



Issue: Contemporary Development in Legal Studies and Crimes

## Research Article

# Song Guides and Prostitution (Analysis of the Phenomenon of Deviations in Criminological Perspectives)

Dewi Agustin<sup>1</sup>, Linda Syafitri<sup>2</sup>, Annisa Muhaimina<sup>3</sup>✉, Noor Kholik<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

✉ annisamuhaimina77@gmail.com

**Abstract:** In this day and age work is an important part of human life. The difficulty of employment causes people to do everything they can to earn a living. One of them is working as a song guide at karaoke. The task of a Song Guide in accordance with the procedure is only as a customer guide while karaoke and offering food and beverage products owned by the karaoke. But sometimes the Song Guide does not only work like an existing procedure, but sometimes does work outside the procedure, such as accompanying customers to drink liquor, even by serving customers in serving the sexual desires of the customers.

**Keywords:** Song Guide; Prostitution; Deviation; Criminology; Criminal Law

## Introduction

At the present time, developments in the community cannot be stopped. Based on the 2013 National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas) projections the population of Indonesia in 2018 will reach 265 million. The number consisted of 133.17 million men and 131.88 million women. According to age groups, the population that is still classified as children (0-14 years) reaches 70.49 million people or around 26.6% of the total population. For the population that includes productive age (14-64 years) reached 179.13 million people or around 67.6% of the total population and elderly population 65 years and over as many as 85.89 million people or as much as 5.8% of the population (Bappenas, 2018).

From these data, it can be seen that the problems that occur in society are increasingly complex. High population growth and uneven

population distribution are one of the factors that greatly affect the welfare of the community. The population growth that occurs requires greater efforts to meet the needs in the community. But one of the problems that often occurs in society today is the lack of employment opportunities. At least employment opportunities are not proportional to the needs needed by the community, so the community began to do various ways to get income to meet the needs of the community.

The greater the community needs that must be met, then the community tries to find alternative employment opportunities that can meet the needs of the community. But instead the work undertaken by some people plunged into crime. Many crime phenomena that occur in Indonesia have become polemic for other communities.

In this modern era, karaoke has become one of the community's recreational destinations. The development of karaoke places in Indonesia is not spared from deviant behavior, whereas basically the

karaoke function is for entertainment that can relieve stress at work, while also being used by families to gather and relax. But in reality there are some karaoke who are not responsible for using karaoke as a place to do deviant behavior.

When you hear the word karaoke, people are certainly familiar with the name Guiding Song. The song guide himself is seen as slightly different and tends to be negative by the community. That is because the reality of the work carried out by Song Guides is different from the work procedures that are usually undertaken by the community. Procedurally, the karaoke guide only works to guide the customer when karaoke, such as in choosing songs that the customer wants, singing with customers and offering food or drinks to customers. But in reality, Guides Song does not only work like existing procedures, but sometimes does work outside the procedure, such as accompanying customers to drink liquor, even to serving customers in serving the sexual desires of customers.

In the research of the Prostitution Phenomenon for Guiding Songs in the Criminology Perspective (Case Study of Karaoke 'X' in Bandung), one of the literature used in this research is Karaoke 'X' which is located in Bandung, Semarang Regency, Central Java. The night world like karaoke has changed function, which used to be only a place to gather and sing, now there is a shift in function to become a place to indulge in liquor and women to accompany when customers sing.

Based on the background that has been explained before, there are a number of problem formulations that must be discussed regarding The Phenomenon of Prostitution Against Song Guides in Criminological Perspectives (Case Study of Karaoke 'X' in Bandung):

- 1) What are the forms of irregularities committed by the song guides in karaoke?
- 2) What is the criminological view of the phenomenon of prostitution by song guides at karaoke?
- 3) What are the causes of the phenomenon of prostitution by song guides at karaoke?

## Method

### A. Research Types and Approaches

In this study the approach used is a qualitative approach. A qualitative research approach is a

process of research and understanding based on methods that investigate a social phenomenon and human problems. In this study the researcher made a complex picture, examined the words, detailed reports of the respondents' views and conducted studies on natural situations (Iskandar, 2009). This means that researchers must observe the people or research subjects in and interact with them in order to understand and be able to explore their views to obtain information and data needed in research. Research using a qualitative perspective is carried out by analyzing only at the description level, the analysis and presentation of which presents systematic facts. So that it can be more easily understood and concluded, the conclusions given are clearly based on the facts, so that all can always be returned directly to the data obtained and the data collected is merely descriptive.

### B. Data Types and Sources

The data needed in this study is divided into two, namely primary data and secondary data.

- a. Primary data is data obtained by direct research into the field by conducting interviews with relevant parties. We are looking for primary data by making direct observations to Karaoke X in the Bandung area and conducting interviews with several speakers, namely karaoke guides and karaoke managers.
- b. Secondary data is data obtained through pre-existing sources so that we just need to find and collect data, such as from literature, legislation, written writing, documents, archives and agency data that has been there before.

### C. Data Collection Method

The data collection used in collecting data is to use data collection techniques through interviews and library research.

#### 1) Observation

Observation is data collection which is done by observing the symptoms that occur that are the object of systematic research, in accordance with the research objectives. Observation is a data collection technique in which the credibility of the data can be guaranteed, because by making observations can make observations directly to the object of research. That way researchers can observe the behavior of the song guides when doing their work, namely guiding songs in the karaoke room.

## 2) *Interview*

Interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation was carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer who asked the question, and the interviewee who provided the answer to the question (Moleong, 2007). Collecting data by conducting interviews with the main subjects of the study are karaoke song guides. We ask various questions casually like normal chatting so that the speakers remain comfortable. Then the additional subject is the karaoke manager where the song guides work. We ask questions related to the system and procedure in the karaoke.

## 3) *Literature review*

Data collection techniques using references from books, journals, articles and other written sources that already exist. We get a lot of data from journals from other universities and government agencies. We take these data as additional data that express opinions from our research results.

## D. **Research Location**

Location the study was conducted at karaoke X Bandungan, Semarang Regency, Central Java. We chose this location because in this area there are many places where karaoke is also suspected as karaoke plus plus. In this research, the object of research is the guide to karaoke songs in Karaoke 'x'.

