

LETTER of ACCEPTANCE (LoA)

Number: 008/Maqasidi/LoA/VI/2025

The editorial team of MAQASIDI: Jurnal Syariah dan Hukum at STAIN Teungku Dirundeng Meulaboh has stated that:

ID / Title : 5255 / Law Enforcement Efforts in Addressing Online Prostitution in Banda Aceh City: A Study of the Role of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah

Author : Muhammad Barokah Lajuna¹, Yuni Roslaili², Yusnaidi³

Affiliation : ^{1,2,3} Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Email Koresponden : 210104089@student.ar-raniry.ac.id

Based on the review results by the MAQASIDI editorial team, the manuscript has been accepted. The journal will be published in Volume 5, Number 2, December 2025, available at the OJS web address: <https://ejournal.staindirundeng.ac.id/index.php/maqasidi>.

To avoid duplicate publications and violations of scientific publication ethics, we hope that the manuscript/article will not be submitted to or published by other publishers/journals.

This letter is conveyed for your attention. We thank you for your participation and cooperation.



Meulaboh, 23 June 2025
Journal Management


M. Ikhwan, MH

Scopus ID: 58606551500

Law Enforcement Efforts in Addressing Online Prostitution in Banda Aceh City: A Study of the Role of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah

Muhammad Barokah Lajuna¹, Yuni Roslaili², Yusnaidi³

¹²³ Universitas Islam Negeri Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Email Konfirmasi: 210104089@student.ar-raniry.ac.id

No WhatsApp (WA): 089509262244

ABSTRACT

This study examines law enforcement efforts against online prostitution in Banda Aceh City, carried out by the Civil Service Police Unit (Satpol PP) and the Wilayatul Hisbah (WH). This phenomenon poses a serious challenge in Aceh, a region governed by Islamic Sharia law. Employing a descriptive qualitative approach and empirical juridical method, data were collected through interviews and literature review. The findings indicate that enforcement efforts are implemented through preventive (religious education and legal socialization), repressive (field raids and monitoring), and curative (rehabilitation and moral guidance) approaches. Despite the existence of legal frameworks such as the Qanun Jinayat, enforcement faces several obstacles, including limited human resources, lack of technological support, and the absence of specific regulations addressing online prostitution. Furthermore, low public legal awareness and the evolving tactics used by perpetrators through technology create additional enforcement difficulties. Therefore, strategic steps such as regulatory reform, capacity building for law enforcement officers, institutional cooperation, and increased community participation are crucial to enhancing the effectiveness and sustainability of Sharia law enforcement in tackling online prostitution in the digital era.

Key words: Law Enforcement, Online Prostitution, Qanun Jinayat, Islamic Sharia, Satpol PP, Wilayatul Hisbah

Introduction

The practice of online prostitution in the Aceh region has become a hot news and has been talked about lately. Information about the existence of online prostitution activities occurred in the central area of Banda Aceh City which has triggered a public reaction. This practice is considered by some people as a form of deviation that tarnishes the image and cultural values of the Acehnese people who are known to uphold the implementation of Islamic law (Baharuddin, 2023). The raid was carried out by the Mayor of Banda Aceh, Illiza Saaduddin Djamal. Visiting one of the hotels in the city area of Banda Aceh, from this raid, officers secured 12 perpetrators, 6 of them were positive for ecstasy, cocaine and the discovery of contraceptives scattered in the hotel room (Redaksi, 2025). This incident further reinforced concerns about the moral degradation among the younger generation in Aceh. It also sparked discussions about the effectiveness of the enforcement of *Qanun Jinayah* and the role of local authorities in monitoring social behavior.

The case of online prostitution in Banda Aceh is not a new issue. In 2022, law enforcement officers from the Banda Aceh Police managed to arrest 11 perpetrators of online prostitution at a hotel in the city of Banda Aceh. The perpetrators use the WhatsApp application to communicate with customers, with a rate of up to IDR 1.2 million per transaction. Each transaction involves the role of a pimp who gets a share of IDR 200 thousand, while the rest is received by Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) (Redaksi, 2023). The emergence of the phenomenon of online prostitution has an impact on changing the lifestyle of women in Banda Aceh (Aprinaldi & Ardiansyah, 2023). The driving factors for online prostitution include economic factors, social environment, family, and others (Setiawan et al., 2023). This phenomenon also reflects the growing accessibility of digital platforms that facilitate covert transactions, making detection more difficult. Moreover, the normalization of such practices among certain circles indicates a shift in moral boundaries influenced by external cultural trends.

