

Girls Trapped in Prostitution

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Abstract

Prostitution involving girls actually is a form of violence against children based on gender (gender based violence). This study found that girls who enter the sex business are usually forced by a combination of factors and environmental conditions: the pressure of poverty, vulnerability, frustration due to a failed love affair, the lack of employment opportunities in the labor market, the value of patriarchal bias, hedonistic lifestyle bid, and psychological condition of children who are vulnerable to fraud, coercion and pressure. As the object of extortion of the pimps, the work of the prostituted girls is more likely to be enjoyed by others, and, tragically, if they dare to refuse, then the threat of violence and harassment is undoubtedly waiting for.

Keywords: prostituted girls, exploitation, violence, poverty and vulnerability

1. Introduction

One of the marginalized and vulnerable groups of children who need special attention are prostituted children. According to law, these underage girls are clearly stated that they are forbidden to be involved in prostitution and working as CSWs (commercial sex workers). However, for various reasons, young women suddenly are often plunged into night life and forced to satisfy male masochist. Child prostitution itself is conceptually the act of offering services or direct service of a child (girl) by pimps to perform sexual acts for money or other compensation to an individual or to anyone.

In Indonesia, although the Law No. 23 of 2002 on Protection of Children has been passed and attempts to eliminate commercial sexual exploitation of girls have been done, it is suspected that the number and magnitude of the problem still continues to grow. The estimated number of prostituted girls reaches 40-70 thousand, or more. The presence of prostituted children is not just in big cities, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung, Medan and Yogyakarta alone, but also has spread throughout the archipelago. Farid (1999) estimates that about 30% of all sex workers in Indonesia are still under 18 years old. In various massage parlors, prostitution complex and other similar places, there is estimated, in absolute figure, about 21 thousand children who are the victims of commercial sexual exploitation (Irwanto et al., 1999). Outside the localization complex, the involvement of underage girls for prostitution is also experienced by some schoolgirls who, because of various factors, were trapped into prostitution so they are concurrently working as a provider of sexual services.

In the province of East Java, according to existing data, the number of commercial sex workers (CSWs) are 7127 people, and about 30% of the prostitutes are reported to practice in the city of Surabaya. As a metropolitan city that once touted as "the city of prostitution", in Surabaya has six localizations with 534 pimps and 2321 prostitutes in various homesteads, not including prostitutes who practice outside the localization complex. Especially in Dolly and Jarak, the largest localizations in Surabaya, the recorded number of commercial sex workers (CSWs) is 1,100, spreading across 330 homesteads. According to the claims of Surabaya City Government, from year to year the number of sex workers are reported declining. However, in reality it is not uncommon that when the surveillance begins to weaken, some pimps and prostitutes are back, adding new CSWs to maintain the appeal of their homesteads.

In Indonesia, various estimations on the number of prostituted children as compared to adult prostitutes reveal the ratio of 2:8 or 3:7. Meanwhile, Irwanto predicts that out of 174 thousand prostitutes officially observed in Indonesia, half were apparently children. In many major cities in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, and others, even though there are no exact figures, but it is suspected that the number of girls who are victims of trafficking and prostitution continues to grow since the onset of the economic crisis in mid 1997. Poverty, within certain limits, must be acknowledged to be one of the factors that cause some girls being forced into sex business vortex (Hoigard & Finstad, 2008).

For the pimps, the presence of female children in prostitution, in addition to being regarded as potential to attract customers, in many cases they are generally reliable as the largest source of income for the pimps and brokers who operate there. A pimp, whose homesteads are filled only with old CSWs, whose skin begins to wrinkle because of age, will surely go bankrupt just in a matter of months. It is different when the pimp in question has a lot of new girls who are willing to offer themselves as forced by circumstances. For the pimps, child prostitutes are indeed money machines, so as to always have new stocks, they certainly will not hesitate to continue to seek

new CSWs in many ways.

Mechanism developed by the pimps to recruit new CSWs are most likely through persuasion or deception, but not infrequently by confinement and threats of physical violence. Due to lack of experience and ignorance, in many regions girls who hit puberty are frequently lulled by gentle persuasion and unknowingly entered the trap of women trafficking networks mafia for the purposes of prostitution. In fact, the concern is that the practice of trafficking and sexual exploitation of girls is not just happening for business interests in this country, but has also spread to other countries, such as Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, Hong Kong and others. Asiaweek, February 7, 1997 had reported that in countries such as Thailand, Singapore and East Malaysia has repeatedly found child prostitutes from Indonesia, some of 14 years old, and they can penetrate the immigration gate using fake passport according to the instructions of the touts who promised to employ them in restaurants, factories or others. Studies conducted by Suyanto (2002) on Child Trafficking found that the most frequent mode developed to search for girls is as the victim of a fraud (73 percent), while the sites of fraud are generally public zones.

