

PROCEEDING

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Asia Network

Bringing Time, Space & Socio-Economic Life Together

ISBN :978-602-14696-7-5

**UNNES**
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG

ICESSE5 is hosted by
Faculty of Social Sciences, Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES)
and The Asia Pacific International Research Forum (APIRF)
supported by:



IIFAS (International Indonesian Forum for Asian Studies), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Punjabi University India, Universitas Andalas, Dhaka University Bangladesh, Institute of Ethnic Studies (KITA) Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, HIPISI (Himpunan Sarjana Pendidikan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Indonesia - Association of Indonesian Social Sciences Education Scholars), Universitas Sebelas Maret, (aihi) Asosiasi Ilmu Hubungan Internasional Indonesia, HIPUS (Himpunan Indonesia untuk Pengembangan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial), Forum Guru IPS Seluruh Indonesia, Lingkar Studi Cendekia UK, & Paypal

PROCEEDING

**THE 5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION
& SOCIAL SCIENCES (ICSS)
"The Asia Network: Bringing Time, Space and Social Life
Together"**

Semarang, 26-27 July 2017

**Organized by
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG
in collaboration with
THE ASIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH FORUM (APIRF)**

2017

PROCEEDING

The 5th International Conference on Education & Social Sciences (ICESS)

Authors

A Rahman Tang *et.al.*

ISBN: 978-602-14696-7-5

Editors

Balraj Singh (India)

Kartini Aboo Talib (Malaysia)

Johan Weintre (Australia)

Wasino (Indonesia)

Layout

Tsabit Azinar Ahmad

Cover

Basuki

Publisher

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial

Universitas Negeri Semarang

Gedung C7 lantai 2, Kampus Sekaran, Gunungpati, Kota Semarang 50229

Telp/fax: 024 8508006 (telp)/ 0248508006 (fax)

Email: fis@mail.unnes.ac.id

Website: fis.unnes.ac.id

First Publising, September 2017

All rights Reserved.

Undang-undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 19 Tahun 2002 tentang Hak Cipta Lingkup Hak Cipta

Pasal 2 :

1. Hak Cipta merupakan hak eksklusif bagi Pencipta atau Pemegang Hak Cipta untuk mengumumkan atau memperbanyak ciptaannya, yang timbul secara otomatis setelah suatu ciptaan dilahirkan tanpa mengurangi pembatasan menurut peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Ketentuan Pidana

Pasal 72 :

1. Barangsiapa dengan sengaja atau tanpa hak melakukan perbuatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 ayat (1) atau Pasal 49 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) dipidana dengan pidana penjara masing-masing paling singkat 1 (satu) bulan dan/atau denda paling sedikit Rp 1.000.000,00 (satu juta rupiah), atau pidana penjara paling lama 7 (tujuh) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp 5.000.000.000,00 (lima milyar rupiah).
2. Barangsiapa dengan sengaja menyiarkan, memamerkan, mengedarkan, atau menjual kepada umum suatu Ciptaan atau barang hasil pelanggaran Hak Cipta atau Hak Terkait sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 5 tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp 500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah)

PREFACE

Assalamua'laikum Warohmatullohi Wabarokatuh
Peace to all of us

All praise is due to Allah, the Lord of the World, for enabling us to meet together in this international conference.

Asia is part of a dynamic world culture that has evolved over several millennia. This development cannot be separated from a parallel Asian networking, the occurrence of a unique Asian history and a link with the Pacific region and the rest of the world. The dynamics have provided a source of energy to build and be part of the global community. Studying Asian networks is a multidisciplinary science enquiry, incorporating the study of interaction and process that create our current realities. A plural research integrates diachronic, geographic, sociologic, anthropologic, economic, pedagogic and politics as well as other branches of sciences which interlock and influence globalisation. Viewing the significance of networking in Asia with global communities, the aim of this conference is to bring together scientists, students, NGOs and government officials with an interest in the broad aspects of networking and to present research findings and raise their opinions in this biannual event.

ICESS (International Conference of Education and Social Science) is a biannually agenda of Faculty of Social Sciences Universitas Negeri Semarang. The 5th ICESS in this year (2017) bringing theme **"THE ASIA NETWORK Bringing Time, Space and Social Life Together."** This conference aims to discuss the Social Changes in the Pacific Asia Region; Rural, Urban and Development in Tourism; Natural Disaster Risk Management; Community Health and Medicine Ideology, Values, and Cultural Identity; Education of Social Studies; Communities and State Policy; Multicultural and Gender Issues; Maritime Network and Society, Trade Network in Asia and the Pacific.

This seminar is followed by 8 invited speakers and 171 speakers which come from 6 countries. We hope that this conference will give a deep impression and increase the insight of all participants.

Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.

