

THE RELIGIOUS GUIDANCE FOR PROSTITUTE A Descriptive Study at Palimanan Cirebon

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ABSTRACT

This study attempts to investigate the implementation of religious guidance for prostitute and its influence to Woman Social Institution *Silih Asih* in Palimanan, Cirebon. It formulated on four research questions: 1) How is the process of religious guidance in Social Institution *Silih Asih*; 2) What is the participants's efforts to achieve the goal of religious guidance; 3) How is the material of religious guidance in Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan; 4) How is the approach and method of religious guidance applied in Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan to support and achieve the aim of religious guidance. The study used qualitative-naturalistic, research design with descriptive method. The data were collected through observation, interview, and document analysis. The results of the study show that: 1) there were two stages of religious guidance: identification stage and rehabilitation process; 2) the participants were identified by their age, marital status, education background, parents' job, and reasons of being prostitute; 3) the materials presented on theoretical and natural materials based on Islam thoughts; 4) the religious guidance used various approaches: experience, habituation, emotional, rational, and holistic.

Keywords: Religious guidance, Prostitution, Social Institution

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menyelidiki dampak bimbingan keagamaan untuk prostitusi terhadap Panti Sosial Wanita Silih Asih di Palimanan, Cirebon. Penelitian dirumuskan dalam empat pertanyaan penelitian yaitu: 1) Bagaimana proses bimbingan keagamaan di Lembaga Sosial Silih Asih; 2) Apa saja upaya peserta untuk mencapai tujuan bimbingan keagamaan; 3) Bagaimana materi bimbingan keagamaan di lembaga Sosial Silih Asih Palimanan; 4) Bagaimana penggunaan pendekatan dan metode bimbingan keagamaan di Lembaga Sosial Silih Asih Palimanan untuk mendukung pencapaian tujuan bimbingan keagamaan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif-naturalistik, desain penelitian bersifat deskriptif. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, wawancara, dan analisis dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) ada dua tahap bimbingan keagamaan yaitu identifikasi dan proses rehabilitasi; 2) peserta diidentifikasi berdasarkan usia, status perkawinan, latar belakang pendidikan, pekerjaan orang tua, dan alasan menjadi pekerja seks komersial; 3) materi disajikan secara teoretis dan alamiah berdasarkan pemikiran Islam; 4) Pendekatan bimbingan keagamaan yang digunakan didasarkan pada: pengalaman, pembiasaan, emosional, rasional, dan holistik.

Kata Kunci: Bimbingan keagamaan, Prostitusi, Panti Sosial

INTRODUCTION

Islam has illustrated social life problems through Quran and *Sunnah*. One of them is woman's issue in which Allah SWT has significantly raised woman's position in An-nisa (4: 1-75). In this letter, most of its verses reveal woman's life related to her position, rights, and protection.

Quran, as human's guidance, has thoughtfully placed woman in the right proportion accordance with her position and function in this life. Moreover, Allah Swt creates both man and genie to worship to Him (Al-Dzâriyât: 56, Yunus, 2000: 472) and to be his caliph on Earth to manage everything for the sake of human's welfare (Al-Baqarah: 30, Junus, 2000: 6). Thus, the equal position and different function between man and woman as Allah's servants and Allah's caliphs have changed Islamic Woman's destiny from contemptible to honorable life as God's creation. This condition has raised woman's dignity in fulfilling her function and responsibility.

In addition, another part of Quran also states that there is no differences between man and woman in the form of their genesis and their value of human activities. Based on An-Nisa (1 and 124, Yunus, 2000: 70 and 89) and Al-Imran (195, Yunus, 2000: 69), Allah erases all differences between man and woman especially in humanity.

However, woman's position can also be degraded if she falls into wrong way such as prostitution which becomes one of the problems in human life. Their involvement in prostitution is not only due to the faithless but also some other factors. Hawari (1995: 92) states that life style is as the result of modernisation and the development of science and technology has made the traditional and poor society ignores moral, ethic, and religion values in daily life, including gender value among individuals. Nevertheless, woman's prostitution is mainly due to their faithless.

