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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CRIMINAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST THE DESTRUCTION OF RUPIAH BANKNOTES IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF LAW NUMBER 7 OF 2011

Mario Simbolon [1], Ratu Mawar Kartina [2]
[1] Swadaya Gunung Jati University, Cirebon, West Java. E-mail mario.122010068@ugj.ac.id
[2] Swadaya Gunung Jati University, Cirebon, West Java. E-mail ratumawar86@gmail.com
Correspondence writer. E-mail ratumawar86@gmail.com

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Abstract
Background. *The state's effort to safeguard the integrity of the currency as a legal tender as well as a symbol of sovereignty is through the implementation of criminal law against the destruction of the rupiah. Law Number 7 of 2011 on Currency forbids and provides criminal punishments for damaging, cutting, destroying, and/or changing the Rupiah. However, infractions are still routinely committed in practice, especially by marking off money, which is typically viewed as a small act.*
Aims*. This study intends to assess the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement in combating the destruction of rupiah banknotes and the factors that influence it. The research method is empirical juridical, using a qualitative approach to examine the rules of law and their application in the community.*
Result*. The study's findings suggest that law enforcement has not been working at its best. This is affected by poor legal content that does not provide clear limitations, the low priority given to handling by law enforcement officials, and the low level of legal understanding among the people. The fundamental problem is likewise the difficulty of showing the aspect of intentionality.*
Conclusion. *There is a requirement to undertake comprehensive efforts through the improvement of legislative norms, the strengthening of institutional performance, and the improvement of public education.*
Implementation*. Law Enforcement would thus be more effective in preserving the Rupiah's honor as a symbol of the state.*

Keywords: *law enforcement, destruction of money, Rupiah, legal effectiveness*

I. INTRODUCTION

Money is one of the key pillars of the modern economic system. It is a medium of trade, a unit of account and a store of value. Money in the state context is not just viewed from the economic viewpoint, but also has a symbolic dimension as a representation of state sovereignty. The rupiah as the official currency of the Unitary State of the Republic of

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Indonesia has a very important role; thus, its existence must be preserved in its physical integrity, value, and respect by all aspects of society and the state. In daily life, Rupiah banknotes are still commonly found in conditions inappropriate for circulation, such as damaged, grubby, extremely folded or even smeared with graffiti. Many individuals have not yet treated money properly. The act of crossing money out is often ridiculed as petty and said to have no real consequence. Some do this without thinking about the repercussions, legal and functional, of money itself.

There are several reasons, such as to name possession, to save personal notes, to record briefly, or just for amusement or habits that are OK. Money is crossed off in this way. In certain circumstances, money is actually used as a medium to send signals to other people. This habit implies that money is no longer thought of as money to be guarded for payment. Money is also used for purposes beyond its function. These behaviors can affect the physical condition of money, either directly or indirectly.

Graffiti defacing essential areas like face numbers or security signs makes it hard to detect or question its validity. This could impair the smooth conduct of economic operations in society, and the money may be refused in transactions. Furthermore, damage to money can facilitate the process of withdrawal and reimbursement by authorities, and thus, contribute to the weight of money management across the country.[1]

On a larger scale, the practice of crossing out or damaging money is also a reflection of the public's low knowledge of the importance of maintaining the integrity of money as a legal means of payment. If this conduct persists, it can lead to a deterioration of the quality of money in circulation and to a decrease in public confidence in the money itself. Thus, this situation requires more serious attention, both by law enforcement and the raising of public understanding to treat money appropriately and responsibly. From the normative perspective, the state has established a strong legal basis with Law Number 7 of 2011 on Currency. Article 25, paragraph (1) states that no one should be permitted to damage, cut, destroy, or change the Rupiah. The criminal sanctions in Article 36, which reads that anyone who intentionally does such acts with the intention of degrading the honor of the Rupiah as a symbol of the state may be subject to imprisonment of up to 5 years and a fine of up to 1 billion rupiah, reinforce the prohibition. This approach implies that for the state, the destruction of money is not a petty offense but a major danger to the public interest and a symbol of state sovereignty.

