

Reconstruction of the criminal act of prostitution penal responsibility in the Indonesian penal code based on justice value

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Abstract

It is considered important that criminal responsibility for the crime of prostitution is carried out because the formulation of Article 296 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP) has been misinterpreted so that it is discriminatory as only the pimps are convicted while prostitutes are not touched by the law. The main problem being studied by the author in this article is what are the weaknesses of the legal construction of the criminal act of prostitution in Indonesia currently, and how is the ideal construction of criminal responsibility for the perpetrators of prostitution in the Indonesian Criminal Code based on the value of justice. The method of research used in this article is juridical-empirical where the research type is qualitative research with a sociological juridical approach (Socio-Legal Approach).

The results show that Indonesia's current positive legal constructs only criminalize "individual" pimps and have not criminalized corporate legal entities that act as pimps, prostitutes either undergoes prostitution through pimps or carry out their activities independently without fear of being criminalized. The scope of prostitution and its annihilation has only been limited to criminalizing female prostitutes, excluding male prostitutes and the pattern of prostitution also does not criminalize same-sex prostitution (LGBT). To be able to solve this problem, the reconstruction of criminal responsibility for prostitution in the Criminal Code based on the value of justice is needed, by constructing the criminal responsibility of prostitutes, pimps, and individual pimps and corporate legal entities.

Keywords: reconstruction, prostitution, justice value

1. Introduction

Indonesia's positive criminal law has not regulated the act of prostitution both in the Criminal Code and the Laws outside the Criminal Code. The Indonesian Ministry of Social Affairs stated that Indonesia is a country with the most number of localizations in the world. In fact, a total of 40 thousand commercial sex workers inhabit these specialized locations.

Prostitutes in Indonesia is a very complex issue. According to Terence H. Hull ^[1], in his book *Prostitution in Indonesia* (1997), prostitution came along with the civilization of the kingdom of the archipelago. In Addition to, the cause of prostitution is not only about poverty (economy). But the high level of material aspirations and cultural support, even though the role of poverty cannot be ignored. This means that the existence of prostitutes and brothels is not just brothels and prostitutes, but also a series of interests and businesses behind them. According to the Global Black Market Information website, Have scope the proceeds from the prostitution business in Indonesia reached USD 2.25 billion, or around IDR 30 trillion a year. Indonesia is also included in the 12 largest countries in the prostitution business. It's really not a trivial business. From the large value of this prostitution business, you can imagine that it is not an easy thing to remove it from Indonesian soil.

Prostitution is not only synonymous with the moral values of the perpetrators, but from a medical perspective, it also

causes skin and venereal diseases, one of which is HIV / AIDS which can be transmitted to unborn babies. Data from the Ministry of Health in 2014, the number of Indonesian citizens who contracted HIV-AIDS in 2013-2014 there were 51,906 cases, 35,671 as a result of sexual relations, both other and same-sex, totaling 937 cases ^[2].

The prostitute user is one of the main subjects in prostitution. Buying sex (users) in Cambodia shows that more than 80% of the male population has purchased sex, while Italy reaches 45%, Spain 39% buys sex, Japan 37%, China 20% of the population, the Netherlands as much 21.6% and America Approximately 15-20% of men pay for sexual services. Meanwhile, data from the Ministry of Health, the number of Indonesian citizens who buy paid sex is around 6.7 million.

At present, the regulation on prostitution is regulated in local regulations (Perda), however, not every region has a regional regulation on prostitution. Law enforcement against prostitution through regional regulations is only territorial because the regulations are in the respective regional regulations, causing discrimination, injustice, and legal uncertainty because each region has a different legal culture both in terms of prostitution, accountability for the crime of prostitution, and the punishment of prostitutes.

As for tackling prostitution, local governments use regulatory policies that are manifested in the form of

¹ Terence. H. Hull, in AS Alam, (2010), *Pengantar Kriminologi*, Pustaka Refleksi, Makassar, p 15.

² Suud, Mohammad. (2019). The Existing Policy On Prostitution In Indonesia: A Retrospective Evaluation. *Journal of Urban Sociology*. 2. 4. 10.30742/jus.v2i1.607.

localization or legal prostitution places. This brothel aims to collect places for prostitution activities and their negative impacts in one place. With the localization policy, the government indirectly legalizes the practice of prostitution that is against religious norms, trafficking in persons, especially women, and also Article 296 of the Criminal Code related to someone who takes advantage of a house or room rented for the purpose of prostitution. This localization policy is tantamount to giving someone the opportunity to commit adultery that is legal according to the law so that every subject in prostitution that has a relationship can be held accountable for their actions.

