

**LAW ENFORCEMENT OF PROSTITUTION PRACTICES BASED ON
ARTICLE 29 OF MALANG REGENCY REGIONAL REGULATION
NUMBER 11 OF 2019 PERSPECTIVE *OF SADD AZ- ZARI'AH*
(Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)**

THESIS

By:

GALE NUR ADI PARAWANSA

NIM 200203110066



**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW STUDY PROGRAM (*SIYASAH*)
FACULTY OF SHARIA
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM ISLAMIC STATE UNIVERSITY
MALANG
2025**

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PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

Demi Allah,

Dengan kesadaran penuh dan penuh tanggungjawab terhadap pengembangan keilmuan, Penulis menyatakan bahwa skripsi dengan judul:

**PENEGAKAN HUKUM TERHADAP PRAKTIK PROSTITUSI
BERDASARKAN PASAL 29 PERATURAN DAERAH
KABUPATEN MALANG NOMOR 11 TAHUN 2019
PERSPEKTIF SADD AZ- ZARI'AH
(Studi di Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang)**

Benar-benar merupakan karya ilmiah yang disusun sendiri, bukan duplikat atau memindahkan data milik orang lain. Jika ditemukan dikemudian hari terbukti bahwa skripsi ini ada kesamaan baik isi, logika maupun datanya, secara keseluruhan atau sebagian, maka skripsi dan gelar sarjana yang di peroleh karenanya secara otomatis batal demi Hukum.

Malang, 5 Maret 2025

Penulis,



Nuradi Parawansa
NIM 200203110066


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BERDASARKAN PASAL 29 PERATURAN DAERAH
KABUPATEN MALANG NOMOR 11 TAHUN 2019
PERSPEKTIF SADD AZ- ZARI'AH
(Studi di Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang)**

Maka pembimbing menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut telah memenuhi syarat-syarat ilmiah untuk diajukan dan diuji oleh Majelis Dewan Penguji,

Mengetahui,
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BERDASARKAN PASAL 29 PERATURAN DAERAH KABUPATEN
MALANG NOMOR 11 TAHUN 2019 PERSPEKTIF *SADZ AZ-ZARI'AH*
(Studi di Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang)**

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Jumat, 25 April 2025

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MOTTO

وَلَا تَقْرَبُوا الزَّيْنَىٰ إِنَّهُ كَانَ فَاحِشَةً وَسَاءَ سَبِيلًا

Do not approach adultery. Indeed, it is an abominable deed and the worst way.

(Q.S Al-Isra' Verse 32)

FOREWORD

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdulillahirobil'alamin, who has given grace and help in writing a thesis entitled: "**LAW ENFORCEMENT AGAINST PROSTITUTION PRACTICES BASED ON ARTICLE 29 OF MALANG REGENCY REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 11 OF 2019 PERSPECTIVE OF SADD AZ-ZARI'AH (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)**" we can complete it well. Our prayers and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad PBUH who has given *uswatun hasanah* to us in living this life according to syar'i by following him. May we be classified as believers and receive his intercession on the last day of the apocalypse. Amien.

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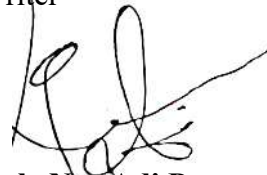
Islamic University of Malang who test, guide, direct, and provide knowledge that is blessed and useful for future research.

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With the completion of this thesis report, it is hoped that the knowledge we have gained during college can provide the benefits of charity in life in the world and akh.irat. As a human being who is never spared from mistakes, the author really hopes for forgiveness and criticism and suggestions from all pihak for improvement efforts in the future.

Malang, March 5, 2025

Writer



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TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

A. Common

Instead of translating from Arabic to Indonesian, the transliteration process involves converting the Arabic script into Indonesian (Latin) script. Arabic names originating from Arab countries are placed here, while Arabic names originating outside Arab countries are written in the mother tongue or as found in reference books. Footnotes and bibliographies still use the transliteration provisions in the writing of book titles.

When writing scientific papers, authors have access to a wide range of transliteration options and provisions, including national standards, standards applied by individual publishers, and international standards. According to the Arabic Transliteration Guide published by INIS in 1992, the Faculty of Sharia UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang uses EYD plus which is based on the Minister's Decree. Ministry of Religion and Ministry of Education and Culture, dated January 22, 1998, No. 158/1987 and 0543.b/U/1987.

B. Consonant

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters	Name
ا	Alif	Not denoted	Not denoted
ب	Ba	B	Be
ت	Ta	T	Te
ث	Sa	S	Ice (Above point)
ج	Jim	J	Je
ح	Ha	H	Ha (Above point)
خ	Kha	Kh	Ka and Ha
د	Dal	D	De
ر	Ra	R	Er
ز	Zai	Z	Move
س	Sin	S	Ice
ش	Syin	Sy	Es dan Ya
ص	Sad	S	Ice (Point Below)
ض	Dad	D	De (Point Below)
ط	Ta	T	Te (Dot Below)

ظ	Za	Z	Zet (Point Below)
ع	Ain	Best Apostrophe
غ	Gain	G	Ge
ف	Fa	F	Ef
ق	Qof	Q	Qi
ك	Kaf	K	Ka
ل	LAM	L	El
م	Mim	M	Em
ن	Nun	N	En
و	Wau	W	We
ه	Ha	H	Ha
ء/أ	Hamzah	Apostrophe
ي	Yes	Y	Yes

Hamzah (ء) (located at the beginning of the word follows the vowel without being marked with any mark. If hamzah (ء) (located in the middle or at the end of the word, it is written with a sign (').

C. Vowels, long pronunciation, and diphthongs

Like its Indonesian equivalent, Arabic vowel structures can be either single (monophthong) or double (diphthong).

Transliteration signs or characters can be used to represent each vowel in Arabic:

Arabic Letters	Name	Latin Letters	Name
أ	Fathah	A	A
إ	Kasrah	I	I
ؤ	Dhammah	U	U

Arabic double vowels are represented by symbols that are a combination of vowels and letters. The transcription of these symbols is a combination of letters, in particular:

Sign	Name	Latin Letters	Name
أَ اِي	Fathah and yes	V.	A and I
أَوْ	Fathah and Wau	Aw	A and U

Example:

كَيْفَ : *squirrel*

هَوْلٌ : *sludge*

D. Maddah

Maddah, or long vowels, are represented by the symbol harakat, and its transliteration letters consist of harakat and letters, specifically:

Harakat and Signs	Name	Harakat and Signs	Name
أَ اِي	Fathah and alif and yes	Ā	A and the line above
يَ اِي	Fathah and Wau	Ī	i and the line above
وُ اِي	Dhammah and wau	Ū	u and the line above

Example:

مَاتَ : *matte*

رَمَى : *light*

قِيلَ : *Squirrel*

يَمُوتُ : *São Paulo*

E. Ta' Marbutah ة

There are two transliterations for ta marbūṭah, namely: ta marbūṭah who lives or has the dignity of fathah, kasrah, and dhammah, the transliteration is [t]. As for ta marbūṭah who dies or receives the dignity of breadfruit, the transliteration is [h].

If the word ending in ta marbūṭah is followed by a word that uses the verb al- and the reading of the two words is separate, then ta marbūṭah is transliterated with ha (h). Example:

رَوْضَةُ الْأَطْفَالِ	: <i>Raudah al-Atfal</i>
الْمَدِينَةُ الْفَضِيلَةُ	: <i>Al-Madinah Al-Fadilah</i>
الْحِكْمَةُ	: <i>Al-Hikmah</i>

F. Syaddah (Tasydid)

Syaddah or tasydīd which in the Arabic written system is denoted by a sign tasydīd (ّ), in this transliteration it is denoted by the repetition of letters (double consonants) marked with the sign of syaddah. Example:.

رَبَّنَا	: <i>Rabbana</i>
نَجَّيْنَا	: <i>Najjaina</i>
الْحَقُّ	: <i>Al-Haqq</i>
الْحَجُّ	: <i>Al-Hajj</i>
نُعَمُّ	: <i>Nu'ima</i>
عَدُوُّ	: <i>'Squirrel'</i>

If the letter ا is tasydīd at the end of a word and is preceded by a letter with kasrah (ِ), then it is transliterated like the letter maddah (ī). Example:

عَلِيٍّ	: <i>Ali</i>
عَرَبِيٍّ	: <i>Arabi</i>

G. Sand

The adjective in the Arabic writing system is denoted by the letter لا) alif lam ma'arifah). In this transliteration guideline, the word genang is transliterated as usual, al-, both when it is followed by the letter shamsiah and the letter qamariah. The verb does not follow the sound of the direct letter that follows it. The verb is written separately from the word that follows it and is connected by a horizontal line (-). Examples:

الشَّمْسُ	: <i>Al-Syamsu</i>
الزَّلْزَلَةُ	: <i>Al-Zalzalāh</i>
الْفَلْسَفَةُ	: <i>Al-Falsafah</i>
الْبِلَادُ	: <i>Al-Biladu</i>

H. Hamzah

The regulation states that the letters hamzah must be transliterated into quotation marks ('), although this only applies to words that contain hamzah

at the beginning or end. Although it is not marked if it appears at the beginning, hamzah is considered alif in Arabic calligraphy.

تَأْمُرُونَ	: <i>Forgiveness</i>
النَّوْءُ	: <i>Al-Nau</i>
شَيْءٌ	: <i>Shai'un</i>
أَمْرٌ	: <i>umirtu</i>

I. Writing Commonly Used Arabic Words in Indonesian

The term "Arabic transliteration" describes the process of translating non-standard Arabic words, phrases, or sentences into Indonesian. Indonesian words and phrases that are popular, commonly written, or frequently used are no longer transliterated as mentioned above. Sunnah, hadith, the Qur'an (from which it comes), specific, and general are some examples. However, in order for these words to be included in the collection of Arabic writings, transliteration is required.

Fi zilal al-Qur'an

Al-Sunnah qabl al-tadwin

Al-'ibarat Fit'A Man Is A Man Who Is A Man Of Courage

J. Lafz Al-Jalalah (الله)

The transliteration of the word "Allah" without the letter hamzah is done when it appears before a particle such as the letter "your" or when it is used as a nominal phrase, muḍāf ilaih (nominal phrase), transliterated without the letter hamzah. Example:

دِينُ اللَّهِ : *Düsseldorf*

As for ta marbutah at the end of the word which is attributed to lafz al-jalalah, it is transliterated with the letter (t). example:

هُمْ فِي رَحْمَةِ اللَّهِ : *hum fi rahmatillah*

K. Capital Letters

Although the Arabic writing system does not recognize capital letters (All Caps), in its transliteration these letters are subject to provisions on the use of capital letters based on the applicable Indonesian spelling guidelines (EYD). Capital letters, for example, are used to write the first letter of one's

name (person, place, month) and the first letter at the beginning of a sentence. If the personal name is preceded by the verb (al-), then what is written in capital letters is still the initial letter of the personal name, not the initial letter of the verb. If it is located at the beginning of a sentence, then the letter A of the adjective uses a capital letter (Al-). The same provision also applies to the initial letter of the reference title preceded by the verb al-, both when it is written in the text and in the reference notes (CK, DP, CDK, and DR). Example:

Wa mā Muḥammadun illā rasūl

Inna awwala baitin wuḍi'a linnāsi lallaẓī bi Bakkata mubārakan

Syahru Ramaḍān al-laẓī unzila fīh al-Qur'ān

Naṣīr al-Dīn al-Ṭūs

Abū Naṣr al-Farābī

Al-Gazālī

Al-Munqiz min al-Ḍalāl

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ABSTRAK

Gale Nur Adi Parawansa, (200203110066), 2025, *Penegakan Hukum Praktik Prostitusi Berdasarkan Pasal 29 Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Malang Nomor 11 Tahun 2019 Perspektif Sadz Az-Zari'ah (Studi di Satuan Kepolisian Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang)*, Skripsi, Program Studi Hukum Tata Negara (*Siyasah*), Fakultas Syariah Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dosen Pembimbing Dr. Musleh Herry, S.H., M.Hum

Kata kunci: Penegakan Hukum, Praktek Prostitusi, *Sadz Az-Zari'ah*

Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Malang Nomor 11 Tahun 2019 tentang Penyelenggaraan Ketertiban Umum dan Ketertiban Umum mengatur tentang pelarangan praktik prostitusi, sebagaimana tercantum dalam Pasal 29. Penerapan penegakan hukum terhadap pekerja seks komersial (PSK) dan pengguna layanan prostitusi menjadi fokus utama penelitian ini, dengan pendekatan perspektif sadz az-zari'ah yang bertujuan untuk mencegah bahaya yang lebih besar. Perumusan permasalahan dalam penelitian ini meliputi Bagaimana Menerapkan Penegakan Hukum bagi Pekerja Seks Komersial dan Pengguna Layanan Prostitusi berdasarkan Pasal 29 Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Malang Nomor 11 Tahun 2019? 2) Bagaimana *ulasan Sadz Az-Zariah* tentang Penegakan Hukum Praktik Prostitusi di Kabupaten Malang?

Metode penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian yuridis-empiris, yang berlokasi di Kesatuan Kepolisian Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang (Satpol PP) sebagai lembaga yang bertanggung jawab atas penegakan peraturan daerah. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah *sosiologis yuridis*. Sumber data yang digunakan terdiri dari primer dan sekunder. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan metode wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Sementara itu, metode analisis data menggunakan metode yuridis kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian ini menemukan beberapa hasil, antara lain: 1) penegakan hukum terhadap praktik prostitusi masih menghadapi berbagai kendala, seperti kurangnya kesadaran hukum masyarakat, keterbatasan sumber daya Satpol PP, dan tidak optimalnya rehabilitasi bagi pelacur. Prostitusi di Kabupaten Malang masih terjadi meskipun ada peraturan yang melarangnya, sebagaimana tertuang dalam Peraturan Daerah Nomor 11 Tahun 2019. Faktor ekonomi, pengawasan yang lemah, dan adanya tempat yang memfasilitasi praktik prostitusi menjadi penyebab utama keberlanjutan kegiatan ini. 2) Dalam perspektif Sadd al-Dzari'ah Ibnu Qayyum, segala bentuk cara yang dapat menyebabkan ketidaktaatan harus dicegah, termasuk dalam konteks pelacuran. Oleh karena itu, pendekatan penegakan hukum tidak hanya dilakukan terhadap pekerja seks komersial (PSK) dan pengguna jasa prostitusi, tetapi juga terhadap pihak-pihak yang mendukung atau memfasilitasi adanya praktik ini, seperti mucikari, pemilik tempat usaha, dan media yang digunakan sebagai sarana transaksi.

ABSTRACT

Gale Nur Adi Parawansa, (200203110066), 2025, *Law Enforcement Against Prostitution Practices Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019, Sadz Az-Zari'ah's Perspective (Study at the Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit)*, Thesis, Department of Constitution Law Study Program (Siyasah), Faculty of Sharia, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, Supervisor Dr. Musleh Herry, S.H., M.Hum

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Prostitution Practices, Sadz Az-Zari'ah

Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Public Security regulates the prohibition of prostitution practices, as stated in Article 29. The implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers (CSWs) and users of prostitution services is the main focus of this study, with a sadz az-zari'ah perspective approach that aims to prevent greater harm. The formulation of the problem in this study includes How is the Implementation of Law Enforcement for Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019? 2) How is Sadz Az-Zariah's Review of Law Enforcement of Prostitution Practices in Malang Regency?

