered from various BNI branches across Indonesia.
35	Museum Mandiri	JAKARTA BARAT	The Mandiri Museum is a historic building and museum located at Jalan Lapangan Stasiun No. 1, West Jakarta. It is managed by Bank Mandiri. The building is part of the cultural heritage area of Kota Tua Jakarta and stands as a reminder of the city's banking history.
36	Museum Bank Indonesia	JAKARTA BARAT	The Bank Indonesia Museum, also known as MuBI, is a special museum located in the Kota Tua area of Jakarta. One of its main highlights is its numismatic collection, featuring currency from different periods in Indonesia's history. The museum is housed in the former Bank Indonesia Kota building, which was once used by De Javasche Bank. Due to its historical

No	Museum	Location	Description
			significance, the building was designated as a cultural heritage site under Governor Decree No. 475 of 1993. The Bank Indonesia Museum serves as a center of information about the history of Indonesia's central bank. It provides engaging educational experiences using appropriate technology to explain the functions and roles of Bank Indonesia over time. The museum also presents the history of central banking policies in the fields of monetary affairs, banking, and payment systems, along with the preservation of its historic building and related collections.
37	Museum Seni Rupa dan Keramik	JAKARTA BARAT	The Seni Rupa dan Keramik Museum is located in the Kota Tua area of Jakarta, at Jalan Pos Kota No. 2, West Jakarta. The building was constructed between 1866 and 1870 by architect W.H.F.H. van Raders in the Neo-Classical style, characterized by its triangular front pediment and rows of columns along the terrace. Originally, the building served as the Batavia Court of Justice and was inaugurated in 1870. During the Japanese occupation and the Physical Revolution period, it was used for military purposes. After Indonesia gained independence, the building briefly functioned as a logistics warehouse for the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). In the early 1970s, the building became the Office of the Mayor of West Jakarta before being renovated and converted into the Balai Seni Rupa (1976) and the Museum Keramik (1977). In the early 1990s, the two institutions were merged to form the Seni Rupa dan Keramik Museum.
38	Museum Tekstil	JAKARTA BARAT	The Tekstil Museum was originally a villa (landhuis) owned by a French resident in Batavia. The building changed hands several times before being used as a youth headquarters during the struggle for independence in 1945. In 1952, it was purchased by the Ministry of Social Affairs, and in 1976 it was handed over to the Jakarta Provincial Government. The building was officially inaugurated as the Tekstil Museum on June 28, 1976, by Mrs. Tien Soeharto. Today, the museum is managed by the Jakarta Provincial Department of Culture.

No	Museum	Location	Description
			The Tekstil Museum features both permanent and temporary exhibition spaces, including the Galeri Batik, which was inaugurated on October 2, 2010, to promote greater appreciation of batik. The gallery displays batik collections from various regions of Indonesia, natural dyes, batik stamp motifs, the batik-making process, and a variety of batik-inspired objects. As a non-profit institution, the Tekstil Museum serves as a center for preserving Indonesia's textile heritage, as well as a space for education, research, information, and cultural recreation for the public.
39	Museum Wayang	JAKARTA BARAT	the Wayang Museum was originally the site of a church established by the VOC in 1640, known as De Oude Hollandsche Kerk. In 1733, the church was renovated and renamed De Nieuwe Hollandsche Kerk. After being damaged by an earthquake, the structure was rebuilt in 1912 and used as a warehouse by the company Geo Wehry & Co. On August 14, 1936, the building was designated as a monument and later purchased by the Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen, a research institution in the fields of arts and sciences. In 1937, the building was handed over to Stichting Oud Batavia and converted into a museum called De Oude Bataviasche Museum (Old Batavia Museum). In 1957, it was transferred to the Indonesian Institute of Culture and renamed the Old Jakarta Museum. On August 1, 1960, the name was shortened to the Jakarta Museum. It was later handed over to the Department of Education and Culture in 1962, and eventually to the Jakarta Provincial Government on June 23, 1968. The building also served as the office of the Jakarta Museum and History Department. Since August 13, 1975, the building has functioned as the Wayang Museum, inaugurated by Governor Ali Sadikin. Today, the museum