On the contrary, Simanjuntak and Pasaribu (1984: 201) mentions that there are many factors of prostitution: psychological, economy, social, and biological factors. Letting a lewd activity and free sex become a matter of social distortion since woman sells herself to have a sexual intercourse with any man. Worstly, they do this for the sake of money. In this case, she loses her pride as woman because she does not develop her spiritual aspect and her mind. In line with this, Islam plays an important role to return the prostitutes back into their nature and to strengthen their pride not only in social life but also in spiritual life.

Therefore, prostitution as a social issue in the society needs to be solved seriously. According to Kartono (1997: 226), there are three kinds of efforts: preventive, repression, and curative efforts. The preventive effort is realized by prevention activity against prostitution such as confiscation of a porn book or magazine, expansion of job field for woman and improvement citizen's welfare in general. Meanwhile, repression and curative efforts are intended to remove and cure the women from prostitution and direct them into the right path.

These efforts are realized by localisation, rehabilitation, and educational skill to make them creative and productive.

However, have all those efforts, especially rehabilitation program, succeeded? According to Hull (1997), rehabilitation program gives a less contribution to return the prostitute in the society and to leave her profession as prostitute. In fact, it is not shocking since the income from this sex industry is bigger than other jobs especially for those who have a low education.

Given the above description, it is very important and necessary to reveal the effect of religious guidance to bring round woman especially ex prostitute into her personality in rehabilitation institution. Therefore, this study focuses on religious guidance for ex prostitute in *Silib Asih* Woman Social Institution in Palimanan, Cirebon. The rehabilitation institution *Silib Asih* is an institution that attempts to return ex-prostitutes into their real potential and nature as human beings based on religious and society norms. One of the realisations in this institution is through religious guidance program. Furthermore, the most important things is how such program becomes ex-prostitute's biophysiosocial needs.

Besides, the program requires a conducive mechanism and process for ex-prostitute as the target of self-improvement. However, the problem is how the pattern and process of development are relevant theoretically to educational paradigm especially general education. Thus, the aims of this study is to identify: 1) the process of guidance in Social institution *Silib Asih* Palimanan; 2) the participant in Social institution *Silib Asih* Palimanan to achieve the aim of religious guidance; 3) the material of religious guidance Social institution *Silib Asih* Palimanan; 4) the approach and method of religious guidance applied Social institution *Silib Asih* Palimanan. Furthermore, the study is expected to: 1) give suggestion for the pattern and process of religious guidance toward ex-prostitutes in rehabilitation institution; 2) theoretically, give a valuable contribution of theoretical framework for the pattern of religious guidance in rehabilitation institution *Silib Asih* Palimanan, Cirebon; 3) practically, get more significant operational framework as a reference in religious guidance in the institution

This study aims to get objective description of religious guidance for ex-prostitute in *Silib Asih* rehabilitation institution in Palimanan, Cirebon. In line with this, the detailed and comprehensive information are needed to learn many phenomena occurred during the research. Those phenomena are viewed as special case and holistic study that have relation one to each other in establishing the integrity. Lincoln and Guba (1985: 39) state that the integrity can be understood if it is separated from the context or the situation. This is a non hypothesis research since there is no experiment to test the hypothesis of research question. Otherwise, it attempts to get a new understanding of the studied phenomena. Nevertheless, during the research, it will possibly emerge some hypothesis as guidance or direction for interpreting the data. This study

attempts to investigate the actual pattern based on emic perspective (based on researcher's point of view), i.e., the subjective opinion and view from the researcher, subjective understanding of other aspect on his or her life, and various kinds of situation and event occurred in the setting. Particularly, the researcher tries to understand the subject based on the fact and opinion. Thus, the data will be in the form of narration-description in words instead of calculation in numbers. It can be concluded that this research used qualitative-naturalistic, i.e., a procedural research method that produce a descriptive data in oral and written form as well as the observation of the subject's behavior. In addition, naturalistic means that the research refers to the natural condition.

This study used descriptive method since the subject of study was limited only to one institution. Besides, the paradigm of this research is qualitative which has the key instrument of the study refers to the researchers himself. In line with this, Lincoln and Guba (1985) mention seven characters to be a qualified instrument of the study. They are responsive, adaptive, and holistic; they have a good awareness toward the context, have an ability to proceed quickly, ability to clarify and summarize the data fast, ability to explore ideosyncratic answers and have a grounded theory.

