

05

RECOMMENDATIONS

05 RECOMMENDATIONS

These recommendations, which have been formulated based on the conclusions of the research are intended to serve as a basis for concrete and appropriate action to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The recommendations that follow are differentiated into two main groups, namely, the general recommendations, and specific recommendations for Surakarta and Indramayu. The general recommendations are common to both locations, and only need to be fine-tuned to suit local conditions in the two areas.

The general recommendations of the research are as follows:

1. **Adequate government funding needs to be provided for the protection of children.** Budgetary funding should be used to fund all development activities directed at children. The institutions most competent in this regard are the Local Legislative Assembly and Local Development Planning Board.
2. **Local regulations on the protection of children, particularly child victims of prostitution, need to be issued.** These must be capable of providing protection to children and of upholding legal certainty.

To date, violations of children's rights have been occurring with monotonous regularity in Indonesia, but legal action is rarely if ever taken against the violators.

3. **The available legal instruments need to be rigidly enforced.** This is necessary in order to restrict the room for manoeuvre of child prostitution networks. Among the actions that need to be taken are the following:
 - Imposition of sanctions on clients and the members of networks involved in the commercial sex industry. This is essential in light of the demand for sex with children. If repressive action is only taken against the children, this would be manifestly unfair. Action also needs to be taken against the customers and other persons involved in prostitution networks. In addition, many children find it difficult to escape prostitution due to the influence of the adults involved.
 - Raid/roundups need to be accompanied by action of a more concrete nature. After those who are involved in prostitution networks have been detained, action must be taken against them. To date, the punishments imposed on such persons have been too light, and allowed those

who foster prostitution to act with virtual impunity.

- The licensing regulations for hotels need to be more strictly enforced. This research found that hotels play a major role in allowing the commercial sexual exploitation of children to continue. Accordingly, the regulations for the granting of hotel licenses need to be tightened up. Prior to the granting of a license, the authorities must ensure that the hotel is not to be used for prostitution purposes. In addition, those hotels that have been granted licenses need to be monitored so as to make sure that they are not being used for concealed prostitution. Should it be found that a hotel is being used for such purposes, then it should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

4. **The socialising of the policies that have been adopted for the protection of children and child victims of prostitution is essential** in order to improve the understanding of the public as regards the rights of children that should be fulfilled and protected. Those that must be involved in the socialisation of these policies include state institutions (executive, legislature and judiciary), non-governmental institutions (NGOs, institutes of higher education, community leaders, and religious leaders), the public at large (families, schools and children), and the media (both print and electronic). Among the legal instruments that require socialisation are the following:
 - The Convention on the Rights of the Child;
 - The Child Protection Law (Law No. 23 of 2002)
 - Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002 on the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour;
 - Presidential Decree No. 87 of 2002 on the National Plan of Action for the Eradication of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.
 - Presidential Decree No. 88 of 2002 on the National Plan of Action for Eliminating the Trafficking of Women and Children.

5. **A child protection advocacy body needs to be established.** The members of this body should be drawn from the government side, non-governmental organisations, academia, and community organisations. This body should be involved in the effort to address the various problems facing children, and providing solutions to these problems and mentoring for children experiencing such problems. In addition, it should serve as a body to which children can complain should their rights be violated, and simultaneously receive advice and counselling so as to improve their situation and restore their self-confidence.

6. **A community-based child database system needs to be established.** This would serve as a highly useful source of information for the formulation of child-related policies.

7. **A network of youth centres urgently needs to be established.** Currently, there are very few places where young people can openly express their aspirations and wishes. For example, there are very few public places that young people can access freely at the present time. In order to prevent young people being led astray by the increasing freedom that they enjoy and being adversely affected by the negative consequences of family disintegration, the establishment of such youth centres is essential. By attending them, children will be able to receive the support they need to develop their gifts and creativity.

8. **Efforts need to be urgently undertaken to check the spread of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) through provision of medical, mentoring, counselling and advocacy services.** Prostitution and multiple sexual partners have the potential to spread STDs and HIV/AIDS. Accordingly knowledge needs to be disseminated on the dangers of these diseases. Mentoring needs to be provided to young people who have contracted STDs or HIV/AIDS. As was discovered during the course of this research, their level of awareness of the dangers associated with these diseases is low, as is their understanding of how they

should be treated. The efforts involved in this regard need to be undertaken by local health agencies, NGOs, institutes of higher education, and professional bodies.

9. **Education and vocational training needs to be provided to children in need of special protection.** Local education agencies and NGOs should collaborate for the purpose of providing such education and training so that young people will become useful members of society and be able to support themselves in later life.
10. **Reproductive health education for young people and education on the dangers of drugs is essential.** Local health agencies and police forces could collaborate to provide such education. The young people who participated in this research knew very little about reproductive health. Many of the children involved in prostitution did not use any form of protection when having sex with customers. Many of the children who

participated in this research were also found to be addicted to drugs.

