**Abstract**

 Islamic economics as an alternative economy with differences is rooted in a one-way exchange and transfer system that affects resources. The term money is often interpreted in modern economics as interchangeability, namely money as money and money as capital. The presence of money in the economic system affects the economy of a country, which is usually associated with monetary policy in a country. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and uses data from several secondary data as sources of information. Sources and data collection In our research, we summarize the journals that we have collected with the concept of reviewing the data obtained from publications including scientific journals, books and scholar google where the issue is discussed in the research. The discussion that has been discussed in this journal is that money is seen in an Islamic perspective where money is a public good while capital is a private good. The concept of money is the concept of flow, which means the concept of the flow of money in the real sector to get returns in society. This study aims to compare the role of money in conventional and Islamic monetary economics. The results of the discussion of this study are the concept of money according to Islamic monetary economics as a flow concept, which is used as a legal medium of exchange and has been used as an alternative to the barter system, while the concept of money according to conventional monetary policy is money as a public good and capital as a private good.