

The Structuration of Condom Usage

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ABSTRACT

Increasing of HIV sufferers due to unhealthy sex, it shows variations to sex behavior of commercial sex workers. The phenomenon of the problem of condom usage can be observed in the relation between individual behavior and their social structure. Therefore, the researcher used the sociological glasses of Anthony Giddens, Theory of structuration as an analytical knife. Common problems found in the phenomenon of condom usage were formulated as follows: How to structure of condom usage in commercial sex workers in Makassar City, South of Sulawesi. This research used phenomenological qualitative method. The research findings showed that commercial sex behavior in using condoms was reflection of the structure process. The structuring process shows that variations in condom use are very likely to occur considering the structure containing the value system that should be obeyed is not constrained. No constraints on structure cause there are opportunities for commercial sex workers to conflict with the wishes of the structure. The structure represented by the system of values for healthy sex is not only obeyed by individuals

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I. INTRODUCTION

Awareness to self-protect from sexually transmitted diseases becomes a medical problem in Indonesia. The awareness of condom usage in Indonesia, as an instrument for preventing sexually transmitted diseases, is still lower than Thailand. There are problems with self-awareness of commercial sex worker and customers. These problem become crucial by the obtacle existence of structural problems .

The interaction between awareness and the social structure influencing the phenomenon of condom usage is the main focus on elaborating the behavior problem of condom usage that has not been custom. The behavior of uncultured condoms causes threat of sexually transmitted diseases more threaten. In data released by the Directorate General of the P2P Ministry of Health of Indonesia Republic in 2018 (2018: 139) stated that the number of new HIV cases from 2015-2017 had increased. While in 2015, there were 30.935 people and increased of 33.660 people in 2017. In South Sulawesi, there was an improvement in which 2015 was 700 people and in 2017 was 1.089 people. The number of AIDS cases in Indonesia was 4.555 in 2017 in which someone was infected through around 109 cases. While in South Sulawesi , the number of AIDS cases was 220 people due to infection through syringes around 6 events. It can be concluded that 4,445 (Indonesia) and 214 (South Sulawesi) cases are categorized as unhealthy sexual relations. The main determinant of unhealthy sexual relations is reluctance using condoms.

The fact above shows how much the transformation of individual awareness especially commercial sex workers with their customers to use condoms. However, the fact is opposite with reality. It tends to be an improvement, even the data above shows that the exposure of someone with HIV due to syringes around 2.39% and in South Sulawesi only 2.73% of the total cases.

The researcher believes that there are problems both individual and structural awareness. The problem phenomenon of condom usage can be observed in the relation between individual behavior and its social structure. Therefore, the researcher used the sociological glasses of Anthony Giddens, Structuration Theory as an analytical knife.

The common problems found in the phenomenon of condom usage are formulated as follows: How to structure condom use in CSWs in Makassar, South Sulawesi.

II. BACKGROUND : STRUCTURATION THEORY

Structuration theory is an analysis knife to problems around the behavior of condom usage. This theory analyzes the picture of dynamic relations between individuals and social structures. Anthony Giddens is a sociologist who invented Structural Theory. Anthony Giddens is a contemporary sociology theorist. Ashaf (2006: 208) states that: "Anthony Giddens is a world-class social scientist who is a permanent lecturer in

sociology at the University of Cambridge. He developed Polity Press, an academic publishing institution that is capable of producing 80 books every year. Giddens is also an outstanding guest lecturer and honors in dozens of major universities on five continents. Finally, since 1997, for the next five-year term, Giddens was appointed as director at his alma mater, the London School of Economics, with a series of praise from colleagues and seniors for his appropriateness in holding the position. He is considered to meet various academic criteria: a world-class social scientist, a successful administrator, a businessman and a person with political and interpersonal abilities".