11. **An agency for the rehabilitation of child victims of sexual violence and commercial sexual exploitation needs to be established.** Its membership should be made up of representatives of government agencies, NGOs, academia, and the public at large. Child victims of sexual violence and commercial sexual exploitation frequently experience trauma and shock, which in turn leads to the loss of self-confidence and a tendency to close up and cut themselves off from society. This rehabilitation agency would be responsible for providing education and mentoring to the children so that they could once again play full and active roles in society.

General recommendations for both Surakarta and Indramayu are set out below:

Table 5.1 Common Recommendations for Surakarta and Indramayu

No	Recommendation	Partners	Time
01	Allocation of adequate budget funding by the government for the protection of children	Local legislative assembly, local development planning board	2004
02	Issuance of local regulations on protection of children, particularly child victims of prostitution	Local legislative assembly, legal agency, public welfare and empowerment agency	2005
03	Enforcement of legal instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - imposition of sanctions on customers and those who profit from the commercial sex industry - raids/roundups should be accompanied by concrete measures to address the problem - improved licensing of hotels 	Police, public prosecution service, the judiciary	2004
04	Socialisation of the legal instruments concerned with commercial sexual exploitation of children,	State institutions (executive, legislature,	2004

	namely: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Convention on the Rights of the Child - The Child Protection Law (Law No. 23 of 2002) - Presidential Decree No. 59 of 2002 on the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour; - Presidential Decree No. 87 of 2002 on the National Plan of Action for the Eradication of the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. - National Plan of Action for Eliminating the Trafficking of Women and Children. 	and judiciary), non-governmental institutions (NGOs, academia, community leaders, religious leaders), and the public at large (families, schools and children).	2004
05	Establishment of child advocacy agency	The government, NGOs, academia, community organisations	2004
06	Establishment of community-based database system	The government, NGOs, academia, community organisations	2004
07	Establishment of a network of youth centres	The government, NGOs, academia, professionals	2004
08	Preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, and HIV/AIDS through the provision of health, mentoring, counselling and advocacy services	Health agency, NGOs, academia, professionals	2004
09	Provision of education and training to children in need of special protection	Education agency, NGOs	2004
10	The provision of education on reproductive health and the dangers of drug abuse	Health agency, police	2004
11	The establishment of a rehabilitation agency for child victims of violence and commercial sexual exploitation	Government, NGOs, academia, the public at large	2004

The specific recommendations for Surakarta are shown in Table 5.2. The details are:

1. Provision of sex education in schools. This will need to involve school authorities, teachers, education and health agencies, academia and NGOs. While this area may be taboo among some sections of the community, given the research findings of widespread promiscuity it is clear that provision of sex education in schools is essential. This would serve to equip children with the knowledge they need about their reproductive organs, the importance of keeping their reproductive organs healthy and the dangers of engaging in activities inappropriate to children of their age.
2. The law needs to be enforced and upheld in respect of adults who have sex with children. Ensuring that this is the case is the responsibility of the police, public prosecution service, the judiciary, NGOs, institutes of higher education and the public at large. Law enforcement is of the utmost importance if a sense of justice and security/safety is to be created among the public at large, and among children in particular. To date in cases of violence against children, the public has tended to concentrate on the children as victims and neglect the punishing of those responsible for inflicting the violence. In cases where sanctions are imposed, these tend to be unacceptably light and fail to provide justice for the victims
3. A campaign promoting the rights of children involved in prostitution needs to be launched, which would explain to the public at large that prostituted children are not criminals but rather the victims of sexual crimes. Such a campaign is important to create awareness among the public that children involved in prostitution are in reality the same as other children, and that they are vested with rights that must be protected. Such children must be helped to escape from the world of prostitution in which they find themselves ensnared. The fact is that these children are victims who are being exploited by prostitution networks controlled by adults.
4. Empowerment of families through efforts to improve family incomes. The findings in the field reveal that the principal causative factor leading to children becoming trapped in prostitution is poverty. Accordingly, families will need to be empowered through efforts to improve their incomes. These efforts will need to be jointly undertaken by the government, NGOs, and financial institutions.
5. Children's forums should be established to tackle the commercial sexual exploitation of children through education and lobbying of the government and local legislative assemblies. These forums should actively involve children, as well as members of the public at large and NGOs.
6. Safe places need to be established for children. This is the duty of the police, government, parents, the private sector, and NGOs. As revealed by this research, many children have difficulty in finding places that are safe for them, with some even saying that no-where is safe for children in this world. Adults, who should in reality be protecting children, very often exploit them for their own particular ends.

Table 5.2 Recommendation for Surakarta

No	Recommendations	Partners	Time
01	Provision of sex education in schools	Schools, teachers, education agency, health agency, academia, NGOs	2004
02	Law enforcement against adults who have sex with children.	Police, public prosecution service, NGOs, academia, the public at large	2004
03	A campaign promoting the rights of child victims of prostitution needs to be launched. This is necessary to make the public aware that they are not criminals but rather the victims of sexual crimes	The health and empowerment agency, NGOs, children	2004
04	Family empowerment through income improvement	Government, NGOs, financial institutions	2004
05	Establishment of children's forums to tackle the commercial sexual exploitation of children through: - Education - Lobbying of the government and local legislative assemblies	The public at large, children, and NGOs	2004
06	Safe places for children need to be provided	The police, government, parents, the private sector, NGOs	2004