This research method uses a juridical-empirical research type, located at the Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) as the institution responsible for enforcing the regulation. The approach used is sociological juridical. The data sources used consist of primary and secondary. Data collection techniques used interview, observation and documentation methods. While the data analysis method used qualitative juridical.

The results of this study found several results including: 1) that law enforcement against prostitution practices still faces various obstacles, such as lack of public legal awareness, limited Satpol PP resources, and less than optimal rehabilitation for PSK. Prostitution in Malang Regency still occurs even though there are regulations prohibiting it, as stated in Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019. Economic factors, weak supervision, and the existence of places that facilitate prostitution practices are the main causes of the continuation of this activity. 2) In the perspective of Sadd al-Dzari'ah Ibn Qayyum, all forms of facilities that can lead to sin must be prevented, including in the context of prostitution. Therefore, the law enforcement approach is not only carried out against commercial sex workers (PSK) and users of prostitution services, but also against parties who support or facilitate the existence of this practice, such as pimps, business owners, and media used as a means of transaction.

الملخص

جالي نورادي باراوانسا، (٢٠٠٢.٣١١٠.٠٦٦)، ٢٠٢٥، تنفيذ إنفاذ القانون ضد العاملين في مجال الجنس التجاري ومستخدمي خدمات الدعارة بناءً على المادة ٢٩ من لائحة منطقة مالانج رقم ١١ لعام ٢٠١٩، وجهة نظر سادز أز زارياه (دراسة في وحدة شرطة الخدمة المدنية في منطقة مالانج)، أطروحة، برنامج دراسة القانون (سياسة)، كلية الشريعة، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية في مالانج، المستشار الدكتور. مصلح هري، المحستير

الكلمات الرئيسية: إنفاذ القانون، العاملون في مجال الجنس التجاري، سد الذريعة

تنظم اللائحة الإقليمية رقم ١١ لعام ٢٠١٩ لمنطقة مالانج بشأن تنفيذ النظام العام والأمن العام حظر ممارسات الدعارة، كما هو منصوص عليه في المادة ٢٩. إن تنفيذ إنفاذ القانون ضد العاملين في مجال الجنس التجاري ومستخدمي خدمات الدعارة هو المحور الرئيسي لهذه الدراسة، مع نهج منظور سد الذريعة الذي يهدف إلى منع المزيد من الضرر. تتضمن صياغة المشكلة في هذه الدراسة ما يلي: كيف يتم تنفيذ إنفاذ القانون على العاملين في مجال الجنس التجاري ومستخدمي خدمات الدعارة بناءً على المادة ٢٩ من لائحة منطقة مالانج رقم ١١ لعام ٢٠١٩؟ (٢) كيف يستعرض سادز أز زاريا إنفاذ القانون فيما يتعلق بممارسات الدعارة في منطقة مالانج؟

تعتمد هذه الطريقة البحثية على نوع بحث قانوني تجريبي، يقع في وحدة شرطة الخدمة المدنية في منطقة مالانج باعتبارها المؤسسة المسؤولة عن إنفاذ اللوائح الإقليمية. النهج المتبع هو النهج القانوني الاجتماعي. تتكون مصادر البيانات المستخدمة من مصادر أولية وثانوية. تستخدم تقنيات جمع البيانات أساليب المقابلة والملاحظة والتوثيق. في حين أن أسلوب تحليل البيانات يستخدم المنهج القانوني النوعي.

توصلت نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى عدة نتائج، منها: (١) أن إنفاذ القانون ضد ممارسات الدعارة لا يزال يواجه عقبات مختلفة، مثل نقص الوعي القانوني العام، وموارد الشرطة الباكستانية المحدودة، وإعادة تأهيل الشرطة الباكستانية أقل من المستوى الأمثل. لا تزال ممارسة الدعارة مستمرة في منطقة مالانج على الرغم من وجود لوائح تحظرها، كما هو منصوص عليه في اللائحة الإقليمية رقم ١١ لعام ٢٠١٩. العوامل الاقتصادية، وضعف الرقابة، واستمرار وجود أماكن تسهل ممارسات الدعارة هي الأسباب الرئيسية لاستمرار هذا النشاط. (٢) وفي نظر سد الذرائع ابن قيم الجوزية يجب منع كل الوسائل المؤدية إلى المعصية، بما في ذلك الدعارة. ولذلك، فإن نهج إنفاذ القانون لا يتم تنفيذه فقط ضد العاملين في مجال الجنس التجاري ومستخدمي خدمات الدعارة، بل أيضًا ضد الأطراف التي تدعم أو تسهل وجود هذه الممارسة، مثل القوادين وأصحاب الأعمال ووسائل الإعلام المستخدمة كوسيلة للمعاملة..

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Indonesia is a country that upholds legal and moral values. A state of law is a state that guarantees the security of its citizens and a state that makes the law the highest power.¹ The principle of the state of law applied in Indonesia in practice must be upheld for the sustainability of society, nation, and state. Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution emphasizes that Indonesia is a country of law,² which requires law enforcement to protect all citizens from various forms of exploitation, including prostitution. The practice of prostitution in Indonesia is often considered a violation of moral values and social norms although there are a number of laws that prohibit and regulate prostitution, such as Law No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons and Law No. 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography, law enforcement against this practice still faces various obstacles.³

Prostitution or can also be called prostitution comes from the Latin word *prostiture* which means allowing oneself to commit adultery, commit acts of prostitution, molestation, and courtship.⁴ Prostitution in English is

¹ Sari, I. (2018). The Constitution as a benchmark for the existence of a modern legal state. *Scientific Journal of Aerospace Law*, 9(1).

² Article, (1). Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, the State of Indonesia is a state of law in which there are two meanings, namely Supreme of Law and Equality before the Law.

³ Fazri, M. K. (2024). *The position of online commercial sex workers is linked to Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons* (Doctoral Dissertation, Faculty of Law, University of Pasundan).

⁴ Kartini Kartono, *Social Pathology* (Pt. Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta 1997), Edition 2, 177

called *prostitution* which means not much different from Latin, namely prostitution, prostitution or immorality.⁵ People who commit acts of prostitution are called prostitutes who are also known as WTS or Immoral Women.⁶ Prostitution is often rooted in social and economic factors, which require the state to not only rely on law enforcement alone, but also to create programs that can address root causes such as poverty and lack of access to education. Thus, to uphold the principle of the rule of law and protect the community, a comprehensive approach that combines law enforcement with social and economic efforts is indispensable in dealing with the issue of prostitution in Indonesia.⁷

Prostitution in Indonesia is an illegal practice that violates applicable legal norms.⁸ Data shows that Indonesia is among the top five countries with the most popular sex tourism destinations, indicating that the practice of prostitution in the country is still growing rapidly.⁹ The existence of prostitution in Indonesia presents complex challenges in law enforcement efforts, especially with the emergence of online systems that facilitate access to these services. According to the Ministry of Social Affairs, Indonesia was recorded as the country with the highest number of localized prostitution in the world in 2018, which indicates that this practice has been going on for a long time. The National Coordinator of the Indonesian Social

⁵ Alvionita Rhiza, K., & Pramesthi Dyah, S. (2013). *Juridical Study of Online Prostitution (Cyber Prostitution) in Indonesia*.

⁶ W.J.S Poerdarmita: (Reprocessed by the Center for Language Development and Development of the Ministry of Education and Culture), General Dictionary of Indonesian, (Pn Balai Pustaka, Jakarta 1984), 548

⁷ Gurusinga, H. S. A. (2022). *The Role of the Police in the Implementation of Criminal Policy in Cases of Sexual Exploitation of Children (Study at the North Sumatra Police)* (Doctoral Dissertation, Postgraduate).

⁸ Sevrina, G. I. (2020). Criminalization Policy of Prostitution Practices in Indonesia. *Law And Justice*, 5(1), 17-29.

⁹ Syam, N. (2010). *Religion of Prostitutes; Transcendental Dramaturgy*. Rainbow Letters.

Change Organization (OPSI) said that the estimated number of female sex workers in Indonesia reached around 230,000 people in 2019. The figure reflects the magnitude of the problem and does not include male and transgender sex workers.

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Based on Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning public order, which discusses the Prohibition of Using Prostitution Services, this is an effort by the local government to create a safe, healthy, and civilized environment. Prostitution is an illegal activity that can harm the morals and welfare of the community, so it needs to be strictly regulated to maintain order and security in the region.¹¹ The Malang Regency Government has taken decisive steps by closing seven prostitution locations, but these actions still show imperfection in efforts to eradicate prostitution practices as a whole. This closure, while a positive step, is not enough to address the wider and deeper problem of prostitution in the area.¹² Many other locations are still operating, both covertly and openly, indicating that existing law enforcement has not been effective and consistent. The existence of sex workers and pimps who are not adequately compensated after the lockdown also poses a bigger social problem. Without clear support from the government, many individuals are forced to return to the practice of prostitution to make ends meet.¹³

The problem of this research is to discuss the prohibition of using

¹⁰ Okezone, *it turns out that this is the number of prostitutes in Indonesia, the number is astonishing*," Accessed December 22, 2021

¹¹ Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Public Order

¹² Republika, "Ministry of Social Affairs Verifies Prostitution Data in Malang," <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/Ne8w5h38/Kemensos-Verifikasi-Data-Psk-Di-Malang>

¹³ Suud, M. (2023). *Opinions of suffering from within the world of prostitution*. Kbm Indonesia Publisher.

prostitution services which is seen with the type of empirical legal research caused by the researcher's anxiety. This research is based on the gap between *das Sollen* (supposedly) and *das Sein* (reality) that the law should be enforceable but the reality is not. implementation of Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Prohibition of Using Prostitution Services in Malang Regency. Das Sollen in this study refers to the legal provisions that are desired or expected by local governments in an effort to overcome the problem of prostitution in their areas, as stipulated in Article 29 of the Regional Regulations. *Das Sein* in this study reflects the reality in the field regarding implementation.

The closure of prostitution sites, although considered a positive step, is still not enough to fully address the more complex and widespread problem of prostitution in Malang Regency. If analyzed through policy implementation theory, as stated by George C. Edwards III, the failure to eradicate prostitution can be seen from several important factors in policy implementation, including: ¹⁴ In Islamic teachings, prostitution is included in the category of adultery, which is expressly prohibited by both the Qur'an and Hadith. In Surah Al-Isra' (17:32), Allah says:¹⁵

And do not approach adultery; Indeed, adultery is an abominable deed and a bad way."

This shows that the act of prostitution is very contrary to the values of faith and purity upheld in Islam. Therefore, the prohibition of prostitution in Islam is very strong, not only prohibiting such acts, but also encouraging the ummah to

¹⁴ Agustina, R., & Arifin, J. (2021). *The implementation of Perbup Policy No. 18/2021 (Amendments to Perbup No. 26/2020) is seen from the communication aspect (a case study on market activities in Kapar Village, Murung Pudak District, Tabalong Regency)*. *Japb*, 4(2), 1708-1722.

¹⁵ Surah Al-Isra' (17:32)

maintain purity and morality in social life.

The prevention of prostitution services can also be analyzed from the side of fiqh itself using the *theory of saddu addzari'ah*, according to al-Qarafi, *saddu addzari'ah* is to cut the path of damage (*mafsadah*) as a way to avoid such damage.¹⁶ Although an act is free from the element of damage (*mafsadah*), but if the act is a way or means of causing damage (*mafsadah*), then we must prevent the act. With the same expression, according to asy-Syaukani, *adz-dzari'ah* is a problem or thing that is permissible in its birth but will lead to a forbidden act (*al-mahzhur*).¹⁷

Based on the data above, the researcher will take the title , Law Enforcement Against Prostitution Practices Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az- Zari'ah Perspective (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit),

B. Problem Formulation

1. How is the Implementation of Law Enforcement on the Practice of Prostitution based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019?
2. How is *Sadd Az-Zariah's* Review of Law Enforcement on the practice of Prostitution in Malang Regency?

¹⁶ Saipudin, S. (2023). *Child Adoption as a Result of the Crime of Rape in the Perspective of Islamic Family Law (Study Decision Number 0054/Pdt. P/2020/Pa. Bbu at the Blambangan Umpu Religious Court, Way Kanan Regency)* (Doctoral Dissertation, Uin Raden Intan Lampung).

¹⁷ Muhamad Takhim, "Saddu al-Dzari'ah in Muamalah Islam": Journal of Economics and Business, No. 1 (2019), 19-20.
<https://Publikasiilmiah.Unwahas.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Akses/Article/Download/3264/3075>

C. Purpose

1. To describe and analyze the Implementation of Law Enforcement for Commercial Sex Workers and Prostitution Service Users based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019
2. To describe and analyze Sadz Az-Zariah's *Review* of Law Enforcement for Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services in Malang Regency

D. Benefit

3. Theoretically benefits

- a) Providing benefits for the development of legal science in general and constitutional law in particular.
- b) It becomes a reference or reference for students and the wider community in adding insight and knowledge in the field of law and can be used as a comparison material for future researchers
- c) For the world of education, especially the faculty of sharia, it can be used as useful reference material to increase insight and knowledge about legal issues, especially regarding the legal issue of the crime of prostitution.

4. Practical Benefits

- a) The results of the research are expected to be a contribution of thought for legal practitioners
- b) It becomes a reference material for state administrators, especially local governments.

E. Operational Definition

1. Implementation

According to the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI), implementation is the implementation; Application.¹⁸ This word is used to refer to the act of implementing or implementing a plan, policy, or decision. Implementation is a series of activities in order to deliver policies to the community so that the policy can bring the expected results.⁸

2. Prostitution

According to KBBI, prostitution is the exchange of sexual relations for money or a prize as a trading transaction; Prostitution.¹⁹ Latin prostitution is *Prostituere* which means allowing oneself to commit adultery, committing acts of fornication, obscenity, and adultery. In English, prostitution is called prostitution which means not much different from Latin, namely prostitution, prostitution or immorality. People who commit acts of prostitution are called prostitutes who are also known as WTS or Immoral Women.