The subject is chosen based on the researcher's assumption that the subject has enough information for the research. Some of the subjects refer to the key informant since they have more information. Moreover, the respondent of this study is all of the participants of rehabilitation institution *Silib Asih* based on snowball sampling technique. Thus, the respondents of this research were ten people. In short, the subject of study includes: a) the participants of rehabilitation institution; b) manager of the rehabilitation institution; c) tutor; d) advisor.

The primary data of this research is from human resources in the form of verbal (response, perception, and subjects' behavior based on their context). Other main data is a phenomena which can give contribution to the investigation based on informant and respondent. Besides the primary data, this research also used nonhuman data as secondary data, i.e document study which analyzed the legal document related to kinds of activities of religious guidance and other written information that gave more information to the object of the study.

To get clearer description, it cannot be denied that qualitative statistical data was also important in this research. Meleong (1993:116) mentions that the statistical data can help the researcher to get a clear description toward the subject's tendency during the research. In this context, the use of statistical data was expected to be the evidence of the successful religious guidance program for ex-prostitute in *Silib Asih* with religious guidance as the main indicator. In the process of data analysis. This statistical data is interpreted in the form of descriptive information.

Based on the characteristic of the research, the data collection used into three instruments: observation, interview, and document study. The aim of observation is to monitor the symptoms occurred in the setting including subject's behavior, especially religious and social behaviors. The observation was also conducted to see the religious activities both routine and incidental. The researcher acted as active observer which involved in their activities. By doing such observation, the information can be gained lively and comprehensively especially to know the process, pattern, and material of the religious guidance as the object of the study. This observation was done from 15-30 October 2000. Meanwhile, the aim of interview was to gain some verbal data related to informant's and respondent's perception toward their empirical world. The verbal thoughts, responses, and opinions can be understood easier than body language or expression in the observation. Thus, Nasution (1996: 69) explains that the observation is not sufficient to conduct a research. The interview was done in depth based on the guidance questions which have been prepared previously. Thus, the interview will not be out of context. Moreover, to get more valid information, the researcher tried to have a good relationship with the respondents and created a respectful atmosphere as well as trustworthiness. This interview was done from 5 November-15 December 2000. Besides two data collection techniques above, this research also used document study including the study of legal document, files, photos, guidance book for operational technique and many more. The quantitative data was by accident collected especially only the available data. The document study is very useful to study the misobserved data or the things that cannot be remembered by the informant. In addition, Nasution (1996: 86) states that document can give more wide information for the object of research and it can be a triangulation data to check the appropriateness of the data. This document also can assist the researcher in analyzing and interpreting the data.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The implementation Rehabilitation Process of Religious Guidance in Woman Social Institution *Silih Asih* in Palimanan Cirebon

There were some steps of implementation in rehabilitation process in Woman Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan Cirebon. First is identification stage or diagnostic period. In this stage, the client was accepted from Social Department or the district social department of West Java Province. This stage has several activities such as the admission and selection of admission for client candidate to determine the fit and proper of client to be accepted as the participant in the rehabilitation institution based on the requirement; identification stage or diagnostic period; revealing data period and problem analysis to analyze and to know her background problem; general orientation period in which the client recognizes various kinds of field both theoretical and

practical so that the client was expected to choose dynamic skill; and physical cure treatment in which the client was given a routine medical treatment in the local clinic. Second is rehabilitation. In this stage, the client was directed into many study programs through various therapies. The rehabilitation program had some material including mental, physical, social, and skills rehabilitation.

The General Description of Clients in Social Institution *Silih Asih*

Table 1 to 5 show a general description of participants in Social Institution *Silih Asih* of 42nd generation. Particularly, the information is classified into age, marital status, level of education, their parents' occupation, and other reasons that made them work as prostitute.