# Result and Discussion

## A. **Theories and Concepts on Prostitution and Crime**

### 1. **Prostitution**

Prostitution is a distorted phenomenon in people's lives. Prostitution is considered as a deviation from the norms and principles of decency. According to the Commemorative in Tjahjo Purnomo (1985: 10) prostitution is an act of a woman who trades or sells her body, the act is carried out to obtain payment from men who come to the woman (Purnomo & Siregar, 1985). While Kartini Kartono (1992: 207) defines prostitution or prostitution is a self-selling event by selling bodies, honor and 13 personalities to many people to satisfy sexual desire, in return for payment (Kartono, 1992). Prostitution is often used as an

alternative job to gain economic benefits, as mentioned in "Reportedly, there are men, women and transgender people who consider working in the sex industry as a viable choice of job, pointing to the fact that prostitution is far from being the only jobs that entails high risks and poor working conditions" (Kartono, 1992).

Prostitution itself is not new in society. It has been since the time of the kingdom before Indonesia became a country. During the royal era the kings in power had besides having the queen also having concubines. Women who were made concubines came from certain areas that had many beautiful and alluring women. Regional reputation like this is still a legend to this day. Koentjoro identified 11 regencies in Java that have historically been known as suppliers of women to the kingdom; and until now the area is still famous as a source of prostitute women for the city area. These areas are Indramayu, Karawang and Kuningan regencies in West Java; Pati, Jepara, Grobogan and Wonogiri in Central Java; and Blitar, Malang, Banyuwangi and Lamongan in East Java. Gabus Wetan sub-district in Indramayu is well-known as a source of prostitutes; and according to history this area was one of the sources of young women to be sent to the palace of the Sultan of Cirebon as a concubine. (Hull, et al. 1997).

During the Dutch colonial era, prostitution became an organized and rapidly developing industry. This was supported by the existence of a slavery system for indigenous women to meet the sexual needs of European societies. The situation in the colonial period made Indonesian women feel hurt, because it had placed them in a position that was not legally advantageous because they often also received harsh treatment and coercion, after the women returned to society were also not well received in society because they were no longer have the honor of being a woman.

In 1852, to give a special place in society the government issued a new regulation that approved the commercialization of the sex industry but with a series of rules to avoid the crimes arising from prostitution. The legal framework is still valid today. Although the terms used are different, they have contributed to the regulation of the sex industry that is used today. After the Dutch no longer controlled Indonesia, Japan entered with all sorts of atrocities including in the case of prostitution and prostitution. Many Indonesian women were abducted to become sex slaves by Japanese generals and soldiers. In this era, many

Indonesian women become korba in prostitution, whereas it shouldn't be. "Women's equal right to development has been called a universal good. However, the realization of their right to development is beset by challenges rooted in the inequalities that pervade their lives" (Banda, 2015).

The emergence of the phenomenon of prostitution occurs in areas of night entertainment that are often visited by the public to relieve fatigue from daily activities and activities. Currently, there are many places that are known as prostitution places throughout Indonesia. Even though there is a setup for localization, there are still many places that are not organized, causing many uncontrolled prostitutions.

According to Kartini Kartono (1992: 209) there are some people who fall into the category of prostitution or prostitution, namely:

- 1) Divorce is the maintenance of an unofficial wife, illicit wife or domestic woman. They live as husband and wife, but without marriage ties.
- 2) Aunty is a married woman, but still having sex with another man, to fill in the free time and have fun and get other sexual experiences.
- 3) Bar girls are girls who work as bar waitresses and at the same time are willing to provide sexual services to visitors.
- 4) Free girls are girls who are still in school or have dropped out of school, dropped out of academic studies or faculty, who have a bad attitude and spread sexual freedom to get sexual satisfaction.
- 5) Call girls are girls and women who used to make themselves available to be called and employed as prostitutes, through certain channels.
- 6) Taxi girls, namely call girls who are offered and taken to places of entertainment with the taxis.
- 7) Hostesses or waitresses are women who disguise the nightlife in a nightclub. In essence, the hostess profession is a form of fine prostitution.
- 8) This promiscuity is free sex with any man or with many men.

Based on the prostitution category stated above, there are categories of bar girls, namely girls who work as bar waitresses and who are also willing to provide sexual services to visitors. We can summarize the bar girl as a song guide who is currently very popular because in addition to being able to accompany guests to sing at karaoke, it can also be invited to serve the sex of visitors. Although at first glance their main job is guide song but

beyond that they also often provide sex services to visitors to get more rewards.

Women are those who bear the responsibility of prostitution as said in the following international journal: "Prostitution is a gendered survival strategy that requires people to assume unreasonable risks" (Ferry, 2017).

Prostitution by these women is generally based on the following causes:

- 1) Economic factors, due to economic pressures, they are forced to sell themselves to make ends meet.
- 2) Biological or sexual factors, the existence of a large biological need that is high sexual needs, are not satisfied with the fulfillment of sexual needs.
- 3) Socio-cultural factors can support the emergence of prostitution that causes problems in the cultural order and customs of the community.
- 4) The factor of social ignorance, because it does not have adequate education and intelligence so that it can be assumed that the level of intellectuality will be low, thereby causing inability to follow the flow of social development in all fields.
- 5) Family environment factors, the family as the main base of individual morality education will play an important role in the process of self-maturity (Marzuki, 2013).

But in general, prostitutes commonly experience physical and mental abuse (Kim, 2007). Many women are forced to commit prostitution because of the factors mentioned above.

The most common causes of prostitution are economic factors. Those who engage in prostitution are generally caused by a lack of economic conditions so they are forced to do prostitution. The rewards of prostitution make women enjoy the work to support their families or to enjoy a luxurious life. When they are able to get the appropriate rewards they will make a stand and consider prostitution as beneficial and reasonable. Although prostitution is a thing that is contrary to the values and morals of society, it does not make prostitution abandoned. For the reasons that have been stated above, many women commit prostitution.

From the point of view of the prostitute, prostitution might be analyzed more usefully under the rubric of work rather than sex (Lucas, 1995).

## 2. Karoke, Song Guide and Prostitution

In the modern era this technology is developing very rapidly. With advances in technology, places of entertainment began to emerge that were associated with these technological advances. One of them is the emergence of karaoke-karaoke that can be a place of entertainment. Karaoke is an entertainment place where the audience can enjoy listening to music and even music lovers can take part directly by singing accompanied by the music that has been provided. Karaoke places also in this era can provide new jobs, one of the job opportunities that exists is a song guide.