The next section sets out the specific recommendations for Indramayu. These are as follows:

1. Greater opportunities need to be provided to girls in Indramayu to participate in education and training. Improved education and vocational training would allow girls to lead productive lives without becoming ensnared in prostitution. The provision of such education and training should consist of a joint effort between the education agency and NGOs.
2. Advocacy needs to be undertaken in order to encourage the amendment of the Marriage Law (Law No. 1 of 1974) so as to increase the marriageable age for girls from 16 to 18. This will be necessary if the tradition of early marriage and easy divorce in Indramayu is to be changed. Such advocacy should involve government agencies, local legislative assemblies, NGOs, academia, professional people and the public at large. By raising the marriage age, girls would be encouraged to develop themselves and their skills so as to be less dependent on others. This would also help them resist the enticements of the procurers.

3. The rights of children who require special protection need to be socialised. As in the case of Surakarta, it is also of the utmost importance that the Indramayu public be made aware that children who are in need of special protection, including child victims of prostitution, are in reality the same as other children, and are vested with inalienable rights that must be protected. Child victims of prostitution must be assisted to escape the twilight world in which they have become trapped. In actuality, they are victims who are being ruthlessly exploited by irresponsible adults.

Table 5.3 Recommendations for Indramayu

No	Recommendations	Partners	Time
01	Greater opportunities need to be provided to girls in Indramayu to participate in education and training	Partners Education agency, NGOs	2004
02	Advocacy needs to be undertaken to encourage the amendment of the Marriage Law (Law No. 1 of 1974) so as to increase the marriageable age for girls from 16 to 18. This will be necessary if the tradition of early marriage and easy divorce is to be changed.	The government, local legislative assemblies, academia, professionals, the public at large	2005
03	The rights of children who require special protection need to be socialised	The government, local legislative assemblies, NGOs, academia, professionals, the public at large	2004

From the general and specific recommendations set out above, it can be seen that the issues in Surakarta and Indramayu are quite similar so that similar action will be required in both locations. However, specific problems also affect each location, and these require specific, tailor-made solutions.

GLOSSARY AND LIST OF ACRONYMS

Glossary of Local Terms

Acara

Sexual activities with a client.

For example: A gak iso melu wawancara lagi **acara** karo tamu (A can't come for the interview as she is with a client)

Alkid

Acronym for Alun-alun Kidul (Kidul Square). This is one of the locations where open prostitution occurs in Surakarta.

Bogem

A punch.

Bojo

Boyfriend of a child involved in prostitution who lives with her.

For example: **Bojoku** nesu, cemburuan, aku lagi acara disusul bojoku neng hotel... (My boyfriend was angry and jealous, and he followed me when I went to meet the client in a hotel)

Boking

Solicitation to a likely client of a commercial sex worker/child involved in prostitution.

For example: pengen **boking** tah pak pengen sing kaya apa? Sing lemu apa sing gering. (Looking for a date? What do you want? A fat one or a thin one?)

Buka kamar

To stay in a hotel. Also to check into a hotel for a sexual liaison with a client.

For example: Saiki aku **buka kamar** neng hotel CW. (At the moment, I'm staying in hotel CW)

Calo

Procure/go-between who serves to put clients in contact with the prostituted children, and normally receives commissions from the girls.

For example: mudu ning **caloe** dikit enake mah pak baka pengen ketemu bocah kaya konon ma (You have to go to a go-between first, it's good if you want to meet the girls.)

Cebongan

Prostitution location.

For example: Lonte murahan ki teteke di **cebongan**, nek lonte gedongan yo nek hotel gede. (The low-class hookers do their business in the cebongan, while the up-market hookers work the flashy hotels)

Dengwu

Acronym for sebedeng sewu – places where sexual acts are engaged in on Kidul Square.

For example: Nek teng miriki sewu tempat murah, mingan **dengwu** kok...sabedeng sewu. (You can get a cheap place to it around here, just a dengwu ... it only costs a thousand rupiah)

Dirombong

To be raped by three or more persons.

For example: Jembatan gantung ki rawan, wt nate di seret pemuda kampung niur **dirombong** wong pitu di Pondok Baru (The area around the suspension bridge is really dangerous. Wt was dragged away from

there by a group of kampong boys and raped by seven of them in Pondok Baru)

Es Gosrok

Conventional sexual position where the female is underneath and the male on top.

For example: nek tamu sing wis tua nang kamar ki ra neko-neko, paling-paling yo gaya **es gosrok** kae. (If the older clients aren't feeling frisky, the most that will happen is es gosrok)

Germo

Pimp

For example: meng **germo** dikit bae Pak baka pengen ketemu telembuk (You should go to a pimp if you want to find a hooker)

Gurdeng

Local wine mixed with Kratindeang (a local energy drink).