Table 1 Age

No	Age	Total	Percentage (%)
1.	15-19 year	28	27,2
2.	20-24 year	30	29,1
3.	25-30 year	25	24,3
4.	31-35 year	20	19,4
Total		103	100

Source: Data from Woman Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan

Table 2 Marital Status

No	Marital Status	Total	Percentage(%)
1.	Single	28	27,2
2.	Married	32	31,1
3.	Widow	43	43
Total		103	100

Source: Data from Woman Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan

Table 3 Education Background

No	Education	Total	Percentage(%)
1.	Illiterate	12	11,6
2.	Elementary school (Unfinished)	32	31,1
3.	Elementary School	28	27,2
4.	Junior high school (1-3 grades)	10	9,7
5.	Junior high school (finished)	7	6,8
6.	Senior high school (1-3 grades)	7	6,8
7.	Senior high school (finished)	7	6,8
Total		103	100

Source: Data from Woman Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan

Table 4 Parents' Occupation

No	Pekerjaan Orang Tua	Total	Percentage(%)
1.	Pension	2	1,9
2.	Businessman	7	6,8

No	Pekerjaan Orang Tua	Total	Percentage(%)
3.	Trader	10	9
4.	Farmer	57	55,3
5.	Labor	21	20,4
6.	Driver	1	1,0
7.	Others	5	4,9
Total		103	100

Source: Data from Woman Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan

Table 5 Reasons for being Prostitutes

No	Reasons	Total	Percentage(%)
1.	Financial problem	62	60,2
2.	Psychology	4	3,9
3.	Dissapointment	19	18,4
4.	Environment	18	17,5
Total		103	100

Source: Data from Woman Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan

The material of Religious Guidance in Social Institution *Silih Asih*

Based on the document study, the material of religious guidance in Social Institution *Silih Asih* for ex-prostitute was categorized into two classifications. First is theroretical material, including reading and writing Quran; memorizing the praying's incantation; memorizing short verse and pray; fiqh; morals; faith and life after death. Second is natural material such as five times of congregation praying, reading *Yâsin* and *tablîl/dzîkir*, *tabajjud* (*sunnah* midnight Praying), *sunnah* fasting on Monday and Thursday.

Besides those materials, there was also another guidance material given in the Islamic Days or based on particular themes. This kind of material was explained directly by the preachers by using emotional approach (feeling), rational (reason), functional (function in praying), and habituation or exemplary.

For the religious guidance in the form of practical and theoretical guidance, the implementation was held in eight days except the natural activity which was done everyday or everynight such as congregation praying or *sunnah* fasting. Otherwise, the theroretical religious development was directly scheduled in particular day and time. For example, the material for reading and writing Quran was scheduled every Monday-Tuesday at 18.15 to 19.15; memorizing praying's incantation was held every Wednesday from 18.15 to 19.45; for *tablîl* or *dzîkir* and *Yâsin* were done at 18.30-19.00. Meanwhile, the material given directly by the preachers was scheduled on Friday from 9.30-10.15 and from 18.30-19.15. Moreover, the material for memorizing pray and *hifdzul Qur'an* was on Saturday from 18.15 to 19.00. Next, the material for Fiqh and morals was scheduled every Sunday from 18.15 to 19.15.

The Approach and Method of Religious Guidance Applied in Social Institution *Silih Asih*

The religious guidance used several approaches. First is experiential approach applied by the preachers and the tutors to set up religious values through experience. Such approach application in this social institution was precise because the ex-prostitute was asked to contemplate and consider her past experience. Next is habituation approach which was not only applied in the religious development but also in all activities such as in congregation praying, reading Quran, midnight praying, Monday and Thursday fasting. The tight schedule of religious activities aimed to make the ex-prostitutes accustom to be more religious so that it was expected that when they left this social institution, they can do something positive and useful for their lives. Another approach is emotional approach which was intended to analyze the ex-prostitutes' emotional condition. Through this approach, it was expected that they can realize their life and destination. Basically, such approach was applied in the faith and *dzikir* materials. Practically, this approach used *riyâdbah* or training method such as *dzikir* and contemplation. Besides, according to the observation, this social institution also applied rational approach for the materials related to the holy and healthy spirit. This approach has purpose to give understanding of religion and to use reasonable mind. For example, mind will accept Allah's command and prohibition such as forbidden free sex or prostitution since this kind of activity had bad impact for their health. Last is holistic Approach which is intertwined with other approaches. For example, the material for praying is not only used habituation approach but also it is supported by rational, experience, and other approaches so that the ex-prostitutes can understand Islam completely and integratedly.