This reported study is a part of efforts to understand social life and the factors as well as the problems faced by child prostitutes in Surabaya, in order to compile contextual intervention measures. Broadly speaking, some of the problems that tried to be examined in this study are: (1) socio-economic and cultural factors that have driven girls to involve in commercial sexual exploitation, (2) different forms of violence faced by girl sex workers when they are dealing with pimps, brokers, and customers, and (3) constraints that often limit opportunities of prostituted children to get out of the dark world of prostitution?

2. Methods

The steps that we have done in this study are: first, analyzing data on child prostitutes from mass media that had been identified by the Institute of Child Protection in East Java which has concern in dealing with the problem of prostituted children in East Java and Surabaya in particular. Data on child prostitutes from the mass media were limited to cases that occurred in the last 2 years. Analysis of the media needs to be done to obtain early picture on the case of female children prostitution and trafficking (child trafficking) that developed in Surabaya.

Second, we performed in-depth interviews to a number of child prostitutes in pre-identified areas of concentration, the localization areas of Dolly and Jarak, Surabaya. Interviews to describe the profile or social characteristics of these prostituted children were assisted by students and NGO activists who were dealing with and really knows the field condition around the localization complex. In this case, the interview was guided with one interview guide that had been prepared in advance. This in-depth interviews needs to be carried out to explore the real issues faced by prostituted children in Surabaya. The number of child prostitutes who were interviewed in this survey activity was 46 respondents. They were all selected purposively, with the following criteria: (1) a maximum of 18 years-old when first caught in a prostitution business, and when the interviews was conducted at a maximum of 20 years, (2) Female sex, and (3) works as a prostitute in the Dolly and Jarak.

3. Literature Review

Researching and assessing social problems, such as the phenomenon of prostituted girls, can actually be done from various perspectives and analyzed by various theories, ranging from behaviorism, positivism, symbolic interactionism, structuralism and poststructuralism, Marxism, feminism, class analysis, to postmodern theory. However, theoretical explanation of the practice of prostitution only seen from the aspect of gender, political economy or just in the context of relations of production and reproduction is, according to Thanh-Dam Truong (2002: 334), actually less complete, and even considered to be a-historical.

To dismantle the social reality behind the more widespread development of the commercial sex industry, the study of exploitation, powerlessness and various cases of child abuse experienced by prostituted girls really need alignments as often conducted by researchers from the perspective of critical theory - without losing objectivity. As Ben Agger (2003) said, political commitment does not have to get rid of the rigid objectivity, which sees the world as it is, because the use of critical theory perspectives would be more revealing and explaining the root of existing problems in depth, including the issue of prostituted girls (Agger, 2003: 51).

The perspective of behaviorism and positivism in many cases tend to see the issue of child prostitution simply as a matter of social pathology, and in fact is not likely to fall on the judgmental attitude on prostituted children as someone who choose to go into prostitution business because of the pressure of economic factors. Whereas, the symbolic interactionism approach even further highlights the qualitative aspects and digs depth, but this perspective generally better understands what prostituted children experience and do as part of the drama of life and pretense, not coupled with the emergence of empathy for the suffering of those prostituted children.

Meanwhile, the approach of structuralism and Marxism, even more likely to explore the suffering and exploitation of prostituted children, but the weakness of this approach is that it reduces the root of causes behind

the case of exploitation of prostituted children merely as a matter of class and economic issues alone. Critical theory itself does not say that the determinists are wrong when they focus on economic sphere, but they should also have to focus on other aspects of social life, namely the cultural realm. For the perspective of feminism, in some cases it can be used to understand the plight of prostituted girls as victims of a patriarchal ideology and male superiority. However, this perspective generally less deepens girl's position as those who have asymmetrical position with adults around them, like pimps or male customersmen who exploit them.

The core of critical theory perspective used in this study, as suggested by Axel Honneth (1987), is actually how to combine the economic analysis of post-liberal capitalism, social-psychological investigation of the melting of individuals into society, and cultural-theoretical analysis of the operational mode of mass culture (Ritzer & Goodman, 2011: 104).

As part of the commercial sex industry networks, which has penetrated to anywhere in the world and has existed throughout human history, the practice of prostitution involving girls are real social reality that has historical roots and entangled with many things, ranging from about gender and patriarchal ideology, submission, domination and exploitation as happen in the capitalist system that always puts one part in superordinate position (pimps, and the male customers) and the other in subordinate position (prostituted child), lifestyle-related issues, and also involves how the girls as victims deal with domination and pressures they face, either pressure from work they have to do as well as pressure from those who exploit them.