ICESS5 Director

Dr. Ir. Ananto Aji, MS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
1. PEASANT ECONOMY IN MALAYSIA: THE ADVENT OF CAPITALISM AND THE EXPANSION OF MONEY ECONOMY INTO AGRICULTURE IN COLONIAL MALAYA A Rahman Tang Abdullah; Fazli Abdh Hamid	1
2. ANALYSIS OF REGIONAL ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AREAS IN WEST KALIMANTAN Abdul Piqram, Navira Wulandari, Muhammad Rais	10
3. THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE JATIGEDE DAM CONSTRUCTION TOWARDS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS ON FARMING COMMUNITY IN THE DISTRICT OF JATIGEDE-SUMEDANG Ade Lina Sugiarti	16
4. PATMI, A ROAR TO REMEMBER: AN ECOFEMINIST MOVEMENT DEFENDING KENDENG MOUNTAIN PEAK Anandha	23
5. ANALYZING GLOBALIZATION AS THE MAIN CAUSE OF THE LIFESTYLE CHANGES IN ASIA Ancellmus Mario Taruliasi, Anggia Utami Dewi, Dadan Suryadipura	26
6. JAVANESE MIGRANS' WORLD VIEW IN OLAK-OLAK KUBU VILLAGE, DISTRICT OF KUBU RAYA Andang Firmansyah, Superman, Galuh Bayuardi	30
7. RESEARCH TRENDS OF SMART CITY IN INDONESIA: WHERE DO WE GO FROM HERE? Andika Sanjaya, Swante Adi Krisna, Tatas Bayu Mursito	36
8. POLICY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TAMAN BACAAN MASYARAKAT: CASE STUDY IN WEST BANDUNG REGENCY, WEST JAVA Andri Yanto, Samson CMS	43
9. THE DIFFERENCE OF LEARNING MODEL THINK-TALK -WRITE (TTW) AND TRAFFINGER IN IMPROVING STUDENTS CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS IN SOCIOLOGY SUBJECT" Anggia Amanda Lukman, Gurniwan Kamil Pasha, Wahyu Erdiana	48
10. FINANCIAL EDUCATION BASED ON TECHNOLOGY ON SMES IN CENTRAL JAVA Anindya Ardiansari, Achmad Slamet, Norma Cahyantina	57
11. ANALYSIS ECONOMIC GAP INTER-REGENCY JAMBI PROVINCE 2016 Aprilianto Nurrohimi, Nur 'Izzatul Hikmah, Puput Erna Syawati	63
12. GEBYAK TOPENG SENIN LEGIAN AS A STRATEGY OF INHERITATION WAYANG TOPENG MALANGAN IN GLOBALIZATION ERA Arining Wibowo	71
13. SPATIAL PROCESSES OF SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS ON THE BANKS OF THE RAILROADS AND ON THE GRAVEYARD IN THE CITY OF SEMARANG Ariyani Indrayati, Wahyu Setyaningsih	81
14. THE RELATION BETWEEN KENDANG AND JAIPONGAN: THE FUNCTION AND THE INFLUENCE OF KENDANG TO THE EXISTENCE OF JAIPONGAN Asep Ganjar Wiresna & Cece Sobarna	85
15. ENVIRONMENTAL AND NATURAL DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT STUDIES THE ROLE OF MANGROVE IN FACING NORTH COAST ABRASION IN SAYUNG DISTRICT DEMAK REGENCY OF CENTRAL JAVA Atina Salsabila, Haryati Putri Nengsih, Sagita Mahatir Muhammad	90
16. THE EXISTENCE OF NGAROT TRADITION IN MODERNIZATION ERA Ayu Riyanti	94
17. CONSTRUCTING SOCIAL MOBILITY AND SOCIAL COHESION: A BUSINESS COMMUNITY CASE STUDY IN MALAYSIA Azlina Abdullah, Mohd Mahadee Ismail, Nor Azlili Hassan, Hairol Anuar Mak Din	102
18. INDIA'S RECENT POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP WITH SOUTH EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDONESIA Balraj Singh	108
19. THE SOCIAL AND CULTURAL NARRATIVE OF JAVANESE FARMER BATIK Bani Sudardi	113

20.	TRADERS, TRADING AND NETWORK ETHNOGRAPHY STUDY IN UJUNG BERUNG MARKETPLACE, BANDUNG Budiawati Supangkat, Johan Iskandar	118
21.	HISTORICAL LEARNING BASED MEDIA WAYANG SULUH Cahyo Budi Utomo, Syaiful Amin, Atno	126
22.	GROWTH AND DIVERSITY INTER-REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN D.I. YOGYAKARTA PROVINCE 2015 Dani Ramadhan, Lu'lu'il Munawaroh, Kukuh Aji Pranata	132
23.	ASEAN: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES Dede Mariana, Diah Fatma Sjoraida, Heru Ryanto Budiana	139
24.	WOMEN AND FUELWOOD: A STUDY OF THE USE OF FUELWOOD AS HOUSEHOLD ENERGY IN CILELES VILLAGE, SUMEDANG, WEST JAVA Dede Tresna Wiyanti and Asep Rachlan	145
25.	MODEL OF MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT BASED ON NATIONALITY CHARACTER IN MEDAN CITY Deny Setiawan.....	151
26.	WATER THERAPY AS A TREATMENT CULTURE BY JAMAAH PESANTREN SURYALAYA – TASIKMALAYA INDONESIA. Djarlis Gunawan	160
27.	CORRUPTION IN RURAL JAVA DURING THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT IN NETHERLANDS INDIA Effendi Wahyono.....	167
28.	ESTABLISHMENT OF JAVA ETHICAL VALUE AS A PRESERVATION OF INDONESIAN CULTURE Elly Kismini.....	176
29.	UNITY IN DIVERSITY: PORTRAIT OF MULTICULTURAL INTERACTION SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN YOGYAKARTA Erik Aditia Ismaya, Septian Aji Permana, Ary Purwantiningsih.....	182
30.	RESISTANCE AND RESILIENCE: RESPONSE OF KAMPUNG NAGA RESIDENTS TO CULTURAL TOURISM Erna Herawati.....	186
31.	ACCULTURATION OF HANSAMO KOREAN CULTURAL COMMUNITY IN BANDUNG Evi Novianti, Priyo Subekti.....	194
32.	TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND MEDICAL PLURALISM IN EASTERN INDONESIA (A LITERATURE REVIEW) Fadly Husain, Baiq Farhatul Wahidah.....	198
33.	THE CONTESTATION OF RELIGION AND POLITICS IN SOCIAL MEDIA Farisha Sestri Musdalifah, Firman Kurniawan Sujono	206
34.	LINE TODAY: AN ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR JOURNALISM STUDENTS AT THE FACULTY OF COMMUNICATION SCIENCES UNIVERSITAS PADJADJARAN Gumgum Gumilar; Andika Vinianto Adiputra	216
35.	ETHNIC CROSS RELATIONSHIPS STRENGTHEN THE SOCIAL COHESION IN MALAYSIA Hairol Anuar Mak Din, Mansor Mohd Noor, Azlina Abdullah, Mohd Mahadee Ismail, Nor Azlili Hassan, Ummi Munirah Syuhada Mohamad Zan dan Nurulhuda Mohd Aseri.....	222
36.	IMPROVING MORALITY AWARENESS BASED ON LOCAL CULTURE BARITAN IN LEARNING SOCIAL SCIENCES Hanida Eris Griyanti & Indah Safitri	225
37.	GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIO- CULTURAL CHANGES IN RURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH COAST JAVA Hartati Sulisty Rini	230
38.	THE CHILDREN PROTECTION IN THE POLICY OF NARCOTICS LAW Hendra Mulyadi.....	235
39.	SARUNG BATIK AS DIVERSITY IDENTITY OF INDONESIA Heni Indrayani, Rr. Wuri Arenggoasih	242
40.	LANDSLIDE HAZARD AND LANDSLIDE RISK AT GUNUNGPATI DISTRICT SEMARANG CITY Heri Tjahjono, Suripin, Kismartini	251
41.	THE PROSPECT AND THE FUTURE OF YOUNG ADULT KRONCONG GROUP AT INDONESIA UNIVERSITY OF EDUCATION IN BANDUNG Hery Supiarza, Cece Sobarna, Yudi Sukmayadi, R.M. Mulyadi	259