This incident became an anomaly considering that Aceh is a region that implements Islamic law (Abubakar, 2022; RosLaili, 2019) Aceh itself has privileges, especially in terms of the implementation of Islamic sharia as part of the legal system. This privilege is regulated in Law Number 44 of 1999 concerning the Implementation of Provincial Privileges of the Special Region of Aceh and strengthened by Law Number 11 of 2006 concerning the Government of Aceh. Through these regulations, the Aceh Government is given the authority to establish Qanun Aceh, which is a regional law that specifically regulates the implementation of Islamic law in the region (Sartika, 2022). The existence of such privileges ideally positions Aceh as a model of moral and religious governance within Indonesia.(Nurdin & Ridwansyah, 2020) However, incidents like online prostitution highlight the gap between normative legal frameworks and societal realities (Bahiej, 2014) This discrepancy raises critical

questions about the effectiveness of Sharia enforcement and the need for continuous evaluation and community involvement.

After that, Aceh also has a Qanun Jinayat, which is based on the Aceh Qanun Number 6 of 2014 which includes regulations against violations (Zakawali & Bahreisy, 2023). In Qanun Jinayat itself has a classification of violations committed, namely, khamar, maisir, khalwat, ikhtilath, adultery, sexual harassment, rape, qadzaf, liwath, and musahaqah. In this phenomenon, online prostitution is included in the violation of khalwat, which is regulated in article 23 of the Qanun Jinayat. However, the implementation of this regulation in the context of online prostitution still experiences several obstacles, especially in the aspect of proving elements of criminal acts and the execution of sanctions against perpetrators (H. B. Siregar, 2008).

In addition to existing regulations, Aceh also has special law enforcement officials, namely Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH). In Qanun Aceh Number 5 of 2007 Article 203 stipulates that Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) have the main task in maintaining public order and peace, enforcing qanun, governor's regulations, and governor's decrees, including in the field of Islamic sharia enforcement. These tasks include the functions of socialization, supervision, direction, investigation, and support for the implementation of crimes within the scope of national law and sharia. In this context, it is strengthened through the Regulation of the Mayor of Banda Aceh Number 44 of 2016 which regulates the organizational structure, duties, functions, authorities, and work procedures of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) in the Banda Aceh area (Abbas & Rahmatillah, 2024), which makes it an important aspect in efforts to control the practice of online prostitution (Hamdani, 2022).

So far, the supervision of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) in tackling online prostitution is still conventional and still relies on community reports, patrols, and raids in certain locations. Although Qanun Jinayat has been enforced and enforcement continues to be carried out, the practice of online prostitution is still rampant, indicating that supervision is not optimal and the deterrent effect is weak (Armiwal, 2020). Various efforts such as socialization, installation of prohibition banners, and personnel involvement have been carried out, but the results have not been significant. This condition shows that the existing approach has not been able to keep up with the dynamics of the development of online prostitution. Therefore, a more modern, adaptive, and technology-based surveillance strategy is needed to strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement and eradicate online prostitution practices in a more systematic and sustainable manner (F. A. Siregar, 2023).

Based on several similar studies that have been conducted by previous researchers, namely Dian Nasya Layisa's research in 2022 entitled Prostitution Practices in the Porch of Mecca (Strategies and Approaches of Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) in Handling Prostitution Cases in Banda Aceh). UIN Ar-Raniry. The results of the study show that women who enter the world of prostitution have different

backgrounds, one of which is because they follow the flow of life, economic difficulties, adjusting to lifestyles and the latest trends. At the time of the arrest carried out by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH). The role of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) in strategies and approaches to handling prostitution cases such as guidance and self-development by returning to parents (Layisa, 2022). Another similar research is a study from Jazari bin Jurjani in 2019 entitled "The Phenomenon of Prostitution in the City of Banda Aceh". The results of his research show that the mode of operation of prostitution practices in Banda Aceh City is to use an application that has a figure of friends around before the transaction (Jurjani et al., 2019).