As a child who is helpless when faced with adults, and as a women subordinated by patriarchal ideology, and as a human being who are treated like commodities in commercial sexual services industry, the experience of female children who fall into prostitution is indeed synonymous with suffering and a violation of children's right in deeply saddening way. More than just because of the pressure of poverty and ignorance or lack of education, the possibility of girls caught up in the commercial sex industry is often triggered by their powerlessness when they have to face marginalizing social structures and more dominated by patriarchal ideology (Yamato, 2000). Louise Brown (2005: 33) wrote that prostitution is not just a product of poverty. For materialist feminism theorist, such as Chistine Delphy (1984), the source of powerlessness experienced by female (child), is no doubt how women-oppressing exploitative capitalism and patriarchal ideology works (Jones, 2009: 133).

A girl trapped and later worked as a provider of sexual services not only have to face the risk of exploitative pimps behavior, but also have to deal everyday with brokers who are always asking for rewards, both material and sexual services for free, and also the acts of male customer who would normally treat them like a purchased merchandise, which can be asked to perform any services as requested (Hipolito, 2007). For men who have paid for desired sexual services, undoubtedly, prostituted girls fate is like a commodity. They are seen as soulless and lost the right to refuse because they had been bought for a price.

In Asia, men who buy sexual services generally prefer young teens than adult prostitutes for various reasons. Meanwhile, the pimps also female children because, besides submissive, they are generally also very effective money-producing machine: a prima donna who is loved and exacted all her energy to enrich the pimps. As a child, her bargaining position is weak when dealing with adults. Prostituted children are particularly vulnerable to have her rights being violated. As a child, it can be said that they have no future to be able to grow and develop naturally.

In sexual service industry, the position of a girl is often helpless, and submissive because of the presence of irrational bonding power that makes them subjected to the domination and power of the pimps. Not infrequently, the girls, who are already caught up in prostitution, will be plunged deeper into a dark world as they become as victim of the practice of extortion, threats, and violence from various parties. In addition, they also become victims of social stigma not allowing them to find a way back into the world outside prostitution. As humans, virtually all prostituted children experience the process of dehumanization, where they no longer have any power over themselves, because the whole mechanism of action which must be lived day-to-day is all determined by the pimps and the male customers. In the life of prostitution, it is common that, despite undergoing menstruation or illness, they are forced to remain serving the customers because they do not have the slightest ability to resist or avoid their obligation as a moneymaking machine. A girl who has been mired in a life of prostitution would not have a chance to get out of the misery, because the whole social environment around her handcuffs and forces her to undergo a tragic life that has robbed her independence and rights as human being and a child.

The explanation of critical theory perspective to understand the powerlessness and exploitation of girls in the commercial sex industry is undoubtedly better able to describe not only the setting and the causes their suffering as victims, but also to reveal the context of relationships with various stakeholders around them that are asymmetrical and exploitative. Various parties, ranging from the pimps, brokers and customers who frequently come to localization, often benefit the most, because they take advantage from the helpless prostituted girls. In sexual services industry, the position of a girl is like a bought and sold commodity, without looking at all that behind that they are actually human beings. Moreover, they are children who have a heart and feelings, that they

have rights to prepare and achieve the best of their future.

4. Results and Discussion

Prostituted children is actually a group of children who are abused, exploited and deprived of their rights unilaterally. For them, become a prostitute is not an option, but should be understood as a result of compulsion and helplessness. Wherever and whoever, when asked about ideals, it is certainly impossible to find girls who are willing -let alone having a plan - to become prostitutes. However, the fact is not always the same as ideals. As a result of various structural factors, trust, or trivial things, not a few little girls are trapped sexual services industry.

At certain limits, this study has successfully photographed and understood the background and the process whenever a girl finally engages in sexual services business, which by most people is regarded a-moral. It is true that poverty is probably the main condition that often causes girls in the village fell into complex localization. However, it does not mean beyond poverty there are no other factors that had made young children to be forced to prostitution. In addition, more importantly, whatever causes girls to involve in prostitution, the most worrisome manifestations is what they subsequently suffer. Prostituted children are not only prone to maltreatment, but their rights are also prone to be violated.

4.1. Work History

Living in localization complex and later becoming prostitutes are of course not the willingness of those girls. The prostituted girls are basically the victim of situation, although some girls sometimes fall into prostitution because they want to escape from reality and their disappointment towards the life she lived. However, to become a CSW is something they never dreamed of. Like other children, prostituted children, if they were allowed and could choose, would undoubtedly prefer a normal life, going to school and hanging out with her family.