3. Sad-Az-Zariah

According to Arabic, the word *saddu dzari'ah* is a combination of two equivalents of words in the form of *mudhaf-mudhaf ilaih*. Which *saddu* means the opposite of opening. While the word *adz-dzari'ah* means means, purpose, wasilah and way.²⁰ Ibn Asyur explained Sad Adz-Dzari'ah as a term or Laqob

¹⁸ <https://Kbbi.Web.Id/Implementasi>

¹⁹ <https://Kbbi.Web.Id/Prostitusi>

²⁰ Ali Ahmad An-Nadwi, *Al-Qawa'id Al-Fiqhiyyah – Mafhumuha, Nasy'atuha, Tathawwuruha, Dirasatu Muallafatiha, Adillatuha, Muhimmatuha, Tathbiqatuha*, (Damascus: Dar Al-Qalam, 1998), 261

used in the fuqaha related to a concept of efforts to cancel, prevent and prohibit acts that are ta'wilkan or suspected of leading to clear or agreed damage.²¹ So the definition of *saddu dzari'ah* is a way in an effort to excavate Islamic law to prevent, prohibit, close the road or execute a work that was originally allowed, and can cause something that causes damage or something that is prohibited.²²

F. Research Systematics

The preparation of this research systematics is not much different from the systematics of thesis writing in general, by referring to the guidelines for writing scientific papers published by the Faculty of Sharia UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The following systematics of the delivery of this research consists of 4 (four) chapters, namely:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION. This chapter explains the background of problems related to the Implementation of Law Enforcement Based on Article 29 of the Regional Regulation of Malang Regency Number 11 of 2019 Perspective of Sadz Az- Zari'ah (Study at the Police Unit of Pamong Praja of Malang Regency), Then, the formulation of the problem regarding how, the Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services Based on Article 29 of the Regional Regulation of Malang Regency Number 11 of 2019 Perspective of Sadz Az-Zari'ah (Study in Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit),

²¹ Wahbah Az-Zuhaili, *Usul al-Fiqh al-Iskami*, Juz II (Beirut: Dar Al-Fikri Muasir, 1986), 173.

²² W.J.S Poerdarmita: (Reprocessed by the Center for Language Development and Development of the Ministry of Education and Culture), General Dictionary of Indonesian, (Pn Balai Pustaka, Jakarta 1984), 548

what is the strategy of the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit related to law enforcement for commercial sex workers in prostitution crimes from the perspective of Sadzu Az-Zari'ah? The purpose of this research contains the purpose of the researcher to analyze and find answers to the formulation of the problems that have been prepared, as well as evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of this Regional Regulation.

CHAPTER II: A LITERATURE REVIEW. In the second chapter, it is explained related to previous research which explains several previous studies that have a discussion relationship in this thesis and briefly explains the similarities and differences with this research. Next is the theoretical framework used for the study of problem analysis.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS: This third chapter explains the research method. Research methods are methods or ways of obtaining and processing data. This method is necessary to direct the author to the next chapter to determine the method to be applied in the research process.

CHAPTER IV: THE RESULTS OF THE WASHING. The fourth chapter will contain an analysis of the results of the research analyzed using data obtained by researchers in the field to answer the formulation of the problem that has been put forward by the researcher.

CHAPTER V: COVER. At the end of this chapter will contain conclusions and suggestions. Where the conclusion provides a summary of the research

conducted, and suggestions in the form of proposals

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Research

To help do this research, previous research is needed as a test of the validity of the research and there is no coercion from anyone, as well as as a benchmark for comparison. So the researcher explained several other related studies, including the following:

1. The research conducted by Michelle Serenina Milania Pinontoan, Adi Tirta Koesoemo, and Josepus Pinori is entitled *Law Enforcement Against Online Prostitution, Reviewed from Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions*. The journal focuses on law enforcement against online prostitution perpetrators based on Law No. 19 of 2016 ITE and the government's efforts to suppress online prostitution acts according to the law. The results of the study show that prostitution occurs due to economic pressure and lack of employment, but the existing laws are still minimal and tend to be discriminatory, because they often only ensnare pimps. Therefore, stricter laws are needed to deal with immoral acts that violate social and moral norms of society. This previous research focused on online prostitution with the perspective of the ITE Law, while the research that will be carried out focuses on the Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services Based on Article 29 of the Regional Regulation of Malang Regency Number 11 of 2019 Perspective of Sadz Az-Zari'ah (Study at the

Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit),. This research aims to provide novelty related to the extent to which the implementation of the regional regulations is carried out and how the *Sadd Az-Zari'ah* approach is applied in preventing and tackling prostitution in Malang Regency.²³

2. The research conducted by Rayneld K. Vidontha Kaban and Hery Firmansyah entitled *Law Enforcement Efforts Against Service Users in the Practice of Prostitution in Jakarta* discusses law enforcement related to the crime of prostitution in Indonesia from the perspective of justice for prostitution service providers and service users. This study shows that criminal liability in prostitution practices is currently generally only imposed on service providers and prostitution workers, while service users are often not punished equally despite the rule of law. The disproportionate application of these sanctions causes injustice in the handling of prostitution cases. Therefore, a stricter policy is needed that also sanctions prostitution service users in order to achieve more proportional justice. This previous research focused on law enforcement efforts in general related to prostitution in Indonesia with a normative approach. Meanwhile, the research that will be carried out will discuss more specifically about, *the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on article 29 of the Regional Regulation of*

²³ Princeton, M. S. M. (2022). Law Enforcement of Online Prostitution, reviewed from Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. *Lex Crimen*, 11(3).

Malang Regency Number 11 of 2019 Perspective of Sadd Az-Zari'ah (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)., using an empirical research approach. This research will provide novelty regarding the extent to which the implementation of the article has been carried out and how the *Sadd Az-Zari'ah principle* is applied in the prevention of prostitution in Malang Regency.²⁴

3. The research conducted by Sri Rahayu entitled *Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) in the Crime of Prostitution in Palopo City Islamic Law Perspective* discusses the enforcement of criminal law against commercial sex workers in Palopo City. This law enforcement involves several agencies such as the Pamong Praja Police Unit, the Social Service, and the Police through Operation Judiciary. The actions taken include preventive counseling, non-judicial coaching, and repressive action. From the perspective of Islamic law, this countermeasure against prostitution is carried out with the punishment of stoning, whipping, and banishment, which describes a strict Islamic legal approach to the practice of prostitution. Previous research focuses on criminal law enforcement against prostitutes in Palopo City, while this research will focus on Malang Regency, in particular, the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 *Sadz Az-Zari'ah*

²⁴ Kaban, R. K. V., & Firmansya, H. (2023). Law enforcement efforts against service users in prostitution practices in Jakarta. *U.S. Law Review*, 6(2), 5683-5694.

Perspective (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit). This research provides novelty by reviewing the extent of the implementation of the article in Malang Regency.²⁵

4. The research conducted by Amir entitled *A Criminological Review of Online Prostitution Crimes Committed by Pipers Through the MiChat Application* discusses the factors that cause online prostitution crimes in Makassar City, which are triggered by economic factors, the environment, technological advances, the role of prostitutes and customers, and the lack of sanctions for place providers. The Makassar Police are making countermeasures through pre-emptive steps such as appeals and spiritual watering, preventive steps in the form of patrols, and raids, as well as repressive measures in the form of legal action against online prostitution perpetrators. Previous research focused on the criminological aspects of online prostitution crimes committed by pimps through the MiChat application, while this research will focus more on efforts to counter prostitution service users and commercial sex workers. The novelty of this study lies in the extent to which *the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on article 29 of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az- Zari'ah Perspective (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)*,²⁶

²⁵ Rahayu, S. (2023). *Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) in the Crime of Prostitution in Palopo City Islamic Law Perspective Website: Repository. Iainpalopo*. Air conditioning. Id.

²⁶ Amir, A. (2021). *Criminological Review of Online Prostitution Crimes Committed by Pipers through the Michat Application (Case Study in Makassar City in 2017-2019)* (Doctoral Dissertation, Hasanuddin University).

5. The research conducted by Ahmad Rosyadi entitled *Juridical Studies on Online Prostitution in Indonesia* discusses online prostitution operations driven by easy access through the internet, especially websites, and economic factors. This online prostitution is regulated by positive Indonesian law, using the ITE Law and the Pornography Law, but there are still loopholes, especially for perpetrators who are abroad. In the perspective of Islamic law, online prostitution falls under the category of Qur'anic crimes.

Previous research highlights the juridical study of online prostitution in Indonesia, while this study will focus on , *Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Prostitution Service Users Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Perspective of Sadz Az-Zari'ah (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)*. This research will provide novelty by exploring the extent to which these rules are applied in the field.²⁷

Previous research on law enforcement against prostitution has generally focused on aspects of criminal law and regional policies without highlighting in depth the effectiveness of regulatory implementation at the executive level, especially Satpol PP. Some studies also focus more on the social impact of prostitution practices without specifically linking them to the regulations that apply in Malang Regency.

In contrast to previous research, this study specifically examines the implementation of Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number

²⁷ Rosyadi, A. (2011). A Juridical Study of Online Prostitution in Indonesia.

11 of 2019 in the context of law enforcement by Satpol PP, by highlighting the data collection mechanism, monitoring, and challenges faced in efforts to eradicate prostitution. In addition, this study also provides a new perspective by analyzing the effectiveness of this policy in reducing the number of prostitutions and exploring solutions that can be proposed to increase the success of law enforcement in the region.

Table 01 Previous Research

No.	Name/Title/Higher Education/Year	Problem Formula tion	Research Results	Difference	Novelty
1.	Michelle Serenina Milania Pinontoan, Adi Tirto Koesoemo,	1. How Law enforcement	The results of this study is prostitution occurs because	Research Previous Focus	In research This will give

	<p>Josepus Pinori/ <i>Law Enforcement Against Online Prostitution, Reviewed from Law Number 19 2016 Concerning Information and Electronic Transactions/ Faculty of Law Unsrat/ 2021</i></p>	<p>against online prostitution perpetrators reviewed from Law No. 19 The year 2016 ITE?</p> <p>2. What are the government's efforts to suppress online prostitution according to Law No. 19 The year 2016 ITE?</p>	<p>economic pressure and lack of employment, but existing laws are still minimal and discriminatory, often only ensnare pimps. Stricter laws are needed to deal with immoral acts that violate society's social and moral norms.</p>	<p>, Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah Perspective (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)</p>	<p>Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah Perspective (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)</p>
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2.	Rayneld K Vidontha Kaban, Hery Firmansya/ <i>Law Enforcement Efforts Against Service Users in Prostitution Practices in Jakarta</i> / Faculty of Law, Tarumanagara University, Jakarta, Indonesia/ 2023	<p>1. How is the law enforcement against the crime of prostitution in Indonesia from the perspective of justice for prostitution service providers and prostitution service users?</p> <p>2. Why is the punishment applied in the crime of prostitution considered disproportionate between the prostitution service provider and the service user Prostitution?</p>	<p>Criminal liability in prostitution practices is currently generally only applied to service providers and prostitution workers, while service users are not punished equally despite the rule of law. This causes injustice in the handling of prostitution cases. Therefore, a more serious and firm policy is needed that also sanctions prostitution service users so that justice is more proportionate.</p>	<p>Previous research focused on law enforcement efforts for prostitution in general in Indonesia by using n types of normative research while this study will specifically discuss, the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on article 29 of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah Perspective (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)</p>	<p>In this study, it will provide news related to the extent to which the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on article 29 of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah Perspective (Study at the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit)</p>

				Using n types of research Empirical	
3.	Sri Rahayu/ <i>Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers (Psk) in the Crime of Prostitution in Palopo City Islamic Law Perspective/</i> Iain Palopo/ 2020	<p>1. How is the enforcement of criminal law against Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) in Palopo City ?</p> <p>2. How to deal with Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) in Palopo City Islamic Law Perspective ?</p>	<p>Law enforcement against commercial sex workers (PSK) in Palopo City involves the Pamong Praja Police Unit, the Social Service, and the Police through the Judiciary operation.</p> <p>Enforcement actions consist of preventive counseling, non-judicial coaching, and repressive action. From the perspective of Islamic law, the countermeasures against prostitution include stoning, whipping, and banishment, reflecting a firm stance against the practice.</p>	<p>Previous research focused on the enforcement of criminal law against Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) in Palopo City while this research focuses on Malang district</p>	<p>This study will provide updates related to the extent to which the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on article 29 of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah Perspective</p>
4.	Amir/ <i>Review Criminologist</i>	<p>1. Factors</p> <p>What is</p>	<p>Prostitution crimes online through</p>	<p>Research Previous</p>	<p>In research This will</p>

	<p><i>Against the Crime of Online Prostitution Committed by Piggers through the Michat Application /</i></p> <p>Faculty of Law, Hasanuddin University Makassar / 2021</p>	<p>causes n the occurrence of online prostitution crimes committed by pimps through the MiChat application in the city of Makassar?</p> <p>2. What are the efforts made by the police in tackling the crime of online prostitution committed by pimps through the MiChat application in the city of Makassar?</p>	<p>The MiChat application in Makassar City is triggered by economic, environmental, technological factors, the role of prostitutes and customers, as well as the lack of sanctions for venue providers.</p> <p>The Makassar Police tackled this problem through pre-emptive efforts, such as appeals and spiritual watering; preventive efforts with counseling, patrols, and raids; as well as repressive efforts in the form of action and punishment for online prostitution perpetrators.</p>	<p>focuses on Criminology of Online Prostitution Crimes Committed by Pimp Through the Michat Application while this research will focus on efforts to counter prostitution service users and commercial sex workers</p>	<p>provide updates related to the extent to which , the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on article 29 of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah Perspective.</p> <p>This study will provide updates related to the extent to which the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on article 29 of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah Perspective</p>
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					Sadz Az-Zari'ah's <i>Perspective</i>
5.	Ahmad Rosyadi/ <i>Juridical Study of Online Prostitution in Indonesia</i> / Faculty of Sharia and Law, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta/ 2021	<p>1. How is online prostitution operational and what are the factors that cause it ?</p> <p>2. What is the legal review of prostitution through online media according to positive law and Islamic law?</p>	<p>1. Online prostitution arose from easy access through websites, driven by economic and internet factors.</p> <p>2. Indonesia's positive law uses the ITE Law and the Pornography Law, but it has loopholes, especially for foreign actors, and in Islamic law including the crime of the Qur'an.</p>	<p>Previous research focuses on Juridical Studies of Online Prostitution in Indonesia while the research will focus on the Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah's Perspective</p>	<p>This study will provide updates related to the extent to which the implementation of law enforcement against commercial sex workers and prostitution service users based on article 29 of the Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Sadz Az-Zari'ah's Perspective</p>

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B. Theoretical Framework

1. Policy Implementation Theory

Implementation is the implementation or application.²⁸ The law was created to be enforced. Law can be seen from its form through explicitly formulated rules, which contain actions that must be carried out in the form of law enforcement. Law enforcement is a process of law enforcement that involves humans and their behavior.²⁹ Implementation is a series of activities in order to deliver policies to the community so that the policy can bring the expected results.³⁰

Policy implementation, according to Edward in Almanzani, is a dynamic process that involves the interaction of many variables. There are four important variables in the implementation of public policy, namely communication, resources, disposition or attitude, and bureaucratic structure.

²⁸ Ministry of National Education, *Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language*

²⁹ Ishaq, Basics of Law, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2008, 244.

³⁰ Affan Gaffar, Regional Autonomy in the Unitary State, Jogja: Pustaka Siswa Kedasama, 2009. 294

These four factors work simultaneously and interact with each other to help or hinder policy implementation.

First, Communication. Communication greatly determines the success of achieving the objectives of policy implementation. Effective implementation will only be achieved when decision-makers know what they are going to do. That knowledge can only run when communication goes well. This means that a policy decision or implementation regulation must be transmitted to the appropriate implementer. In addition, the policies communicated must be precise, accurate and consistent. To find out the extent to which communication can function precisely, accurately, and consistently, there are three indicators that can be used in measuring the success of communication variables. According to Edward III in Syahrudin, policy communication has three dimensions, including the dimension of transmission, the dimension of clarity, and the dimension of consistency.

