Dynamics of Public Communication of the Surabaya City Government in Tackling Online Prostitution

Siska Armawati Sufa[1], Suwandi Sumartias[2], Feliza Zubair[3], Susie Perbawasari[4], Agus Rusmana[5]

siska19003@mail.unpad.ac.id

Dr. Soetomo University, Indonesia

Article Info
Received: 2024-03-02
Revised: 2024-06-21
Accepted:2025-03-13

Keywords:
Online, Prostitution, Dynamics of Public Communication, Tackling, Surabaya

Abstract
This research explores the dynamics of public communication adopted by the Surabaya City Government in an effort to tackle the practice of online prostitution. The focus lies on a communication strategy that involves social media and star hotels as the main means. The case study approach in this research explores the city government's efforts to manage information, coordinate efforts with relevant stakeholders, and adapt messages to respond to complex challenges related to online prostitution. This research methodology includes interviews with city government representatives, social media content analysis, and related policy tracking. The research results illustrate the city government's efforts in creating effective and responsive communication strategies. Utilizing the power of social media to convey information, build public awareness, and gather cooperation from various star hotels to increase understanding and participation in dealing with online prostitution. However, challenges such as changes in behavioral patterns of online prostitution perpetrators and the evolution of social media are factors that influence the success of this public communication strategy. This study provides in-depth insight into the dynamics of public communication as the main strategy in dealing with sensitive issues such as online prostitution in the digital era. The implications of these findings can provide guidance for other city governments in designing similar communication strategies to solve similar problems.

1. Introduction

In the current era of digital technology, the positive impacts are evident, particularly in the rapid dissemination of information and the availability of versatile tools for work,

entertainment, and daily activities. These advancements significantly enhance efficiency and convenience, contributing to a positive experience within the digital landscape. However, alongside these benefits, there are negative aspects, notably the rise of online prostitution, which illustrates the darker side of the digital age. The seamless connectivity and access to information enabled by technological progress have also created platforms for illicit activities, raising ethical and social concerns. While the digital era has transformed how we interact and live, addressing the associated challenges is essential. A balanced approach is needed to maximize the benefits of technology while mitigating its potential harms, fostering a digital environment that adheres to ethical standards and contributes positively to societal well-being. The dynamics of online prostitution are influenced by a variety of internal and external factors. Internally, economic pressures, particularly for single parents and the unemployed, often drive individuals to engage in online prostitution as a means of financial support. Externally, factors such as market demand, competition, technological innovations, regulatory frameworks, and social interactions shape the landscape of online services. Many individuals leverage social connections through social media to enter this sector, and inappropriate social interactions or poor relationship choices can easily lead them into such activities. Moreover, low levels of education are a significant contributor, as individuals with limited access to formal education or inadequate qualifications often view online business as a viable income source. Thus, the social and educational environments play a pivotal role in shaping decisions related to online prostitution, necessitating a deep understanding of both internal and external influences in order to navigate the complexities of this field (Riko Sabam Setiawan, Budiyono, 2016).

A case occurred in June 2022, the PPA Unit of the Surabaya Police Criminal Investigation Branch successfully carried out an operation, so that six suspects suspected of being involved in the provision of online prostitution disguised as spas have been arrested. This practice came into the spotlight when the authorities knew the mode of operation. Among those arrested were TM, MRS, GG, G, TB, MZ, and SL, all of whom were suspected of being involved in this illicit activity. This operation highlights the prevalence of such online prostitution activities in the community. Reporting from Tribun News which aired on June 1, 2022, the perpetrators who are now in custody, the authorities are working hard to gather further evidence and ensure justice is served. The success of this operation is a reminder of the vigilance needed to combat forms of online prostitution in today's digital age. Responding quickly to reports and conducting thorough investigations, law enforcement agencies aim to safeguard the welfare of the community and prevent individuals from engaging in criminal activities (Tribunnews, 2022).

Then in June 2023, a person with the initials PH, who is from Bekasi, West Java, was involved in a troubling case involving online prostitution by selling his own girlfriend in Surabaya. As reported by Suara Surabaya, June 27, 2023, the Tanjung Perak Port Police in Surabaya took action by arresting PH for his involvement in selling the sexual services through the Michat application. The police investigation uncovered a troubling aspect of the case. The arrests highlight the severity of the situation and the urgent need to address

the problem of online exploitation of minors. As authorities investigated the issue, the incident underscored the importance of protecting children in the digital age, prompting a renewed focus on strategies to combat such abuses and protect vulnerable individuals in the online world. The perpetrator was charged with Article 2 Paragraph 1 or 2 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 21 of 2007 concerning the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons and Article 506 of the Criminal Code. The threat of a sentence of 3 to 15 years in prison (SuaraSurabaya, 2023).

There are several cases of online prostitution that have received media attention, such as in October 2023, law enforcement officials arrested a person with the initials IP in Wonokromo, Surabaya, East Java. Based on information from the Jawa Pos website on October 31, 2023, the arrested person was involved in facilitating prostitution services through the Facebook social media platform. IP admitted to authorities that he was involved in the sale of sexual services to minors, even though IP himself was still a teenager (Jawapos, 2023).

