



## Police Preventive Strategy: The Effectiveness of Situational Crime Prevention in Controlling Prostitution Venues in Region X South Jakarta

Lucky Nurhadiyanto<sup>1\*</sup>, Rafi Anorawi<sup>2</sup>, Abdur Rozak<sup>3</sup>  
Universitas Budi Luhur, Jakarta

**Corresponding Author:** Rafi Anorawi [2043500459@student.budiluhur.ac.id](mailto:2043500459@student.budiluhur.ac.id)

### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Prostitution, Police, Policing Efforts, Blok M

*Received :* 5, September

*Revised :* 25, October

*Accepted:* 27, November

©2024 Nurhadiyanto, Anorawi, Rozak: This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Atribusi 4.0 Internasional](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



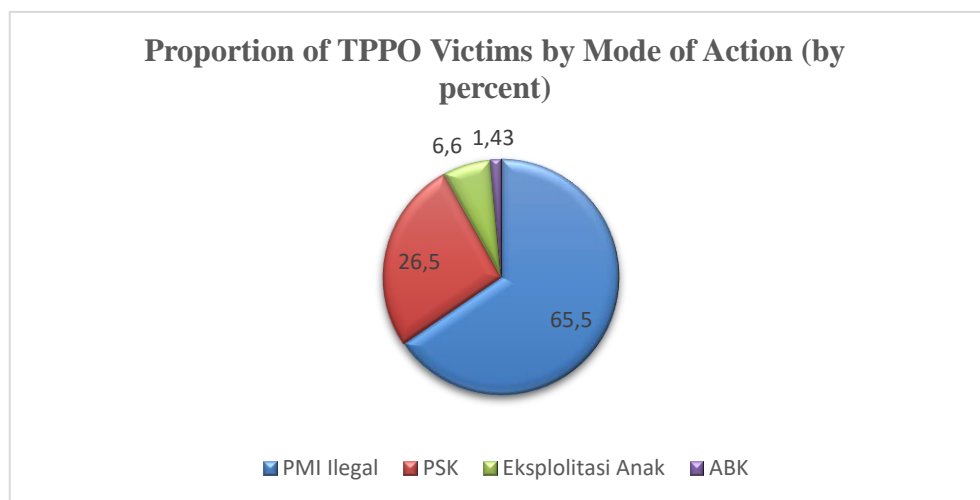
### ABSTRACT

Prostitution is a complex and intractable social problem in many countries, including Indonesia. The Blok M area, located in South Jakarta, has long been known as the center of prostitution activities. The method used in this research is a qualitative method using interview techniques, observation and literature study. The result of this research is that the police encourage active participation of the community in reporting prostitution activities and providing useful information for investigation. In addition, the police try to raise public awareness about the negative impact of prostitution and provide rehabilitation and social assistance to victims of prostitution who want to get out of the cycle of violence and exploitation. Despite the police's efforts, the problem of prostitution in the Blok M area cannot be fully addressed overnight. Prostitution involves a wider range of social, economic and cultural factors. Therefore, cooperation between the police, government, and the community must be continuously improved to achieve sustainable results in eradicating prostitution and protecting the community from its negative impacts. By analyzing the police's efforts in controlling prostitution venues in the Blok M area, this research is expected to provide a better understanding of the challenges and strategies applied in combating the problem of prostitution and provide input for more effective policies and measures in addressing this complex social problem.

## INTRODUCTION

Prostitution is one of the negative impacts of the modernization of globalization in today's world, it must be known that prostitution is an old story that overshadows human life (Sevrina 2020). From the past to the present, prostitution/prostitution seems to always exist in human life. Prostitution is often described as a dark shadow in human life. This phenomenon is a form of social disease that needs to be stopped from spreading, while still paying attention to prevention and improvement efforts (Yanto 2016).

The practice of prostitution is prohibited in Indonesia because it contradicts moral, religious and cultural values. Although there have been preventive efforts stipulated in the Law to deal with and tackle this practice, it is still not effective. As a result, the practice of prostitution remains and is even growing in Indonesia. Prostitution is one of the most complex and intractable social problems in many countries, including Indonesia. The Blok M area, located in South Jakarta, has long been known as one of the centers of prostitution activities in the capital city. In recent years, police efforts to control prostitution venues in the area have been a major focus in maintaining order and security. Prostitution is an illegal activity in Indonesia, regulated under Law No. 21/2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons. However, in reality, there are still places in area X, South Jakarta where organized prostitution practices are hidden. This triggers various social problems and other crimes, such as human trafficking, sexual exploitation, drug abuse, and public order disturbances.