Furthermore, research from Khairun Nisa in 2024 is entitled "Law Enforcement Efforts in Addressing Online Prostitution in Banda Aceh City: A Study of the Role of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah". The findings highlight the need for comprehensive preventive measures, including better education, economic support for vulnerable groups, and stricter enforcement of laws against prostitution perpetrators and bookers (Nisa, 2024). As for the difference between the previous research and this study in the subject matter and scope of research, the three studies focused more on understanding the factors that cause individual involvement in prostitution practices, as well as examining the operational patterns of prostitution, especially those carried out online or online-based. Meanwhile, this research focuses on law enforcement efforts in the crime of online prostitution in the city of Banda Aceh.

Therefore, even though Aceh has implemented Islamic law and has Qanun as the legal basis in regulating various forms of violations, the phenomenon of online prostitution is still rampant in the city of Banda Aceh. This condition shows that law enforcement against online prostitution practices has not run optimally and still faces various obstacles in its implementation. Based on the description above, the researcher formulated two problem formulations: First, what are the law enforcement efforts by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) Banda Aceh City against the crime of online prostitution and second, what are the supporting and inhibiting factors faced by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) Banda Aceh City in law enforcement against online prostitution.

Research Method

The research approach used by the author in this study is a qualitative descriptive approach which is an approach that is carried out by collecting data directly and interacting with people in the research place. The qualitative descriptive approach of data obtained in the form of sentences is not statistical numbers. Meanwhile, the method used in this study is an empirical juridical research method. Empirical juridical where primary data is a reference for research in answering several field research problems or phenomena that occur around (Mumtazi, 2024). The data obtained from the research is in the form of interviews with the Pamong Praja and

Wilayatul Hisbah Police Units of Banda Aceh City, as well as literature research, because the data obtained is sourced from books, articles, research and all other forms of literature documents (Adami, 2023).

Results and Discussion

Efforts of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) of Banda Aceh City in Law Enforcement of Online Prostitution Crimes

Law enforcement is a process or effort that aims to ensure that legal norms can be applied in real terms as a reference in behavior and legal interaction in the life of society and the state. Law enforcement also means the implementation of the law carried out by law enforcement officials and other individuals who have interests, in accordance with their respective authorities and based on applicable laws and regulations (Sya'diyah, 2017). Effective law enforcement requires not only firm action but also integrity, professionalism, and consistency from the authorities. Without public trust and institutional accountability, the law may be seen as selective or symbolic. Therefore, strengthening law enforcement also involves reforming institutions and enhancing legal awareness within society.

The data obtained by the author from the results of this research will then be summarized to find out First, what are the law enforcement efforts by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) Banda Aceh City against the crime of online prostitution and second, what are the supporting and inhibiting factors faced by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) Banda Aceh City in law enforcement against online prostitution. The author obtained this data both from direct interviews and from existing documents, as we know before, violations of online prostitution crimes are rampant, therefore, there are obstacles in legal rules that are not yet specific to solve the phenomenon of online prostitution in Banda Aceh.

Law enforcement must prioritize the principles of justice and societal values in daily practice. In essence, law enforcement is a form of recognition of social ideals and the importance of the existence of a social order. Law enforcement is needed so that legal norms as guidelines in social and political life can be complied with. To harmonize the concepts, beliefs, and legal terms that apply in society, cooperation between agencies involved in interests is needed to realize justice, order, and common welfare (Rusmana, 2024). Such cooperation must be based on mutual commitment, transparency, and shared responsibility in upholding the law. It also requires the active participation of the community to support preventive and corrective legal actions. Only through this synergy can law enforcement truly reflect the aspirations and moral foundations of the society it serves.