[1] Bank Indonesia, "The Characteristics of the Authenticity of the Rupiah Banknote and Its Care," in *Education for Love, Pride and Understanding of the Rupiah* (Jakarta: Bank Indonesia, 2022), pp. 20–24.

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In fact, not all breaches are processed through the courts. Law enforcement tends to be selective. They look at the extent of the harm and its effect on the functioning of money. Light money does not interfere with the fundamental purpose of money. When crossed out it is typically not acted upon legally. This reveals a gap between the ideal legal norms (das Sollen) and their application in the field (das Sein), which might eventually undermine the efficiency of the law in regulating people's behavior. These concerns cannot be isolated from the three basic components of the legal system, i.e., legal substance, legal structure, and legal awareness. In terms of legal material, there are no clear boundaries to the criterion of monetary damages that can be classified as a criminal offense, despite legislation specifically prohibiting and sanctions being imposed. This can result in different interpretations of the implementation of the law. The destruction of money has not been a priority for law enforcement officials, who generally focus on prosecuting more serious crimes. At the same time, in terms of legal knowledge, the low level of public awareness and comprehension of the need to keep the integrity of money is the fundamental reason for the continuous frequency of crossing out or damaging money.

The destruction of money has an impact not only on the legal side but also the social and economic aspects. If money is damaged, it can be refused in transactions, and this can affect circulation in society. This can undermine faith in the money supply and possibly destabilize the monetary system. The destruction of money is an act that has low social conformity with the law. It can lower society's moral values. More generally, these policies could potentially increase the danger of economic crime, obstruct poverty reduction, and hamper access to education and public services. Safeguarding the rupiah, meanwhile, is not only through criminal sanctions but also through preventive efforts such as education and socialization. Bank Indonesia has a vital function in ensuring the quality of circulating money and improving public awareness. However, this effort is still suboptimal and has not reached all levels of society; therefore, more focused and sustained measures are needed.

From the statement above, it may be concluded that law enforcement against the destruction of rupiah banknotes is a difficult and diversified problem. This problem concerns not only the normative aspects that regulate prohibitions and sanctions, but also the application of the law in the field and the status of public legal knowledge. The primary reasons for the inefficiency of law enforcement in this sphere are the discrepancy between the rule of law and real practices, the low level of public legal awareness, and the lack of an ideal balance between preventative and repressive activities. This circumstance demonstrates that the rule of law alone

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is not enough to guarantee public compliance in the absence of regular enforcement and high legal consciousness.

"Law enforcement practices suggest that money laundering cases are often less prioritized than other more serious criminal acts. This condition creates a tendency to allow small breaches, such as crossing out money, but they are normatively forbidden. This condition can develop a view in society that this infraction is not a major issue to address. This will lead to similar conduct that keeps repeating and is hard to manage. The condition can persist, and the legal authority will erode, and the law's function as a tool of social control will deteriorate.

Prevention efforts through education and socialization have not been adequately carried out and have not been equally implemented at all levels of society. In fact, enhancing public legal awareness is very vital to prevent infractions. People generally do not obey relevant regulations unless they are sufficiently aware of the importance of preserving the integrity of money as a legal tender and as a symbol of the state. Therefore, it is important to enhance the synergy among law enforcement officers, the government and relevant authorities, as well as to develop and increase the legal knowledge of the public in a sustainable manner. Based on these conditions, it is necessary to carry out a comprehensive study to assess in depth how law enforcement against the destruction of Rupiah banknotes is carried out in practice, as well as the elements that influence its efficiency. The study is crucial to determine the gap between the applicable legal requirements and their execution on the ground and to expose the barriers encountered in the law enforcement process. This study can contribute to a richer understanding of law enforcement dynamics, both from normative and empirical viewpoints.

