

CHAPTER II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This research is about the implication of the closure of Kaliwungu prostitution area in Tulungagung because of East Java Governor Circular Letter Number 460/16474/031/2011 concerning prevention on women trafficking and prostitution. Tulungagung has two prostitution areas in Kaliwungu and Ngujang district. Both place were closed by government in 2012. In this research, researcher focuses only in Kaliwungu prostitution area.

2.1 Tulungagung Regency

Figure 2.1 Map of Tulungagung.



(Resource : Tulungagung dalam angka 2017).

Tulungagung Regency is located in the south of East Java Province at the position of 111°43'- 112°7 'east longitude and 7°51'-8°18' south latitude. It borders

Blitar Regency on the east, Trenggalek Regency on the west, Kediri Regency on the north and Indonesian Ocean on the South. Having an area of 1,055.7 km² consisting of mountains, beach and land, this causes Tulungagung to have a variety of potential that can be developed such as plantations and fisheries (BPS, 2016).

Administratively, Tulungagung Regency is divided into 19 districts namely Besuki, Bandung, Pakel, Campurdarat, Tanggunggunung, Kalidawir, Pucanglaban, Rejotangan, Ngunut, Sumbergempol, Boyolangu, Tulungagung, Kedungwaru, Ngantru, Karangrejo, Kauman, Gondang, Pagerwojo, and Sendang District. Of the nineteen districts, there are 271 sub-district. Gondang District has 20 sub-district and also the largest number of citizen. For districts with the fewest citizen is Tanggunggunung District which only has 7 sub-district. The largest area in sequence is Tanggunggunung District, Kalidawir District, Sendang District, and Pagerwojo District. The population of Tulungagung Regency in 2016 was 1,026,101 and continue to increase and divided into 500,191 men and 525,910 women with a population density of 972 people/km² (BPS, 2018a).

Table 2.1 Population Growth in Tulungagung Regency in 2011-2017.

Year	Population
2011	992.317 inhabitant
2012	998.707 inhabitant
2013	1.004.711 inhabitant
2014	1.015.974 inhabitant

2015	1.021.190 inhabitant
2016	1.026.101 inhabitant
2017	1.037.790 inhabitant

(Source: Taken from several sources, BPS 2011-2018).

With population growth that always increasing there are several challenges that will be faced by the government such as the availability of vacancy and increased employment by those who have jobs and can receive a decent and adequate salary for their life. In health field to achieve equitable and convenient public health, the government added health facilities and counseling. The facilities were intended not only in health and physical infrastructure but also availability of experts (BPS, 2018b).

Table 2.2 Data of HIV/AIDS dan Sexually Transmitted Infection Case in Tulungagung.

Year	HIV/AIDS	Sexually Transmitted Infection	Total people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHAs)	The highest HIV / AIDS area	The area with the highest Sexually Transmitted Infection
2015	195	2.680	2.875	Ngantru 24 cases	Kedungwaru with 717 cases
2016	295	1.884	2.179	Tulungagung 27 cases	Kedungwaru with 847 cases
2017	214	1.644	1.858	Kedungwaru 25 cases	Kedungwaru with 996 cases

(Source: Taken from several sources, BPS 2015-2018).

With regional autonomy, the regions have authority to regulate the regional government affairs, which have an impact on regional finances both the source and allocation. Tulungagung Regency experienced an increase in the percentage of economic growth from year to year from many sectors.

2.2 Ngunut District

Figure 2.2 Map of Ngunut.



(Source : Tulungagung dalam angka 2017).

