

**MODE OF LIVING AND WORKING CONDITON OF MALE  
COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN KATHMANDU**



**A Dissertation**  
**Submitted to the Central Department of Sociology**  
**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of**  
**Tribhuvan University in Partial Fulfillment of**  
**The Requirements for the Degree of**  
**Master of Arts**  
**in**  
**Sociology**

**BY**  
**Om Chandra Thasineku**  
**Tribhuvan University**  
**Kirtipur, Kathmandu**  
**April, 2018**

## **DECLARATION**

I, hereby, declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis is my original. No part of it was earlier submitted for the candidature of research degree to any university, college or educational institution. Whatever subject matter I have presented in this thesis report belongs to my own work except some cited contents.

Date: April, 2018

---

**Om Chandra Thasineku**

**Tribhuvan University**  
**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Central Department of Sociology**  
**Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This dissertation entitled “**Mode of Living and Working Condition of Male Commercial Sex Workers in Kathmandu**” has been prepared by Mr. Om Chandra Thasineku under my supervision, as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master’s Degree of Humanities and Social Sciences in Sociology. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carries out useful information on this topic. I, therefore, recommend it for the evaluation to the dissertation committee.

---

Dr. Guman Singh Khattri

Lecturer

Central Department of Sociology  
T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal

Date: April, 2018

**Tribhuvan University**  
**Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences**  
**Central Department of Sociology**  
**Kirtipur, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**APPROVAL SHEET**

This dissertation entitled “**Mode of Living and Working Condition of Male Commercial Sex Workers in Kathmandu**” by **Mr. Om Chandra Thasineku** has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Masters of Arts in Sociology.

**Approved By :**

---

Prof. Dr. Tulsi Ram Pandey  
(Head of Department)

---

Associate Prof. Dr. Tika Ram Gautam  
(External Examiner)

Viva Date :- 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2018

---

Dr. Guman Singh Khattri  
(Supervisor)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study entitled “**Mode of Living and Working Condition of Male Commercial Sex Workers in Kathmandu**” as a dissertation is submitted to the Central Department of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Tribhuvan University for the partial fulfillment of Master of Arts in Sociology. This study is carried out under the supervision and continuous guideline of Dr. Guman Singh Khattri. This study would have been incomplete without continuous inspiration and guidance of his supervision. I would like to mention that his inspirations and encouragement would definitely act as a beacon throughout my research career.

Similarly, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Tulsi Ram Pandey, Head of the department for his kind acceptance in carrying out my study. I would like to give my heartiest thanks to my external examiner Associate Prof. Dr. Tika Ram Gautam, associate professor in CDS who provided me kind co-operation, guidance and moral support. I also would like to pay my heartiest thanks to all faculty members of the CDS. Similarly, I want to give thanks to Librarian of TU for providing various materials related to this dissertation.

My special credit goes to my parents Jai Chandra Thasineku, Nirmala Thasineku, father-in-law Chandra Man Shrestha and Mother-in-law Uma Shrestha and whole family who always remained as a source of inspiration, kind-cooperation and support throughout my academic life without which it would be impossible for me to reach at this stage of my academic life.

I must express my gratitude to my dear friend Man Maya Mishra, Rita Karki, Madhav Shrestha, Bhim Raj Sigdel and Jyanti Sharma who provides me co-operation and valuable suggestion during the completion of this dissertation. I am also thankful to all my classmates for shaping and refining my ideas with their thoughts, comments and constructive criticism on my dissertation. At the end I take up all the responsibilities for any error or omission in my dissertation.

April, 2018

Om Chandra Thasineku

## ABSTRACT

The study is an attempt to find out the “**Mode of Living and Working Condition of Male Commercial Sex Workers in Kathmandu**”. The objectives of the study are to analyze mode of living of male commercial sex workers and to explore the working condition of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu.

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in this study. Kathmandu was selected as the site of the study area. This study is mainly based on descriptive research design. The required respondents were selected from the non-probability sampling (purposive sampling). Snow ball sampling (One respondent identify another or more) or chain sampling was be used to identify the respondent by using saturation sampling method. 32 respondents were interviewed in this study from different parks, disco, dance restaurant, streets, cyber cafe and their room etc. of Kathmandu.