The government's efforts to sanction the perpetrators of "online prostitution" have been written in Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning the Jinayat Law article 23 concerning khalwat which reads: Anyone who deliberately commits Jarimah khalwat

is threatened with 'Uqubat Ta'zir whipping a maximum of 10 (ten) times or a maximum fine of 100 (one hundred) grams of pure gold or imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) months. Any person who deliberately organizes, provides facilities or promotes Jarimah khalwat, is threatened with 'Uqubat Ta'zir, a maximum of 15 (fifteen) lashes and/or a fine of a maximum of 150 (one hundred and fifty) grams of pure gold and/or imprisonment for a maximum of 15 (fifteen) months.

If law enforcement officials have a serious commitment to eradicating all forms of online prostitution practices, then the necessary strategic steps are in the form of improving the provisions in Qanun Aceh Number 6 of 2014, by utilizing their authority, law enforcement has the right to apply for blocking social media or sites that are indicated to be used as a means of practicing online prostitution. Various efforts to suppress this action are divided into two parts, namely (Pinontoan et al., 2023):

Attempt Preventif

Efforts to counter online prostitution need to be carried out by providing religious education to strengthen faith in religious values and moral norms. Expanding employment opportunities for women, which are adjusted to their nature and talents as well as a decent salary to meet their daily needs. Establish coordination between institutions or teams to combat online prostitution involving various related agencies and the active participation of local communities in supporting prevention programs. On the other hand, Qanun Aceh must revise the articles that regulate the prohibition of online prostitution, especially in the Aceh region, to strengthen the legal basis for sharia enforcement in the digital era.

Attempt Reprensif and Kuratif

Rehabilitation and resocialization for women involved in online prostitution practices need to be carried out comprehensively so that they can be accepted again in a society that upholds moral values and morality. This effort can be pursued through moral development and religious education, job training, and skill development that encourages creativity and independence. In addition, it is necessary to improve shelter facilities for immoral women who are caught in raid operations, by emphasizing the aspect of sustainable coaching. Routine and coordinated control operations in vulnerable locations such as houses, boarding houses, nightlife venues, hotels, and lodgings must be carried out together with the local government, Satpol PP, and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH). This step aims to reduce access space in online prostitution practices.

This is in line with the opinion of experts and strengthened by the results of an interview with Mrs. Roslina, S.Ag, M.Hum, who explained several efforts that have been made by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) in tackling online prostitution by handling online prostitution cases in the city of Banda Aceh involving close cooperation between various institutions. The purpose of this collaboration is to divide

the roles and responsibilities of each in handling cases, from the implementation of tasks in the field to the judicial process and the provision of sanctions to the perpetrators. In a participatory system of government, network cooperation should not be dominated by one party.

In practice, the handling of online prostitution cases in Banda Aceh City is carried out by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) by collaborating with several related agencies, such as the Islamic Sharia Office, the Police, the prosecutor's office, the Protection of Women and Children, as well as parties related to the handling of online prostitution cases in the city of Banda Aceh. This can be seen from the attitude of other agencies such as Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH), which gave the right to handle the case to the police for follow-up, but the role of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) alone is only limited to supervision and coaching the prostitution perpetrators. Each stakeholder must build trust with each other as a form of solid professional relationship to achieve the successful implementation of collaborative government in eradicating online prostitution practices. This trust is an important basis for eliminating or at least reducing the negative impact caused by online prostitution in the city of Banda Aceh.

Other efforts made by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) in overcoming online prostitution include the implementation of routine patrols carried out both during the day and at night. In addition, Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) also have an intelligence team or informant who is tasked with carrying out silent operations to analyze and detect the development of violations in the field. These informants also carry out disguises in the form of an operation known as "target fishing" to identify and arrest the perpetrators more effectively.

If an online prostitution perpetrator is found by the relevant agency, Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) together with the Islamic Sharia Office will cooperate in providing guidance to the perpetrator. This coaching aims to provide a deterrent effect so that the perpetrator does not repeat his actions in the future. Coaching activities by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) are carried out routinely every Tuesday and Thursday, with a duration of between 3 to 7 days, depending on the severity of the violation committed. This action was carried out based on Qanun Number 11 of 2002 concerning the Implementation of Islamic Sharia in the Field of Faith, Worship, and Islamic Syiar.