For example: **Gurdeng** dingin gah pak, supaya anak ngobrolle lancar (Some wine and Kratindeang first, Mister, to loosen things up a bit)

Kampleng

To be slapped with the flat of the hand

For example: Bojone Rz **dikamplengi** lanangane tante Lz. (Rz's boyfriend was slapped by 'Auntie' Lz's boyfriend)

Karaoke

Oral sex

For example: "tamu sing nom-noman kae jaikane reno-reno, senengane **dikaraoke** sik, bar ngono nembe kentu nembe kentu" (The young guys want all sorts of things. They like to start of with oral sex before having full sex)

Kebobolan

Term for an unexpected and unwanted pregnancy. Normally the girls try to avoid pregnancy by using contraception, such as the contraceptive pill or injections. They also use acupuncture for contraceptive purposes.

For example: "aku ki nurun ibuku, gak mempan KB, nyatane aku **kebobolan** ngidam neh wis telung sasi, anakku kesundulan mulane rewel terus" (I'm just like my mother, contraception doesn't work for me. I'm now three months pregnant. I've also got another kid so it's a real pain)

Kentu

Coitus

For example: "mau bengi aku turu nang njobo, lah kamarku di nggo **kentu** wt karo baulane , ora sopan, aku durung nate dondon **kentu** nang kamare wong" (I had to sleep in another place last night as my room was being used by Wt1 to have sex with her friend. It's not fair. I never use other girls' rooms for sex)

Kesundulan

Situation where there is an insufficient interval between births (giving birth twice in one year)

Ketedun

Fallen womb.

For example: "aku sok-sok yo loro weteng mergo **ketedun** nek posisiku neng nduwur opo okeh gayane" (I sometimes get pains in my abdomen due to womb problems, especially when I do the business on top

or have too much sex)

Kodok njengking

The sexual position commonly referred to as “doggy style”.

For example: “nek kentuk karo pacartu gaya opo wae tak ladeni teko **kodok njengking** gak popo, kan podo enake” (If I’m making love to my boyfriend, I’ll do whatever he wants. Doggy-style’s no problem, we both enjoy it)

Lanangane

Boyfriend of a child involved in prostitution, whether he lives with the girl or otherwise

Lonte

Colloquial term for a prostitute – hooker

Mami

Term of address for a madame/female pimp.

For example: “aduh Pak oli belih ya ning **mami**, kayae mah blioli, soale kien mah ketat” (Sorry Mister, it’s up to Mami whether we can do it or not, but I don’t think we can as she’s very strict at the moment)

Mangkal

Hanging out waiting for clients.

For example: “kita biasa **mangkal** ning café gor pak, baka beli ningkono ya ning diskotik Rini”. (I normally hang out waiting for clients at God Pak Café. If I don’t get any there, I go to Rini Discotheque)

Mbaul

Sex with a boyfriend or other male friend for mutual gratification and not involving any payment. These sort of liaisons are also referred to as “freebies” due to the absence of payment.

For example: “Wk kae senengane **mbaul** ra golek duit, tapi nek ra nduwe duit kari bingungan., ngutang neh rono-rene.” (Wk likes doing it for nothing. But then, when she doesn’t have any money she doesn’t know what to do. She’s starts borrowing left, right and center)

Mbok-mbokane

Term for a female pimp, or an adult commercial sex worker who have a relationship with a particular girl
For example: “Mbak Ar kae ki saiki dadi **mbok-mbokane** cah kafe XXX”. (Miss Ar is now running the girls in XXX café)

Mendem

Overdosing on alcohol or drugs

For example: “Nek nginum pil destro, opo nipaam 10 butir kae yo **mendem** tenanan” (If I take 10 destro pills, I’ll be off my head)

Minakjinggo

Refers to sexual styles – abbreviation for Miring penak njengking nggih monggo, mlumah dik podo (Sideways is nice, doggy-style’s OK, on your back is all the same)

Minggat

To abscond or “do a runner”.

For example: “W **minggat** soko dari Cw, ngemplang nunggak kamar sepuluh dino” (W did a runner from Hotel CW as she couldn’t pay her last 10 days rent)

Nambang

To sell illegal lottery (numbers racket) tickets directly to buyers

For example: “bojoku saiki kerjo **nambang** nang cedak terminal” (My boyfriend sells lottery tickets near the bus station)

Ndas kotak

Term for military personnel.

For example: “ndek malam sabtu nang freedom W keno bogem **ndas kotak**, lah wis janji malah ditinggal triping” (The soldier slapped W around on Saturday. He had promised her he would pay her but instead he left her tripping)

Nemsongo

The sexual position commonly referred to as the 69-position.

For example: “Sok-sok yo tamu cah-cah nom senengane minakjinggo opo **nemsongo**, bar ngono nek ora ngati-ngati yo ketedun wetengku” (Sometimes the young clients are into minakjinggo or the 69-position. You have to be really careful as they can give you a fallen womb)

Ngacarake

Seeking a customer for a girl who will definitely use her services as a price has already been agreed upon with the pimp. All that remains is for the prostituted child to do have sex with the client

For example: “Pak B upahe rong puluhewu soko cah-cah nek **ngacarake** cah-cah kene” (Mr. B gets Rp 20,000 from the girls for every client he brings their way)

Ngaceng

Male erection, but used in this context to mean a desire for sex, or “horny” in the vernacular.