Most of male commercial sex workers are heterosexual but there are also bisexual, home sexual sex workers. Living status of most of the male commercial sex workers found alone in room based rent. Most of the male commercial sex workers share about their profession with friends but hide with wife, family members and their surroundings because they don't want to expose in the society. Most of the male commercial sex workers adopt sex work as a secondary occupation. Poverty and high income are not only the causes of adoption of profession but also pleasure. Internet is the main medium to meet clients whereas by call, contact, clients refers others also other medium. Common clients of male commercial sex workers are alone women and gay according to their sexuality whereas Brahmin, Chhetri and Newar are the most common caste among client and NGOs/INGOs job holder from their occupation. Most of the male commercial sex workers responses are very good client's behaviour towards them. Majority of the sex workers who are involving in male commercial sex, they utilized their income for survival, family expenditure and luxury. By all facts we can be concluded that alone women and gay people are the main reasons behind became the male commercial sex workers in the society.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b><u>Contents</u></b>	<b><u>Page No.</u></b>
Declaration	i
Letter of Recommendation	ii
Approval Sheet	iii
Acknowledgement	iv
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Table	ix
List of Figure	xi
Acronyms/Abbreviations	xii
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1-4</b>
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	2
1.3 Research Question	3
1.4 Objectives of the Study	3
1.5 Significance of Study	3
1.6 Organization of the Study	4
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b>	<b>5-26</b>
2.1 Defining Commercial Sex Work	5
2.2 Defining Male Sex Work	6
2.3 Help and Support for Male Sex Workers	8
2.4 Risks for Male Sex Workers	9
2.5 Theoretical Literature Review	10
2.6 Empirical Literature Review	18
2.3 Conceptual Framework	25
<b>CHAPTER III METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>27-32</b>
3.1 Study Site Description and Rationale for the Selection of the Study Site	27
3.2 Research Design	27
3.3 Nature and Sources of Data	27
3.4 Sampling Procedure	28
3.5 Data Collection Methods	29

3.6	Presentation and Analysis Data	30
3.7	Ethical Consideration	30
3.8	Limitations	30
3.9	Definition of Important Terms Used	31
<b>CHAPTER IV INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS</b>		
<b>OF THE RESPONDENTS</b>		<b>33-40</b>
4.1	Individual Characteristics	33
4.1.1	Age	33
4.1.2	Religion	34
4.1.3	Caste	34
4.1.4	Educational Status	35
4.1.5	Marital Status	36
4.1.6	Sexual Orientation	37
4.2	Household Characteristics	38
4.2.1	Parent's Literacy and Educational Status	38
4.2.2	Parent's Occupational Status	39
<b>CHAPTER V MODE OF LIVING AND WORKING CONDITION</b>		
<b>OF RESPONDENTS</b>		<b>41-59</b>
5.1	Mode of Living	41
5.1.1	Living Status	41
5.1.2	Currently Living Arrangements	42
5.1.3	Knowledge about Profession	42
5.1.4	Behaviour	43
5.1.5	Time to Involve in the Profession in Future	44
5.2	Working Condition	45
5.2.1	Main and Secondary Profession	45
5.2.2	Monthly Income from Main and Secondary Profession	46
5.2.3	Utilization of Income from Sex Work	48
5.2.4	Age at First Sex and First Paid Sex	48
5.2.5	Number of Years in Profession	49
5.2.6	Sources of Information to adopt this profession	50
5.2.7	Ideas to Find Out the Clients	51



5.2.8	Common Clients Characteristics	53
5.2.9	Clients Behaviour and Feel about Behaviour	54
5.2.10	Payment System	56
5.2.11	Causes of Adopting the Profession	57
5.2.12	Paid Things after Service	58
5.2.13	Problems of the Profession	59
<b>CHAPTER VI SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION</b>		<b>60-62</b>
6.1	Summary	60
6.2	Conclusion	62
<b>REFERENCES</b>		
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
<b>ANNEX</b>		