42.	THE ICT AND CULTURAL CONSERVATION FOR HERITAGE IN SEMARANG Ibnu Sodik, Tsabit Azinar Ahmad, Andy Suryadi	166
43.	fFEMALE JOURNALIST IN RADIO BROADCASTING INDUSTRY IN BANDUNG Ika Merdekawati Kusmayadi, Achmad Abdul Basith	274
44.	DEVELOPING VIRTUAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL Imaniar Purbasari, Erik Aditia Ismaya, Nunuk Suryani, Djono	280
45.	SOCIAL MEDIA AND FAKE NEWS IN 2017 JAKARTA GOVERNOR ELECTION Ita Musfirowati Hanika, Arlinda miranti	284
46.	ASIAN NETWORKING CONNECTING REGIONAL VALUES: MENTAWAIAN AND DAYAK CHANGES Johan Weintré and Maskota Delfi,.....	292
47.	THE PROTOTYPE OF “SISIRBUMI” (EARTHQUAKE SIRINE SIMULATION) MEDIA FOR EARTHQUAKE PREPAREDNESS EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT Juhadi, Heri Tjahyono, Arindya Mardani	297
48.	THE RITUAL OF SEDEKAH GUNUNG: THE COMMODIFICATION OF HARMONIZATION SYMBOL OF JAVANESE SOCIETY Julianne Indah Rachmawati and Adi Putra Surya Wardhana	303
49.	GENDER AND DEMOCRACY: WOMEN AND POLITICS IN MALAYSIA Kartini Aboo Talib	210
50.	COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT THROUGH ROLE MODEL ON VASECTOMY IN JETIS SUB DISTRICT, MOJOKERTO REGENCY, EAST JAVA, INDONESIA Linda Presti Fibriana, Tedjo Danudjo Oepomo, Suminah, AA Subiyanto	318
51.	INFORMATION SUBMISSION ON THE PACKAGING BY DISTRIBUTOR TO IMPROVING THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SELLER ABOUT JAMU (THE INDONESIAN TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINE) AS HEALTH PRODUCTS Lukiati Komala, Priyo Subekti, Hanny Hafiar	322
52.	THE EFFECT OF CAPABILITY DEPRIVATION ON THE BREEDERS' FUNCTIONING IN COW MILK TRADING NETWORK IN GETASAN SUB DISTRICT, SEMARANG REGENCY L.V.Ratna Devi S, Darsono, Drajat Tri Kartono, Y.Slamet	334
53.	BORDER TOURISM MODEL THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT OF CENTER OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND BUFFER AREA IN MERAUKE Machya Astuti Dewi, Meilan Sugiarto, Iva Rachmawati	338
54.	POLITICAL DYNASTY IN THE INDONESIA REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION Martien Herna Susanti	343
55.	SOCIETAL PERCEPTION ON THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT IN DEVELOPMENT GOVERNANCE AND ETHNIC RELATIONS IN MALAYSIA Mohd Mahadee Ismail, Mansor Mohd Noor, Azlina Abdullah & Nor Azlili Hassan	348
56.	ZOO THERAPY IN JAVANESE TRADITION Murtini & Bani Sudardi	355
57.	THE MEANING OF PUPPETEER AND COMMUNICATION EXPERIENCE PUPPET GOLEK MASTER THROUGH THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN Nada Arina Romli, Hanny Hafiar, Suwandi Sumartias	361
58.	DETERMINING OF INEQUALITY AND WELFARE LEVEL AMONG DISTRICTS IN NORTH MALUKU USING WILLIAMSON INDEX AND KLASSEN METHOD Nailul Itsna Afifah, Millati Khanifa, Zianantul Walidah	364
59.	CHINESE CULTURE INSPIRATION IN MAKING LASEM BATIK MOTIF Nanang Rizali, Bani Sudardi.	371
60.	INFORMATION LITERACY COMPETENCY FOR STUDENT IN HIGHER EDUCATION Neneng Komariah, Pawit M. Yusup	375
61.	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION IN INDIA Navneet Singh	380
62.	THE DEVELOPMENT OF EDUTOURISM VILLAGE MODEL BASED ON COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT Ngabiyanto, Eva Banowati, Eta Yuni Lestari	383
63.	COMMODIFICATION OF CULTURE AND THE EFFECT TOWARDS LOCAL WISDOM IN TRADITIOANAL VILLAGE OF KUTA, BALI Ni Ketut Bagiastuti, Ni Nyoman Sri Astuti, Ida Ayu Kade Werdika Damayanti	390

64.	INHERITANCE OF SOCIAL SOLIDARITY VALUES IN TRADITIONAL CEREMONY OF NGABUBUR SURO Nindita Fajria Utami,.....	397
65.	BUSINESS NETWORKING AND SOCIAL COHESION AT WORKPLACE IN MALAYSIA Nor Azlili Hassan, Azlina Abdullah, Mohd Mahadee Ismail, Ummi M Syuhada Mohamad Zan.	402
66.	THE EFFECT OF INFLATION, EXCHANGE RATE, DOW JONES INDEX AND NET EXPORT TO COMPOSITE PRICE INDEX Norma Chayatina.....	407
67.	VALUE EDUCATION OF ART LEARNING FOR CHILDREN WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT Nur Fajrie.....	418
68.	ANALYSIS ECONOMIC GAP INTER-REGENCY JAMBI PROVINCE 2015 Nur 'Izzatul Hikmah, Aprilianto Nurrohim, Puput Erna Syawati.....	424
69.	FATAYAT – NAHDLATUL ULAMA: ISLAM, WOMEN AND GLOBALIZATION Nuraeni.....	430
70.	ETHNICITY AT WORKPLACE: A BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN MALAYSIA Nurulhuda Binti Mohd Aseri, Mohd Mahadee Ismail, Nor Azlili Hasan, Ummi Munirah Syuhada Mat Zan.....	436
71.	CULTURAL ADAPTATION: SALAMANDER BIG BAND AND HIS ADAPTATION ON AMERICAN JAZZ BIG BAND MUSIC Oki Dirgualam, Dadang Suganda.	441
72.	ADAPTATION STRATEGIES OF THE LOCALIZATION COMMUNITY POST-CLOSURE DOLLY IN SURABAYA Pardamean Daulay.....	448
73.	THE CORRELATION OF SOCIAL VALUE COMPREHENSION WITH STUDENTS' SOCIAL ATTITUDE IN THE ELEVENTH GRADE SOCIAL SCIENCE IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Pretty Eristia Arinda	455
74.	ADAPTATION PROCESS OF MIGRANT STUDENTS IN JATINANGOR FROM THE CULTURAL COMMUNICATION PERSPECTIVE Priyo Subekti, Evi Novianti, Kokom Komariah.....	459
75.	POTENTIAL HUMAN RESOURCES IN SUPPORTING THE TOURISM INDUSTRY ON THE SLOPES OF MOUNT UNGARAN SUB-DISTRICT WEST UNGARAN SEMARANG REGENCY CENTRAL JAVA PROVINCE INDONESIA Puji Hardati, Sunarko and Nina Witasari	463
76.	SELFIE WOMEN'S PHOTO ON INSTAGRAM (VIRTUAL ETNOGRAPHY STUDY POST PHOTOS SELFIE ON INSTAGRAM) Putri Trulline, Kismiyati El Karimah	468
77.	LEARN HISTORY OF INDONESIA IN CHANNEL YOUTUBE (VIRTUAL ETNOGRAPHY STUDY ABOUT LEARN HISTORY OF INDONESIA ON CHANNEL YOUTUBE EDUANIMATE) Rachmaniar, Fitri Perdana, Ikhsan Fuady	471
78.	URGENCY OF REGULATING LIVING LAW AS CULTURAL IDENTITY OF INDONESIAN SOCIETY IN DRAFT BILL OF INDONESIAN NATIONAL CRIMINAL CODE Rahel Octora, Ai Permanasari.....	475
79.	WOMEN IN ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCES IN INDONESIA Ranti Rachmawanti.....	486
80.	THE CORRELATION OF STUDENTS' FASHION STYLE AND CRIMINAL ACTS (A CASE STUDY IN UIN SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH JAKARTA) Renggi Anggraini	492
81.	UNDERSTANDING UNETHICAL DECISION MAKING OF STUDENTS AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM IN UNIVERSITY Retno Kumolohadi, Frieda Mangunsong, Julia Suleman.....	496
82.	PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION AND CONSUMPTION AMONG THE KASEPUHAN: VALUES AND CULTURAL IDENTITY OF A PEASANT ECONOMY Rimbo Gunawan.....	502
83.	SYMBOLIC DOMINATION AGAINST WORKING MOTHERS IN INDONESIAN MEDIA (LEGITIMATION OF DOXA OF WORKING MOTHERS' ROLE IN TUKANG BUBUR NAIK HAJI SOAP OPERA) Risya Zahrotul Firdaus, Eduard Lukman.....	511

