

SOCIAL ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SURABAYA CITY GOVERNMENT POLICIES POST-CLOSE OF DOLLY LOCALIZATION

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Abstract

The Surabaya City Government's policy of closing Dolly became shocking news, because there were efforts to resist the prostitutes and pimps in Dolly, the closure of Dolly's localization was a dilemma. On the one hand, prostitution is contrary to religious teachings and will have an unfavorable effect on the growth of children's souls around the localization, on the other hand there is a socio-economic impact that requires a solution as the best solution. This study uses a qualitative method by examining the closure of Dolly and its socio-economic impact on former sex workers and pimps as well as the surrounding community. The research focuses on assessing the socio-economic impact of Dolly's closure in the COVID-19 pandemic era. Dolly's closure on June 28, 2014 still raises polemics, as is the case with several evictions in Indonesia. If it is seen that the existence of prostitution is built on the basis of business logic, there is supply and demand, where prostitutes need money and their customers need sexual satisfaction. So there must be a poverty alleviation program and the skills possessed by former PSK Dolly as well as capital for them to open a business as the best alternative way, so that former sex workers and pimps can do halal work, especially during this covid 19 pandemic.

Keywords: impact, social, policy, closure, localization, dolly

The city of Surabaya is famous for being dubbed the City of a Million PSK with its famous localization to foreign countries named Dolly which later received the title as the largest localization in Southeast Asia. The issuance of regulations concerning the prohibition of using buildings or places for immoral acts and luring them to commit immoral acts in Surabaya. This regulation was realized with the closing of the Dolly Gang Localization in the Pasar Kembang area on June 18, 2014, the above regional regulation has been enacted since May 11, 1999 but for a long time it has not been able to be implemented optimally due to obstacles. surroundings. The Surabaya City Government's policy of closing Dolly became shocking news, because there were efforts to resist the prostitutes and pimps in Dolly, the closure of Dolly's localization was a dilemma. On the one hand, prostitution is contrary to religious teachings and will have an unfavorable effect on the growth of children's souls around the localization, on the other hand there is a socio-economic impact that requires a solution as the best solution.

Localization is a place designated by the city government for commercial sex workers to commit immoral acts (Bachtiar & Purnomo, 2007). Localization generally consists of small houses with red lights in which beds, guest chairs, clothes, and decorative tools are available (Kartono, 2014). In addition, there are also various types of girls with different characters and ethnicities. The development of localization that is identical to a special place has now changed. Prostitutes and the general public who are not involved in prostitution activities live side by side in one community (Issabela & Hendriani, 2010). This phenomenon can give rise to various negative and positive impacts in society. Negative impact is a detrimental impact and if left unchecked will become a bad habit for the community. The existence of localization in the community has an impact on various aspects, namely causing

and spreading venereal and skin diseases, damaging the joints of family life because they are tempted by prostitutes, and destroying morals, ethics, law, and religion (Kartono, 2014). Contrary to this opinion, some people think that localization is a useful place. The existence of localization provides a livelihood for the surrounding community (Retnaningsih, 2014). The benefits of having a complex lokalisasi are felt by people involved in this business such as pimps, commercial sex workers and the local community. The existence of lokalisasi has given rise to new jobs for the local community, namely an increase in the economy such as traders, pedicab drivers, motorcycle taxi drivers, assistants or laundry workers, masseurs, and herbal medicine sellers. Localization is developing along with rapid population growth, especially from the movement of people from other cities (Amalia, 2013). The city of Surabaya is one of the cities that cannot be separated from the practice of prostitution. Its strategic location makes Dolly's localization very well known to people who need sexual services. Although its existence is considered useful, localization is still a place that has a negative meaning and must be closed.