Second, resources. Resources, according to Edward III, are another important thing in implementing policies well. There are several factors that affect so that resources can run well, namely: Human resources, Budget resources, Facilities and infrastructure resources.

Third, Disposition. According to Edward, the disposition is that if the implementation of a policy is to be effective, then policy implementers must not only know what will be done, but also must have the ability to implement it, so that in practice there is no bias. One of the factors that affect the effectiveness of policy implementation is the attitude of the implementers. If the implementers agree with the content of the policy then they will implement it happily, but if their views differ from the policy makers then the

implementation process will experience many problems.

Fourth, Bureaucratic Structure. Such a complex policy demands its existence.

2. The Theory of Sadd Az-Zari'ah

According to al-Qarafi, *sadd adz-dzari'ah* is to cut off the path of damage (mafsadah) as a way to avoid such damage. Although an act is free from the element of damage (mafsadah), but if the act is a way or means of causing damage (mafsadah), then we must prevent the act. With the same expression, according to asy-Syaukani, *adz-dzari'ah* is a problem or thing that is permissible in its birth but will lead to a forbidden act (al-mahzhur).³¹

From some examples of the above definition, it appears that some scholars such as Ash-Syathibi and Ash-Shaukani narrowed down adz-dzariah as something that was originally permissible. However, al-Qarafi and Mukhtar Yahya mention adz-dzari'ah in general and do not narrow it down only as something permissible. In addition, Ibn al-Qayyim also revealed that there was an adz-dzari'ah which was initially forbidden. Meanwhile, according to Abdul Hamid, *sadd adz-dzari'ah* is to establish a law prohibiting a certain act that is basically allowed or prohibited to prevent the occurrence of other prohibited acts. From the above view, *sadd adz-dzari'ah* is a preliminary or preventive measure to prevent something unwanted from happening (something worse).

And do not curse the gods that they worship other than Allah, for they will curse Allah by going beyond the limits of ignorance. Thus we make every ummah consider their work well. Then to their Lord

³¹ Muhamad Takhim, "Saddu al-Dzari'ah in Islamic Muama," *Journal of Economics and Business*, No. 1 (2019):

20. <https://Publikasiilmiah.Unwahas.Ac.Id/Index.Php/Akses/Article/Download/3264/3075>

they returned, and he told them what they had done." (QS. al-An'am: 108).

In the above verse, insulting God or other religious deeds is *adz-dzari'ah* which will cause the existence of something forbidden mafsadah, namely insulting God. Therefore, before the retaliation of insults occurs, the prohibition of insulting the gods of other religions is a preventive measure (*saddu adz-dzari'ah*). Thus, according to al-Qurthubi this verse is used as the basis of *sadd adz-dzari'ah*.

1. Sunnah

From Abdullah bin Amr RA, he said, the Prophet PBUH said: "Among the great sins of a man is to curse his parents." He was then asked, "How can a man curse his parents?" He replied, "A man insults another man's father, and then the person who is insulted returns insulting the man's father and mother."

This hadith was used by Imam Syathibi as one of the legal bases for the concept of *sadd adz-dzari'ah*. Based on the hadith, according to the The Spanish jurisprudence expert (*zhann*) can be used as a basis for the determination of law in the context of *sadd adz-dzari'ah*.

2. Rules of Fiqh

Among the fiqh rules used are:

Meaning: "*What leads to what is haram is also haram in law*".³²

Meaning: "*Rejecting evil (mafsadah) is more important than achieving good (maslahah)*".

This rule is a basic rule that can cover derivative problems under it. Various other rules also rely on this rule. Therefore, *saddu adz-dzari'ah* can also be relied on to him. This can also be understood, because in *saddu adz-dzari'ah* there is an element of *mafsadah* that must be avoided.³³ Shaykh Abdullah bin Yusuf al-Jadi' defines *saddu adz-dzari'ah* as a medium that can lead to haraman, or it can also be a medium towards something that is recommended. From this definition, it is concluded that this method contains two elements: (1) damage (*mafsadah*), which is any work that is actually allowed to be done but leads to haram due to the potential

³² Djazuli, Rules of Fiqh, 32.

³³ Muhamad Takhim, 21.

for damage; and (2) goodness (maslahah), which is every mubah work that is recommended due to the potential for goodness. From this explanation, it can be concluded that what is important and the most important thing to pay attention to when committing an act that is punishable by mubah is the effect. If the effect is good, then it is recommended, if the effect actually causes damage, then the law is haram. More emphatically, Shaykh Abdullah said:³⁴

Indeed, every media (mubah) that leads to something that is recommended is also recommended, and every media that leads to something that is prohibited is also prohibited.

At first glance, it can be understood that the sadz theory of Az-Zari'ah is more about discussing the impact of a media. If the media of mubah leads to work that is recommended by the sharia, then it is recommended, but if the impact on something that is forbidden, such as harm and damage, then the law is not allowed.

³⁴ Shaykh Abdullah al-jadi', *Taisîri 'Ilmi Ushûlil Fiqhi lil jadi'*, (Beirut: Dârul Minhâj, juz ii). 58. <https://Islam.Nu.Or.Id/Syariah/Ushul-Fiqih-Metode-Saddudz-Dzari-Ah-Dan-Klasifikasi-Hukumnya-Lcjrt>

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

To obtain valid and reliable research results, the first step that researchers must take is to determine the right research method. The research method itself is a systematic approach used to achieve research objectives, through the process of searching, recording, formulation, analysis, and preparation of research reports. This research method can also be said to be a guide for researchers regarding the mechanism of how a research is carried out, namely about Implement

A. Types of Research

This type of research is empirical legal research. Empirical legal research is a type of legal research that functions to look at the law by examining the work of law in society and about the effectiveness of the law that is currently in force³⁵. Empirical research is sociological research, in other words field *research*, which in this study uses primary data based on facts from research results in the field³⁶. Empirical legal research is research that focuses on the study and analysis of the application of law in society, which is reflected in the legal behavior of individuals or groups. This research is referred to as field research, because to gain an understanding of the implementation of the law, researchers need to go directly to the community to analyze how the law is applied and functions. The ³⁷ informant data in question is the Commissioner, the Head of the Technical Subdivision, and staff, especially in the section that deals with administrative verification in the technical division of the organizer.

³⁵ Jonaedi Efendi & Johnny Ibrahim, *Normative and Empirical Legal Research Methods* (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2016), 149-150

³⁶ Suharsimi Arikunto, *"Legal Procedure in Practice"* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2005).15.

³⁷ Bachtiar, *Legal Research Methods* (Banten: Unpam Press, 2018). 86-89

B. Research Approach

The approach of this study is a sociological juridical approach. The empirical juridical approach is an approach by examining secondary data or data obtained from theoretical foundations such as the opinions or writings of experts or legislation first, then continued by conducting primary data research and secondary data in the field.³⁸ The author will conduct research on the Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 *Sadz Az-Zari'ah Perspective*.

C. Research Location

The location chosen as the object of the research is the Malang Regency Satpol PP Office located on Jl. Merdeka Timur No. 3, Kidul Dalem, Klojen District, Malang City, which is the coordination center in carrying out its duties and functions in the Malang Regency area.

Figure 01. Malang Regency Police Unit Office



Source : Processed Researcher

³⁸ Jonaedi Efendi & Johnny Ibrahim, *Normative and Empirical Legal Research Methods*. 149- 150

The included screenshot evidence shows the location of the research taken using the Google Maps app. The selection of Malang Regency as the location of the research is to narrow the scope so that the research can run effectively. Given the breadth of Satpol PP's coverage throughout Indonesia, researchers found it impossible to conduct research in all of these regions. Therefore, Malang Regency was chosen as the focus of the research.

D. Data Source

The data sources used in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data is the main source obtained through *field research*, which is data that is directly collected by researchers or officers from the source of origin,³⁹ then supported by secondary data as the initial data obtained through *library research*.

The primary data sources in this study were obtained from interviews, observations and documentation. The interview activity was carried out with the Regional Regulation Enforcement Section of the Malang Regency Civil Service Unit which consisted of the Prevention Section, the Regional Regulation Enforcement Section and the Enforcement Section. Then interviews were also conducted with several Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) and several users of prostitution services. The direct observation during the research was carried out at the Malang Regency Civil Service Unit Office, GondangLegi and Girun Big Market as Prostitution locations.

Meanwhile, secondary data sources include journals, books, websites, and relevant laws and regulations.

³⁹ Sumadi Suryabrata, *Research Methods* (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 1987). 93

E. Data Collection Methods

Quality research will produce valid findings if supported by appropriate and accurate data. Therefore, it is important to use appropriate data collection methods so that the data obtained can be useful for this research. The methods applied in this study include observation, interviews, and documentation.

1. Observation (Observation). In qualitative research, observation was chosen as a data collection method because it allows researchers to directly observe, hear, or feel information available in the field.⁴⁰
2. Interview. In this study, an open-ended structured interview will be used, which is an interview that uses a series of standard questions. The questions and the order in which they are presented will be consistent for each respondent.⁴¹ The resource persons consisted of the Head of the Regional Regulation Enforcement Section of the Malang Regency Civil Service Unit which consisted of the Prevention Section, the Regional Regulation Enforcement Section and the Enforcement Section. So that the interviewees amounted to 3 (three) people. From 3 (three) Prostitution Representatives and 3 (three) Prostiusi Service Users. The reason for interviewing only a few people is because the results obtained from the sources are enough to answer any questions asked. In which the author makes questions that are arranged according to the interview guidelines.

⁴⁰ Saad. 110

⁴¹ Saad. 82

Table. 01 Satpol PP Malang Regency

Yes	Name	Information
1	Suhandoko	Regional Regulation Enforcement Section
2	Tomy	Prevention Section
3	Bowo	Enforcement Section

Table. 02 Commercial Sex Workers

Yes	Name Withheld	Information	Age
1	I C	PSK Girun	22 Years
2	W	Cetol Coffee Prostitution	24 Years
3	A	PSK Satset Coffee	28 Years

Table. 03 Prostitution Service Users

Yes	Name Withheld	Information	Age
1	R A	Service Users	28 Years
2	I K	Service Users	35 Years
3	L a	Service Users	32 Years

Source : Processed Researcher

3. Documentation.

Documents in this context refer to literature studies, which is the process of searching, searching, collecting, and recording written information related to scientific information. These sources include books, journals, and documents that contain laws, regulations, theories, and expert opinions relevant to the topic of research being conducted⁴².

F. Data Processing Techniques

Data processing is required in a paper with the aim that the data obtained is neatly arranged and guaranteed to be authentic. Here are some data processing techniques in this study, including:

⁴² Bambang Sugono, Legal Research Methods, (Jakarta: Pt Raja Grafindo Persada, 2016) 184

1. Data checking (*Editing*).

Data examination aims to filter data that is relevant and in accordance with the research topic and problem formulation. At this stage, a review of the results of the interviews and documentation is carried out to ensure whether the data regarding the data has been provided.

2. Classification.

After the data examination process is complete, the next step is to classify the data according to the needs of the research. Classification aims to group each data based on relevant categories and classifications. This process makes it easier for researchers to analyze problems related to the implementation of Law Enforcement for Prostitutes and Prostitution Service Users in Malang Regency with the support of data obtained from the sources.

3. Verification

Verification is a method used in research to ensure the accuracy and authenticity of the results obtained. The verification process involves an in-depth examination of data related to the implementation of Law Enforcement for Prostitutes and Prostitution Service Users in Malang Regency both through interviews and documentation, with the aim of ensuring the validity and validity of the data used in the research.

4. Analysis

Analysis is the process of examining data that has been collected and processed in depth, then analyzed using theories and concepts relevant to the research. Every data related to the implementation of Law Enforcement

for Prostitutes and Prostitution Service Users in Malang Regency in this study is analyzed by qualitative juridical analysis method.

5. Conclusion

The final stage in the data processing process aims to draw conclusions from the data that has been analyzed, so that solutions and answers to the problem formulation can be found. At this stage, the processed results will be presented in clear and easy-to-understand language for the reader, to provide a proper understanding of the final results of the study.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

A. Overview of Research Sites

1. Profile of the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit

a. Position and Location

The Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) is a regional apparatus that has a strategic role in the implementation of government affairs in the fields of peace, public order, and community protection.⁴³ Satpol PP is tasked with enforcing regional regulations and regional head regulations, maintaining peace and public order, and providing protection to the community to create a safe and conducive environment.⁴⁴ In carrying out its duties, the Malang Regency Satpol PP is under coordination and is responsible to the Regent through the Regional Secretary. One of the main focuses of the Malang Regency Satpol PP is the optimization of law enforcement against various violations of local regulations, including efforts to control potential disturbances of public order and public order.⁴⁵ In addition, in the aspect of community protection,

⁴³ Maghfiro, P. A., Pardiman, P., & Sholehuddin, S. (2023). The Influence of Leadership Style, Non-Physical Work Environment, and Work Discipline on the Performance of Employees of the Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Case Study on Malang Regency Satpol PP Employees in the Field of Security Section Transcripts). *E-Jrm: Electronic Journal of Management Research*, 12(02).

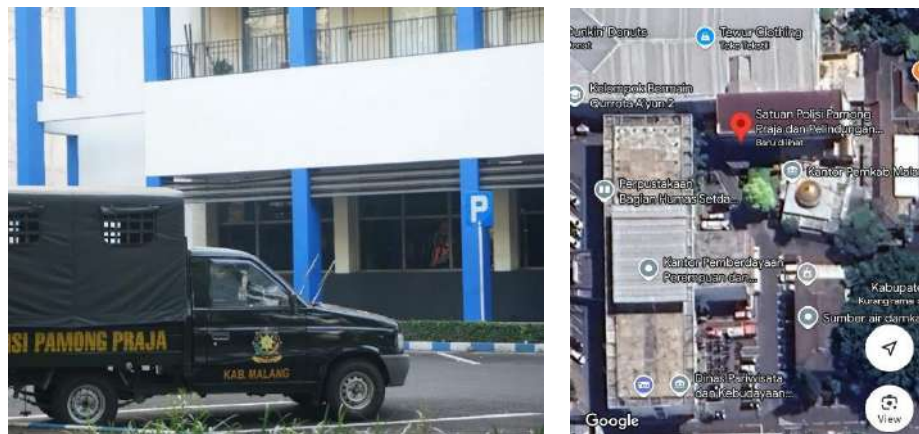
⁴⁴ Suprayetno, R. (2017). The authority between the Satpol PP and the National Police in creating public order and public peace. *Journal of Nestor Master of Law*, 4(4), 209949.

⁴⁵ Maghfiro, P. A., Pardiman, P., & Sholehuddin, S. (2023). The Influence of Leadership Style, Non-Physical Work Environment, and Work Discipline on the Performance of Employees of the Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Case Study on Malang Regency Satpol PP Employees in the Field of Security Section Transcripts). *E-Jrm: Electronic Journal of Management Research*, 12(02).