Source: Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs  
Figure 1. Proportion of TPPO Victims by Mode of Action

According to a press statement by Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud MD, 1,943 people who were victims of this crime have been rescued. In addition, 698 people have been named as suspects. The crimes include online fraud related to gambling, prostitution, manual labor on ships, domestic workers in various places who are not paid but cannot return home because they are bound by contracts, and torture of our migrant workers in various countries. The majority of TPPO victims are illegal Indonesian migrant

workers (PMI), amounting to 65.5% of the total victims. In addition, there are also commercial sex workers (PSK) as much as 26.5%, exploited child laborers as much as 6.6%, and ship crew (ABK) as much as 1.43% (Santika 2023). Therefore, it can be concluded that 26.5% of all victims of this crime are commercial sex workers, indicating the seriousness of the problem of sexual exploitation in the context of human trafficking in Indonesia. Efforts to rescue and eradicate this practice need to be continuously improved to protect the rights and dignity of the victims (Santika 2023).

Currently, the practice of prostitution does not only occur in localization sites, but has also developed through social media. As a result, prostitution service providers and users can now conduct transactions easily through electronic media. A pimp cannot always be called a pimp because the relationship between a pimp and a commercial sex worker (CSW) is not based on distribution, but is only limited to bringing together a masher with a woman who may be considered a pimp, but whose profession as a prostitution service provider is not clear, either directly or online. Therefore, the question arises of how to regulate the law of prostitution and adultery to ensnare someone who only aims to introduce friends without the intention of exploiting or distributing the woman, especially if the request comes from the prostitute herself. Thus, the woman may not necessarily be considered a prostitute because it is not her regular job (Siregar 2019).

The principle of legality is the principle that determines whether an act (*feit*) can be categorized as a criminal offense, so the very classic principle of legality in criminal law applies: "*Nullum delictum noella poena sine praevia lege poenali*". Literally in Indonesian, the principle is interpreted as: "There is no offense, no punishment without a criminal provision that precedes it". The Latin term "*Nullum crimen sine lege stricta*" is also often used, meaning "There is no offense without an express provision". In the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP), which was adapted from the Dutch *Wetboek van Strafrecht*, the principle of legality is formulated in Article 1 paragraph 1 of the KUHP, which reads: "No act can be punished except on the basis of criminal rules in legislation that already existed before the act was committed" (Sindo 2019). In legal doctrine, the principle of legality contains several principles:

- 1) no act is prohibited and threatened with punishment if it has not previously been regulated in law;
- 2) analogies may not be used to determine the existence of criminal acts;
- 3) the rules of criminal law do not apply retroactively;
- 4) There is no punishment without guilt.

In an effort to control prostitution rings in area X, South Jakarta the police play a very important role. The police are not only responsible for enforcing the law, but also for protecting the community, especially women and children, from sexual exploitation and prostitution-related crimes. The police take a comprehensive approach in addressing the problem of prostitution in area X, South Jakarta. This approach includes the use of intelligence, investigations, undercover operations, and cooperation with relevant agencies, such as the

Social Service and the National Narcotics Agency. In addition, the police also seek to provide rehabilitation and social assistance to victims of prostitution who want to break out of the cycle of violence and exploitation.

Police efforts to control prostitution rings in area X, South Jakarta involve active participation from the community. The police encourage the community to report prostitution activities happening around them and provide useful information for investigation. In addition, the police also try to raise public awareness about the negative impact of prostitution and the importance of protecting women, children and society as a whole. Despite the police's efforts to control prostitution venues in area X, South Jakarta, the problem cannot be completely solved overnight. Prostitution is a complex issue and involves a wider range of social, economic and cultural factors. Therefore, cooperation between the police, government, and the community must continue to be enhanced to achieve sustainable results in eradicating prostitution and protecting the community from its negative impacts.

It is hoped that the results of this study will provide a better understanding of police efforts in controlling prostitution venues in area X, South Jakarta. The findings and recommendations of this research are expected to guide more effective policing policies and practices in the handling of prostitution and the control of prostitution area X, South Jakarta.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

### *Situational Crime Prevention*

Situational Crime Prevention emphasizes how to reduce an offender's expectation to commit a crime at a particular time and place. The situational crime prevention strategy is a progression from the situational crime prevention approach which only focuses on the offender. This new approach takes into account the contextual factors in which crimes occur and deepens the understanding of the physical environment and social organization that allows these crimes to occur. The approach to situational crime prevention looks more in terms of the occurrence of deviant behaviour, focusing on a situational approach by diluting the circumstances that exist where individuals and groups are seen to want to commit crimes (Gunawan & Margaret, 2022). This research is based on the commission of crimes that are commonly committed with a clear structure and opportunity in mind. This approach has three potentials that illustrate certain meanings, namely:

1. Directing a clearer type of crime.
2. Involves structuring and redefining the community environment in a neat way.
3. Describing crime from a certain perspective and assuming that crime can benefit the perpetrator.