84.	THE PHENOMENA OF "KASEREPAN" IN THE GAMELAN KOROMONG ART PERFORM IN CIKUBANG VILLAGE RANCAKALONG DISTRICT SUMEDANG, WEST JAVA (MYSTICAL TOURIST DESTINATION IN RITUAL CEREMONY FOR HONORING DEWI SRI)	Rony Hidayat Sutisna, Dadang Suganda, Reiza D. Dienaputra, Bucky Wibawa Karya Guna 520
85.	TRADING NETWORK AND THE INFLUENCE OF POWER ON The Onin Peninsula, PAPUA IN 19th CENTURY	Rosmaida Sinaga & Farida..... 427
86.	NATURE TOURISM ENCHANTMENT BOOKLET OF KEBUMEN REGENCY AS IPS LEARNING SOURCES	Rudi Salam, Ferani Mulianingsih, Aisyah Nur Sayidatun Nisa 535
87.	TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINE USE AS THE SUNDANESE LOCAL WISDOM IN CIPATAT SOCIETY, KABUPATEN BANDUNG BARAT	Santi Susanti, Asep Suryana, Rangga Saptya Mohamad Permana 538
88.	THE MYTH OF TAYUBAN IN VILLAGE CLEANING RITE IN BEJI VILLAGE, KELURAHAN TAWANGMANGU, KARANGANYAR REGENCY AS THE KLANGENAN RITE OF KYAI MENGGUNG KUSUMO, ITS EXISTENCE IN GLOBALIZATION ERA	Sawitri 542
89.	SUEZ CANAL, EGYPT: THE PROBLEMS IN ASIA – AFRICA BORDER BASED ON HISTORY	Shubhi Mahmashony Harimurti..... 545
90.	UTILIZING KARANG JAHE BEACH TOURIST MARKET TO DEVELOP LOCAL POTENCY OF PUNJULHARJO VILLAGE OF REMBANG KOTA SUB DISTRICT	Sigit Pranawa 550
91.	INFOGRAPHIC DESIGN ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARY ACTION RESEARCH ON INFOGRAPHIC DESIGN ON CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE FOR CHILDREN'S READING ROOM IN LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE OF WEST JAVA	Siti Alyza Rizqika Noordin, Dian Sinaga, Saleha Rodiah 554
92.	THE INFLUENCE OF NATURAL TOURISM AREA OF PANGJUGJUGAN TOWARDS THE LIFE OF SURROUNDING COMMUNITY	Sri Nurohim 562
93.	ECONOMIC INEQUALITY AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN BANTEN PROVINCE	Surya Fatikhin, Putri Ayu Sugiarti, Mochammad Andhika Reza Pratama, and Yufliha Ashri 570
94.	MENTAL REVOLUTION THROUGH PANCASILA EDUCATION IN HIGHER LEVEL AREA OF EDUCATION: AN ACADEMIC-PHILOSOPHICAL STUDY	Suryo Ediyono..... 577
95.	ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF POOR COMMUNITIES THROUGH CSR: A SYNERGY OF ABGC (ACADEMICIAN, BUSINESSMAN, GOVERNMENT, COMMUNITY) IN SEMARANG	Suwarno Widodo, Ririn Ambarini 584
96.	THE ANALYSIS OF MORPHODYNAMIC MODEL AS THE BASIC OF WATERSHED MANAGEMENT USING REMOTE SENSING TECHNIQUES	Tjaturahono Budi Sanjoto, Wahyu Setyaningsih, Sriyanto 590
97.	PANCASILA IDEOLOGY VS TRANSNATIONAL RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE HIZBUT TAHRIR INDONESIA BY THE INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT	Thomas NA, Sri Mastuti, Arief Sudrajat, Agus Trilaksana 595
98.	FORMS OF SOCIAL INTERACTION BETWEEN DISCIPLES OF RELIGIONS IN RURAL COMMUNITY	Thriwaty Arsal, Sumartono..... 603
99.	SENDE LAND AND THE ADAPTATION STRATEGY OF RURAL COMMUNITIES IN THE FACE OF ECONOMIC CRISIS IN YOGYAKARTA IN THE XX CENTURY	Tiwuk Kusuma Hastuti, Retno Kusumawiranti, Umi Yuliati 607
100.	WHICH COLOR CAN INFLUENT CONSUMER'S PERCEPTION OF HEALTHFULNESS? THE EFFECT OF PACKAGING COLOR ON CONSUMER'S HEALTHFULNESS PERCEPTION IN INDONESIA	Tri Cahyono 614
101.	ETHNIC BOUNDARIES AMONG MULTIETHNIC BUSINESS COMMUNITY IN MALAYSIA	Ummi Munirah Syuhada Mohamad Zan*, Hairol Anuar Mak Din, Nurulhuda Mohd Aseri..... 620
102.	COMMODIFICATION OF CHILD LABOR AS ENDORSE MODEL IN INSTAGRAM	Vanya Amalia Putri, Eduard Lukman..... 623

103. ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION DURING THE EARLY PERIOD OF INDONESIAN INDEPENDENCE, FROM COLONIAL TO NATIONAL ECONOMY Wasino.....	631
104. INNOVATION OF PANCASILA EDUCATION ASSESSMENT AND CITIZENSHIP SCHOOL Wijianto, Winarno, Machmud Al Rashid	635
105. PEDAGOGIC COMPETENCE PROBLEMS PANCASILA AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION TEACHERS VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL Winarno, Wijianto.....	639
106. THE FACTORS AFFECTING STUDENTS IN CHOOSING MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING TOPICS ON THE THESIS ARRANGEMENT Yanti Puji Astutie, Setyowati Subroto, Ira Maya Hapsari	644
107. CREATIVITY OF “PINTO ACEH” MOTIF EMBROIDERY DESIGN AS STRATEGY TO MAINTAIN CULTURAL VALUES Yuli Kusdiarni, Darsono, Sapja Anantanyu, Mohd. Harisudin.....	657
108. PARTICIPATIVE LEADERSHIP IN “KAMPUNG PREMAN” COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT A CASE STUDY IN KAMPUNG BADRAN, YOGYAKARTA Yuli Setyowati, Widodo Muktiyo, Mahendra Wijaya, Sarah Rum Handayani Pinta.....	662
109. ECONOMIC COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT BASED ON MANGROVE FOREST CONSERVATION IN EAST LAMPUNG Yuniar Aviati Syarief	669
110. THE ROLE OF LOCAL WISDOM IN STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY IDENTITY Yustikasari and Feliza Zubair.....	674

ADAPTATION STRATEGIES OF THE LOCALIZATION COMMUNITY POST-CLOSURE DOLLY IN SURABAYA

Pardamean Daulay
Universitas Terbuka –UPBJJ Surabaya
pardameand@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

Closure Dolly had an impact on the loss of economic resources for prostitutes, pimps and surrounding communities. In addition, the symbiotic mutualism has been the long-standing among the actors disappear. As a result, forced to change the lifestyle of the people and they need a new adaptation to resume his life. Is the adaptation process Dolly made public so far managed or bring them back to his former profession? This question was the focus of this study using a qualitative approach. The results showed that there is no synchronization between the interests of the structure (Surabaya Government) with actors (prostitutes, pimps, and people affected) in the empowerment program. That is, the aspect of legitimacy in theory strukturasi Giddens, is not reached. As a consequence, the localization community developed two forms of adaptation, they are; First, the main perpetrators of prostitution, maintaining the practice of prostitution, but in the form of a new network, namely via virtual media online and transactional sex is done in secret. The second, supporters' efforts, such as traders, parking man still doing business despite declining revenue.

Key word: adaptation, push Dolly, prostitution, localization of Dolly

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays Commercial Sex Workers (PSK) are already regarded as professions by most people, because they are able to bring in enough money, so the number of prostitution activities does not decrease, but even more, even more recently involving public figure which was fantastic. Official data of the Directorate of Social Rehabilitation of the Ministry of Social Affairs, in 2012, recorded 41.374 PSK spread over 33 provinces in Indonesia. The largest number is in east Java as many as 7.793 people PSK and 1.031 pimp. In addition, the largest number of lokalisasi also located in east Java, which is about 87 places, one of which is the localization of Dolly located in the city of Surabaya is touted as the largest localization of Southeast Asia.

Historically, Dolly localization was opened by a Dutch noni descendant named Van Dolly around the 1960s which was marked by the establishment of homesteads that provided beautiful women assigned to serve the Dutch army. The strategic location of Dolly localization in downtown Surabaya and how to peddle a dramatic prostitute by displaying beautiful and young women in a glass display case, such as "fish in an aquarium" are an attraction for consumers to vie to Dolly. The existence of Dolly localization brings luck to the surrounding community because many of the people who depend on their lives as the owner of the shop, parking attendants, laundry workers, pimps and homestead owners. In fact, Dolly prostitution business is able to create mutually linked links (symbiotic mutualism) with each other, not only involving prostitutes and pimps as the main actor, but also the surrounding community, as well as government officials from RT/RW, Kelurahan, and districts (Nova and Huda, 2011). The dependence of these types of businesses, making the Dolly region a solid socioeconomic space with a vast turnover of money and a business link that is not easily broken (Faidah, 2014).

However, behind the positive impact, it also invites negative impact Dolly becomes a magnet for activities such as gambling, liquor, unofficial tax collection, and child trafficking and giving a bad face to the city of Surabaya. Dolly existence is also dangerous for the moral development of children around the area, where there is a concern that children will be disturbed by their growth so they feel confused about what good and bad deeds are (Amirah, 2015).

Based on these facts, the Surabaya city government (Walikota) by Tri Rismaharini apply implementation the policy of closing Dolly localization, on June 18, 2014 legitimized by local regulation (Perda No 7, 1999) on the prohibition of using buildings for immorality, including prostitution activities (Budiraharso, 2014). The closing policy of localization is a form of regulation that is expected to protect vulnerable or disadvantage groups (Suharto, 2013). To anticipate the impact of closing localization policy, the Surabaya city government has prepared compensation money of 5 million for PSK and pimps as capital for the transfer of professions. They are also given training such as batik, sewing, and making food. The goal is that if they get out of this localization place can be independent, have their own income to meet the needs of his life. Such activities are also aimed at

other affected people, people living around the local area, such as bottle-feeders, beer, parking attendants, and food stalls owners.

In parallel with the closing realization of Dolly localization, prostitution activities that are profitable for some people and already established then become jiggling. The mutualism symbiotic relationship that has been established for about 48 years has disappeared, thus forced to change the established lifestyle of the community and require new adaptations to continue their lives, especially for PSK and pimps who have been accustomed to consumptive life. Kusnadi (1996) states that adaptation is a social act of the actors, both individuals and groups in dealing with various risks arising from changes that occur in the community. If that change leads to something detrimental while the old culture has begun to fade and the new culture has not grown strongly (not fully adaptive), then according to Merton there will be anomie and social deviant. To get around the social and cultural changes surrounding environment, usually people still adaptation by way of conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, and rebellion (Siahaan, 2010).