The results of this research are expected to contribute to the advancement of legal science, notably in the field of criminal law and economic law, and to provide an objective image of the actual condition of law enforcement against money destruction in Indonesia. Moreover, the results of this study are likely to be a basis for policymakers to take more effective and focused strategic measures, both through improving law enforcement and increasing public awareness through continuous education.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Law Enforcement Theory

Law enforcement is a procedure that seeks to implement legal rules in the life of people. Soerjono Soekanto states that law enforcement is an activity of harmonizing the link between the values that are in the legal principles which then are reflected in concrete acts to

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http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

build and preserve order in society. This way law enforcement is perceived not simply as the textual execution of regulations but as a social process with people's values, behavior and legal awareness. More generally, law enforcement is the mirror of the interaction between the law as a norm and the social reality as the area where the law is enforced. Thus, the success of law enforcement depends on the transparency of the regulations in place, the constancy of law enforcement authorities in the performance of their tasks, and the compliance of the population with the law. The concord between the rule of law, law enforcement officers and the community as a subject of law is the essence of effective law enforcement.

In criminal law, law enforcement is one part of the criminal justice system. The criminal justice system is a succession of steps, from investigation and prosecution to court proceedings and the execution of decisions. All of them find their relation to each other and define the success of the complete law enforcement procedure. Thus, the enforcement of criminal law is not a partial but a full and comprehensive system.

Law enforcement against the destruction of rupiah banknotes is crucial because it protects the public interest and upholds the rupiah's honor as a symbol of the state. Money is a currency but also an expression of a country's sovereignty and identity. Like any acts that damage money, doodling is an act that can interfere with the public interest and erode the symbol of the state.

Normatively, there has been clear restriction against harm to money. But in practice, law enforcement efforts to deal with these violations remain hindered. One of the key barriers is the low priority given to addressing these violations by law enforcement personnel, as these are generally considered trivial activities with little immediate effect on the public interest. Consequently, the treatment of money destruction cases is generally suboptimal. The low effectiveness of law enforcement is partly caused by public perception. The notion that crossing out money is a natural habit and has no grave legal ramifications is continuously expanding. This approach implies that the legal consciousness of the community is not yet high; therefore, the legal norms that have been established have not been assimilated in daily activity. This state ultimately perpetuates recurring violations and undermines the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts.

The circumstance is indicative of a gap between the applicable legal norms and the practice in the sector. This mismatch has consequences for the law's reduced capacity to regulate public behavior. If the law is not enforced uniformly, the law will lose its coercive power and authority. Hence, more serious efforts are needed to improve the quality of law

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enforcement, improve the function of law enforcement authorities, and increase public legal awareness.

Legal Effectiveness Theory

Legal effectiveness is a concept that measures the extent to which a rule of law actually works in practice to regulate public behavior in accordance with its stated purposes. Law is viewed not only as a formal, written standard but also as a social instrument that is applied and followed in daily practice. Thus, the measure of the law's efficiency is not just the existence of regulations, but the degree to which the rules are obeyed, enforced, and capable of truly influencing people's behavior.

Soerjono Soekanto states that the efficiency of the law is determined by several primary variables, namely the quality of the legal substance, the performance of the law enforcement officers, and the level of public knowledge and compliance. A clear, solid, and not open to different interpretations substance of the legislation will make it easier for the people to understand and follow the regulations. On the other hand, professional, integrity, and consistent law enforcement authorities will enhance the power of law enforcement. Public knowledge is a determining factor since you will have a hard time functioning properly under the law without the will to obey. These three characteristics are interconnected and constitute a unity, and are a key determinant of the success or failure of a law in practice.

The effectiveness of the law can also be seen from its ability to shape and change people's behavior in a more orderly direction and in accordance with applicable norms. An effective law will encourage people to obey the rules voluntarily, not solely because of the threat of sanctions.

