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### WOMEN TRAFFICKING HATED IN INDONESIA: A CASE STUDY AT SOLUS PER AQUA (SPA) CENTERS IN JAKARTA, BOGOR, DEPOK, TANGERANG AND BEKASI (JABODETABEK)

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#### **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to describe the working patterns of the actors trafficking action for prostitution that include: the form of social networking used by actors to trap victims and the factors that encourage victims into the trap. This study used qualitative research and phenomenological research. Data collection techniques are in-depth interviews and literature studies. Subjects of research were victims of human trafficking that became commercial sex workers (CSWs) in the cities of Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang and Bekasi (Jabodetabek), Indonesia. Based on the data of the result showed that the traffickers trapped the victims by offering work that high salary without skill and without certificates. The form of social networks that actors use in trapping victims used partial social networks and social interest networks. **Originality / values:** the factors that drive victims into the human trafficking trap are: First, poverty factors. Second, the difficulty reason in accessing work. Third, education factors. Fourth, family problem factors. Fifth, the culture of young marriage and divorce.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Human trafficking is a form of slavery that has occurred for a long time and has become an international problem. Therefore, human trafficking is an extraordinary crime that occurs transnationally and organized (Eddyono & Supriyadi, 2005). The

development of information and communication technology has made the crime of human trafficking also transformed (Davy, 2016; Moore, 2018). Therefore, special legal instruments are needed to prevent, protect, rehabilitate, repatriate and reintegrate socially. Two groups at risk of becoming victims of human trafficking are Women and Children. According to International Organization for Migration (IOM) data, there are 500,000 women who are trafficked in Western Europe and 250,000 women in ASEAN each year. Especially in Indonesia, victims of human trafficking reached 74,616 to 1 million people in one. The findings of this data showed that two of the migrant workers are at risk of becoming victims of human trade (Sumadi & Casmana, 2020; Litam, 2017).

Indonesia has a legal rule to stop human trafficking through Law Number 21 Year 2007 concerning the Eradication of Trafficking in Persons, which includes trafficking of women for prostitution, trafficking of women or children for laborers, and trafficking of children. Human trafficking that often occurs is the trafficking of women and children to be employed as prostitutes (Yakushko, 2009). Other types of crime are prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labor or slavery, and organ selling. This activity must be stopped and protect the victims by providing rehabilitation and returning it to their families (Zid, Casmana, & Hijrawadi, The Development of International Education towards Migration Abroad by Indonesian Women, 2020).

Most of the victims are women job seekers, so the victims are easily trapped by the lure of getting a good job abroad and with high pay. This recruitment practice is organized, involving many agents whose job is to distribute victims to buyers. As for victims who are employed as laborers, their salaries will be deducted by the agents. Thus, the more agents involved, the smaller the salary the victim receives (Sarkadi, Casmana, & Rahmawati, Improved Learning Design for Pre-Service Teacher in a Character Education Course, 2020).

The regions in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek) are cities that carry out covert prostitution practices through SPAs and massage parlors or often known as "*Pijat plus-plus*" and "*SPA plus-plus*". Therefore, the more businesses develop SPA and massage parlors, the higher the demand for female workers. The average age of the victims—female workers for prostitution—is 18 to 25 years. Even though this human trafficking case is a illegal practice, but in the realities human trafficking cases still occur frequently in the region. This is an interesting fact to be explored, because the practice of prostitution is carried out—victims of human trafficking—takes place in disguises, thus undetected by the government. This research focused on the practice of trafficking for prostitution carried out in disguise through SPA and Massage services (Kotrła, 2010). The formulations of the problems in this study are: (a) how the perpetrators of human trafficking crimes ensnare victims to be prostituted; (b) how human traffickers can build networks; and (c) what factors cause women to become victims of trafficking in women (Komarudin, Alkhudri, Ubedilah, Syaifudin, & Casmana). Based on the problem mentioned above, this study will focus on how the work of women trafficking as a commercial sex worker do. In particular, it is undertaken to discover form of social networking used by actors to trap victims and the factors that encourage victims into the trap.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Human trafficking is organized crime and has a network to commit crime. The scope of these crimes includes cruelty, theft, monopoly corruption, economy, fraud and victimization (Michael D Maltz, 1976). The definition of organized crime is a group of people who commit crimes to get economic benefits at the expense of others (Hagan, 2006; Crane & Moreno, 2011). Human trafficking in a narrower context tends to occur to women. In addition, the concept of trafficking in women is not limited to forced prostitution (Michael D. Lyman, 2018). In the other words, (Rebecca Surtees, 2018) showed that criminal trafficking syndicates are an agreement of a number of people to commit crimes collectively. Trafficking in persons - women and children - is carried out in an organized manner. Organized crime means crime that is carried out systematically in a small division of labor, including appraisers, collectors and coercion (Cressey, 1969).

The Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women defines human trafficking as all businesses or actions relating to the recruitment, purchase, sale, transfer, or receipt of a person by means of fraud or pressure, including the use of threats of violence or abuse of power or debt bondage in order to place or detain the person, whether paid or not, for unwanted work (domestic sexual or reproductive) in forced labor or in conditions of slavery, in an environment other than the place where the person lives at the time of fraud, pressure or first debt bondage (Sarkadi & Casmana, 2020 (Zid, Alkhudri, Casmana, Marini, & Wahyudi, 2020)).

The meaning of human trafficking according to the UN Protocol is: a) Recruitment, sending, transferring, collecting or accepting someone, by threatening or using violence or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deception or abuse of power or vulnerable position or giving or receiving payment or obtain profits in order to obtain approval from someone in power over another person, for exploitation purposes (Lemke, 2019; Cottle, 2011). Exploitation includes, at the very least, exploitation to prostitute other people or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or organ harvesting. b) The consent of the victim of trafficking in persons for the intended exploitation set forth in sub-paragraph (a) is not relevant if one of the methods contained in sub-paragraph (a) is used. c) Recruitment, transfer, transfer, reception or acceptance of a child for exploitation is considered trafficking even if this activity does not involve any of the methods described in subparagraph (a). d) Child is every person under the age of 18 years. e) Purpose or intent, for exploitation purposes. Exploitation includes at least the exploitation of prostitution from other people or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor, slavery, servitude and organ harvesting (Suhadi, Casmana, & Syafrudin, 2020).

Meanwhile the United Nations (UN) defines human trafficking or human trafficking as: Recruitment, transfer, reception, or acceptance of someone, with threats, or the use of violence, or other forms of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, fraud, abuse of power abuse or a vulnerable position, giving or receiving payment or benefits for obtaining permission from people who have authority over others, for exploitation purposes. Based on the UN definition above, so that an event can be said to be human trafficking, the incident must meet at least one element of the

three criteria consisting of process, path / method and purpose, which can be seen in the following table:

**Tabel 1:** The form of prostitution process

<b>Process</b>	+	<b>Path/Method</b>	+	<b>Purpose</b>
a) Recruitment	and	a) Threats	and	a. Prostitution
b) Shipping		b) Coercion		b. Pornography
c) Transfer		c) Abduction		c) Sexual Violence/ Exploitation
d) Shelter		d) Deception		d) Forced Labor
e) Acceptance		e) Lies		e) Slavery
		f) Cheating		
		g) Abuse of power		

Source: United Nation Protocol to Prevent, Mitigate and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and children; Supplement to the United Nation Convention regarding Transnational Crimes.

If one element of each category is achieved, it can be said to be a practice of human trafficking. Human trafficking is a criminal practice that becomes women and children as victims unnoticed by the person concerned, within a country or abroad, to be exploited and not always associated with prostitution or under the guise of marriage (slave marriage).

## METHODS

This research uses qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The dependency of the researcher is of great concern in a qualitative study (Bryman, 2016). Because this study does not use statistical measurements but rather the elaboration of information from respondents, it is hoped that the objectivity of the researcher is more concerned so as not to influence the results of future research (Cohen, Manion, & Morrison, 2019).

This approach is useful for obtaining interpretations about the meaning, consciousness, and actions of the subjects studied (Corbetta, 2003). In addition to the research design, in-depth interview was used to get a rich data. Interviews in qualitative research have little difference compared to other interviews such as interviews on the admission of new employees, admission of new students, or on quantitative research. Interviews in qualitative research are discussions that have a purpose and are preceded by a number of informal questions. Research interviews are more than just a conversation and range from informal to formal. Although all conversations have certain transitional rules or controls by one or other participants, the rules in the research interview are more stringent. Unlike in ordinary conversation, research interviews are aimed at getting information from one side only (Baker, 2006). Therefore, asymmetrical relationships must be seen. Researchers tend to direct interviews to find participants' feelings, perceptions and thoughts. In this study, the focused interview was the commercial sex worker.