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>CHAPTER IV INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>33-40</b>
Table 4.1.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Age	33
Table 4.1.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Religion	34
Table 4.1.3: Distribution of the Respondent Caste	35
Table 4.1.4: Distribution of the Respondent by Educational Status	36
Table 4.1.5: Distribution of the Respondent by Marital Status	37
Table 4.1.6: Distribution of the Respondent by Sexual Orientation	37
Table 4.2.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Parent's Literacy and Educational Status	38
Table 4.2.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Parent's Occupational Status	40
<b>CHAPTER V MODE OF LIVING AND WORKING CONDITION OF RESPONDENTS</b>	<b>41-59</b>
Table 5.1.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Living Status	41
Table 5.1.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Currently Living Arrangements	42
Table 5.1.3: Distribution of the Respondent by Knowledge about Profession	43
Table 5.1.4: Distribution of the Respondent by Behaviour	43
Table 5.1.5: Distribution of the Respondent by Time to Involve in the Profession in Future	44
Table 5.2.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Main and Secondary Profession	46
Table 5.2.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Monthly Income from Main and Secondary Profession	47
Table 5.2.3: Distribution of the Respondent by Utilization of Income from Sex Work	48
Table 5.2.4: Distribution of the Respondent by Age at First Sex and First Paid Sex	49

Table 5.2.5: Distribution of the Respondent by Number of Years in Profession	50
Table 5.2.6: Distribution of the Respondent by Sources of Information to adopt this Profession	51
Table 5.2.7: Distribution of the Respondent by Ideas to Find Out the Clients	52
Table 5.2.8: Distribution of the Respondent by Common Clients Characteristics	53
Table 5.2.9: Distribution of the Respondent by Clients Behaviour	55
Table 5.2.10: Distribution of the Respondent by Payment System	56
Table 5.2.11: Distribution of the Respondent by Causes of Adopting the Profession	58
Table 5.2.12: Distribution of the Respondent by Paid Things after Service	58
Table 5.2.13: Distribution of the Respondent by Problems of the Profession	59

## LIST OF FIGURE

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
2.1 Conceptual Framework	25

## **ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS**

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CDS	Central Department of Sociology
CSW	Commercial Sex Workers
i.e.	That is
HIV	Human Immune
MCSW	Male Commercial Sex Workers
MSM	Men who have Sex with Men
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
USA	United States of America
IBBS	Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Commerce is concerned with dealing goods and money involved in buying and selling. On the other hand, sex has two dimension physical or anatomy of sex and sexual activity, i. e. naturally involving or experiencing pleasure feeling of body by sexual intercourse. Sexual is little more according to human. Life approach, from such point of new we can easily say that commercial sex is related to dealing with sexual service and money (buying and selling) (Khanal, 2006). Commercial sex is generally recognized as one of the professions, which concerns providing sex services to earn money or material (Karki, 2015).

Kari (2015) stated that flesh trade and prostitution are commercial sex. Generally known, that commercial sex is related to providing sex service to earn money. But it is difficult to determine and define what the defining what the definition what the definition of commercial sex is and who is involved in commercial sex. Multi-sexual partners of male and female are not morally accepted in the society. Even more strongly banned in the case of female. So that prostitution is recognized as hateful and immoral work in Nepalese society.

Kahnal (2006) found in Nepal, prostitution is illegal though it has big market in main city area as Kathmandu, Pokhara, Nepalgunj, Biratnagar etc. It is happened due to two ways as either own will or by force. Sex is recognized as hateful and immoral work in Nepalese society.

Kari (2015) explained prostitution is increasing and exists mostly in city areas of Nepal. The girls or woman and boy or man who involve in this profession are not regarded to have well behavior. It is a risky profession. This profession is recognized as immoral work. This is one of the researchable issues in the Nepalese society, commercial sex is often hidden, one of the social evils which have an effect in all aspects of social life unhealthy which may result in several disadvantage.

Only few researches have been conducted in commercial sex work which can be counted on hand and there are nominal researcher conducted in male commercial sex workers. Most of the researches have been conducted in Kathmandu because in Ratna Park, Jamal, Ghanta Ghar, Darbar Marg, Thamel, Balaju, Koteshwor, Maitidevi, Kirtipur, Kalimati, Chakrapath etc. is that kind of area where commercial sex work occupation growing day by day.