For example: “ndek wingi aku kentuk ning kamar In, maune In gak popo, tapi suwi-suwi In yo **ngaceng** trus metu kamar nggole’l’bojone, ha...ha...ha...ngaceng de.e..” (Yesterday, I was having sex with a man in In’s room. She didn’t do anything at the time, but later (laughing) she went of looking for her boyfriend ... she was really horny ...)

Ngamer

Sexual activity in bedroom.

For example: “pengen **ngamer** tah Pak, ya ayu ning endi pengen ne Bapak” (Like to go to the bedroom, Mister? Wherever you want)

To meet and go to a hotel for a sexual liaison.

For example: “Aku pisanan dijak **ngamar** nang pengamen nang hotel PB ki ra dibayar, malah ditinggal lunga. Aku bingung mulihe, miaku setengah dino agek ketemu terminal, bawuku loro banget kae.....aku miaku karo nahan loro, yo luwe...” (I was asked to go back to Hotel PB by a customer. He didn’t pay me, just upped and left. I didn’t know how I was going to get home. I had to walk for half a day just to get to the bus station. My vagina was really sore, but I had to keep on walking, despite the pain and the hunger.)

Ngecrek

Teasing in jest (normally as part of a joyful or party atmosphere)

For example: “mbok ra usah **ngecrek** aku ngono.... Wong podo lontene kok” (Hey, don’t be teasing me like that ... after all, we’re both hookers ...)

Ngelayab

A term frequently used by the participants, and those in their environment, to describe going out for

some purpose, whether clearly defined or otherwise

For example: "bocah kuwen mah baka bengi **ngelayab**" (That kid is always going out at night)

Ngemplang nunggak kamar

To pass the deadline for the payment of room rent without actually making payment.

For example: "Ojo nganti aku **ngemplang nunggak kamar**, durung nate aku diusir hotel mergo nunggak kamar". (I don't want to be in a situation where I've past the final date for paying my room ... I've never been kicked out for not paying the room on time.)

Nggantung Mangan

To be provided with food/meals by other people for a number of days.

Nggantung Turu

To share a room with another person or other persons without having to contribute to the rent.

For example: "W senengane mbaul ra gelem kerjo, tapi yo kuwi ra isin uripe ngantung mangan, **ngantung turu** terus rono-rene....nek metu mbengi yo kudu diniati nggolek duit ora mung seneng-senengan wae..." (W always likes to give sex for free. She doesn't like to work. As a result, she's always relying on other people for food ... bunks down in their rooms without any sense of embarrassment ... if you go out at night, it should be to get some money, not just for having a good time ...)

Nongkrong

Hanging out joking and chatting in some place.

For example: "Ijage awan kita **nongkrong** ning sawah bari batur" (I spent this afternoon hanging out in a rice field with my friends.)

Ora ilok

Not appropriate/unacceptable

Pace-Mace

A term used to describe the insulting and putting of another person down – showing a lack of respect to another person.

For example: "Pak H ki ra gelem ngrawang mbayari obate D nang rumah sakit, soale D pas warase sok **mace** Pak H. senengane nyepeleke janji karo pak H. saiki age kroso de e" (Mister H didn't want to help buy medicine for D when she was in the hospital. The thing is, when D was healthy she was always putting down H and used to regularly break her promises to him. Now she knows what it's like herself ...)

Pak-pakane

Another term for a male pimp or client of a prostituted child who is quite old

For example: "**Pak-pakane** D saiki dudu krocoane ndas kotak meneh, pak-pakane D saiki wong pangkat nduwurw ndas kotak kuwe ..." (D's clients are no longer rank-and-file soldiers, but rather senior officers.)

Razia/operasi

Vice raid conducted by local government or police officers.

For example: "untung Pak Ijage bengi, Bapak balik, tas Bapak balik kah ana **razia**, kita gah beli kena, soale tas Bapak balik kita jalan-jalan bari mobil putih sing ketemu bari bapak ning jalan." (Bapak was lucky last night. Just after he went home there was a raid. I was lucky as well because after he left I went off with a guy in a white car. We passed Bapak on the street.)

Salome

Abbreviation for Satu lubang rame-rame, (sex between one woman and more than one man).

For example: "beli pengan gah Pak baka **salome** mah" (I'm not interested, Mister, in doing it with a few guys at the same time.)

Seketpitu

Abbreviation of the sentence: Kasur suket bantal watu. (The grass is the mattress and a stone is your pillow). This refers to sex acts performed in the open by prostitutes in Kidul Square. The prostitutes have sex with their clients on mats or sheets of plastic.

For example: "uripe tiyang alit nggih meniko, masto kerjo **seketpitu** dilakoni, sing penting mboteni ngganggu ketenreman liyan". (That's the lot of the poor people. You've got to this sort of thing. The important thing is that you don't disturb other people.)

Tamu/konsumen

The client of a prostituted child – a "John"

For example: "Aduh Pak sorry kita ana **tamu**, dadi sukiki bae ya" (Sorry, Mister, I already have a client. Come back tomorrow, OK?)

Tarikan

Term for a person who collects the proceeds from the sale of illegal lottery tickets from the seller, known as the Tambang

Telembuk

Another name for a commercial sex worker/child involved in prostitution – a hooker.