Supporting Factors and Obstacles Faced by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) Banda Aceh City in Law Enforcement of Online Prostitution Crimes

Without adequate facilities and infrastructure, the implementation of law enforcement will not run well. These facilities include educated and skilled human resources, effective organizational structures, adequate equipment, adequate funding, and so on. If these elements are not met, then the purpose of law enforcement will not

be achieved. To make it easier to understand, an example will be presented about the course of the judicial process. Law enforcement is a multidimensional process that involves various interrelated elements. Legal factors are the main foundation because they are normative objects that are enforced. In its implementation, there is often a tension between legal certainty and a sense of justice. Legal certainty refers to written rules that are fixed and objective, while justice is contextual and subjective, depending on evolving social values. Therefore, laws need to be designed in a responsive manner to be able to adapt to the dynamics of society without ignoring the principles of justice, certainty, and utility (Arsa, 2023).

According to Daeng et al in 2023, there are several factors that affect as well as become obstacles in law enforcement of online prostitution crimes. These factors include legal aspects, the quality of law enforcement officials, the availability of facilities and infrastructure, the role of the community, and legal culture. A comprehensive understanding of all these factors is crucial in order to strengthen the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts as well as as a foundation in identifying and overcoming various challenges that arise during the case handling process. Each of these factors cannot be separated from each other, because they influence each other and have a significant contribution in determining the success or not of law enforcement, especially in the context of crime prevention that is adaptive and continues to undergo changing patterns, such as online prostitution (Daeng et al., 2023).

The success of law enforcement is also highly determined by the quality of law enforcement officials. Although the rule of law has been well designed, its effectiveness depends heavily on the integrity and professionalism of the enforcement authorities. Officials who do not uphold the values of justice and truth will weaken public trust in the law. Therefore, continuous coaching, capacity building, and strict supervision are absolutely necessary to ensure the quality of the performance of the apparatus. Strengthening professional morals and ethics must be the main agenda in legal reform efforts. As above, legal reform is not enough to only touch the regulatory aspect, but must also be directed at the formation of law enforcement apparatus that is competitive, has integrity, and has social sensitivity and alignment with the values of justice. Strengthening professional morals and ethics needs to be made a strategic agenda in every policy of fostering and developing legal institutions, so that law enforcement is not only procedural, but also upholds the principles of substantive justice and human rights.

In addition, supporting facilities and infrastructure are also crucial factors in ensuring the sustainability of the legal system. Law enforcement requires adequate infrastructure, ranging from competent human resources, efficient information systems, to adequate funding. Without optimal technical and administrative support, the implementation of the law will experience serious obstacles. The government is

required to pay serious attention to institutional strengthening and fulfilling operational needs so that the legal process runs effectively. Finally, the role of society and a developing legal culture also affect the success rate of law enforcement. High legal awareness will encourage voluntary obedience and active participation of the community in maintaining order. Legal education and community involvement in social supervision are key to building a healthy legal culture. On the other hand, the application of the law must also consider alignment with local cultural values so as not to cause resistance. Laws that live and grow with society will be more accepted, effectively enforced, and reflect substantial justice.

This was strengthened by the results of an interview with a resource person named Zamzami, S.H.I, stated that law enforcement against online prostitution still faces various obstacles, both in terms of regulations, limited resources, and low public awareness, so the same is needed to overcome it more effectively. On the other hand, the low level of legal awareness of the public has also worsened this condition, where there are still many individuals who do not understand the legal consequences of involvement in online prostitution activities. Therefore, strong synergy and cross-sectoral collaboration between the government, law enforcement officials, related institutions, and sustainable legal education programs are needed for the public to be more aware of the risks and legal consequences of involvement in online prostitution practices.

In dealing with the phenomenon of online prostitution in the city of Banda Aceh, cooperation between various parties is a very important supporting factor. The cooperation in question refers to the relationship between various parties in dealing with the phenomenon of online prostitution in the city of Banda Aceh. The Banda Aceh City Government, through institutions such as Satpol PP, Wilayatul Hisbah (WH), the Islamic Sharia Office, and other government apparatus, has an important role in the implementation of Islamic Sharia in the region. The success of efforts to handle online prostitution is also greatly influenced by the support of the community, which acts as the main source of information related to these activities. In addition, the cooperation also involves the private sector, especially entrepreneurs in the hotel and lodging sector. Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) of Banda Aceh City are actively collaborating with these parties to strengthen efforts to prevent and take action against online-based prostitution practices.

The purpose of cooperation between agencies or institutions has different roles, such as the Islamic Sharia Office has a strategic role in carrying out the function of coaching and socializing to the community, as stipulated in Qanun Number 11 of 2002 concerning the Implementation of Islamic Sharia. Meanwhile, the authority in the stage of prosecuting or arresting violations of Islamic Sharia is in the hands of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH). After the arrest, the legal process continued to the investigation stage which is the authority of the Civil Servant Investigator (PPNS) in

the Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) environment. If the case file has been declared complete and supported by sufficient evidence, the case will be transferred to the Police. Furthermore, the legal process was forwarded to the Prosecutor's Office until it was finally tried and decided in accordance with the provisions of the Qanun that applies in Aceh Province.

In handling online prostitution cases in Banda Aceh City, Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) not only received support, but also faced various complex and significant obstacles. In handling online prostitution cases, Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) Banda Aceh not only received support from various parties, but also faced several quite complex obstacles. One of the main challenges is the technological advances used by online prostitution perpetrators, which significantly complicate the enforcement process. The mode used includes the use of unclear accounts and frequent phone numbers, thus slowing down the investigation process. Moreover, the limited cybercrime investigation capabilities within local enforcement agencies further hinder effective tracking and evidence collection. Coordination with other institutions, such as the police and telecommunications providers, is often hampered by bureaucratic procedures. This situation underscores the urgent need for capacity building and inter-agency collaboration in combating cyber-based moral crimes.

In addition, the limitation of human resources (HR), especially in the field of information technology and the ability to handle online prostitution, also hinders the effectiveness of law enforcement. In addition, the supervision performance of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) has not been optimal in tackling online prostitution is also caused by a number of performance factors that have not been met. This is a particular obstacle in the implementation of maximum Islamic Sharia enforcement in the Banda Aceh City area, because without the support of competent human resources and a structured work system, enforcement efforts face many challenges. For this reason, concrete steps are needed such as special training for officials, increased budget support and operational facilities, and periodic performance evaluations so that relevant institutions can carry out their functions better in facing the challenges of online prostitution.

Although Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) have an important role in the enforcement of Islamic Sharia, both still face limitations in handling cases related to online prostitution. One of the main obstacles lies in the limitation of resources, both in terms of personnel and supporting facilities. Budget constraints are a significant factor that causes the provision of the necessary facilities to be suboptimal, including operational infrastructure and equipment that must be updated to match current technological developments. This has a direct effect on the effectiveness of digital-based supervision which is needed in tackling online prostitution practices.

In addition, there is no regulation that specifically regulates the performance mechanism of Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) against the law enforcement

system, which is a challenge. The current Qanun. Likewise, the Qanun that exists at this time has not regulated how perpetrators of online prostitution can be punished. There is a need to change the qanun or update Qanun Number 6 of 2014 concerning the Jinayat Law to better keep up with the times which aims to reduce the number of online prostitutions in Banda Aceh. With this update, it is hoped that local governments will have a strong and comprehensive legal basis in handling online prostitution cases, as well as affirming their commitment to maintaining Islamic Sharia values during the challenges of the digital era. This revision should include clear definitions, legal procedures, and sanctions specifically tailored to cyber-based immoral acts. It is also essential to incorporate technological provisions that allow law enforcers to act proactively and efficiently in the digital realm. Strengthening legal instruments in this way will enhance legal certainty and deter potential offenders more effectively.

Conclusion

The results of the study found that law enforcement efforts against online prostitution crimes in Banda Aceh City carried out by Satpol PP and Wilayatul Hisbah (WH) have been carried out through preventive, repressive, and curative approaches. Preventive approaches are carried out through religious education, legal socialization, routine patrols, and the involvement of the community and related agencies in preventing the rampant online prostitution. Meanwhile, a repressive approach is applied through direct control and supervision operations in the field, including the use of intelligence methods in identifying perpetrators. The curative approach is focused on coaching, rehabilitating, and resocializing perpetrators with a moral and religious approach so that they can be accepted in the community again.