## **1.2 Statement of the Research Problem**

There are lots of studies about female commercial sex workers in Kathmandu because prostitution by female is openly known in our society. Many of studies shows that female are compel to adopt this occupation because of their weak economic condition. There are lots of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu who also involve in this occupation but there is less study about them.

Dynes (1990) analyzed as in all forms of prostitution, male prostitutes and their clients can face risks and problems. For prostitutes, the risks may be include: social stigma; legal/criminal risks; physical abuse; health-related risks, such as the potential risk of sexually transmitted diseases; rejection by family and friends; gay-bashing (in the case of male-male prostitution); the financial risks that come with having an insecure income; and risks of the mental/emotional effects that come with all of those factors. Teenagers and runaways engaging in sex work have shown to be particularly at risk. For clients, risks may include: fear of social stigma and family or work problems if their activities with prostitutes do not remain secret; health-related risks; being robbed; or, very rarely, being blackmailed or injured.

The issue of commercial sex is burning in the world today. Only few researches are conducted due to its complex nature in Nepal. Basically, most of researches are concentrated on STIs and HIV and AIDS issues. There are nominal researches of male commercial sex workers by social perspective. This study provides some valuable information particularly on mode of living and working condition of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu which may encourage furthering more studies and will have

got strong measures to overcome hidden issues concerning of male commercial sex workers in Nepal.

### **1.3 Research Question**

The researcher used the following research questions to conduct the research. Research questions are based on the research topic.

In Mode of living, there are two types of concept: related to the living status and arrangements and related to the behaviour of family, wife, friends and surroundings.

- What is the living status and arrangements of male commercial sex workers?
- What is behaviour of family, wife, friends and surroundings to male commercial sex workers?
- What are the term and condition of commercial sex work?
- What are the factors that inspire to adopt the profession?

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The objectives of this study are as follows:

- To analyze the mode of living of male commercial sex workers.
- To explore the family relation and working condition of male commercial sex workers.

### **1.5 Significance of the study**

Only few researches have been conducted in commercial sex work. There are nominal researchers conducted in male commercial sex workers but there are lots of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu. There is no study and loud voice about pain and compellation of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu because of male commercial sex workers are not found in the society openly.



## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study has been summarized into six chapters. Chapter one deals with introduction which includes background of the study, statement of the problem, research question, objectives of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two deals with defining commercial sex work, defining male sex work, help and support for male sex workers, risk for male sex workers, theoretical literatures as well as empirical literatures with conceptual framework. Chapter three deals with methodology which includes study site description and rationale for the selection of the study site, research design, nature and sources of data, sampling procedure, data collection, presentation and analysis data, and ethical consideration, limitation of the study and definition of important term used. Chapter four deals with individual and household characteristics of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu. Chapter five deals with the mode of living and working condition related to the male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu. Chapter six deals with summary and conclusions.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

In this chapter commercial sex theory especially in sex market, massage centers had been studied which is given in theoretical framework of the study. Similarly, commercial sex related books, journal, etc. which published in and out of the country had been studied and male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu related reports, books, journals, dissertations, etc. had been studied too.

Karki (2015) have identified commercial sex is burning issues of present time in the world. Various researches have attention towards this issue but there is not enough study because of its complexity in nature. The work of commercial sex is hidden truth in the countries in the world. Both man and woman are involved in this profession and also literatures suggest that women are involved in this profession and also may literatures suggest that man and woman are involved in 'sex trade'. There is compulsion condition to adopt this profession because of lack of socio economic and other security.

#### **2.1 Defining Commercial Sex Work**

Khanal (2006) focused throughout the civilization, commercial sex works have been universal and have almost remained so. It is only that the patterns and connotations of commercial sex work, and the life style of commercial sex workers have differed considerably in different periods and in diverse cultures because of the role of women and the institution of controlled sex.

Pandey (1996) stated the word prostitute named as commercial sex worker has been taken from latin word “prostibula” or “poseda”. The house of ancient Greek prostitutes or harlots were not allowed to be opened before the ninth hour four o'clock in the afternoon so as not to be keep young men away from their physical exercises. Hence they were called prostubula or proseda. It also says that prostituted were visible during the Mahabharata period.

Karki (2015) identified commercial sex has been prevailing for many years ago since the evolution of human beings. So, it is not a new phenomenon. The ancient Hindu Myth Veda, Ramayana, Mahabharat and Geeta have also talked about prostitution. The Hindu God (king of Gods) used prostitutes in his politics whenever he fell into crisis internally and smelt threat from devils. Commercial sex has been prevailing for many years ago since the evolution of human beings. So, it is not a new phenomenon. The ancient Hindu Myth Veda, Ramayana, Mahabharat and Geeta have also prostitution. The Hindu God (king of Gods) used prostitutes in his politics whenever he fell into crisis internally and smelt threat from devils.

Patai (1967) describes commercial sex work is not a new phenomenon. It is as old as the institution of marriage or say as old as human civilization since society attempted to regulate controlled sex relationships through the institution of marriage and family. When sex behaviour was institutionalized through marriage, in certain sanction of the society usually in the middle and upper classes, women chastity before marriage and complete marital fidelity and strict confinement to the role of housekeeper and mother after marriage were over emphasized and valued. Also the non-adherence to these social norms and conduct by woman brought her not to serve disapproval but dire penalties and social ostracism. On the other hand, considerable latitude in sex was granted to men because of the prevalent double standard of sexual morality.

Khanal (2006) explains an ancient historical record about the history of CSW is believed to be the Books of Moses. According to them, CSWs were common among the Jews in the 18<sup>th</sup> century BC. Commercial sex work was adopted all over the world. The significant charter is that most of the virgins were seized and assaulted their chasteness in the names of Church. This type of exploitation was found in all religion even in the Hindu. Some religious epics illustrate the CSW and commercial sex work in India and Nepal.

## **2.2 Defining Male Sex Work**

Pandey (2006) identified male prostitution is the act or practice of men providing sexual services, usually to other men, in return for payment. When compared to female prostitutes, male sex workers have been far less studied by researchers, and while studies

suggest that there may be differences between the ways these two groups look at their work, more research is needed. Male prostitutes are known by various names and euphemisms including male escorts, gigolos, rent-boys, hustlers, models or masseurs (although the words "hustler", "model", and "masseur" do not always refer to prostitutes). The term "rent boy" may be derived from the boys "renting" themselves out. A man who does not regard himself as gay, but who is prepared to have sex with male clients for money, is sometimes called "gay for pay" or "trade". "Rough trade" is sometimes used to refer to rough sex between one or two working-class men. "Tearoom trade" can be used to describe casual, semi-anonymous or anonymous encounters in a public restroom. Male prostitutes offering services to female customers are sometimes known as "gigolos". Clients, especially those who pick up prostitutes on the street or in bars, are sometimes called "johns" or "tricks". Those working in prostitution, especially street prostitutes, sometimes refer to the act of prostitution as "turning tricks".

Nguyen, (2017) stated the great challenge of defining male sex work is that there is no one agreed-upon definition, due to changing understanding and attitudes towards this social phenomenon. According to common understanding, Oxford Dictionary defines prostitution as "the practice or occupation of engaging in sexual activity with someone for payment" and "the unworthy or corrupt use of one's talents for personal or financial gain" and whereas, a prostitute is "a person, in particular a woman, who engages in sexual activity for payment". In layman terms, prostitution is defined in a negative way, where talents are misused.

Nguyen, (2017) explained additionally, a prostitute assumes a prototype of a woman, conveying that women are the sole purveyors of sexual services. Yet, men in history have engaged in the selling of their bodies just as women. Recently, scholars have attempted to remove negative connotation associated with the selling of sex and tried to reframe the definition without placing value based judgment. Scholars have used "sex work" in replacement of "prostitution". The section below attempts to capture a portion of the process of defining male sex work in research. Steering away from the value-based definition of "prostitution" and heading towards a more neutral definition, define male sex work as "the adult exchange of direct physical contact sexual services for monetary gain" However, it is noted that compensation for sex services is not always monetary, but there are alternative ways of compensating male sex workers. Beyond the

monetary compensation, scholars have attempted to add other dimensions to the definition such as: support of livelihood necessities (i.e. food, shelter, etc.), and other items of monetary values (i.e. drugs, clothes, cosmetics, luxury goods, overseas vacation, drugs, etc. Additionally, to distinguish MSW from other forms of sexual relationships with benefits such as marriage, the dimension of “hired” service or employment is added to the definition. Taking into considerations of multidimensional forms of compensation in male sex work industry, scholars, define male sex worker as a person who is hired to provide sexual services with monetary compensation and/or other valuable items. Morrison and Whitehead, argue that this definition is most fitting to define MSW because it assumes that sex work is a legitimate form of employment, without the elements moral degradation. The dynamic definition of “male sex work” is defined based on the understanding and attitudes towards the topic, changing from moral-based definition to a more neutral, work-based definition. The reason for the dynamic definition of MSW may be influenced by shifting perspectives on this topic, which is discussed in the later sections.