Table 1. Previous Research

Yes	Researcher & Year	Research Title	Study Focus	Research Results	Differences with this Study
1.	Rizky Pratama (2020)	Law Enforcement against Money Counterfeiting in Indonesia	Law enforcement against counterfeiting	Law enforcement faces obstacles in proof and limited apparatus resources	This research focuses on money destruction, not counterfeiting money
2.	Siti Nurhaliza (2021)	The Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Tackling Currency Violations	Legal effectiveness and public awareness	Low legal awareness of the public is the main factor in the ineffectiveness of law enforcement	This research is more specific on money destruction and empirical juridical approaches

p-ISSN 2337-6368 | e-ISSN 2615-4439
http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

3.	Ahmad Fauzi (2019)	Legal Protection of the Rupiah Currency as a State Symbol	Legal protection against the Rupiah	The rupiah has a symbolic value as a state sovereignty that must be maintained	This research is not only normative, but also examines the implementation of law enforcement
4.	The Goddess of Anggraini (2022)	Public Legal Awareness of the Prohibition of Damaging Money	Public legal awareness	The public does not understand the prohibition of damaging money due to lack of socialization	This study also examines the role of law enforcement officials in practice
5.	Budi Santoso (2023)	The Effectiveness of Law No. 7 of 2011 concerning Currency in the Perspective of Law Enforcement	Legal effectiveness	There is a gap between rules and practice, minor violations are often overlooked	This research emphasizes a more in-depth empirical juridical approach

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Table 1 shows that previous research generally focused on counterfeiting money, normative legal protection, and public legal awareness. Meanwhile, this study is novelty in examining specifically the problems of law enforcement against the destruction of rupiah banknotes through an empirical juridical approach

III.RESEARCH METHODS

Types of Research

This research employed empirical juridical research. Empirical juridical study is a form of legal research that studies law not only as written rules in laws and regulations (law in books) but also as the real conduct that takes place in society (law in action). This technique serves to assess the extent to which the relevant legal requirements may be applied and work in practice. Empirical legal study has two fundamental features, namely normative and empirical. The normative element is utilized to assess the legislative restrictions that prohibit the destruction of rupiah banknotes as provided in Law Number 7 of 2011 Governing Currency. Meanwhile, the empirical side is utilized to see how these regulations are implemented to the lives of the people as well as the response of the law enforcement officers to the violations that occur. The choice of this method of research is based on the goal of the research, namely to examine law enforcement problems against the destruction of rupiah banknotes, notably in the form of writing off money, as well as to find out factors that affect the efficacy of law enforcement . This study is aimed to give a more holistic picture of the gap between the existing legal standards and the ground reality using empirical juridical approach.

The research is descriptive-analytic, which aims at describing the phenomenon being examined systematically, factually and accurately, as well as analyzing difficulties arising from the data acquired. This approach is used to explain the conditions of law enforcement against destruction of rupiah banknotes. And to analyze the factors that affect the efficiency of law enforcement against destruction of rupiah banknotes. This research is expected to give greater understanding of the application of the law on the destruction of rupiah banknotes by descriptive and analytical empirical juridical research, and produce relevant findings as a basis for proposing constructive remedies.

Types of Approaches.

The method of this research is an empirical juridical approach with an emphasis on the analysis of the implementation of the law in practice. This method consists of the study of the rules and regulations in force, linking them to the facts of society. The method used in this research is a

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http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

sociological perspective of law, which is an approach that considers law as a social phenomena that is affected by different aspects, including culture, legal awareness of society, and the function of law enforcement officers. This way the researchers can find out the aspects that influence the success of law enforcement in the destruction of the rupiah banknotes.

Data Source

This study takes secondary data as the data source. The key sources of data in this study are secondary legal publications that provide explanations, interpretations and analysis of original legal materials. The secondary legal texts are employed to study in detail the concepts, theories and expert opinions on the practice of destroying money and the efficiency of law enforcement in society.

