

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The success of the prostitution area closure in Tulungagung in 2012 became a national pilot, by using an empowerment approach and developing economic creativity potential rather than just providing guidance in overcoming the effects of prostitution area closure (Department of Communication and Information of East Java Province, 2012).

The prostitution area closure in Tulungagung costs up to Rp. 14.3 billion. The funds were be used for mentoring activities, business capital, and changing prostitution area into markets or educational institutions. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Works also provided assistance to develop non-habitable buffer zones through the Directorate General of Human Settlements. It is known that the total number of sex workers working in the two prostitution area was 351 people namely 154 people from Ngujang prostitution area and 191 people from Kaliwungu prostitution area (Department of Communication and Information of East Java Province, 2012).

The history of prostitution in Indonesia has existed since the era of kingdom where the concubinage system was began to be recognized. Thus, it can be said that the history of prostitution or prostitution area in Indonesia was also included in the development of society. In 2018 Indonesia has around 43 prostitution area that are still actively operating. (Tamba & Triyuda, 2018).

The majority of Indonesians consider the practice of prostitution to be a moral crime, however it is still widespread and regulated. UNICEF estimated that 30% of sex workers are under the age of 18 and adolescent pimps (Wadrianto, 2016). Indonesia ranks 12th out of 24 countries that have a large level of sex spending with \$ 2.25 Billion. Indonesia also occupies the 3rd position among other ASEAN countries. In Indonesia, the average income of commercial sex workers can reach 7-10 million rupiah per month (Havocscope, 2016).

Prostitution area and the practice of prostitution have various impacts on the surrounding community not only residents around the area but also broader inhabitant. The closure of prostitution area also affects some parties who depend their income from the prostitution area. For example parking guards, karaoke and sex worker owners, pimps and guesthouse owners (Arif, 2012). According to Sexual Psychologist, Zoya Amirin quoted by (Liputan6, 2014) the adjuration of refusing closure the prostitution area because it can make increase of crime rates in society, such as rape and the widespread of HIV/AIDS.

Those who support the closure of prostitution area assume that prostitution area has a bad impact on the development of children around there. In prostitution it is considered to damage the morale of the children (Amalia, 2018). In prostitution to get money women offer themselves to satisfy their customers usually using their body which is not convenient with the norms in society that still hold strong religion and social norms (Munawaroh 2010).

Based on Department of Communication and Information of East Java Province (2012) in 2011 there were 7.127 sex workers working in 44 prostitution area in 33 regencies or cities in East Java. At the end of 2011 there was a decrease in the number of sex workers due to the closure of 3 prostitution area in Blitar District. The closure of prostitution area had returned 224 sex workers. The emergence of prostitution is thought to be motivated by economic demands and skills that do not achieve the standards. Therefore, so the economic approach must be taken by the government to stop prostitution activities in prostitution area. One alternative are making sewing training, a beauty salon business, and catering that can help the participants after repatriation.

In 2010 the Governor of East Java through a circular number 460/16474/031/2011, asked the regents or mayors to make efforts in preventing and overcoming women trafficking and prostitution by preventing the increase existence of sex workers in prostitution area, developing and facilitating new economic activities in the former areas of prostitution area and supervising after the sex workers are returned. This Governor's Circular is a reference for closing prostitution area in Tulungagung, Blitar, Situbondo, Lumajang, and Banyuwangi (Development Planning Agency at Sub-National Level, 2011).

As an area which became one of the pilot for prostitution area closure in 2012, there were pros and cons. The community around the prostitution area would certainly be divided into those who supported and refused the closure of prostitution area. This is because prostitution area is considered as a business unit that plays the wheels of other businesses that support it (Arif, 2012).

The Regent of Tulungagung Heru Tjahjono, promised to make the prostitution area become a sports field, fishing pond, and bird market to avoid the resumption of prostitution activities, but in practice the prostitution area was back again. There were more karaoke entertainment venues which have plus facilities and offer ladies escort (Arif, 2012). Thus, on May 8, 2015 the Tulungagung government carried out a total closure with the placement of Indonesian Army personnel and the police at the prostitution area entrance door where usually used as a gathering place for parking attendants and visitors. In addition, the government did not compensate pimps and sex workers (Wasono, 2015).