### **2.3 Help and Support for Male Sex Workers**

Goslant (2011) wrote rich Holcomb and James Waterman displaying the Project Weber poster at the 2010 HIV Prevention Summit in Washington, D.C. In the United States and other places, there are few resources and little support readily available for male sex workers working and/or living on the streets. Men and boys in this situation may face many issues. They may be at a higher risk for health problems and abuse. Male street prostitutes may have issues such as drug addiction. Offering support and health care to such stigmatized people can be difficult due to a reluctance to disclose information about their work to health care professionals, which can also make male prostitutes difficult to identify in order to reach out to.

Goslant (2011) described in recent years, some organizations directed specifically at helping male sex workers have been founded and some studies have begun on this little-studied population. For example, Richard Holcomb, a former sex worker, founded 'Project Weber', a harm reduction program in Providence, Rhode Island that offers resources and support to male sex workers living on the streets, including a needle exchange and HIV testing. Holcomb cited the lack of data available on male

commercial sex workers in the region as his reason for helping develop a 2010 survey to assess the needs of this population. Project Weber recruited and surveyed 50 male sex workers living on the streets of Providence. Holcomb cited the fact that he and members of his team are former sex workers themselves as one of the primary reasons why they were able to gain access to the men in order to conduct this survey. The project says they have gleaned valuable data on male sex workers who work and live on the streets of Providence. Holcomb has also created several documentaries meant to draw attention to the subjects of male street prostitution and drug use.

## **2.4 Risks for Male Sex Workers**

Goslant (2011) explained as in all forms of prostitution, male prostitutes and their clients can face risks and problems. For prostitutes, the risks may include: social stigma; legal/criminal risks; physical abuse; health-related risks, such as the potential risk of sexually transmitted diseases; rejection by family and friends; gay-bashing (in the case of male-male prostitution); the financial risks that come with having an insecure income; and risks of the mental/emotional effects that come with all of those factors. Teenagers and runaways engaging in sex work have shown to be particularly at risk. For clients, risks may include: fear of social stigma and family or work problems if their activities with prostitutes do not remain secret; health-related risks; being robbed; or, very rarely, being blackmailed or injured. The German fashion designer Rudolph Moshammer, for example, was killed by a man who said that Moshammer had reneged on a promise to pay him for sex. If a male prostitute steals from a male client or accepts money without then "putting out" the agreed-upon sexual services, it is sometimes referred to as "rolling a john".

Goslant (2011) research suggests that the degree of violence against male prostitutes is somewhat lower than for female sex workers. Men working on the street and younger men appear to be at greatest risk of being victimized by clients. Conversely, the risk of being robbed or blackmailed posed to clients of sex workers appear to be much lower than many imagine. This is especially true when clients hire sex workers through an established agency or when they hire men who have been consistently well reviewed by previous clients. The pimp is relatively rare in male prostitution in the

West, where most prostitutes generally work independently or, less frequently, through an agency.

## **2.5 Theoretical Literature Review**

The purpose of this form is to examine the corpus of theory that has accumulated in regard to an issue, concept, theory, phenomena. The theoretical literature review helps to establish what theories already exist, the relationships between them, to what degree the existing theories have been investigated, and to develop new hypotheses to be tested. Often this form is used to help establish a lack of appropriate theories or reveal that current theories are inadequate for explaining new or emerging research problems. The unit of analysis can focus on a theoretical concept or a whole theory or framework.

### **Perspectives on Male Sex Work**

Nguyen (2017) identified as male sex workers situate between the two junctions of societal taboos: homosexuality and prostitution, the discussion on this phenomenon is diverse and contentious. Social scientists, including social workers, represent, contribute to, and adopt the variety of these perspectives. The following section presents dominant perspectives on male sex work in the social science field.