Word the guide itself comes from the basic word *pandu*, which means it is something that is used as a reference, guidance or direction. The guide means the person who has the responsibility to provide direction or direct an activity (Tasmara, 1995). While the word *karaoke* has the meaning that is an activity of singing or singing a song by following the rhythm of music and pictures and song poems on the screen. Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the song guide or also called the *karaoke guide* is someone who intentionally performs activities in the form of giving direction to someone or several people who sing songs accompanied by music and lyrics that appear on the screen. Song guides are women who accompany customers to sing. The song guide has the duty to accompany, entertain, guide the setra prepare the tools and music needed by the guests, but over time, the current song guide can be misused as a 'call woman or or date' (Yunanda et. al., 2016).

Song guides usually only serve guests or customers to choose songs, accompany singing, fetch food or drinks, and contact other parts if there is damage to the mic or the mic battery runs out or various other problems. Even so, not all karaoke songs are provided, usually those who don't have a song guide are family karaoke. Family karaoke is usually designed more open.

Now this view of the song guide has changed a lot. There are so many karaoke places in big cities, a song guide concurrently works besides serving customers to sing, like one of them being invited by his customers. A song guide is identical with clothes that are open, sexy, and tight so as to attract the attention of customers. The clothes that were opened and tight were then equipped with makeup and song guides who also sang and danced with customers. It is not surprising if the instincts

of normal men are intrigued trying to invite more than just singing in the karaoke room.

Community perspective on the song guide has been planted negatively. This is in accordance with the existing reality, the song guides besides wearing sexy clothes also display behaviors that deviate from the norms of society. Katika song guides accompany guests often do things that encourage sexual arousal to guests. Song guides are also not reluctant to offer intoxicating alcoholic drinks to karaoke guests. Though the work of a song guide is a work that does not deviate from the norms of society, which causes the existence of criminological elements in the behavior and actions of the song guide itself.

The work of song guides is not only done by adults, but also employs children who are still attending school. The karaoke officer was forced to accept young teenagers as song guides for reasons of pity and indeed the guests' interest was higher if accompanied by young song guides.

## 3. Criminology

Criminology is the study of crime. The name criminology was discovered by P. Topinard (1830-1911) a French anthropologist. Literally derived from the word 'crime' which means crime or a criminal. While 'logos' has the meaning of science. Then it can be concluded that criminology is a science of crime. There are several scholars who provide a definition of criminology, including:

- 1) Bonger gives a definition of criminology as science that aims to investigate the symptoms of crime to the fullest extent.
- 2) Sutherland defines criminology as a whole of knowledge related to evil deeds as a social phenomenon.
- 3) Michael and Adler argue that criminology is the overall description of the behavior and nature of the criminals, their environment and the way they are officially treated by the disciplines of society and by members of the community.
- 4) Wood holds that criminology includes all knowledge gained based on theory or experience, which is related to evil deeds and criminals, including the reaction of the public to the evil deeds of criminals.
- 5) Paul Mudigno Mulyono gives a definition of criminology as science that studies crime as a human problem.
- 6) Frij formulates criminology is the science that studies crime, its form, its causes and effects.

The Border divides criminology into two parts, namely:

- 1) Pure Criminology, which consists of:
  - a. Criminal anthropology, which is the knowledge of evil humans (somatic) who provide answers to questions about evil people and the signs of their bodies.
  - b. Criminal sociology, namely the science of crime as a symptom of society and the extent to which the causes of crime lie in society.
  - c. Criminal psychology, which is the knowledge of criminals from the point of view of their souls.
  - d. Crime psychopathology and neuropathology, the science of criminals with mental illness or nerve.
  - e. Penology, the science of the growth and development of punishment.
- 2) Applied criminology, consisting of:
  - a. Criminal hygiene, which is an effort aimed at preventing crime.
  - b. Criminal politics, namely efforts to tackle crime where crime has occurred.
  - c. Criminalistic, which is the science of implementing crime and criminal investigation techniques.

Whereas according to Shuterland criminology includes the processes of making law, violating the law and reaction to violating the law. The criminology according to him can be divided into three, namely:

- 1) Crime etiology, which is a scientific attempt to find the causes of crime.
- 2) Penology, namely knowledge that studies the history of the birth of punishment, its development and its meaning and benefits.
- 3) Sociology of law (criminal), namely a scientific analysis of the conditions that influence the development of criminal law.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the object of criminology study includes three things, namely:

- 1) Crime
 

If we read the Criminal Code or special laws, we will not find a formulation of crime. So that legal scholars provide limits on crime classified in three aspects, namely:

  - a. Juridical aspects.
 

According to Muljatnno, crime is an act which by criminal law is prohibited and threatened with crime, whoever violates the prohibition is called a criminal act.

Meanwhile, according to R. Soesilo, crime is an act that is contrary to the law, to be able to see whether the act contradicts or not the law must first exist before the event is created.

- b. Sociological aspects.
 

Crime from the sociological aspect starts from the opinion that humans as social creatures need to be protected from any community deeds that deviate from the values of life upheld by the community.
- c. Psychological aspects
 

Crime from the psychological aspect is a manifestation of the psyche revealed in human behavior that is contrary to the norms prevailing in a society. Actions that are contrary to the norms prevailing in society are deviant behavior (abnormal) which is very closely related to the individual's psyche.
- d. Culprit.
 

Perpetrators are people who commit crimes, often also referred to as criminals. The study of offenders aims to find the causes of people committing crime. Traditionally people look for causes of crime from biological, psychological and socio-economic aspects. Usually this study is conducted on people who are imprisoned or ex-convicted.

- 2) Community reaction to the perpetrators of crime

The study of reaction to crime aims to study the views and responses of people to actions or symptoms that arise in the community that are considered harmful or harmful to the wider community. While the study of the reaction to the perpetrators (criminals) aims to study the views and actions of the public against the perpetrators of crime.

The group of theories that explain the factors of social structure in supporting the emergence of crime, namely:

- 1) Differential Association Theory (Sutherland):
 

This theory presents a systematic explanation of the acceptance of patterns of crime. Evil behavior is not inherited but is learned through close association. Evil behavior is learned in groups through interaction and communication, and what is learned in groups is techniques for committing crime and reasons that support evil behavior

- 2) Anomie's Theory: Emile Durkheim, he stressed the loosening of social supervision and control that affects the occurrence of moral deterioration that makes it difficult for individuals to adjust to changes in norms, often even norm conflicts occur in relationships.
- 3) Social Control Theory: this theory refers to the discussion of delinquency and crime associated with sociological variables: family structure, education and dominant groups. Social control can be divided into two types of control, namely personal control and social control. Personal control is one's ability to refrain from achieving his needs by violating the norms prevailing in the community. While social control is the ability of social groups or institutions in the community to implement norms or regulations to be more effective. Crime or delinquency is committed by the family, because the family is a place where personality formation, internalization, people learn good or bad from the family.
- 4) Labeling Theory (Howard Becker's): label theory departs from the notion that deviation is a relative understanding. Deviations arise because of reactions from other parties in the form of labeling perpetrators of deviations and deviations of certain behaviors.