Borderline

- North : Blitar Regency
- East : Rejotangan District
- South East : Kalidawir District
- West : Sumbergempol District

Area of Ngunut District is 37.70 Km² consisting of 18 sub-district namely Balesono sub-district, Selorejo sub-district, Samir sub-district, Karangsono sub-district, Kacangan sub-district, Pandansari sub-district, Sumberingin sub-district, Sumberingin Kidul sub-district, Kalangan sub-district, Gilang sub-district, Kaliwungu sub-district, Ngunut sub-district, Sumberejo Wetan sub-district, Sumberejo Kulon sub-district, Sumberejo Kulon sub-district, Purworejo sub-district, Kromasan sub-district, Pulosari sub-district, Pulotondo sub-district. Ngunut sub-district is the largest area with 3.73Km² and the one with the narrowest area is Sumberingin Kulon sub-district with 1.16Km² (BPS, 2017b).

If looking at the population of Ngunut sub-district, it has the largest population. Meanwhile, Selorejo sub-district has the smallest population. Most areas are utilized as fields, which are 1,731.84 ha and 1,069 ha as rice fields. Only 852.92 ha is used for housing (BPS, 2017).

Table 2.3 Population Growth in Ngunut District 2011-2017.

Year	Population
2009	77.456
2010	77.940
2011	78.391
2012	78.774
2013	88.739
2014	77.259
2015	77.740
2016	78.200

2017	78.643
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(Source: Taken from several sources, BPS Tulungagung dalam angka 2009-2018).

The main sources of household income are from the agricultural sector because it is difficult to find work in the formal sector and Ngunut is supported by dry land and rice fields which is suitable for farming and plantation (BPS, 2017a).

Problems that exist in the community arise because of changes that occur in society and those changes inflict more complex problems. Problems that exist in the community are such as low education rates and poverty which can influence the high level of crime in the future. Therefore, the government prepared various educational facilities in the Ngunut District area such as 42 kindergartens, 46 elementary schools, 9 Islamic elementary schools, 7 junior high schools, and 4 high schools. Besides educational facilities, to ensure that the community obtains adequate health services the government added health education and health facilities. There were 6 Health Center, 3 hospitals, 12 village health, center and 86 Maternal and child health services which were supported by 12 doctors, 37 midwives, 50 paramedics and 9 traditional health workers (BPS, 2017).

2.3 Kaliwungu Sub-District

Kaliwungu sub-district is one of the sub-district in Ngunut District, Tulungagung Regency with an area of 175 Ha consisting of Krajan Hemlet in the west and Umbut Sewu Hemlet in the east. The borders of the Kaliwungu sub-district in the north are bordered by the Brantas River, east by Buntaran sub-

district, in the south by Gilang sub-district and in the West by Ngunut sub-district (BPS, 2017a).

The population of Kaliwungu Sub-District was 5,240, consisting of 2,601 men and 2,638 women. Kaliwungu Sub-District is divided into 2 Hamlets(*dusun*), 8 *Rukun Warga* and 22 *Rukun Tetangga*. Having the same condition with Ngunut District, the main source of household income in Kaliwungu is from the agricultural sector (BPS, 2017).

Table 2.4 Population Growth in Kaliwungu 2011-2017.

Year	Population	Male	%	Female	%
2009	3.968	1.971	49.6%	1.997	50.4%
2010	3.992	1.984	49.6%	2.009	50.4%
2011	4.016	1.996	49.5%	2.019	50.5%
2012	4.035	2.006	49.7%	2.029	50.3%
2013	4.749	2.376	50.03%	2.373	49.97%
2014	4.145	1.976	47.6%	2.169	52.4%
2015	4.161	1.984	47.6%	2.177	52.4%
2016	4.174	1.990	47.6%	2.184	52.4%
2017	4.188	1.998	47.7%	2.190	52.3%

(Sumber : Taken from several sources, BPS 2010-2018).

Kaliwungu Sub-District is dominated by home industry activities such as kitchen utensils and is the only village that does not have rice fields. Although it does not have rice fields, Kaliwungu Sub-district is a source of sand. Before the closure of the prostitution area trade, hotels and restaurants were the main source

of income and the largest business sector for households. In addition to trade, hotels, & restaurants, people's income came from agriculture, mining/excavation, processing, construction/building, transportation&communication, finance, services, etc. Compared to other regions, agriculture in Kaliwungu sub-district does not develop because of the lack of land capabilities. Besides trading, hotels, and restaurants, the community also do mining and excavation as an alternative job for local residents because Kaliwungi sub-district is crossed by the Brantas River that contain sand and can be mined by the surrounding community.