#### **a) Psycho-Socio-Logical Perspective**

Nguyen (2017) suggested research on male sex work as bidirectional: sociological which focuses on delinquency and homosexuality and the other is socio pathololical, where male sex workers can be clinically understood and treated. This early approach frames male sex workers as socially unfit and psychologically ill beings. Male sex workers considered to be psychopathological because they are believed/ found to have many negative personality characteristics such as “laziness, intellectual dullness, immaturity, inability to relate to others” and tend to possess psychosocial characteristics such as “paranoid, mistrustful, hopeless, lonely, and isolated”. Additionally, in this perspective, male sex workers are also perceived as psychologically deficient. Therefore, their engagement in sex work is perceived as one’s fulfillment of psychological needs, belonging, and power. Similarly, Allen, posits young males were motivated to provide

sex work to older males for a secured, stable foundation and even for opportunities to “schooling, travel, vocational training, and possible introductions to prospective employers”. Others have identified that they engaged in sex work as a way to “thrill-seek”. As such, engaging in sex work is considered to be a highly “emotional” decision for some sex workers. Consequently, in this perspective, male sex workers were perceived as people with negative personality traits and who were psychologically desperate. Beyond the psychological aspect, early research on MSW also follows a sociological viewpoint. Coomb, reviewed early social science research and concluded that a male sex worker “ is unemployed, a drifter, has a poor work record and possesses neither vocation skill nor adequate education; he is a drop-out, comes from a broken home, had parents who were poor models, and a home-life in which there is little warmth but much rejection. The male prostitute also has a strong dislike for authority and is usually of low to average intelligence”.

Similarly, Minichiello et al., came to be similar conclusions, stating that in social science research the depiction of a male sex work is “youthful; poorly educated with a low to average intelligence; immature and lazy; isolated and alienated; possessing a poor work history and few vocational skills; raised in a poor socioeconomic circumstances, characterized by a disorganized familial environment; heterosexual with a hyper-masculine appearance or traits; alcohol or drug dependent; hostile and aggressive to himself, family, and society; incapable of forming stable relations with others; and highly transient, sexually promiscuous and virile, having been initiated into sexual activity at an early age”. In the process of this review, the author of this article also shares similar conclusions. Males involved in sex work are generally having a vulnerable background, for example: poor education and family setback, childhood physical and sexual abuse, early experiences with sexual intercourse, and high reports of substance use. They are also desperate for money, and lack occupational skills. Reviews of social science literature from different decade show that the focus of research remains largely on psycho-social characteristics of male sex workers. The focus on the psycho social characteristics of male sex workers frame male sex workers as social misfits, who are in desperate needs of money, which in return perpetuate the narratives that male sex workers are pathologized and deficit human beings, while ignoring structural factors as well as the diversity of experiences amongst male sex workers. After all, male sex workers are not a homo generous group (Nguyen, 2017).



## **b) Public Health Perspective**

Nguyen (2017) identified with the emergence of HIV/AIDS epidemic and the public health era, male sex workers are being viewed as vectors of disease and of public health concerns. Ample research in public health shows that male sex workers experience a higher rate of HIV/AIDS than the general male population. This is well-documented in many countries globally such as China, USA, Vietnam, Thailand, Nigeria, Nepal, and India. Male sex workers engage in risky sexual behaviors practices. These include a high number of sex partners, low condom usage, low education on HIV/AIDS transmittance, unprotected sex with non-pay partners, high alcohol and drug users, and risky sexual environment. For example, Estcourt et al., focus on HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, and risk behaviors in male commercial sex workers in Sydney. In Russia, Baral et al., conduct studies on socio demographic, prevalence of HIV/AIDS, and expressed concerns for condoms use. Similarly, in China, Kong researches condoms use amongst male sex workers in China. Kong, expresses concerns that male sex workers are still at risk of HIV/AIDS infections due to “insufficient AIDS knowledge and preventive measures resulting in cultural myths; dire financial straits; pleasure-seeking at work due to sexual ambivalent condom use with regular orientation clients due to blurred work/friendship boundaries and trusting noncommercial intimate partners”. Research in public health is mainly concerned with HIV/AIDS prevalence and the construction of socio-demographics of male sex workers and their sexual practices. The goals are to curtail HIV/AIDS amongst this population and stop it from spreading to the general public.