Satpol PP also has the authority to implement fire fighting and rescue, which is an integral part of disaster mitigation and emergency management.⁴⁶

The Malang Regency Satpol PP Office is located on Jl. Merdeka Timur No. 3, Kidul Dalem, Klojen District, Malang City, which is the coordination center in carrying out its duties and functions in the Malang Regency area.

Figure 01. Malang Regency Police Unit Office



Source : Processed Researcher

b. Organizational Structure

The organizational structure of the Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) consists of several elements that have specific duties and functions in carrying out government affairs in the fields of peace, public

⁴⁶ Rasjid, F. E., & Albab, U. (2023). The Role of the Civil Service Police Unit in the Implementation of Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Public Order and Community Protection in Gresik Regency. Soetomo Master of Administrative Sciences, 793-806.

order, and community protection.⁴⁷ The organizational structure includes:⁴⁸

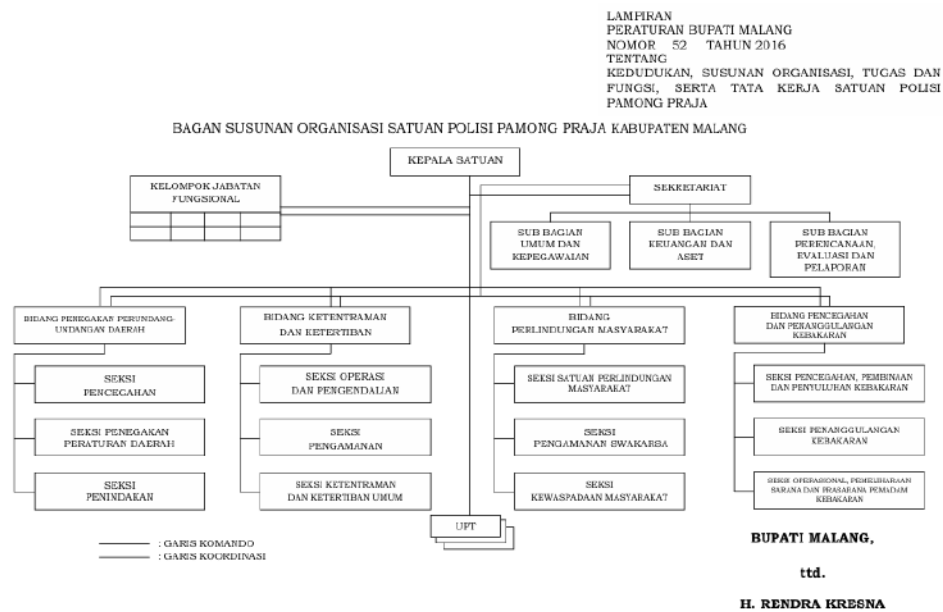
- 1) The Head of Satpol PP, as the highest leader who is responsible for the implementation of the duties and functions of Satpol PP and is responsible to the Regent through the Regional Secretary.
- 2) The Secretariat, which plays a role in administration, planning, and internal coordination to support the effectiveness of the implementation of Satpol PP's duties.
- 3) Regional Law Enforcement, which is tasked with enforcing regional regulations and regional head regulations, including enforcement of violations of the law in the Malang Regency area.
- 4) The Peace and Order Sector, which functions in maintaining public order and order, as well as supervising potential security disturbances in the community.
- 5) The Community Protection Sector, which has the task of providing protection to the community and providing guidance to community protection groups (linmas).
- 6) Fire Prevention and Control, which is responsible for fire risk mitigation, fire incident management, and rescue in emergency situations. Technical Implementation Unit (UPT), which functions as an operational unit in various regions in carrying out Satpol PP's duties more effectively.

⁴⁷ Maghfiro, P. A., Pardiman, P., & Sholehuddin, S. (2023). The Influence of Leadership Style, Non-Physical Work Environment, and Work Discipline on the Performance of Employees of the Malang Regency Civil Service Police Unit (Case Study on Malang Regency Satpol PP Employees in the Field of Security Section Transcripts). *E-Jrm: Electronic Journal of Management Research*, 12(02).

⁴⁸ Regulation of the Regent of Malang Number 52 of 2016 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions, and Work Procedures of the Pamong Praja Police Unit

- 7) Functional Position Group, which consists of professionals who have special expertise in supporting the implementation of technical and administrative tasks in accordance with organizational needs.

Figure 01. Malang Regency Police Unit Office



Source : Processed Researcher

c. Duties and Functions

The Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP) has the main task of enforcing regional regulations, organizing peace and public order, and providing protection to the community, including in aspects of fire prevention and control.⁴⁹ In addition, Satpol PP is also responsible for carrying out other duties given by the

⁴⁹ Wardana, S. D., Afifuddin, A., & Suyeno, S. (2019). Responsibility of the Civil Servant Police Unit in the Control of Incidental Billboards (Case Study at the Office of the Civil Servant Police Unit of Malang Regency). Public Response, 13(6), 5-11.

Regent in accordance with his field of duty. To carry out these duties, Satpol PP has several strategic functions, including the preparation of programs and the implementation of policies related to the enforcement of regional regulations, public order, community protection, and fire management. Other functions include coordination with the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, regional Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS), and other apparatus to ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement and order.⁵⁰

In addition, Satpol PP also plays a role in helping to secure VVIP guests, including state officials and state guests, as well as participating in securing general elections, regional head elections, and large-scale activities in the regions.⁵¹ Furthermore, Satpol PP has a responsibility for securing and regulating assets that have not been administered in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. As a regional apparatus that has a crucial role in creating a safe and orderly environment, Satpol PP can also carry out additional functions given by the Regent within the scope of his duties to ensure the effectiveness of the implementation of local government.⁵²

As part of the function of maintaining public order and order, Satpol PP not only conducts raids and cracks down on commercial sex workers (PSK), but also

⁵⁰ Rahmadi, L. (2006). The Influence of Individual Characteristics and Job Characteristics on the Work Discipline of Employees of the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit (Doctoral Dissertation, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University).

⁵¹ Nurangraini, P. (2024). Implementation of Billboard Arrangement Control Policy in Malang City (Study on the Malang City Civil Police Unit) (Doctoral Dissertation, University of Muhammadiyah Malang).

⁵² Hadi, S. (2024). The Role of the Civil Police Unit (Satpol Pp) in Tackling the Circulation of Illegal Liquor (Case Study: Pati Regency) (Doctoral Dissertation, Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang).

collaborates with other agencies, such as the Social Service and the police, in conducting coaching and rehabilitation for individuals involved in prostitution practices.⁵³ In addition, Satpol PP also has the authority to secure and control places that are allegedly the location of prostitution, both hidden and those that openly violate regional regulations. Law enforcement efforts against prostitution practices also reflect the coordinating function of Satpol PP with various institutions, including the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia and the Regional Civil Servant Investigators (PPNS).⁵⁴

This aims to ensure the effectiveness of law enforcement and prevent potential disturbances of public order that can arise due to the practice of illegal prostitution.⁵⁵ In its implementation, Satpol PP is not only oriented towards enforcement, but also takes a persuasive approach through socialization of regional regulations to the community in order to increase legal awareness and prevent repeated violations.⁵⁶

2. Overview of Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) Locations in Malang Regency

Malang Regency is one of the administrative areas in East Java Province which has an area of about 3,530.65 km² and is directly adjacent to Malang City, Batu City, Pasuruan Regency, Lumajang Regency, and the Indian Ocean in the

⁵³ Nuraena, E., & Hadiono, A. (2021). The Role of the Pamong Praja Police Unit in Dealing with Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) in Lebak Regency. *Jipags (Journal Of Indonesian Public Administration And Governance Studies)*, 5(1).

⁵⁴ Mahardika, E., & Bahiej, D. H. A. Law Enforcement Against Covert Prostitution Practices.

⁵⁵ Chrisjanto, E. (2021). The Effectiveness of Social Pathology Control in Preventing Potential Crimes against Legal Actions in the Community. *Journal of Restorative Justice*, 5(1), 78-93.

⁵⁶ Wahab, A. J. (2014). *Religious Conflict Management (Conflict Background Analysis*. Elex Media Komputindo.

south. Geographically, the region has a varied topography, ranging from highlands in the north and central to coastal areas in the south.⁵⁷ The existence of large mountains such as Mount Semeru, Mount Arjuno, and Mount Kawi also affect the climate and soil fertility. In terms of demographics, Malang Regency has a large population with the main livelihoods in the agriculture, industry, tourism, and trade and service sectors. In addition to being an economic center, Malang Regency also has various universities that make it one of the centers of education in East Java.⁵⁸

However, in the midst of this growth, Malang Regency also faces various social challenges, one of which is the existence of prostitution practices that are still ongoing, even though they have been legally banned. The practice of prostitution in this area has been going on for a long time and has adapted to various forms of entertainment businesses, such as karaoke houses, massage parlors, and dimly lit stalls, especially after the official dissolution of localization by the local government.⁵⁹

Historically, on November 24, 2014, the Regional Government of Malang Regency has officially closed a number of localizations in the Malang Regency area. The localizations that have been officially closed are the localizations of

⁵⁷ Damayanti, F., Nugroho, A. M., & Santosa, H. (2017). Cultural space in the process of life cycle (marriage) and tradition began in Sumber Polaman Village, Lawang, East Java. *Emara: Indonesian Journal Of Architecture*, 3(1), 10-22.

⁵⁸ Andini, M. P., Hayati, N. N., & Alfiah, R. (2024). Development Direction as an Effort to Improve the Modangan Beach Tourism Area, Malang Regency. *Scientific Journal of Village Development and Agriculture*, 9(4), 383-396.

⁵⁹ Khafsoh, N. A. (2020). Social Changes in the Life of Women Commercial Sex Before and After the Closure of Localization in Kebobang, Malang. *Dialectics: Journal of Islamic Thought and Social Sciences*, 13(1), 80-95.

Embong Miring, Kalikudu, Gondanglegi, Kebobang, Suko, Slorok/Kalibiru and Sumawa with a total of seven localizations. The seven localizations are the target of closure apart from their illegal existence and concern for the community.⁶⁰

Of the seven localizations that were successfully closed, it was recorded that the localization in the Gondanglegi and Suko areas was the localization with the largest list of workers. This is because the two localizations are the oldest in Malang Regency. Not all Commercial Sex Workers in the Malang Regency localization come from the Malang Regency area. Among these workers, some of them come from other districts that are still included in the East Java Province area and also come from several areas outside East Java Province.

The Ex-Localization of Suko in Malang Regency is one of the areas that was previously known as a center of prostitution activities before it was officially closed by the Malang Regency Government in 2014. Although it has legally ceased its operations as a localization, the practice of prostitution in this area is still carried on in a covert manner under the guise of karaoke houses, cafes, and massage parlors until until 2025.

Based on information from the head of the local RT, most of the Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) who work in this area are not natives, but come from various major cities in Indonesia, such as Blitar, Surabaya, and Jakarta. Their presence is non-sedentary (nomadic), with varied living patterns, both renting

⁶⁰ Retno Tri Damayanti, Mm. Head of Social Rehabilitation of the Malang Regency Social Service. Interview on May 4, 2015.

houses independently and living with karaoke business owners who provide housing for workers.

Furthermore, business operations in the ex-Localization area of Suko are regulated by a group that oversees all karaoke houses. The system implemented in this business is based on a service package, where each customer can access facilities in the form of a karaoke room, alcoholic beverages, and services from a female companion at a rate that has been set uniformly by the association.

In practice, although businesses in this area have transformed from an open localization to a karaoke house, prostitution activities continue with a more disguised mechanism. This is supported by the change in business licenses that are now registered as karaoke entertainment businesses, thus giving formal legitimacy to the existence of these places.

Table. 02 Data of Prostitution Workers in Malang Regency

No.	Localization Name	From Malang Regency	From East Java	From outside East Java	Sum
1	Oblique Embong	7	8	1	16
2	São Paulo	19	10	2	31
3	Gondanglegi	40	30	5	75
4	Squirt	28	14	1	43
5	São Paulo	44	6	3	53
6	Slorok/Kalibiru	31	22	6	59
7	Sourcemanjing	7	7	1	15
Total		176	97	19	292

Source : Malang Regency Social Service in 2022-2023

The long history of ex-Localization of Suko shows that this area is one of

the largest centers of prostitution in Malang Regency after the ex-Localization of Dolly in Surabaya. Since its establishment in 1960, this localization has experienced rapid development until it was officially closed by the Regent of Malang in 2014.



However, until now, the growing social phenomenon shows that changes in the form of businesses in the region do not necessarily eliminate the practice of prostitution, but only change its operational model to be more covert.

B. Implementation of Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 Edward III's Perspective

In this section, it will be further analyzed regarding the implementation of Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019. The main focus of the discussion included three sub-topics related to law enforcement against prostitution practices in Malang Regency.

First, it will explain the law enforcement mechanism applied to Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) and users of prostitution services in accordance with the provisions of Article 29. *Second*, the discussion will continue with the various obstacles faced in law enforcement efforts. *Third*, the

strategies that can be carried out by the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP) in an effort to enforce the law, especially in the perspective of the theory of Edward III's policy implementation, will also be elaborated in depth.

1. Law Enforcement Mechanism for Commercial Sex Workers and Prostitution Service Users Based on Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019

Law enforcement against commercial sex workers (PSK) and prostitution service users in Malang Regency is carried out through a series of mechanisms that refer to applicable regional regulations and coordination with various related agencies. Satpol PP (Pamong Praja Police Unit) Malang Regency as an agency that has the task of supervising and enforcing regional regulations, is responsible for efforts to control and enforce the law against violations related to prostitution and immoral acts.⁶¹ According to Suhandoko, as the Regional Regulation Enforcement section, he said:

"We enforce Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 by conducting routine patrols and raids in locations suspected of being places of prostitution practice. If commercial sex workers or prostitution service users are found, we will collect data, coach, and in some cases, they can be subject to administrative sanctions or handed over to the relevant agencies for rehabilitation."

From the results of the interview, the researcher found several stages in the law enforcement mechanism against prostitutes and prostitution service users,

⁶¹ Handayani, T. D. (2014). Dolly, this is your story. *Humanities*, 11(2), 57-65.

including:

1) Data Collection and Monitoring

The first step in law enforcement is data collection and monitoring of locations suspected of being places of prostitution activities. Satpol PP collaborates with the police and other related agencies to investigate the existence of prostitutes and prostitution places that are hidden or operating openly. This monitoring can include nightlife venues, hotels, or homes that are being abused as prostitution sites.

According to Tomi he said:

We conduct regular monitoring, both through direct patrols and reports from the community. Typically, we work closely with the police and other agencies to ensure the information we receive is accurate. For example, if there is a report of a nightlife venue suspected of providing prostitution services, we will investigate further before taking action."

2) Crackdowns and Raids

Satpol PP conducts routine operations and raids to arrest and discipline commercial sex workers and users of prostitution services. This operation was carried out based on community reports, information from police officers, or the results of direct monitoring in the field. According to Bowo he revealed:

"We conduct regular monitoring, both through direct patrols and reports from the community. Typically, we work closely with the police and other agencies to ensure the information we receive is accurate. For example, if there is a report of a nightlife venue suspected of providing prostitution services, we will investigate further before taking action."