No	Museum	Location	Description
			houses a wide collection of wayang and related art forms from various regions of Indonesia and other countries, including wayang kulit, wayang golek, wayang beber, wayang klitik, wayang revolusi, grass puppets, paintings, masks, dolls, wooden sculptures, and gamelan instruments.
40	Museum Sejarah Jakarta	JAKARTA BARAT	The Jakarta Historical Museum presents the history of Jakarta from prehistoric times to the present day through its collections and exhibitions. The building dates back to the 17th century and features a three-story classical Baroque design, painted white with dark green teak doors and window frames. The main roof is topped with a historic bell and a weather vane. The museum covers more than 1,300 square meters and faces the spacious Fatahillah Square, with an underground bunker located in front of the building. Its collections include replicas of relics from the Tarumanegara and Pajajaran kingdoms, archaeological findings from Jakarta, antique furniture from the 17th to 19th centuries reflecting European, Chinese, and Indonesian influences, as well as ceramics, pottery, and stone inscriptions. The exhibits are displayed across several themed rooms, including the Prehistoric Jakarta Room, Tarumanegara Room, Jayakarta Room, Fatahillah Room, Sultan Agung Room, and MH Thamrin Room.
41	Museum Tragedi 12 Mei '98 Trisakti	JAKARTA BARAT	The Tragedi 12 Mei 1998 Trisakti Museum is a memorial site dedicated to honoring the tragic events that took place on May 12, 1998, in Jakarta. The museum serves as a reminder of the importance of democracy, justice, and respect for human rights.
42	Museum MACAN	JAKARTA BARAT	The MACAN Museum (Museum of Modern and Contemporary Art in Nusantara) is an art museum in Jakarta that provides public access to a significant and growing collection of modern and contemporary art from Indonesia and around the world. The museum hosts a dynamic program of exhibitions and public events within its 5,000-square-meter facility, which includes education and conservation spaces.

No	Museum	Location	Description
43	Museum Basoeeki Abdullah	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Basoeeki Abdullah Museum was established after the death of the renowned painter Basoeeki Abdullah in 1993. His private residence, located at Jalan Keuangan Raya No. 19, Cilandak Barat, South Jakarta, was donated by his family to the Government of Indonesia through the Directorate General of Culture to be converted into a museum. After renovation, the house was officially opened as the Basoeeki Abdullah Museum on September 25, 2001, and inaugurated by the Minister of Culture and Tourism at the time, I Gede Ardika. The museum consists of two buildings. The first, known as Building I, is Basoeeki Abdullah's former residence. The second, Building II, is a newer structure built to expand the museum area. The two buildings are connected by a corridor.
44	Museum Satriamandala	JAKARTA SELATAN	The construction of the Satriamandala Museum began on November 15, 1971, on the former residence of Mrs. Dewi Sukarno, located on a 56,670-square-meter site at Jl. Gatot Subroto. The house was renovated and restored to be converted into a museum. The first phase of development was inaugurated by President Soeharto on October 5, 1972, who also gave it the name "Satriamandala." The term comes from Sanskrit, meaning "sacred place of the knights." The Satriamandala Museum specifically presents the history of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) in defending and building the nation's independence. The exhibitions are displayed in the form of three-dimensional dioramas. In addition to 74 dioramas, the museum also showcases historical objects such as weapons, attributes, flags, and military insignia in dedicated exhibition rooms. Other military equipment, including combat vehicles, aircraft, and cannons, is displayed in the museum's outdoor garden area.
45	Museum POLRI	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Polri Museum was established as a reflection of a renewed and comprehensive identity of the Indonesian National Police (Polri). It