Criminalization only for pimps does not reflect a sense of justice, because in the act of prostitution there are related subjects, namely pimps, users, and prostitutes. Prostitution is part of the act of adultery is categorized as (crime without victim) that prostitutes and users are included as victims but also as perpetrators in their actions so that Indonesia's current positive criminal law still does not provide fair legal certainty and the same treatment before the law as mandated in the Article 28D of 1945 Constitution.

At present, the regulation on prostitution is indeed regulated in local regulations (Perda), however, not every region has a regional regulation on prostitution. Law enforcement against prostitution through regional regulations is only territorial because the regulations are only entrusted in the respective regional regulations, causing discrimination, injustice, and legal uncertainty as each region has a different legal culture both in terms of prostitution, accountability for the crime of prostitution, and the punishment of prostitutes^[3].

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Criminalization, in this case are only limited to the pimps and this does not reflect a sense of justice, because in the act of prostitution there are related subjects, namely pimps, users, and prostitutes. Prostitution is part of the act of adultery is categorized as a crime without victim which means that prostitutes and users are not only included as victims but also as perpetrators in their actions. This means that Indonesia's current positive criminal law still does not provide fair legal certainty and the same treatment before the law as mandated in the Article 28D of 1945 Constitution.

The principle of *Nullum Delictu Noela Poena Lege Praevia*, namely that no punishment can be imposed without preceded by a regulation that contains criminal sanctions beforehand guaranteeing the protection of human rights from the arbitrariness of the authorities. However, a

prostitute who prostitutes herself with or without a pimp is not a crime because it is not prohibited in the Indonesian criminal law even though it violates from the point of view of religion, customs, and morals in society. The same applies to service users, even though as an act of adultery contained in Article 284 of the Criminal Code, this Article is an absolute offense which means that it cannot be prosecuted if there is no complaint from the husband and wife who have been injured (who are humiliated). This article can only apply to one of the users or the prostitutes who are already married to them, whereas if the users and prostitutes are not yet married then the Article cannot be applied.

All efforts to prevent and overcome these crimes are included in the area of criminal policy by using penal law and therefore are part of the penal policy. Criminal law politics is interpreted as the national will to create a national law in accordance with the aspirations and values that come from the Indonesian nation which aims to realize the will of a just and prosperous state based on Pancasila.

The government's move to liberate Indonesia in 2019 from prostitution brothels, which currently number 99 of the existing 168 brothels, is part of social policy. With this government plan, prostitution will lose its legalization or container so that the criminal law policy which is part of social policy must carry out reconstruction related to prostitution to support Indonesia's liberation from brothels. Criminal law reconstruction should be carried out in the formulation of policies on criminalization against prostitutes and users in line with the development of society's needs for morality offenses in the field of sexual crimes. The current Criminal Code, sociologically and juridically, is incompatible with the values that live and develop in society, as is the case with the 2019 Criminal Code Draft Law (RUU-KUHP-2019) is still far from Article 29 paragraph (1) The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which emphasizes that the state is based on the One Godhead.

This problem is, according to the author need to be researched further where the author studied it with the following issues:

1. What Are The Weaknesses Of The Construction Of The Penal Law On Prostitution In Indonesia Currently?
2. What Is The Ideal Construction Of Criminal Responsibility For The Perpetrator Of The Crime Of Prostitution In The Indonesian Criminal Code Based On Justice Value?

Method of Research

The paradigm that is used in the research this is the paradigm of constructivism which is the antithesis of the understanding that lay observation and objectivity in finding a reality or science knowledge^[4] Paradigm also looked at the science of social as an analysis of systematic against *Socially Meaningful Action* through observation directly and in detail to the problem analyzed.

The research type used in writing this paper is a qualitative research. Writing aims to provide a description of a society or a certain group of people or a description of a symptom or between two or more symptoms.

Approach method used in this research *Empirical-Juridical*

³ Ardhani, Hanuring & Suparwi, Suparwi. (2019). Analisis Mengenai Prostitusi Cyber Bagi Para Pelaku Dan Bagi Para Mucikari Di Indonesia. Jurnal Litbang Provinsi Jawa Tengah. 17. 43-53. 10.36762/litbangjateng.v17i1.750.

⁴ Faisal,(2010), *Menerobos Positivisme Hukum*, Rangkap Education, Yogyakarta.