For example: "kuwen mah photo **telembuk**" Pak (This is a photo of the hooker you'll get, Mister.)

Thetek/Ngetem/Mejeng/Kerja

All these terms have the same meaning – to solicit/seek clients on the sidewalk, or in a café or discotheque.

For example: "Saiki **thetek** ki susah, pirang-pirang wengi tamu ki sepi...tapi sing thehek tambah okeh..." (It's really hard to make money now. A few evenings could go by without a single client. But the number of girls looking for Johns is increasing all the time.)

Three in one

Sexual activity involving three people. It may consist of two clients and one girl, or two girls and one client.

For example: "Aku nate diapusi, jare acarane gantian, jebule di **three in one**..... bar ngono aku padu..... loro kabeh no...awakku" (I was once conned. They told me it would be two clients, one after the other. I didn't know that what they were really after was three-in-one. After that, I was really angry as my whole body was sore.)

Tips

Extra money given by a client to the girl outside of the agreed-upon price that must be paid by the customer.

For example: "ana sing ngupai **tips**, ana sing beli Pak" (Some of the clients give tips and some of them don't.)

Togel

Illegal lottery – numbers racket

For example: "sepatune J anyar, ndek wingi bar entuk **togel**, angka tembus loro" (J's got new shoes – she got lucky in with the numbers yesterday.)

Torog

To financially support a boyfriend

For example: "lare-lare mirki niku boros, boros sandangan, minuman yo lanangan. Senengane nggih niku **torog**, tuku lanangan". (The girls around here are always throwing their money away. They waste it on clothes, they waste it on drink, they waste it on men. They're happy to support their boyfriends)

Transit

To check into a hotel for three hours at the maximum. In this situation, it refers to low-class hotels that accept guests who want to rent a room for a short period to engage in sexual activities.

For example: "Hotel transitan ki paling enak di SK, murah tur nggone resik. Hotel liyone yo kabeh biso wae nggo **transit**. Tapi akehe podo acara transit neng hotel SK". (The best hotel to "transit" in is the SK Hotel. All of the other hotels will also accept "transit" guests, but most of the liaisons take place in the Hotel SK.)

Warem

Term for small warungs where the prostituted children hang out (such warungs sell alcoholic beverages) For example: "Enak ya Pak ning **warem** bae nggal dina" (I really enjoy hanging out at the warem every day.)

Wongsosubali

Abbreviation of the sentence: wonge ra sepiro,o tapi susune sa'bal voly. (She might not be so beautiful, but her breasts are like volleyballs) – used to describe a buxom girl.

For example: "A kuwi akeh tamu sing nggoleti, mergo **wongsosubali** kuwi..." (A always gets a lot of clients because of her big breasts.)