According to Abdul Syani, the factors that can lead to crime are generally divided into two, namely:

- 1) Internal factors  
Internal factors are factors that originate from within an individual include, namely:
  - a. Special characteristics of an individual, such as emotional power, mental inferiority, and anomy.
  - b. The general nature of the individual, such as age, gender, position in society, education, and entertainment.
- 2) External Factors  
External factors are factors that originate from the outside environment of human beings, especially things that have a relationship with the emergence of crime. These factors include, namely:
  - a. Economic factors influenced by high necessities of life but low economic conditions.
  - b. Religious factors influenced by the lack of knowledge about religion.

- c. The reading factor is influenced by the reading or the book being read.
- d. Environmental or social factors, influenced by the environment of residence, school or workplace environment and other environments.
- e. Family factors influenced by lack of love and attention from parents or family.

Walters C. Reccless in his book *The Crime Problem*, argues that criminology has 10 scopes. These scopes include the following:

- 1) Criminology is a study of crime. Whether the crime was reported to official bodies. As well as how the action was carried out and how the collaborative bodies responded to the report.
- 2) Criminology is a science in which it studies the development and changes in the criminal law of interest with economic, political value and responses in society.
- 3) Criminology is a science that specifically studies the state of criminals, the comparison between criminals and non-criminals regarding sex, race, nationality, economy, and position.
- 4) Criminology is the study of regions or regions that have a relationship with the number of crimes in the area or region. In fact, criminology also studies or examines specific forms of crime. Such as smuggling in the Port area or corruption that occurs in the environment of officials.
- 5) Criminology is a science that seeks to provide a clear picture, related to the factors that cause crime for clear theories and teachings.
- 6) Criminology is a study of crime which is then manifested specifically.
- 7) As well as actions that are abnormalities of people who often commit these crimes. Even modern forms of crime such as aircraft hijacking, ATM burglary, and money laundering.
- 8) Criminology is a science that studies things related to crime. Like alcoholism, drugs, gambling and prostitution.
- 9) Criminology is the study of whether laws and regulations and law enforcement can be effective.
- 10) Criminology is the study of the benefits of institutions used to hold, arrest and punish behavior.
- 11) Criminology studies crime or human efforts to prevent crime.

In general, there are several ways for efforts to tackle crime in the context of criminology, namely:

- 1) Preventive Efforts (Non-Penal)  
Preventive efforts are efforts carried out in a non-criminal or preventative/deterrent /control manner before the crime occurs, while the main target is concerning the conducive factors that cause the crime.
- 2) Repressive Efforts (Penal)  
Repressive effort is an effort made through the path of punishment or focuses on the repressive nature or oppression/eradication /suppression after the crime occurs, by imposing or imposing criminal sanctions.

### **B. Forms of Deviant Behavior by Song Guides in Karaoke**

Bandungan is a famous tourist and entertainment area in Semarang Regency. There are many natural and regional attractions which are hills adding to the attraction for tourists to visit, but the fastest growing is the karaoke business. Bandungan karaoke area began to be established in 1960 and is growing until now. Along the road in the Bandungan area, we can easily find karaoke karaoke starting from small karaoke to large samapai. Karaoke in Bandungan is open 24 hours so that customers can go there at any time, but in the month of Ramadan karaoke in Bandungan is required to close due to the issuance of the Regent's Circular Letter regarding the closure of the operation of Bandungan entertainment venues during Ramadan. Then the karaoke party also provides a song guide that can be hired to accompany customers singing. The cost of hiring a song guide himself is relatively affordable starting at Rp. 80,000 per hour. Song guides who should only be to accompany and help guests or karaoke customers to sing often also cause irregularities that lead to immorality or prostitution, so it is also called karaoke plus.

Deviant behavior is behavior that does not comply with the social norms of a social group, or of a society. Or it can be called deviant behavior is the behavior of members of the community who are considered not in accordance with customs, rules or social norms that apply. Deviant behavior that occurs at karaoke venues is deviation from prostitution or prostitution. Prostitution or prostitution is a form of sexual deviation by selling themselves or selling bodies to satisfy their desires and get rewards. Prostitution is a social disease or deviation that exists in society. Prostitution in

Indonesia is considered a crime against decency or morals and against the law. The practice of prostitution is a form of social deviation carried out since ancient times until now.

Prostitution is defined as sexual relations between two different sexes that are carried out outside the walls of the marriage and alternating partners, whether or not they receive monetary or other material rewards. So it can be said that prostitution is considered one form of deviation from marriage norms in society (Purnomo & Siregar, 1982). According to Kartini Hartono (1992: 204) forms of prostitution, namely:

- 1) Registered prostitution (legal) that is, the treatment of prostitution is monitored and controlled by the police, which is assisted and cooperates with the social and health departments. In general, they (prostitutes) are localized in one particular area, then the residents must periodically check themselves with the doctor or health worker and get injections and treatment, as a public health and safety measure. So, this prostitution is done openly but is registered and monitored by the government.
- 2) Unregistered prostitution (illegal), that is, those who carry out prostitution in a dark and illegal manner, both individually and in groups, whose actions are not organized nor are they specified. This prostitution is done secretly without being controlled by the police and the social and health departments so that health is very doubtful because it is not necessarily willing to check the health of doctors. Covert prostitution has its own pattern to attract customers. The network that was formed was the pimp network, the blue taxi network, and the hotel security guard network.

the guise of entertainment venues which are used as a place of prostitution, such as boarding houses, beauty salons, karaoke places, cafes, night clubs, and others. The new motives used by certain parties to cover up prostitution activities from the monitoring of the police, as well as the regional government, hindered the search for evidence of prostitution in entertainment venues. Perhaps the community is also fooled by the mode of prostitution such as entertainment venues, so that people also find it difficult to report to the police if there is a practice of prostitution like this.