Anthony Giddens developed his sociological ideas which he called Structuration Theory. Octavianto (2014: 44) says that:

"Anthony Giddens, pioneer of structuration theory, is a British sociologist. Giddens' idea about the interplay between structure and agency in this theory has similarities with the concept of co-determination between technological development and social practices in the perspective of social determination".

Anthony Giddens introduces structuration theory to end argument about dichotomy of structures and actors in classical sociology. This conflict produces a paradigm that emphasizes the dominance of the structure, namely the Social Fact Paradigm. While a paradigm that emphasizes individual dominance is the Social Definition Paradigm. Anthony Giddens emphasized that the occurrence was not the dualism of structure with actors but it was the duality of structure with actors. Duality means that between structures and actors influence each other. Ritzer (2012: 889) states that:

"The main of Giddens structuration theory focusing on social practices is a theory about relationship between agency and structure. While, Richard J Berstein stated that main of similar structuration is to explain duality and the effect influencing dialectic between agency and structure. Therefore, agency and structure are not considered as a part of each other. They are the same both of currency side. In term of Giddens, they are duality. All social actions includes structure. Then all structures involves social actions. The relationship between agency and structure are not apart of countinuing human practices."

There is a dialectical relationship between structure and actors. There is no social process that is avoided from the relationship between the structure and the actor. Nashir (2012: 2) adds that:

"Structuration views the importance of social practices both in action and in the structure of people's lives. Structuring refers to "a way in which social structures are produced, reproduced, and changed through practice". The meaning of structuration is related to the concept of duality of structure, in which structures are produced and reproduced both by human actions and by the medium of social action. Giddens' structuration theory covers the abilities of intellectual actors, spatial and temporal dimensions of action, openness and possible actions in everyday life, and the mistake of separation between agency and structure in sociology".

The social actions between CSWs and their customers produce social phenomena that lead to social actions increasing risk of the spread of sexually transmitted diseases. There is a belief that using social practice is basically a dialectical form between agents and structures. Structure is described as a pattern of repetitive behavior that becomes a value system supporting the social system. If repetitive and persistent behaviors are imperishable in a certain time, it will create a value system that is continuously reproduced by generations after generation. If unhealthy sexual behavior is in the social system of prostitution, the impact is more increasing the unavoidable prevalence of sexually transmitted infections. An established and robust social structure itself directs individual social actions then reproduce the trusted value. The belief of using a condom is less sexual pleasure. It is the value system that arises from upheld social actions.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology used was qualitative method with phenomenon approach. Qualitative method is a method focusing on micro sociology. The language focus is individual's experience. Lincoln and Guba in Hujaroh (2010:5) explains about the characteristics of qualitative research as follows:

1. Ontologically, qualitative research is characterized by the fact that the researcher constructs the reality he sees.
2. Epistemologically, qualitative research is based on value and judgment values, not facts.
3. Qualitative research is empirical and scientific as quantitative research. Although the philosophical basics of qualitative research are both ontologically and epistemologically guided by judgment of subjective values.

The approach of the qualitative method used is phenomenology. Heglof and Sacks in Kuswarno (2009) state: "In conducting phenomenology research, the researcher records social conditions to demonstrate the ways in which informants do. At this time researcher makes interpretations of their meaning of actions and thoughts about the structure of the situation. Analysis of this informant is a technique that is often used phenomenology to describe how humans think about themselves through conversation. In addition, they also know how to think about their conversation based on the knowledge they have.

Sudarsyah (2013: 22) adds that "phenomenology emphasizes the interpretation to obtain comprehension of the existential structure of a phenomenon and then the phenomenon appears as itself (appears or presents itself). The phenomenologybasic of philosophy has a focus on the uniqueness of life experiences and the essence of a particular phenomenon. For example, the unique experience of a headmaster can be described as experiences as what the headmaster did in natural settings, then found the essence. In this discussion, the focus is more on the implications of the philosophy of phenomenology on research method, which the researcher refers to as the phenomenology method ".