In the raid, Satpol PP is tasked with enforcing local regulations related to prostitution and immorality, by providing administrative sanctions first if violations are found.⁶²

3) Administrative Sanctions and Coaching

In accordance with the applicable Regional Regulations, if violations related to prostitution are found, Satpol PP can provide administrative sanctions to the parties involved, such as fines or freezing operational permits for places that provide prostitution services. In addition, for commercial sex workers, Satpol PP provides guidance to direct them to get out of the world of prostitution and return to a more productive life. This coaching often involves social services, NGOs, and other parties that can provide psychological and social support.⁶³

4) Criminal Sanctions

If the violation occurs repeatedly or involves blatant prostitution activities, Satpol PP can report the case to the police for further processing in accordance with the criminal provisions in the Criminal Code (KUHP) or Regional Regulations. This includes providing criminal penalties to prostitution service users and place owners who rent facilities for prostitution activities. The parties involved can be subject to criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment or fines, in accordance with the provisions listed in the regional regulations of Malang Regency.

⁶² Manurung, M. L. (2015). The Role of the Police in Overcoming Online Prostitution. *Journal of Legal Sciences*, 1-16.

⁶³ Amalia, M. (2018). prostitution and adultery in the perspective of Islamic law. *Tahkim (Journal of Islamic Civilization and Law)*, 1(1).

5) Coordination with Related Agencies

Law enforcement against prostitution involves close coordination between Satpol PP and related agencies, such as the police, social services, and community empowerment agencies. This coordination is essential to ensure that control efforts are carried out comprehensively and involve a humane approach to commercial sex workers, by providing options for social reintegration and strengthening of community well-being. Prevention and Education In addition to reactive law enforcement, Satpol PP also carries out prevention efforts by educating the public about the dangers of prostitution and the importance of maintaining social morality. This education can be carried out through campaigns, seminars, and counseling to the community and entertainment venue entrepreneurs, so that they do not get involved in prostitution practices or support these activities.⁶⁴

The enforcement of local regulations is a manifestation of the principle *of due process of law*, where every policy must be carried out with a clear, transparent mechanism, and in accordance with the principles *of lex certa, lex stricta, lex scripta*. Related to Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019, law enforcement against commercial sex workers (PSK) and users of prostitution services is not only a repressive act, but must also reflect a *balanced approach to law enforcement* between preventive, curative, and rehabilitative. With reference to the principle *of equality before the law*, every individual involved in

⁶⁴ Septianto, R. (2011). Rehabilitation Strategy for Immoral Women in Malang Regency (Study on the Social Service of Malang Regency and Localization of Kebobang Wonosari Malang) (Doctoral Dissertation, Universitas Brawijaya).

the practice of prostitution must be treated in accordance with the applicable legal procedures, both in administrative aspects and the potential criminal consequences that accompany it. In this context, coordination between law enforcement officials and synergy with other stakeholders are crucial to ensure the effectiveness of *law implementation* and ensure the protection of human rights in accordance with the principle of *proportionality* in administrative criminal law.⁶⁵

Based on Article 29, it is stated that Everyone is prohibited:⁶⁶

- a. violating norms and/or committing immorality;
- b. carrying out prostitution activities and/or acts;
- c. instructing, facilitating, persuading, or coercing others to commit acts of prostitution as specified in the applicable laws and regulations; and
- d. using prostitution services.

Article 29 of the applicable Malang Regency Regional Regulation of 2019 reflects legal efforts to maintain morality and social order by prohibiting various actions that are contrary to applicable social norms, especially in the context of prostitution. The prohibition of acts that violate norms and/or immoral acts refers to the protection of ethical and moral values that are valued in society, which in legal terminology is known as legal norms and public morality. Article 29 Letter a What is meant by "immorality" is an act or behavior that deviates from the norms/rules of decency, such as kissing in public places, immoral women and transvestites/gigolos who peddle themselves on the street and other sexual

⁶⁵ Skjærseth, J. B., Stokke, O. S., & Wettstad, J. (2006). Soft Law, Hard Law, And Effective Implementation Of International Environmental Norms. *Global Environmental Politics*, 6(3), 104-120.

⁶⁶ Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019, (Malang Regency Regional Gazette of 2019 Number 6 Series D)

activities. What is meant by "prostitution" is the exchange of sexual relations for money or gifts as a trade transaction. What is meant by the laws and regulations that apply in this provision are the Law that regulates child protection, and the Law that regulates the eradication of the crime of trafficking in persons. The letter d is quite clear. Article 30 What is meant by "building or house" such as hotels, lodgings, inns, massage parlors, boarding houses, beauty salons, and others.⁶⁷

According to Soerjono Soekanto in his book "Sociology of Law", law basically aims to create social order and protect existing norms in society, which include moral, ethical, and moral norms.⁶⁸ Soekanto emphasized that the law does not only function to regulate and sanction, but also to form and maintain a balanced and harmonious social order.

Furthermore, Muhammad Ash'ari in his "Theory of Law and Its Development" states that law not only regulates external behavior but also functions as a guardian of moral norms that form the basis of social life. The law plays a role in protecting the rights of individuals and maintaining harmony in society, by limiting behavior that can damage the moral order accepted by society.⁶⁹

The existence of these rules aims to prevent behavior that can damage social integrity and cause losses to society, thereby creating social order. In addition, the prohibition of prostitution activities as well as any form of action that facilitates,

⁶⁷ Article 30 of Regional Regulation of Malang Regency Number 11 of 2019, Regional Gazette of Malang Regency of 2019 Number 6 Series D

⁶⁸ Budi Pramono, D. R. S. (2020). *Legal Sociology*. Scopindo Media Pustaka.

⁶⁹ Imaniyati, N. S. (2003). The Influence of the Positivism Paradigm on Legal Theory and Its Development. *Pulpit: Journal of Social and Development*, 19(3), 261-277.

persuades, or coerces individuals to engage in prostitution demonstrates a systematic effort to address harmful practices, both from the individual and collective sides. In this case, the article pays attention to various broader legal aspects, such as crimes against morality regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP), especially in Article 296 and Article 297 which regulate the crime of prostitution.⁷⁰

Furthermore, the prohibition of prostitution activities is in line with the provisions of Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons, which regulates the protection of victims of human trafficking, who are often trapped in prostitution networks. Any individual involved in facilitating or trafficking victims of prostitution may be subject to legal sanctions based on the crime of trafficking in persons or the crime of immoral acts.⁷¹

In Malang Regency, although the city is known as an area with great tourism potential, the practice of prostitution remains a problem that needs serious attention from law enforcement officials and the public. Several areas in Malang Regency, both in urban areas and in rural areas, still face challenges related to the rampant practice of prostitution, both openly and more covertly. Prostitution in Malang Regency often involves commercial sex workers (PSK) from outside the region, but it also often involves local residents. This phenomenon shows the need for stricter supervision and increased capacity of law enforcement officials in eradicating

⁷⁰ Maneking, F. (2021). Juridical studies of perpetrators and victims of online prostitution crimes are reviewed from criminal delicts. *Lex Privatum*, 9(3).

⁷¹ Kusuma, A. A. (2015). The effectiveness of the Child Protection Law in relation to the legal protection of children victims of trafficking in Indonesia. *Lex et Societatis*, 3(1).

crimes related to prostitution and sexual exploitation.⁷²

Based on Article 30 of the Regional Regulation of Malang Regency, it is stated that every person and/or entity is prohibited from providing and/or using buildings or houses as a place to commit immorality. The regulation aims to overcome the practice of prostitution and immoral acts that can damage social and moral norms of society. This ban describes the preventive measures taken by local governments to maintain social order and harmony, by emphasizing the role of places or facilities as a medium that can be used to carry out activities that are not in accordance with norms.⁷³

The article that regulates criminal sanctions for violations listed in Article 29 letters a, b, and d, provides a criminal threat in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) months or a maximum fine of Rp50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah). The criminal sanction can only be imposed if the administrative sanctions that have been imposed previously are not complied with or if the same violation is committed more than once. This indicates that the law in place not only provides administrative sanctions as a first resort to addressing violations, but also provides alternative criminal sanctions for repeated violations or if administrative efforts are ineffective.

This approach contains the principle of *ultimum remedium*, which is that

⁷² Pangestu, S. R. I., Pratama, N. H., Hadi, N., & Kurniawati, E. (2022). The Dilemma of Massage Parlor Prostitution (Analysis of Prostitution Perpetrators Under the Guise of X Massage Parlor in the Malang Regency Area). *Journal of Integration and Innovative Harmony of Social Sciences*, 2(3), 233-243.

⁷³ Article 30 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019, (Malang Regency Regional Gazette of 2019 Number 6 Series D)

the law provides a final step in the form of criminal punishment after other efforts, such as administrative sanctions, have been unsuccessful.⁷⁴ Therefore, this provision underlines the importance of firm and continuous law enforcement, to ensure that any individual or entity that violates the rules not only receives fair sanctions but is also encouraged to comply with the norms that apply in society.

2. Obstacles in Law Enforcement Efforts Against Commercial Sex Workers and Users of Prostitution Services in Malang Regency

Law enforcement efforts against commercial sex workers (PSK) and prostitution service users in Malang Regency face various obstacles that affect the effectiveness of its implementation. The constraints are divided into several aspects, including:

1. Lack of Human Resources (HR) and Infrastructure

One of the main obstacles is the limited number of Satpol PP officers who can carry out comprehensive supervision and action. In addition, the lack of supporting facilities, such as operational vehicles and monitoring equipment, hinders the ability of the authorities to conduct raids effectively throughout Malang Regency. Without adequate human resources and facilities, law enforcement against prostitution is difficult to implement optimally.

2. Lack of Coordination Between Agencies

⁷⁴ Siregar, A. G. (2023). Implementation of the principle of ultimum remedium against the application of criminal sanctions in administrative laws. *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 3(4), 10271-10285.

Although Satpol PP has the task of enforcing local regulations, the handling of prostitution often involves various other agencies, such as the police, social services, and community empowerment institutions. This lack of coordination between agencies can lead to overlap in case handling and affect the timeliness and effectiveness of actions taken.

3. Hidden Prostitution Practices.

Many prostitution practices take place secretly, either in small hotels, boarding houses, or entertainment venues that are not clearly visible. This prostitution that takes place in disguise is difficult for officers to detect, because there are no clear or overt indications. This adds to the challenges in effective law enforcement.

4. Misuse of Public Facilities.

Some public places, such as boarding houses or hotels, are often abused by their owners to become prostitution sites. The main obstacle in this case is the weak supervision of the operational permits of these places. Many owners of the place are not transparent in their use, making it difficult for officers to take appropriate legal action.

5. Economic and Social Factors.

Many commercial sex workers are trapped in difficult economic conditions, and some of them feel there is no other option to make ends meet. This

causes them to continue to be involved in prostitution even though there has been coaching. Social factors such as lack of education, limited employment, and social pressures also hinder their prevention and empowerment efforts.

6. Limited Access to Rehabilitation Programs

Despite efforts to provide guidance for prostitutes, the limitations of social rehabilitation programs that can provide them with the opportunity to transition from prostitution to better jobs are an obstacle. Without adequate access to skills training and economic empowerment, many prostitutes find it difficult to get out of the world of prostitution and return to normal social life.

7. Legal Constraints and Improper Sanctions.

Although there are local regulations governing prostitution, the sanctions given are often administrative or in the form of fines that are not effective enough in providing a deterrent effect. In addition, the application of criminal sanctions to prostitution perpetrators or users of prostitution services also does not always run smoothly, considering the lengthy legal process and sometimes the lack of evidence that can support more severe criminal acts.

Overall, these obstacles demand increased coordination between agencies, strengthening human resource capacity, and economic and social empowerment for

commercial sex workers to ensure more effective law enforcement in overcoming prostitution in Malang Regency.

The obstacles that hinder efforts to improve and improve the performance of the Malang Regency Satpol PP are:

1. The number of existing Satpol PP officers is far from adequate compared to the magnitude of the problems faced in the field (Regional Area);
2. The steps of socialization of the PERDA have not been maximized and evenly distributed at the level of the wider community, so that there are still quite a few community members who have not gained an optimal understanding in the process of internalizing the values or rules contained in the Regional Regulation;
3. Limited facilities and infrastructure available. It is known that the problems that arise in the community in general are very complex and relatively spread in various sub-districts. To provide excellent quality and quantity of services to the community, adequate support of facilities and infrastructure is urgently needed.
4. Efforts to enforce the Regional Regulation and efforts to create peace and public order are constrained by the problem of coordination between related agencies that have not been established and take place optimally. It is hoped that the communication and coordination forum between institutions within the government and non-government can be realized optimally so that all problems that arise in the community can be solved together.
5. The behavior of people who tend to violate the Regional Regulation with

cases of violations is still found. To achieve the target that has been set nationally, it is an activity step that needs to be taken (and this of course must be balanced with the provision of a sufficient budget)

6. Enforcing Regional Regulations and Regional Regulations through preemptive actions, non-judicial preventive actions and judicial actions.
7. Conducting regional patrols in the context of monitoring Trantibmas disturbances with related agencies on the road, entertainment venues, residential areas and public spaces;
8. Conducting patrols by coordinating with sub-districts and relevant Regional Apparatus Organizations related to the enforcement of regional regulations in urban sub-district areas;
9. Conducting patrols by coordinating with sub-districts and relevant Regional Apparatus Organizations related to the enforcement of regional regulations in rural sub-districts;
10. Collaborate with relevant Regional Apparatus Organizations in the socialization of regional regulations/regional regulations;
11. Collaborating with vertical agencies and other Regional Apparatus Organizations to maintain order and peace of the environment and society;
12. Opening communication and information in order to accommodate public complaints against violations of order, peace and comfort of the environment/community;
13. Provision of facilities and infrastructure to support the operations of the Pamong Praja Police Unit;

14. Improving the quality of Human Resources through Education and Training of Civil Servant Investigators and Basic Training for Civil Service Police Unit officers and other technical training;
15. Monitoring and evaluation.

3. Strategies that can be carried out by the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit for Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Prostitution Service Users

Based on the theory of the implementation of Edward III's policy, the success of law enforcement against commercial sex workers (PSK) and prostitution service users in Malang Regency depends on four main factors, namely communication, resources, implementer disposition, and bureaucratic structure.⁷⁵ The following is an explanation of how each of these factors can be applied in the law enforcement strategy by the Malang Regency Pamong Praja Police Unit (Satpol PP).

1. Effective Communication

The implementation of the prostitution prohibition policy, the effectiveness of communication between the central government, local governments, and the community is the key to success. Inadequacy in the dissemination of information or lack of public understanding of the policy can hinder the implementation of the policy.⁷⁶ Successful policy

⁷⁵ Setyawan, D., & Srihardjono, N. B. (2016). Analysis of the Implementation of Village Law Policy with the Edward III Model in Landungsari Village, Malang Regency. *Reformasi*, 6(2).