Health facilities in Kaliwungu Sub-District ware 3 kindergartens with 6 teaching staff, 1 elementary school with 13 teaching staff, and 1 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah with 10 teaching staff. Educational facilities found in Kaliwungu Sub-District in 2011 before the prostitution area closing are describe below (BPS, 2012).

. Table 2.5 Educational facilities in Kaliwungu Village in 2011.

Kindergartens	Kindergartens			Raudatul Atfal		
	Total	Staff	Student	Total	Staff	Student
	1	2	56	-	-	-
Elementary school	Public School			Private School		
	Total	Staff	Student	Total	Staff	Student
	1	17	160	-	-	-
Madrasah Ibtidaiyah	Public School			Private School		
	Total	Staff	Student	Total	Staff	Student
	-	-	-	1	10	58

Junior high school	Public School			Private School		
	Total	Staff	Student	Total	Staff	Student
	-	-	-	-	-	-
High School	Public School			Private School		
	Total	Staff	Student	Total	Staff	Student
	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Sumber : BPS 2012).

For health facilities and health workers in Kaliwungu Sub-District there were, 2 Midwives, 1 Nurse and 4 Masseuse (BPS, 2017a).

Table 2.6 Kaliwungu Village health workers and their profession in 2011.

	Doctor	Midwives	Nurse	Masseuse	Etc
Total	-	2	1	4	-

(Sumber : BPS 2012).

Table 2.7 Health Facilities in Kaliwungu Village in 2011.

	Health center (<i>Puskesmas</i>)	Hospital	Village health center (<i>Polindes</i>)	Maternal and child health services (<i>Posyandu</i>)
Total	-	-	1	5

(Sumber : BPS 2012).

There were 2 community of arts organizations in Kaliwungu sub-district namely 1 Jedor group and 3 Samroh Groups. In addition, worship place in Kaliwungu sub-district consisted of 3 mosques, 12 mushola, 1 church, and 1

monastery. The Kaliwungu Sub-District community consisted of various religions in 2011 with 2,991 Muslims, 141 Catholics, 775 Christians, 7 Hindus, and 102 Buddhists (BPS, 2011).

According to the head of Kaliwungu Sub-District Sir Bambang Dwijono the history of Kaliwungu prostitution area began around the beginning of 1972, starting with community unrest due to the large number of coffee shops that offered prostitution activities on Jalan Raya Blitar. Based on Youth organizations and MUSPIKA this situation is not good for a relatively normal society so it is considered necessary to have a special place that accommodates pimps and sex workers activities so it does not disturb the community. There were several choices of regions that would be used as prostitution area and from some of these areas Kaliwungu sub-district was chosen. For sex workers not to wonder freely around Kaliwungu and it was considered dangerous for society, the prostitution area was given a high fence and gate. However, this was less effective so that the prostitution area entrance is finally made facing the Berantas River.

In addition, in order not to interfere the surrounding community, prostitution area was made in areas that were still quiet, namely near the Berantas River and surrounded by sugar cane plantation and pig stockbreeding. The location of the ex-prostitution area itself was in *Rukun Tetangga 02* Kaliwungu sub-district and the community that had a direct impact was the community in *Rukun Tetangga 01* which consisted of 70 Family Heads.

Previously, the ex-location of the prostitution area began to be crowded by residential areas which around it was pig stockbreeding. Those area that it was not suitable for occupancy. Futhermore, in 2005 settlements began to emerge because activities in the prostitution area created a lot of economic activity there.

Prostitution area opened for 24 hours and the sex workers are always waiting for guests.. After prostitution area closing and there is no activity makes the economy become lethargic. Residents response to the closure of prostitution area was divided into pro and contra.