The localization closure policy has an economic impact on the lives of people who depend on localization businesses for their livelihoods. The impact felt by the community after the dismantling of the localization was a decrease in community income which affected the unfulfilled family needs. In addition to economic changes, the closure of the lokalisasi also has an impact on changes in the social conditions of the community related to the pattern of interaction and regarding changes in livelihoods in the Dolly Localization. The closure of the lokalisasi resulted in the shift of professions from pimps and WTS to trading, scavengers, and laborers. The problem of closing localization forces people to re-adapt to new environments, new jobs, and new patterns of interaction. The adaptation process chosen by the community is also based on rational choices so that the goals achieved will be better. This study was conducted to determine the socio-economic impact of the community in the dolly localization after the closure of the localization by taking into account the community's efforts to maintain their lives. Localization is a gathering place for Commercial Sex Workers to practice prostitution with the aim of getting rewards. The localization complex consists of small houses with red lights in which various kinds of equipment are provided such as beds, guest chairs, clothes, and beauty tools. And there are various kinds of girls with different types (Kartono, 2014). The name for these girls is Commercial Sex Workers. Commercial sex workers are people who are employed as objects to satisfy the desires of customers with the aim of getting wages. Behind the sexual services provided by Commercial Sex Workers, there are several parties who play an important role, one of which is pimps. A pimp or commonly called a mami is a person whose job is to accommodate and offer sexual services to women who work for him and find customers. Profit sharing is carried out by pimps where 30 percent is for prostitutes, 60 percent is for managers, and the rest is given to brokers.

This study uses a qualitative method by examining the closure of Dolly and its socio-economic impact on former sex workers and pimps as well as the surrounding community. The research focuses on assessing the socio-economic impact of Dolly's closure in the COVID-19 pandemic era. Dolly's closure on June 28, 2014 still raises polemics, as is the case with several evictions in Indonesia. If it is seen that the existence of prostitution is built on the basis of business logic, there is supply and demand, where prostitutes need money and their customers need sexual satisfaction. So there must be a poverty alleviation program and the skills possessed by former PSK Dolly as well as capital for them to open a business as the best alternative way, so that former sex workers and pimps can do halal work, especially during this covid 19 pandemic.

Methods

Qualitative research by examining the closure of Dolly and its socio-economic impact on former sex workers and pimps as well as the surrounding community. The research focuses on assessing the socio-economic impact after Dolly's closure in the COVID-19 pandemic era. The research location is in accordance with the title of the study, namely in the city of Surabaya, the former place of the Dolly localization. Data Collection Techniques: Interview, Observation, Documentation. The data used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data obtained from observations made by researchers directly in the field and through interviews with informants. While secondary data is data obtained from second hand in the form of scientific articles, archives, reports, books, magazines, public records, or pictures (Muharto & Ambarita, 2016). Primary data in this study are the results of interviews with informants at the research site, and secondary data in the form of photo documentation and tables.

Findings and Discussion

There are several reasons underlying the closure of the lokalisasi, namely (1) the location of the lokalisasi which is adjacent to the residence of the general public, (2) the existence of regional regulations that prohibit human trafficking, (3) the social impact on children living around the lokalisasi is very bad, such as getting used to seeing women with makeup and mini clothes and getting used to seeing people who behave criminally (Amalia NR, 2018). A policy made by the government always has an impact on the surrounding environment. Every policy is feared to have unwanted impacts (Zainudin, 2017). Likewise with the policy of closing the localization carefully, if the government does not prepare the policy tools carefully it will cause problems around the localization.

The socio-economic impact felt by the community is a decrease in income so that people experience family economic difficulties. Income is the total revenue earned in a certain period (Reksoprayitno, 2004). A person's income can also be defined as the number of recipients valued in units of currency that a person can produce in a certain period. So it can be concluded that income is the total revenue in the form of money or goods obtained in a certain period. The closure of the localization resulted in a decrease in the number of visitors which directly resulted in a decrease in people's income. The closure of the lokalisasi results in a decrease in people's income because most of the consumers come from Commercial Sex Workers, Pimps, and visitors to the lokalisasi. The decline in income also affects other aspects such as meeting the needs of clothing, food, housing, education, and family entertainment.