No	Museum	Location	Description
			highlights the institution's past experiences, present challenges, and readiness to face future demands that require skill, wisdom, knowledge, and firmness in addressing issues. The museum aims to preserve the historical values of the Indonesian National Police and pass them on to future generations. Its historical narrative is presented through a broad perspective that showcases Polri's efforts in maintaining security and public order, as well as the internal and external dynamics that have shaped the institution over time.
46	Museum Betawi	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Betawi Museum was built between 2012 and 2015. Initially, the building functioned as the office of the Management Unit of the Betawi Cultural Village. It was officially opened to the public on July 30, 2017, during the 11th Lebaran Betawi celebration, which was attended by President Joko Widodo. At that time, only one exhibition room was open to visitors. In 2018, the exhibition space was expanded to the first and third floors, while the second floor remained as the management office. Since 2020, all three floors have been fully used as exhibition areas. Today, the Betawi Museum showcases various collections related to Betawi cultural life. The exhibitions are divided into three main galleries: the Betawi Wedding Gallery and the 8 Icons of Betawi Culture Gallery on the first floor, the Betawi House Gallery on the second floor, and a Temporary Exhibition Room on the third floor.
47	Museum Al-Qur'an PTIQ	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Al-Qur'an Museum was established on July 24, 1971 (29 Rajab 1391 H). Initially, it was managed directly under the Executive Board of the Al-Qur'an Education Foundation (YPA). Since 1988, its management has been transferred to the PTIQ Institute in Jakarta. The museum began gradually, starting from the personal collections of the founders and administrators of YPA, located at Jalan Gunawarman No. 25, Kebayoran Baru, South Jakarta. Formally, the Museum Al-

No	Museum	Location	Description
			Qur'an "PTIQ" was inaugurated together with the PTIQ Institute Library after moving into a building provided by the Jakarta Provincial Government. The inauguration was officiated by Vice President H. Adam Malik on Saturday, February 19, 1983, at Jl. Batan I/2, Lebak Bulus, Cilandak, South Jakarta.
48	Museum Layang-Layang Indonesia	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Museum Layang-Layang (Kite Museum) is a special museum established in 2003. It was founded to provide information about kites from across Indonesia and around the world, including both traditional and modern kites. Owned by Endang Ernawati, the museum is ideal for children and kite enthusiasts, offering educational materials in the form of texts, images, and videos. In addition to exhibitions, the museum offers interactive activities such as ceramic painting, umbrella painting, T-shirt painting, mini puppet painting, and batik-making. When weather permits, visitors can also fly kites in the designated outdoor area. The museum houses traditional kites from regions such as Sumatra, Java, Bali, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, and Nusa Tenggara. In the outdoor pavilion (pendopo), visitors can see traditional Balinese kites in black, red, and white, known as janggan, bebean, and pecukan. Inside the museum, traditional kites from other regions are displayed. Each region may feature one to three distinct types of traditional kites, representing the unique cultural identity of that area.
49	Museum Harry Darsono	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Harry Darsono Museum is a special museum, also known as a fashion museum. It was established in 1996 and houses 4,616 works by Harry Darsono, collected over a span of 30 years. The museum began from Harry Darsono's childhood dream of creating a museum to showcase his personal designs. Most of the collection consists of fashion designs, accessories, and interior decorations arranged to display his gowns elegantly. Visitors can also see works created since the 1970s, including art-to-

No	Museum	Location	Description
			wear collections and contemporary stage costumes that were presented at international performances.
50	Museum Ciputra Artpreneur	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Ciputra Artpreneur Museum showcases the largest collection of works by the renowned Indonesian maestro Hendra Gunawan in the country, featuring 32 paintings and 18 sketches. These works are part of the personal collection of the museum's founder, Dr. (HC) Ir. Ciputra. Through exhibitions, programs, research, and publications, the museum documents and interprets its collection. It offers insights into the development of Indonesian visual art from the modernist period to the present day, with a particular focus on the works of Hendra Gunawan.
51	Museum di Tengah Kebun	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Museum di Tengah Kebun is a general museum founded by Sjahrial Djalil, a pioneer of modern Indonesian advertising and the founder of Ad Force Inc. The museum is located in the middle of a 3,500-square-meter garden and was officially legalized in 2009. Its collection, gathered and purchased by the founder from auction houses in Europe, the United States, Hong Kong, and Australia, consists of 2,414 items displayed throughout the museum. The museum was established with the aim of bringing Indonesian cultural heritage objects back from overseas and preserving them in Indonesia.
52	Museum Intelijen Negara	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Museum Intelijen Negara (State Intelligence Museum) was established on October 14, 2014. It presents the history of Indonesia's state intelligence from 1950 through the digital era of 2023, using advanced technology such as VR, holograms, and interactive tablets. The museum also features documentary films highlighting Indonesia's struggle for independence and the development of the State Intelligence Agency (BIN). Its historical narrative covers leadership from Colonel Zulkifli Loebis to Police General (Ret.) Budi Gunawan.
53	Museum Perfilman Sinematek Indonesia	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Museum Perfilman Sinematek Indonesia showcases the history of the birth and development of the H. Usmar Ismail Film Center. Its exhibitions present the history of Indonesian cinema and the evolution