The closure in 2015 certainly did not get any resistance from the karaoke owner but they did not fail to protest because they reasoned that their karaoke business did not serve sexual activities. However, they did not deny that they provided the song guide girl or ladies escort to accompany guests and if the ladies escort was taken out by the customer it was not his responsibility. According to them, the government's decision to close prostitution area without a clear solution was not acceptable. The prostitution occupant can accept that the government is conducting control of policy implementation but against the idea of closure prostitution (Wasono, 2015).

Based on the explanation above, the writer will focus the research on the implications of prostitution area closure in Tulungagung Regency towards the community around prostitution area based on the governor's circular number 460/16474/031/2011, that the provincial government asked the regents or mayors to make efforts to prevent and overcome women trafficking and prostitution.

Instead of focusing on sex workers and pimps, the author will focus on the implications of the prostitution area closure implementation on the community that is directly related to prostitution area activities. This is because the decision to close prostitution area does not only affect sex workers and pimps. However, the writer tries to take the perspective of the surrounding community and this research not leaning towards the practice of prostitution and prostitution area. In this research only focus on resident around prostitution are not in pimps and sex worker.

The government who is focused on empowering pimps and sex workers is considered not wise because as the researcher explains above that prostitution area is the economic wheel for some people who depend on the economy activities of prostitution area. The closure of prostitution area will have an impact on the community such as loss of livelihood and reduced ability to meet family needs. If this case is not properly handled by the government, it will lead to more complex problems such as poverty and rising unemployment which have an impact on the high level of crime.

This research will use ethnomethodology-qualitative method and find the implications of closure prostitution area. Ethnomethodology based on secondary data to determine the focus of research such as newspaper, e-news, and other research. After determine focus research, researcher interviewing community near ex-prostitution and observing their environment.

There needs to be other programs to empower communities around the prostitution area by the government so as not to cause more complex problems.

To examine the implication of the closure of prostitution area and what changes are there after the closure. The author takes the title “*IMPACT OF EAST JAVA GOVERNOR CIRCULAR LETTER NUMBER 460/16474/031/2011 CONCERNING PREVENTION OF PROSTITUTION IN TULUNGAGUNG.*”

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background above, the formulation of the problems in this research is as follows :

How the social and economic implications of East Java Governor's Circular Number 460/16474/031/2011 in 2011 concerning the Efforts to Prevent and Overcome Women's Trafficking and Prostitution will be seen from the direct, indirect and induced impacts?

1.3 Research Objective

- a. To find out the implications of the closure of prostitution area to communities around the Kaliwungu prostitution area in Tulungagung Regency.
- b. To find out the forms of efforts made by the community to adjust to the situation after the closure of the Kaliwungu prostitution area in Tulungagung Regency.

1.4 Benefits

1.4.1 Teoritical Benefit

It is hoped that this research can provide scientific contributions in the fields of social science and political science. In Addition, this

research can add resource materials for the Government Science Study, especially on matters relating to the implications of prostitution area closure on society.

1.4.2 Practical Banefit

This research is expected to be able to provide input material for the government to pay more attention to the condition of the communities around the prostitution area which the majority of the economy depends on prostitution area activities.

1.5 Literature Review

Table 1.1 Past-Prior Research

No	Researcher	Title	Finding
1	Haveripeth Prakash (2013)	Prostitution and Its Impact on Society- A Criminological Perspective	There are a lot of kind of sex worker. Economic, Social, and Psychological become causation of prostitution in India. India had organized agency that control prostitute and force them to pay tax. Widespeard of prostitution become more large than before. Nowadays those profession in legally forbidden. Prostitution need to be delat using different level and angles. And it can contain radical transformation in community like social curtoms, sex education, marriage, divorce,etc it can be resolve using program that can improve people economic, emotiona, and socio-moral. To prevent prostitution efforts to make proper life to young generation become one of solution.
2	Sutarmin and Wiwik	Impact of Closure Prostitution Area	With the prostitution business other business activities such as coffee