⁷⁶ Purnama, A. (2019). Implementation of the 2019 Prostitution-Free Indonesia Localization Closure Policy. *Social Welfare Research Information Media*, 43(3), 227-236.

implementation requires clear and precise communication between policymakers, implementers, and target groups, in this case commercial sex workers and the public at large. Strategies that can be done:

The Malang Regency Satpol PP must actively conduct counseling to the public regarding local regulations on prostitution, as well as the social, moral, and health impacts it causes. Clear communication of policy objectives will reduce misunderstandings and distortions in implementation. Training for Officers: Providing training to Satpol PP officers on how to communicate humanely and effectively with prostitutes and prostitution service users. This will help them understand the right approach to handling sensitive situations without creating unnecessary conflict or tension.

Satpol PP can use technology and social media to disseminate information related to policies, as well as educate the public about the dangers of prostitution. It also provides space for the community to provide feedback.

2. Adequate Resources

Second, Resources, Localization closure requires sufficient resources, both in terms of budget, personnel, and other supporting facilities. One of the weaknesses in the closure of prostitution in Malang Regency, for example, is the lack of compensation or viable employment alternatives for commercial sex workers (PSK) after the localization is closed. This lack of support causes many prostitutes to

return to the same job due to the absence of other economic options.⁷⁷ Without adequate resources, policies cannot be implemented effectively. This involves human and financial resources, as well as supporting infrastructure. Strategies that can be done: The Malang Regency Satpol PP must ensure that law enforcement officials have adequate competence in enforcing laws related to prostitution. Training on applicable regulations, communication skills with prostitutes, and situation management should be held regularly. The Malang Regency Government needs to ensure that Satpol PP has sufficient budget to carry out its duties, both in terms of operations, facilities, and technological devices needed for supervision. Supporting Facilities: Satpol PP must have adequate facilities and infrastructure to conduct raids, supervision, and control in places prone to prostitution, such as boarding houses, hotels, and entertainment venues.

3. Disposition of the Implementer

Third, the disposition and attitude of policy implementers also play an important role. If the law enforcement officials or bureaucrats involved do not have a strong commitment to enforcing this policy, then the closure will only be a symbolic act with no long-

⁷⁷ Yusuf, M., & Zahid, A. (2023). Hidden Localization (Case Study Of Function Modification Of The Former Gedangsewu Localization In Pare Subdistrict, Kediri District): Hidden Localization (Case Study Of Function Modification Of The Former Gedangsewu Localization In Pare Subdistrict, Kediri Regency). *Consen: Indonesian Journal Of Community Services And Engagement*, 3(2), 123-133.

term impact.⁷⁸ The disposition or attitude of the implementer greatly affects the success of policy implementation. Implementers who have commitment, honesty, and a democratic attitude will carry out policies better and effectively. Strategies that can be done: Satpol PP needs to build a high professional attitude and integrity among its officials. The coaching of officers must include moral and ethical aspects, so that they can carry out their duties with the principles of justice and humanity. Satpol PP can give awards to officers who show commitment and good performance in law enforcement against prostitution. This will increase the motivation and discipline of the apparatus in carrying out their duties. Then it involves a more empathetic approach to prostitution and prostitution service users, to understand their situation which is sometimes influenced by economic or social factors, as well as to provide alternative solutions such as rehabilitation or empowerment.

4. Bureaucratic Structure

Fourth, Bureaucratic Structure. Bureaucratic processes that are too complicated or slow in decision-making can be an obstacle in the implementation of prostitution closure policies. An effective and efficient bureaucratic structure is needed to coordinate actions at various levels of government.⁷⁹ A clear and efficient organizational structure

⁷⁸ Negari, A. A. K. (2019). *A Sociological Review of Legal Activities in Pasar Kembang Yogyakarta*.

⁷⁹ Ati, N. U., & Ap, M. (2021). *Implementation of Prostitution Prevention and Control Policy in the City of Surabaya*. Publisher Adab.

greatly influences the implementation of policies. Procedures that are too complicated or lengthy can hinder the policy implementation process. Strategies that can be carried out include: Satpol PP needs to prepare a clear and simple Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in conducting raids and controlling prostitution practices. Complicated procedures will only slow down policy implementation, while efficient SOPs will ensure faster and more precise action. Satpol PP must maintain good coordination with other agencies involved, such as the police, social services, and community empowerment institutions, to ensure that policies are implemented comprehensively. A flexible and collaborative organizational structure will facilitate faster and more responsive workflows. Reducing unnecessary bureaucratic procedures (red-tape) can speed up the handling of prostitution cases. This includes more efficient reporting, detention, and rehabilitation procedures.

C. Sadz Az-Zari'ah's view on law enforcement of commercial sex workers and users of prostitution services according to Ibn Qayum.

1. Verses of the Quran and Hadith about the prohibition of prostitution and users of prostitution services

Prostitution is a form of act that is prohibited in Islam because it is included in the category of adultery, which is a great sin. This ban is not only aimed at commercial sex workers (PSK) but also those who use their services, as well as those who support or profit from the practice. Islam views adultery

as an act that damages the morals of individuals, disrupts social order, and undermines family institutions. Therefore, Islamic law emphasizes prohibition and provides strict punishment for such acts. The following are the postulates from the Qur'an and Hadith that show the prohibition against prostitution and the use of prostitution services.⁸⁰

Islam not only prohibits the act of adultery itself, but also various factors that can plunge a person into it, such as excessive courtship, promiscuity, and activities that open up opportunities for sexual relations outside of marriage.

Then Surah An-Nur verse 33 Allah SWT says:⁸¹

وَلَيْسَتَغْفِرِ الَّذِينَ لَا يَجِدُونَ نِكَاحًا حَتَّى يُعْطِيَهُمُ اللَّهُ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ وَالَّذِينَ يَبْتَغُونَ الْكِتَابَ مِمَّا مَلَكَتْ أَيْمَانُكُمْ فَكَاتِبُوهُمْ إِنْ عَلِمْتُمْ فِيهِمْ خَيْرًا وَآتُوهُمْ مِّنْ مَّالِ اللَّهِ الَّذِي آتَاكُمْ وَلَا تُكْرِهُوا فَتِيَّتَكُمْ عَلَى الْبِعَاءِ إِنْ أَرَدْتُمْ مَخَصَّنًا لِّتَبْتَغُوا عَرَضَ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَمَنْ يُكْرِهْنَهَا فَإِنَّ اللَّهَ مِنَ الْبَعْدِ إِكْرَاهِهِمْ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ

Those who are unable to marry should keep their chastity until Allah gives them the ability with His gifts. If, your slaves want a covenant, make a covenant with them if you know that there is good in them. Give them some of the wealth that God has given you. Do not force your female servants to commit prostitution, if they themselves desire chastity, for you want to gain worldly gain. Whoever forces them, then verily Allah is Forgiving and Merciful (to them) after they are forced.

This verse prohibits all forms of exploitation of women for economic gain, including prostitution which often involves the practice of human trafficking or economic coercion. Therefore, those who manage, facilitate, or take advantage of

⁸⁰ Hidayat, M. (2020). *Legal Analysis of Pimp According to Indonesian Positive Law and Islamic Law* (Doctoral dissertation, Universitas Muslim Indonesia).

⁸¹ Surah An-Nur verse 33

the practice of prostitution are also included in the group that violates Islamic law.⁸²

Then in Surah An-Nur Ayat Allah SWT said:⁸³

الزَّانِيَةُ وَالزَّانِي فَاجْلِدُوا كُلَّ وَاحِدٍ مِّنْهُمَا مِائَةَ جَلْدَةٍ وَلَا تَأْخُذْكُمْ بِهِمَا رَأْفَةٌ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ وَلْيَشْهَدْ عَذَابُهُمَا طَائِفَةٌ مِّنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

Adulterers and male adulterers, beat each of them a hundred times and do not have mercy on them to prevent you from (performing) the religion of Allah if you believe in Allah and the Day of Resurrection. Let the punishment of them be witnessed by some of the believers.

This verse emphasizes that adultery has strict legal consequences in Islam, because this act can damage the social and moral order of society. This punishment also reflects how serious Islam is in safeguarding the sanctity and honor of man.

From Abdullah bin Mas'ud (may Allah be pleased with him), the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said:⁸⁴

لَا يَزْنِي الزَّانِي حِينَ يَزْنِي وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ ، وَلَا يَشْرِبُ الْخَمْرَ شَارِبُهَا حِينَ يَشْرِبُهَا وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ ، وَلَا يَسْرِقُ السَّارِقُ حِينَ يَسْرِقُ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ ، وَلَا يَنْتَهَبُ نَهْبَةً يَرْفَعُ النَّاسُ إِلَيْهِ فِيهَا أَبْصَارُهُمْ حِينَ يَنْتَهَبُهَا وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ

"A person does not commit adultery in a state of faith, nor does a person drink liquor while drinking it in a state of faith, nor does one commit a theft in a state of faith, and one does not seize a booty where people see it, when he does it in a state of faith."

This hadith shows that adultery is an act that is contrary to faith. When a person commits adultery, his faith is in a weak state or even lost for a while, because

⁸² Kisworo, B. (2016). Adultery in theological and sociological studies. *Al-Istinbath: Journal of Islamic Law*, 1(1 June), 1-24.

⁸³ QS. An-Nur verse 22

⁸⁴ (HR. Bukhari No. 2475 and Muslim No. 57)

he is committing a great sin that God hates very much. This hadith explains that there is a difference in punishment between unmarried adulterers and married ones. The punishment shows how serious Islam is in upholding morality and maintaining the integrity of the family.

Prostitution damages the morale of individuals and society. A person who is accustomed to committing adultery will lose shame, which is one of the signs of faith in Islam. Prostitution can lead to the destruction of the household due to infidelity, fraud, and infidelity in marriage. It can also lead to social problems such as children without a clear father, social imbalances, and an increase in sexually transmitted diseases. Prostitution is one of the main causes of the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) such as HIV/AIDS.⁸⁵ In Islam, maintaining health is an obligation, so everything that endangers health, including prostitution, must be avoided. Many women involved in prostitution are actually victims of exploitation and human trafficking. This is contrary to Islamic principles that affirm the protection of women's rights and the prohibition of exploitation of fellow human beings.⁸⁶

Islam provides several solutions to avoid and overcome the problem of prostitution, including Islam teaches the values of purity and self-honor from an early age to prevent individuals from falling into adultery. Islam encourages marriage as a solution to avoid adultery, by providing convenience in the implementation of marriage without burdensome costs. Islam imposes strict

⁸⁵ Shaluhayah, Z., Musthofa, S. B., & Widjanarko, B. (2015). Social stigma against people with HIV/AIDS. *Kesmas*, 9(4), 333-339.

⁸⁶ Arifin, B., & Santoso, L. (2016). Protection of Women Victims of Domestic Violence from an Islamic Law Perspective. *De Jure: Journal of Law and Sharia*, 8(2), 113.

sanctions on adulterers and those involved in prostitution to maintain public order and morality. Society and the government have a responsibility to provide halal work for women who are vulnerable to sexual exploitation.

2. Law Enforcement Against Commercial Sex Workers and Service Users in Malang Regency

Malang Regency is one of the regions in East Java that faces the problem of prostitution. Although it does not have an official localization, the practice of prostitution is spread at several points, both in rural and urban areas. The data obtained shows that in some localizations, such as Gondanglegi and Suko, there are many sex workers from within and outside the region. Prostitution in Malang Regency occurs in various forms, ranging from dimly lit stalls, boarding houses, illegal massage parlors, to services offered through online applications. Difficult economic conditions, lack of job opportunities, and low education are the main factors that encourage many women to enter the world of prostitution. Sad Az-Zari'ah in Arabic means "closing the door" or "blocking the way".

In jurisprudence, this concept means preventing an action before it leads to an unlawful act. Ibn Qayyim al-Jauziyyah stated:

"Closing the path to immorality is part of the principles of sharia which aims to protect the public interest and avoid mafsadah (damage)."

In other words, if an act has the potential to lead people to sin or moral destruction, then Islam forbids not only that act, but also all paths that can lead to

it. In the context of prostitution, *Sadd Az-Zari'ah* means that not only prostitutes and users of prostitution services must be punished, but also all factors that support the sustainability of the practice, such as:

1. Providers of prostitution places (hotels, boarding houses, or illegal massage parlors).
2. Pimp and prostitution intermediary.
3. Media and technology that facilitate online prostitution.
4. Economic and social factors that encourage people to engage in prostitution.

Active preventive efforts are one of the methods of *ijtihad* in Islamic law.

The term active preventive in the literature of *ushul fiqh* is called the concept of *sadd al-dzari'ah*. One of the scholars who made the concept of *sadd al-dzari'ah* as a method of *ijtihad* was Ibn Qayyim al-Jauziyah.⁸⁷ Ibn Qayyim al-Jauziyyah views prostitution as an act that is contrary to the principles of Islamic law, especially in safeguarding religion (*hifz al-din*), heredity (*hifz al-nasl*), and honor (*hifz al-'irdh*). In his view, the state has full responsibility in enforcing the law in order to maintain morality and social order. He emphasized that the government is authorized to take policies that not only focus on punishment, but also include prevention and rehabilitation efforts for prostitutionists. Punishment for those involved in this practice should be tailored to the level of the offense, either through corporal punishment such as whipping for the unmarried or rehabilitation to avoid social downturn. In addition, Ibn Qayyim emphasized that economic and social factors are often the main causes of a person falling into prostitution, so the solutions offered are not only in the form of legal sanctions, but also economic empowerment and

⁸⁷ Putra, P. A. A. (2024). The Concept Of *Sadd Al-Dzari'ah* According To Ibn Qayyim Al-Jauziyyah And Its Application In Sharia Economic Law (*Mu'amalah Mâliyyah*). *al-Afkar, Journal For Islamic Studies*, 7(1), 1138-1153.

moral education.⁸⁸ He also emphasized that the eradication of prostitution is not only the task of the government, but the collective responsibility of the community through the mechanism of al-hisbah, namely amar ma'ruf nahi munkar. Thus, the solutions offered by Ibn Qayyim are comprehensive, covering legal, social, and economic aspects in dealing with prostitution effectively.

⁸⁸ Gunawan, A. (2024). Prevention of the Eradication of Child Prostitution Practices in Klumprit Village, Lumajang Regency (Study in Klumprit Village, Lumajang Regency).

CHAPTER V

COVER

A. Conclusion

Conclusions that can be drawn from this study include:

1. Prostitution in Malang Regency still occurs even though there are regulations that prohibit it, as stated in Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019. Economic factors, weak supervision, and the existence of places that facilitate prostitution practices are the main causes of the sustainability of this activity. Efforts to counter prostitution cannot only focus on repressive measures, but must also include preventive and rehabilitative aspects. An educational approach through legal socialization, moral coaching, and the provision of economic empowerment programs for former prostitutes are steps that need to be optimized so that they do not fall back into the world of prostitution.
2. In the perspective of Sadd al-Dzarî'ah Ibn Qayyim, any form of means that can lead to disobedience must be prevented, including in the context of prostitution. Therefore, the law enforcement approach is not only carried out against commercial sex workers (PSK) and users of prostitution services, but also against parties who support or facilitate the existence of this practice, such as pimps, owners of business premises, and media used as a means of transactions. The application of the concept of Sadd al-Dzarî'ah in law enforcement policies in Malang Regency can be a long-term solution in eradicating prostitution, by closing all loopholes that allow this

practice to continue. With synergy between the government, law enforcement officials, the community, and social institutions, it is hoped that Malang Regency can be free from prostitution and create a more moral, healthy, and prosperous social environment.