No	Museum	Location	Description
			of filmmaking technology over time. The collection includes photographs, historical records, and film posters.
54	Museum Perjuangan Indonesia	JAKARTA SELATAN	The Museum Perjuangan Indonesia is an educational museum located inside Lippo Mall Nusantara (formerly Plaza Semanggi), on the Lower Ground floor in the Alun-Alun Nusantara area. The museum presents the stories of 11 Indonesian national heroes through immersive LED displays and cultural visuals, complemented by a dancing fountain attraction.
55	Museum Asmat	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Asmat Museum at Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII) is an ethnographic museum that presents the life and culture of the Asmat people of Papua. The museum was initiated by Mrs. Tien Soeharto after she visited the first Asmat exhibition at Silang Monas in 1985. It was officially inaugurated on April 20, 1986, and has a building area of 6,500 square meters. The museum's architecture is inspired by the Kariwari house, a traditional house of the Tobati and Enggros tribes of Papua. The Museum Asmat consists of three main buildings, each with its own theme: Building A serves as an introduction area, providing information and maps related to the Asmat people. Building B carries the theme "The Asmat People and Their Culture." Building C focuses on "The Asmat People and Their Artistic Creativity."
56	Bayt Al-Qur'an dan Museum Istiqlal	JAKARTA TIMUR	The idea for establishing Bayt Al-Qur'an emerged in 1994 from Dr. H. Tarmizi Taher while he was serving as Indonesia's Minister of Religious Affairs, following President Soeharto's receipt of a large Qur'an manuscript as a gift. The inauguration of the Mushaf Istiqlal in 1995 further strengthened the plan to create Bayt Al-Qur'an as a center to collect, preserve, care for, and exhibit various Qur'anic manuscripts from across Indonesia. The initiative received strong support from Mrs. Tien Soeharto, who endowed one hectare of land in the TMII complex, East Jakarta.

No	Museum	Location	Description
			After the second Istiqlal Festival in 1995, the function of Bayt Al-Qur'an was expanded beyond manuscript collection to include the preservation, exhibition, and study of Islamic history and culture in the Indonesian archipelago. This led to the integration of Bayt Al-Qur'an and the Museum Istiqlal as two complementary institutions aimed at fostering love, understanding, and practice of the Qur'an. Both were officially inaugurated on April 20, 1997, by President Soeharto. Over time, the management of Bayt Al-Qur'an & Museum Istiqlal underwent several structural changes within the Ministry of Religious Affairs. Since 2007, it has been under the Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Qur'an, Research and Development and Training Agency of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. In addition to serving as a preservation and exhibition center, it also functions as a hub for research and scholarly development related to the Qur'an and Islamic culture in Indonesia.
57	Museum Fauna Indonesia "Komodo" dan Taman Reptilia	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Museum Komodo is located within Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), Jakarta, and is one of the main destinations for learning about Indonesia's diverse fauna. It was established to help preserve and introduce the country's rich wildlife heritage. Since its opening in 1986, the museum has served as a center for education and research on reptiles and amphibians. Its main highlight is the Komodo dragon, which remains the primary attraction for visitors. Over the years, the Museum Komodo has become an important center for herpetology studies and conservation efforts in Indonesia. Through interactive exhibits and educational programs, the museum functions not only as a tourist destination but also as an active institution supporting wildlife research and conservation.
58	Museum Indonesia	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Museum Indonesia was inaugurated in 1980, marking the fifth anniversary of Taman Mini Indonesia Indah. It is not simply a grand building that stores and displays collections. Instead, it is a place that