A study conducted by Muhadjir et al. (2004) has identified that the average child trafficking victims aged 10-12 years, who previously knew nothing about sex because of the young age, but was forced by pimps, brokers or tricked mafia brothels to work as prostitutes. Studies conducted at the Airlangga University Research Institute in collaboration with the Department of Social and Women's Empowerment, Surabaya, even found that 2.2% of those interviewed were apparently first prostituted at the time when they were 7 years old. Those girls, who had not been menstruating yet and still less than 10 years old, were suddenly faced with the experience of dealing with a man who is better suited to be their father. The others, they claimed, were first prostituted at age 14 years (10.9%), 15 years (32.6%), and most of the 16 years (45.7%). For pimps, children prostitutes, especially those categorized as newcomers, are generally to be excellent and become the pimp's favorites. Besides better organized, willing, and certainly will be a special attraction, the presence of new children employed as prostitutes is obviously going to be money producing machine for the pimps. In any localization complex, new children always be offered as a form of special services. In fact, even though some children (19.6%) may have been employed as prostitutes in other areas, as long as they have never worked around Dolly and Jarak, they will be the prima donna. Of course, pretty-faced young prostitutes have much more expensive price, and, therefore, they are the gold mine for the pimps.

Such as older workers, the load and length of working hours of those children are relatively no different. In fact, the prostituted children often have longer working hours. The study found the average length of child prostitutes working hours was 8-9 hours per day. Most of the other children (6.5%) even had to undergo up to 9 hours.

Of the 46 girls interviewed, only 13% admitted that the average hours they work per day was under 8 hours. Typically, in localization complex, as the sun began to set, prostituted children have been required to prepare: sit lined up behind storefront like a window-dressing. How long they sit there is certainly dependent upon the existence of the booking guests. However, regardless of the number of the booking guests, after serving the guests, they were required to return to their seats waiting for new guests until up to 1 to 2 a.m. in the morning.

Table 1. Efforts made by prostituted children to avoid the threat of STDs (in%, n = 46)

Efforts	Always	Often	Rarely	Never	Total
Asking the guest to wear condom	15.2	28.3	50.0	6.5	100.0
Go to health center/doctor	56.5	26.1	15.2	0.0	100.0
Take herbal medicine	41.3	54.3	2.2	2.2	100.0
Take medications	52.2	39.1	8.7	0.0	100.0
Refusing dangerous guests	0.0	10.9	60.9	28.3	100.0

Although the child prostitutes had been trying to avoid being infected with an STD, sometimes they did not make it. Of 46 prostituted girls recorded in this study, 17.4% said they had a sexually transmitted disease. Prostituted children did know the risks and dangers of STDs or deadly consequences if they are affected by HIV/AIDS. However, to eliminate the dangerous risks, according to them, is not easy. A proportion of 15.2% of the respondents stated that they always ask the guest to wear a condom before having sexual intercourse. However, most of the guests are generally reluctant. Half of the respondents (50%) stated they rarely ask their guests to wear condoms, and even 6.5% said never ask the customers to wear condom. They generally taught that the "guest is king", and they mostly refuse if they are asked to use condoms on the grounds that it reduces the levels of enjoyment.

Efforts made by prostituted children to reduce the risk of contracting STDs, ultimately, depend more on themselves. Routine health check to health center (56.5%), taking medication (52.2%) or drinking herbal medicine (41.3%) are always done by the respondents to maintain their health. In short, rather than bothering asking the guests to wear condom and then rejected and be scolded by the pimp if the guest protests, the most realistic option to do is how they should take care themselves.

Sometimes, according to the respondents, if the guest who book them look dangerous and potentially spread venereal disease, they would occasionally refuse service. Of 46 respondents, 10.9% said they often refuse service to guests they consider as dangerous. However, the majority of respondents (60.9%) stated they rarely dare to refuse providing service to guests, though considered dangerous. In fact, 28.3% of the respondents claimed to have never dared to refuse providing service to guests for fear of being scolded by their pimp. They are also concerned about being ostracized by the brokers or shunned by other guests. According to some child prostitutes, rather than refusing to provide service to guests, the pimp often requires them how they improve the quality of sexual services through various forms of service obsessed by the customer .

As the subordinates and purchased part, the freedom of these poor children has been deprived, so, in addition to resign to fate, normally what they do are crying at night, pensive in their own time, and occasionally suing over the unfair destiny.

4.2. Contributing Factors and Obstacles Faced

There are many factors that cause girls fall in prostituion and become the victims of exploitation of prostitution syndicates. These factors are generally very complex, such as fraud pretext of seeking employment, poverty, as an outlet of frustration, an escape from the crushing psychological distress, guilt, cracks household, debt trap, divorce, the impact of marriage at an early age, and so on.

Compared to young girls in general, one of the characteristics that mark the prostituted children is the relatively grim past. They usually are the victims of oversight and seduction of men who have plucked their holiness. Of the 46 child prostitutes recorded, 87% admitted that when they were first prostituted, they were not virgin anymore. Only 13% of the respondents claimed they were virgin when they were first sold to a pimp.