	Budiarti (2018)	on Public Revenue Around Prostitution Area In Banyuwangi	shops, karaoke, parking lots, etc. have emerged. The existence of new businesses will increase economic growth. The ex-prostitution area of Padang Bulan, Turian, Gempol Porong, Bomo Waluyo, Padang and LCM had a major influence on the development of the correspondent business. This is in accordance with the multiplier effect theory that an activity will trigger other activities.
3	Egzone Osmanaj (2014)	The Impact of Legalized Prostitution on Human Trafficking	Legalisation of prostitution is expected to decreasing trafficked women, reduce sexual exploitation, and protect sex worker by give them equality so they dont experience descrimination. Reseacher elaborated model of Germany and Netherlands prostitution. After legalize of prostitution German and Netherland it did not give positive result. Netherland deal with incresed human trafficked same result with German. Meanwhile Sweden policy about legalize prostitution succesfully to prevent increasing prostitution and trafficking. Positive side of prostitution that sex worker have healt protection.
4	Dewi Rokhmah and Khiron (2014)	The Impact of Policy Implementation of The Closing of The Transition Social Services Place of Th eCommercial Sex Worker and Prostitution Closure To The HIV/AIDs Countermeasures Program in Jember Regency	Through Decree of Regent No. 188.45 / 39/012/2007 concerning the Closing of Transitional Social Service Sites for Commercial Sex Workers and the Closing of Prostitution in Jember Regency, the prostitution of the puger area is closed by the government, which aims to reduce HIV / AIDs characteristics. But the impact of the closure of the prostitution puger area is the emergence of the practice of illegal prostitution which is spread in various places. Another thing that arises is because the practice is illegal, making it difficult to monitor,

			which causes HIV / AIDs to increase from year to year.
5	Ananda Anshori Dharmawan, Nurul Indah Qariati, Asrinawaty (2019)	Analysis of The Effect of Localization and Role of Family With Previous Sexual Behaviour in Adolescent.	There is a relationship between family influence and localization of premarital sexual behavior around the ex prostitution area of Pematung Landasan Ulin Timur Banjar Baru. This is because prostitution areas mingle with the community, resulting in public activities in prostitution. This causes teenagers who grow up in the region to have bad sexual behavior.
6	Abdullahi Garba Kangiwa (2015)	The Socio-Economic Factors and Effects of Prostitution In Negeria.	Prostitution always ha positive and negative impact. Positive impact of prostitution are fulfill sexual needs. Prostitution related with pathological backgrounds, so to reduce this case government should prepare reforming and rabilitating prostitutes by using and provide guidance, coceling, religus care, employment, education, and strengtened moral. Parents and couple must aware with stable relation and homes.
7	Radius Setiyawan, dan Mahtsun Jayadi (2017)	Tailor Business Empowerment Affected Ex-Prostitution area Location in Surabaya's Morokrempangan Area	After the closure of prostitution area the ex-sex workers opened a laundry business that did not show progress due to lack of promotion or conventional and financial management was still not good because of the mixture of personal money and money for business matter.
8	Dedi Isnandar (2015)	Analysis economic Impact Closing the Prostitution area Area in Surabaya (Descriptive Study of the Economic Impact of the Closing of Dolly for Communities	In this study there were 3 dimensions of the group affected by closure of prostitution area such as : local businness unit group, local labor groups, and local communities experienced. The declining income become the reason they decided not to recruit new workers other than that which was reduced <i>Rukun</i>

		in Putat Jaya Village, Surabaya City)	<i>Warga</i> income.
9	Sari Noviana, Nurtika Fadhilah, dan Anis Munika (2015)	Effect of Dolly Closure Dolly and Jarak on the Economic Activities.	The impact of the decline in income experienced by the people around Dolly is limited to pedicab drivers, motorcycle taxi drivers, and parking attendants. Residents who trade in the Dolly area depend on the surrounding community so they agree with the closure of the Dolly area.
10	Nasrullah Khumaerah (2017)	Social Pathology of Commercial Sex Workers Al-Quran Perspective	Deviant behavior is based on products from proces of differentiation, individualization, and socialization. This is because humans have bad and good qualities and social problems created by deviant behavior in society. In the research the researcher provided a solution that is based on the Al Quran, Dhikr, Faith, Reading the Al-Quran, and believing in God become problem solving for deviant behavior.