No	Museum	Location	Description
			tells the long story of Indonesia's history, it'ss ideas, dreams, values, achievements, moments of glory, and the spirit of past generations. As the next generation, we are called to care for and appreciate our past, learning from it as we shape the present and the future of our nation. The Museum Indonesia invites visitors to explore the journey and cultural achievements of Indonesia through the ages. Learning from history is not only about admiring past greatness or mourning decline, but about strengthening our identity as a nation. Through its stories and messages, the museum hopes to inspire visitors to become more resilient and confident in facing the challenges of today and the changes that lie ahead.
59	Museum Listrik dan Energi Baru	JAKARTA TIMUR	The idea for the Museum Listrik dan Energi Baru (MLEB) was introduced by the Minister of Mining and Energy, Ginanjar Kartasasmita, in October 1990. The proposal coincided with the 30th anniversary of OPEC and the 100th anniversary of electricity in Indonesia. Construction of the museum began in 1992. The building features a modern architectural design inspired by the structure of an atom and one proton surrounded by three electrons. This concept is reflected in the layout, with the Electricity Pavilion at the center, surrounded by three other planned sections: the New Energy Pavilion, the Fossil Energy Pavilion, and the Conventional Energy Pavilion. So far, only the Electricity Pavilion and the New Energy Pavilion have been completed. Built on approximately two hectares of land with a total floor area of around 6,500 square meters, MLEB was officially inaugurated on April 20, 1995, by Indonesia's second President, Soeharto.
60	Museum Penerangan	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Museum Penerangan is a museum under an institution that was formerly known as the Department of Information. Over time, the department evolved into the Ministry of Communication and Information (KOMINFO), and most recently into the Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs (KOMDIGI).

No	Museum	Location	Description
			The museum highlights the importance of good communication between the government and the public. Its collection showcases the development of communication tools used by broadcasting institutions, as well as figures who have played important roles in the field of communication.
61	Museum Prangko Indonesia (MUPI)	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Prangko Museum was established in June 1981. The idea for the museum came after Mrs. Tien Soeharto visited a stamp exhibition held by PT Pos Indonesia during the 6th Asia-Pacific Scout Jamboree in Cibubur, Jakarta. It took two years from the initial concept until the museum was officially inaugurated on September 29, 1983, by President Soeharto. The museum was created to introduce the function and history of stamps, as well as the tradition of letter writing. Inside, there are several exhibition rooms featuring different collections. Visitors can learn about the stamp-making process and see printing cylinders, as well as stamp collections from the Dutch and Japanese periods through Indonesia's independence. The museum also displays stamps and souvenir sheets from 1950 to 1993, arranged by period and theme, including thematic stamps related to scouting and sports. In addition, there is a special gold stamp dedicated to Mrs. Tien Soeharto on display.
62	Museum Pusaka	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Pusaka Museum is a special museum located within the Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII) complex and managed by PT Bhumi Visatanda Indonesia. The museum showcases a collection of Indonesian heirlooms and traditional weapons known as tosan aji. The establishment of the museum began with the initiative of Mrs. Sri Lestari, who donated 4,000 tosan aji relic inherited from her late husband, Haji Masagung (Tjio Wie Tay). The collection was received by Mrs. Tien Soeharto, then Chairperson of the Harapan Kita Foundation. The museum was built in July 1992 and officially inaugurated on April 20, 1993. The donation was formally recorded in

No	Museum	Location	Description
			Deed of Grant No. 07, dated February 4, 1993. In addition to the initial donation, the museum also houses around 2,000 tosan aji items contributed by other collectors.
63	Museum Serangga	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Insect Museum was established through the initiative of the Indonesian Zoo Association (PKBSI) and the Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense (MZB). It was officially inaugurated on April 20, 1993, coinciding with the 18th anniversary of Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), by President Soeharto. In 1998, under the initiative of Mr. Soedjarwo from the Sarana Wana Jaya Foundation, the museum expanded its facilities by adding a Butterfly Park. This includes a feeding garden, breeding enclosures, and conservation areas for protected and rare butterfly species. All collections at the Insect Museum & Butterfly Park originate from the Indonesian archipelago. It is estimated that around 16% of the world's insect species can be found in Indonesia. The museum houses approximately 600 species, including around 250 types of butterflies, 200 types of beetles, and 150 other insect species. Visitors can explore various dioramas such as "The Charm of Indonesian Beetles," "The Role of Soil Insects in Ecosystems," maps of Indonesian insects and butterflies, decomposer insects, Bantimurung butterflies, insects found in home gardens, and many other fascinating displays.
64	Museum Timor Timur	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Museum Timor Timur is a special museum located north of the Istana Anak-Anak Indonesia, facing south toward the Stamp Museum, the Fauna Indonesia "Komodo" Museum, and the Reptile Park. Originally, it was a pavilion built in 1979 and inaugurated on April 20, 1980, by President Soeharto. After the Province of East Timor separated from the Republic of Indonesia, the East Timor pavilion was designated as a monument under the responsibility of Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII). It was later granted museum status and is now managed by the Istana Anak-