From a legal standpoint in Indonesia, online prostitution violates national law, specifically under Article 296 Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code, which penalizes individuals who, through their profession or habitual behavior, deliberately engage in or allow obscene acts. Offenders can face up to one year and four months of imprisonment or a fine of fifteen thousand rupiah. Article 296 Paragraph 2 further defines a "pimp" as someone whose work involves facilitating or arranging such acts, often by providing rented accommodations like furnished rooms for illicit purposes. This reinforces that online prostitution operations not only violate Indonesian law but perpetuate prohibited activities explicitly addressed in the Criminal Code. Article 506 also targets the profiteering from indecent acts, particularly involving women, by imposing prison sentences of up to one year for individuals, regardless of gender, who exploit women for financial gain. Pimps are defined as those who profit from the indecent activities of women, typically younger women, through arrangements with male clients. The law identifies these women, when acting outside marital relationships, as prostitutes. In the online prostitution context, pimps act as intermediaries, coordinating interactions between sex workers and clients via digital platforms, managing logistics such as accommodation and financial transactions. Their profits largely come from the earnings of the sex workers they supervise. The legal framework is designed to prosecute those facilitating online prostitution, particularly pimps, while also protecting sex workers and clients from legal repercussions. By clarifying roles and responsibilities, this legal structure aims to reduce the negative impact of online prostitution while upholding justice and accountability (Negoro & Atmadja, 2014; Purba et al., 2024).

The rise of online prostitution raises significant concerns among parents, particularly due to the vulnerability of minors exposed to such activities through digital platforms. This situation highlights the need for proactive governmental interventions to address the negative impacts of online prostitution. Governments must implement comprehensive strategies to ensure a safer digital environment and work collaboratively with parents to protect minors from these dangers (Sutardja et al., 2021a). Research by Mukarramah in (2016), cited in Juditha (2021c), emphasizes how the internet has become a major hub for

sex trafficking, with increasing instances of individuals offering sexual services via social networking sites without centralized coordination. Prostitution businesses exploit free online domains for advertising, demonstrating their adaptability to digital platforms. Regular cyber patrols by Indonesia's Ministry of Communication and Information Technology reveal that over 1,000 online prostitution-related contents are captured monthly, indicating the escalating challenges faced by law enforcement in regulating such illicit activities (Juditha, 2021a). Public concern over these developments has grown, leading to calls for swift intervention by authorities. Communities express the urgent need for decisive action to address the growing threats posed by online prostitution, emphasizing the importance of maintaining safety and trust within society. The public anticipates prompt and responsible responses from authorities to mitigate these issues and foster a secure environment (Awaludin, 2019).

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Puan Maharani, emphasized the critical role of both government and family in addressing the issue of online prostitution. She advocated for the government to enhance programs that strengthen family resilience and proposed the implementation of family counseling services to support families in need. Maharani also highlighted the importance of fostering open communication within families, urging parents to listen to their children's concerns without judgment. Acknowledging the challenges of parent-child communication, she called on the government to facilitate improved dialogue through family counseling programs. These initiatives, she argued, would help bridge communication gaps, strengthen familial relationships, and contribute to the prevention of online prostitution (DPRRI, 2023).

Collaboration among families, schools, and government agencies is crucial in combating online prostitution, particularly among adolescents. Key stakeholders, including the police, the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, and the Ministry of National Education, play a vital role in raising awareness and enforcing regulations to prevent online exploitation. Joint efforts between law enforcement and educational institutions, especially in rural areas, involve outreach programs such as workshops and seminars to educate students about the risks of online prostitution and empower them to make informed decisions. Additionally, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) contribute significantly by offering expertise and support services focused on prevention and intervention, creating a safer online environment. Universities and higher education institutions further enhance these efforts by integrating online prostitution issues into academic curricula, conducting research, and preparing future professionals to address these challenges. Their involvement helps deepen understanding and fosters collaboration between disciplines. Research into the communication dynamics of the Surabaya City Government's efforts to tackle online prostitution provides valuable insights into local government strategies. By analyzing these communication approaches, researchers aim to evaluate the effectiveness of the implemented measures, offering guidance for policymakers to refine their approaches in addressing the complexities of online prostitution (Utami et al., 2021).

2. Research Method

a. Research Design

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research design to explore the phenomenon of online prostitution, utilizing NVivo software for data analysis. The qualitative approach is ideal for providing an in-depth understanding of the complexities surrounding online prostitution without manipulating the subject matter. Descriptive research was chosen to document the real-world dynamics of online prostitution as it occurs, allowing for rich, detailed exploration. The research focuses on both internal and external factors influencing the practice, including economic pressures, technological innovations, and social interactions that shape the landscape of online prostitution.

b. Participants

The participants in this study are professionals with varied expertise related to the issue of online prostitution. Informant A, an authority within the Surabaya City Government Satpol PP, provides insights into government efforts to regulate online prostitution and the enforcement of related laws. Informant B and Informant C are academics and legal experts who contribute valuable perspectives on the legal, societal, and policy dimensions of the issue. These participants were selected for their specialized knowledge and experience, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

3. Research Instruments

The primary research instruments for this study include semi-structured in-depth interviews, observations, and literature analysis. The semi-structured interviews allowed participants to freely express their views while the researcher maintained flexibility to probe deeper into specific areas of interest. The interview questions were designed to gather detailed information about the social, economic, and legal aspects of online prostitution. NVivo software was used to assist in coding and organizing the interview data, while observations and document analysis supplemented the interviews by providing additional context about the legal frameworks and digital platforms involved.

4. Data Collection

Data were collected through a combination of interviews, observations, and document analysis. The semi-structured interviews were conducted with key informants who have direct knowledge of online prostitution, including government officials, academics, and legal professionals. These interviews were recorded and transcribed for accuracy. Additionally, literature reviews provided secondary data by examining Indonesian legal frameworks such as the UU ITE and the Criminal Code, alongside case reports involving online prostitution. These methods ensured a comprehensive data set for analysis.

5. Data Analysis

The qualitative data were analyzed using NVivo software, which allowed for efficient coding, categorization, and thematic analysis. The analysis focused on

identifying key themes such as the internal factors (e.g., economic pressures, lack of education) and external factors (e.g., the role of technological platforms, market dynamics) contributing to the rise of online prostitution. The use of thematic analysis enabled the researcher to uncover patterns related to the legal, social, and technological dimensions of the issue. NVivo also facilitated the visualization of connections between these themes, ensuring a structured and comprehensive analysis grounded in empirical evidence, which could inform future policy and legal interventions.