List of Acronyms

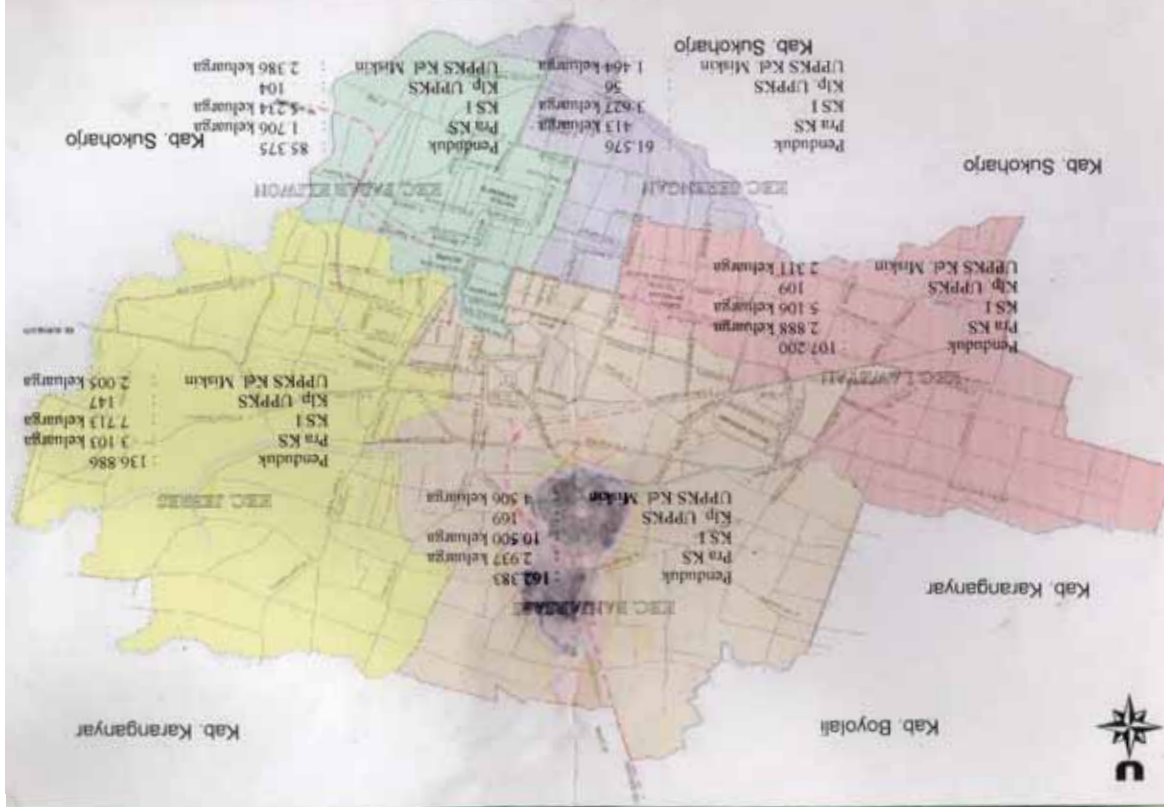
AIDS	= Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AO	= "Orang Tua" wine (local)
AP	= Local white wine
APM	= Absolute participation rate
AYLA	= Prostituted child
Bapeda	= Local Development Board
BKKBN	= National Family Planning Board
BPS	= Central Statistics Board
Depag	= Department of Religion
Diknas	= Department of National Education
Dinas Trantib	= Public Order Agency
Dinkes	= Health Agency
Dinkesra PP	= Public Welfare and Women's Empowerment Agency
Disnakertrans	= Social Affairs, Manpower and Transmigration Agency
DO	= School drop-out
FKPP	= Women's Empowerment Communications Forum
GOR	= Sports Ground
GOW	= Federation of Women's Organizations
GP Ansor	= Ansor Youth Federation
HIV	= Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HP	= Cell Phone
ILO	= International Labour Organization
IPEC	= International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
IQ	= Intelligence Quotient
KHPPRIA	= Mother and Child Life, Growth and Development Sustainability
KO	= Knock Out
KTP	= Identity Card
KUA	= Religious Affairs Office
KUHP	= Criminal Code
Miras	= Alcoholic drink
MUI	= Indonesian Council of Ulemas
Narkoba	= Narcotic and Psychotropic Substances, and Prohibited Drugs
NEM	= School Final Examinations Score
NU	= Nahdlatul Ulama (Muslim organization)
OT	= Parent
PDRB	= Gross Local Domestic Product
Perda	= Local Government Regulation
PKBI	= Indonesian Family Planning Association
PKK	= Family Welfare Promotion
PMS	= Sexually Transmitted Disease
Polri	= Republic of Indonesia Police
PPK	= Population Study Center
PSK	= Commercial sex worker
RRI	= Radio Republik Indonesia (Indonesian state radio)
SD	= Elementary School
SDM	= Human Resources

SLTA
SLTP
TK
TO
Tomas
Toga
UNICEF
UNS

= High School
= Junior High School
= Kindergarten
= Operation Target
= Community Leader
= Religious Leader
= United Nation Children's Fund
= Sebelas Maret University

APPENDICES

Appendix 1
Map of Surakarta municipality, 2003




Appendix 3
Consent form for participants

**LEMBAR KESEDIAAAN ANAK
UNTUK MENJADI PARTISIPAN PENELITIAN**

○
○
○

Nama: Agunggar Satra B.
 Umur: 10
 Alamat: Jl. Nedyanten 1/21, R104/C

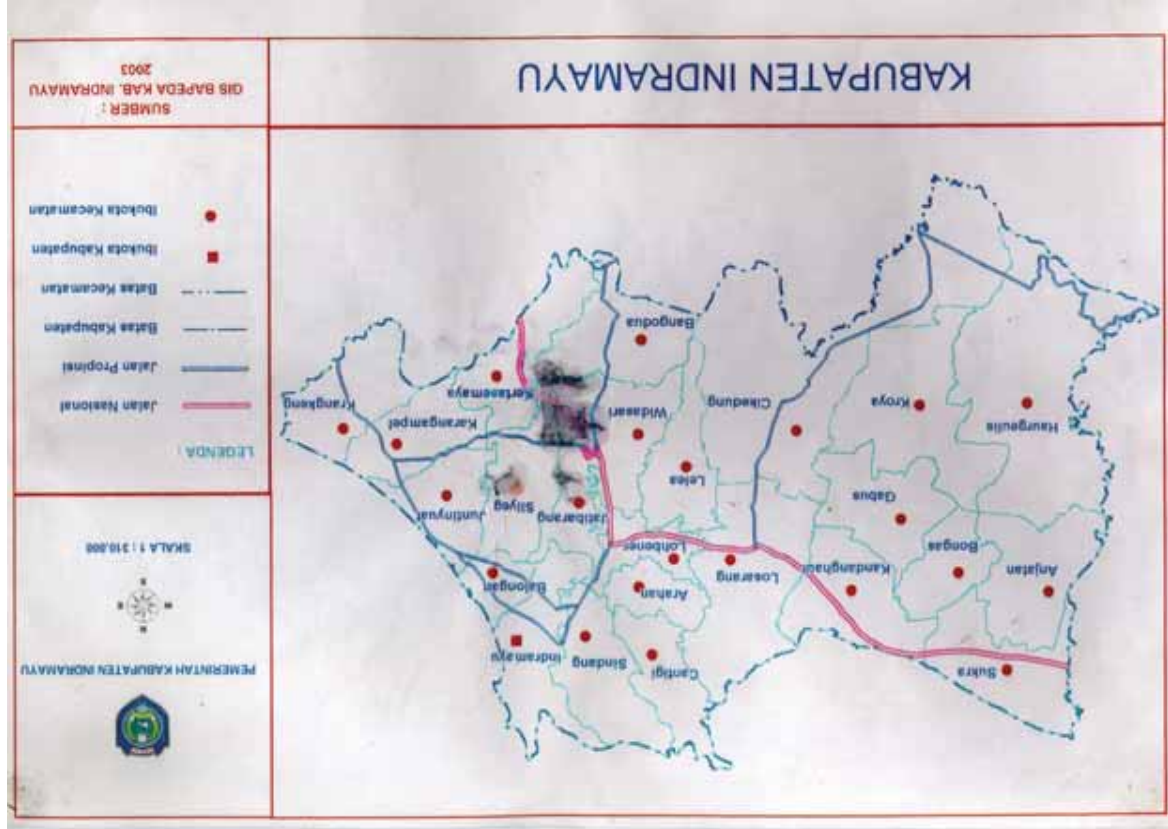
Tanda tangan: 