No	Museum	Location	Description
			Anak Indonesia. The museum covers an area of 4,988 square meters and features a traditional house from Los Palos along with a supporting structure. The main building, known as uma laudem or dagada, is a raised house standing about three meters above the ground on four pillars. It has a rectangular shape with a tall, slender roof. The roof is layered with palm fiber, the walls are made of wood, and it has many windows that provide natural lighting during the day. Originally, the main beams were made of ironwood, while the pillars were made of eucalyptus wood tied together with rattan ropes.
65	Museum Transportasi	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Transportasi Museum showcases the history and development of transportation as an educational recreational destination. Construction began after the groundbreaking ceremony led by Mrs. Tien Soeharto on February 14, 1984, and the museum was officially inaugurated by President Soeharto on April 20, 1991. The exhibitions are divided into several sections: the central pavilion, land pavilion, sea pavilion, and air pavilion. The central pavilion features traditional modes of transportation such as cikar, andong, bendi, becak, and sailing boats. The land pavilion displays motorized transportation, including historic collections such as the DAMRI Cikar, locomotives and train carriages, the Siantar becak, and various types of bicycles. The sea pavilion presents passenger ships, container ships, and floating docks, while the air pavilion exhibits aircraft and airport equipment. In the outdoor area, visitors can also see important collections such as early-generation locomotives, wooden train cars, buses, the special train once used by President Soekarno and Vice President Mohammad Hatta, a DC-9 aircraft from Garuda Indonesia, a traditional Banjar boat, and even a lighthouse dating back to 1879.
66	Pusat Peragaan Ilmu	JAKARTA TIMUR	Pusat Peragaan Ilmu Pengetahuan dan Teknologi (PP-IPTEK), also known as the Indonesia Science Center, was initiated by Prof. Dr. B.J.

No	Museum	Location	Description
	Pengetahuan dan Teknologi		Habibie during his tenure as Indonesia's Minister of Research and Technology. It was established as an out-of-school learning center to improve public understanding of science and technology. It was first inaugurated on April 20, 1991, at Terminal B Skylift in TMII. Later, PP-IPTEK moved to a larger and more futuristic building in the eastern area of TMII, which was inaugurated on November 10, 1995. As a popular educational destination for students, PP-IPTEK features around 450 interactive science exhibits, including virtual reality, an earthquake simulator, a Van de Graaff generator, and a mirror maze. It also offers various science shows and programs such as water rocket demonstrations, Tesla coil demonstrations, science shows, and science film screenings. In addition, PP-IPTEK organizes a wide range of educational activities, including science camps, workshops, STEAM and IT training, certification programs, and science competitions at regional, national, and international levels.
67	Monumen Pancasila Sakti	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Pancasila Sakti Museum is a historical site built to commemorate the events of the September 30 Movement (G30S) in 1965, an important incident in Indonesia's history. The monument was established in 1967 to honor the heroes who lost their lives during the G30S events and to uphold Pancasila as the foundation of the state. The construction of the monument was initiated by the New Order government under the leadership of President Soeharto.
68	Museum TNI AU Lanud Halim Perdanakusuma	JAKARTA TIMUR	The Museum TNI AU Lanud Halim Perdanakusuma presents a comprehensive history of the former Cililitan Air Base before it was renamed Halim Perdanakusuma Air Base. The collection includes historical photographs of the air base's establishment and various artifacts once used by Indonesian Air Force personnel. The museum features black-and-white photos of fighter and transport aircraft that supported Indonesia's struggle for independence since 1947, including