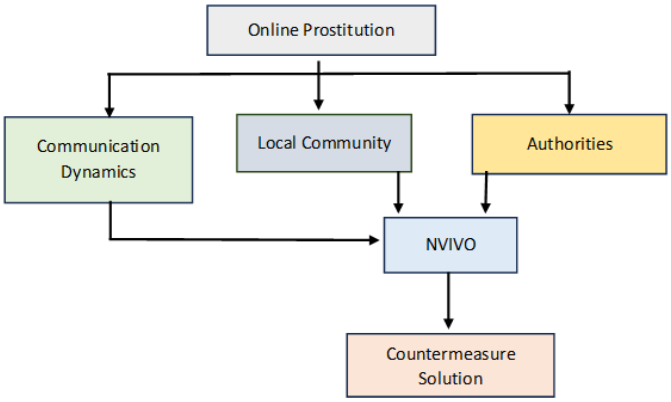


Figure 1. The Model of Communication Dynamics of Surabaya's Government in Tackling Online Prostitution

The diagram illustrates the interconnected elements involved in addressing online prostitution, focusing on key factors such as communication dynamics, local community involvement, authorities, research tools (like NVIVO), and countermeasure solutions. Online prostitution is identified as the core issue, influenced by both internal and external forces, with the local community and authorities playing pivotal roles in combating it. Effective communication strategies and collaboration between these stakeholders are essential for developing solutions. NVIVO, as a qualitative research tool, aids in understanding the underlying socio-economic factors, allowing for data-driven countermeasures. Ultimately, the diagram emphasizes a multi-faceted approach, combining community engagement, law enforcement, and research to address the complex challenges of online prostitution.

3. Result and Discussion

Surabaya City Government's public communication strategy

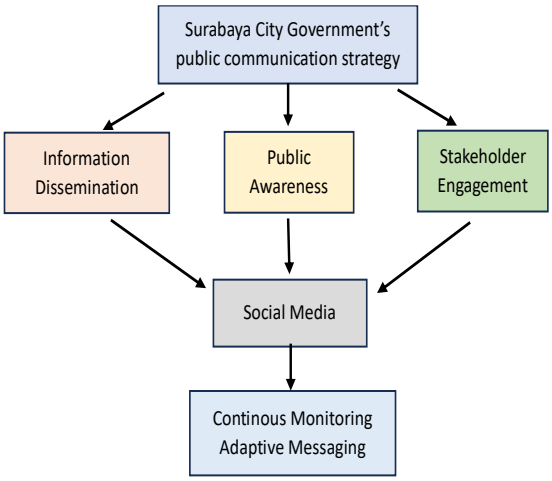


Figure 2. Surabaya City Government's public communication strategy

The diagram presents the Surabaya City Government's comprehensive public communication strategy to combat online prostitution, structured around three key components: Information Dissemination, Public Awareness, and Stakeholder Engagement. At the core, the strategy focuses on educating the public through Information Dissemination, using digital outreach methods like social media and public service announcements to inform the public about the dangers and legal ramifications of online prostitution. The Public Awareness component aims to heighten societal consciousness regarding the legal risks and social impacts of online prostitution, fostering a vigilant community capable of recognizing and resisting these activities. Stakeholder Engagement emphasizes collaboration with key partners, including hotels, to ensure a unified effort. This engagement involves forming partnerships, organizing workshops, and aligning private sector efforts with governmental objectives to monitor and prevent illegal activities in potential venues.

Additionally, Social Media and Continuous Monitoring and Adaptive Messaging are incorporated to enhance the strategy's efficacy. Social Media is leveraged for rapid and widespread dissemination of information and real-time engagement with the public, while Adaptive Messaging ensures that communication strategies remain relevant and responsive to emerging trends. By tracking social media trends and staying informed about the evolving digital landscape, the government can continuously adapt its messaging to address new challenges related to online prostitution. This dynamic approach enables the government to adjust communication strategies to maintain the strategy's relevance and effectiveness in combating online prostitution.

Legal Framework

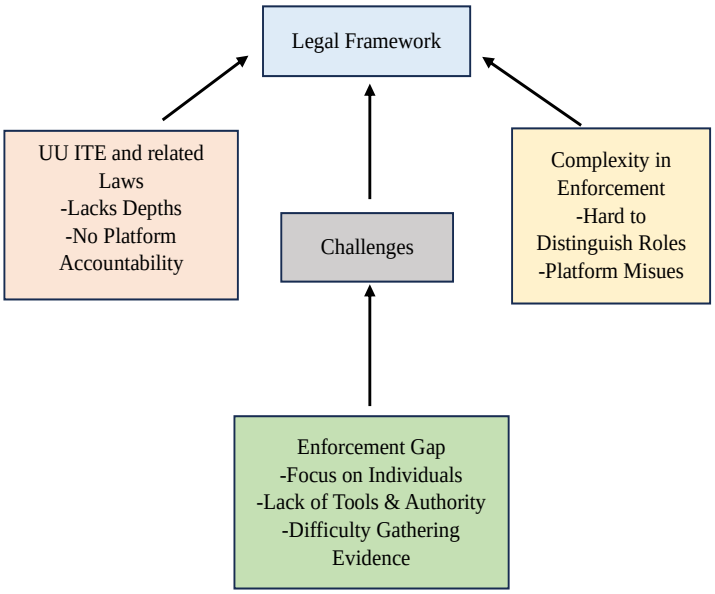


Figure 3. Legal Framework

The diagram identifies critical challenges and gaps within the legal framework regulating public communication in Surabaya, particularly concerning efforts to combat online prostitution via social media integration. The analysis highlights three primary areas of concern: deficiencies in existing legal frameworks, enforcement gaps, and challenges arising from the complex nature of online prostitution and its regulation.