Dolly Localization Closure Policy

It is known that the difficulty in closing Dolly's localization was due to the number of sex workers in the thousands, including the concern that thousands of families including children would lose their right to education and welfare. The large number of community elements who reject the plan to close Dolly's localization and the thousands of commercial sex workers in Dolly who will be rehabilitated and sent back to their hometowns with a compensation for providing funds for business capital which is very large as well as the amount makes it difficult for the Surabaya City Government to immediately close the prostitution localization activity. Dolly. The existence of localization is currently growing very fast. Localization develops along with rapid population growth, especially from the movement of people from other cities (Amalia, 2013). In addition, the difficulty in terms of the number of thousands of sex workers who must be rehabilitated by being given job

training and sent back to their camps will require a very large compensation fund. This can be seen in the following table:

Table 1

Dolly Localization Data and Surabaya City Distance

NO.	RW	PSK	MUCIKARI	LINMAS	WISMA			
					2011	2012	2013	2014
1.	III	335	41	16	81	76	69	69
2.	VI	104	16	6	23	21	21	21
3.	X	172	49	42	74	72	70	70
4.	XI	340	91	35	126	120	104	104
5.	XII	498	11	14	24	23	22	20
JUMLAH		1.449	208	114	328	312	286	284

- Pelaksanaan Deklarasi Penutupan tgl 18 Juni 2014 di Gedung Islamic Center
- Pemberian uang kompensasi diberi kan di Makoramil Sawahan meliputi :
 - o Untuk PSK sebesar = Rp. 5.050.000,- (Rekening Bank Jatim)
 - o Untuk Pemilik Wisma / Mucikari sebesar = Rp. 5.000.000,- (Cash)

Table 2

Data from the former Wisma that has been purchased by the Surabaya City Government

NO.	NAMA WISMA	PERUNTUKAN	ALAMAT
1.	NEW BARBARA	PEMBUATAN SEPATU & SANDAL	KUPANG GUNUNG TIMUR 1/20-22
2.	GAZA 30	TAMAN BERMAIN	KUPANG GUNUNG TIMUR 1/30
3.	MADONA INDAH 32	TAMAN BERMAIN	KUPANG GUNUNG TIMUR 1/32
4.	RILEX II	FUTSAL MINI	KUPANG GUNUNG TIMUR 1/15
5.	ANAK BANGSA	TEMPAT BELAJAR ANAK BERKEBUTUHAN KUSUS	KUPANG GUNUNG TIMUR 1/35
6.	MADINEM	JOGGING TRACK	JARAK 88
7.	AJT	RUMAH KREATIF	PUTAT JAYA LEBAR 8/27
8.	RUMILAH	PRODUKSI OLAHAN TERNAK	PUTAT JAYA 2-A/19
9.	SOFIANTIN	FUTSAL MINI	PUTAT JAYA BARAT 6-B/46
10.	YUYUN SUGIARTI	RUMAH BANTIK	PUTAT JAYA BARAT 8-B/31

It is known that commercial sex workers (CSWs) have been given skills training as well as regular spiritual showers/recitations for further repatriation by the Surabaya City Government, but not all PSKs want to be given compensation to be returned to their families from their area of origin. Based on mixed instruments, it was the installation of a notice board at the end of Jalan Distance or near Dukuh Kupang which was met with resistance. Residents of Dolly and Distance burned the bulletin board after hundreds of residents had burned tires in the middle of the road as an act of protest. Residents also attacked the police by throwing

stones. Another problem regarding compensation, many pimps who are also RWs enter the names of other people, whether from PSK or not in the data collection of PSKs who will be submitted for requesting compensation funds to the City Government in the hope that if the compensation funds have been disbursed, it will be divided between the pimps and the city government. outside sex workers or ordinary women. The Surabaya City Government has carried out prevention and control of prostitution in Dolly Distance, providing facilities for ex-pimps, women who hope for the future (former prostitutes) and affected communities.

Socio-economic impact after Dolly's closure during the COVID-19 pandemic

Dolly's closure is important for the healthy growth of society. However, life in Dolly is not limited to prostitution. There is a people's economy that relies on the localization of life. The Government's efforts to professionalize the business community in Dolly have not been fully accepted and this has the potential to cause other social problems. Dolly's closure was not a decision made on the fly. The City Government, supported by the Provincial Government and the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), has been actively campaigning to abolish the nickname of Surabaya, which is well-known as the "City of a Million PSKs" in recent years. Various programs were launched so that PSKs would no longer operate, including by providing them with business skills and Rp. 3 million per PSK to open new businesses in their hometowns. In order to carry out the closure, the City Government has prepared Rp16 billion to buy all existing guesthouses, which are 311 guesthouses. Purnomo and Siregar in Dolly (1983) noted that a number of official statements announced the number of women who had left the complex, considered to be on a "straight path", but most simply moved to another complex in another city where the pimps could boast of a "newcomer". So closing localization does not necessarily mean solving the problem of prostitution comprehensively, because it can have an impact on prostitution in other places.