There were some methods used in the religious development to return the ex-prostitute back to their position and to cure their *qolbu*. The methods are as follows:

- a. Lecturing and discussion method
Every Friday from 9.30 to 10.15 and 18.30 to 19.15, all members of Social Institution *Silih Asih* got a religious preach. This activity used lecturing and discussion method. The content was to give advise, guidance and warning of Islam doctrine. After the preach, the ex-prostitute may have a discussion or ask some questions. This kind of method was also used in Islamic Day commemoration.
- b. *Iqra* Method
Iqra method was used related to reading and writing Quran activity in Social Institution *Silih Asih* Palimanan Cirebon. Formally, this activity was scheduled every Monday and Thursday but it can be done every night or anytime. This method was especially applied for those who have not read Quran yet. Meanwhile, for some members who can read it well, they can continue to the next level of reading guided by the trainer and tutor.

c. *Dzikir* Method

There was also *dzikir* method to cure the ex-prostitute mentally. This method aimed to remember Allah. In particular, this method was applied every Thursday at 18.30 to 19.00 in the form of “*Tablil*” and “*Yasin*”.

In addition, *dzikir* was also applied after congregation praying. It was expected that they can strengthen their faith only to Allah and to emphasize that human really depends to Allah as their *kebalil*.

d. Training Method/*Riyâdhab*

The method which was used to cure and to return the ex-prostitute into her position was called training method. Particularly, they must memorize the praying's incantation and short Surah from Quran. This method was intended to make the members apply the incantation in every praying. It was also expected that they accustomed to do useful activity especially in their tasks and obligations. In other words, through this continuous training, the hard things can be done easier.

e. *Tarhib* Method (to do good things) and *Tarhib* (Intimidation method)

The trainer also applied suggestion and persuasion. For example, they attempted suggest the member that if she did a good things, she would get something delightful. Otherwise, they also tried to intimidate the member with awful torment given from Allah if she made a mistake or violated Allah's rule. This method has a purpose to give motivation for the ex-prostitutes to do good things and to leave the past habitual, i.e., violating Allah's rule through prostitution.

f. *Shalat*

Another method was through praying and increase after praying's intactation. *Shalat* became a method or therapy to cure the ex-prostitute. In this social institution, all women must do congregation praying and *sunmah* prayings: pre and post obligatory prayings as well as midnight praying.

The influence of Religious Guidance for Ex-Prostitute in Social Institution *Silih Asih*

a. First Respondent (R1)

1) Identity

R1 was eighteen years old and born in Ciamis. Her parents lived in Bandung and they were food seller. In Ciamis, R1 lived in her parents' house with her sister and a little brother. To fulfill their needs, they received money from their parents. R1 admitted that it was enough to fulfill their daily needs. R1 finished her study in elementary school and continued to Islamic boarding school for one year.

2) The reasons of being prostitute

In 1998, there was unforgettable experience in her life, i.e., she was rapped. This occurred when she and her friend were asked by some young men to stay at night in certain region. According to her story, she

was treated a kind of drink “sprite” which had been mixed with particular drug and made her lose her consciousness. After that incident, R1 was shocked and she consumed drugs for a week to forget that incident.

A year later, she had a relationship with a soldier. To be a wife of soldier was her obsession since she was a little kid. That relationship, finally, made R1 pregnant. When she asked her boyfriend to be responsible, he refused and insulted R1 with painful words. R1, then, decided to abort her two months fetus.

The bitter and pain life sent her to the prostitution world. She said that: “I realize that this job makes me have a big sin. I’ve already known this in Islamic Boarding school. I did this because I was weak, I can deny this reality.”

According to his admission, she did her job to get satisfaction. She used to be extravagant with money that she got from prostitution. R1 did prostitution more or less for four months before she got raid in Cirebon.