First, the legal framework, specifically UU ITE and related laws, demonstrates two significant weaknesses. The first is its lack of depth in addressing the complexities of online prostitution. While these laws provide a basic foundation, they fail to comprehensively address issues such as digital evidence, platform accountability, and contemporary digital practices, resulting in an insufficient legal response. The second critical weakness is the absence of platform accountability. Despite the frequent misuse of platforms like MiChat and Twitter (X) for prostitution, current laws do not hold these platforms accountable, leaving a substantial gap in the legal framework. This lack of accountability is problematic as these platforms play a pivotal role in enabling illegal activities. Consequently, legal reforms are necessary to expand the scope of accountability to the platforms facilitating online prostitution.

Enforcement gaps further hinder the effectiveness of the legal framework. Current enforcement efforts disproportionately focus on individual perpetrators, such as pimps and sex workers, rather than addressing the broader ecosystem that supports online prostitution, including digital platforms and physical venues like hotels. Additionally, law enforcement agencies, such as Satpol PP, face significant challenges due to insufficient legal tools and technological resources, which impede their ability to collect evidence,

trace digital transactions, and apprehend offenders. The anonymity and encryption provided by digital platforms complicate evidence collection, exacerbating the challenges faced in prosecuting online prostitution cases.

Furthermore, the complexities of enforcing laws against online prostitution present additional obstacles. One of the major difficulties is distinguishing between the roles of perpetrators, facilitators, and victims. This blurring of roles complicates legal application, especially when sex workers may simultaneously be victims of exploitation, while the actual facilitators remain concealed. Additionally, the widespread misuse of social media platforms exacerbates the problem. Although these platforms are central to facilitating prostitution, the legal framework fails to adequately address or regulate this misuse. The absence of platform accountability and insufficient collaboration between government authorities and platform providers make it increasingly difficult to combat online prostitution effectively.

Legal Framework Gap

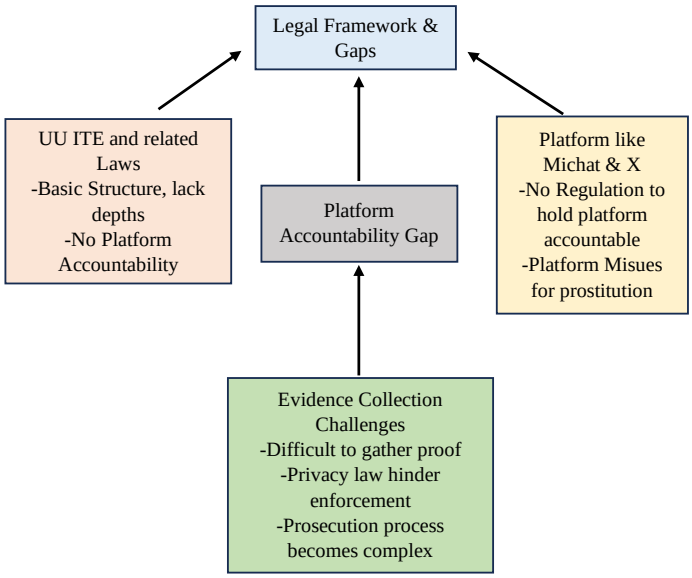


Figure 4. Legal Framework Gap

The diagram outlines critical weaknesses in Surabaya's legal framework for regulating online prostitution, focusing on platform accountability and the challenges in evidence collection. Three primary issues are identified: deficiencies in UU ITE and related laws, gaps in platform accountability, and difficulties in evidence collection. Each of these is analyzed in detail.

First, while the Information and Electronic Transactions Law (UU ITE) provides a foundational structure to combat online crimes, it lacks the necessary provisions to

effectively address the complexities of modern online prostitution. The law does not sufficiently cover the rapid evolution of digital platforms and their misuse for illegal activities, particularly in online prostitution. This gap in coverage leaves the legal framework inadequate to respond to the specific challenges posed by digital prostitution, which weakens the law's overall impact.

Second, the diagram highlights the lack of platform accountability as a significant issue. Platforms like MiChat and Twitter (now X) are frequently exploited for prostitution, yet no concrete regulations exist to hold them accountable for this misuse. Although these platforms offer legitimate services, they are often used for illegal activities due to their broad reach and privacy features. The absence of specific legal requirements for these platforms to monitor or report illegal activities has resulted in a substantial enforcement gap. This lack of regulation allows such platforms to continue enabling online prostitution without facing legal repercussions.

Lastly, the diagram underscores the challenges in evidence collection, which impede law enforcement's ability to prosecute online prostitution effectively. Privacy laws and the encrypted nature of communications on digital platforms make it difficult to gather concrete proof. These privacy protections, while essential for safeguarding users, create significant barriers for law enforcement, complicating the prosecution process and often resulting in insufficient evidence to support legal action. The tension between upholding privacy rights and enforcing laws further exacerbates this issue, preventing authorities from taking effective action against online prostitution.