The lactated of research in Jakarta, Bogor, Tangerang, Bekasi and Depok area and was conducted in nine months. The subjects of this study were Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) as a victim and pimps as a seller of human trafficking. The data

collection techniques in this study used in-depth interviews and literature review. Data analysis uses data triangulation techniques (Neuman & Lawrence, 2006).

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### ***The method works to find victims of human trafficking for prostitution***

Therefore, based on the results of the field research, it is known that there are two ways in which perpetrators work to find victims, namely as follows:

The Offer work with high salaries

The practice of human trafficking in Jabodetabek did by trapping the victims with providing high-paying, non-risky jobs without knowing what type of work is kind. Pimps as buyers, used the agent to seduce their victims. After the victims accepted agent's offer, they brought to the pimps' place and forced to serve customers. This research related with (Davis, 2003), that showed that human trafficking by offering high-paying jobs to potential victims. Meanwhile, contrary to Cybernetics Talcott Parsons theory, law in human life is "not autonomous" because it is always related with several factors such economic, political, social, cultural factors including anthropology and psychology (Rahardjo, 2006). This is relatable with the results of this research that the victims of human trafficking had social, economic and psychological problems.

The offer work that does not need a test and diploma

In addition to offering jobs with high salaries, apparently also a way for perpetrators to ensnared victims by offering work without going to work and diploma tests. This is what makes potential victims interested in the offer of perpetrators and eventually become victims of human trafficking. As we know that in the world of work, there is a need for a diploma, and there are also those who use the work test. The employment providers, of course, rely heavily on diplomas to assess the credibility of a prospective employee. The job provider will be more favorable to someone who has an exceptional education to get expertise in the required field compared to choosing someone who does not have knowledge related to the job to be offered. Therefore it is an essential diploma for prospective workers and job providers.

From the research findings, the way the perpetrators ensnare their victims is a cause of the development of the phenomenon of difficulty finding work and in employment requires diploma and test at the same time. For those who do not want a diploma and a test as a condition of a job application, certainly, look for a job that does not require a diploma and a test. Because of that, the way human traffickers offer jobs without the need for a diploma and a test to enter work is one of the effective ways to trap women as victims and then prostituted in prostitution places. According to Kartono (2011), commercial sex workers in general only have attractive body capital (sexy or beautiful), while their ethnicity, religion, and educational background are not the main factors in their work (Kartono, 2011).

### *The social network human trafficking for prostitution*

Social networks are relationships created between many individuals in a group or between groups with other groups. The links that occur can be in formal and informal forms. In seeing the activity of a group of individuals into social action, that's where social network theory plays a role in the social system. Almost all sociological problems are aggregation problems, namely how the activities of a group of individuals can cause observable social effects. Based on the results of the research in the field, the researchers found a social network formed in the case of human trafficking in women who became CSWs in DKI Jakarta. Forms of social networks built in the case of human trafficking in women who become CSWs in DKI Jakarta are partial social networks and social networks of interest. According to Barnes (in Clyde, 1971) partial social networks are networks owned by individuals limited to certain areas of life.

According to the informants of this research, the basis for the formation of a social network between victims and human trafficking perpetrators of women who become CSWs in DKI Jakarta is based on economic and social fields. This is then why victims finally build social networks with human trafficking perpetrators. Here we can know that one of the causes of women being victims of human trafficking is due to economic and social problems faced by the victim. Whereas in the social network of interests, from the findings of the field, the informants become victims of human trafficking because they are currently in social contact with people who invite them to work because they are not related to work interests.

Based on the informants of this research, the basis for the formation of a social network between victims and human trafficking perpetrators of women who become CSWs in DKI Jakarta is based on work interests. This is then why victims finally build systems with human trafficking perpetrators. Here we can know that one of the causes of women being victims of human trafficking is due to the difficulty of accessing employment. Job access is an example of an unsolved problem instead of being resolved, but this problem is increasing. Unemployment is one of the hard problems to solve. No solution can overcome or reduce the growth of unemployment figures that are fluctuating in numbers.