In contrast to the policy of closing localization in other areas, such as the localization of Keramattunggak and Kalijodo in Jakarta, where the closure is done by tearing down the houses and homes of the surrounding residents, requiring all citizens to move and find new businesses and residences in place other. However, in the localization of Dolly, the actual adaptation that needs to be done is just the form and its form because the physical environment is still the same. Localization is something that can be eradicated and even eliminated, but prostitution is not an easy thing to eliminate as demand keeps coming (Hull et al, 1997). In other words, the opportunity to re-open a prostitution business in Dolly is still promising. Therefore, adaptation strategies implemented by the localization community to anticipate the changing physical and social environment that is happening after the closure of Dolly becomes interesting to be studied. Did Dolly's localization community really tough to adapt or were they frustrated and back in the old profession?

So far, research on the closure of localization both in Indonesia and in some other countries has been widely practiced, but appears to be less successful in stopping the practice of prostitution. The results of Alexander (1998) study indicate that the policy of localizing prostitution in embroidery houses is still needed because prohibition of prostitution can not reduce prostitution practices, but can lead to street prostitution that is very difficult to detect and also difficult to supervise the spread of HIV/AIDS sexual diseases. Meanwhile, Bernard (1993) supports the results of Alexander research, which shows that street prostitutes are more vulnerable to violence because of their uncontrolled presence by both the police and the wider community. On the other hand the stigma of PSK that are considered social ills in the community make the act of violence against the PSK left by the community. Bernard, then recommended that there be an initiative from the state to make room for prostitutes in brothels.

Hermanto (2013) research results prove that the closing of Teleju localization by Pekanbaru municipal government in 2009 through local regulation causes prostitution to be more difficult to eradicate because its existence becomes hidden so prostitution becomes wilder not only in the streets but also in the middle people's lives. In addition, Janif, et al (2014), found that the foundation of religion built by the government and simply to comply with the demands of a group of religious communities without any deep consideration through social-philosophical discourse, let alone decisions made politically tend to fail to resolve the practice of prostitution in the city behind because post-closure of prostitution activities re-occur. Therefore, Janif, et al offers in closing the localization of socio-economic circumstances to be considered especially their post-closure economies. Meanwhile, Wisadirana and Hakim (2015) point out that the policy of closing localization has not been fully successful, not only because of the government's mistakes, but also the collective doubts of the wider community, religious leaders, community leaders and affected communities who are not want to move from comfort zone. In addition, the enormous economic dependence of the existence of localization, ranging from pedicab drivers, washing masons, motorcycle taxi drivers, parking attendants, shop owners, karaoke places, PSK, pimps, homestead owners, and security and government personnel are also factors affect the failure of localization closure.

Studies on the policy of closing the localization described above are more likely to be examined from a religious, economic-political, legal and criminal perspective, whereas research closely linking closing policy to localization and adaptation of localization communities following the closure of localization has not yet been undertaken. In fact, this research is important because although it has been officially closed, predicted prostitution practices in Dolly localization and surrounding areas are still operating. The difference if the first execution can be done directly in the embroidery house, but now done in a number of inns outside lokalisasi. When viewed from the side of HIV/AIDS prevention,

the phenomenon of repatriation is actually worried and cause new unrest in the community, because the PSK infected with HIV/AIDS has the potential to spread to the community.

The purpose of this research is basically to study qualitatively about adaptation strategy of localization community in marking the dynamics of socio-economic change after closing Dolly localization in Surabaya city. The objective of this study is to present an in-depth description of the patterns of business undertaken by the localization community and the creation of social networks among actors in order to fill the post-closing workforce of Dolly.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study used a qualitative approach to the type of case study. Case study research is applied to a community, because it corresponds to its representation by the nature of the problem and objectives of the study. The selection of case study research strategies is based on (1) conformity with exploratory research questions, (2) very small probability of researchers to control the social events / symptoms that are not investigated and (3) the research papers are the events / symptoms Contemporary social (life) in life (Yin, 2014).

The choice of qualitative approach in accordance with the objectives of the study is to describe how the adaptation done by the localization community in response to socioeconomic changes after the closure of Dolly. These data allow to understand intact so as to provide an explanation of the phenomenon studied in full (Moleong, 2006). This means that the researcher departs from the ontological assumption that the existing reality is subjective and as it is understood and interpreted by the researcher.

The location of the research is the ex-localization of Dolly and Jarak in Kelurahan Putat Jaya, Sawahan Sub-district, Surabaya City. The data were collected by participant observation, in-depth interview, and literature study. Informants were selected by snowball sampling, where the researcher determined the initial informants for interviews, then found further informants to expand the description of the information and trace variations of information that might exist. The number of informants to be interviewed is not restricted, but will take place continuously until the answers from the informants will be repeated and do not get any additional information or replication (Kanto, 2004). Data collection is done through in-depth interviews, observation (observation), and literature study. Interviews were conducted on informants, such as the Social Service, pimps, PSK, both in the former localization of Dolly, and several new locations suspected to arise as a result of closing Dolly localization. Observations are conducted to understand more in depth the setting and context of the research, to know the informants well, and to observe the symptoms that arise from what will be examined, and the literature study is done by collecting documents that support qualitative arguments such as photographs, historical documents, newspapers, and other archives.

All data collected were analyzed qualitative starting from the start and continuous research until the research was done. Data analysis technique refers to the opinion of Miles and Huberman (2013), which divides the three paths of qualitative data analysis namely: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion through verification. At the end of the study, in addition to the following summaries or key research findings, there is also a contextual recommendation and program of intervention to address the impact of closing localization on former PSK.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Attempts to close the localization site in Surabaya have been strived for a long time. But this effort really can be said successful at the time Tri Rismaharini served as mayor of Surabaya. Dolly localization closing process does cause resistance from some members of society. Those who do this resistance are people who feel their interests are disturbed. But this resistance or resistance can be dealt with well, without causing clashes that result in casualties. The community as a whole has finally accepted the fact that Dolly localization, should be closed and all activities of PSK members must be terminated. Everything can be said to work well even though the process takes quite a long time accompanied by the resistance of members of the community in the form of threats, intimidation, and other forms.

In order to anticipate the impact of closing the localization, the Surabaya city government gave compensation money amounting to 5 million rupiah for PSK and pimps as a capital transfer profession. They are also given training such as batik, sewing, and making food. The goal is that if they get out of this localization place can be independent, have their own income to meet the needs of his life. Such activities are also aimed at other affected residents, ie people who live around localisai areas, such as bottle-feeders, beer, parking attendants, and food stall owners. However, when there is training or any kind of handling of the impact of localized closure provided, then the actions they take are indifferent

and not involved in empowerment activities. This phenomenon according to Gidens (2010) is referred to as a distrustful consciousness, where they already know about the actions they are doing.