Tidak Ikut

Belum Mengerti (Perlu informasi lebih jauh)

Ikut

Appendix 2
Map of Indramayu municipality, 2003



GBR

Lembar Pengamatan

Nama Peneliti : *pa-elo*

Tanggal Observasi : *6 Januari 2013*

Waktu Observasi : *Sore, mulai dari 11 sampai 24*

Instrumen yang dipakai : *observasi 4A*

Tempat pengumpulan data : *Banjarsari*

Nomor urut data : *1*

Faktor apa saja yang mempengaruhi pengumpulan data selama observasi : *Kepercayaan*

Terhadap peneliti : *dibantu peneliti, Bayak teman yg akan jangan "acar" denger anca.*

Terhadap anak/orang dewasa : *kepercayaan sekolah*

Karakteristik tempat pengumpulan data :

Catatan : *ada! ~~ada!~~*

Gangguan yang ada : *- hantar ~~Obat~~ dan minuman
Bpr, ngajal feder dg peneliti.
nardi di kelas peneliti*

Lainnya :

*0451
0451*

47



Tempat belajar yang layak

Pedoman Observasi 4 B

A. Kondisi Fisik lingkungan tempat belajar (sekolah) anak

1. Kualitas bangunan
 - a. Luas Bangunan *3000 m²*
 - b. Baham bangunan
 - Permanen Semi permanen tidak permanen
 - c. Kondisi

Kondisi	Baik	Buruk	Keterangan
1. Kebersihan			
2. Kesehatan			
3. Keamanan			
4. Keindahan			

Belum

2. Fasilitas yang tersedia

Fasilitas	Baik	Kurang	Buruk	Keterangan
1. Fasilitas belajar,				
2. Tempat Bermain,				
3. MCK,				
4. Sarana ibadah,				
5. Sarana Pelayanan kesehatan dan seterusnya				

Belum

B. Relasi anak dengan orang-orang di tempat mereka belajar.

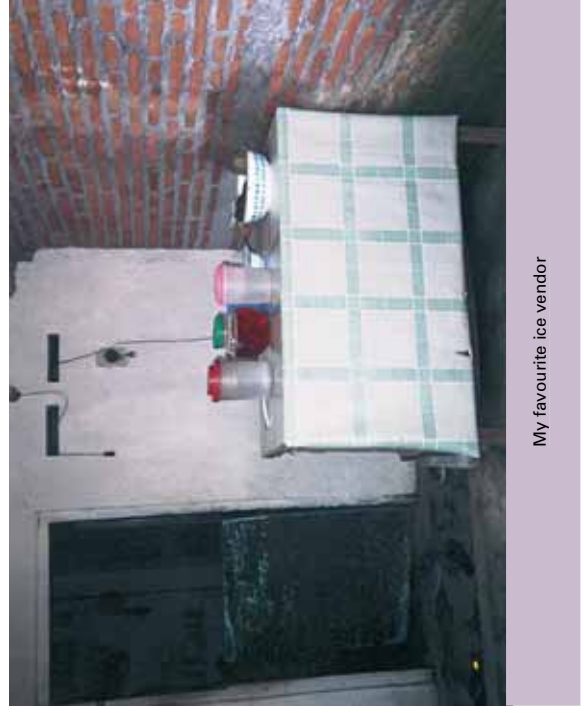
1. Perilaku anak dengan anak lain
 - Tidak ada komunikasi, bertengkar/konflik
 - bertengkar sapa bersenda gurau
2. Perilaku anak dengan guru
 - Tidak ada komunikasi bertengkar/konflik
 - bertengkar sapa bersenda gurau
3. Perilaku masyarakat di lingkungan sekolah terhadap anak
 - Tidak ada komunikasi bertengkar/konflik
 - bertengkar sapa bersenda gurau

anak yang Tertarik

bertengkar/konflik



Grandpa and my bicycle



My favourite ice vendor