



Law Enforcement Against the Criminal Act of Prostitution in Moroseneng City of Surabaya

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Article	Abstract
Keywords: <u>Prostitution; Moroseneng</u>	<i>Prostitution is a disgraceful act that is prohibited in law and in norms, prostitution or prostitution is a job that has the nature of giving oneself up to the public by offering oneself up which is carried out by women by trading their bodies to get money for free. In this research The author focuses on the Moroseneng Benowo area of Surabaya city, from this research the place has been disbanded by the Surabaya city government but there are still many hidden prostitution activities. The aim of this research is to find out the extent of law enforcement in the city of Surabaya in handling prostitution cases in the Moroseneng area and to find out the obstacles that hinder law enforcement in handling prostitution cases in Moroseneng. From the research above, the author used empirical legal research by interviewing Satpol PP and PSK. The results of this research are that perpetrators of prostitution still often carry out their actions to make ends meet and law enforcement is less effective in handling prostitution cases in the Moroseneng localization because the criminal punishment does not deter prostitutes.</i>

INTRODUCTION

Law enforcement in general is an institution tasked with enforcing the law, while in a more specific context it includes the police, prosecutors, and judges. They have the responsibility to enforce the law, protect the public, and maintain security and order. Law enforcement officers in Surabaya must understand Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2020 which amends Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2014, known as the PERDA concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Security. This regulation prohibits the practice of prostitution in the City of Surabaya.

Prostitution is a despicable act and is prohibited by both the Criminal Code and customary law (norms). Prostitution is an activity that degrades a person's dignity by selling themselves. According to Commenge, prostitution is an act in which a woman sells her body to get money for free. (Written in 1977) .

In Indonesia, prostitution is a very detrimental and illegal activity. This practice can damage the existing values in society. In addition, prostitution affects various aspects such as social, gender, law, morality, ethics, education, psychology, religion, health, economy, and politics (Pradana and Jadidah 2023) .

Some of the pressing reasons behind the practice of prostitution are exploitation by pimps. Many women, including children, become victims, often trapped or lured unknowingly into becoming commercial sex workers. Therefore, the Surabaya City Government must be firm in handling this problem because of the many victims of exploitation.

Economic factors are also one of the main reasons behind the practice of prostitution. Commercial sex workers (CSWs), who live in conditions of deprivation, are often driven to find quick and easy income without thinking about the long-term impact. However, it is important to remember that CSWs do this work to meet their basic needs such as clothing, food, and shelter.

Environmental factors also play an important role in the practice of prostitution, which is closely related to economic conditions. Many people consider prostitution as the only option to earn income and maintain their survival. As a result, this practice often becomes a habit in society as a way to achieve a better life.

Seeing this condition, the Surabaya City Government cannot allow prostitution practices to continue, considering the long-term risks such as HIV transmission and vaginal infections that often arise from sexual activity and changing partners. Therefore, the Surabaya City Government needs to take firm action to regulate this prostitution practice, in order to ensure that future generations can grow healthily and well.

The Republic of Indonesia also rejects the practice of prostitution, as regulated in the Criminal Code, especially Article 506. This article states that "Anyone who gains profit from the indecent acts of a woman and makes it a source of livelihood, can be subject to a prison sentence of up to one year."

Article 296 of the Criminal Code states that "Anyone who intentionally causes or facilitates the occurrence of obscene acts by another person, and makes it a livelihood or habit, can be sentenced to a maximum of one year and four months in prison or a fine of up to fifteen thousand rupiah."

Despite regulations prohibiting prostitution, the number of prostitution cases in Indonesia, especially in Surabaya, continues to increase. Many Surabaya residents consider prostitution as a quick and easy method to earn money. Commercial sex workers (CSWs) in Moroseneng are now using technology to carry out their prostitution practices. They usually use the ijo or Michat applications to offer services. In addition, in Moroseneng, prostitution can not only be accessed online but can also be ordered directly or offline.

The once quite famous localization in Surabaya, namely Gang Dolly, was closed by Tri Rismaharini on June 18, 2014. After the closure, Gang Dolly experienced various significant changes thanks to various programs from the city government, including the development of UMKM entrepreneurship and educational initiatives such as the English village implemented in the area. The closure of Gang Dolly was a turning point for the area. From a controversial localization, Gang Dolly has now transformed into a more productive and competitive area, with a focus on the development of UMKM and education. Community empowerment programs that were rolled out after the closure of Gang Dolly have succeeded in changing the community's paradigm. From dependence on the informal sector, the community is now more active in developing their potential through entrepreneurship and education (www.kompasiana.com).

Unlike Gang Dolly, the Moroseneng localization has also been closed by the Surabaya city government and transformed into an orchid garden. Although the Moroseneng Localization has been revitalized into an orchid garden, similar to Gang Dolly, the reality on the ground shows that there are challenges in changing people's behavior. Prostitution practices still occur around the area, indicating the need for a more comprehensive approach in overcoming this social problem. The transformation of the Moroseneng Localization into an orchid garden is an effort by the government to improve the city's image. However, in the field, there are still many sex workers who practice prostitution.

The practice of prostitution does not provide any positive benefits to society at all. This activity has the potential to cause negative social changes, with the most striking impact being the spread of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) that can affect the genital and skin areas of both commercial sex workers (CSWs) and their clients. In addition, prostitution has a detrimental impact on the younger generation, damaging morals, decency, and the law. This activity also disturbs the peace of residents around the location of prostitution. The following are some examples of cases of prostitution practices in Surabaya:

1. Police arrest Elga's mother, a pimp

Big City Police Resort (Polrestabes) Surabaya has arrested Mami Elga in a prostitution case, who allegedly sold three students as commercial sex workers and forced them to serve 2-3 customers every week. The pimp targeted women who were experiencing economic problems. (source: www.suarasurabaya.net)

2. Two victims of online child prostitution in Surabaya forced to serve threesome

Tanjung Perak Police Surabaya has arrested a pimp who forced commercial sex workers to serve threesomes, offering additional money for those who fulfill his request. (source: www.detik.com)

Regulations on prostitution are stated in Surabaya City Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Public Tranquility, specifically in

Article 37 Paragraph (2), which states that everyone is prohibited from: a. becoming a commercial sex service provider. b. directing, facilitating, persuading, or forcing others to become commercial sex service providers. c. using the services of commercial sex providers. The practice of prostitution in Surabaya City requires in-depth attention from the government and law enforcement. This context encourages the author to investigate the importance of law enforcement in dealing with criminal acts of prostitution, especially in the Moroseneng area of Surabaya City.

This research focuses on the Moroseneng area of Surabaya City. Although the area has been disbanded by the city government, many people still order commercial sex workers through applications, and the practice of undercover prostitution is still ongoing.

METHOD

Which is included in the study of sociological law. This method focuses on studying existing legal provisions and the reality of prostitution practices in the field.

The author applies empirical research methods in compiling and analyzing this thesis as a legal research approach. This study aims to provide an accurate scientific description of the phenomenon being studied.

This study uses an empirical method approach, the author can obtain in-depth data on the problems studied, producing high-quality data. This empirical approach aims to investigate existing conditions and situations, then present the results in the form of a report. The goal is to describe the actual situation in the field related to prostitution practices. In this study, the author did not make changes, additions, or manipulations to the object or area of research.

The type of legal material in this study is subject data collected directly by the author. Data sources in this study include:

a. Primer Data

Primary data were collected through direct information related to the research. Researchers used interview techniques and visits to research locations to explain prostitution practices in Moroseneng and collect reliable data as a source of information.

Interviews with relevant parties or sources are the main method in data collection by researchers, where researchers conduct interviews with individuals related to the research topic:

1. Edi Wiyono, SE
2. Prostitute

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data was collected through literature study to obtain a theoretical basis in the form of views or writings from legal experts. This data includes literature, books, papers relevant to the research, as well as legal references such as the 1945 Constitution

of the Republic of Indonesia, the Criminal Code, PP No. 6 of 2010, and Surabaya City Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Surabaya City Regulation No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Public Peace.

Data collection techniques are applied in accordance with the problems being studied in this study through the following methods: Observation, interviews with Satpol PP and PSK, Literature / Document Study Document collection techniques in this study include document research and literature studies, which involve analyzing various sources to obtain information. These sources include the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the Criminal Code, PP No. 6 of 2010, and Surabaya City Regulation No. 2 of 2020 concerning Amendments to Surabaya City Regulation No. 2 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Community Peace.

The author applies an empirical legal approach in this study, which includes empirical data analysis by collecting, organizing, and sorting data so that it can be managed properly. The steps taken involve analyzing data and information collected from research and interviews with related agencies. This data is then analyzed empirically and legally to explain real conditions in the field, including symptoms and problems obtained from interviews, documentation, and laws and regulations reviewed through document studies, to obtain answers to the problems faced in this study.

Then for the validity of the data in this study, the author applies triangulation techniques, which consist of triangulation of sources, theories, and time. In this study, the author uses source triangulation by comparing the results of interviews with certain documents. The triangulation method is used to confirm the accuracy of the data collected by the author by conducting interviews from various sources, such as Satpol PP and PSK.

This research was conducted in Moroseneng and Benowo, Surabaya City, because data shows that prostitution practices often occur in the area. Although locations such as Gang Dolly have been closed by the government, there are still many service providers (CSWs) who continue to operate illegally through applications such as Ijo and Michat.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Civil Service Police Unit of Surabaya City is located at Jl. Agung Suprpto No.4, Ketabang, Genteng District, Surabaya, East Java 60272. The Civil Service Police Unit is responsible for implementing regional regulations and decisions of the regional head, maintaining public order and security, and providing protection to the community.

Satpol PP is an institution that functions at the provincial and district/city levels, whose main task is to implement local regulations and maintain public order and peace.

On May 16, 2024, the author interviewed the Surabaya Civil Service Police Unit to discuss law enforcement against prostitution crimes in the Moroseneng localization,

Surabaya City. They held a minor trial as an effort to provide a deterrent effect on Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs). In addition, the Civil Service Police Unit also has limited authority to impose penalties such as providing food for ODGJ (People with Mental Disorders), holding minor trials, and imposing fines, in accordance with the regulations in force in the Surabaya City PERDA.

According to information from Mr. Edi Wiyono, SE, most Commercial Sex Workers (CSW) in Surabaya are underage teenagers, and the majority come from outside the region, such as West Java, Central Java, and Jakarta. He said that many of them initially only tried the practice for economic reasons but then got trapped in this job until now.

In this study, the author conducted interviews with three informants to obtain data related to the problem of prostitution in Moroseneng, Surabaya City. The purpose of this interview was to analyze law enforcement efforts against criminal acts of prostitution in the area and to identify obstacles faced by law enforcers. The informants interviewed consisted of Mr. Edi Wiyono, SE from the Civil Service Police Unit, and two Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) named Bella and Cantika. The author interviewed two CSWs because in the Moroseneng localization there are two ways of practicing prostitution, namely through applications such as Michat and directly through pimps at the location.

On May 20, 2024, the author conducted an interview with a commercial sex worker found through the Michat application to gather information about online prostitution. Bella also explained that she saw prostitution as a daily job to meet financial needs. She mentioned that economic factors were the main reason she remained involved in this practice, with an income of around IDR 500,000.00 per full service in one open BO (online booking) session.

The author also conducted interviews with Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) in Moroseneng by ordering directly at the location to obtain more accurate data. In May 2024, at 23.45 WIB, the author conducted interviews with CSWs at the location. In Moroseneng, the prostitution service offering system involves several pimps standing in alleys while offering services with phrases such as "monggo, ready-ready." The Moroseneng localization is in a residential area and several alleys in the area have karaoke cafes used by CSWs to carry out prostitution practices. Cantika, who works in Moroseneng, revealed that many Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) still carry out prostitution practices secretly because of economic needs and because this is their only source of income. Cantika sets a rate of around IDR 350,000 for each service session.

Table 1 Data on prostitution cases in Moroseneng

Year	Number of Cases
2023 (January-December)	70%
2024 (January-March)	30%

Available Online at <https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/novum>

Source: Surabaya City Civil Service Police Unit

According to existing data, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) has made significant efforts to deal with prostitution in Moroseneng, Benowo, Surabaya City. In 2023, they managed to reduce prostitution cases by 70%. In addition, between January and March 2023, there was a 30% decrease in prostitution cases in Moroseneng. However, the author's research shows that prostitution practices are still ongoing in Moroseneng, with many pimps remaining active in the location. Based on these findings, it is estimated that from April to December 2024, the number of prostitution cases in Moroseneng may increase again

Figure 1 Moroseneng Localization



Source: taken by the author himself during observation

The Moroseneng localization is located in Klakah Rejo Village, Benowo District, Surabaya City. The name Moroseneng itself comes from the combination of the words "moro" and "seneng," which literally means "come and feel happy." Before this localization, the Klakah Rejo community experienced very poor economic conditions, so one of the residents decided to open a prostitution business as a solution.

Over time, the brothels have flourished, initially providing a boost to the economy of the community that was previously very poor until it reached a level of sufficiency. However, even though the Surabaya City government has closed the location, many prostitutes continue to offer their services through various methods, such as through online applications or directly on site.

The Surabaya City Government closed the Moroseneng location and replaced it with the Taman Anggrek tourist attraction, which features an orchid garden and various interesting photo spots. The purpose of this change is to eliminate prostitution practices in the area. However, based on the author's observations, even though the place is different, prostitution practices still exist.

What obstacles do law enforcers face in Satpol PP law enforcement efforts against criminal acts of prostitution in the Moroseneng area, Surabaya city?

In enforcing the law against prostitution in the city of Surabaya, there are still several obstacles influenced by several factors, including:

1. Social factors: According to Mr. Edi Wiyono, SE, the lack of public awareness of the importance of moral laws often results in law enforcement officers experiencing difficulties in implementing these regulations.
2. Health Service Factors: Lack of socialization efforts from the Health Service regarding infectious diseases such as HIV, as well as limited numbers of trained and knowledgeable health workers, contribute to the current unavailability of effective drugs to cure HIV.
3. Law Enforcement Factors: Although the Surabaya City Government has issued Surabaya City Regulation Number 2 of 2020 which regulates public order and public safety, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol-PP) still faces various obstacles in enforcing the law related to criminal acts of prostitution in Surabaya.

The obstacles faced by Satpol PP are the lack of deterrent effect on prostitution perpetrators because the punishments given are only in the form of Tipiring, fines, and liponsos tourism (feeding ODGJ). Satpol PP does not have the authority to give heavier punishments, only limited to carrying out Tipiring trials, imposing fines, and feeding ODGJ. This action is not enough to prevent the perpetrators from repeating their actions. The authority to give heavier punishments in accordance with the law regarding prostitution lies with the police, while Satpol PP is only tasked with securing the perpetrators.

The sanctions in PERDA Number 2 of 2020 concerning the implementation of public order and public tranquility for prostitution perpetrators or PSK are still too light so that they do not have a deterrent effect. As a result, PSK tend to continue to repeat the act.

4. The large number of prostitution practice locations spread across Surabaya has made it difficult for Satpol PP to supervise and enforce the law. In addition, the limited number of Satpol PP members in Surabaya City makes it difficult for them to conduct routine patrols in areas that are often used for prostitution practices.

How is Satpol PP Law Enforcement in Prostitution Crime Cases in the Moroseneng Area, Surabaya City?

According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement is the process of aligning the values contained in legal rules with strong views and implementing them in real action. This is not just the application of values, but also an effort to create peace and order in social life (Soekanto 2007)

Prostitution is a job where someone provides sexual services to another person for an agreed fee. Women who frequently have sex with men for a fee are called commercial sex workers (CSWs).

Basically, Satpol PP members can be considered as part of the law enforcement apparatus, because they function similarly to the police in implementing regulations. Satpol PP was formed to assist regional heads in implementing PERDA. To overcome prostitution and regulate Commercial Sex Workers (CSW), Satpol PP takes various actions, such as:

1. Community disease control is carried out by conducting direct raids in the field.
2. The regulation includes supervision and regulation of business permits, such as permits for night entertainment and permits for selling alcoholic beverages.
3. Domicile data collection is carried out by verifying KTP or personal identity to ensure the accuracy and validity of population data.

This step was taken because maintaining peace and order is a shared responsibility between residents and the Surabaya City Government. It is hoped that residents can play an active role in supporting government policies to create a safe and orderly environment. Community involvement is very important in creating a peaceful, orderly, and comfortable atmosphere. Efforts to increase the role of the community include community empowerment and increasing compliance with laws and regulations. The main focus of this effort is the enforcement of regional regulations and improving the management of disturbances to public peace, order, and comfort.

Prostitution cases in Surabaya City, especially in Moroseneng, are getting worse every year. Although Satpol PP has tried to handle this problem, the effectiveness of law enforcement is still in doubt. The Surabaya City Government has previously closed the Moroseneng localization and replaced it with an orchid cultivation park, but based on the author's observations, pimps still continue to roam the alleys looking for customers.