The place of research was conducted in South Sulawesi, especially in Makassar. The primary data was commercial sex worker, paramedics and staffs of non-governmental organization. Technique of research was purposive sampling, determining informan with certain consideration.

Data analysis in phenomenological qualitative research is explained by Creswell (1989: 147) as follows:

1. The researcher begins his research by carrying out description of PDS actors' experience who become legislators in other parties
2. The researcher finds a statement (in the interview) about how an individual experiences related to topic, records significant statements (horizontalization of data) and treats each statement equally, making non-interpretative statements and not overlapping
3. These statements are then grouped into "meaning units".The researcher records these units, and writes a structural description of what happened — including word for word.
4. The Further researcher reflects his description and uses variations of imagination or structural depiction, looks at all possible meanings and various perspectives, varies the references to phenomena and constructs a description of how the phenomenon is experienced
5. The researcher then describes the meaning and essence of the PDS actors' experince who become legislators in other parties
6. This process is then followed by a first researcher who considering each experience and then each participant. After this, a description is written.

Table 1
Qualitative Data Phenomenological Analysis

Data Analysis and Representation	Phenomenology Research
Tabulation	Create and organize data
Reading and remembering data	Read text, make note boundaries, and create initial codes
Describing data	Describe the meaning of events for researcher
Classifying data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find meaningful statements and list them • Group the same statements into specific meaning units
Data interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build textural descriptions (what happens) • Build structural descriptions (how events are experienced) • Build an overall description of events (essence of events)
Visualization and data presentation	Essence narrative of events, supplemented by a table of questions and units of meaning.

IV. DISCUSSION AND RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Research Result

The discussion of this research was begun by data presentation from the interaction of Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs) with their customers. One of the sexual activities experienced by CSWs was to receive customers from outside Makassar. This phenomenon was already thing that had long occurred in Makassar city as a transit city to exchange transactions in trading system. Many merchants from outside of Makassar buy goods for market needs and other needs. For process and communication of purchasing goods, it does not rule out the person' possibility in getting fatigue and having desire to fulfil their sex, it can occur spontaneously, so a sexuality response will occur. Despite this, many customers also understood the dangers of STDs; it was evident when we interviewed a prostitute who ever experienced sexual transactions with people from outside. The following was the excerpt of the interview:

"Did you ever do before, I met people from outside, he came to Makassar to buy goods, I asked why I like this? Directly answering if I wanted to know also how it felt here. He wanted to know about Makassar women but didn't want to use condoms "(Susi's statement).

From that interview, the target must be reached namely new people or comers who tend to have free sex. Thus, it can be occurred to someone's curiosity to experience of sex, but the other side it was not known whether there was a disease that occurred after doing sex intercourse. This one what was really given to the community, how sexually transmitted infections occur.

The next fact concerning with the handling of sexually transmitted diseases, especially the available facilities. The fact showed that health institutions support public health protection had been able to deal with sexually transmitted infections. This is as expressed by health workers to interview with (dSw) as follows:

"In Health Department, there are several clinics prepared, or all Public Health Center serve cases of STDs in principle, but there are only a few health centers that are really concentrated there, so there are five Public Health Center that are routinely located at night clubs" (dSw).

The facts above showed that social structure, especially government has carried out the responsibility to reproduce the system of the value of condom usage in sexual activities to avoid sexually transmitted infections. The complete facilities and infrastructure are the form of government support. The efforts to protect STDs are based on the role of the government in providing assistance in every inspection at night club.

It showed that it is evident that government support is very loyal in combating this STDs problem. The power of moral support can provide a bright spot to eradicate or cut off transmission.