B. Suggestion

Based on this research, there are several suggestions that can be given to various related parties:

1. For the next researcher, it is recommended to examine more deeply the main factors that encourage prostitution, both from social, economic, and cultural aspects, so that the proposed solutions are more comprehensive. In addition, research on the effectiveness of rehabilitation and economic empowerment programs for former prostitutes also needs to be conducted to assess the success of the policies that have been implemented. Studies on the role of technology and social media in prostitution transactions are also important considering that this pattern of practice is increasingly hidden in the digital era.
2. For academics, it is necessary to strengthen the study of Islamic law regarding the application of *Sadd al-Dzarī'ah* in the context of positive Indonesian law, especially related to efforts to prevent social behavior that is contrary to moral values. Academics are also expected to encourage interdisciplinary research involving aspects of law, economics, psychology, and sociology so that the understanding of prostitution is more

comprehensive. In addition, academics can play a role in organizing seminars, discussions, and scientific publications that can be a reference for policymakers in formulating more effective regulations.

3. For the government, efforts to combat prostitution must be carried out comprehensively, not only through strict law enforcement but also by providing more concrete rehabilitation programs for former prostitutes, such as skills training, access to business capital, and psychological and spiritual assistance. The government also needs to strengthen supervision of entertainment venues, lodgings, and boarding houses that have the potential to become locations for prostitution transactions, as well as apply strict sanctions for business owners who are proven to violate the rules. In addition, the use of technology and digital systems in the supervision of online prostitution is also a step that needs to be considered to overcome shifts in transaction patterns.
4. For the community, a collective awareness is needed to participate in efforts to prevent prostitution by creating a healthy social environment and rejecting permissive behavior towards this practice. The community can play a role by providing support to former prostitutes so that they can return to a better life through job opportunities and moral guidance. In addition, reporting indications of prostitution practices in the surrounding environment is also an important step in preventing the spread of this activity. With the synergy between academics, the government, and the community, it is hoped that efforts to eradicate prostitution in Malang

Regency can run more effectively and create a more moral and prosperous social environment.

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Detik.com: A man was found dead in a small town in the middle of the street <https://www.detik.com/jatim/berita/d-7454294/seorang-psk-ditemukan-was-found-dead-in-the-middle-of-the-street>

Etc.

Regulations

Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 244 of 2014, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5587), as amended several times, most recently by Law No. 9 of 2015 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 58 of 2015, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 5679);

Government Regulation No. 12 of 2017 concerning the Development and Supervision of the Implementation of Local Government (Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 73 of 2017, Supplement to Statute Book of the Republic of Indonesia No. 6041);

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

Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography

Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning Public Order.

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ATTACHMENT ATTACHMENT

G. Appendix 1

Research Permit from the Faculty of Sharia



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
FAKULTAS SYARIAH
Jl. Gajayana 50 Malang 65144 Telepon (0341) 559399 Faksimile (0341) 559399
Website: <http://syariah.uin-malang.ac.id> E-mail: syariah@uin-malang.ac.id

Nomor : B- 6941 /F.Sy.1/TL.01/09/2024

Malang, 30 September 2024

Hal : **Pra-Penelitian**

Kepada Yth.
Kepala Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang
Jalan Merdeka Timur No 3, Klojen Malang

Assalamualaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatuh

Dalam rangka menyelesaikan tugas akhir/skripsi mahasiswa kami:

Nama : Gale Nuradi Parawansa
NIM : 200203110066
Fakultas : Syariah
Program Studi : Hukum Tata Negara
No WA : 087747150592

mohon diperkenankan untuk mengadakan *Pra Research* dengan judul :
Implementasi Pasal 29 Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Malang Nomor 11 Tahun 2019 Tentang Larangan Memakai Jasa Prostitusi Perspektif Sadz Az-Zari'ah
(Studi di Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang) , pada instansi yang Bapak/Ibu Pimpin.

Demikian, atas perhatian dan perkenan Bapak/Ibu disampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamualaikum wa Rahmatullah wa Barakatuh

Scan Untuk Verifikasi




Men. Dekan
Berkas Dekan Bidang Akademik,
Menul Mahmudi

Tembusan :

1. Dekan
2. Ketua Prodi Hukum Tata Negara
3. Kabag. Tata Usaha

H. Appendix 2

Research Reply Letter from Satpol PP Malang Regency

 **PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN MALANG**
SATUAN POLISI PAMONG PRAJA
Jalan Merdeka Timur No. 3 Telp. (0341) 350722
Website : <http://satpolpp.malangkab.go.id> Email : satpolpp@malangkab.go.id
MALANG 6 5 1 1 9

SURAT KETERANGAN KESEDIAAN
Nomor : 800/ 57/ /35.07.326/2024

Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Dr. Drs. Teddi Wiryawan P.,M.AP.
NIP. : 197307191993021001
Jabatan : Sekretaris Satuan Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang
Instansi : Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja
Alamat : Jl. Merdeka Timur No. 3 Malang

Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa memberikan ijin kepada mahasiswa Fakultas Syariah Universitas Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, sebagai berikut:


Nama : Gale Nuradi Parawansa
NIM : 200203110066
Fakultas : Syariah
Program Studi : Hukum Tata Negara

Untuk melaksanakan Penelitian / Magang / Kuliah Kerja Nyata di Satpol PP Kabupaten Malang.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya.


Malang, 30 September 2024

a.n. KEPALA SATUAN POLISI PAMONG PRAJA
KABUPATEN MALANG
Sekretaris


Dr. Drs. TEDDI WIRYAWAN P.,M.AP
Pembina Tingkat I
197307191993021001

I. Appendix 3

Research Permit from BAKESBANGPOL Malang Regency

**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN MALANG**
BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK
Jl. Panji No. 158 Telp. (0341) 392031 Fax. (0341) 392031
Email: bakesbangpol@malangkab.go.id – Website: <http://www.malangkab.go.id>
KEPANJEN-65163

SURAT KETERANGAN
NOMOR : 072/1090/35.07.406/2024

Untuk melakukan Survey/Reserch/Penelitian/PKL/Magang
Yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa Dan Politik Kabupaten Malang
dengan ini menerangkan bahwa:

Berdasarkan surat dari : **Dekan Fakultas Syariah Universitas Islam Negeri
Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang**
Nomor : B-6941/F.Sy.1/TL.01/09/2024
Tanggal : 30 September 2024
Perihal : Pra-Penelitian

Dapat Diberikan Surat Keterangan Kepada:

NAMA	NIM	PRODI
Gale Nuradi Parawansa	200203110066	Hukum Tata Negara

Untuk Kegiatan : **Pra Research dengan Judul "Implementasi Pasal 29
Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Malang Nomor 11 Tahun 2019
Tentang Larangan Memakai Jasa Prostitusi Perspektif Sadz
Az-Zari'ah (Studi di Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten
Malang)**


Lokasi : **Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang**

Dengan ketentuan :

1. Mentaati ketentuan dan adat istiadat yang berlaku di wilayah tersebut;
2. Sesampainya ditempat supaya melapor kepada pejabat setempat.

Berlaku pada bulan **Oktober 2024 s.d November 2024**
Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Kepanjen, 9 Oktober 2024
a.n. **KEPALA BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIK
KABUPATEN MALANG**
Kabid Kewaspadaan Nasional dan Penanganan Konflik


EFFY MARIA ULFAH, SP., M.Si.
NIP. 197001261996022001

Tembusan disampaikan Yth. :

1. Kepala Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Kabupaten Malang;
2. Dekan Fakultas Syariah Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang;
3. Mhs/Yang bersangkutan.

J. Appendix 5 Interview Transcript

Table. 01 Satpol PP Malang Regency

Yes	Name	Position
1	Suhandoko	Regional Regulation Enforcement Section
2	Tomy	Prevention Section
3	Bowo	Enforcement Section

1. Interview with Suhandoko (Regional Regulation Enforcement Section)

Interviewer: *Can you explain how the implementation of Article 29 of Malang Regency Regional Regulation Number 11 of 2019 related to the prohibition of prostitution?*

Suhandoko: *We at the Malang Regency Satpol PP are tasked with enforcing this Regional Regulation by conducting raids in locations indicated as places of prostitution practice. We work closely with the police, social services, and community leaders to ensure that this rule is effective.*

Interviewer: *What are some of the challenges in law enforcement?*

Suhandoko: *There are quite a lot of challenges. One of them is the difficulty of proving prostitution transactions because they are often carried out secretly, even through social media. In addition, there is resistance from some parties who consider that this policy does not provide a long-term solution.*

Interviewer: *What is the form of sanction given to violators?*

Suhandoko: *According to the rules, for prostitutes and service users who are caught in raids, they can be subject to administrative sanctions, such as fines, as well as coaching through social services. However, these sanctions are often not enough to provide a deterrent effect.*

2. Interview with Tomy (Prevention Section)

Interviewer: *What preventive efforts have been made to reduce the number of prostitution?*

Tomy: *Prevention efforts are carried out through socialization to the community, especially in areas that are prone to becoming places where prostitution is practiced. We also work closely with educational institutions and religious organizations to provide an understanding of the negative impact of prostitution.*

Interviewer: *Is the rehabilitation program for prostitutes going well?*

Tomy: *There are still obstacles in the implementation of rehabilitation. Some prostitutes caught in raids often return to their jobs after being released, due to economic factors. Therefore, we are constantly working to increase the effectiveness of skills training programs so that they have alternative livelihoods.*

Interviewer: *What is the role of the community in helping these prevention efforts?*

Tomy: *The role of the community is very important. We hope that the public will not only report if there are indications of prostitution practices, but also participate in providing education and supporting former prostitutes so that they can return to a better life.*

3. Interview with Bowo (Enforcement Section)

Interviewer: *What is the mechanism for taking action against violators of this Regional Regulation?*

Bowo: *We carry out routine operations and based on reports from the community. Usually, we go undercover to ensure that there are prostitution transactions before conducting raids. After that, the violators were taken to the Satpol PP office to be recorded and sanctioned according to the rules.*

Interviewer: *Are there any obstacles in this enforcement process?*

Bowo: *There are several obstacles, for example, there is resistance from those who feel disturbed by this operation. In addition, there are people who try to protect this practice, making it difficult for us to take legal action.*

Interviewer: *What are your recommendations for making this law enforcement more effective?*

Bowo: *There needs to be stronger synergy between local governments, law enforcement officials, and the community. In addition, the sanctions given need to be strengthened so that they have a deterrent effect, and rehabilitation programs for prostitutes and education for the community must be improved.*

Table. 01 Prostitution Service Users

Yes	Name	Position	Age
1	Renaldi Akbar	Service Users	28 Years
2	Ikrom Khaliq	Service Users	35 Years
3	Lutpi Aziz Suhendar	Service Users	32 Years

1. Interview with Renaldi Akbar (28 Years Old)

Interviewer: *When did you first start using prostitution?*

Renaldi : *That was about three years ago. At first, it was just a desire*
I tried it, but it took a while.

Interviewer : *How can it continue?*

Renaldi : *To be fair, you Debbie was very happy with the results, and it was easy to get to know her.*
Nowadays, there are so many online resources that are easy to order.

Interviewer : *Have you ever thought about health or legal risks?*

Renaldi : *I know it's hard to control it, but sometimes I feel like I'm in control of my emotions. The law is not enforceable, but the reality is that there are still many people involved.*

2. Interview with Ikrom Khaliq (35 Years Old)

Interviewer: *How did you first get involved in the art of prostitution?*

O'BRIEN: *At first, it was just a matter of getting friends and then going on and on. With the help of Debbie, it is hard to get rid of it.*

Interviewer: *Have you ever thought about quitting?*

I've tried it before, but it's hard. At times, I wanted to go back to work, but when I got back to work, I felt like I wanted to go back to work.

Interviewer: *Do you think the regulation that prohibits prostitution is effective?*

O'BRIEN: *I understand that this is not the case. But I just don't want to give up on it, Angel. People who are addicted need to find their own way.*

3. Interview with Lutpi Aziz Suhendar (32 Years Old)

Interviewer : *How long have you been using prostitution?*

Lutpi : *It's been five years, ma'am. At first, he was a friend and then he continued.*

Interviewer : *You are addicted, aren't you?*

Lutpi : *I think I can do that. I want to be able to stop but it's a good thing.
Her heart was broken, and she was looking for a way out.*

Interviewer : *How do you feel about the Angels?*

Lutpi : *I feel like it's not just physical, it's emotional. Sometimes*

Interviewer : *In your opinion, the current government policy is effective
Don't?*

Lutpi : *I don't think that arresting and arresting is enough. Stuttgart
The factors that make people fall into this trap are the solution.
You have to look for it together.*

Commercial Sex Workers

Yes	Name	Position	Age
1	Beautiful Cahyani	PSK Girun	22 Years

2	Wulandari	Cetol Coffee Prostitution	24 Years
3	Amelia Princess	PSK Satset Coffee	28 Years

Interviewer: *Afternoon, ma'am. Thank you for talking to me. I would like to know more about the experience of the localization after the localization was closed and these new regulations were implemented.*

Shawn O'Neill: *Yes, ma'am. I work here because I need money to make ends meet. Once the location is closed, look for the work of the Angel Angel. There was no clear socialization about alternative jobs after this place was closed.*

Interviewer: *From the government, have there ever been any socialization or assistance about other work?*

Shawn: *I know, I know, but I'm just going to say a little bit. The answer is unclear, and many people are confused about whether or not to work after the closure.*

Interviewer: *Then, since this Regional Regulation has been in effect, how does Satpol PP enforce the rules?*

Wulandari : *Wow, raids are getting more frequent, ma'am. At times, I get caught up in the chaos of the GOP. It was arrested, briefly rebuilt, and then released. However, there is no long-term solution, and many people eventually go back to work, but in secret.*

Interviewer: *According to you, what is the biggest obstacle after the localization is closed?*

Amelia Putri: *Yes, economically, ma'am. Not all of us have enough skills or education to work in other fields. If the government is going to close the localities, it should be able to provide decent jobs.*

Interviewer: *In your opinion, what strategies can be carried out by Satpol PP or the government so that this Regional Regulation can run without making it difficult for prostitutes?*

Indah Cahyani: *Maybe if there is serious job training and continue to be given business capital, we can look for other jobs. The problem now is that the work is difficult, the competition is fierce.*

Interviewer: *Yes, I understand. Thank you, Mom, for telling me the story. Hopefully there will be the best solution for all parties.*

K. Appendix 6 Proof of Documentation



Cetol Coffee
Building Malang



Interview with Satpol PP
Malang Regency



Cetol Coffee Location
Looks Out of the Way



Raid with the Regent and
Satpol PP of Malang



Raids in Girun District



Girun Raid



Banner of Regional
Regulation in Girun

Cloak Displayed



One of the prostitutes
waiting for the Order



Gondanglegi Police
Station in front of Girun