



Law Enforcement Efforts in Indonesia Regarding the Crime of Moral Prostitution Online

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ABSTRACT: In Indonesia, crimes against decency/morals are considered against the law, one of which is the practice of prostitution. In fact, this crime is widespread and even considered normal by some people. The practice of prostitution is most evident in certain areas which are often referred to as prostitution localization. In the midst of the efforts of various regions to close localization and eradicate prostitution, recently it has been revealed that the practice of disguised prostitution is increasingly sophisticated. Although the practice of prostitution in lokalisasi has decreased drastically, in society it appears in various forms of prostitution, including online prostitution involving underage women, models, and even artists. In the discussion of this paper, using a normative juridical research method that describes in detail social phenomena that are the main problems in everyday life associated with positive criminal law regulations that apply in Indonesia. In an effort to prevent it, penal and non-penal efforts have been made. The penal effort is in the form of imposing criminal sanctions in the Criminal Code, Law no. 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, Law no. 21 of 2007 concerning the Crime of Trafficking in Persons. Non-penal efforts that can be done to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of prostitution through online media in Indonesia are carried out through a technological approach, a cultural/cultural approach, international cooperation, the role of internet service providers and owners of websites, Information and Electronic Transactions, parental supervision and social approaches as well as strengthening religious norms in each individual, the closure of the localization as a whole, the provision of wide employment opportunities for women and provision of both knowledge and skills to create job opportunities for others.

KEYWORDS: Crime of decency, Prostitution, Online Prostitution

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I. INTRODUCTION

In Indonesia, prostitution is considered a crime "against decency/morality" and is against the law. In practice, prostitution is widespread, even tolerated, and regulated in regional regulations. The most visible prostitution practice is often manifested in Indonesian prostitution complexes, also known as "localization", and can be found in several major cities in Indonesia. There is also a disguised practice of prostitution in the sense of being illegal. The problem of prostitution is a complicated problem, many things are related there, therefore this problem really needs special attention by the community. Prostitution, a business that is synonymous with the black world, is a business that brings in money very quickly. It doesn't need a lot of capital, just a few bodies that are professionally willing to be put into business. That's why until whenever this business will not meet difficult times.

Prostitution is a phenomenon that exists in social life. The life of prostitution occurs because of the support in every element of the function that is interrelated with one another. Functional elements in the formation of prostitution that are examined in this study are pimps, female sex workers and formal figures. In addition, the existence of prostitution in women is basically the helplessness of women in aspects of life when compared to men. In the midst of the efforts of various regions to close localization and eradicate prostitution, recently it has been revealed that the practice of disguised prostitution is increasingly sophisticated. Although the practice of prostitution in lokalisasi has decreased drastically, in society it appears in various forms of prostitution, including online prostitution involving underage women, models, and even artists.¹

¹ <https://www.liputan6.com/showbiz/read/4510733/kasus-prostitusi-online-di-hotel-milik-cynthiara-alonadiduga-melibatkan-anak-di-bawah-umur>, Supto Purnomo, 21 Maret 2021.

In contrast to prostitution in lokalisasi which openly offer sexual services, after the closure of lokalisasi, the practice of prostitution is generally carried out in a covert manner. Women and girls are offered through social media in relatively closed groups. The development of increasingly sophisticated information technology, for pimps and pimps, has actually become a new field for selling sex workers more exclusively.

With the development of science and technology today and the influence of globalization, the ways in which transactions are carried out have varied, no longer by meeting each other in places where they usually sell themselves. Using the internet is one of them. There are various reasons why irresponsible people use the internet as a means of promoting prostitution, such as strategic and safe reasons. This media is indeed safer when compared to directly peddling on the roadside or localization places. With this media, a person can be more flexible in transacting, not having to meet each other directly between a prostitute and someone who wants to use his services.

Online prostitution in Indonesia is increasingly emerging and women are the main object of sales through social media. Even some artists have also been the object of this online prostitution.²

Online prostitution as a cyber crime is a crime of buying and selling human trafficking in bargaining case activities based on service connoisseurs whose launch is based on cyberspace or internet networks as a connecting medium in straightening out these crimes. Based on the provisions of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions Jo. Law NO. 19 of 2016, Article 27 Paragraph (1) states that:

"Whoever intentionally and without rights distributes and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have content that violates decency".

In responding to this prostitution law in various countries is different, some are categorized as offenses (criminal acts), some are silent with some exceptions, Indonesia is including those who are silent with exceptions.

The basis of Indonesian criminal law is the Criminal Code (KUHP) as what is known as general criminal law. In addition, there are also special criminal laws as scattered in various other laws.

Regarding prostitution, the Criminal Code regulates it in two articles, namely Article 296 and Article 506. Article 296 states that:

"Whoever intentionally causes or facilitates obscene acts by others, and makes it a livelihood or habit, is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of one year and four months or a maximum fine of fifteen thousand rupiahs".

Article 506 states:

"Whoever takes advantage of the obscene act of a woman and turns her into a prostitute, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of one year."

From that we can know that our criminal law only categorizes prostitution as an offense against the intermediary. With such a reality, law enforcement officers, in this case the Police, only have space to take legal action against intermediaries, if there are intermediaries in the act.

So in this case the author wants to limit this discussion to only discussing how to regulate criminal law in Indonesia in tackling criminal acts of prostitution through online media and what efforts can be made to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of prostitution through online media in Indonesia.

II. RESEARCH METHODE

The specifications in this paper are using normative juridical research methods, namely research that describes in detail social phenomena that are the main problems in everyday life associated with positive criminal law regulations that apply in Indonesia. A normative legal research is intended to provide a thorough and detailed explanation of the main issues discussed in this research.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The word prostitution comes from the Latin word 'prostitution (em)', then introduced into English to become 'prostitution', and became prostitution in Indonesian. In the 'English-Indonesian, Indonesian-English Dictionary', by John M. Echols and Hassan Shadili prostitution is defined as 'prostitution, prostitution, immorality', while in the Webster Universal Dictionary it is defined as 'promiscuous intercourse practiced by women for gain'.

Prostitution or it can also be called prostitution comes from the Latin, namely pro-situare which means allowing oneself to commit adultery, commit acts of prostitution, fornication, fornication. In English prostitution is called prostitution which means not much different from the Latin language, namely prostitution, prostitution or immorality. People who commit acts of prostitution are called prostitutes, also known as WTS or Prostitutes.³

² http://www.kompasiana.com/tirza_116/meluasnya-prostitusi-online-di-indonesia.

³ Kartini Kartono, *Patologi Sosial* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada 1997), Jil I Edisi 2, h.177

According to the term prostitution is defined as a worker who is surrendering or selling services to the public to perform sexual acts by getting wages according to what was previously agreed. It can also be interpreted as having sexual relations with anyone by women as something she usually does to gain profits, usually by way of paying money.⁴

According to William Benton in the Encyclopedia Britanica, prostitution is explained as the practice of sexual intercourse which is carried out for a moment, which is more or less carried out with anyone (promiscuity)⁵ in exchange for money. Meanwhile, in terminology, prostitution or prostitution is the provision of sexual services performed by men or women to get money or satisfaction.⁶

According to Mulia, T.S.G et.al in the Indonesian encyclopedia explained that prostitution can be carried out by both women and men. So there are similarities in the predicate of prostitution between men and women who together carry out sexual relations outside of marriage. In this case, obscene is not only in the form of sex outside of marriage, but also includes homosexual events and other sexual games.⁷

3.1 Criminal Law Regulation in Indonesia in Overcoming the Crime of Prostitution Through Online Media

3.1.1 The Criminal Code (KUHP)

In responding to prostitution, the law in various countries is different, some are categorized as offenses (criminal acts), some are silent with some exceptions, Indonesia is including those who are silent with exceptions. The basis of Indonesian criminal law is the Criminal Code (KUHP) as what is known as general criminal law. In addition, there are also special criminal laws as scattered in various other laws.

Regarding prostitution, the Criminal Code regulates it in two articles, namely Article 296 and Article 506. Article 296 states:

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Article 296 of the Criminal Code is known as the article on *bordeelhouderij*; Indonesians are better known as pimps or pimps. Simply put, pimping is a term for people who facilitate obscene acts.

According to Andi Hamzah, the core offenses in Article 296 of the Criminal Code are: (i) intentionally; (ii) causes or facilitates obscene acts with others; and (iii) make it a livelihood or habit.⁸

R. Soesilo in his book of the Criminal Code states that this article is useful for eradicating people who hold brothels or brothels. In R. Sianturi's sentence, Article 296 of the Criminal Code was deliberately made to 'combat' fornication, including despicable intercourse.⁹

According to R. Soesilo and R. Sianturi, the element of livelihood or habit needs to be proven. This livelihood does not see the amount of information received and Electronic Transactions, but it is enough that there is a 'payment', and the act is done 'repeatedly'.

Someone who makes a living from this crime is actually called a *kopelaar* or pimp or pimp. A person who is qualified as a pimp, it is certain that he carries out the act of causing or facilitating this obscene act as a livelihood. If he knows or can reasonably suspect that the person who is being facilitated to commit sexual immorality is not yet an adult, the pimp is included in this crime.¹⁰

In reality, many people rent out resting places (houses or rooms) and provide prostitutes, which anyone can order (including intercourse). It is these people who are called pimps or pimps who according to Article 296 of the Criminal Code can be punished. But very rarely do we hear of the pimps being investigated by the police and brought to court by the public prosecutor. This formal article is still valid, but in fact it is mostly annulled by law enforcement officials. Perhaps the reason is the existence of a local government permit in a prostitution localization. If so, the existence of a permit is the basis for consideration as the reason for the elimination of the unlawful nature of the material in its negative function from an act. However, the real reason for the elimination

⁴ *Tinjauan Sosiologi Hukum Terhadap Kehidupan Prostitusi di Indonesia*, oleh Syamsudin, <http://s2hukum.blogspot.com/2009/12/tinjauan-sosiologi-hukum-terhadap.html>.

⁵ *Promiscuity is sexual intercourse freely and emotionally indifferently, having sex without emotion, without feelings of love or affection and is done with any man, with many men.*

⁶ Robert P. Masland, Jr. David Estridge, *Apa yang Ingin Diketahui Remaja Tentang Seks*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 1987), h.134.

⁷ Mulia, T.S.G, et.al dalam Ensiklopedi Indonesia yang sebagaimana dikutip oleh Kartini Kartono, *Patologi Sosial*, h.184.

⁸ Andi Hamzah, *Delik-Delik Tertentu di dalam KUHP*, 2009.

⁹ R. Sianturi, *Tindak Pidana di KUHP Berikut Uraianannya*, 1983.

¹⁰ Adami Chazawi, *Tindak Pidana mengenai Kesopanan*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2005, hal. 107-112

of material lawlessness in its negative function is not the existence of a local government permit, but the justification from all levels of society, and this justification does not have to be manifested in a permit, but rather through court decisions, so that into jurisprudence. Because the court's decision has been based on sufficient considerations based on the facts of the life of the community where the prostitution has been publicly disclosed by all levels of society, the basis for eliminating the crime based on the elimination of the unlawful nature of this act is not generally applicable, but certain people in certain places.

While Article 506 states:

Whoever takes advantage of the obscene act of a woman and turns her into a prostitute, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of one year."

Article 506 is almost the same as the contents of Article 296 of the Criminal Code where the provisions in these two articles are more for ensnaring the pimp. A person who facilitates or facilitates acts of obscenity and makes it a daily livelihood from this crime is actually called a *kopelaar* or pimp or pimp. However, the Articles in the Criminal Code are actually only to ensnare the criminal act of prostitution conventionally, and in particular the several articles above only emphasize pimps or pimps or *kopelaar* so that they can be ensnared as legal subjects and subject to punishment. From that we can know that our criminal law only categorizes prostitution as an offense against the intermediary.

3.1.2 3.1.2 Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 19 of 2016 Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions

The presence of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions is certainly a breath of fresh air for the people of Indonesia, the hope is that the public can be protected from activities carried out through the internet, one of which is the practice of prostitution through this media. This law contains regulations and sanctions against criminal acts in cyberspace criminally. As discussed in the previous chapter, prostitution using the internet is a new thing in Indonesia, even before the introduction of the Information and Electronic Transactions law, prostitution using internet media has been widely practiced, although still secretly.

In legal provisions in Indonesia, the regulation regarding crimes against online prostitution is specifically regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions which states that:

- 1) Any Person who knowingly and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that have contents that violate decency.
- 2) Any person intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents containing gambling content.
- 3) Any person intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents containing insults and/or defamation.
- 4) Any person intentionally and without rights distributes and/or transmits and/or makes accessible Electronic Information and/or Electronic Documents that contain extortion and/or threats.¹¹

With a systematic interpretation of the Criminal Code (as a general provision), it can be seen that the provisions in Article 27 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions prohibit prostitution activities carried out by electronic media. The Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions does not mention the word prostitution in all its articles. Except for Article 27 which contains prohibited acts, mentions the word decency which relates to pornographic matters.

Article 27 of the Law on Information and Electronic Transactions, specifically in paragraph (1) mentions the word decency which means it is related to pornographic matters. This article does not mention what things are meant by immorality. Actually there are several parties who are the subject of this online prostitution crime, namely:

- a. Service users. What is meant by service users here are people who open, download, access, or various other activities that smell pornographic carried out using webs, Information and Electronic Transactions media from the internet.
- b. Service provider. The service providers referred to here are internet cafe owners or individuals who provide a place for.
- c. The owner of the server here is the person who provides a place for the owners of prostitution.
- d. Information and Electronic Transactions to store their data so that it can be accessed by everyone.

Therefore, only the owner of the Information and Electronic Transactions website for online prostitution, namely the person who distributes or transmits or makes accessible pornographic sites or online

¹¹ See Article 27 Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 19 of 2016 Amendment to Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions

prostitution. Then what is meant by "who has a charge of violating decency" in the article is if it meets the following elements:

- a. It does not contain value but only contains elements that arouse lust for those who see, pay attention or hear it.
- b. Contrary to the values or norms prevailing in society.¹²

So it is clear that what is meant by online prostitution as regulated in Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions) only regulates service providers in the form of prostitution sites that display or provide content that violates decency whose purpose is nothing but to make money by displaying images of commercial sex workers, without any purpose, such as for educational purposes, medical therapy, and so on. Provisions regarding sanctions in Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions is contained in Article 45 paragraph (1) concerning Criminal Provisions:

Everyone who fulfills the elements as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), or paragraph (4) shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 6 (six) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp.1,000,000,000.00 (one billion rupiah).

This article threatens to impose criminal penalties for anyone who commits several crimes, one of which is Article 27 paragraph (1) regarding online prostitution with a maximum imprisonment of 6 years and/or a maximum fine of 1 billion rupiah.

3.1.3 Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons

The increasing number of offers of prostitution, either directly or through social media and the internet, has made the authorities more aggressive in taking action. These illegal activities are often associated with trafficking in persons. Prostitution/prostitution is one of the factors causing human trafficking/trafficking needs to be seriously considered to find a solution, so that the consequences or impacts of these activities can be minimized and, if possible, eliminated.

In cyber prostitution, human trafficking is very possible. prostitution and trafficking in persons have a very close correlation, namely prostitution is one of the main motives for the occurrence of criminal acts of trafficking in persons. Therefore, in an effort to eradicate trafficking in persons/trafficking in accordance with Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning "Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons", it is also necessary to "eradicate or regulate" the problem of prostitution/prostitution by means of a law. special. "Eradicating" or "regulating" prostitution/prostitution is a choice that needs to be chosen wisely, by looking objectively the issue of prostitution/prostitution is a national problem that has penetrated into all aspects of people's lives, from cities to villages, from developing areas to remote areas, from developed areas to underdeveloped areas and from all socio-economic levels of society are not spared the problem of prostitution/prostitution. Therefore, the regulation regarding prostitution/prostitution is very urgent to be immediately regulated in a law so as to minimize the impact and consequences of prostitution/prostitution activities, including in the context of preventing and eradicating criminal acts of trafficking in persons/trafficking.

The occurrence of prostitution is also closely related to exploitation, especially sexual exploitation in Indonesia which is regulated in Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons regulated in Article 1 number 8, Article 2 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 5, Article 6 and Article 12 as follows:

Article 1 number 8 of Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons: Sexual exploitation is any form of using sexual organs or other organs of the victim for profit, including but not limited to all activities of prostitution and fornication.¹³

Article 2 of Law No.21 of 2007:

- 1) Any person who recruits, transports, harbors, transports, transfers or receives a person by means of the threat of force, use of force, of abduction, of confinement, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, of debt bondage or of providing payments or benefits despite obtaining consent from a person who has control over another person, for the purpose of exploiting that person in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, shall be punished with a minimum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a minimum fine of Rp. 120,000,000.00 (one hundred and twenty million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp.600,000,000.00 (six hundred million rupiah).
- 2) If the act as referred to in paragraph (1) results in people being exploited, the perpetrator shall be punished with the same punishment as referred to in paragraph (1).

Cases of online prostitution cannot be separated from the existence of perpetrators and victims. The perpetrators here pursuant to article 12 of the Law on Prevention of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons are:

¹² Lutfan Muntaqo, *Porno: Definisi dan Kontroversi*, (Yogyakarta: Jagad Pustaka, 2006), hal. 39.

¹³ See Article 1 point 8 of Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons.

"Every person who uses or exploits victims of trafficking in persons by having sexual intercourse or other obscene acts with victims of the crime of trafficking in persons, employs victims of the crime of trafficking in persons to continue the practice of exploitation, or takes advantage of the proceeds of the crime of trafficking in persons with a minimum imprisonment of 3 years and a maximum of 15 years.

3.2 Countermeasures that can be done to prevent the occurrence of the crime of prostitution through online media in Indonesia

Considering that efforts to overcome criminal acts through the "non-penal" route are more of a preventive measure for the occurrence of criminal acts. Non-penal efforts, namely by:

- a. Prevention without punishment, including the application of administrative sanctions and civil sanctions.
- b. Influencing public views on crime and fostering through mass media (influencing views of society on crime and punishment).

Non-penal efforts in preventing the occurrence of the crime of prostitution through online media in Indonesia can be done through a technological approach, a cultural/cultural approach, international cooperation, the role of internet service providers and website owners, parental supervision and social approaches.

Prostitution is a social problem that has not been abolished until now. Efforts to tackle prostitution are very difficult and require a relatively long time and require large funding. Some alternative solutions to overcome this social problem are as follows:

- a. In order to reduce prostitution and even eliminate it, poverty must first be abolished. The main cause of someone prostitution is the problem of lack of economy. Because of this poverty they could not get an adequate education, so to meet their needs they decided to prostitute themselves.
- b. Closure of the localization still needs to be done. The tendency to always negotiate with pimps and stomach excuses, will never solve, because it always ends in vain.
- c. Punish men who use the services of prostitutes, because so far only women have always been punished.
- d. Provide guidance that the behavior of having sex with multiple partners can lead to the transmission of sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, the lion king, and others.
- e. Empowering commercial sex worker, by opening short skills courses for localization residents.
- f. Provision of spiritual guidance events to improve their faith and belief.