There were some respondents who claimed to lose virginity due to rape. However, most respondents generally lose virginity for having premarital sex with the boyfriend. However, because the boyfriend with whom they had premarital sex generally did not want to be responsible, the poor girl seemed to lose grip. A sense of regret and frustration that confounded together often finally leads them to become vulnerable and become a potential victim of prostitution mafia fraud.

As already studied by Suyanto (2000), the view of sexuality, which tend to emphasize the importance of virginity, for the most part tends to marginalize disadvantaged girls who are plunged into the business of satisfying lust of men for fun. Sometimes, figuring that she no longer has the status of virgin purity and honor, the child prostitutes finally admitted - consciously or not - that they throw themselves into prostitution because they feel that the surrounding social environment would not be willing to accept them or even sneer to them when knowing that she is no longer a virgin. The study conducted by Suyanto also found that beyond the factor of discriminative social stigma against the sanctity of women, economic attractiveness, environment condition, permissive social relations, waning moral boundaries, and the mechanism of recruitment of new prostitutes by brokers or by sex workers are other factors which often make innocent girls unwittingly be caught up in a profession they had never aspired.

In short, it seems that relatively unstable psychological condition of the girls, mingled with frustration, have caused them to become a soft target for brokers or depraved men who deliberately seek female children as victims in public zones, such as terminals or train stations. It often happens, at the time they firstly came to Surabaya to look for work, when they looked being confused in terminal or train station, they became easy targets for brokers. With persuasion, pretending to be good, usually these innocent girls will be easily caught, and in the end, when they realized, they have usually been already in localization complex.

This study found that as many as 26.1% of the respondents claimed that the first who led them into localization was the broker. The broker is usually assigned by the pimps to keep looking for prey or new victims in order to

increase the attractiveness as well as the asset for the pimp's house. Outside the brokers, others who often invite girls into prostitution are friends and neighbors (52.2%). Ironically, 2.2% of the respondents admitted that those who took them into prostitution were their boyfriends themselves. Of 46 child prostitutes recorded, 19.6% admitted that they joined the localization on their own decision.

The fact that those who plunged the girls into prostitution are mostly close to the victims themselves is actually not too weird. A study conducted by Andi Yoga Utami and Yossa Permana Agung (2003) in West Java and Jakarta also found the same pattern that the victims of trafficking and child prostitution is generally mediated by people close to them, or even already well acquainted with the victim, such as boyfriend, friend, brother, husband, or even the victim's parents (Journal of Women 29, 2003: 119).

Why girls are easily trapped in prostitution? Compared to the factors of breakup, defrauded, or coerced, according to the respondents, the most important is poverty (54.3%). As described previously, the family background of the respondents is generally poor, and most of the respondents did not have sufficient educational background. Armed only with elementary or junior high school diploma, it would be difficult to expect the respondents to work in formal sectors. Finally, they inevitably have to deal with very few options, even perhaps absolutely no option at all. People who are faced with the pressures of poverty will undoubtedly have relatively fragile social life, so when come even the slightest temptation, the lure of a job, or maybe a shortcut, and the like, then the chance that they are deluded becomes larger.

Table 2. Inviting parties, causes, risks, attraction and desire to out of prostitution

Those who invite to prostitution	Self	19.6%
	Friend/neighbor	52.2%
	Boyfriend	2.2%
	Broker	26.1%
Causing factors	Poverty	54.3%
	Broken heart/betrayed	13.0%
	Hard to find other jobs	19.6%
	Cheated/forced	8.7%
	No answer	4.3%
Know the risk	Not knowing	19.6%
	Knowing	80.4%
Allurement of prostitution	High income	84.8%
	Many friends	4.3%
	No enjoyment	10.9
Willing to out	Willing, right away	28.3%
	Willing, but later	71.7%

According to children prostitutes interviewed, they are not unaware of the risks of the job. A total of 80.4% of respondents claim that they know the risks or consequences that would be faced if they work as a prostitute. Although in terms of age they are relatively young, they generally know exactly that the work is a very exploitative, hurt, and dangerous. However, to get out of the work is not easy. In addition, to their admission that working as a prostitute promises great income (84.8%), there are other factors that cause the respondent could not get out of the job, although the desire to do it does exist.

The pimps themselves are happier if the child prostitutes remain with them. However, according to the respondents, the pimps, in fact, are not too forbidding or threatening with violence if respondents really want to get out of work. A total of 21.7% of respondents did express that their pimps are quite constraining. However, what makes them hesitant to exit immediately from the work is the fear of the shadow of their own life and the fear of bleak future. Almost all respondents said that the factor which greatly hinders the chance to get out from prostitution is because no jobs are willing to accommodate them (67.4%), and because they feel they have no expertise (52.2%) and enough capital to meet the demand of work market. With primary or basic education diplomas, there is not much to be expected from these female children who worked as prostitutes.