Population density is one factor that causes unemployment because with the increasing number of residents in an area, more and more productive age communities are looking for work to support them-selves and support their families. This has become unbalanced because the number of jobs available and the population in Indonesia differ significantly. Meanwhile, with the increase in the community, if they do not have the expertise and skills, they will not get a job, because in this globalization era, knowledge and skills are the potential human resources that are needed. Many high schools and vocational high school students are unemployed due to intense competition in finding a job. It could be said because of their lack of expertise, as well as lack of work experience makes it difficult for them to find work. Therefore, the government should conduct additional training

for students who will enter the workforce. If the student has a higher potential to continue their education to higher education but costs hinder him, then the government will increase the comfort and convenience in getting scholarships to help students who need tuition fees.

### ***The factors causing prostituted women to become victims of human trafficking***

In this chapter, the researcher describes the factors that cause informants to become victims of human trafficking and then prostituted into CSWs in several regions in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek). Factors causing these researchers categorized as follows: *First*, poverty factors. *Secondly*, the difficulty access to employment. *Third*, factor the education. *Fourth*, factors family problem. *Fifth*, factor of the early marriage cultural practices that have an impact on divorce. The following explanation;

#### ***The Poverty factor***

Poverty is the biggest problem experienced by most people in Indonesia. Poverty is related to the socio-economic condition of a person or group of people whose basic rights are not fulfilled to maintain and develop a dignified and decent life. Basic needs that are the right of a person or group of people include the need for food, health, education, employment, housing, clean water, land, natural resources, the environment, a sense of security from the treatment or threat of acts of violence, and the right to participate in organizing social life and politics. It is not easy to talk about poverty because poverty does not just happen without a cause. It is not only individual internal factors, such as ignorance or laziness, but there are many factors outside the individual that cause a person to become poor, such as limited natural resources, unavailability of jobs, natural disasters, or other things. Everyone can experience poverty. However, using a gender perspective, debt can be caused by different things for men and women, giving different implications and experiences for men and women. For women, poverty raises vulnerability to various exploits. Debt is one of the factors in the practice of human trafficking and it is also a factor in the entanglement of people, especially women, in the preparation of human trafficking. This is reinforced by the opinion of Davis (2003) who gathered several studies in Indonesia on human trafficking, that poverty is the cause of women trapped in the practice of human trafficking even though this indicator factor is not the only one. Then, Monzini's research (2005) shows that poverty and an urgent situation in the place of origin pushes women trapped in the practice of human trafficking (Mozini & Paola, 2005).

For example, TS informant's from the Karawang area, West Java. Karawang is geographically located 50 km above sea level, and this area is famous for rice production. However, at the TS residence, the majority of the population has a job selling fish and the education level of the community, in general, is only up to the elementary school level. TS also informed that the economic level of the people in his village was not classified as weak, because the average income of the community obtained from selling fish could reach Rp. 130,000 for day. This income

can meet the needs of families who have an average of four children. TS also consider that the people in his village are not poor because, in general, they have quite large houses. However, TS family or parents do not have the same luck as the community at large in his residence. The TS family or parents did not experience this. TS's father only works as a farm laborer or hip coolie and TS her mother does not have a job, but only as a housewife. Income obtained by TS's father is only enough to meet daily family food needs.

In line with Brown's research (2000) which found that Nepali girls trapped in the world of prostitution came from families that were relatively poorer than other families in communities that were also poor. The TS case also shows that TS families are weaker compared to other families where TS originated. Besides TS, another informant is CT. CT is from Indramayu city and is currently 22 years old. Before his parents divorced, CT's biological father worked as a wooden boat maker and often left the family for 1 to 2 months. CT family economic conditions are also included in poor conditions. Because, the income his father erratic, and even more in debt to meet the needs of families where CT is the second child of 4 is sibling. Mrs. CT herself is a cake seller in the market. Her income is not specified. It is this poverty condition that then makes CT drop out of school at the junior secondary level. When CT was 19 years old, he was offered a job by a friend who first worked in Jakarta. With the lure of enormous income, CT finally worked and later became a prostitute in a *Solus Per Aqua* (SPA) place in Jakarta.

The same thing was experienced by hospital informants who came from Jakarta city, the hardest problem he experienced in the family was financial problems. While crying, the 19-year-old hospital said that a very annoying problem in the family was a financial problem, because his late father was only a parking attendant during his life and his mother as a housewife. Income obtained is also not enough to meet the needs of the family of the parents of the hospital which has three children and the hospital is the first child. So that when his father died in 2014, the family of the hospital felt he was experiencing economic turmoil. Then the hospital stopped going to school when grading two at the vocational school level. The hospital then gets a job as a shop assistant. But because he earned of the small income, the hospital then asked his friend's help to find a job that had a higher income. Until finally, the hospital also got the info from her friend and was met by a SPA agent who offered to work as an SPA therapist plus-plus. Initially, the hospital did not accept the offer, but at that time, her mother was sick and her younger siblings needed school supplies, so the hospital finally accepted the job offer.