The success of these efforts is supported by a number of supporting factors such as the existence of a legal basis in the form of Qanun Jinayat which provides legitimacy in the implementation of Islamic Sharia, cross-sector cooperation with various government and community institutions, and participatory support from the community as social supervisors. However, this law enforcement also faces various obstacles. The dominant obstacles include limited human resources and supporting infrastructure, low levels of literacy and legal awareness among the community, and the absence of regulations that specifically regulate the mechanism for cracking down on online prostitution. In addition, the advancement of information technology used by online prostitution perpetrators is also a challenge in the law enforcement process.

Therefore, strategic steps are needed that include regulatory updates, especially the revision of Qanun Aceh Number 6 of 2014 to be more adaptive to the dynamics of digital crime, increasing the capacity and competence of law enforcement officials, providing adequate infrastructure, and strengthening the role of the community in supporting the sustainability of Islamic Sharia law enforcement in the digital era. With

an integrated and collaborative approach, law enforcement against online prostitution in Banda Aceh City is expected to run more sustainably.

Daftar Pustaka

- Alfitra, Faizin, A., & Mansur, A. (2017). *Modus Operandi Prostitusi Online dan Perdagangan Manusia di Indonesia*.
- Dr. Fitri Wahyuni, S.H, M. . (2018). Hukum Pidana Islam (Aktualisasi Nilai-Nilai Hukum Pidana Islam Dalam Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana Indonesia). In *PT Nusantara Persada Utama* (Issue februari).
- Yusri, A. Z. dan D. (2020). Pengantar ilmu Hukum. In *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan* (Vol. 7, Issue 2)
- Abbas, S., & Rahmatillah, S. (2024). Dynamics Of Sharia Law Taqnin In Aceh 2013-2017: Analysis Of Regulative Policies And Social Reality. *Petita: Jurnal Kajian Ilmu*
- Abubakar, A. (2022). Peer Review artikel Criminal Sanction Approach to Liwath (Gay) and Musahqaqah (Lesbian) Behavior in Qanun Jinayah Number 6 of 2014. repository.ar-raniry.ac.id.
- Adami, K. (2023). Penanganan Tindak Pidana Khalwat Di Kabupaten Nagan Raya Berdasarkan Peraturan Perundang-undangan. 1-23.
- Aprinaldi, & Ardiansyah, M. (2023). Partisipasi Unit Perlindungan Perempuan Dan Anak (PPA) Polresta Banda Aceh Dalam Penanganan Prostitusi Online. 8(4), 1-13.
- Armiwal, S. (2020). Tinjauan Yuridis Terhadap Pelaksanaan Tugas Dan Fungsi Polisi Pamong Praja Dalam Pembinaan Keamanan Dan Penegakan Hukum. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora Sigli*, 3(1), 43-61.
- Arsa, M. J. (2023). Penegakan hukum terhadap tindak pidana prostitusi online di wilayah hukum kepolisian daerah sulawesi barat.
- Baharuddin, A. R. (2023). Hukuman Cambuk bagi Prostitusi Online (Studi Fenomena Prostitusi di Banda Aceh dan Lhokseumawe. https://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/31008/%0Ahttps://repository.ar-raniry.ac.id/id/eprint/31008/1/LP_PDI_2019-Baharuddin.pdf
- Bahiej, A. (2014). Studi Komparatif terhadap Qanun Aceh tentang Hukum Jinayat dan Enakmen Jenayah Syariah Selangor Malaysia Pendahuluan Sebagai salah satu hukum publik , hukum pidana Indonesia diberlakukan dengan sistem unifikasi . Unifikasi hukum pidana Indonesia telah dik. 48(2).
- Daeng, Y., Hamdani, H. S., Adryan, D., Gunawan, H., Marananda, Y., & Alfred, W. (2023). Kajian Terhadap Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penegakan Hukum Pidana Di Indonesia. *Journal Of Social Science Research Volume*, 3(5), 6030-6038.
- Hamdani, T. M. (2022). Strategi Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Dan Wilayahul Hisbah Kota Banda Aceh Dalam Penertiban Prostitusi. 33(1), 1-12.
- Jurjani, J. B. I. N., Ushuluddin, F., Filsafat, D. A. N., Ar-raniry, U. I. N., & Aceh, B. (2019). *Fenomena prostitusi di kota banda aceh*.
- Layisa, D. N. (2022). Praktik Prostitusi Di Serambi Mekkah (Strategi dan Pendekatan Wilayahul Hisbah (WH) dalam Penanganan Kasus-kasus Prostitusi di Banda Aceh). 9, 356-363.
- Mumtazi, R. (2024). Masyarakat Ke Aplikasi Prostitusi Online Mi - Chat Prodi Komunikasi