Secondary legal materials in this study include pertinent literature, such as textbooks in the subject of law, especially those that examine criminal law, law enforcement theory and legal sociology, including the works of Soerjono Soekanto, Lawrence M. Friedman, and Moeljatno. Scientific publications, academic articles, previous research findings such as theses and dissertations related to the research topic are secondary legal sources. The secondary legal resources also comprise the doctrines or expert opinions which are a theoretical basis for the analysis of research problems, in particular the problems of the legal effectiveness, legal awareness and variables impacting the enforcement of the law. This research is expected to offer a complete, systematic and in-depth analysis of these secondary legal materials especially in analyzing the gap between the rules of law that apply (das sollen) and the practices that happen in the community (das sein).

Legal Material Analysis

The analysis of legal materials in this study is qualitative in nature, involving the examination and review of all legal materials acquired, which include primary, secondary and tertiary resources. This analysis is intended to provide a full knowledge of the provisions of the law on the destruction of rupiah banknotes and their application in practice. The main legal resources used are Law Number 7 of 2011 on Currency. The legal approach used is legal interpretation to assess the content and purpose of each article regulating the prohibition on destroying money. The study comprises the interpretation of legal norms, the scope of prohibition and criminal punishments that can be imposed on the perpetrator. The interpretation is carried out methodically by linking articles and considering the objective of

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http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

the law, which is enacted to safeguard the integrity and honor of the rupiah as a symbol of the state.

Secondary legal materials, such as books, scientific journals, and prior research findings, are reviewed to consolidate the theoretical basis and present the academic view of the topic under study. This secondary legal information is used for the interpretation of issues such as law enforcement, legal effectiveness, legal awareness, and criminal law theory pertinent to the research. In the meantime, tertiary legal materials are utilized as a support to provide additional explanations of legal terms and concepts employed in the research, so that the analysis may be carried out more clearly and methodically.

In the study, the researcher also links normative provisions to the actual facts collected in the field. This is an attempt to cross-check the correspondence between the rule of law and social practices. Thus, the analysis of legal materials is not only normative but also contextual, that is, taking into account the real situations that influence the execution of the law.

The results of the study of legal materials are presented systematically and logically to answer the formulation of the research problem, namely, how the implementation of law enforcement against the destruction of rupiah banknotes and the factors that influence the efficacy of law enforcement against the destruction of rupiah banknotes. This analysis hopes to find the gaps between legal standards and practices in the field and constructive ways to improve the efficacy of law enforcement.

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IV.RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Enforcement of criminal law against the act of destroying Rupiah banknotes based on Law Number 7 of 2011 concerning Currency in practice in the community

This arrangement is a manifestation of the state's resolve to retain the existence of the rupiah not just as legal tender but also as a symbol of sovereignty and national identity. From a normative point of view, the rupiah has a strategic importance beyond the strictly economic purpose; the existence of the rupiah also reflects the legitimacy of the state in the economic system. Thus, any destruction of money is not only economically harmful, but may be degrading to the dignity of the state. In this case, the legal protection of the rupiah is part of the attempt to preserve the public interest in general. According to the theory of law enforcement proposed by Soerjono Soekanto , law enforcement is a process of harmonizing the link between the values inherent in legal norms and real behavior in society. This indicates that the success

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http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

of law enforcement depends not only on the existence of explicit laws, but also on the degree to which these rules can be implemented and obeyed by the community. Empirical evidence in society reveals that law enforcement against the destruction of rupiah banknotes, especially through write-offs, has not been optimal. The dilemma of finding damaged money because of graffiti, too much folding, and incorrect handling is still extremely widespread in daily transactions. This indicates that the community has not fully complied with the prohibitions contained in the law and regulation.