Surabaya, the capital of East Java, is a big city where prostitution has become quite common. In Moroseneng, prostitution can be done in two ways, ordering through an application or directly at the location. In the Criminal Code, there is no specific criminal threat for commercial sex workers (CSWs), but only for pimps. Article 506 of the Criminal Code stipulates that "Anyone who benefits from the indecent acts of a woman and makes it a livelihood, can be subject to a maximum prison sentence of one year".

Article 296 stipulates that "A person who intentionally facilitates or permits indecent acts by another person, and makes it a source of income or habit, can be sentenced to a maximum of one year and four months in prison or a fine of up to fifteen thousand rupiah."

Even though Moroseneng is often raided, prostitution practices still continue to occur. According to Surabaya City Regulation No. 2 of 2020, Satpol PP has a strong

legal basis to enforce regulations against commercial sex workers. Article 37 paragraph (2) of the regulation states that:

“Everyone is prohibited from:

- a. become a commercial sex worker;
- b. ordering, facilitating, persuading, forcing others to become commercial sex workers;
- c. using the services of commercial sex workers”

There are also several enforcement efforts carried out by the Surabaya City Civil Service Police Unit, namely:

1. Taking non-penal (preventive) measures

Taking preventive measures to ensure public safety and security and provide a sense of security to residents.

2. Carrying out penal (repressive) efforts

After a violation occurs, Satpol PP will patrol places suspected of being prostitution locations to carry out law enforcement actions.

The repressive efforts carried out by the Surabaya City Civil Service Police Unit to tackle prostitution cases in the Moroseneng localization are:

- a. Conducting outreach to the community in the Moroseneng localization regarding prostitution.
- b. Giving punishment in accordance with the Surabaya City Regional Regulation, namely giving a minor criminal trial sentence
- c. pay a fine of Rp. 500,000 0
- d. Social services such as providing food for people with mental disorders.

Furthermore, the Civil Service Police Unit carries out several stages of investigation to identify and stop prostitution practices that disturb the community. This process aims to enforce the law in accordance with regional regulations and ensure that the environment in the city of Surabaya maintains its morality and comfort. The steps taken include:

1. There are complaints from the public
2. Location inspection related to alleged prostitution practices
3. Make a report if it is proven that prostitution is taking place at the location.
4. It is mandatory to coordinate with other agencies such as the health department or the national narcotics agency.
5. Compiling reports related to investigation results
6. Taking action in accordance with the Surabaya City Regional Regulation, such as being given a minor criminal trial, paying a fine or only being given a social punishment.

According to Mr. Edi Wiyono, SE (Sub-Corporate for Prevention of Disturbances, Surabaya Satpol PP), there are several factors that influence the involvement of PSK in prostitution in the city of Surabaya, including:

Economic factors are the main reason that encourages commercial sex workers (CSWs) to continue to be involved in prostitution, making it their main source of income that forces them to continue this practice.

Environmental factors also play a significant role, as peer influence can influence a person's decision to enter prostitution. Friends who were initially uninvolved may change their minds and encourage an individual to participate after receiving a quick offer of money.

There is another opinion that states that the driving factor for prostitution is related to the psychological factors of the women themselves. According to Bawengan, women who become prostitutes usually come from poor or less educated environments. Their parents are generally weak-willed and have low moral standards. They often experience problems in their households such as death, divorce, or alienation of one of their parents. These women often have unstable emotional conditions and lower education than the average. Prostitution is also influenced by socio-economic factors. According to Reckless, certain socio-economic conditions can lead a woman into the world of prostitution (Erniyati et al. 2023) .

According to Mr. Edi Wiyono, SE, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) handles prostitution cases through various methods. To deal with commercial sex workers (CSWs) in Moroseneng, Surabaya City, they use strict measures such as Tipiring trials, social protection, and fines. In addition, Satpol PP also conducts sting operations by collecting information about places suspected of being used for prostitution, as well as utilizing complaint data, observations, and undercover.

The Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) handled a prostitution case in Moroseneng after receiving complaints from the public. During the patrol, they found around 5 commercial sex workers (CSWs) serving customers. To check health and safety, Satpol PP collaborated with the Health Service and the National Narcotics Agency (BNN) to detect infectious diseases such as HIV and drug use among CSWs and customers.