Social support is needed so much for the creation of a value system in supporting healthy sexual behavior by using condoms. The social support comes from non-government organization. Partnership is carried out by government having being done in relating to the number of cases that occur and make it easier to outreach in that location. In this partnership system is government as the general responsible for providing funds and other facilities that support the program in available condition in that place. The budget has been prepared from Regional Expenditure Revenue Budget Planning or RAPBD is given fully to the program makers (technical implementers) in this case, health office cooperates in accordance with the existing programs. NGO has function as the program implementer in accordance with government programs, as also companion in the community. The partnership function is to provide information and cooperation of HIV / AIDS prevention and other infectious diseases. This is as expressed by health workers (paramedics), that:

"Usually we are together with NGOs especially for CSWs; we also have friends NGO to collaborate with Public Health Center" (interview with dSw)

From the case above, it showed that commitment to fight together against this STDs case. The government had advocated a lot of cases by socializing to localization places such as transgender groups, with prostitutes or CSWs and providing direction that if someone gets HIV positive, it is directed to use condoms. He continued, expressed by health workers ***".... We socialized how to prevent them from having to use condoms, if they are positive ... (Aia's statement)"***.

Whereas surveillance was carried out systemically and continuously in order to get explanation about the incidence and prevalence of STDs and HIV / AIDS among certain communities while also observing trends and factors that affecting the AIDS epidemic. To the sex workers who are having risk to the program carried out by offering it, if workers want to be tested, they will be connected by VCT clinic for testing. Particularly, the counseling process can be done after or post test to see if they are positively affected or not, counseling is still done. If it is found to be positive, the counseling is how they live with people who get AIDS/HIV. This is as expressed by one informant of NGO who has long worked as a companion for person who gets AIDS/HIV in Kra AIDS Sulse, Zla, that:

"If it is stated positive by laboratory, so he is called positive fals and if it is negative, it is called negative, so he is directed to use condoms (Zla's statement)

The preventive efforts on sexually transmitted infections are carried out routinely through partnership programs, not only in location of prostitution but also outside of prostitution places, as revealed by an informant from NGO in Makassar city, that: ***... So we are partnered with government to create a working group, our target is THM even though they don't say that there is prostitution but there is risky behavior (Interview with Zla).***

There are cultural obstacles that inhibit the socialization of condom usage. In general, condom policy is not in written form, but it is done by secret or scilent programs. This is done if there are customers who need it. This condition allows the decrease of incidence of STDs, although there is no overall policy to be implemented by all sex workers. As revealed by a field counselor at the Kra AIDS NGO, South of Sulawesi that:

" We do it secretly, not to be swollen in public place, to avoid friction with cultural figures and religious leaders, so that if it is used only to get condoms but if it is really needed,t then there is a silent program (Secretly Interview with Zla).

Concerning with condom usage, the government of Makassar city has not dared to provide a guarantee for the implementation of that policy. The reason, it is still not being able constrained by the problem of the unpreparedness of the religious and community who still don't fully understand the concept of health. As the result of our interview that:

"I don't want to talk about condoms, then NGOs. Did you know that condoms are troubled?"(Interview with AHi)

Although government and non-governmental organizations have been intensively socializing of program for handling sexually transmitted diseases, there is also a transformation of the awareness among CSWs to use condoms, its reason for protection it. Based on the result of our interview with one of the sex workers, stated that:

"During I became a sex worker, I have not ever heard about it. The government came to tell us. Usually we use it to avoid illness"(Era's statement)

Personally, sex workers have already known about unprotected sex or without using condoms. The availability of condoms is not prepared each night life, but each customers and sex workers prepare it. Usually it is only available at the nearest pharmacy from each entertainment place. The awareness of female commercial sex workers is higher than male sex workers, especially having self-control to use condoms. As in our interview with male sex workers:

Ehh ... we don't think anything, if you have seen a female's genital, or if you have hugged her ... there is no other case... .ha ... ha ... directly having sex. (Interview with FjR).

It is illustrated that male commercial sex workers are less able to hold back and then use condoms. While Era as informant showed that he has better self control.