This condition illustrates the difference between the ideal legal rules and their actual application in practice. On one hand, the law has clearly forbidden and punished the destruction of money. On the other hand, infractions continue to happen with no consistent, continuing law enforcement. The gap demonstrates that legal standards have not been totally effective in guiding the behavior of people in conformity with the intended goals. Therefore, the function of law as a tool of social control has not functioned ideally, so that the efficacy of law enforcement in this context still has to be improved. According to law enforcement practice, in handling cases, law enforcement personnel do not give priority to money-destruction crimes. This is particularly where the act is not judged to have considerable effect directly on the economic stability and public order. writing off money is generally considered a small offence and so does not receive sufficient attention and is rarely pursued until the stages of inquiry, prosecution or court examination. This condition has an impact on the weak coercion of the legal norms that have been formed, so that the criminal consequences controlled in laws and regulations are not able to have an effective deterrent effect, both against the culprit and as a preventative effort for the community at large.[2]

"The practice is not directly recommended by Bank Indonesia as an agency or institution that is an expert in handling the currency itself, so that law enforcement cannot run as it should," said Rajasa Wahyu Abadi. S.H., M.Si, when contacted, Wednesday (11/10/2023). Rajasa explained that, from the results of the direct interview by the Cirebon City Police investigator, it was emphasized that, in addition to the problem of the priority of handling, the evidential aspect is also a major impediment in law enforcement for the destruction of money. The criminal penalty to catch the perpetrator requires evidence of the element of intentionality (dolus) and the purpose to degrade the honor of the rupiah as a symbol of the state. In practice,

[2] Bank Indonesia, *Bank Indonesia Annual Report* (various years), Rupiah money management section, which shows that money is still found unfit for circulation due to physical damage such as graffiti and improper treatment in public circulation.

p-ISSN 2337-6368 | e-ISSN 2615-4439
http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

this subjective element is not straightforward to verify, especially in basic examples like crossing out money without a clear intention, or without a stated aim. In cases when there is insufficient information about how the offender organized the attack, law enforcement personnel tend to be cautious and even refuse to follow the legal process. So many offenses are normatively compliant but not concretely proceeded to the law enforcement process. Meanwhile, the main method is a preventive approach through community-based socialization and education programs. This is an endeavor to increase public awareness on the necessity of protecting the physical integrity and honor of the rupiah currency. Preventive measures are considered more beneficial in the long run, as they are geared on raising legal awareness, not just punishment. However, the implementation of these prevention strategies still encounters limits in reach, intensity, and program sustainability. The legal message is not fully comprehended and assimilated by the community due to uneven socialization, lack of connection with the education system, and community culture. It can thus be observed that attempts to enforce the destruction of rupiah banknotes still encounter structural and cultural barriers. The factors that determine the low effectiveness of law enforcement in practice include the imbalance between repressive and preventive tactics and the insufficient implementation of both.

Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of Law Enforcement on the Destruction of Rupiah Banknotes Reviewed from the Aspects of Legal Substance, Legal Structure, and Legal Awareness

The efficiency of law enforcement in the destruction of rupiah banknotes is determined by the relationship among legal content, legal structure, and legal awareness, which together constitute a single, indivisible system. These three aspects are the major indicators of whether the rule of law can properly function in governing public behavior. An imbalance in any single element will immediately affect the overall implementation of the law. The material side of the law is the quality of legal rules that regulate the prohibition of the destruction of money. Law No. 7 of 2011 on Currency has created a strong legal basis for prohibiting and imposing criminal sanctions against criminals. In fact, however, there is a gap in the standards relating to clear boundaries of the type and magnitude of monetary damages that can qualify as a criminal act. There are no clear criteria for the categorization of violations, which has resulted in a number of different interpretations by law enforcement personnel. This situation has repercussions for inequality in the implementation of the law and for a reduction in legal certainty, which means that the present norms cannot function in an ideal way as a weapon of

p-ISSN 2337-6368 | e-ISSN 2615-4439
http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

social control.
The legal framework aspect relates to the function and performance of law enforcement personnel in applying applicable rules. It is the police, the prosecutor's office, and the courts' obligation to ensure that any breach of the law is dealt with in line with relevant legislation. In fact, the law enforcement system has not paid attention to the management of money destruction cases. The low intensity of law enforcement against these infractions is due to high caseload, limited resources and an inclination towards more serious crimes. Secondly, the efficacy of law enforcement is undermined by the absence of best cooperation among law enforcement authorities, and the management of cases is not methodical and sustainable.