Table 3. Constraints faced by those who want to release from child prostitution

Constraints	Greatly inhibiting	Quite inhibiting	Not inhibiting	Total
The pimp forbids/threats	0.0%	21.7%	78.3%	100%
Fear of public rejection	13.0%	43.5%	43.5%	100%
No other job	67.4%	32.6%	0.0%	100%
No skill	52.2%	45.7%	2.2%	100%
Not enough capital	43.5%	50.0%	6.5%	100%
Nobody supports	10.9%	50.0%	39.1%	100%

There is a strong impression that, the longer the time, the more the girls from the village who fall into prostitution become pessimistic. In fact, not only the way they look, lifestyle and behavior of these prostituted children often change. Even though perhaps in their native village, the child prostitutes are innocent and conservative children, moral restraints and their attachment to religious norms slowly fade due to frenzied surrounding environmental conditions. In contrast to the atmosphere in their home villages, where social control is still strong, which often does not tolerate permissive lifestyle and behavior, the atmosphere in the localization complex is completely free.

For girls in their teens, who tend to rebel to the establishment and the circumstances, it is understandable if they eventually dissolves in the atmosphere. Perhaps, if those girls who came from the village tried to persist with a life model in his native village - remains to be innocent, afraid of men, and so on - they themselves will undoubtedly be alienated from their new social environment. Who can endure to constantly being naive, when every day or even every hour they watch the surrounding environment is growing so permissive? Additionally, there is also more persuasion from the brokers or pimps who are very skilled in facing children like them.

According those girls, one of the factors that make them discouraged, in addition to sad stories and experiences of their seniors, often "the briefing" delivered by the pimps seems deliberately to create a social construction that the world outside the localization is generally less friendly, and even cruel. Of the 46 respondents interviewed, more than half stated that one of the obstacles faced when they try to get out of prostitution is the fear of being denied socially. Strange public gaze, anxiety, disbelief, less friendly, and even mostly also tend to judge, are a kind of wall that does not allow them to pass the limit back to normal life.

4.3. Suffered Violence

Without exploring further in the field, prostitution is clearly prohibited, and is regarded as one of the worst forms of crime. ILO Convention no. 182, clearly states that children prostitution should be banned and abolished, because of the risk to be borne by the children is considered too heavy and actually violate the rights of children. Girls who fall into prostitution, not only should always be resigned to living a cruel life, but they often also have to deal with the people around them who are emotional, wild, and often did not know mercy.

In contrast to child labor in plantations, mines, or in informal sectors, who are mostly "only" dealing with the long hours and heavy physical workload, for prostituted children the main obstacle is precisely the kind of work that must be done and the psychological impact. A wife who truly loves her husband, surely at some point feels saturated and even possible to refuse her husband to have sex if it is done routinely just like a ill man has to take medicine - without exception. So, do we deserve to declare (or to have prejudice) that one of the causes of a girl to prostitute herself is due to make money quickly and to enjoy the work they do?

For girls, no matter how large the income they earn in serving the guests, and how well the savings that have been held, it would never worth the risk that they face. A child who is mired in the prostitution sector will be a victim of commercial sexual exploitation, both from the pimps, touts, and the customers who book them.

In the eyes of the pimp, the presence of a child prostitute is simply a commodity. Commodity in question here is really in the literal sense, namely as a bought and sold good, and from this sale the pimps earn more profits. According to the respondents, it was customary that the pimp will get angry if they tinker, dare to refuse guests, or dare to behave recklessly. Of the 46 respondents recorded, 73.9% said they sometimes are scolded by the pimp and 4.3% said are often scolded. Most pimps (6.5%), sometimes do not hesitate to use physical violence, such as slapping or hitting the girls if they are considered detrimental.

Indeed, one of the most taboo for child prostitutes, according to a version of the pimp, is rejecting the guest, disappointing the guest, or not maximally serving the guest. According to 80.4% of the respondents, they are quite often forced to serve an unwelcome guest, though in fact they want to refuse. A total of 69.6% of the respondents also admitted that they are quite frequently forced to serve as many guests as possible every day. In fact, there are several respondents claimed that even though they are in their period, they are not allowed to refuse a guest.

According to the recorded child prostitutes, the pimps who become their boss, usually will not hesitate to impose sanctions if they violate established rules. Refusing guest, for example, is one rule that must never be violated by a CSW. Other than that, various forms of sanctions that have been experienced by prostitutes generally are: if respondents receive tips from guests, does not meet the target number of guests, too long holiday, meeting guests outside without permission or do not want to serve guests. Although respondents claimed not often being sanctioned by the pimp, some did claim that they once have been punished.