In sting operations conducted by Satpol PP, usually between 4 to 8 commercial sex workers (CSWs) are found, depending on the size of the prostitution location being prosecuted. After the arrest, the CSWs and clients are taken to the Satpol PP office for questioning and processed in accordance with legal procedures stipulated in the Surabaya City Regulation. This action aims to uphold justice and ensure public safety.

Law enforcement carried out by the Surabaya City Civil Service Police Unit aims to implement Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Public Peace which is made and enforced on the people of Surabaya so that it can be obeyed. There is still a lot of prostitution that often occurs, especially in the Moroseneng localization which has been repeatedly controlled by the Satpol PP, but there are still many commercial sex workers who practice prostitution.

In accordance with the applicable duties and regulations, the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) has the authority to investigate people suspected of committing immoral acts. The investigation process is carried out by the Civil Servant Investigator Officer (PPNS) of Satpol PP, who is responsible to the Mayor through the Head of the relevant SKPD and is regulated by the Head of Satpol PP as the Head of the PPNS Secretariat. In accordance with the provisions of Government Regulation Number 6 of 2010 concerning Civil Service Police and other regulations concerning PPNS and criminal procedural law procedures, PPNS Officers must obtain an official Letter of Order before starting an investigation.

The control of prostitution by Satpol PP in Surabaya City is part of the local government's efforts to maintain public order and combat illegal prostitution practices. Satpol PP has the authority to carry out raids, raids, and other actions in accordance with the law to enforce the prohibition of prostitution in the area. This effort is carried out continuously to create a safe and comfortable environment for the community.

The existence of Satpol PP is very important in providing positive contributions to handling prostitution problems and protecting the interests and welfare of the community in general. Thus, Satpol PP plays a role as the vanguard in ensuring the implementation of Regional Regulations and enforcing them in the midst of society, as well as taking action against all forms of abuse and law enforcement (Hendro and Wahyono 2015).

The government is considered less firm in implementing the Regional Regulation, as seen from the lack of effective law enforcement against sex workers, which makes the perpetrators not afraid or deterred. Satpol PP usually takes sex workers who are caught in raids to the social services, where they are subject to sanctions such as feeding people with mental disorders (ODGJ). This approach aims to prevent them from returning to prostitution in Surabaya. Satpol PP prioritizes a humanitarian approach in the rehabilitation process, considering that many of the sex workers who are caught are unable to pay the fines set.

CONCLUSION

1. Efforts made by the Civil Service Police Unit are:
 - a. Taking non-penal (preventive) measures
Taking preventive measures to maintain public safety and security and provide a sense of security.
 - b. Carrying out penal (repressive) measures
After a violation occurs, Satpol PP will patrol the area suspected of being involved in prostitution practices. To address the problem of prostitution in Moroseneng, the Surabaya City Civil Service Police Unit carries out repressive actions such as regular raids, raids, and other legal steps in accordance with existing regulations:

1. Conducting outreach to the community in the Moroseneng localization regarding prostitution.
 2. Giving punishment in accordance with the Surabaya City Regional Regulation, namely giving a minor criminal trial sentence and
 3. pay the fine,
 4. Liponsos
2. The challenges faced by Satpol PP in overcoming prostitution in Moroseneng, Surabaya are the minimal deterrent effect on perpetrators. Punishments such as Tipiring trials, fines, and social services in the form of feeding ODGJ are not effective enough to prevent perpetrators from operating again. In addition, Satpol PP does not have the authority to give heavier penalties, and the lack of socialization to the community also reduces the success of these law enforcement efforts.

Suggestion

With this conclusion, the author provides the following suggestions:

1. The community, especially those around the Moroseneng localization area in Surabaya, should be more vigilant about the dangers of prostitution for future generations. This is to create an area around the Moroseneng localization that is safe, comfortable, and free from various unwanted diseases, namely a type of HIV disease.
2. For the Satpol PP to frequently conduct raids in every area in the city of Surabaya to prevent prostitution cases and increase the criminal penalties so that the perpetrators do not repeat the act and the Satpol PP to add members so that routine patrols are carried out every week.
3. For the Surabaya City Regional Government, it should create new regulations in the Surabaya City Regional Regulation so that it can provide sanctions or a deterrent effect on perpetrators of prostitution crimes in the City of Surabaya.

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