Legal Literacy is associated with the people's attitude, values and knowledge about the law. The level of legal awareness of the community greatly affects the success of law enforcement. "Many people still do not understand that crossing out, overfolding, or damaging money is an act that is prohibited by law, especially in the context of the destruction of rupiah money. This behavior is often seen as normal and does not have major legal ramifications. The condition shows that the internalization of legal values in the lives of the people is still not working optimally.

Legal consciousness is also shaped by the habits and attitudes of people about the treatment of money as a method of exchange. Weak knowledge that the Rupiah is a symbol of the state that must be maintained, and a lack of care for the public interest are factors that increase the practice of money destruction. This case indicates that the success of law enforcement cannot be based solely on the administration of sanctions but also requires efforts to build legal knowledge through ongoing education.

The relationship between legal substance, legal structure and legal knowledge is mutually influential and interrelated. A good legal substance can not be successful without a robust legal structure and a favorable legal awareness. If there is no appropriate legal awareness in the public, then professional law enforcement authorities will not be able to perform their functions at an optimum level. Hence, the legislation can only be effective if the three elements work in a balanced and mutually supportive way.

The efforts to combat the destruction of rupiah banknotes must be improved with a comprehensive and integrated approach. The content of the law should be improved by defining the existing norms in order to avoid multiple interpretations. The way to strengthen the legal framework is to improve professionalism, integrity and collaboration among law-

p-ISSN 2337-6368 | e-ISSN 2615-4439
http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

enforcement officials. On the other hand, to increase public legal awareness, it should be done through education, socialization and sustained integration of legal values.

The synergy among the substance of the law, the legal structure, and legal awareness is key to effective law enforcement. This condition is expected to increase public compliance with the law and maintain the honor of the rupiah as a symbol of state sovereignty. Thus, law enforcement functions not only as a means of enforcement but also as an instrument for building awareness and order in community life.

CONCLUSION

The application of the crime of destroying rupiah banknotes based on Law Number 7 of 2011 concerning Currency has a clear and robust normative basis. The prohibitions and criminal punishment laws demonstrate that the state provides serious protection to the rupiah as legal tender and symbol of state sovereignty. But the law enforcement activity against money destruction, especially in relation to money laundering, has not been functioning efficiently. This is evident from the many infractions that have occurred and low processing of cases by law enforcement officers. Law enforcement is not a priority since it is a minor offense and there are challenges in showing the element of intentionality and the intent to tarnish the honor of the rupiah. Therefore, the criminal consequences established so far do not have effective coercive ability to influence the behavior of people.

The success of law enforcement in dealing with the destruction of rupiah banknotes is determined by three key aspects, namely legal substance, legal structure and legal awareness. Legal-substantive side: inadequacies in the drafting of regulations, which have not established clear boundaries for the category of destruction of money which can be punished. The performance of law enforcement officers in relation to the legal structure has not been ideal, especially due to inadequate resources, poor priority in case handling and lack of cooperation among institutions. From the perspective of legal awareness, low public awareness is the major factor for the continuous predominance of money destruction. These three criteria are inter-related and collectively influence the efficiency of law enforcement. Synergy of these three factors is necessary for the law to work best as a weapon of social control.

Suggestions

1. Improving the efficiency of law enforcement against the destruction of rupiah banknotes demands comprehensive and coordinated improvement actions. From the perspective of legal substance, it is

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http://jurnal.unswagati.ac.id/index.php/RESPONSIF

important to amend the rules in Law Number 7 of 2011 Governing Currency, especially by clarifying the restrictions on the form and extent of money destruction that may constitute a crime. It is crucial that this rule is clear to avoid numerous interpretations and to increase legal certainty in its application.

2. The improvement of the legal structure should be achieved by the improvement of the professionalism, integrity and capacity of law enforcement officers. Law enforcement authorities should not only direct their attention on mega cases but also should give heed to violations affecting public interest, including destruction of money. Furthermore, the coordination among law enforcement authorities needs to be improved so that the law enforcement process can be more effective and integrated.

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