No	Museum	Location	Description
			the B-25 Mitchell, Dakota, MiG, Albatros, and Mustang, as well as notable historical figures.
69	Museum Bhakti TNI	JAKARTA TIMUR	Museum Bhakti TNI was originally the Headquarters Office at TNI Headquarters and was inaugurated on August 25, 2010. It was later converted into Museum Bhakti TNI and officially inaugurated on January 15, 2012. The museum was established to preserve and pass on the noble values and fighting spirit of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). Located within the TNI Headquarters complex in Cilangkap, the museum highlights the dedication of TNI soldiers to the Republic of Indonesia, including their roles in Military Operations Other Than War (OMSP). Built on approximately 1,700 square meters across two floors, the museum serves as a place to preserve and instill patriotism in younger generations.
70	Museum Keprajuritan	JAKARTA TIMUR	Museum Keprajuritan is a special museum inaugurated by Indonesia's second President, Soeharto, on July 5, 1987. Designed in the shape of a pentagonal fortress, the museum is managed by the Indonesian Armed Forces History Center. Its concept aims to portray the history of Indonesia's struggle from the 7th to the 19th century. Each side of the building carries symbolic meaning. The pentagon represents Pancasila, the foundation of the Indonesian state. The towers, or bastions, symbolize national vigilance in safeguarding the unity of the Republic of Indonesia. The 16th-century fortress style reflects the strength of Indonesia's defense against external threats. The large main gate represents the openness and hospitality of the Indonesian people toward the outside world. The moat surrounding the fortress symbolizes the challenges faced in defending the nation. Inside, the fortress reflects the spirit and courage of Indonesian warriors in upholding the country's dignity. In front of the museum, a traditional pinisi ship is also displayed as part of its exhibitio

No	Museum	Location	Description
71	Museum Damkar Pertama	JAKARTA TIMUR	This museum is the first Firefighting Museum established in Indonesia. The idea to build it came during the 96th anniversary of the Jakarta Fire and Rescue Department on March 1, 2015. The museum was created to remember the history and dedication of firefighters, both before and after Indonesia's independence, especially in handling fires and helping the people of Jakarta. The Firefighting Museum was officially opened by the Vice Governor of Jakarta, Djarot Syaiful Hidayat, on March 1, 2015, on the same day as the department's 96th anniversary. Today, the museum is under the Fire Prevention Division, especially the Community Empowerment Section. The museum building is combined with Fire Station Sector X in Cipayung, East Jakarta. The design follows the concept of a fire station so it can accommodate large and tall fire trucks. The interior has two floors and uses a simple, minimalist design to highlight the museum's collections.
72	Museum Purna Bhakti Pertiwi	JAKARTA TIMUR	Museum Purna Bhakti Pertiwi is a special museum inaugurated on August 23, 1993, by Indonesia's second President, Soeharto. The idea to build the museum came from Mrs. Tien Soeharto, and it was officially opened on her birthday. The museum preserves historical items related to the struggle and service of President Soeharto and Mrs. Tien Soeharto to Indonesia, from the independence period to the development era. The main building is shaped like a large cone surrounded by nine smaller cones. Around it, there are four supporting buildings in medium-sized cone shapes placed in the four main directions. These buildings are connected to the main structure and each has a different function. The cone design is inspired by tumpeng, a traditional Indonesian rice dish, symbolizing gratitude to God. The museum is owned and managed by the Purna Bhakti Pertiwi Foundation.