2. Discussion of Research Results

The theory of structuration describes data that obtained by focusing on reciprocal relationships between individual and their structure. The center is on observing social processes that produce or reproduce value systems. According to Giddens Structuration theory, there is a process of social phenomena structuration. Giddens in Octavianto (2014: 46) states that: "In duality concept, repetitive agent action will create a pattern or memory trace that allowing the availability of condition where similar actions can be taken by other agents. The structuration in Giddens' conception exists only in manifestation through certain practices and as memory traces oriented to human behavior as knowledgeable human agents".

Dixon (2011:281) added that the essence of the social construction theory is:

"Structuration theory contends that neither structure nor action/agency can exist independently. They are intimately related to and hence, neither should be championed at the expense of the other"

Individual and structure cannot exist independently. Both inherently are related to and therefore there is nothing among those who outperform the others.

There are 3 important concepts in Giddens structuration theory, namely agency, structure and structure. Three concepts are outlined in structuration theory of social practice as follows:

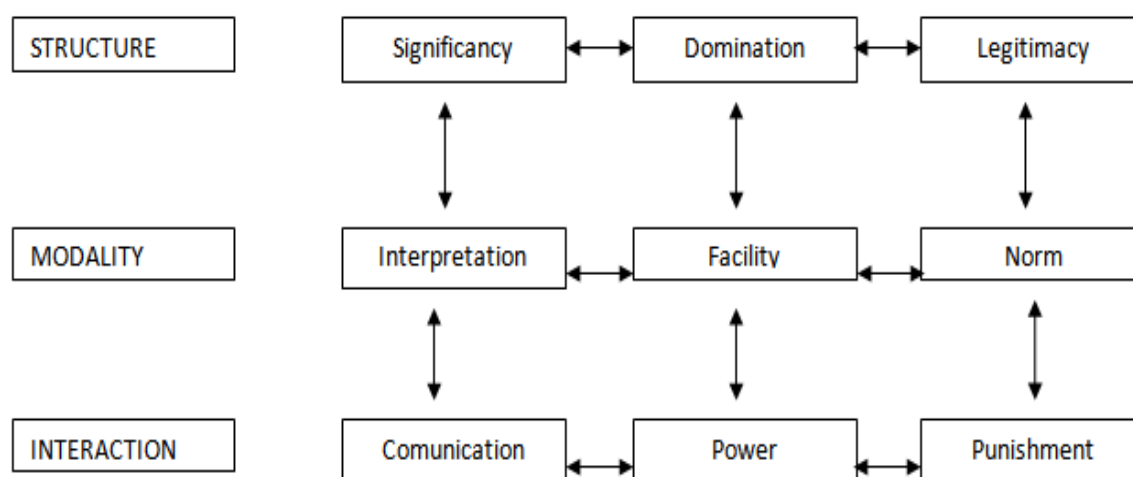


Figure 2.1

Agency, Structure and Structuration

The structure in figure 2.1 above illustrates that the value system is attached to the condom in good informant of commercial sex workers. The structure contains three elements, namely significance that reflects the signaling system actualized in the value system inherent to phenomenon of condom expansion. Significance is the value form system products that described to the form of symbols that are binding, interpreted and communicated by informants among CSWs, Government and NGOs. Each structure significance has ability to dominate individual and direct individual social action, government regulations regarding to the provision of

condoms are binding to be obeyed by prostitution location. The dominant interests of structure must be legitimated so that those are accepted. Of course the legitimacy through laws or other rules is the legitimization of the social action of government officials against individual under their domination, namely the people including commercial sex workers.

At the individual level, then the significance of the structure is interpreted. The process of interpretation is nothing else but the process of conceptualizing that has meaning in sign system. Facilities in individual are resources are owned when the individual is faced with the dominance of the structure. The amount of resources determines whether the production of a new value system will occur only the reproduction of the value system that is internalized through the dominance of the structure. Commercial sex workers are social creatures who have the power to follow what the structure say or against it. The behavior of commercial sex workers in this reserach shows variation if it is faced by dominance of the structure, some of them do not obey using condoms and others are obedient.