(Source: Processed by reseacher)

The equation of this study with the research that has been done is that prostitution is considered a business and a job to get income. Those research also intends to determine the socio-economic implications after the closure of prostitution area carried out by the government. The practice of prostitution and the activities will affect human life around it. The research also focuses on the implications experienced by communities around prostitution area and changes experienced.

The difference in research conducted by the researcher with other researchs is the researcher focused on the community around the Tulungagung

prostitution area which was divided into two regions. If most studies focused on prostitution actors such as sex workers and pimps, the researcher will focus on the implications of policy implementation on society nearby. In this research the researcher will describe the way people fulfill their economy needs after the closure of prostitution area and socio-cultural changes felt by the community around prostitution area and the way they adapt with current situation.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

1.6.1 Public Policy

According to Thomas R. Dye 1992 public policy is what governments do, why they do it, what difference it makes, and anything a government chooses to do or not to do. Policy is something that is done by the government that has goals and produces changes. Dye also explained that public policy is the government's decision to do or not do something (Agustino, 2016).

Meanwhile, Richard Rose in (Winarno, 2012) defined policy as a series of activities which are more or less related to the consequences for those concerned rather than as a separate decision. Although this definition is considered ambiguous but the definition described by Richard Rose indicates that policy is a direction or pattern of activities and not a decision to do something (Winarno, 2012). Based on James E. Anderson Anderson (1970) public policy is policies that developed by government (Soetari, 2014).

In conclusion, public policy is an activity carried out by the government which has a purpose and impacts on the condition of society. These goals can

be in the form of increasing state revenues through taxes, eradicating acts of corruption, stopping terrorism, or resolving problems that exist in society.

In the philosophy of public policy there is an obligation to participate in policy making, where public participation is compulsory in policy formulation in a democratic country. In Law No. 32/2004 concerning the context of regional autonomy which guarantees community participation, in addition Article 45 it is stated that members of the regional house of representative are authorized to accommodate, absorb, collect and follow up on people's aspirations. In Article 139, the community has the right to provide oral and written input in the preparation and discussion of a policy plan. Guaranteed community aspirations not to cause controversy and fulfill a sense of justice for the community. Therefore, it can be said that the formulation of public policy starts from the people, for the people, to the people (Anggara, 2014).

Policies that are based on the results of debate often require vague provisions because they have to compromise different interests. This can lead to policies which tend to face problems and become controversial policies. The many different interests in the policy dealing with group and personal interests will lead to resistance from one party. Resistance will increasingly develop in an environment where existing officials lack the authority and personnel to monitor implementation (Winarno, 2012).

1.6.2 Implementation Public Policy

Barrett in (Agustino, 2016) stated that implementation is translating policy into action. This can be interpreted that the implementation of public policy is to translate a policy into an action or activity carried out by the implementor.

According to Ripley and Franklin in Winarno 2012 implementation is an event after the rule is set and gives the authority of the program. The benefits and output are real. The implication is explained as an activity that follows the objectives of the program run by actors namely bureaucrats and gets a real output (Winarno, 2012).

Based on Agustino (2016) policies are closely related to three things namely goals, activities, and results. In addition, implementation is a dynamic process, which the implementers carry out various activities based on existing policies so that results can be achieved according to the expected goals in the policy (Agustino, 2016).

In conclusion, policy implementation is implementing policies by the implanters in accordance with policies to get results. In addition, there are several factors that has influence in implementation such as if the community is relatively homogeneous, capable implementers, environment and resources that support so its make policy is relatively easier to implement.

Policy implications relate to various things, namely the environment, methods, the level of plurality of society, sources, and the implementor as one

that has an important role in controlling the implementation of public policy. According to Anggara, (2014) there are 3 factors that influence the success of public policy implementation as follow.

a. Tractability of the problems

Concerning the level of technical difficulties faced, the level of plurality of the community as a policy target, a large policy target group, and expected behavior that changes.

b. Ability of statute to structure implementation

Concerning the detail and consistency of policies, theoretical support of the policies cost allocation, good coordination between implementors that involved, and community commitment.

c. Nonstatutory variables affecting implementations.