Dan Penyiaran Islam Fakultas Dakwah Dan Komunikasi Universitas Islam Negeri Ar - Raniry Banda Aceh.

- Nisa, K. (2024). Praktik Prostitusi Melalui Open Booking Online di Kota Banda Aceh. *Pidana, Jurnal Hukum P-Issn, Politik Hukum*, 10(2).
- Nurdin, R., & Ridwansyah, M. (2020). Aceh, Qanun and National Law: Study on Legal Development Orientation. *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga*
- Pinontoan, M. S. M., Koesoemo, A. T., & Pinori, J. (2023). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindakan Prostitusi Online, Ditinjau Dari Undang Undang Nomor 19 Tahun 2016 Tentang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik. *Lex Crimen*, 08(01), 14-27.
- RosLaili, I. M. Y. (2019). Penerapan Syariat Islam Dalam Bingkai Keberagaman Nusantara. *Dusturiyah: Jurnal Hukum Islam, Perundang-Undangan Dan Pranata Sosial*, 8(2), 96-116. <https://doi.org/10.22373/dusturiyah.v8i2.4216>
- Rusmana, I. P. E. (2024). *Morality : jurnal ilmu hukum Kewenangan Kepolisian Dalam Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Prostitusi Online*. 10(2), 202-218.
- Sartika, D. (2022). *Proses Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Prostitusi Online Ditinjau Menurut Qanun Hukum Acara Jinayat (Suatu Penelitian Pada Satuan Polisi Pamong Praja Dan Wilayahatul Hisbah Aceh)*.
- Setiawan, R. S., Budiyo, B., & Hendriana, R. (2023). Sebab - Sebab Terjadinya Prostitusi Online Dan Upaya Penanggulangannya Dari Perspektif Kriminologi (Studi di Wilayah Hukum Polresta Banyumas). *Soedirman Law Review*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.20884/1.slr.2023.5.1.3488>
- Siregar, F. A. (2023). *Pengaruh Pembatasan Jam Malam Bagi Perempuan Terhadap Pelecehan Seksual Dalam Perspektif Kriminologi*. 31-58.
- Siregar, H. B. (2008). Lessons learned from the implementation of islamic shari'ah criminal law in aceh, Indonesia. *Journal of Law and Religion*, 24(1), 143-176. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S074808140000196X>
- Sya'diyah, A. J. (2017). *Upaya Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Prostitusi Online Dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana Islam (Studi Kasus di Polrestabes Semarang)*. 5-24. [http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/5510/5/BAB 2.pdf](http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/5510/5/BAB%202.pdf)
- Zakawali, M. M. Al, & Bahreisy, R. B. (2023). Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Prostitusi (Studi Penelitian di Kota Langsa). *Media Keadilan: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 12(2), 200. <http://journal.ummat.ac.id/index.php/jmk>
- Qanun Aceh Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Hukum Jinayat, Pasal 23.
- Qanun Aceh Nomor 7 Tahun 2013 Tentang Hukum Acara Jinayat.
- Redaksi. (2023). *Fakta Prostitusi Online di Banda Aceh*. Komparatif. <https://komparatif.id/fakta-prostitusi-online-di-banda-Aceh/>
- Redaksi. (2025). *Walikota Illiza Kembali Lanjutkan Razia Pada Rabu Diniahari, Amankan Pelaku Prostitusi Berkedok Kos-kosan dan Hotel*. Infobandaaceh. <https://www.infobandaaceh.com/2025/04/walikota-illiza-kembali-lanjutkan-razia.html>