The Evolution of Social Media Platform

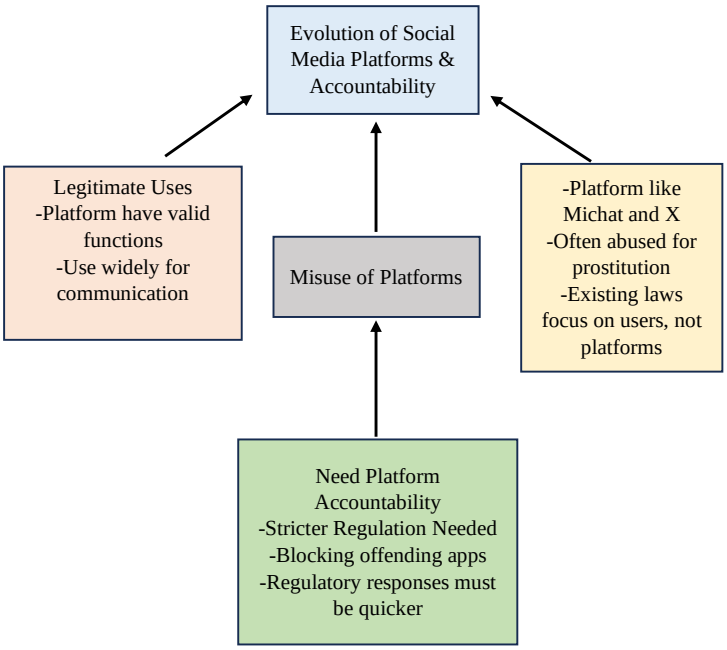


Figure 5. The Evolution of Social Media Platform

The diagram emphasizes the evolution of social media platforms and the increasing demand for stronger platform accountability, particularly in addressing both their legitimate and illicit uses. It outlines three critical areas: legitimate uses, misuse of platforms, and the necessity for enhanced accountability. These categories are interconnected and offer a comprehensive analysis of the dual role of platforms like MiChat and Twitter (X), which serve as valuable communication tools but are also exploited for illegal activities, such as online prostitution.

The diagram first highlights the legitimate functions of social media platforms, which are integral to modern communication, networking, marketing, and public outreach. Platforms like MiChat and Twitter (X) are widely used for personal, business, and social interactions, enabling real-time communication and information sharing. They play a crucial role in personal connections, business promotions, and social activism, reinforcing their value in everyday life. These legitimate uses are fundamental to why these platforms are universally accepted and embedded in various sectors.

However, the diagram also illustrates how these platforms are frequently misused, particularly for illegal activities like prostitution. The anonymity and accessibility offered by platforms like MiChat and Twitter (X) make them attractive for such illicit behaviors. This misuse is exacerbated by the lack of stringent regulations targeting the platforms themselves. Current legal frameworks tend to focus on penalizing individual users, neglecting the broader issue of platform accountability. This regulatory gap presents a significant challenge in effectively addressing the misuse of social media platforms for illegal activities.

Central to the diagram's analysis is the call for greater platform accountability. The absence of robust regulations allows platforms to facilitate illegal activities with minimal consequences. The diagram advocates for stricter regulations that would hold platforms responsible for the illegal activities they enable, including imposing penalties on platforms that fail to implement preventive measures. Additionally, it calls for blocking offending apps and ensuring quicker regulatory responses to prevent platforms from becoming hubs for illegal activities like prostitution. This shift in focus from punishing individual users to addressing platform-enabled illegal activities is crucial for curbing misuse.

The diagram presents a clear picture of the dual role social media platforms play—they provide essential services while simultaneously creating spaces for misuse. The core issue is that legal frameworks have not evolved at the same pace as technology, leading to a significant gap in platform accountability. Platforms like MiChat and Twitter (X) can be exploited for illegal purposes without facing substantial legal repercussions. Stricter regulations, faster regulatory responses, and increased accountability are necessary to address this issue effectively.

The Stakeholder Roles and Legal Responsibilities

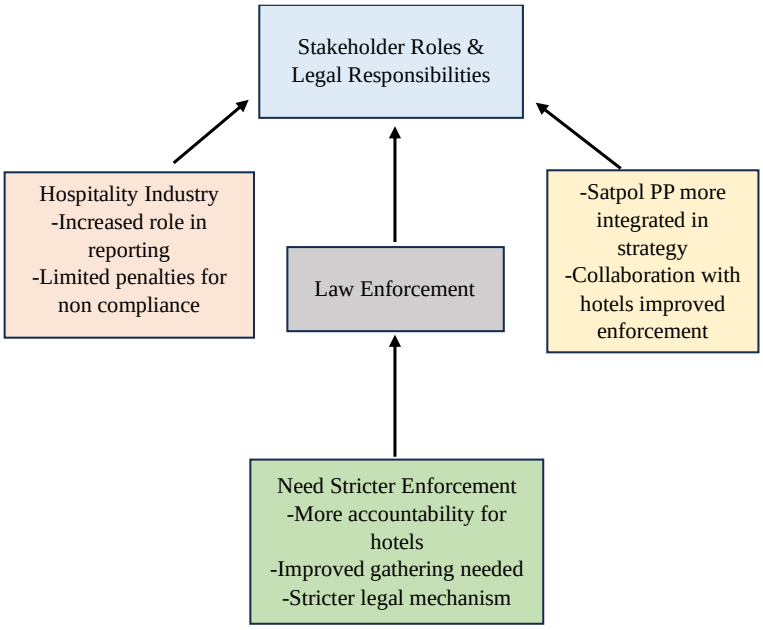


Figure 6. The Stakeholder Roles and Legal Responsibilities

The diagram outlines the stakeholder roles and legal responsibilities in addressing prostitution within the hospitality industry, focusing on the involvement of key actors such as the hospitality industry, law enforcement, and the need for stricter enforcement mechanisms. It highlights the increasing responsibilities placed on hotels, the role of law enforcement, and the gaps in enforcement that must be addressed to effectively combat illegal activities such as prostitution.

Firstly, the diagram emphasizes the increased role of the hospitality industry in reporting suspicious activities related to prostitution. Hotels have become more proactive in the enforcement framework, focusing on enhancing their ability to detect and report illegal activities within their premises. Despite this progress, the diagram points to the limited penalties for non-compliance, highlighting a significant gap in accountability. While hotels are required to adhere to reporting protocols, the penalties for failing to do so are not stringent enough to serve as effective deterrents. The absence of harsh consequences undermines the industry's efforts to combat prostitution.