3) Her feeling after the process of guidance

When she joined the social institution *Silih Asih*, she admitted that she was not afraid at all because she had a hunch that she would get caught in the raid operation. In fact, she was grateful to stay there. She was, actually, intended to leave prostitution and try a new life in Ciamis to continue her education in Islamic boarding school. R1 admitted that she had a good relationship with her friends in *Silih Asih*. She is an easy going person so that many people like her.

R1 liked to stay there since she got many kinds of useful skills that can be used when she would leave the social institution and began her life in the middle of society. She chose processed food skill based on her interest and intention to sell her own food later. She followed all mental spritual development activities well such as congregation praying, religious preach, reading and writing Quran, and many others. She was contend to do congregation praying because she believed that she would get a double reward instead of doing individual praying. The unforgettable preach was related to disobedience, rebellious against parents, and afterlife.

b. Second Respondent (R2)

1) Identity

R2 was born in 1965. Based on the observation, she was called “*teteh*”. This indicates that she was the oldest member in the social institution. R2 has three children. She was divorced with her husband a year ago. After her divorce, she and her children returned to her parents’ house in Jatiwangi. Her father worked as a labor in roof tile factory in that region.

According to her admission, she came from faithful and religious family. R2 only studied until elementary school.

- 2) The reason of being prostitute
R2 did the prostitution for about five months before she got caught in the raid operation in Kadipaten. She did this because of economy factor. According to her, she was sad that her old father still afforded her mother, herself, and her children. Previously, she decided to sell “*lotek*”, “*gado-gado*”, and snacks to aid her family’s financial. Unfortunately, her small business was no longer survived because of the limited fund. That is why she decided to do prostitution. Her parents did not know it. They just knew that R2 worked in convection factory in Bandung. After R2 lived in the social institution, her parents finally knew her real job. Her parents cried and regreted as R2 revealed:
“I really regret to do this job and I hope that my children and grand children do not the same things like myself.”
- 3) Her feeling after the Process of Guidance
When she stayed in the social institution for the first time, she felt afraid. She thought that something bad would happen to her life. Moreover, she heard that such kind of institution was just like a hell for prostitute. However, after more than a week, that feeling was disappeared little by little. In fact, that feeling was changed into safety, peacefullness, and happiness. It emerged when she found a hospitality, affection, and attention given by the staff especially the trainers. She chose embroidery skill based on her intention to work in convection factory if she would leave the institution. In addition, she felt that the religious guidance gave many benefits for herself, for example reading and writing Quran. Previously, she only read Quran standardly, but now, she could read Quran in the proper way. She got a new knowledge of *Tajwid*. She also found that the congregation praying gave her multiple reward from Allah and also made her to do the right prayers. She also understood almost all religious preach.

c. Third Respondent (R3)

1) Identity

R3 was one of the members of Social Institution *Silib Asih* Palimanan. She was the oldest child from six siblings in her family. R3 was from Darmawangi village, Tomo Sub-District, Sumedang Regency. Now, she was 32 years old, born in 1968. R3 admitted that she finished her study until elementary school but she could not read yet. R3 has two children from two marriages. Her first marriage occurred when she was sixteen years old but it only stayed for three years and she divorced. She married

again and had a second child. She was the second wife but finally she got divorced again.

2) The reason of being prostitute

Based on the interview, R3 told that she did prostitution for three years. She revealed some reasons why she did it:

First, it was due to economy factor since her mother has passed away ten years ago and her father did not have fixed job as a labor which must afford her sister and brother too. R3 admitted that her mother forbid her to be involved in prostitution but she did not listen to her mother's advice since she could not stand with the financial problem.

Second, another factor was because of her second marriage. Her ex-husband always left her and stayed with his first wife. Worstly, he had non permanent job.

Third, R3 felt confused to afford her children. Her first child from her first married was left by his father to Sumatera and her second child was left by his father too. That's why, R3 did prostitution.

Fourth, R3 was mentally dropped when she got her second marriage as the second wife. She was not happy and she felt that marriage was only a burden for her life. This reason made her to be prostitute.