Condition of socio-economic and technology of community, public support for policies, and skills of the implementer.

1.6.3 Public Policy Implication

According to Islamy (2003), implication is everything that results from the process of policy formulation, so the implications are the consequences and consequences that arise from the implementation of the policy (Fajar, 2018).

Silalahi (2005) stated the implication is the result that arises from the implementation of the policy or program to the target of policy or program (Fajar, 2018).

Implementation is influenced by several things such as the context of implementation and content of the policy. The output of activities or policies can be seen from changes and accepted by the target object or not. The influence of policy is often positive if the community also accepts the policy. This is the opposite if there is no community participation which will negatively impact the success of the policy and also have a negative impact (Simatupang and Akib, 2011).

According to Dye in (Winarno, 2012), there are 5 dimensions of policy impact, such as :

- a. Impact of policies on public issues and on the actors that involved. The impact and objectives of the policy are expected to be clearly defined.
- b. Policies have an impact on circumstances or groups beyond policy goals or objectives which can also be called externalities or spillover effects or abundant impacts.
- c. Policies have an impact on the present situation and conditions in the future.
- d. Evaluation also involves other elements, which can be directly issued to finance public policy programs.
- e. Indirect costs borne by the community due to the implementation of public policies are often not accounted for by the government.

The conclusion is the implication is the impact or thing caused by the implementation of the program or policy produced by the government. The

implications of implementing the policy can have an impact on groups that are not included in the policy objectives.

Every changes that occurs will cause a multiplier effect on the economy of the area that policy being implemented as a whole. The increase of basic activities will affect the activity of the region's economy. Income streams can increase employee investment in employment and income (Sobari and Farida, 2007). The multiplier effect according to (Frechtling and Horváth, 1999) reflecting increased output, labor earnings and employment through interindustry.

The nonparticipant of intentionally or not can be effected by program this is can be considered in running the program. Errors in evaluation can bias estimates of program impacts and make inappropriate policy recommendations, containment and incorrect data collection (Maro, 2015). Based on Styness (1997) divided into 3 type namely direct, indirect and induced effect. Direct effect containt employment opportunities and income level in society, Indirect about Social and environmental changes in society, and induced are the impact about decresed income society and their expenses (Octaviani, Isna Fitria Agustina, 2016).

Production changes related with expenditure which means that more people visiting the prostitution area can affect business that depend on prostitution area 's activities. Indirect and induced are called secondary effect that means changes in those sector can influence every sector.

Social impacts according to Wiryohandoyo in (Octaviani, Isna Fitria Agustina, 2016) is a form of human civilization due to the occurrence of physical biological changes, nature, and biology throughout human life. In addition, based on Selo soemardjan in (Octaviani, Isna Fitria Agustina, 2016) social change is all social institutions changes in a society and it has affects in the social system like values, attitudes, and patterns of behavior among groups in society.

The social changes that occur can be known by comparing the conditions of society in a certain period with the present. Social change usually results in changes in the structure and function of the social elements of society. According to Nursid Sumaatmadja social change includes three things, such as changes in social structure, changes in social organization, and changes in social relations. On the other hand, according to Wilbert Moore social change is a change in social structure, social interaction and behavior patterns. Whereas Gillin and Gillin argue that social change is a variation in a better way of life and is caused by cultural changes, population constancy, ideology, geographical conditions and diffusion or new changes in society (Team Dosen PLSBT n.d.).

1.6.4 Prostitution

Based on Kartini Kartono on (M. Amalia, 2016) prostitution area is divided into 2 types such as organized and registered as well as those that are not registered. Differences from registered prostitution and not unregistered

are it monitored directly by the Vice Control of the police assisted by NGOs or Social and Health Agencies. Registered prostitution has spesific area. Unregistered sex workers are those who practice prostitution wildly, usually moving individually but also in groups.

Prostitution area generally consists of small houses and is managed by pimps. Pimp is usually called Mammy or Mama. Prostitution area is usually already prepared supporting equipment for prostitution activities such as beds, ornamental equipment, chairs for guests and others. Sex workers must pay home taxes, drug taxes, and security money to protect and secure their safety. The purpose of prostitution area are (Gunawan, 2016):

- a. Keeping the community away from the negative influence of prostitution practices;
- b. Facilitating sex worker supervision in which, this is also used to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections;
- c. Preventing criminal acts on commercial sex workers;
- d. Facilitating guidance for sex worker such as rehabilitation and socialization efforts,
- e. If possible helping to find their life partner.