Meanwhile, Kartini Kartono in her book *Social Pathology* suggests various efforts to overcome this problem of prostitution. He divided it into 2 parts, namely:¹⁴

1. Preventive efforts are efforts that are realized in activities to prevent the occurrence of prostitution, these efforts include among others:
 - a. Completion of legislation regarding the prohibition or regulation of the organization of prostitution;
 - b. Intensification of the provision of religious and spiritual education to strengthen faith in religious values and moral norms;
 - c. Creating a variety of activities and recreational opportunities for pubescent and adolescent children to channel their excess energy;
 - d. Expanding employment opportunities for women, adapted to their nature and talents, and getting a wage/salary that is sufficient to meet their daily needs;
 - e. Organizing sex education and understanding the value of marriage in family life;
 - f. Establishment of a coordinating body or team for all efforts to combat prostitution carried out by several agencies while at the same time involving the potential of local communities to help carry out activities to prevent or spread prostitution;
 - g. confiscation of obscene books and magazines, pornographic images, blue films and other means that stimulate sexual desire;
 - h. Improve the welfare of the people in general.
2. Repressive and curative efforts are intended as activities to suppress (remove, oppress) and efforts to heal women from their immorality and then bring them to the right path. These efforts include:
 - a. Through localization which is often interpreted as legalization, people carry out strict supervision/control to ensure the health and safety of prostitutes and their environment;
 - b. To reduce prostitution, efforts are made through rehabilitation and resocialization activities so that they can be returned as moral citizens. This rehabilitation and resocialization is carried out through moral and religious education, job training and skills education so that they are creative.
 - c. Completion of shelters for prostitutes exposed to raids; accompanied by coaching in accordance with their respective talents and interests;
 - d. Administration of injections and medication at regular intervals to ensure the health of the prostitutes and their environment;

¹⁴ Kartini Kartono, 2003, *Patologi Sosial*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

- e. Provide new job opportunities for those who are willing to leave the prostitution profession and want to start a virtuous life;
- f. Approach the prostitutes' families and their communities of origin so that they are willing to accept back the former prostitutes to start a new life;.
- g. Finding a permanent life partner/husband for prostitutes to lead them to the right path;
- h. Involving ex-commercial sex workers in transmigration efforts, in order to equalize the population in the country and expand job opportunities for women.

Prostitution has always existed in all cultured countries since ancient times until now. And it has always been a social problem or an object of legal and traditional affairs. However, since the existence of the first human society until the world will end later, this "livelihood" of prostitution will still exist, it is difficult, even almost impossible to eradicate as long as there are sexual desires that are out of control of the will and conscience.

In prostitution there are also several parties who are closely related and influence each other and become one link in the chain, namely commercial sex workers or prostitutes, pimps or pimps and customers. A prostitute cannot work if there are no customers who need the services of a prostitute and a pimp who arranges a meeting between the two. A person is not only said to be a pimp if he becomes a liaison but also if someone provides a place such as a house or room, he can be called a pimp or pimp.

People often only highlight that prostitutes are the most important in matters of prostitution practice and forget about the problem of pimps or pimps who are behind prostitutes and take advantage of both as a liaison or as a provider of facilities. But on the other hand, pimps or pimps mostly do their jobs because of urgent economic conditions, low educational background so that they do not have expertise and environmental factors that have an impact on a person's personality.

Finding a link in the practice of online prostitution is not easy, this is because the media that mediates prostitution is very broad. Domains in the world reach millions or even hundreds of millions. Like the practice of prostitution which is usually carried out on the roadside, online prostitution also has links or those who are involved in this prostitution practice, both those who directly participate in it and those who do not.

IV. CONCLUSION

In terms of regulating online prostitution, besides being regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP), it is also regulated in Law Number 19 of 2016 Amendment to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions, Law Number 21 of 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons.

As for non-penal efforts that can be taken to prevent the occurrence of criminal acts of prostitution through online media in Indonesia, namely through a technological approach, a cultural/cultural approach, international cooperation, the role of internet service providers and website owners, parental supervision and social approaches as well as strengthening religious norms. in each individual, comprehensive localization closure, women and provision of both knowledge and skills to create job opportunities for others.

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