No	Museum	Location	Description
73	Museum Hakka Indonesia	JAKARTA TIMUR	Museum Hakka Indonesia was established from the initiative of Hakka community leaders living in Indonesia who are members of the Hakka Indonesia Sejahtera Association. Their goal was to introduce Hakka culture to the wider Indonesian public. The museum was built over about three years and was officially opened on August 30, 2014, by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. The building follows the architectural style of Fujian Tulou. It has one main hall in the center and three floors with three exhibition halls: the Indonesian Chinese History Hall, the Indonesian Hakka Culture Hall, and the Yongding Hakka Culture Hall. There is also a souvenir shop selling Hakka cultural items, some of which are brought directly from Meizhou, known as the homeland of the Hakka people in China.
74	Museum Benyamin Suaeb	JAKARTA TIMUR	Museum Benyamin Suaeb was established based on a Governor's Decree, followed by a decision from the Head of the Jakarta Provincial Cultural Office (Decree No. 20 of 2022). The decree stated the need to establish a Betawi cultural museum named Museum Benyamin Suaeb. This museum is a special museum that houses collections belonging to the late Benyamin Suaeb, as well as other Betawi artists. It is managed by the Cultural Performance Building Management Unit. The decree was issued on January 10, 2022, and this date is recognized as the official inauguration date of Museum Benyamin Suaeb.
75	Museum Jayakarta	JAKARTA TIMUR	Museum Jayakarta, located in Jakarta, Indonesia, is an important cultural institution that preserves and showcases the history and culture of the city. The museum serves not only as a center for historical documentation but also as an educational place for people who want to learn more about Jakarta's development from the past to the present. The museum was established to provide space for preserving Jakarta's

No	Museum	Location	Description
			history and culture, as the city is one of the important historical and cultural centers in Indonesia. The building is designed in a style that reflects Jakarta's character and history, combining traditional and modern elements. The museum facilities include permanent and temporary exhibition rooms, educational spaces, and collection storage areas.
76	Museum Batik Indonesia	JAKARTA TIMUR	Museum Batik Indonesia is a special museum located in Taman Mini Indonesia Indah (TMII), East Jakarta. The museum was established as a follow-up to UNESCO's recognition of Indonesian batik as part of the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity on October 2, 2009. After batik was included on the list, the government saw the need to create a place to preserve and pass on knowledge about batik, while also strengthening batik as an important part of Indonesia's identity and national heritage.
77	Museum Pencak Silat Indonesia	JAKARTA TIMUR	Padepokan Pencak Silat Indonesia TMII is a place where young people come to study and train under a master who is respected for his knowledge and skills. The word "ndepok" comes from Javanese and means staying at the teacher's home or a place provided by the teacher for a certain period of time to learn directly from him. In the past, a padepokan usually had several simple buildings in one complex, including the teacher's house. These simple buildings were called pondok. There was often farmland located near the padepokan. The Padepokan Pencak Silat in TMII, East Jakarta, was inaugurated in 1997 by President Soeharto and Mrs. Tien Soeharto. It was built to preserve, develop, and strengthen future generations of Indonesian pencak silat practitioners. As part of Indonesia's cultural heritage, pencak silat is guided by four main principles: spiritual values, self-defense, sport, and art.

No	Museum	Location	Description
			Currently, the Chairman of the Indonesian Pencak Silat Association (IPSI) is Mr. Prabowo Subianto, who also serves as Indonesia's Minister of Defense. He continues the leadership after Mr. Eddie M. Nalapraya, who is now the Chairman of the Padepokan Pencak Silat Indonesia Foundation.
78	Museum Arkeologi Onrust	KEPULAUAN SERIBU	Onrust Archeology Museum is located on Onrust Island in the Thousand Islands, Jakarta. The island has a long history that began in the 17th century when it was used by the VOC as a shipyard and supply base. In the 19th century, it served as a quarantine station for people with infectious diseases such as cholera and smallpox. In the early 20th century, the island was abandoned and forgotten for many years until it was rediscovered through archaeological research. The museum was established to display the results of these excavations, including artifacts from the VOC and the colonial period. Today, Onrust Archeology Museum is one of the historical tourism destinations that introduces visitors to Indonesia's past during the Dutch colonial era.
79	Museum Kerangka Paus	KEPULAUAN SERIBU	The museum was established to remember and study the life of the largest marine mammal, the whale. It provides information about whale biology and conservation. The main highlight of the museum is a whale skeleton, which helps visitors understand how whales move in the open ocean. There are also dioramas that show whales in their natural habitat. These displays explain whale behavior, migration patterns, and their interaction within the marine ecosystem. Information about conservation efforts is also presented throughout the exhibition.