Table 4. Causes of punishment for prostituted children

Causes of punishment	Often	Quite often	Never
Receiving tips from guests	0.0	4.3	95.7
Not fulfilling the target of guest number	8.7	82.6	8.7
Too long holiday	0.0	34.8	65.2
Receiving guest out of working hour without permission	0.0	28.3	71.7
Not want to serve guests	8.7	80.4	10.9

From the brokers, one form of exploitation of child prostitutes is the obligation to provide a free service to the broker who has been credited with finding them customers. Even though there are not too many, this study found 26.1% of respondents admitted that free service is quite often requested by the brokers. The child prostitutes themselves usually cannot refuse the request from these rogue brokers, because somehow the income that they could earn more or less depends on the role of these brokers. For child prostitutes with fading reputation or no longer excellent, they are usually forced to begin to relent and be nice to the brokers.

Table 5. The experience of prostituted children (in%, n = 46)

Treatment	Often	Quite often	Never
Scolded by the pimp	4.3	73.9	21.7
Slapped/hit by the pimp or the hitmen	0.0	6.5	93.5
Blackmailed	0.0	6.5	93.5
Broker asking comission	0.0	17.4	82.6
Broker asking free service	2.2	26.1	71.7
Forced to serve unwanted guests	2.2	80.4	17.4
Forced to serve many guests	2.2	69.6	28.3
Abused by the guests	2.2	91.3	6.5
Not paid or paid less than the tariff	0.0	71.7	28.3
Forced to serve weird requests of the guests	2.2	73.9	23.9

From the customer or guest side, the forms of exploitation experienced by child prostitutes are not being paid appropriately or treated rudely. In addition, it is not uncommon that they have to serve the guest's weird requests without the power to refuse at all. Of the 46 respondents, only 6.5% claimed that they have never been treated rudely by guests. Child prostitutes who looks innocent and helpless, according to the respondents, often make customers be more passionate or at least feel safer. The existence of the myth that having sex with children are safer or not at risk of contracting STDs and HIV/AIDS led to the existence of child prostitutes everywhere. In fact, it is proven that these child prostitutes are actually more at risk of contracting HIV/AIDS due to imperfect anatomical and physical condition of their genital organ. Wound is easily emerged as an entrance of HIV/AIDS when they have sex with customers. For child prostitutes who sometimes had to serve weird customers with pierced genitals, or genital with certain agate or tied feathers, their chances of having an open wound are undoubtedly much greater.

The type of strange requests from the guests can vary. Among child prostitutes, one popular type of service that the customer requested is oral sex. A total of 10.9% of respondents claimed to be frequently asked by the customers to perform oral sex, and 58.7% quite often. Only 30.4% of the respondents said they always refused to perform oral sex. Beyond that, the type of sexual services quite often asked by the customers is having sex with a variety of position which usually can only be found in blue films. According to the respondents, they usually cannot refuse the customers' weird request, because the customers themselves had spent much money, and because they have the right to do anything, as long as they can be satisfied. Child prostitutes themselves are forced to comply with customer demand, with the expectation that the customers are satisfied and they can get more tips.

Table 6. Types of sexual service exploitation among prostituted children (in%, n = 46)

Sexual Service	Often	Quite Often	Never
Oral sex	10.9	58.7	30.4
Sodomy	0.0	6.5	93.5
Unusual sexual intercourse position	4.3	28.3	67.4
Verbal abuse	4.3	13.0	82.6
Sex with violence	0.0	19.6	80.4

Among various kinds of weird requests from the guests, according to the respondents, the most excruciating is if they are forced to be sodomized. There were 6.5% of the respondents who claimed that they often became a victim of sodomy by the customers. Particular customers sometimes are not satisfied with just having sex normally, but they seem to try to act like a pedophile: doing sodomy or anal intercourse that is clearly going to cause tremendous suffering for child prostitutes. Medically, it is clear that since the condition of the anal canal is more susceptible, they will undoubtedly suffer from a severe open wound if they are forced to be penetrated with a penis, and even it is possible to cause anal damage or defect.

In addition to sodomy, those children were afraid if they have to deal with sadomachistic guests. These are people who feel more satisfied having sex when accompanied by acts of violence which hurt their partner. Of the 46 prostituted children interviewed, 19.6% claimed that they sometimes have to serve such guests. We can imagine the feeling of these child prostitutes if they are faced by someone, because they have paid, then they, as if could do anything legally, including hurt those children physically. A person suffering from such disorder, who can only be satisfied to have sex with violence, according to those children, sometimes use certain tools to hurt them, and the more the victim writhed in agony, the more they are satisfied.

According to child prostitutes who were interviewed, compared to the physical injuries they suffered, which makes them often pensive and cries when they are alone in their room, is the psychological wounds and guilt that sometimes ambush. A total of 60.9% of the children claimed their inner often suffer greatly if they are harassed by the guests. In the world of prostitution, the children, who are often treated like commodities without heart, at first glance may seem not to be too bothered. However, that does not mean they do not have heart. Psychological wound due to being treated like inanimate objects or goods is much more painful. Behind the glass counter and behind thick powder and lipstick they wear, prostituted children are often looked cheerful, wanton, and even sexy. However, behind all the masks they wear, the truth is they have deeply wounded heart.