Prostitution area is a place that is specifically used for the practice of prostitution. In the prostitution area there are houses that are used by commercial sex workers to practice prostitution and are usually headed by Mammy or Mama who are pimps as explained above.

1.7 Conceptual Definition

1.7.1 Public Policy

According to Dye in Agustino 2016 public policy is what governments do, why they do it, and what difference it makes ". The policy constitute implementing policies by the implementers in accordance with the policy to get results. In addition, there are several factors that influence implementation such as if the community is relatively homogeneous, capable implementers, and environment and resources that support the policy.

1.7.2 Implementation Public Policy

Barrett in (Agustino, 2016) states that implementation is translating policy into action. In conclusion, policy implementation is implementing policies by the implanters in accordance with policies to get results.

1.7.3 Public Policy Implication

The implications in this research are consequences that exist after certain policies or activities being implemented. Thus, a program or policy carried out by the government must have a positive or negative impact on the community around the program target (externalities) or spillover effects. In this case the implication of closure prostitution area will change the economy of the community around the prostitution area, because prostitution area is a business unit that supports other businesses in the vicinity.

1.7.4 Prostitution

Kartini Kartono in (M. Amalia, 2016) divided prostitution area into 2 types, namely organized registered and unregistered. Unregistered is illegally operated but registered has based on law.

1.8 Operational Definition

Economic impact according to Stynes in (Octaviani, Isna Fitria Agustina, 2016) was divided into 3 namely:

Table 1.2 Economic Impact Based on Stynes and Indicator

Variable	Indicator
1. Direct effect	a) Community employment opportunities before and after Kaliwungu prostitution area closing. b) The level of income of the people around Kaliwungu prostitution area.
2. Indirect effect	a) Social change interactions before and after Kaliwungu prostitution area closing. b) Social environmental changes before and after Kaliwungu prostitution area closing.
3. Induces effect	a) Household expenses. b) Increased community income.

1.9 Research Methodology

In this research, researcher used qualitative methods. The consideration of the use of qualitative research to see reality is to be able to explore a phenomenon in society. Qualitative research is a research method that aims to gain an

understanding of reality through a process of thinking. Through this research method is expected to be able to recognize the subject and feel what they experience in everyday life so that the researcher can be involved in situations and settings of the phenomenon being examined (Khilmiyah, 2016).

1.9.1 Type of Research

Based on Indrawan and Yuniawati (2014), four approaches in qualitative methods are: First, grounded theory this approach using some systematic procedure. This approach using some systematic procedure to find new theory. The aim of this approach not to verify the theory or opposite other theory. Second, case study according Creswell in Indrawan and Yuniawati (2014) this approach related with deep exploration about a system attached it can also such activity, process, incident, based on data collection. Attached mean the case separated with case that having asame contex, time, and places. Third, phenomenological be affected with in filsafat, psychology, and sociology because it is review life experiences. This approach usually be used by anthropologist. The last one is ethnometodology approaches used to describe, analyzing, and interpreting patterns of community behavior. The main poin of this approach based on Lecompte, Preissle, and Tesch, 1993 in Indrawan and Yuniawati (2014) are in community culture, culture in this term are behaviour and Community belief. Ethnometodology is study to deepen and understand the daily life of a community group (Indrawan and Yaniawati, 2017). Based on Yusuf, 2014 In ethnographic researchers will describe people or groups of people and their interactions in their culture.

In this research, researcher using ethnomethodology approaches that focus on finding how community describe their socio-cultural activities and term that present the life view of the subject, the way they perceive life, and how they view their daily behavior.

1.9.2 Sources and Types of Data

According to Lofland dan Lofland 1984 in Khilmiya, 2014 the main data resource in qualitative research is the words and the rest of the action are additional data such as documents and others Lofland dan Lofland 1984. Then the type of data is divided into words, actions, written data sources, photos, and statistics.