Generally, Situational Crime Prevention is done by finding the simplest way to tackle crime with three steps, namely:

1. Creating a security-related structure
2. Developing procedures that are useful in a series of ways that go through careful planning and put neat principles.

3. From existing products developed so as to produce works that are safe and difficult to hack.

Situational deterrence should be established through careful analysis of the circumstances of very specific types of offenses, rather than through theoretical arguments about the alleged nature of motives for broad categories of crime such as sexual or violent offenses (Clarke, 1997). Some definitions that are relevant to the broader discussion of situational crime prevention below are worth noting, namely:

1. Situational measures must be tailored to very specific categories of crime, which means that distinctions must be made, not between general categories such as aggravated burglary and robbery, but between the different types of offenses that fall within each of these categories.
2. Situational deterrence is the implicit recognition that a wide variety of offenders, seeking to fulfill a variety of motives and using a variety of methods, may be involved in even very specific criminal offenses. It further recognizes that all people are likely to commit crimes depending on the circumstances in which they find themselves. As such, situational prevention does not make a clear distinction between offenders and other people.
3. Changes in the environment are designed to influence the judgments made by potential offenders about the costs and benefits associated with committing a particular criminal offense. These judgments depend on the specific features of the objective situation and determine the likelihood of a criminal offense occurring.
4. The judgment made by potential offenders includes some evaluation of the moral cost of the offense. We may all be prepared to steal small items from our employers, but few of us would be willing to rob an old lady on the street. Not all offenses are equally reprehensible, even in the eyes of the most hardened offenders. This means that making it harder to find excuses for criminal acts can sometimes be an effective opportunity reduction technique. It also means that differences in the moral acceptability of different offenses will limit the scope of removal.
5. Situational deterrence is deliberately general in that it does not mention specific categories of crime. Instead, situational prevention is assumed to apply to all types of crime, not only to "opportunistic" or possession offenses, but also to more planned or highly motivated offenses.

Situational crime prevention efforts aim to prevent crime by identifying the characteristics of crime as well as the factors that contribute to crime. This situational approach is designed to produce a framework that can reduce the factors that lead to crime. While crime deterrence design is sometimes thought of as simple thinking, it actually includes a number of methods that can reduce the enabling factors for crime (Gunawan & Margaret, 2022).

### ***Prostitution***

Humans in the development of their lives certainly want the best in living life as expected so that they can act in accordance with applicable values and norms. But in living life sometimes humans will be faced with obstacles so that they are disappointed and look for inappropriate solutions. For example by becoming a prostitute for the object of other people's pleasure in the hope of getting money or gifts. The problem of prostitution is a classic problem that has so far been largely based on the urgency of economic circumstances. Prostitution is a symptom of deviant behaviour where women sell themselves, perform sexual acts as a livelihood (Kurniawan & Sarmini, 2022). Various terms are used for prostitutes such as Commercial Sex Workers (PSK), Prostitute Women (WTS), night butterflies or naughty women in the prostitution business. In prostitution activities, women are often considered as the main actors, even though sometimes women are also victims of sexual exploitation in prostitution practices. The practice of prostitution that involves women as the main actors creates a negative stigma in society, seeing women as guilty and despicable. Actors of prostitution are considered deviant behaviour and result in social disease in society or called social pathology. Social pathology is a symptom or phenomenon in which several elements are not in harmony with each other, so that it can endanger the life of a group that is not in accordance with the basic fundamental desires of its members due to a damaged social environment (Sukmana, Hendra, & Suprijono, 2019). In the life of localization areas to meet the needs of life is not limited to prostitution activities, but there is a community economy based on the running of localization life. However, the existence of localization places has a negative impact that is very detrimental to women, adolescents, and underage children, namely the high level of trafficking that is very dangerous for the development of social change in society. The social conditions resulting from a localization site can have a significant impact on the surrounding community. Of course, localization places will be influenced by local conditions. So that the existence of localization places raises various problems and adverse effects on society (Nurhayati, Ati, & Putra, 2023).