Based on the narrative of some informants what is expected from the policy of closing Dolly not in accordance with the aspiration local regulation. What they do as a result of their experience of training in localization areas is difficult to sell. They do not know how to be a good marketer. Things are getting more difficult because the products they make are not competing with similar products from other more experienced parties. Call it Yuni, has received a fund of 5 million rupiah, but the money can not be used to open a business in his village, then return to Surabaya and peddle him as before because skills acquired during the training can not be used to find a job.

Most of the skills given during the rehabilitation process do not support to compete in normal life while the provision of skill supplies has been less effective. In previous studies, it is said that in fact, PSK themselves basically understand their condition and their ability to do the job before they apply for a job. But many of them are rejected by the place they apply for jobs (Octavian, 2008). This is influenced by existing structures in society that their shortcomings make them unable to work like others. These findings indicate that there is no synchronization between the interests of the structure (City Government Surabaya) with the actors (PSK, pimp, and the affected communities) in the empowerment program. That is, the aspect of legitimacy in the formulation of Giddens theory of structure (2010), DSL (Domination, Signification and Legitimacy) is not achieved. The consequences of the lack of synchronization between the interests of the structure (City Government Surabaya) with the actors (PSK, pimp, and the affected communities) in the empowerment program, then the community develop some form of social adaptation.

BUILDING A NEW INNOVATION PROSTITUTION

The closing policy of localization that has been implemented causes the main prostitution business group to become subordinate. The insistence on the need that can not be delayed in the end causes the principal perpetrators of this prostitution business to respond and work around it with new forms of innovation. Merton states that to get around the social and cultural changes surrounding environment, usually people still do adaptation, one of them by way of building new innovation (Siahaan, 2010).

When open sex transactions can not be done in lokalisasi, then the new innovation is done by using handpone. One of the systems we usually meet at the current McDonald outlet can we encounter on Dolly prostitution deals and even the transaction system is much more practical. As if started by the glittering glocalisasi followed because of practical and time saving then the transaction system is also packaged in such a way. The intended transaction system is a "drive thru" system. Drive Thru system is intended to deliver the PSK to the place agreed upon when booking. Customers are no longer required to come to dolly or distance to be able to make transactions but can be done at a place recommended by the customer.

In this case, in fact, the prostitution that had ever been in Dolly localization had never really died, but only changed the way of the transactions by the people involved to outwit all the rules relating to the policy of closing the localization. Coordination between the perpetrators was more organized, where the relationship between pimps or pimps with the workers who in this case the PSK is still quite stable. Even they still have a dependency between each other. Pimps depend on the income of the PSK and in this case the PSK hangs its business smoothly on the marketing skills of the pimp. Strong social relationships between prostitutes and pimps are no longer said to be an act of protest against the government, but rather for survival. Customer search is an attempt to deal with government policies that are perceived to threaten the ease in obtaining employment and income.

The results of this study also found that not only the way transactions are changed to overcome problems and prevent the break-up of cooperation, then the strategy related to the distribution of results was also rearranged by those who still retain their profession. This is supported by the reporting of one of the mass media about the case of the practice of prostitution in the Dolly localization after the enactment of the closure:

Polrestabes Surabaya in collaboration with Satpol PP Surabaya, arrested two pimps and one WTS who still use the Dolly localization which has been closed as a place of prostitution. WTS makes use of boarding rooms as a practice. Investigators assigned two people as suspects, their HR (46), and GD (38). Police seized Rp 500 thousand from the guests who used the services of WTS from the two pimps. From the examination of these two realtors claimed to have three men who had become women Women Tuna Susila (WTS) in Dolly. Initially, after the closing of Dolly Hr (46), Kupang Gunung residents, and Gd (38), citizen of Putat Jaya, became coolies for three months. However, they are not

satisfied with the results obtained so as to offer sexual services services to the man's nose at a rate of Rp 350 thousand for one date. "The child was given Rp 150 thousand and paid Rp 80 thousand for the room, then the rest for the suspect," For his actions, the two suspects were charged under Article 2 of Law Number 21 Year 2007 on the Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking Persons with a minimum penalty of three years and maximum 13 years in prison and a fine of Rp120 million to Rp600 million.¹²

Efforts made by the Mayor of Surabaya to discipline prostitution in the Dolly localization, instead raises a new profession, namely Anjelo. Anjelo is a term or abbreviation of "lonte shuttle". In the system work, anjelo tasked to deliver and also pick up the PSK in meeting with customers. In the distribution of results, usually anjelo get rations starting from Rp. 50,000 to Rp 100,000 for each work. Anjelo is emerging as a solution of the anomic state that had felt PSK after the closure of Dolly. The model of prostitution transactions that formed after the closure of Dolly localization turned out to be more practical. This is because customers who want to rent a date can directly contact pimps via mobile phone, then pimps will give some pictures of foster children to be selected by customers as a date. After that negotiate related price and location agreed to meet. In this transaction anjelo performs its function to take the pimp boy to meet with the customer. This is where the payment is then made. In this transaction the element of trust becomes the main capital. For customers who do not know the pimp contacts or sites that can be visited to be in touch can visit Dolly. There will be two choice is customers will be approached by pimps to offer prostitutes and the second to giving certain cues. Transaction is a response to the threat that the sex business people have felt.

From interviews with a number of informants and field observations, it is illustrated that reproduction of prostitution practices in disguise in the Dolly localization is essentially unsafe and vulnerable to a number of risks. However, each actor is preparing a number of strategies to overcome those risks. Say, when they have to face the enforcement operation of the Satpol PP and the police so they then volunteered to be sealed by the enforcement officers, but they will do the tricks to overcome them. For example, they should establish cooperation with officials of the kelurahan or kecamatan about when the operation will be conducted. If only they netted the operation they were ready to face it. In fact, when they have to deal with the police they already have tips to overcome them. What is interesting about this picture is that when Satpol PP officials warned people not to engage in prostitution activities in the Dolly lokalisasi, they were not responded to by resistance in the form of violent expression. They seem to obey and heed some of the "rules of the game". However, after the warnings, control operations, and even the execution of the evictions took place, they again ran the "rules of the game". From here it is seen a form of resistance expressed shyly.

For that reason, if we look at some of the social actions that PSK and pimps have made in this form of shameless resistance we classify in the form of non-violent resistance (Scott, 2004), Alisjahbana, (2005). On the one hand, they are also aware that the business being committed is against the rules of the game. On the other hand, however, they must maintain the social realm of their habitus, because the capital they already have must also be retained. They also understand that the social space around Dolly localization is a forbidden location for prostitution activity. They also understand if the curbing operation will be carried out as well as the substantial risk to befall it. But they also have the knowledge to deal with these risks, in order to maintain their existence. From here, there are a number of strategies developed by the Dolly localization community that are indirectly also part of the social networks they have created so far.