^[5], which is based on the norms of law and the theory of the existing legal enforceability of a law viewpoint as interpretation.

As for the source of research used in this study are:

1. Primary Data, is data obtained from information and information from respondents directly obtained through interviews and literature studies.
2. Secondary Data, is an indirect source that is able to provide additional and reinforcement of research data. Sources of secondary data in the form of: Primary Legal Material and Secondary Legal Materials and Tertiary Legal Material.

In this study, the author use data collection techniques, namely literature study, interviews and documentation where the researcher is a key instrument that is the researcher himself who plans, collects, and interprets the data ^[6] Qualitative data analysis is the process of searching for, and systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation by organizing data into categories, describing it into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, selecting important names and what will be studied and make conclusions.

Research Result and Discussion

1. Weaknesses Of The Construction Of The Penal Law On Prostitution In Indonesia Currently

Prostitution is a form of social disease that must be stopped from spreading, without neglecting efforts to prevent and improve it. There is a classification of prostitution, namely: Registered prostitutes that must be checked by doctor periodically as a measure of public health and safety and Unregistered Prostitutes who does not need the aforementioned requirement. Examining the purpose of the classification of prostitution is not wrong to say that prostitution is not prohibited, as long as the prostitutes want to register themselves with the authorities, because by registering with the authorities their health and safety are assured.

If it is said that the health and safety of prostitutes are undoubtedly registered, then this means that prostitutes are merchandise whose health must be sought, so that the buyer or user is safe because the prostitute to be purchased or is healthy and does not have a dangerous disease, but is inversely proportional. with buyers or users of prostitutes who get permission to carry out prostitution who are freed to transmit the disease to the prostitutes who have been guarded and have their health checked, because there has never been a provision that stipulates that a person who wants to go to a prostitution place will use a prostitute to cut his lust must have a Prostitute Health Certificate. The classification of registered prostitution, if found in the animal market, is an animal whose health has been examined is allowed to be traded because it is safe for consumption by consumers, thus granting permission for prostitutes to carry out prostitution because they have a license, is a legal form of human trafficking, and Such a license is certainly a form of violation of the Law on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (UUTPPO). This condition of legal construction is not only

ambiguous for the investigator, namely, on the one hand, it must eradicate trafficking in persons as mandated by UUTPPO, on the other hand, it must maintain security in the brothel that carry out trafficking in persons otherwise, the act of trafficking in persons because the prostitute can be categorized as a form of slavery ^[7].

The dilemma of police investigators in handling the crime of prostitution can be described based on the results of research through interviews with police in Region III Cirebon which includes the jurisdiction of Indramayu Regency, Cirebon City, and Kuningan Regency.

Inspector two (Ipa) Dwi Hartati ^[8], Head of the Cirebon Police Child Protection Unit (Kanit), stated that:

"The localization of prostitution in the perspective of Child Protection, can be used as an effort to protect children, because the police investigator can record the age of the prostitutes who are in the brothel and if there are child prostitutes, then the police investigator (PPA Unit) can take discretion to secure a happy prostitute. child, but how to ensnare pimps who have prostituted children, while adult prostitutes are allowed to carry out prostitution. Localization actually does not only give permission to prostitutes but permission to pimps, because the owners of the houses or rooms used by prostitutes to prostitute themselves belong to the pimps. The prostitutes are usually brought in by pimps who own brothels from various areas far from the place of brothel. Providing protection for prostituted children is not as easy as turning the palms of their hands, because so many children hide their age, that they are still children".

Based on the theoretical description and empirical facts mentioned above, it illustrates that the police investigator is in a dilemma because of the ambiguous nature of the prevailing laws and regulations, which contradict one another. The policy of localization of policies that cannot be accounted for both to the people and to God as mandated by Article 29 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which emphasizes that the state is based on the One Godhead, as well as the principle of "God Almighty" in the Precepts First from Pancasila. The absence of strict regulations on prostitution and only ensnare pimps only, is of course very opposed to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and the religious Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

Prostitution in Indonesia has been considered a crime against the moral of the nation and prostitution is an activity that is illegal and is against the law, so based on the foregoing that the Indonesian nation is a state law, one of which is the demand for a reason to uphold human dignity and society is protected from prostitution problem.

So far, the Criminal Code and other laws outside the Criminal Code can only ensnare or place providers and/or pimps, while users and workers cannot be charged. In addition, there are regional regulations that regulate the prohibition of the practice of prostitution, but not all regions have this regional regulation. It is also must be questioned whether the effectiveness of this regional regulation is effective or not, because so far it has not had any effect on

⁵ Johnny Ibrahim, (2005), *Teori dan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif*, Bayumedia, Surabaya.

⁶ L. Moleong, (2002), *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, PT Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.

⁷ Sudiono, Linda. (2018). Prostitution, Gender Justice, and Law Enforcement. *Justitia et Pax*. 34. 10.24002/jep.v34i2.1872.

⁸ Dwi Hartati,(2019), Interview as the Head of the Cirebon Police Child Protection Unit on 28 December 2019.

the practice of prostitution^[9].

Law enforcement against prostitution through regional regulations is only territorial because the regulations are in the respective regional regulations, causing discrimination, injustice, and legal uncertainty because each region has a different legal culture both in terms of prostitution, accountability for the crime of prostitution, and the punishment of prostitutes. As for tackling prostitution, local governments use regulatory policies that are manifested in the form of localization or legal prostitution places. This brothel aims to collect places for prostitution activities and their negative impacts in one place. With the localization policy, the government indirectly legalizes the practice of prostitution that is against religious norms, trafficking in persons, especially women, and also Article 296 of the Criminal Code related to someone who takes advantage of a house or room rented for the purpose of prostitution. This localization policy is tantamount to giving someone the opportunity to commit adultery that is legal according to the law so that every subject in prostitution that has a relationship can be held accountable for their actions.

Regional regulations which are usually promulgated by regions are only related to public order, there are rarely local regulations that regulate the prohibition of prostitution or prostitution. One of the regions that have used prostitution nomenclature is The Indramayu Regency in Indramayu District Regional Regulation Number 7 of 1999 concerning Prostitution (Perda Kab. Indramayu No. 7/1999). Article 1 letter e Perda Kab. Indramayu No. 7/1999, defines prostitution as "an act in which a woman surrenders herself to have sex with the opposite sex and receives payment either in cash or in other forms." The definition of prostitution as defined in the Perda Kab. Indramayu No. 7/1999, can be interpreted as only ensnaring female prostitutes, unable to ensnare male prostitutes thus what is meant by prostitutes is only women. However, in Article 7 of the Kab. Indramayu No. 7/1999 stipulates that: "Prostitution actors, both male, and female, are subject to sanctions in accordance with Article 9 of this Regional Regulation", which means that prostitutes can be committed by women or men, as well as women and men. - Men who carry out prostitution, either as prostitutes or as users, can be held accountable because prostitution is based on the Kab. Indramayu No. 7/1999 is a criminal offense.

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prohibited in the Indonesian criminal law even though it violates from the point of view of religion, customs, and morals in society. The same applies to service users, even though as an act of adultery contained in Article 284 of the Criminal Code, this article is an absolute offense, which means that it cannot be prosecuted if there is no complaint from the husband and wife who are injured (who are humiliated). The above article can only be applied to one of the users or prostitutes who are already married, whereas if the user and prostitute are not yet married, the article cannot be applied.

Based on the above matters, a legal rule is required that can ensnare all parties involved in prostitution, one of which is a prostitute. It is necessary to reform the criminal law system to solve the problem of prostitution.

2. The Ideal Construction Of Criminal Responsibility For The Perpetrator Of The Crime Of Prostitution In The Indonesian Criminal Code Based On Justice Value

Based on the above description of the weaknesses of the Penal Accountability of Perpetrators of the Criminal Acts of Prostitution in the Indonesian Criminal Code above, the author is of the opinion that criminal responsibility for prostitution must be reconstructed, because the current construction of prostitution law in the Indonesian Penal Code does not have the value of justice, as stated by Satjipto Rahardjo, that law is for humans, not humans for law, then laws that are not for humans must be reconstructed, as a legal construction proposal related to the act of prostitution in question, the author proposes the following constructs:

Formulation of Norms against Prostitution:

Articl...

(1) *Anyone who engages in sexual relations or sexual relations of the same sex or acts of obscenity with or with his consent to obtain or receive payment or remuneration shall be punished with a fine of.. and imprisonment for...*

(2) *Every person who wanders and wanders on the street or in a public place and offers himself, invites other people either directly and / or indirectly by using the information media with the aim of prostitution, shall be punished with a fine of.. and imprisonment. During...*

Formulation of Norms against Prostitute Users

Article.....

(1) *Anyone who accepts, pays, calls, invites, orders or hires a person for the purpose of committing obscene acts or commercial sexual intercourse or sexual relations of the same sex shall be punished with a fine of.. and imprisonment for.....*

(2) *Actions as regulated in paragraph (1) shall remain in effect if payment has been promised or made by another person.*

Formulation of Norms for Pimps

Article.....

(1) *Any person who deliberately connects or makes it easy for another person to commit obscene acts shall be punished with imprisonment of the longest...*

(2) *If the criminal act as meant in paragraph (1) is committed as a job, custom, or to make a profit as a livelihood for the criminal, it is added...*

(3) *In the event that the criminal act as intended in paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) is committed by a*

⁹ Gough, Helen. (2016). On prostitution and the law. *The New Scientist*. 229. 52-52.

¹⁰ Rosadi, Aden & Nashrulloh, Nashrulloh. (2018). Kritik Hukum Islam Atas Sanksi Pidana Pelaku Prostitusi dalam Peraturan Daerah. *AL-ADALAH*. 14. 47. 10.24042/adalah.v14i1.2135.

corporation, the punishment shall be criminal...

The conviction of prostitutes, the user, and individual pimps and/or corporate legal entities in prostitution is not only a justification for crime, namely retaliation for actions that are detrimental and violating the norms but must also pay attention to what the punishment is trying to achieve. According to Pellegrino Rossi ^[11], the purpose of punishment is to improve social order. The conviction of prostitutes, the user, and individual pimps and/or corporate legal entities must provide disciplinary benefits to society, this punishment is a warning against the public to have a fear of committing prostitution. Punishment is given not because people commit crimes but so that people do not commit crimes.

According to Pellegrino, the objectives of relative punishment that crime is aimed at prevention, but prevention is not an end in itself but only as a means to achieve a higher goal, namely the welfare of the community so that it is implemented based on its purpose as a crime prevention tool. The Criminal will create awareness and moral satisfaction in the mind of prostitutes, the user, and individual pimps and/or corporate legal entities that the purchase and sale of paid sex is an illegal act prohibited by written norms and contrary to the values of decency and decency in the society so that if he continues to do so, there will be a punishment that will be given.

The prevention of prostitution is a policy approach in the sense that there is integration (integration) between criminal politics and social politics and there is integration between efforts to combat crime with penal and non-penal and in every policy (policy). Meanwhile, the value approach means that reform and prevention of crime must be based on the values that live and develop in society to achieve social welfare.

Efforts to tackle prostitution must be carried out in an integrated and structured manner, so as to create a balance between efforts to protect the community (social defense) and efforts to promote community welfare (social welfare). Criminalization against prostitutes, user, and individual pimps and/or corporate legal entities occurs when non-penal policies (prevention, appeal, and social policy) cannot resolve or cope with prostitution, this is the nature of criminal law as a final countermeasure ^[12].

The criminalization of prostitution as part of the penal policy will not be effective if there is no integration with social rehabilitation efforts as part of the non-penal policy. In other words, the criminalization of prostitution is limited to an attempt of revenge or retaliation. It is the same when the non-penal policy will not be effective if the act of prostitution is not determined to be a criminal act.

The integrated process of overcoming prostitution is not only in penal and non-penal policies, but also penal policies with penal policies or in other words harmonization between laws and regulations in Indonesian national law. Criminalization of prostitutes, prostitute users, and individual pimps and/or corporate legal entities in the future criminal law is integration between Articles 284, 296, and

506 of the Criminal Code, the PTPPO Law, and the Child Protection Law as material for the renewal of the Indonesian Criminal Code. Thus, there is no legalized form of sexual intercourse that can harm society in both material and spiritual forms.

Conclusion

1. The weakness of the construction of prostitution laws that exist in Indonesia currently is closely related to the Criminal Code which has not regulated and criminalized prostitutes as perpetrators of prostitution crimes, criminalization of new prostitution crimes is limited to individual pimps, while pimps are corporate legal entities. Untouched or not criminalized. Such injustice is not only not fulfilling the sense of justice in society but is also a violation of the constitution and the state ideology of Pancasila because it is an act or act that is contrary to fair and civilized human values and is a barbaric act.
2. Reconstruction of criminal responsibility for prostitution in the Criminal Code based on the value of justice must construct prostitutes, the user, and pimps who are not corporate or corporate legal entities acting as pimps can be held responsible for the crime.

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¹² Sudiono, Linda. (2018). Prostitution, Gender Justice, and Law Enforcement. Justitia ET Pax. 34. 10.24002/jep.v34i2.1872.