Law enforcement, particularly Satpol PP, is shown to play a critical role in this framework. The diagram illustrates how Satpol PP has become more integrated into the overall strategy, collaborating more closely with hotels and other stakeholders. This collaboration has improved enforcement mechanisms, allowing law enforcement to work more effectively with the hospitality industry to combat prostitution. The partnership has led to better detection and response to suspicious activities, reflecting the success of this collaboration in enhancing public safety. However, the diagram also acknowledges the limitations within law enforcement's capacity. Despite hotels taking on more

responsibility, law enforcement continues to face challenges in gathering sufficient evidence and prosecuting cases. The complexity of detecting and proving illegal activities, particularly those occurring online or through hidden networks, creates significant enforcement challenges.

The diagram stresses the need for stricter enforcement mechanisms to ensure that all stakeholders are held accountable for their roles in preventing and combating prostitution. Greater accountability is required for both hotels and digital platforms that facilitate illegal activities. Furthermore, there is a pressing need for improved evidence-gathering techniques to enable law enforcement to build stronger cases against perpetrators. Current legal mechanisms are insufficient to address the complexities of these activities, and the diagram suggests that stricter legal frameworks and enforcement tools are necessary to close the gaps in prosecution and ensure that penalties for non-compliance act as effective deterrents.

The Recommendation for Future Policy Development

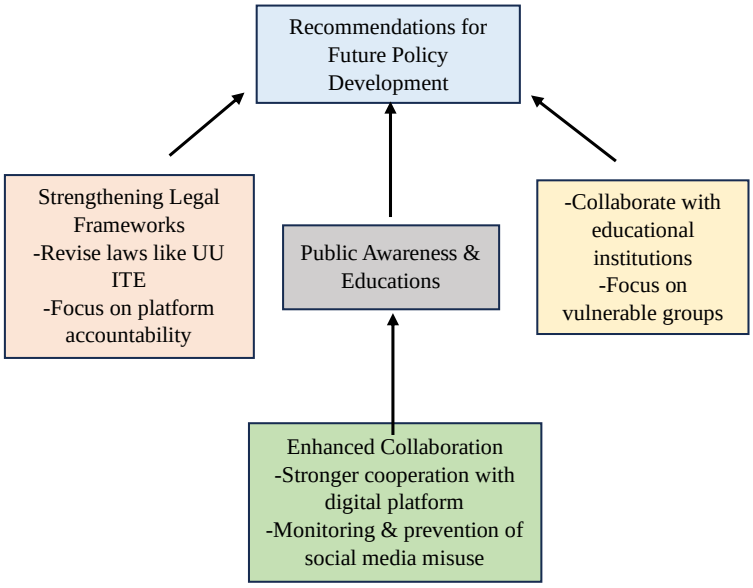


Figure 7. The Recommendation for Future Policy Development

The diagram titled "Recommendations for Future Policy Development" presents three critical pillars for addressing the challenges posed by digital platform misuse and for preventing online prostitution: strengthening legal frameworks, enhancing public awareness and education, and fostering enhanced collaboration among stakeholders.

The first pillar, strengthening legal frameworks, focuses on addressing the inadequacies in laws like the UU ITE (Law on Information and Electronic Transactions) (Mahrina et al., 2023). Although the UU ITE provides a foundation, it requires updates to account for the complexities of evolving digital platforms. The diagram emphasizes the

importance of revising legal instruments to prioritize platform accountability, ensuring that platforms like MiChat and Twitter (X) are held responsible for the misuse of their services. This reform should clearly define responsibilities and consequences for both individuals involved in illegal activities and the platforms that enable them.

The second pillar, public awareness and education, stresses the need to educate the public, especially vulnerable groups such as minors, about the risks and legal consequences of online prostitution and digital exploitation. The diagram highlights the necessity of partnering with educational institutions to deliver targeted campaigns aimed at raising awareness of how digital platforms are misused and informing individuals about preventive measures. Focusing on minors as a primary audience underscores the urgency of protecting at-risk groups from being exploited or participating in illegal activities through online platforms.

The third pillar emphasizes enhanced collaboration between digital platforms, law enforcement, and other stakeholders to monitor and prevent social media misuse. The diagram advocates for stronger cooperation with digital platforms to create mechanisms for information sharing and reporting misuse in real time. This collaboration aims to enable more effective enforcement actions and develop preventive strategies that involve all stakeholders, ensuring a coordinated approach to the complex issue of online prostitution and related illegal activities.

4. Conclusion

Based on the extensive research conducted on the dynamics of public communication by the Surabaya City Government in tackling online prostitution, this study contributes significantly to the understanding of the complex interplay between digital platforms and government strategies. The city government's proactive measures, including the strategic use of social media and collaboration with local hotels, have established a foundational approach towards mitigating the challenges posed by online prostitution. However, despite these efforts, evolving social media landscapes and the persistent adaptation of illicit activities present ongoing challenges.

The findings of this research underscore the necessity for continuous adaptation and enhancement of public communication strategies to keep pace with technological advancements and shifting perpetrator behaviors. Furthermore, the importance of a comprehensive legal framework that holds digital platforms accountable and equips law enforcement with the necessary tools to effectively combat online prostitution is highlighted.

For future policy development, it is recommended that governmental bodies intensify their collaboration with technology providers to ensure timely detection and prevention of such illegal activities. Additionally, educational initiatives aimed at raising awareness among the public about the risks and legal consequences of engaging in or facilitating online prostitution should be prioritized.