3) Her feeling after the Process of Guidance

During she stayed in the social institution, R3 said that she was not only given a skill but also religious and mental guidance materials. She also mentioned some of materials that she had already learnt such as praying guidance, read Quran with *Iqra* method, *Yâsin* every Friday night, religious preach, *tahajjud* and *dluha* prayings, Monday and Thursday fasting. Those religious materials have raised her feeling. She felt that those materials changed her point of view and life. She became closer with Allah and felt peaceful. She said: *"Since I stay here, I realized that the religious materials touch my feelings and my life."*

4) The influence of the guidance

After three months in this social institution, R3 told her experience. She mentioned that this religious development direct her into the right path and it was useful for her life. She found herself as a woman, mother for her children, as well as she increased her faith and skill.

She also expected not to be back into prostitution. She planned to sell and open a beauty salon. She would pay attention to her children's education and would raise her children which still stayed with her father. She also promised that she would hold her religion guidance and direction tightly.

R3 was accustomed to pray, to do Monday and Thursday fasting which she never did before.

d. Fourth Respondent (R4)

1) Identity

R4 was from Gebangadung, Krangkeng Sub-District, Indramayu Regency. She was still young since she was nineteen years old, born in 1981. She looked innocent and shy. She finished her study until elementary school. R4 admitted that she still had parents which were labors. Now, she stayed in Anggrek dormitory with her twelve friends.

2) The reason of being prostitute

R4 was a little bit introvert respondent so that there was no much information from herself. However, it was revealed that she was brought by the police officer on Friday's night to this social institution. At that time, she admitted that she was with her partner and they hanged out on the road by playing the guitar. Actually, R4 did not want to admit that she was a prostitute. As she said that after her husband's death, she never wanted to be a prostitute. However, the social institution *Silib Asih* did a process and selection of recruitment based on the proper rules.

3) Her feeling after the Process of Guidance

Whatever the reason is, now, R4 felt that she got a wisdom from this incident although she was forced in the beginning. According to her information, she learned many things in this social institution. She admitted that she had learned religious materials such as praying guidance, reading Quran, listening to preach, Monday and Thursday fasting habituation, skill training, *tabajjud* and *sunnah* praying. The most unforgettable moment was when a preacher explained religious material that can raise her feeling so that she realized her sin and did not want to do it again. Moreover, R4 told that this religious guidance gave influence such as to be back into the right path, to get married with the right husband, to get more religious guidance and general education.

e. Fifth Respondent (R5)

1) Identity

R4 was born in Kedawung, Cirebon in 1980. She finished her study at junior high school and still have parents. She said that she was the only child of her family. Now, she has two years old boy who lives with her husband. She has not legally divorced yet with her husband.

R5, twenty years old, said that she became dilligent to do fasting especially Monday and Thursday. She worked in Indramayu as a salesclerk and stopped to work when she got married. This young lady told that she often went to the library in this social institution.

2) The reason of being prostitute

In the interview, she revealed that she had married and had one son. When she got divorced, she was burdened by her two years old son. R5

said that she was a prostitute for five months before she was brought to this institution. From her statement, there were some reasons why she became a prostitute, among others:

- a) Financial problem to fulfil her needs since R5 became her parents' expectation who worked unpermanently.
- b) Being left by her husband made her mental burden worst. When she hoped for happiness from her husband, she could not find it. In fact, she felt unclear status with her husband now.
- c) Her two year old son burdened her life since she must buy milk, clothes, and medicine for her son. In this condition, she said that: "No woman can stand with the child left by her father without any responsibility who still needs more fund since the child is often ill." Those three reason made her become a prostitute which she never knew it before but because of the condition, she was forced to do this kind of job.

3) Her feeling after the Process of Guidance

R5 is one of extrovert respondents. She told her experience with full of enthusiasm. She said that she got many skills and religious knowledge. The materials of religious guidance, such as faith which explains Allah's mighty and Allah's oneness, moral such as hospitality, a proper manner as a wife, etc., guidance for obligatory and *sunnah* prayers, suggestion for fasting such as on Monday and Thursday, *Nisf asy-sya'ban* fasting, and *tahajjud* praying, general prayer every Friday and Friday night. She admitted that those materials made her feel tranquility and peacefulness so that she was confident to be back into normal life. In addition, since she joined this Social Institution, she often did midnight praying and read Quran diligently.