Keep in mind that the existence of prostitution is built on business logic, namely the existence of supply and demand, where prostitutes need money and their customers need sexual satisfaction. Ex-Dolly prostitutes can still operate as long as there are customers who want them even though they have to work outside Dolly's area. Their entry into prostitution is not pathological; in many ways but otherwise a rational choice because of the limited alternatives to them. If this is true then it is understandable how difficult it will be (until whenever) to overcome the problem of prostitution because closing a lokalisasi can only move the problem to another place. And what is worrying is if the closure of the localization has an impact on the emergence of disguised prostitution, especially during the current covid 19 pandemic. The closure of the localization resulted in changes in socio-economic conditions in the community. These different conditions will force people to adjust and adapt. The adaptation process is the method chosen by individuals as an effort to adapt to get out of the problems they face (Aktavia & Sarmini, 2014).

The policy of closing the Semampir localization makes the people who use the localization lose their source of income. Changing circumstances and environment make them have to be able to adapt. The survival effort carried out by the community affected by the closure of the localization is changing professions. Changing professions or looking for other jobs that the community does is not easy. There are some people who choose to keep working in the localization area because they feel they don't have the strength to work elsewhere. As for those who choose to move and look for other jobs outside the Semampir Village. Efforts to meet the needs of life is not easy. The community needs a strong strategic choice in order to be able to survive in difficulties after the closure of the Semampir localization. The decline in income makes people have to postpone some needs that should be met, such as clothing, food, shelter, education, and family entertainment. Not only

delaying the community, they also try to manage family finances so that their life needs are fulfilled.

Although the closure of the Semampir localization has caused the community to lose a large amount of income, this has made people live much more peacefully. Based on the results of interviews with HR's mother, it is known that due to the current halal income, they have inner peace in enjoying the results of their work. In addition, harmony between communities is also increasingly maintained because there is no income competition. Another thing that makes the community calmer is the absence of WTS which has a negative influence on children around the lokalisasi. The closure of the lokalisasi makes the area no longer visited by masher and WTS, this makes parents in the former localization area able to educate their children well. Based on the explanation of the data that has been explained, it can be concluded that the closure of the Semampir localization also has an impact on the community's economy. People who lose their livelihood automatically also lose their income. People do various ways to adapt in order to maintain life. Various adaptations were made such as changing professions and controlling family needs. Behind the various impacts that have occurred, the closure of the localization has also changed people's lives to become calmer because the income earned is currently halal. Based on the results of the study, it is known that the closure of the lokalisasi has a positive impact on the social life of the community. However, economically, the community objected to the closure policy. The thing that is weighed down by the community is that they have to close their place of business due to lack of buyers. The closure of the place of business makes it difficult for them to meet their needs.

Conclusions and Suggestions

The closing of Dolly provides the need for alternative professions for the community concerned. With the existence of poverty alleviation programs, skills and a touch of business capital are alternatives, some sex workers and pimps are able to do halal work. However, there are still many concerns about the emergence of covert prostitution that is widespread in places that cannot be monitored by the government, especially during the current COVID-19 pandemic. The government needs to continue to improve the quality and quantity of programs that lead to improving people's welfare because good welfare conditions will reduce the potential for prostitution. In addition, it is necessary to continue to monitor various related matters, in addition to continuing efforts to encourage the Government to be more serious in preventing various possibilities of hidden prostitution due to the socio-economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Dolly's closing area, where they have to find new job alternatives and be able to adapt to the new job. However, this later became increasingly difficult due to the covid pandemic that hit Indonesia, although Dolly's closure had been going on for about 7 years, but the adaptation of this community had not survived and was hit by the wave of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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