This research paves the way for further studies to explore the effectiveness of newly implemented strategies and to refine approaches based on emerging trends in digital

platform misuse. The continuous effort to enhance public communication and legal frameworks will be crucial in maintaining the efficacy of the strategies deployed by city governments to combat online prostitution and protect vulnerable populations from exploitation.

References

Ashila, B. I., Warneri, M. R., Ameilia, R., Tarigan, M. I., Budiarti, A. I., & Aulia, K. S. (2020). *Kompendium Pendamping ODHA Berhadapan dengan Hukum*.

Awaludin, A. (2019). *The Uncertainty of Regulating Online Prostitution in Indonesia*. https://doi.org/10.2991/icglow-19.2019.81

AY Surachman, S Sos, M. K.-. (2019). *Konsep Dasar Sistem Komunikasi*. 1–58. https://pustaka.ut.ac.id/lib/wp-content/uploads/pdfmk/SKOM443503-M1.pdf

Chaer, Moh. T. (2018). Dinamika Komunikasi Organisasi Berbasis Kearifan Lokal Jawa. *Annual Conference on Community Engagement*, 502–517.

Devi, D. P., & Suhaeb, F. W. (2021). *(HPKJ) DI KECAMATAN BIRINGKANAYA KOTA MAKASSAR*. *14*(2). https://doi.org/10.26858/predestinasi.v14i2.29739

DPRRI. (2023). *Soroti Anak Jadi Korban Prostitusi Online, Puan Dorong Pemerintah Kuatkan Ketahanan Keluarga*.

Dwiyana Achmad Hartanto, SH, SHI, M. (2015). PENANGGULANGAN PROSTITUSI ONLINE PERSPEKTIF PEMBAHARUAN HUKUM PIDANA DI INDONESIA DAN HUKUM PIDANA ISLAM Dwiyana Achmad Hartanto, SH, SHI, MH. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Kebangkitan Teknologi*, 53–64.

Eddyono, S. W., Hendra, R., & Budiman, A. A. (2017). Melawan Praktik Prostitusi Anak di Indonesia dan Tantangannya. *Paper: Institute for Criminal Justice Reform*, 1–38.

Efendi, B. (2021). Dinamika komunikasi (telaah atas sejarah, perkembangan dan pengaruhnya terhadap teknologi kontemporer). *El-Hikam: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kajian Keislaman*, *14*(2), 236–264.

Fajrin, Y. A., & Triwijaya, A. F. (2019). Perempuan dalam Prostitusi: Konstruksi Pelindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Indonesia dari Perspektif Yuridis dan Viktimologi (Women in prostitution: Construction of Legal Protection Towards Indonesian Women from a Juridical and Victimitarian Perspective). *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan*, *10*(1), 67–88. https://doi.org/10.22212/jnh.v10i1.1203

Fanzikri, M., Zalikha, S. N., Hamdani, T. M., & Sonia. (2023). *Disrupsi digital: fenomena prostitusi online di daerah penerapan syari'at islam*. *8*(2), 197–212.

Hermawan, A., & Sumarwan, U. (2022). *Praktek Prostitusi Online Menggunakan Aplikasi " Say Hi " dalam Menarik Pelanggan di Wilayah Tebet Jakarta Selatan adanya dampak negatif . Salah satu dampak negatif dalam penggunaan internet yaitu*. *4*, 113–129.

Hong, B., Bonczak, B. J., Gupta, A., & Kontokosta, C. E. (2021). Measuring inequality in community resilience to natural disasters using large-scale mobility data. *Nature Communications*, *12*(1). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-021-22160-w

Imanuel Silalahi, B. (2023). Dinamika Komunikasi Sebagai Ilmu Pengetahuan pada Era Konvergensi Media. *Jurnal IMPRESI*, *4*(1), 59–69. https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/impresi/index

Jawapos. (2023). *Miris! Polisi Ungkap Prostitusi Online di Surabaya, Pelaku dan Korban Masih Pelajar*.

Juditha, C. (2021a). Prostitusi Daring : Tren Industri Jasa Seks Komersial di Media Sosial Online Prostitution : Trends of The Commercial Sex Service Industry in Social Media. *Pekommas*, *6*(1), 51–63. https://doi.org/10.30818/jpkm.2021.2060106

Juditha, C. (2021b). Prostitusi Daring : Tren Industri Jasa Seks Komersial di Media Sosial Online Prostitution : Trends of The Commercial Sex Service Industry in Social Media. *Pekommas*, *6*(1), 51–63. https://doi.org/10.30818/jpkm.2021.2060106

Juditha, C. (2021c). The Communication Network of Online Prostitution in Twitter. *Jurnal Aspikom*, *6*(1),