Compared to the feeling that they are being exploited by the pimp, the more disturbing for them is the feeling that they are doing something sinful. Thus, in contrast to the assumption that the prostitutes - including child prostitutes - as immoral persons, they actually know that what they are doing is wrong. A total of 97.8% of respondents stated that they often felt guilty for what they have done. However, to get out of their current job, once again, is not as easy as turning the palm of the hand.

Until then, what can be done by those child prostitutes, finally, is to accept their fate. Not infrequently, rather than contemplating the fate that actually make their hearts more sad, then they try to divert their attention, and even if necessary they will do certain things as a form of escapism. The study found that to escape from psychological pressure the child prostitutes did smoking, drinking or even immerse themselves into the trap of momentary pleasure drug that actually makes them even getting worse. A total of 78.3% of the respondents are often smoking to release guilt, 58.7% admitted drinking alcohol, and even 10.8% admitted to using drugs. The real reason in smoking, drinking alcohol, or use recreational drugs, in addition to the influence of the environment, is to reduce the burden of psychological suffering.

5. Conclusion

Prostitution involving female children is actually not just criminals, but, even more. It is also a form of violence against children based on gender (gender based violence). In handling the cases of prostituted children, there are a lot of complicated problems that must be solved one by one with patience and empathy.

This study found that girls who enter the sex business are usually forced by a combination of factors and environmental conditions: the pressure of poverty, disappointment because of a failed love affair, the lack of employment opportunities in the labor market, the value of patriarchal bias, hedonistic lifestyle, and psychological condition of children who are vulnerable to fraud, coercion and pressure. This means, addressing the problem of prostituted children solely in terms of economic or moral approach alone, surely will never be totally adequate.

Prostituted children are the object of extortion of the pimps. The results of their work tend to be enjoyed more by others, and if they dare refuse, the threat of violence and harassment are undoubtedly waiting for. Meanwhile, by the time they want to come out of the situation that bound them, instead of obtaining sympathy, they tend to be judged public reaction.

Fighting the phenomenon of the commercialization and exploitation of girls is admittedly not an easy thing. The following are some notes that need to be highlighted and should be developed prior to take intervention measures in the field. First, in addition to trying to prevent the emergence of girls as new victims in prostitution, the girls who are known to be prostituted by pimps have to be removed immediately. In accordance Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), ILO Conventions no. 182 and the Child Protection Act, prostitution is surely one of the worst form of works prohibited for children, so the solution is just one: they should be removed from the trap of the pimps and save their future.

Second, the need to understand the children involved in prostitution as victims (not the defendant), so in the raids or operations of the law enforcement, the action should be focused on the pimps, brokers or customers who obviously use helpless children as objects of commercial sexual exploitation. Currently, in the handling of cases of prostituted and trafficked children, they are often treated as part of the perpetrators of criminal acts like buyers, consumers or a third parties (the pimps) who benefit from the sexual transaction. Consequently, instead of sincere sympathy and empathy to those children, sometimes they are also arrested because they are regarded as also benefited from the sex business. Discourse that developed behind the plan to create anti-immorality ("Anti Maksiat") law, the destruction of localization complex or raids on sex workers on the streets, for example, in many ways still is less sensitive to the issue of the suffering of children who are victims of prostitution.

Thailand, Cambodia, the Philippines, and the United States have long been formulated laws that recognize that a girl under the age of 18 years and is involved in commercial sex industry or are the victims of child trafficking would be considered and treated like a real victim - who that should receive entitlement or other services and protection. So, far from treating the child as a defendant, in the case of child trafficking - even though probably the event happened many years ago, and the children no longer feel as the part of the injured party - they all keep to be treated as victims who should be protected and saved seriously.

Third, to capture and save female children employed in prostitution or localization complex, it is necessary to develop cooperation between the Department of Social Welfare and Women's Empowerment in Surabaya with RENATA and integrated local NGOs. This means that the improvement efforts for victims may be left to NGOs and the Department of Social and Women's Empowerment, but for further legal proceedings for pimps or brokers - including the customers who take advantage of the children - ought to be handed over to the police, especially the RENATA.

Fourth, in order to improve prevention efforts, one thing that could be developed at district or village level is to ensure the age of children who work in prostitution by examining the original Birth Certificate. In contrast to information from village officials which more likely to be tricked by the pimps or the brokers, requiring birth certificate is expected to eliminate possible age falsification by pimps or others who trade women and children (child and women trafficking) in localization complex (*).

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