Women commercial sex workers have always been looked down upon by society, resulting in humiliation, rejection and restrictions built as a sign that the community feels uneasy about the existence of brothels. The community views these commercial sex workers as a nuisance and immoral waste, they are equipped with any knowledge but if there is no intention from themselves then they will not change. Society views prostitution as a negative thing because prostitution itself violates the values and norms that have developed in society. The development of the practice of prostitution has actually violated the order of norms that have developed in society, including, First, religious norms. Religious norms are rules that come from God Almighty. Religion has an effect as a motivation for individuals to carry out an activity, this is because religious beliefs contain elements of holiness and obedience behind every action taken. In religious norms, prostitution is considered wrong because it legalizes adultery without a marriage bond. It is clear that in religious norms the actions of the

prostitution business are considered wrong and forbidden to do (Kurniawan & Sarmini, 2022).

The second is legal norms. Legal norms contain two elements, namely judgment and behaviour. From the element of assessment, the law is used to assess people's lives by stating what is considered good or bad, while the element of legal behaviour is seen as an order where people must behave in accordance with the applicable law (Wagiman, 2016). The practice of prostitution is regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP) Chapter II Article 296 for those who provide facilities for sexual intercourse, Article 297 for those who sell underage women and men to become prostitutes, and Article 298 for those who work as commercial sex workers (Mulatsih, Dwi, Anggrini, & Wulandari, 2021). However, law enforcement is still not effective, the proof is that currently the buying and selling of prostitution services still exists and still exists, even in the current era of modernization the prostitution business is carried out online with the term Open BO (Boking Order). The mode used varies, before the transaction is carried out, the buyer and seller chat, have a conversation first, send photos and even videos to attract enthusiasts and agree on a tariff and then invite to meet somewhere or just exchange photos but the buyer masturbates by himself only with the photo/video (Karo, Rizky, Pasaribu, & Sulimin, 2018)

Third, the Norm of Decency. The norm of decency is a rule that regulates human behaviour in social life and the sanctions caused by one of them are ostracized. These commercial sex workers are considered not to maintain the value of decency because they cannot maintain their self-esteem and sell it for economic reasons, environmental influences or just looking for satisfaction. In the process of law enforcement, the norm of decency is used as a measure of judgment as in the legal provisions of Article 282 of the Criminal Code states that the norm of decency is a measure of judgment for pornographic acts. Fourth, the norm of decency. The norms of decency are rules that come from habits, customs, culture, and community values. It should be remembered that those who live in the Bangunsari Surabaya localization area are not only prostitutes but also other people including children and there is a boarding school nearby. Seeing this is certainly a bad example because it has violated norms and caused commotion in the surrounding community. Night visitors who come while drunk make trouble, every night people stay up late because of the noisy activities of the prostitution localization area, and are worried about affecting the mental condition of children who live around the prostitution localization environment (Ashykin, Suhendrik, & Trilaksana, 2019).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study uses qualitative research methods, an approach in research that aims to understand in depth social phenomena or human behavior through detailed interpretation and description. Qualitative research focuses on thorough descriptions, which provide detailed descriptions of activities or situations, rather than comparing the effects of certain treatments or explaining individual attitudes and behaviors (Fadli 2021). Qualitative research does not involve statistical elements and focuses on a deep understanding of human, social issues

and how individuals interpret the world around them and how it affects their behavior (Walidin, Saifullah and ZA 2015).

In this study, the researcher utilized observation, interview, and desk research methods. Observation is a scientific empirical method that involves gathering information both from direct experience in the field and from texts, to understand living things, objects, situations, processes, or behaviors (Hasanah 2016). The initial step taken by the researcher in conducting the first observation is that the researcher conducts direct observation in area X, South Jakarta to observe and record activities related to prostitution and police efforts to control it. The information to be obtained will be sourced from residents in area X, South Jakarta. The researcher will ask some questions to one of the residents in area X, South Jakarta individually to collect the information needed. After completing the observation stage, the researcher will begin the data collection process by conducting interviews regarding the efforts of the police in region X, South Jakarta in controlling the prostitution place.

In addition to conducting observations and interviews to collect primary data, researchers also utilize secondary data collection techniques through library studies. They conducted literature searches from various sources such as books, scientific journals, the internet, websites and other related sources to support data collection. This step is considered important to enrich the dataset that has been collected, thus enabling rigorous and accountable data analysis. In the context of this research, the researcher applied the Situational Crime Prevention approach analysis, which aims to fight crime by understanding the characteristics of crime and the factors that influence it. This approach is designed to create a working system that can reduce the factors that trigger crime. Although crime deterrence design is often thought of as a simple idea, in reality, it involves a variety of methods that can reduce the factors that support crime (Gunawan and Margaret 2022).

## **RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### ***Police Efforts in Controlling Prostitution Sites in Region X South Jakarta***

The police are an important part of the criminal justice system that plays a major role in determining the success and performance of the entire system in serving the community. This is because the police directly interact with criminals and the public. In addition, the police are the first port of call for the public to obtain information about criminal offenses. Therefore, the responsibilities and duties of the police are greater than those of other parts of the criminal justice system (Tasaripa 2013). The Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) states that the police act as investigators and investigators. This provision is further strengthened by Article 2 of Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police which states that "The function of the Police is one of the functions of state government in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, protection, and service to the community" (JDIH 2002).

In the context of prostitution practices, every individual who first deals with the criminal justice system will face the police subsystem which acts as the gatekeepers. Tackling the crime of prostitution can be done through repressive and preventive efforts, and both must run in balance. In the criminal justice

system, the police have a central role as gatekeepers, so they play a key role in tackling prostitution practices. The criminal justice system is initiated by the police subsystem, so preventive and repressive efforts are needed to deal with the crime of prostitution. The police, as a party trusted by the community in accordance with its duties and functions, must be able to provide a sense of security, protection, and build public trust. The police have an important role as law enforcers in dealing with various disturbances that cause insecurity and crime, both in protecting society and social institutions and institutions. This role can only be carried out if the police function is in accordance with the demands of society and is carried out in accordance with the duties and authorities that have been determined. The police try to accelerate the disclosure of prostitution cases in order to carry out their duties which are prosecuting crimes. Speed in uncovering cases is a key factor in determining the effectiveness and performance of police institutions (Purwoleksono 2015).

Prostitution or commercial sexual activity is one of the negative phenomena in society, which arises because of the psychological urge of humans to fulfill their social needs. When humans are unable to fulfill these needs reasonably, phenomena such as prostitution can become a social disease. Prostitution involves the exchange of sexual services with individuals who are not their legal partners, usually occurring in specific locations such as localizations, hotels, or recreational areas, where monetary rewards are given after sexual services are performed (H. E. Dewi 2012). Because of this, the police in area X, South Jakarta often conduct surveillance and raids, as evidenced by the results of researcher interviews with residents in area X, South Jakarta:

*"from the police, they often control this area and it is getting safer and more orderly."*

The relationship between the practice of prostitution and the social norms prevailing in society is very real, because it violates the values that should be upheld in common life (Astuti and Febriana 2019). This kind of offense is even regulated in Article 296 of the Criminal Code which states:

*"Whoever intentionally causes or facilitates obscene acts by another person with another person, and makes it a profession or habit, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of one year and four months or a maximum fine of fifteen thousand rupiahs"*.

This article was drafted with the aim of stopping irresponsible individuals who facilitate locations to practice prostitution or prostitution which generally occurs in big cities such as in region X, especially in South Jakarta (Parwanta, Hartono and Adnyani 2021). In addition to Article 296 of the Criminal Code, Article 506 of the Criminal Code which states:

*"Any person who as a pimp takes advantage of the prostitution of women, shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of one year."*

The police's efforts to control prostitution in Area X, South Jakarta are important in maintaining order and security in the area. In this discussion, we will describe some of the efforts made by the police in overcoming the problem of prostitution in the area:

- a. Routine Patrols and Surveillance: The police conduct routine patrols and surveillance in area X, South Jakarta to identify places of prostitution.

These patrols are conducted regularly to monitor prostitution-related activities and take law enforcement action if necessary.

- b. Undercover Operations: Policing efforts also involve undercover operations in suspected prostitution rings. Officers pose as customers or prostitutes to gather sufficient evidence to take legal action against the perpetrators and managers of prostitution establishments.
- c. Law Enforcement: The police conduct law enforcement actions against prostitution offenders and the networks involved. This includes arresting, detaining and prosecuting those involved in illegal prostitution practices in area X, South Jakarta. This law enforcement aims to provide a deterrent effect to the perpetrators and prevent the spread of prostitution activities.
- d. Cooperation with Related Agencies: The police cooperate with related agencies, such as the Social Service, Health Service, and National Narcotics Agency, in controlling prostitution venues in area X, South Jakarta. This cooperation involves information exchange, operational coordination, and the development of rehabilitation programs for sex workers who want to get out of the prostitution ring.
- e. Public Awareness Campaign: The police conducted a public awareness campaign on the negative impact of prostitution and the importance of reporting prostitution activities to the authorities. This campaign was conducted through social media, brochures, and socialization activities in the neighborhood around area X, South Jakarta. The aim of this campaign is to increase public awareness and change negative views towards prostitution.
- f. Social Counseling and Assistance: The police also provide counseling and social assistance to victims of prostitution who want to escape the cycle of violence and exploitation. This assistance includes access to health services, shelter, job skills, and psychosocial assistance to help victims start a new life.

The police are at the forefront of law enforcement, with a great responsibility to coordinate their duties and authorities. In the midst of Palembang's rapid development as a developed administrative city in Indonesia, as well as the development of a community with various facilities, especially entertainment venues, the city also faces the challenge of the phenomenon of prostitution practices affecting its territory (Damaiyanti 2022). Through these efforts, the Police are trying to control prostitution venues in the Blok M area with the aim of reducing prostitution cases as well as protecting the community from its negative impacts.

#### ***Cooperation between Police, Community and Health Department in Controlling Prostitution Sites in Region X, South Jakarta***

The health department participates in law enforcement operations against commercial sex workers with the aim of conducting health checks on women involved in the work, and providing education on the risks and consequences of the activities they perform (Hasrizal 2019). This is in accordance with the results of an interview with one of the pimps in area X,

South Jakarta, who stated that the Health Office was involved in collecting data related to sex workers who had contracted venereal diseases and the community around the area was also included in the data collection. The following are some quotes from interviews with residents in area X, South Jakarta:

*"The problem is that the health service collected data related to prostitutes in this area who have contracted venereal diseases and I myself participated in collecting the data and then we submitted the data to people from the health service."*

Not only that, in interviews with residents in region X, South Jakarta stated:

*"The police and the health department are very helpful in maintaining conditions in this area"* Cooperation between the police and the Health Department in area X, South Jakarta is very important in controlling prostitution. This cooperation involves various aspects that focus on handling and protecting the health of sex workers and the community in general. The following are some of the collaborative efforts undertaken:

- a. Information Exchange: Police officers and the Health Office share information related to the location and activities of prostitution places in area X, South Jakarta. Information provided by the police can help the Health Office to identify places that need health interventions and take preventive actions.
- b. Health Counseling: The Health Office collaborates with the police to provide health counseling to sex workers. This includes education on the importance of condom use, prevention of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and access to safe and reliable health services.
- c. Routine Health Check Program: Police officers supported the Health Office in implementing a routine health check program for sex workers in area X, South Jakarta. Through this program, sex workers can gain access to health check-up services such as testing for HIV/ AIDS, syphilis, and other sexually transmitted diseases.
- d. Rehabilitation Services: The Health Office collaborates with the police to provide rehabilitation services for sex workers who want to leave the prostitution ring. This rehabilitation program includes psychosocial assistance, recovery assistance, and skills training to help sex workers start a new life.
- e. Prevention of Drug Abuse: The police and health department work together to prevent drug abuse, which is often linked to prostitution. They conduct educational campaigns on the dangers of drug abuse, provide information on drug rehabilitation, and provide access to recovery services.
- f. Operational Coordination: Police officers and the Health Office conduct operational coordination in handling cases involving prostitution and health. They share information, plan actions, and coordinate law enforcement and health protection efforts.

Through close cooperation between the police and the Health Office, it is hoped that a holistic approach to controlling prostitution establishments in area X, South Jakarta, can be achieved.

***Analysis of the Crime Prevention Situation Theory in Police Efforts to Control Prostitution Places in the Block X Area of South Jakarta***

Situational Crime Prevention, pioneered by Clarke in 1980, was further developed in 1992 and again in 1997. Clarke's development of situational crime prevention was not only influenced by new theories such as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Defensible Space, but also by other character theories such as Rational Choice Theory and Routine Activities Theory. Situational Crime Prevention developed along with the basic concept of the opportunity structure of crime situations and, as mentioned earlier, after CPTED, this opportunity reduction approach is the most common in crime prevention. Together with CPTED, Situational Crime Prevention states that it is possible to reduce the opportunity of crime by increasing the risk and decreasing the value derived from a crime with the aim of eliminating crime (Dermawan 1994). Situational crime prevention aims to fight crime by understanding the characteristics of crime and the factors that influence it. This approach is designed to create a working system that can reduce the factors that lead to crime. Although the design of crime deterrence is often considered a simple idea, in reality, it involves a variety of methods that can reduce the factors that support the occurrence of crime (Gunawan and Margaret 2022).

Situational Crime Prevention emphasizes reducing the opportunity for crime to occur by understanding and changing the environmental conditions that support crime. In the efforts of police officers to control prostitution venues in the X area of South Jakarta, these principles can be applied to reduce these illegal activities. Police officers can conduct a thorough analysis of the environmental factors that support the existence of prostitution venues in the area. This includes mapping locations that are frequently used for prostitution activities, understanding the peak times of the activity, and identifying the perpetrators and parties involved. With this data, Polri can design more effective surveillance strategies, such as increasing patrols at certain times, installing CCTV in vulnerable areas, and conducting routine operations in suspected places.

The situational approach also involves working with the local community to create a less favorable environment for crime. Police officers can work with community leaders, non-governmental organizations, and other government agencies such as social services and health services to educate the public about the dangers and negative impacts of prostitution. Socialization and education programs can help reduce the demand for prostitution and provide alternatives for those involved in the activity. In addition, strict and consistent law enforcement against prostitution-related offenses needs to be implemented. This includes not only cracking down on the perpetrators of prostitution, but also the owners and managers of venues used for the activity. Effective law enforcement will create a deterrent effect and discourage people from engaging in prostitution. By applying the principles of Situational Crime Prevention, the

Police can create a working system that is able to reduce the factors that trigger prostitution in area X, South Jakarta so that the neighborhood becomes safer and more orderly.

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the discussion described above, it can be concluded that the police's efforts to control prostitution places in area X, South Jakarta are an important step in maintaining order, security and public welfare. Through various strategies and law enforcement actions, the police seek to address the problem of illegal prostitution in the area. examples such as active law enforcement, routine patrols and surveillance, cooperation with related agencies, public awareness campaigns and health protection where police officers work with the Health Office to provide health protection to sex workers. Routine health check-ups and health counseling programs are conducted to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and provide access to safe and reliable health services. Although the police's efforts to control prostitution venues in Area X, South Jakarta face various challenges, cooperation between the police, related agencies, and the community can have a positive impact in reducing illegal prostitution practices, protecting the community, and providing opportunities for sex workers to get the protection and assistance they need.

### ADVANCED RESEARCH

Every research certainly has limitations. Limitations in the sense of research limitations that affect the researcher's ability to explore the data being studied, the limitations of available data, or external factors of the research such as time and resource limitations. So that further research is needed for the perfection of this research.

### REFERENCES

- Ashykin, Suhendrik, dan Agus Trilaksana. "Perubahan Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat Sekitar Kawasan Lokalisasi Dolly Wilayah Putat Jaya Pasca Penutupan 2014." *AVATARA: e-Journal Pendidikan Sejarah* 7, no. 1 (2019): 70-82.
- Astuti, AM.Endah Sri, dan Cindy Eka Febriana. "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Prostitusi Online (Pemahaman dan Akar Permasalahan Penegakan Hukum)." *Undip Electronic Journal System (UEJS)* 2, no. 2 (2019): 86-104.
- Clarke, Ronald V. *Situational Crime Prevention Successful Case Studies*. Second Edition. United States: Harrow and Heston, 1997.
- Damaiyanti, Andarsari Fitri. *Peranan Polri Sebagai Gatekeepers Di Sistem Peradilan Pidana Dalam Penanggulangan Praktik Prostitusi Di kota Palembang*. Skripsi, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Sriwijaya, 2022.

- Darlan, M. "Implementasi kerjasama antara Kepolisian dan Dinas Kesehatan dalam penanggulangan prostitusi di Kota Padang." *Jurnal Kriminologi* 2, no. 1 (2017): 1-18.
- Dermawan, Mohammad Kemal. *Strategi Pencegahan Kejahatan*. Bandung: Citra Aditya Bakti, 1994.
- Dewi, Heriana Eka. *Memahami Perkembangan Fisik Remaja*. Yogyakarta: Gosyen Publishing, 2012.
- Dewi, R. S., & Cholil, M. "Kepolisian dan Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang." *Jurnal Hukum & Pembangunan* 50, no. 4 (2020): 553-570.
- Fadli, Muhammad Rijal. "Memahami desain metode penelitian Kualitatif." *Humanika* 21, no. 1 (2021): 33-54.
- Gunawan, Efril, dan Monica Margaret. "Situational Crime Prevention terhadap Pelecehan Seksual di Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Jakarta." *Anomie Jurnal Kriminologi* 4, no. 1 (2022): 1-10.
- Gunawan, Efril, dan Monica Margaret. "Situational Crime Prevention terhadap Pelecehan Seksual di Mass Rapid Transit(MRT) Jakarta." *Jurnal Anomie* 4, no. 1 (2022): 1-10.
- Hasanah, Hasyim. "Teknik-Teknik Observasi." *Jurnal at-Taqaddum* 8, no. 1 (Juli 2016): 21-46.
- Hasrizal. "Kebijakan Non Penal dalam Penanggulangan Perkembangan Pekerja Seks Komersial di Kota Pekanbaru." *Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Mahasiswa Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2019): 187-196.
- JDIH. *Undang-undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 Tentang Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia*. 2002.  
<https://jdih.kemenkeu.go.id/fulltext/2002/2TAHUN2002UU.htm>  
(diakses Juni 9, 2024).