13. https://doi.org/10.24329/aspikom.v6i1.826
Kaplale, S. K., & Rina, N. (2021). *PRESTASI BELAJAR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARENTS AND CHILD INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS ON LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT*.
Kelbulan, E. . , Tambas, J. S., & Parajouw, O. . ,. (2018). Dinamika Kelompok Tani Kalelon Di Desa Kauneran Kecamatan Sonder. *Agri-Sosioekonomi*, *14*(3), 55. https://doi.org/10.35791/agrsosek.14.3.2018.21534
Koto, Z., Sutrisno, S., Mayastinasari, V., & ... (2023). Restorative Justice for Victims of Cyber Sexual Harassment: Realizing Justice for Victims. *Pena Justisia: Media …*, *21*(2), 375–385. https://jurnal.unikal.ac.id/index.php/hk/article/view/3091
Kumar Vaigandla, K., Mounika, T., Urooj, U., Azmi, N., & Karne, R. (2022). Investigation on Cognitive Radio Networks: Introduction, Spectrum Sensing, Ieee Standards, Challenges, Applications. *International Journal of Engineering Applied Sciences and Technology*, *6*(9), 91–103. https://doi.org/10.33564/ijeast.2022.v06i09.011
Latief, M. C., Putri Shakti, R., & Ersyad, F. A. (2018). Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Efektivitas Penerimaan Pesa. *Dinamika Sosial Budaya*, *1*(69), 5–24.
Longo, D. B. (2021). *PENGERTIAN PERSATUAN DAN KESATUAN,MAKNA MANFAAT*. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/5sdex
Mahrina, M., Sasmito, J., & Zonyfar, C. (2023). The Electronic and Transactions Law (EIT Law) as the First Cybercrime Law in Indonesia: An Introduction and Its Implementation. *Pena Justisia: Media Komunikasi Dan Kajian Hukum*, *21*(2), 451–467. https://doi.org/10.31941/pj.v21i2.2680
Makalew, M. N., Sambiran, S., & Waworundeng, W. (2021). Koordinasi Antara Pemerintah Dan Forum Kerukunan Umat Beragama (FKUB) Dalam Menciptakan Kerukunan Umat Beragama Di Kota Manado. *Jurnal Governance*, *1*(1), 1–9.
Mucharam, A. (2022). Membangun Komunikasi Publik Yang Efektif. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, *27*(1), 71–82.
Nasution, A. (2020). Bahan Ajar Teknik Komunikasi Publik. *Pelatihan Kepemimpinan Pengawas Badan Pusat Statitistik*, 1–8.
Nasution, M. (2022). Potensi Dan Tantangan Blue Economy Dalam Mendukung Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Indonesia: Kajian Literatur. *Jurnal Budget : Isu Dan Masalah Keuangan Negara*, *7*(2), 340–363. https://doi.org/10.22212/jbudget.v7i2.136
Negoro, P. A., & Atmadja, I. G. O. (2014). Analisis Terhadap Prostitusi Online Ditinjau Dari Hukum Pidana Positif Di Indonesia. *Recidive*, *3*(1), 68–79. https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/recidive/article/view/40483
Purba, N.-, Marlina, M.-, & Batubara, I.-. (2024). Punishment Of Perpetrators Of Criminal Acts That Intentionally Place And Carry Out Economic And Sexual Exploitation Of Children Is Linked To The Principle Of Justice. *Pena Justisia: Media Komunikasi Dan Kajian Hukum*, *23*(1), 570. https://doi.org/10.31941/pj.v23i1.4037
Putri, G. A., Hakim, I. A., & Wati, E. R. K. (2019). Dinamika Kelompok pada Majelis Taklim Jami'atul Muslimah di Desa Mataram Kabupaten Musi Rawas. *Journal of Nonformal Education and Community Empowerment*, *3*(1), 44–51. https://doi.org/10.15294/pls.v3i1.30889
Rahmawati, M., & Saputri, N. (2022). Jauh Panggang dari Api. *Program Digital Rights Education*, 6–90.
Ridwan, M. H., & Khamidah, N. (2021). *KESANTUNAN BERBAHASA DEWAN JURI RAGAM ACARA "BERAKSI DI RUMAH SAJA" DI INDOSIAR (KAJIAN SOSIOPRAGMATIK)*. *1*(02), 223–238.
Riko Sabam Setiawan, Budiyono, R. H. (2016). Sebab – Sebab Terjadinya Prostitusi Online Dan Upaya Penanggulangannya Dari Perspektif Kriminologi (Studi di Wilayah Hukum Polresta Banyumas). *S.L.R*, *Vol. 5*, 44–45.
Senjaya, O., & Sudrajat, A. (2022). *Sosialisasi Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Prostitusi Anak dan Kekerasan Terhadap Anak*. *6*(5), 1400–1405.
Solihah, R. (2019). Pengantar Ilmu Pemerintahan. *Pengantar Ilmu Pemerintahan*, 544.
SuaraSurabaya. (2023). *Pemuda Bekasi Jual Pacarnya Lewat MiChat di Kota Surabaya*.
Sutardja, P. S., Rohma, D. A., & Oktavianti, L. (2021a). *EFEKTIVITAS PERLINDUNGAN ANAK*

TERHADAP ANAK SEBAGAI KORBAN PROSTITUSI ONLINE DALAM KASUS DI MADIUN. *17*, 254–265.

Sutardja, P. S., Rohma, D. A., & Oktavianti, L. (2021b). *EFEKTIVITAS PERLINDUNGAN ANAK TERHADAP ANAK SEBAGAI KORBAN PROSTITUSI ONLINE DALAM KASUS DI MADIUN*. *17*, 254–265.

Tribunnews. (2022). *Polrestabes Surabaya Amankan 6 Muncikari Praktik Prostitusi Melalui Media Sosial*.

Utami, K. M., Ridwan, R., & Asphianto, A. (2021). Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Tentang Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Terhadap Pengguna Jasa Prostitusi Di Indonesia. *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal Law*, *1*(2), 22–42. https://doi.org/10.22437/pampas.v1i2.9007

Walton, A. A., Marr, J., Cahillane, M. J., & Bush, K. (2021). Building community resilience to disasters: A review of interventions to improve and measure public health outcomes in the northeastern united states. *Sustainability (Switzerland)*, *13*(21), 1–31. https://doi.org/10.3390/su132111699

Zulqarnain, Saifillah, S., & Sukatin. (2021). *Psikologi Pendidikan*. https://books.google.co.id/books/about/Psikologi_Pendidikan.html?hl=id&id=kKJfEAAAQBAJ&redir_esc=y

Zuwirna. (2020). *Buku_Dasar_Dasar_Komunikasi_Zuwirna.pdf*. http://repository.unp.ac.id/37142/1/Buku_Dasar_Dasar_Komunikasi_Zuwirna.pdf