Every individual has the social and cultural norms that he/she adheres to, the norms that individuals have been used when individuals interact with their structure. Norms are possessed by individuals internalized by their social environment such as families. When they are associated with behavior of condom usage, the norm in question is a belief in the view that condoms are protective of sexually transmitted diseases or those condoms reducing pleasure. This norm determines the individual's social actions towards its structure and interaction with customers and other health stakeholders.

When they are viewed on the dimensions of interaction between individuals and their structure, the dimensions of the interpretation are reflected relations to the actions of communication. What is understood by the individual from the signaling system is then communicated with the structure. It is expected to the informant's interpretation of the system sign and the meaning of condom is in line by affirming the behavior of using condoms to sexual intercourse. Communication produces mutual understanding that will create reproductive system of values that supports healthy sex.

To the interaction among domination-facilities produce power. The power of the structure is indicated by dominance that is increasingly solid and significantly influencing person's behavior. Occurring is not social production but social reproduction. But if the facilities are in the form of resources owned by large individuals, it happens of non-compliance or the formation of power on the side of the individual who has opportunity to legitimize structure power that occur is social production with the creation of a new value system.

The interaction among the norms legitimacy create sanction. If the structure strengthens, the legitimacy is strong to impose sanction to the deviant individual behavior. But if the norms are owned by individuals that able to overcome the legitimacy of the structure then occur is the sanction that comes or gotten from the individual side. If the norms of condom usage are increasingly internalized to the commercial sex workers and their customers, which occur is defiance of the dominance and legitimacy of the structure.

The description of Giddens's structuration theory shows that the structure is not constraining in an absolute way to individuals, so that variants of sex behavior of using condoms vary from obedient (social reproduction) until they oppose (social production). Structuration of Anthony Giddens states that structure is not entirely total coercion.

The structure is not constraining but enabling. Enabling shows that individuals have ability to face the dominance of their structures and even changing them to structure itself there is space for individuals to improvise to follow or not what the structure wants. This can illustrate the variation of condom usage among commercial sex workers. Of course, the structure wants that healthy sex behavior by using condoms can be carried out by every commercial sex workers but in reality there is still a variation of commercial sex behavior which reflects opposition to the structure willingness.

Theoretically Giddens (1984) describes the process of structuration in his book "The Constitution of Society: The Outline of the Theory of Structuration" The sequence of structuration processes can be described as follows:

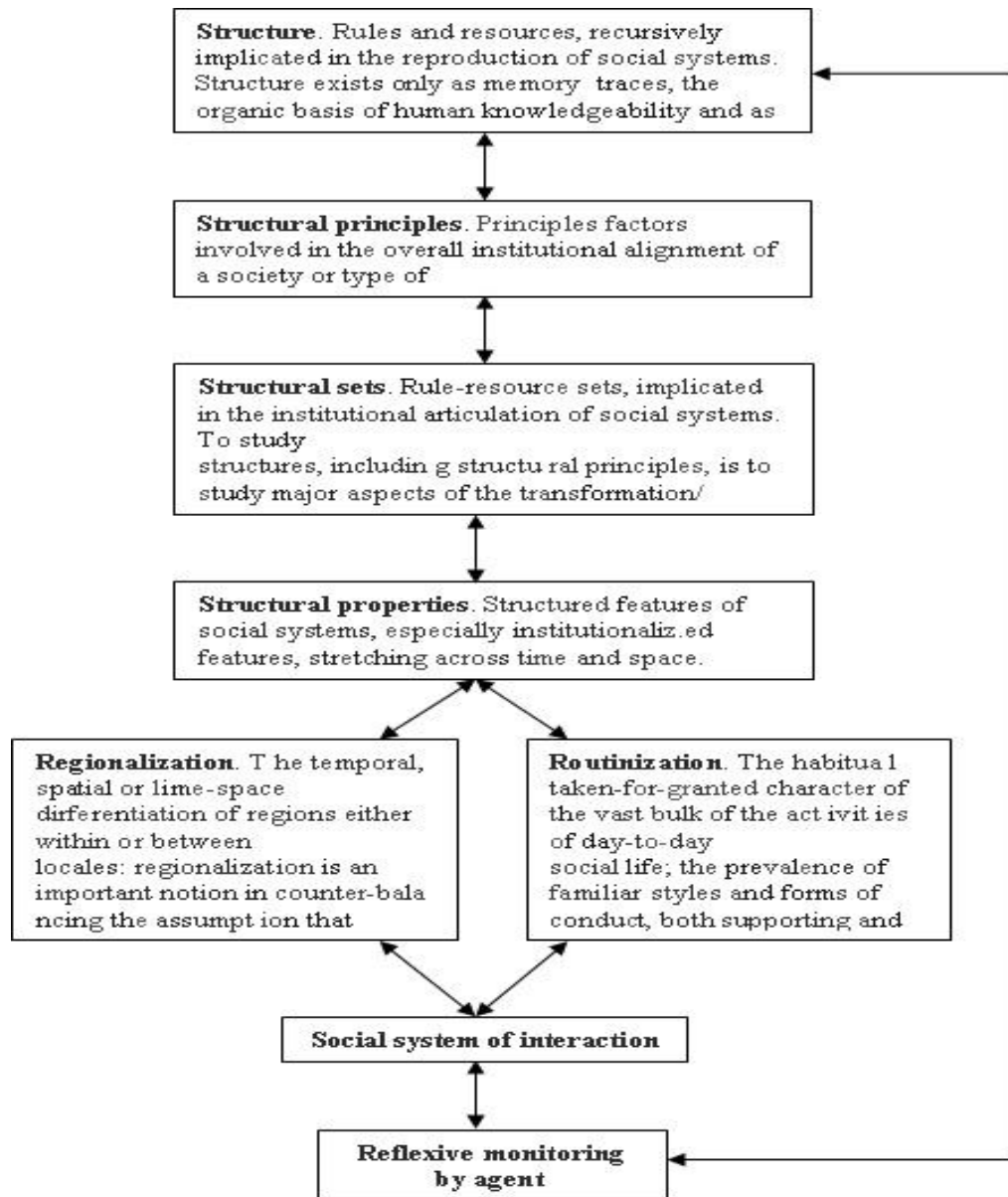


Figure 1

Outline of the Theory of Structuration

In general theory of structuration social processes is nothing but reciprocal relations between structures and individuals. Alkhudri & Asnawi (2014: 6) state that "For Giddens, process and order social take place, those don't depend on individuals (micro-order) or society with its social system (macro order), but because of the linkage between micro and macro, subject and object"

Individuals' ability site to facilities in the form of resources, in general, the structure consists of rules and resources that are related to actors. The resource itself is divided into 2 types, namely allocative resources and authoritative resources. Giddens (1984) also describes these two resources:

1. Allocative resources are the ability of an agent to exercise control over material resources that become certain environmental characteristics which then having meaning to control the production or reproduction of material, especially the process of producing goods.
2. Authoritative ability is the ability of the agent to control the organization in certain places and time, reproduction of the body and organization nets.

V. CONCLUSION

This research can be concluded that commercial sex behavior in using condoms is the reflection of structuration process. It shows that variations to condom usage are very possible to occur considering the structure that containing value system should be obeyed which is not constrained. No structure constraints due

to have opportunities to the commercial sex workers to contradict with the structure wishes. The structure is represented by the system of values to healthy sex is not only obeyed by individuals.

Individuals who are obedient to the dominance of the structure tend to do social reproduction or in other words expand and strengthen the value system of healthy sex by using condoms. However, non-compliant individuals tend to emphasize social production with a new value system of sex without using condoms as the reasons of discomfort. If the production of the anti-condom value system extends and is confirmed, the goal of achieving socialization, namely the reduction in prevalence of sexually transmitted infections will increase.

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