### ***The difficulty factor is access to employment***

Girls born into disadvantaged families in the countryside or their homes make it difficult for them to gain access to various living resources. Researchers do not intend to bring up gender biases between boys and girls. Boys can also experience the same difficulties, but a higher level of difficulty will be felt more by girls because Indonesia still has a patriarchal ideology that is very thick so that choices

or opportunities in obtaining life resources will be more owned by boys than children women. Something similar happened to the community around where the Navy originated. Girls do not have the opportunity to gain economic access, because men own almost all jobs selling fish. Although initially, women also joined farming, it seems that there has been a shift in the role of women, that women are then cornered only to play the role of wives who only do household chores. Limited economic access in her village for women can also cause migration by young and older women from rural to urban areas or even abroad. This condition shows the existence of marginalization or shifts towards women economically. This means that in the past women had a role outside the home and had income from farming. However, since men dominate this role, women no longer have the opportunity to work and have a profit so that women are economically poorer than men. This condition encourages poor women in villages to migrate or work in cities that are considered to have employment.

### *The Education factor*

Education is one of the basic rights that must be owned by every citizen. This is reinforced by the statement contained in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution, which reads "intellectualizing the life of the nation." However, in reality, education is still a fundamental problem in Indonesia. There are still many children in Indonesia, especially those in rural areas who experience obstacles in getting an education. Education is still an expensive item for most of the population in Indonesia. Even though public schools are free, there are still school needs that must be met.

Poverty provides an obstacle for many people to obtain higher education. This is what happened to the five informants in this study who had to experience dropping out of school, either because of their own will or because of the intention of their parents. ED and CT must have dropped out of school because parents are no longer able to pay school fees. Likewise, the case experienced by AW who also had to undo his intention to continue his education because of the limited costs experienced by his mother after her parents divorced. What was experienced by the informants of this study is a picture that the desire to continue schooling clashes with the issue of cost? This is not by the state commitments listed in article 31 of the 1945 Constitution the fourth amendment which states that the state is obliged to pay for primary education for each of its citizens. This means that even though parents experience economic limitations to meet the educational needs of children, the state still needs to work on various steps so that children's education is fulfilled. In the case of the Navy, he decided to quit school himself because he felt himself experiencing change and was disturbed by the divorce of his parents. He thought that he no longer needed to continue his studies because he could not receive lessons at school. Although the low level of education contributes to the vulnerability of women to become victims of human trafficking, it does not rule out the possibility that women with higher education can also be entangled in the practice of trafficking in persons for prostitution. This can be seen from the research of Malarek (2004) who found that several women trapped in the international sex

trade were graduates from tertiary institutions. This means that the background can be a factor entangling a woman in the practice of trafficking is not dominant. However, it must be remembered that the study was conducted in Europe where it is possible that women still have the opportunity to obtain a higher education or get a free education, only the jobs needed are not available (Malarek, 2004). Whereas in Indonesia, the situation is different, the opportunity for women to have education in weak rural areas is limited by cost. The government does not give education free of charge.

### ***The Family problem factors***

According to Brown (2000), family problems are also an essential factor that drives women into the world of prostitution, for example in Calcutta, India, where Bengali girls who are trapped in trafficking in women come from families who have problems such as the death of one parent or divorce. These family problems cause women and girls to feel the impact more. Findings in Brown's (2000) study reinforce researchers' conclusions that issues in the family are also a factor in the ease with which girls or women become entangled in the trafficking of women for prostitution by the mode of selling drinks.

Problems in the family include divorce, both parents and the girl herself, and the death of one of the parents. The four informants of this study have problematic family backgrounds. The cause of parental divorce in the two cases the researchers encountered was infidelity, one of the informant's parents, both my mother and father. In the case of the Navy, the Navy's father just left his family who left a heavy burden on the Navy's family and heartaches on the Navy. In the case of AW, AW's parents divorced when he was 15 years old or when he was at the high school level. AW's parents divorced because AW's mother could no longer bear to see AW's father who had not progressed in his work. According to AW, his father did not make a more significant effort to get out of poverty he experienced. Mrs. AW was tempted by another man who had a specific job as a bus driver. The affair of the LD mother resulted in divorce in the family.