Karo, Rizky, Debora Pasaribu, dan Elsy Sulimin. "Upaya Preventif dan Represif Terhadap Prostitusi Online Berdasarkan Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Yang Berlaku Di Indonesia." *Lex Jurnal: Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan* 2, no. 2 (2018): 90-95.

Kurniawan, Prima Adi, dan Sarmini. "Transformasi Kehidupan Perempuan Pekerja Seks Komersial menuju Kehidupan Normal di Kawasan Eks Lokalisasi Prostitusi Bangunsari Surabaya." *Jurnal Pendidikan dan Konseling* 4, no. 5 (2022): 2702-2720.

Mulatsih, Erli Dwi, Kamelia Anggrini, dan Desy Ayu Wulandari. "Pengaruh Globalisasi Dalam Prostitusi Di Indonesia Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Sosiologi Hukum." *Jurnal Lex Suprema* III, no. 1 (2021).

Nurhayati, Ayu, Nurul Umi Ati, dan Langgeng Rachmatullah Putra. "Implikasi Kebijakan Penutupan Lokalisasi Dolog terhadap Dampak Sosial Masyarakat (Studi Kasus Lokalisasi Dolog, kampung Anggur desa sumbersuko, Kecamatan Sumbersuko, Kabupaten Lumajang)." *Jurnal Respon Publik* 17, no. 5 (2023): 70-74.

Parwanta, Kadek Martha Hadi, Made Sugi Hartono, dan Ni Ketut Sari Adnyani. "Analisis Yuridis Tentang Pasal 506 KUHP Sebagai Peraturan Utama Dalam Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Prostitusi." *e-Journal Komunitas Yustisia Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha* 4, no. 2 (2021): 531-541.

*Peraturan Kepala Badan Reserse Kriminal Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia.* Februari 2017. <https://ntb.polri.go.id/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/perkaba-no-3-th-2014-ttg-pelaksanaan-penyidikan-tp.pdf>.

Purwoleksono, Didik Endro. *Hukum Acara Pidana*. Surabaya: Airlangga University Press, 2015.

Santika, Erlina F. *Korban TPPO Nyaris 2 Ribu Orang per Juli 2023, Dijebak Jadi Pekerja Seks hingga Eksploitasi Anak*. 5 Juli 2023. <https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2023/07/05/korban-tp-po-nyaris-2-ribu-orang-per-juli-2023-dijebak-jadi-pekerja-seks-hingga-eksploitasi-anak> (diakses Juni 9, 2024).

Sevrina, G. I. "Kebijakan Kriminalisasi Praktik Prostitusi di Indonesia." *Law and justice* 5, no. 1 (2020): 17-29.

- Sindo, Koran. *Prostitusi Online dalam Hukum Pidana Materiil*. 14 Januari 2019. <https://nasional.sindonews.com/berita/1370179/18/prostitusi-online-dalam-hukum-pidana-materiil> (diakses Juni 9, 2024).
- Siregar, Khoiruddin Manahan. "Paradoks Pengaturan Hukum Prostitusi di Indonesia." *Jurnal Al-Maqasid* 5, no. 1 (2019): 82-94.
- Soepriyanto, Y., & Herawati, T. "Pengaruh kebijakan dan kerjasama antara Kepolisian dan Pemerintah Daerah dalam mengatasi permasalahan prostitusi." *Jurnal Kriminologi Indonesia* 11, no. 1 (2019): 54-72.
- Sukmana, Rahmadhani Hendra, dan Agus Suprijono. "Sejarah Lokalisasi Semampir Kota Kediri Tahun 1960-2016." *Journal Pendidikan Sejarah* 7, no. 2 (2019).
- Tasaripa, Kasman. "Tugas dan Fungsi Kepolisian dalam perannya sebagai penegak hukum menurut undang-undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2002 Tentang Kepolisian." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum Legal Opinion Edisi 2* 1 (2013).
- Wagiman. "Nilai, Asas, Norma, Dan Fakta Hukum: Upaya Menjelaskan Dan Menjernihkan Pemahamannya." *Jurnal Filsafat Hukum* 1, no. 1 (2016): 43-73.
- Walidin, Warul, Saifullah, dan Tabrani. ZA. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory*. 2015.
- Yanto, O. "Prostitusi Online sebagai Kejahatan Kemanusiaan terhadap Anak: Telaah Hukum Islam dan Hukum Positif." *AHKAM: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 16, no. 2 (2016): 187-196.