- 3) Prostitution that operates individually that is, prostitution is usually done on the side of the road or they hang out in certain areas, they do not operate permanently, often also called street prostitutes. They practice this prostitution in secret and secret, but usually can and easily identified. They are usually easy to find on the edge of the road in certain areas, offering themselves at cheap prices. Customers can also make direct bargaining transactions with them, usually the price includes the room rental price.
- 4) Prostitution does not operate individually namely prostitution that has collaborated with syndicates or organizations so that the practice of prostitution is done neatly and organized. Usually done like in the bar, embroidery house and karaoke. There are those who act as their liaison with customers or are called pimps or pimps. This prostitution can also be done using social media. Customers can order sex workers through pimps or pimps. As is currently being crowded, namely online prostitution whose workers are meaning or public figures. This prostitution is carried out in a closed, neat and well-organized manner so that it is difficult to know by the authorities. The development of technology has also led to the rise of online prostitution.
- 5) Localization, like prostitution activities or practices carried out in a certain place and separated from people's houses. So, in an area most of the houses are used as prostitution. Its activities are also neatly organized and closed (Marzuki, 2013). Localization of commercial sex workers or prostitutes can also be called a house of embroidery. Localization is a place where a number of embroidery houses are concentrated (a certain place occupied by prostitutes, for prostitution). The appointment of the brothel is based on the intervention of the local government, in this case either directly or indirectly giving permission to the pimp (pimps / people who carry out embroidery or brothels) to establish embroidery houses. A localization can be equipped with educational facilities, sports, recreation and regular health checks (Syahbana, 2015).

The type of prostitution that is widely available today and is growing rapidly is a place of prostitution under the guise of karaoke. Karaoke places lately are also popular with many people

who just want to sing to lead to sexual matters. So that karaoke places are now often labeled or stigmatized as negative places and are also related to karaoke song guides. This is because the role of the guide at this time is no longer only as a singing companion but also a friend drinking alcohol even to have sex. But at the karaoke place that we made an object of observation, both from the karaoke manager to the song guide said that there was no practice of prostitution carried out in the karaoke place. If you want to take immoral acts the customer and karaoke guide can do it outside the karaoke area. If proven to do so in the karaoke place, the song guide will be fined.

From the results of observations and interviews with several speakers namely Y, Z and V who work as song guides, factors that cause them to work as karaoke guides and also at the same time as a factor in the occurrence of forms of deviation by song guides in karaoke, namely:

1) Economic factors

Poor or poor economic situation so that it is completely lacking in terms of food and clothing, causing them to look for easy shortcuts to get money for their daily needs and to meet their lifestyle. Not a few also those who do prostitution can be said of people whose economy is sufficient, but they still carry out prostitution with the excuse of looking for parents who are busy working and paying less attention to their children, just to get a modern assumption or just want to be recognized in a group of friends. his friend so as not to be out of date. Especially now among adolescents that engaging in a free lifestyle is no longer taboo, even though it is contrary to the customs of our country which still adheres to eastern custom. While on the other hand there are those who have a good economic situation, where their primary needs have been very met. Then they also want to meet their secondary needs.

2) Family factors

This factor is also related to economic factors. They want to improve the economic situation of their families, so they are looking for shortcuts to get lots of money easily and quickly. If you only rely on being a song guide, the income is still lacking, so that you do other work such as engaging in prostitution. From this income, the resource person claimed to have been able to build a house for his family to be accommodated and send money

every month to support parents and children. They did this to improve their family's economy. But usually they hide their work from their family's knowledge. They only claimed to work in a factory or other place.

3) Environmental factor

In society every individual holds social interactions, it is human nature as a social creature. Humans can not live without holding social interactions in society, so the social role is very important for behavior in the community. The environment is all people or humans who influence directly or indirectly. Direct influence such as in relationships and daily activities, usually influenced by family, friends, friends at school and friends at work. While indirect influence such as through tv, radio, internet, newspapers and so on. From interviews with informants, they claimed that at first, they worked as song guides at karaoke because they were invited by their friends.

Korn and Corckle suggest that the social environment is one of the factors causing crime, as follows:

- 1) The process of a person having a crime behavior is the same as the process of those who behave in a non-evil manner.
- 2) The bad behavior a person has because of association with bad people through communication.
- 3) Differential association is a specific thing that causes someone to behave badly.
- 4) The chance for someone to do bad behavior is generally determined by the presence of close contact with the bad guys.
- 5) Individual differences, both in character and social situation, lead to evil actions only if they have influenced social groups that have patterns of evil behavior in constant repeated contact.
- 6) Cultural conflicts that occur lead someone to different groups in other words cultural conflicts lead someone to evil deeds, and;
- 7) Social disorganization is the main cause that systematically plunges someone into an evil act (Alam, 1984).

So, the form of karaoke guide intersection is a form of prostitution or prostitution. Where they not only carry out their work to accompany and help customers but instead do prostitution practices or sell themselves to karaoke customers.

### C. Causes of Prostitution Phenomena by Karaoke Guides

As for common causative factors or criminal etymology, namely:

1) *Italian School or School of Anthropology* (Santoso & Zulfa, 2005)

Attempts to look for evil causes of biological features were pioneered by phrenologists, such as Gall (1758-1828) and Spurzheim (1776-1832), who tried to find a connection between the shape of the skull and behavior. They based on Aristotle's opinion which states that the brain is an organ of reason.

Cesare Lombroso (1835-1909) was a physician in judicial medicine, an important figure in looking for the causes of crime from the physical characteristics of criminals in his book *L'uomo delinquent*.

Lombroso also classifies criminals in several categories (Hasibuan & Warman, 1994), as follows:

- a. *Anthropology Criminals*, in general criminals who are seen in terms of anthropology are a type of human (genus *homo delinquens*) as well as negroes. Criminals are born thus (*il delinquente nato*) they do not have a predisposed position for crime, but a production and no environmental influences that change it. The nature of the mind from birth can be identified by the existence of stigma-born, a type of villain that can be known.
- b. *Atavism Hypothesis*, the problem is how to predict the occurrence of abnormal creatures (criminals from birth). Lombroso in solving the problem, advancing a very clever hypothesis, accepted that people are still simple *peradap* nature is immoral, then over time can obtain immorality, then a criminal is an atavistic phenomenon, meaning he can suddenly re-accept the traits traits that their ancestors no longer possessed (which is called inheritance far back).
- c. *Hypothesis Pathology*, argues that a criminal is someone with epilepsy.
- d. *Types of criminals*, the criminals in terms of anthropology have certain signs, for example the side of the skull (thief) is more or less compared to others, and there are abnormalities in the skull. In his skull, there was a peculiarity that seemed to remind the brains of animals, even though it could not

be shown the abnormalities of special criminals. The facial features are also different from ordinary people, wide jaw bones, slender faces, curved forehead bones.