Because of this divorce, LD's mother must bear the economic burden of the family without financial support from her husband. Following LD's speech. "When I got divorced, I felt I wasn't feeling affectionate and I also never gave money after getting divorced" (Interview 21 July 2018). AD also experienced the same thing with LD. AD is currently 20 years old and hails from Indramayu city, West Java. He has one younger brother. His father left the army and his family just like that when he was 16 years old. Divorce of a parent or death of one parent also results in one parent remarrying with another person. This raises new problems in the family, as Brown (200) revealed in his research in India, that women who are trapped in prostitution had been abused by new family members such as stepparents.

### ***The cultural practice factors of early marriage that have an impact on divorce***

Brown's research (2000) show's that the repressive treatment of people in various Asian countries in controlling women's sexuality is by practicing early marriage.

This practice is carried out to avoid rape that occurs in unmarried girls. This is different from the context of first marriage in some regions in Indonesia, although in principle, the same is to control female sexuality the practice of early marriage in Indonesia is carried out because certain things are related to holiness and the right name of the family. The first marriage is a cultural practice that still often occurs in various regions in Indonesia. This is also reinforced by the Marriage Law No.1 /1974, women can get married at the age of 16 years or younger. Some Indonesians believe that women reach maturity after having their first menstruation and must be married as soon as possible. Another reason is the parents' concern about the virginity and purity of girls related to family honor (Malarek & Victor, 2004).

Unlike men, they are not under the same pressure as women and are not required always to maintain their holiness. AD told about the culture of early marriage that occurred in his village, after being asked about what religion was the thickest in his area. After being married for two years, AD had one daughter. Her husband is just a thug who does not have a permanent job. The army felt that she did not get the needs that her husband had to meet and she also thought that she only satisfied her husband's sexual needs. Early marriage often results in divorce, due to the age of both partners who are not psychologically or economically ready to enter marriage life. So it is straightforward for them to take action or make inappropriate decisions and harm one of the parties. The Army decided to divorce her husband because she could no longer stand the behavior of her husband who was tempted by other women and left the Army and her daughter for another woman.

Divorce becomes a solution for couples who are mentally and economically, not ready to face marital problems. Divorce also had an economic impact on one of the spouses he left behind, especially for women who during their marriage did not have work outside the household. As explained earlier in the section on problems in the family, divorce sometimes creates new challenges in women's lives. Usually, the management of children is delegated to women and for women who do not have their income during a marriage or do not receive financial assistance from ex-husband, husband or family of his own family, this is likely to be a more significant burden that must be borne. AD is one of the informants who experienced this experience. Therefore, the opportunity to work in Jakarta offered to the army is seen as a way out for the military to help themselves and their children.

Based on research conducted, researchers found several factors that encourage women to be easily entangled in the practice of trafficking women for covert prostitution. The first factor is poverty. Poverty is indicated by the work background of parents, namely fathers who have jobs as farm laborers, traders and coolies. While mothers do not have positions in the public sphere, with this low-income job, the minimum standard of living is difficult to meet, so this situation can be called absolute poverty. The second factor is marginalization. So it is apparent that debt is not the only main driver or element that makes girls easily entangled in the practice of trafficking in persons. Other influential factors encourage the practice of trafficking in women by targeting girls who are poor uneducated and unskilled, having problematic family backgrounds, victims of cultural traditions, jobs that are not available for women.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the researchers found the workings of the perpetrators in recruiting women to be trafficked as CSWs. The method used is to trap potential victims by giving false promises that they will be given potential jobs and high salaries. Prospective victims are interested because their work does not have difficult requirements such as a diploma and without a test. While social networks formed in the case of prostituted human trafficking in the form of partial social networks and social networks of interests. In partial social networks, from the findings of the field, the informants become victims of human trafficking because they make social contact with people who invite them to work because they are related to the economic and social fields. Whereas in the social network of interests, from the findings of the field, the informants become victims of human trafficking because they are currently in social contact with people who invite them to work because they are not related to work interests. Meanwhile, due to background factors, informants became victims of human trafficking and then prostituted into CSWs in several regions in Indonesia, such as Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi (Jabodetabek). The background factors are categorized as follows: *First*, poverty factors *secondly*, the difficulty of access to employment. *Third*, factor the education. Fourth, factors family problem. *Fifth*, factor of the early marriage cultural practices that have an impact on divorce.

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