1.9.2.1 Primary Data

Primary data to be used by the author are words and doings. The words observed or interviewed which become the main data can be through written records, audio or video recording. Recording the main data sources through interviews or observations is the result of a combination of observing, listening, and asking activities. If researchers conduct in-depth interviews it is clear that asking and listening are the main activities. Basically, all three activities are often carried out by everyone, but the difference is that this activity is carried out consciously, directed, and aims to get information (Khilmiyah 2016).

This reasearch, researcher obtain data by combine observing, lisneting, and asking question to interviwee in nearby ex-prostitution area of Kaliwungu.

Table 1.3 Data Collection Technique and List of Interviewees

Data collection technique	Interviewees
Interview	Head of Kaliwungu Village
	Kaliwungu Village Community

1.9.2.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data to be used by the author is a Written Source. Judging from the data source, the material originating from written sources is divided into several books, scientific magazines, archives, personal documents, and official documents. Books, dissertations, undergraduate theses, theses, magazines, mass media, and other scientific works can be used as material to explore the condition of the community at the research site (Khilmiyah, 2016).

In this research, reseacher require Data from Central Agency on Statistic or *Badan Pusat Statistik* and government to cross checking the legal product of closure Kaliwungu prostitution area.

Table 1.4 Data Collection Technique and Type of Data

Data collection technique	Type
Document	Basic Legal Products for Prostitution area Closure
	Population Data of Kaliwungu Villages

1.9.3 Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques is strategic of reseacher to obtain the data. To obtain reliable and valid data reseacher using some techniques such as interviews, observations and from documents.

1.9.3.1 Interview

The interview aims to collect data by directly interacting with the speakers or can be said to be a face to face conversation. The author asks directly about the object being studied and designed beforehand (Yusuf, 2014).

In this research the researcher used planned-unstructured interviews, in which she has made clear interview plans, but did not use standard formats and sequences. In addition, because the author uses ethnomethodology approach, the researcher uses a snowball sampling technique to retrieve data. Questions have been prepared by the researcher but often in reality the questions are modified and changed according to the field settings.

The actors who will be the interviewees in this study are the people nearby Kaliwungu prostitution area in Tulungagung Regency such as the Village Head, the people who live around the Prostitution area as well as who have businesses around the Prostitution area.

Table 1.5 List of Interviewee and Position

Interviewee	Position
Head of Kaliwungu Village Mr Bambang Dwijono	Government
Head of <i>Rukun Tetangga 3</i> Mr Muhammad Samsul Ngabidin	As youth representative
Head of <i>Rukun Warga 3</i> Mrs Nanik Sukartini	Prominant figure
Mr. Cipto Roso	Local community representative

1.9.3.2 Documentation

Documents are written records or pictures that have been stored and someone's work that has occurred. Documents that contain facts and data about events and social situations related to research are very useful information for research. Documents can be in the form of images, photos, artefacts, symbols, reports, and others stored. Documents do not have a space and time limit so researchers can be an amplifier of observation and interview data. Study of documents relative easy then other, by investigating data obtained from documents can simplify work

in the field of tracking data from documents to other documents (Sannjaya, 2016).

The documents used were obtained from the internet such as news and government website. Besides that, the authors also used the requested data from the Kaliwungu Village. Documents can also come from the government agency Tulungagung, Thesis, etc.

Table 1.6 List Type of Data and Data

Type of Data	Data
Document	Tulungagung Regency in Figures 2010-2018
	Ngunut Sub Regency in Figures 2010-2018

1.9.4 Data Analysis

Analysis *sebelum lapangan* was used when the author had analyzed the data before the researcher entered the field, by using previous research and secondary data to determine the focus of research. But the focus of research can develop when researcher has entered the field. However, prior field analysis techniques if the research focus formulated is not in accordance with what is in the field, the researcher will change the focus (Sugiyono, 2015).

Data that obtained from this research results were analyzed by analysis before in the field (*sebelum lapangan*) techniques. Reasecher can analyze data before by using secondary data. Qualitative techniques produce descriptive data in the form of written words from the interviewee. In qualitative

research, researcher did not use statistic data in data collection and in the results interpretation.