This religious guidance made her life change. The emotional, functional and rational approaches have made her principle change. She had more skill and knowledge especially as make up artist to own her beauty salon business. Also, she became more religious. Next, she planned to have a reconciliation with her husband if her husband took her as it was and did the right and proper life.

Based on the information from the respondents, it can be concluded that the participants of *Silih Asih* Social Institution had different background and reason of being a prostitute but they revealed the similar feeling for the influence of religious development.

Basically, Their background of being a prostitute can be classified into two factors:

a. Internal Factor

Internal factor comes from the participants themselves. It covers:

- 1) Faithless Factor. Most respondents had this factor. The religious faith determines someone's life and pattern. In this case, the prostitute's life

style shows their faithless.

- 2) Financial factor. As it was studied, most respondents did prostitution due to financial problem. Generally, they admitted that their needs such as food, clothing, house made them do the prostitution. In particular, this economy factor was because they must fulfill their urgent needs. For example, they must buy milk for their babies, or they should afford their sibling's or their parents' needs.
- 3) Frustration factor
Another factor which influenced the respondents to do prostitution was hurtled and sensitive feelings. This condition led to disappointment.
- 4) Education factor
Poor education background was also forced them to do prostitution. Most respondents did not pass senior high school, in fact, they only finished their study in elementary school level. This condition made them fragile and cannot stand to face the real world.

b. External Factor

External factor emerges from outside the respondents. Based on observation and interview, there were some factors caused prostitution:

- 1) Marriage factor
Unhappy marriage becomes one of the external factor such as being left behind by their husband, to be second wife, or unclear marital status. This factor is also the trigger of prostitution. Moreover, they must take care of their children without any responsibility from her husband. This condition, indeed, triggered those women frustrated and were stuck in prostitution.
- 2) Sexual abuse factor
Another factor was sexual abuse factor, particularly, as rape victim. As it happened to R1 who made her frustrated and desperate.
- 3) Lack of parents' affection
Parents' affection is very important. Some of the respondents lose their parents' affection because their parents were divorced. Then, their parents got married again that had their new children. Thus, they lose their parents' affection.
- 4) Friend factor
Friend factor also influenced the respondents to do prostitution. Initially, they were interested because of the income from prostitution. They followed their friends who had already done this.

CONCLUSION

In short, those factors influenced them to do prostitution. Certainly, both factors were interconnected one to each other. However, most prostitution occurred due to the lack of faith so that they cannot survive from their problems

in life. Basically, all respondents gave positive responds toward the influence of religious development in Social Institution *Silib Asih* Palimanan, Cirebon. In brief, the influence can be concluded as follows: 1) They have more self-confident to continue their life; 2) They get motivation to have a better life; 3) They find peaceful, tranquility, and passion to be more independent such as having their own business; 4) They get more religious and faithful. Thus, the program of religious guidance in Social Institution *Silib Asih* Palimanan, Cirebon gave a significant influences and positive contribution to the ex-prostitutes. Based on the data intepretation, there are some findings related to the implementation of religious guidance in Social Institution *Silib Asih*, among others: There is still lack of material development in this program. All of the participants of this social institution got the same material level. Otherwise, some of them have different characteristics which require certain appropriate material. Besides, the materials were not compiled sistematically in the form of curriculum. In fact, the trainers or the preachers developed or prepared the materials by themselves. Another finding is that the tight schedule applied by the social institution which began from 04.30 until 21.00. This condition indicates that the ex-prostitutes could not do any activities outside the schedule. Also, it seems that during the program, their freedom is limited and they get less attention. It is also found that there has not been a maximum effort to monitor the ex-prostitutes after they leave the social institution. Although the institution visits their ex-participants, it does not gurantee that they will not do the prostitution again. This research proposes some suggestions: 1) that the materials and the prayers and *dzikir* approaches need more addtional time. Besides, it is better to have recreative and adventure program so that it will not make the participant bored; 2) The facilities in the social institution must be completed such as adequate library, comfortable dormitory, sport center so that the participant will feel contend and this atmosphere will drive their spirit to learn; 3) It is better for he social institution *Silib Asih* to have a corporation with related parts in society to reach an optimal success.

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