## 2) *French School or School of the Environment*

This school arose as opposition to the Lombroso school or teachings. Presenting this school are doctors who argue that the importance of milieu as a publisher and various infectious diseases and etiology rather than infectious diseases. These doctors emphasize milieu by denying the truth of the teachings about crime that exist from birth. Some of the leaders of this school are Lacassagne, Manouvrier and G. Trade. Even though they are not sociologists, they have a proper understanding of the social causes of crime. According to Trade, crime is not an anthropological symptom, but because of social phenomena, as are other social phenomena that are influenced by imitation (Darmawan & Purnianti, 1994). Meanwhile, according to Lacassagne, he also opposed the teachings of Lombroso. In G.Trade's opinion, crime is not a sociological anthropological disorder, which, like other social events, is controlled by imitators (Bonger, 1981).

## 3) *Biosociological School*

Ferri gives a formula about the emergence of each crime is the resultant of individual, physical and social conditions. At one time the most important element of the individual, social circumstances gave a form of evil, but this talent came from his anti-social talent. This Biosociology teaching is synthesized to anthropology, which is the environmental condition which is the cause of crime, and this originates from Ferri. The formula reads "*every crime is the result of the elements contained in an individual*" that is like the elements explained by Lombroso.

## 4) *Spiritualist School*

In this teaching because a crime is in the absence of religious belief. This opinion was made on the basis of the discovery, that the more people who do not go to church the more crimes that occur. According to Kampe, this sect may at present be more accurately called neo-spiritualist school or teachings, having a tendency to be concerned with an element of

spirituality in preventing the occurrence of crimes.

## 5) *Paul Moedikno Moeliono*

This flow believes that crime arises due to the free will of the individual (Free of the will) crime is caused by will so it needs punishment for no longer doing evil. In this case the causes of the crime were caused by biological heritaries, environmental culture, talent + environment, religious feelings.

The factors that cause prostitution by song guides in karaoke include:

### 1) *Socio-Economic Situation*

Song guides who work at Karaoke 'X' have different backgrounds. In general, the public sees the song guides in karaoke coming from the middle to lower economic circumstances. Another contributing factor is broken home, a situation like this forcing the song guide to support himself and even provide for the child and other family's livelihood, as well as to fulfill their lifestyle needs to be well off. Economic conditions like this that encourage women to work as guides in karaoke songs.

Of the three research subjects interviewed, two of them were women from economically disadvantaged conditions, namely Y and Z.

One of them is Y, who stated that he had to pay for the children's needs, because he had divorced his husband in the past few years. As he stated in the statement as follows:

"I work as a song guide for a number of reasons, one of them because I have separated from my husband, so I have to meet the needs of one of my children and also my own needs, miss."

The same statement was also conveyed by Z, in which he became the backbone of his family who had a hometown in the statement as follows:

"I have to meet the needs of me who live alone here, sis, I also usually send money to my family in my hometown in Pati."

It differs from V from a well-off family, as in the statement he made as follows:

"I have a family that is fairly decent sis, my father and mother practically have an established job, sis."

From some of the statements above it can be concluded that the song guides who work in karaoke 'X' are generally from lower middle class families or are categorized in the lower socioeconomic layer, this is reinforced by the statement from Mr. Ahmad who acts as karaoke manager ' X 'in Bandungan, with the following statement:

"Yes ma'am, the average person who works at 'X' karaoke is from out of town and also from poor families."

## 2) Social State of Education

The background of education itself is divided into two, namely formal and non formal education. Of the three speakers or research subjects, two of the song guides are High School (SMA) graduates. As Y said in the following statement:

"I am a high school graduate, madam. After that, I worked as a laborer in a factory too."

Besides that Z also said the same thing, which was conveyed in the following statement:

"Yes, miss, I also graduated from high school"

And one of the informants or research subjects is still a high school student (SMA). This was stated in the statement as follows:

"To be honest, I'm actually still in high school, sis. I used to often go along with you to the karaoke level, so now it's like being involved and actually comfortable, finally working here".

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the social education

undertaken by the song guides is included in the low education, because on average the karaoke guides are only educated or only finish High School.

## 3) Religious Social Conditions

The social and religious conditions within the song guide environment differ. As one of them, Y stated that indeed his parents had never taught specifically about religion. As in the following statement:

"In the past when I was a child, as often as I was, I had never been taught the Koran and prayers specifically like that with my parents. The most important thing is getting religious knowledge from religious studies at school, so now I just remember Surah Al-Fatihah with a little prayer movement "

Another song guide, Z, stated that he was once put by his parents into the Al-Qur'an education park (TPA), but now he no longer applies the knowledge he learned at the TPA before.

In contrast to V, he stated that his parents emphasized education more in the field of general science. As stated as follows:

"If my parents, sis, put more emphasis on education in the general field of MBA, if religion is not concerned about them, sis"

From the statements above, it can be concluded that one of the biggest factors causing deviant behavior or prostitution in the work of this song guide is the lack of religious guidance and religious education.

## 4) Motive Guide to Professional Songs in Karaoke

The song guides who work at 'X' karaoke in Bandungan have different motives. Some of them stated that the reason they worked as a song guide was because they were meeting their needs because they experienced a broken home. There is also a mention of the reason they work as song guides is because it becomes the backbone of the family and another reason is because of following the existing

relationships in the surrounding environment. The following are statements from resource person Y or research subject:

"The reason I work as a song guide is because of a number of reasons, one of them is because I have separated from my husband, so I have to meet the needs of one of my children and also my own needs, miss."

In contrast to the reasons expressed by Y, Z stated that the reason he worked as a song guide was because it became the backbone of his family and had to meet his needs as well, such as the following statement:

"I have to meet the needs of me who live alone here, sis, I also usually send money to my family in my hometown in Pati. Yes, if you can say I work like this because of the insistence on your economic needs."

Unlike the others, V has the reason that he works as a guide for this song because it is followed by the association in his environment, such as the statement made as follows:

"Yes, like what I said earlier, miss. I used to be in the first year of high school when I often followed my classmates to play at a place like this, like I was involved in relationships, so finally I was comfortable and worked here."

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that several factors that cause a woman to choose to become a song guide as her work are for the first reason there is an economy, both because of broken home and the backbone of the family. The second reason is because it has a low education. The next reason is due to lack of religious knowledge and education. And the last one is due to the association in the environment around the resource person or research subject.

#### **D. Criminological Views of the Prostitution Phenomenon by Song Guides**

Criminology comes from the word "*crime*" which means crime and the word "*logos*" which means science, so criminology can be interpreted as the science of crime. In theoretical and pure criminology, criminology is the science that investigates the widest possible symptoms of crime. In theoretical criminology is science based on experience, paying attention to symptoms, and trying to investigate symptoms simply.

Sutherland formulated that criminology is science that connects evil deeds as a social phenomenon. According to him, criminology covers the processes of legal actions, violations of the law and reactions to violations of the law, so he divides criminology into three main branches of science namely:

##### 1) Sociology

Crime is an act that is prohibited by law and threatened with a sanction. So, what determines that an action is a crime is the law. Here investigating the causes of crime must also investigate what factors led to the development of the law (especially criminal law).

##### 2) Etiology of Crime

It is a branch of criminology that looks for causes of evil. In criminology, the etiology of crime is the most important study.

##### 3) Penology

Basically, it is the science of punishment, but Sutherland includes rights related to repressive and preventive crime control efforts.

But criminological studies do not only involve crime events but also include the form, causes, consequences of crime, and social reactions to it. Because his studies are so broad and diverse, criminology is an interdisciplinary study of crime, and a social reaction to it (Utari, 2012).

In conducting a study about criminology, theories are needed which serve to describe a case or problem that will later be analyzed and the results of conclusions based on analysis through criminological theories. To explain the things in crime each theory emphasizes different perspectives. So that in criminological theory there are also weaknesses and strengths in the study that can be adjusted.

Theories in Criminology are mentioned as follows:

### 1) *Associate Differential Theory*

Differential Association's theory was put forward by Edwin H. Sutherland who is an American sociologist in his book "Principles of Criminology". There are two versions of the Differential Association theory, the first in the third edition of the book. In this first version Sutherland emphasizes the issue of cultural conflict (cultural conflicts), social disorganization (social disorganization), and differential association. There are three main theories, namely:

- a. Everyone will accept and follow the behavior patterns that are implemented.
- b. Failure to follow a pattern of behavior that should be, will lead to inconsistencies and disharmony
- c. Cultural conflict is a basic principle in explaining crime.

Then the second version of this theory emphasizes all the behaviors that must be learned, there is nothing inherited or inherited from parents. This means that the crime is not inherited but is learned through association. Because of that, Sutherland explained that there were nine ways in the process of crime, namely:

- a. Evil behavior is learned, so there is no way to have a bad person mechanically
- b. Evil behavior is learned from others in a process of interaction
- c. Interpersonal communication is instantaneous and insidental and has no important role in the learning process of crime.
- d. Crime behavior is learned in the form of committing crime, guidance regarding motives for crime, rationalization, attack, and attitude.
- e. Specific competition for motives and attacks is studied by law
- f. A person who becomes a candidate who views the railroad as an opportunity to commit a crime
- g. See that this theory varies in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity
- h. The process of studying evil behavior is obtained through patterns of crime and mechanisms that are prevalent in learning
- i. Evil behavior which is a reflection of general needs and values but not explained through general needs and values.

### 2) *Anomie Theory*

The first Anomie Theory was introduced by Emile Durkheim, through the term Anomie to describe the non-adherence of the rules found in the community, so that they did not know what was

expected of others and caused deviation. Then the theory from Emile Durkheim was adopted by Robert K. Merton to explain the deviant behavior carried out by black people in America, according to him the concept of anomie is a discrepancy or the emergence of discrepancy due to society governed through class divisions. In American society it is driven through an ideal to pursue success as much as possible measured through wealth. To achieve this, certain methods must be determined, but in reality not everyone can achieve these goals and ultimately choose a deviant method. This situation frustrated the community because they did not get a chance at their destination. Dissatisfaction, frustration, conflict, and deviation arise because there are no opportunities to achieve goals so that individuals do not have strong ties to goals in society so they are called anomies.

### 3) *Theory of Sub-Culture*

This theory is influenced by Chicago's School, anomie theory and Solomon Kobrin's thought. This theory discusses and explains the form of juvenile delinquency and the development of gang types. There are two topics discussed relating to sub-culture theory, namely:

- a. The theory of Delinquent Sub-Culture by Albert K. Choen, this theory focuses on delinquent behavior among young people in the lower classes of society is dissatisfaction with the norms and values of the middle class. As a result, it encourages conflict through gangs and deviant behavior that is evil
- b. Differential Opportunity Theory by Richard A Cloward and Leyod E. Ohlin, this theory states that adolescents who commit crimes are lower class adolescents who have high skills but do not achieve pertasi as expected and only achieve low achievement so that it will lead to violation of the law.

### 4) *Cultur Conflit Theory*

This theory put forward by Thorsten Sellin, according to him crime is a conflict in social values, conflicts of interest and conflicts of norms. This conflict arises from the process of development of culture and civilization.

### 5) *Labeling Theory*

This theory arises from approaches that are different from other theories, namely using the method by conducting interviews with perpetrators of crimes that are not caught or unknown to the

police. The crime arises through deviations arising from the process of interaction between people who are labeled with the label. When someone's attachment makes someone do evil.

#### 6) *Conflict Theory*

This theory emphasizes existing crime patterns and tries to examine the formation of criminal law. Conflict theory is divided into two parts, namely:

- a. The Conservative Conflict emphasizes two things: power and its use. This theory assumes that conflict arises between groups who try to use contact and situations.
- b. Conflict radical perspective based on politics and materialism. The conflict here is caused by the lack of equal human rights over scarce resources so that there is no equality of distribution, especially regarding power. There is an imbalance between those who have power and those who do not.

#### 7) *Control Theory*

This theory tries to find why people commit crime which is oriented to the question why not everyone does crime. Where every human being has pure morals and the right to be free to do something and this freedom will lead people to evil. Through the form described in the previous post and by applying it to the theories above, we can analyze how the phenomenon of karaoke guide prostitution if viewed through a criminological perspective. According to the above theory, the phenomenon of prostitution in song guides in Karaoke "x" in criminology is included in the Anomie Theory and Delinquent Sub Culture Theory.

Based on the Anomie Theory where the informant who conducts prostitution occurs because it has certain goals that are difficult to achieve, so to get that goal a person sells himself to someone to get certain rewards for the achievement of goals. "Legal systems that criminalize prostitution see similar situated actors engaged in complementary criminal acts with equal degrees of culpability" (Leidholdt, 1994).

Based on Delinquent Sub Culture Theory, the informant who conducts prostitution is still classified as a teenager. He committed prostitution because of the association of his friends.

International organizations namely the UN also regulates prostitution in the UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and the

Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (1949), namely on:

#### Article 1

The Parties to the present Convention agree to have any person, to gratify the passions of another:

- (1) Procures, entices or leads away, for purposes of prostitution, another person, even with the consent of that person;
- (2) (2) Exploits the prostitution of another person, even with the consent of that person.

So, in the prostitution there is a criminal act, "*There is criminalization, where those who engage in prostitution may be prosecuted under criminal law*" (Altemimei, 2015).

## Conclusion

A song guide at karaoke is very likely to have misbehavior. This deviant behavior is included in the category of prostitution that is classified into criminology. With sexy clothes and menor make-up is very attractive to men. In addition to the task of guiding songs for guests, song guides can also provide prostitution services to male guests who are willing. This is done by the song planner to obtain greater rewards. The average song guide has economic reasons, so she works as a song guide. The income they get will be greater than the other jobs they used to do. Not a few of the song guides who are widows, so they have a double obligation to support his family.

There are also song guides who are still in the mid-level of education. This song guide is included as a teen song guide. Although this clearly violates the laws and regulations, the karaoke manager still employs these teen song guides, for them it is an advantage because your teas prefer younger song guides.

In our analysis we found that prostitution conducted by song guides in Karaoke is included in the Anomie Theory and Delinquent Sub Culture Theory. Anomie's theory which is based on behavior that deviates from the norm is done to achieve certain goals in society. Delinquent Sub Culture Theory a person does a prostitution because of the interaction of his friends.

## Declaration of Conflicting Interests

---

The authors state that there is no potential conflict of interest in the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article

## Funding

---

None

## References

---

- Alam, A. (1984). *Pelacuran dan Pemerasan*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Altemimej, D. (2013). Prostitution and The Right to Privacy: A Comparative Analysis of Current Law in The United States and Canada. *University of Illinois Law Review* 625, 625-660.  
<https://illinoislawreview.org/print/volume-2013-issue-2/prostitution-and-the-right-to-privacy-a-comparative-analysis-of-current-law-in-the-united-states-and-canada/>
- Banda, F. (2005). *Women, Law and Human Rights: An African Perspective*. Oxford: Hart.
- Banda, F., & and Fishbayn Joffee, L., eds. (2016). *Women's Rights and Religious Law: Domestic and International Perspectives*. Abingdon; New York: Routledge.
- Banda, F. (2015). "The United Nations Working Group on the Issue of Discrimination against Women in Law and Practice." In: Hellum, Anne and Sinding Aasen, Henriette, (eds.), *Women's Human Rights: CEDAW in International, Regional and National Law*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 62-94. (Studies on Human Rights Conventions).
- Bonger, W.A. (1981). *Pengantar Tentang Kriminologi*, translated by R.A Koesnoen Pembangunan.
- Darmawan, M. K., & Purnianti, P. (1994). *Mashab dan Penggolongan Teori Dalam Kriminologi*. Bandung: PT Citra Aditya Bakti.
- Farley, M. (2017). Risks of Prostitution: When the Person Is the Product. *Journal of Association for Consumer Research* 3(1), 97-108.  
<https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/full/10.1086/695670>.
- Hull, T. H., Sulistyaningsih, E., & Jones, G W. (1997). *Pelacuran di Indonesia: Sejarah dan Perkembangannya*. Jakarta: Pustaka Sinar Harapan & The Ford Foundation.
- Iskandar, I. (2009). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Gaung Persada.
- Kartono, K. (1992). *Patologi Sosial 2: Kenakalan Remaja*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Kim, J. H. (2007). Korea's New Prostitution Policy: Overcoming Challenges to Effectuate the Legislature's Intent to Protect Prostitutes from Abuse. *Pacific Rim Law & Policy Journal Association* 16(2), 493-523.
- Leidholdt, D. (1993). Prostitution: A Violation of Women's Human Rights. *Cardozo Women's Law Journal* 134(1), 133-147.
- Lucas, A.M. (1995). Race, Class, Gender, and Deviancy: The Criminalization of Prostitution. *Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law and Justice* 10(1), 47-60.  
<https://lawcat.berkeley.edu/record/1115252>
- Marzuki, P. S. (2013). Potret Prostitusi di Kalangan Putih Abu-Abu di Kota Metro. *Thesis*. Lampung: Universitas Lampung
- Moleong, L. J. (2007). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya Offset.
- Purnomo, T., & Siregar, A. (1982). *Membedah Dunia Pelacuran Surabaya Kasus Kompleks Pelacuran Dolly, Surabaya*. Yogyakarta: PT. Grafiti Pers.
- Purnomo, T., & Siregar, A. (1985). *Dolly: Membedah Dunia Pelacuran Surabaya, Kasus Komplek Pelacuran Dolly*. Jakarta: PT. Temprint.
- Ridwan, H., & Warman, E. (1994). *Azas-Azas Kriminologi*. Medan: USU Press.
- Santoso, T., & Zulfa, E. A. (2005). *Kriminologi*. Jakarta: PT. RajaGrafindo Persada.
- Tasmara, T. (1995). *Etos Kerja Pribadi Muslim*. Jakarta: PT Dana Bhakti Wakaf.
- Théry, G. (2016). *Prostitution under International Human Rights Law: An Analysis of States' Obligations and the Best Ways to Implement Them*. Paris, France: CAP International.



- Utari, I.S. (2012). *Aliran dan Teori dalam Kriminologi*. Semarang: Dua Satria Offset.
- Yuananda, B., Cahyo, K., & Riyanti, E. (2016). Faktor-Faktor Yang Berhubungan Dengan Perilaku Seks Berisiko Pemandu Karaoke Tetap di Kota Tegal. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat*, 4(3), 979-985.

Submitted July 12, 2019

Revision received January 8, 2020

Accepted April 11, 2020

### **How to cite?**

Agustin, D., Syafitri, L., Muhaimina, A., & Kholik, N. (2020). Song Guides and Prostitution (Analysis of the Phenomenon of Deviations in Criminological Perspectives). *Law Research Review Quarterly*, 6(2), 139-156. <https://doi.org/10.15294/lrrq.v6i2.31472>

## Quote

Politics and prostitution have to be the only jobs where inexperience is considered a virtue. In what other profession would you brag about not knowing stuff? “I’m not one of those fancy Harvard heart surgeons. I’m just an unlicensed plumber with a dream and I’d like to cut your chest open.” The crowd cheers.”

**Tina Fey, Bossypants**