JOB DIVERSIFICATION

Diversifying work activities (diversification) is a social adaptation conducted by prostitution business supporters in order to meet the needs and adapt to changing socio-economic situation. One of the informants who do the job diversification is a ex PSK who is 50 years old and has lived long enough in ex lokalisasi Dolly. At age that is not easy anymore, no consumers who want to buy sex services. To anticipate that, he accepted the job offer from a former pimp, who is now opening a lending money service business.

In carrying out his activities, informants claimed to still maintain good relations with local people around Dolly localization. Good relations with local residents are maintained, such as work

¹²<http://www.hidayatullah.com/berita/nasional/read/2016/07/27/98368/nekad-beroperasi-polisi-bekuk-mucikari-eks-lokalisasi-dolly.html>, diambil tanggal 28 Agustus 2016.

devotion, social gathering, and others. Everything he does as a thank-you has been received in the neighborhood. Such social adaptations, both in finding other jobs to sustain life and the pattern of relationships with surrounding communities, seem interlocked and complementary. It is as if the rights and obligations are inseparable. The PSK live and earn a living around Dolly localization is their right, but PSK still have an obligation to participate in building and active activities in their environment. The proven social adaptation will be applied continuously, so that it can sustain its life in the increasingly violent prostitution world. Relationships with the surrounding community that has been built properly will be maintained and maintained, so no worries expelled from the environment.

CONCLUSION

Adaptation strategies that localization initiates as a result of Dolly closure can be divided into two forms. The main perpetrators of prostitution (PSK and pimps), chose to re-run the business of prostitution because it is considered more capable of supporting the family. People who enter the main perpetrators of the prostitution business is not interested in other professions such as entrepreneurship by relying on training facilities provided by the government. When there is training or any kind of impact handling, the actions they undertake are indifferent and do not engage in empowerment activities. This phenomenon according to Giddens (2010) is referred to as a distrustful consciousness, where they already know about the actions they are doing. Consequently, they undertake various adaptation strategies is make new innovations through sex business transactions and seek out guests through social media, sms and use of motorcycle taxi drivers or better known as Anjelo. Meanwhile, the community that has been working as a prostitution business supporter, adaptation strategy by continuing its business by following new rules or empowerment activities promoted by the government. Generally, the residents of this group diversify their jobs, such as street vendors, laundry services, massager, loan shark, and later several joint business groups (KUBE), such as Samijali chips business, shoe crafts, and batik.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Amirah, Atikah, (2015). *Cultural, Social, and Economic Perspectives in Making a Criminal Policy (Dolly Prostitution)*, *The Journal of Macro Trends in Social Sciens*, Vol 1 (1): 45–53, www.macrojournals.com, diambil 05 Mei 2016.
- Alexander, Pricillia, (1998). *Sex Work and Health: A Question of Safety in the Workplace*, *Journal Jamwa*, Vol. 53, No 2, Spring.
- Alisjahbana, (2005). *Perlawanan Pedagang Kaki Lima Kota Surabaya Dalam Menghadapi Kebijakan Pemerintah Kota (Suatu studi tentang staregi PKL Kota Surabaya dalam Mempertahankan Hidup)*, Disertasi, Unair, Budiraharso, Sandhy, Aditya, (2014). *Risma Perempuan Hebat dan Fonomenal*, Yogyakarta, Sinar Kejora.
- Bernard, Marina A. (1993). "Violence and Vulnerability: Condition of work for street – working prostitution, *Sociology of Health and Illness*, *Journal University of Glasgow* Vol. 15 No 5 : 683 – 705.
- Faidah, Mutimmatul (2014). "Pusaran Ekonomi Di balik Bisnis Prostitusi Di Lokalisasi Dolly-Jarak Surabaya" *Lentera*, *Jurnal Studi Perempuan*, Vol 10 No 1. Pusat Kajian Wanita, LPPM, Unesa. ejournal.unesa.ac.id/article/13647/107/article.pdf, diakses, 25 Juni 2015.
- Giddens, Anthony. (2010). *Teori Strkturasi: Dasar-dasar Pembentukan Struktur Sosial Masyarakat*, terjemahan Maufur & Daryanto. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Hull, dkk. 1997. *Pelacuran di Indonesia, Sejarah dan Perkembangannya*, Jakarta, Sinar Harapan.
- Hermanto, Bambang (2013). *Penanganan Patologi Sosial Dalam Perspektif Sosiologi Hukum Islam (Studi Kasus Penutupan Lokalisasi Teleju Oleh Pemko Pekanbaru*, <https://lppuinsuska.wordpress.com/2012/02/07/36/> diambil tanggal, 15 April 2015.
- Janif Zulfiqar, Nur Fitriah, Enos Paselle (2014) *Analisis Kebijakan Penutupan Lokalisasi Prostitusi Km 17 Di Balikpapan*, *eJournal Administrative Reform*, 2014, 2 (1): 1199-1212 ISSN 2338-7637, diakses dari ar.mian.fisip-unmul.ac.id, tanggal 15 April 2015.
- Kanto, Sanggar (2012), *Sampling, Validitas dan Reabilitas dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*, dalam Bungin, Burhan, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif. Peahaman Filosofis dan Metodologis Ke Arah Penggunaan Model Aplikasi*, Jakarta, Rajawali Press.
- Kusnadi, (1996). *Strategi Adaptasi Keluarga Miskin di Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta*, dalam *Jurnal Analisis* 25 (1): 28 - 35
- Miles, M. B., Huberman, A. M., & Saldana, J. (2013). *Qualitative data analysis: A methods sourcebook (3thed)*. Thousand Oaks, California: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Moleong, Lexy J. (2006). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Remaja Rosdakarya, Bandung.
- Oktavian, F. A. (2008). *Efektivitas pasal 14 undang-undang nomor 4 tahun 1997 tentang penyandang cacat terkait dengan hak-hak penyandang cacat untuk bekerja*. Universitas Brawijaya, Malang.
- Suharto, Edi, (2013). *Kebijakan Sosial Sebagai Kebijakan Publik*, Alfabeta, Bandung.
- Siahaan, *Jokie M.S. 2010. Sosiologi Perilaku Menyimpang, Buku Materi Pokok, Jakarta, Universitas Terbuka*.
- Scott, James, (2002) *Perlawanan Kaum Tani*, Jakarta: Yaysan Obor Indonesia.

Nova, Satria dan Huda Nur, (2011). *Permata dalam lumpur Merangkul anak – anak dari lokalisasi Dolly*, Jakarta, PT Elex media komputindo.

Wisadirana dan Hakim. (2015), *Perlawanan Sosial Masyarakat Lokalisasi Atas Kebijakan Pemerintah*, Malang, Intelegensia Media

Yin, Robert. (1996). *Studi Kasus: Desain dan Metode Manajemen*. Radja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta.