

A Scope of Qualitative and Quantitative About Representation of Social, Economic, Psychological and Health Conditions of Indirex Female Sex Worker Reproduction During the Covid-19

Festy Mahanani M¹, Aris Sudiyanto², Argyo Demartoto³, Sapja Anantanyu⁴

¹Departemen of Public Health/Community Empowerment Postgraduate Program, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia,

²Departemen of Public Health/Community Empowerment Postgraduate Program, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia,

³Departemen of sociology, Faculty of Social and Political Science, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta,

⁴Departemen of Public Health/Community Empowerment Postgraduate Program, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia.

{festy.mahanani22@gmail.com¹, aris_prof_psy@yahoo.com², argyodemartoto_fisip@staff.un.ac.id³, sap_anan@staff.uns.ac.id⁴}

Abstract. The Outbreak of Coronavirus disease 2019 (Covid-19) in 2019 with the consequent global spread (World Health Organization, necessitated the WHO to declare the disease as a pandemic of Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Since then, the pandemic has resulted in massive global health challenges that require significant behavior change with its resultant psychological and social burdens on individuals and their livelihoods as many nations resorted to the directives of the WHO by imposing various restrictions such as restriction of movement closures of business, quarantine of suspected cases and isolation of the sick for treatment among others. The representation of Life quality, in this case social, economic, psychological conditions, and reproductive health of Indirex Female Sex Workers Post- Pub Café Closing was poor, so that the government's contribution was required to help deal with the effect of post Pub Café Closing During Pandemic Covid 19.

Keywords: Indirex Female Sex Workers, Social condition, Economic Condition, Psychological condition, psychological condition, reproductive health, Covid 19.

1 Background

The outbreak of Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in 2019 with the consequent global spread (World Health Organization (World Health Organization, 2020), necessitated the WHO to declare the diseases as a pandemic of Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC). Since then, the pandemic has resulted in massive global health challenges that require significant behavior change with its resultant psychological and social burdens on individuals

and their livelihoods as many nations resorted to the directives of the WHO by imposing various restrictions such as restriction of movement closures of business, quarantine of suspected cases and isolation of the sick for treatment among others (Kannan et al., 2020).

The consequences of restrictions on movement, closure of businesses and economic activities may disproportionately affect some individuals and groups of people more than others (Wu et al., 2020). Anecdotally, one group of people whose livelihood have been significantly affected are the Commercial Sex Workers (CSW). In Regency that have become popular destinations for sex tourism and where commercial sex work is legalized, various supports for registered CSWs have been devised to cushion them financially (Wu et al., 2020). However, in Bandungan just like many other Bali, CSW is a criminal offense. Socially, because the commercial sex trade is highly stigmatized, the practice is done in secrecy, most times at the hind side of the law enforcement agencies (Hasnain, 2020). Following the presidential directives on restrictions to human movement and suspension of all social gatherings on Monday 30th March 2020, many places that hitherto were operations points for Pub, Cafe had been subsequently closed in line with the policy directives. The author therefore in this paper examined Effect On Indirex Female Sex Workers Post-Closing Pub And Café, the problems have been solved completely even new problems arise to the quality of community life, particularly the indirex female sex workers's life during pandemic covid 19.

Beside that The background of the Covid-19 crisis is that HIV and sexual and reproductive healthcare are critical for female sex workers (Ssekalembe et al., 2020). Evidence shows that the Prevalence of HIV is disproportionately high among key populations such as sex workers and men who have sex with men. HIV prevalence among female sex workers is higher in Kenya than amongst the general population, 29.3% for female sex workers in 2011 Compared to 5.6% prevalence among the general population in 2012 (NAS COP, 2014). In 2018, key populations including sex workers, gay and men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender women and their sexual partners accounted for majority (54%) of the new HIV infections compared to 46% among the general population globally (Mahy et al., 2019). These trends are largely attributed to lack of access to HIV prevention services mainly due to criminalisation of sex work and same sex relationships as well as stigmatisation and discrimination of key populations in the social spheres and in the health sectors (Dourado et al., 2019). Owing to the high HIV rates in Kenya (Scheibe et al., 2012), some sex workers use pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to reduce risks of infection. Also, with a significant cohort of sex workers living with HIV, many are reliant on Antiretroviral (ARV) combination medications to sustain good health: hence disruption in access to such medications has serious consequences for the sex workers. Using mathematical models (Januraga et al., 2020) estimate that a disruption in supply of ARVs lasting six months with HIV could lead to over 500, 000 (471,000–673,000) HIV-related deaths among adults in Sub-Saharan Africa (p. 8)

Various commentaries and reports have highlighted the plight of women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic (UNAIDS, 2019). released a Technical Note assessing the potential impacts of COVID-19 pandemic, with efforts to meet the unmet need for family planning, ending genderbased violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and child marriage. UNFPA predicts that COVID-19 will have adverse outcomes for women and girls as the pandemic will potentially negate the gains made in achieving the goals since FGM, gender-based violence and child marriage cases could rise by 2, 31 and 13 million consecutively between 2020 and 2030. UNFPA also reports that the pandemic is already disrupting the supply of family planning commodities and could potentially lead to inaccessibility of modern contraceptives to between 13 and 51 million women depending on level of healthcare services disruption conducted a review to identify the secondary impacts of COVID-19 on women and girls in Sub-Saharan

Africa (SSA) on issues including education, access to healthcare and reproductive health services, poverty, social protection among others. They found that women and girls in SSA were likely to suffer adverse secondary impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic such as, increased poverty rates, food insecurity, unplanned pregnancies and school dropouts as well as reduced access to healthcare and water and sanitation. These reports provide important information on COVID-19 impacts on women and girls. However, apart from the commentaries and media reports highlighting the challenges of female sex workers during the COVID-19 pandemic (Sarkodie & Owusu, 2020), empirical studies highlighting the plight of sex workers and in particular access to health in the SSA and ICRSE (2020) is one of the few studies focusing on sex workers but in the Eurasian context. context are barely available. Swan a and ICRSE (2020) is one of the few studies focusing on sex workers but in the Eurasian context.

This paper uses empirical data collected from indirex female sex workers living in Dormitory around Café and Pub. We highlight the representation of life quality, in this case economic, psychological conditions, and reproductive health of indirex female sex workers during pandemic covid 19 and pub café closing.

2 Research Methodology

This is a descriptive-quantitative research and also supported by qualitative design. The sampling technique used was snowball sampling one. The informant of research consisted of key, primary and secondary informants. The Primary informants Indirex Female Sex Workers or Former Indirex Female Sex Workers. Techniques of collecting data used were indepth interview, observation, and documentary study. Data Validation was carried out using source, methode, author, and theory triangulations. Technique of analyzing data used were Milles And Huberman's interactive model of analysis encompassing four stages: data collection, data reduction, data display, and verification.

3 Research Findings

3.1 Quantitative Results

Table 1. Respondents Characteristics

Variable	N	Percentages (%)
Age in years		
15-20	20	25
21-25	36	45
25-30	24	30
Religion		
Muslim	74	92,5
Christian	6	7,5
Others	-	-
Marital Status		
Married	7	8,75
Unmarried	62	77,5
Other	11	13,7
Occupation		
Student of Academy	50	62,5

Variable	N	Percentages (%)
Self-Employed	20	25
Unemployed	10	12,5
Level of Education		
Senior High School	10	12,5
Did not complete Senior High School	5	6,25
Student of Academy	65	81,25
Type of Operation		
Roamer only	20	25
Sitter only	60	75
Others	0	0

Source : Field Data, 2020

3.2 Qualitative Results

a) Internal And External Factors that Cause Women to Become Indirex Female Sex Workers in Pubs, Cafes and Karaoke

There are various factors that cause a woman to enter the world of prostitution and even become a Karaoke Guide, these factors are internal and external factors. Of course, these factors will be different for each woman who works in pubs, cafes and karaoke. The following will explain what are the factors that can cause a woman to become a indirex female sex worker in a pub cafe and karaoke. According to WH Informant 16, being a former student at a private university was due to economic factors as stated by the WH, namely:

"Sometimes their husbands leave them, some are divorced by their husbands, or because of the demands of the lifestyle, most students now go to campus to bring a car, because the hedon lifestyle is like that, miss. (Informant 16, interview result on April 20, 2020, at 12.50) Based on the data collected by researchers on interviewed informants, internal and external factors have caused indirex female sex worker works in pubs, cafes and karaoke.

Table 2. Internal and External Factors

Informan	Internal factors	External Factors
Key Informan	Economic Factors	Left by her husband, have children to live with, invited by close friends
Main	Own desire because you need money, to pay for the semester, buy a car, economic factors because you are divorced from your husband and have children.	Following the lifestyle and trend of friends, hedonism is increasing, and because parents are broken home, they run away from problems because they want to be matched by their parents
Secondary informan	Economic factors, need a job, lifestyle, satisfaction, motive for revenge for being hurt, education, divorce.	Recruitment by pimp friends, and the factor of husband selling, the stigma of society, having children and needing money, husbands are not responsible, invited by friends.

Source: Primary Data, Processed April 2020

b) Representation of the Quality of Life of Indirex Female Sex Workers in Terms of Social, Economic, Psychological and Reproductive Health Conditions After the Closure of Pub Cafes and Karaoke During the Covid Pandemic 19

Post-closure will certainly cause new problems, related to the quality of life of the community, especially the hidden women who are there. The quality of life includes social, economic, psychological, and even health conditions, especially reproductive health in covert women. The following will describe the quality of life of indirex female sex worker in disguise after the closure of pub cafes in the context of social restrictions during the Covid 19 pandemic. In terms of monthly income, the following statements from LK informants are:

“Yes, at most, my income has decreased drastically, usually just before the pandemic a week it could be 5 million, miss, especially if you are busy, you can get 7.5 million. This is followed by the government being closed temporarily, you don't have any income, you just want to pay tuition fees, you are confused about where to go while even though Covid is still paying for tuition, MB "(Interview Results on April 15, 2020)

Table 3. Representation Matrix Of Indirex Female Sex Worker Quality Of Life

Informan	Quality of Life			
	Social	Economic	Psychological	Reproduction Health
WT Pub	Never participate in activities in the community, now the environment is quiet	INCOME DECREASE	Feel more calm and comfortable because after not working there is no need to deceive the family to get extra money to PAY SEMESTER	KB Injections one month and condoms Have had pain during intercourse more than 15 minutes before closing.
LH	Relationships with neighbors are good because I used to stop all the time at Pub Café and Karoke, now I can focus more on attending recitation during the pandemic via online	Decreased Income, Selling cars from the results before the Covid pandemic 19	Feeling calm even though in your heart you are still disappointed and confused about where to get the money to pay for school and college	Safe, 1 month injection of family planning during the pandemic is more secure and awake because it does not serve customers.

Source: April 2020

4 Discussion

Quality of life is the fulfillment of human needs well or the extent to which individuals or groups perceive satisfaction or dissatisfaction in various domains of life (*Quality of Life*, 1976). The World Health Organization Quality of life (WHOQOL) group explains that quality of life is an individual's perception of an individual's position in life in a cultural context, and the value system in which individuals live and their relationship with the goals, expectations, standards set and one's concerns. Quality of life has four dimensions according to WHOQOL - BREF, namely dimensions of physical health, dimensions of psychological well-being, dimensions of social relations, and dimensions of relationships with the environment (*Kovanica Domaće*

Provenijencije, 2003). In this study, the quality of life is seen from several points of view, namely the social, economic and psychological conditions, and the reproductive health of women who are hidden after the Covid Pandemic 19.

The president of Republic Indonesian the imposition restriction to contain the Covid 19, These directives include measures of avoiding body contacts, social distance, washing and sanitizing of hands, avoiding social gatherings wearing nose masks in public places and closure of school, mosque, churches, and night club which were received with many mixed feelings. Nevertheless, most of these directives remain enforced most especially in the light of the increasing cases and fatalities (Chirisa et al., 2020). With the efforts to contain the disease, the Government of Indonesia continues to face many internal criticism in private and public discourse following the institutionalization and enforcement of regulations to restrict social gatherings particularly concerning closing night clubs and pubs.

Evidence exists that CSWs are at heightened risk of ill health (Mastrocola et al., 2015), substance misuse and violence, during crisis situations as they become frustrated and sometimes depressed. Leaders of some CSWs groups in the study area have criticized the Government's lack of action to protect their health and social needs during the pandemic since they held the perception that the government was just insensitive to their needs at this crucial time that their livelihood has been significantly affected by the pandemic and its associated restrictions. The implications of this observation go beyond the social and economic constraints being faced by the CSWs but also has public health implications since the continual operations of CSWs for survival amid COVID-19 poses more health risk to the CSWs, their families and clients thereby derailing national efforts to contain the disease and prevent further spread.

They all experienced a quite drastic decrease in income, which made them drop in this situation. Those who have not been able to start a new business are still surviving with economic shortages or even increasing debt to meet their daily needs. In addition, there are also a handful of people who have experienced an increase in income but with the same jobs as women who are hidden but silent and are not afraid of contracting the corona virus. In the past, making money was so easy that it was so easy to spend it, now they value money more and are more careful in spending.

After the closure of a café pub during a pandemic, of course the psychological state is different, the reasons for their anxiety and anxiety must also be different. According to the results of the research, the psychological condition of the community varies, there are people who feel calm after the closure because there is no anxiety and lies when asked by their families, besides that there are also those who feel disappointment and sadness related to the closure, because their lives and additional money depend on the pub, this cafe

Reproductive health is a condition related to physical, mental and social well-being, not only the absence of disease or reproductive weakness. Reproductive health involves all functional processes and the reproductive system at all stages of life. WHO also revealed that reproductive health is not only related to the reproductive system, but also to sexual relations between men and women that are satisfying and safe. The couple has the right to information and has access to a safe and effective contraceptive method and has access to health services. Reproductive health is a basic component of an individual's overall health status so that it is the main determinant of a person's quality of life (World Health Organization, 2020).

Disguised women reproductive health, whether menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, family planning and STDs. Overall hidden women who were the object of this study experienced regular menstruation every month and most of them did not experience complaints when menstruation, only one hidden woman complained of pain during menstruation. Based on pregnancy, there are hidden women who have experienced pregnancy and some who have never

experienced childbirth, childbirth and family planning. Furthermore, regarding family planning, there are those who use 1-month injection of family planning, 3-month injection, IUD, and there are those who use condoms only as contraception, while based on the incidence of STDs experienced by covert women, only a few complain of vaginal discharge and only one pathological one and that's just for a while because the majority of them are in college so they already understand how to deal with this and immediately get treatment (Kodavalla et al., 2015).

The scope of reproductive health, one of which is the prevention and control of STI HIV and AIDS infection (Depkes, 2020), STIs are diseases that are transmitted by one person to another through sexual contact. The risk factor for having an STI is due to changing partners during vaginal, oral, and anal sex. The results of research conducted by Kodavalla et al (2015) stated that the prevalence of HIV in high-risk populations is significantly influenced by the characteristics of the perpetrator and a person's sociodemography. The behavior in question is the behavior of women in disguise, the pattern of behavior of women in disguise who have a strong relationship to HIV Positive.

In analyzing the Representation of Conditions, Social, Economic, Psychological and Reproductive Health services after the closure of pubs, cafes and karaoke during the Covid 19 pandemic in Semarang Regency, researchers also used the Social Ecological Model (SEM) theory. The Social Ecological Model (SEM) is a theoretical framework used to understand the diverse and interactive effects of personal and environmental factors that determine behavior and to identify organizational behavior and influence and health promotion agents within organizations. Five hierarchies in SEM are Individual, Interpersonal, Community, CDC, Organizational, and Policy / Enabling Environment (Capra & Jakobsen, 2017)

As for the interpersonal point of view, the government and NGOs can take a role, for example, with the presence of recitation on the agenda of the government and the support of NGOs and women in disguise turn into better individuals. And in terms of organization, there are several NGOs sheltering hidden women who work in pubs, cafes and karaoke which help the process of changing the behavior of covert women, namely by empowering and training salons so that the closure of pub cafes and karaoke during the pandemic period can help increase income with training.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Despite national restrictions on public gatherings and advice on physical distancing among other preventive measures instituted by the State to contain COVID-19, CSWs are unable to fully comply explaining that this is their main source of income and such restriction will deny them of their livelihood. With no savings or other reliable sources of income, complying with such national directives will mean loss of income hence difficult to provide basic needs for themselves and dependents. This observation calls for a nationwide assessment of Indirex Female Sex Worker and representatives of sex worker networks for more information that could inform national policy and programs on appropriate support for Indirex Female Sex Worker at all levels including leveraging individual donations as well as support from bilateral donors for sex worker-led communities. The findings will also feed into the United Nations country team's socio-economic impact assessment and will inform the development of recommendations for immediate actions to support indirex female sex worker to access national health and livelihood packages during the COVID-19 pandemic. Until the COVID-19 restrictions are fully lifted for indirex female sex worker to resume their normal operations, CSWs will continue to experience financial hardships, become a source of transmitting COVID-19 due to the nature of their work

and their health problems will continue to increase thereby impacting negatively on public health efforts nationally and globally

Representations of the shrouded quality of life of women in terms of social, economic, psychological and reproductive health of women who were disguised after closure during the Covid 19 pandemic were analyzed by SEM. The social condition after the closure of the area around the pubs, cafes and karaoke became quiet. Their economic condition was paralyzed because the side job of being a woman in disguise was their foundation in turning the wheels of the economy, especially for tuition fees and daily needs. Meanwhile, based on the psychological condition of most women who are in disguise, they feel uneasy after closing, they feel sad and disappointed, but what can I do, there are also those who feel calm because they do not want to contract the deadly corona virus. As for the reproductive health conditions, most women who are hidden have no problems related to menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and birth control and STDs.

References

- [1] Capra, F., & Jakobsen, O. D. (2017). A conceptual framework for ecological economics based on systemic principles of life. *International Journal of Social Economics*, 44(6), 831–844. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSE-05-2016-0136>
- [2] Chirisa, I., Mutambisi, T., Chivenge, M., Mabaso, E., Matamanda, A. R., & Ncube, R. (2020). The urban penalty of COVID-19 lockdowns across the globe: manifestations and lessons for Anglophone sub-Saharan Africa. *GeoJournal*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-020-10281-6>
- [3] Dourado, I., Guimarães, M. D. C., Damacena, G. N., Magno, L., De Souza Júnior, P. R. B., Szwarcwald, C. L., Ferreira, O. C., Da Silva, N. G., Bacuri, R., Brigido, H., Macena, H. M., Brito, A. M. De, Da Silva De Almeida, W., Grangeiro, A., Luppi, C. G., Luhm, K. R., Stella, I. M., Espinola, A. V., Varela, T., & Da Silva, F. S. (2019). Sex work stigma and non-disclosure to health care providers: Data from a large RDS study among FSW in Brazil. *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, 19(1), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-019-0193-7>
- [4] Hasnain, Z. (2020). *How to increase compensation for health workers during COVID-19*. Governance for Development.
- [5] Januraga, P. P., Mooney-somers, J., Gesesew, H. A., & Ward, P. R. (2020). The logic of condom use in female sex workers in Bali, Indonesia. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(5). <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17051627>
- [6] Kannan, S., Shaik Syed Ali, P., Sheeza, A., & Hemalatha, K. (2020). COVID-19 (Novel Coronavirus 2019) - recent trends. *European Review for Medical and Pharmacological Sciences*, 24(4), 2006–2011. https://doi.org/10.26355/eurrev_202002_20378
- [7] Kodavalla, V., Rajkumar, H., Rachakulla, H., Prasad Saride, P. V., Kallam, S., & Veera Ginnela, B. N. (2015). Identification of Socio-Demographic, Behavioral Patterns and Their Relationship with HIV Status among Female Sex Workers. *World Journal of AIDS*, 05(01), 41–49. <https://doi.org/10.4236/wja.2015.51005>
- [8] *Kovanica Domaće Provenijencije*. (2003). 19.
- [9] Mahy, M., Marsh, K., Sabin, K., Wanyeki, I., Daher, J., & Ghys, P. D. (2019). HIV estimates through 2018: Data for decision-making. *Aids*, 33(March 2019), S203–S211. <https://doi.org/10.1097/QAD.0000000000002321>

- [10] Mastrocola, E. L., Taylor, A. K., & Chew-Graham, C. (2015). Access to healthcare for long-term conditions in women involved in street-based prostitution: A qualitative study Service organization, utilization, and delivery of care. *BMC Family Practice*, 16(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12875-015-0331-9>
- [11] *Quality of Life*. (1976). 1976.
- [12] Sarkodie, S. A., & Owusu, P. A. (2020). Global assessment of environment, health and economic impact of the novel coronavirus (COVID-19). *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 0123456789. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10668-020-00801-2>
- [13] Scheibe, A., Drame, F. M., & Shannon, K. (2012). HIV prevention among female sex workers in Africa. *Sahara J*. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17290376.2012.743809>
- [14] Ssekalembe, G., Atoillah, M., Isfandiari, & Suprianto, H. (2020). Current status towards 90-90-90 UNAIDS target and factors associated with HIV viral load suppression in Kediri City, Indonesia. *HIV/AIDS - Research and Palliative Care*, 12, 47–57. <https://doi.org/10.2147/HIV.S231173>
- [15] UNAIDS. (2019). UNAIDS 2019 Data. *Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)*.
- [16] World Health Organization. (2020). WHO Timeline - COVID-19. *Who*, June.
- [17] Wu, Y. C., Chen, C. S., & Chan, Y. J. (2020). The outbreak of COVID-19: An overview. *Journal of the Chinese Medical Association*, 83(3), 217–220. <https://doi.org/10.1097/JCMA.0000000000000270>