Furthermore, research on male sex work in public health is also focusing on interventions to curtail the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The fear is that male sex workers and their clients are having unprotected sex with men and women outside of their commercial transaction. For example, Lau et al., highlight that there is emerging public health challenge with HIV/AIDS epidemic amongst male who have sex with male in China, particularly amongst male sex workers, who could pose as a bridge of HIV/AIDS transmission into the female general population, thus posing a public threat. This situates male sex workers as a bridge of HIV/AIDS into the general public. This fear shifted public health researchers into researching intervention methods to prevent this epidemic from spreading to the general public. For example, Geibel, King’ola, Temmerman, &

Luchters, conduct a study on the impact of peer out reach on HIV/AIDS knowledge and prevention behaviors of male sex workers in Kenya and Ballester-Arnal et al., argue for programs to target the heterogeneous characteristics of sex workers, especially examining the roles of the internet in the HIV/AIDS prevention program, as sex workers are becoming less visible on the streets (Nguyen, 2017).

### **c) Criminological Perspective**

Nguyen (2017) suggested beyond being viewed as a public health threat, male sex work is also viewed a potential criminal activity. Criminological perspective attempts to understand individuals and social contexts, which produce a crime and devise intervention methods to prevent crimes from happening. Multiple criminology theories have been used to understanding and conceptualize male sex work such as rational choice theory and routine activities theory. Rational choice theory has been used to understand-the decision making process of offenders in order to prevent a crime from being committed. For example, Leclerc et al., create crime script to understand the crime-commission process in child sexual abuse and Cornish, create crime-commission script track for sexual abuse of male children by stranger offenders in public place and in residential institutions.

Routine Activity Theory (RAT) is used to understand the occurrence of sex work. Cohen & Felson's, RAT suggests that instead of hyper-focusing on the actions of the individuals (internal and external motivations), a crime occurs when there is a convergence of three factors: the motivated offender, a suitable target, and a capable guardian in a particular time and space. Motivated offender is defined as "anybody who for any reason might commit a crime"; a suitable target is defined as any person or object likely to be taken or attacked by the offender" and capable guardian is defined as "neighbors, friends, relatives, bystanders, or owner of the property targeted". Felson, further divides guardianship into four levels which are: personal level, assigned level, diffused level and general level. They propose that on a micro-level, a crime occurs when there are minimum elements converge at a certain time and space. On the structural level, societal context shapes and influences the convergence of the elements and the occurrence of crimes. Based on this theory, it can be suggested that a suitable target is defined as a person who wants to engage in sex work or the sex workers

themselves. The motivated offender is assumed to be the client and/or external motivations. In the absence of capable guardians, males make an entry into sex work, thus falling as victims of their clients. While the strength of the criminological perspective is identifying factors leading to criminal activities and its prevention, this perspective adopts a similar stance, as the previous perspective, where sex workers are viewed as victims and that their presence maintains a social disorder. In other words, this perspective seeks to eradicate or prevent sex work, a criminal act, from occurring. Consequently, research related to sex work in criminology has been associated with child sexual abuse and minors who involve in the illegal selling of sex. Yet this perspective does not take into serious considerations of some groups of sex workers who engage in sex work as adults, voluntarily and intentionally. Consequently, like other perspectives, this viewpoint also fails to fully capture the diversity and the landscape of the male sex work industry (Nguyen, 2017).

#### **d) Feminist Perspective**

Feminists, since the 1970s, have had animated debate on how sex work should be perceived. The debate on this topic amongst feminists can be categorized into two major sides: the anti-sex feminists, who perceive sex work as the ultimate form of exploitation, degradation and subordination of women while the pro-sex feminists who adopt an empowerment approach and perceive sex work as sexual exploration. Anti-sex feminist viewpoint dictates that sex work in general, especially for women, are inherently oppressive, where people are forced into the selling of their bodies in order to survive. In short, anti-sex feminists view sex work as the ultimate form male domination over women's body and the ultimate form of women's subordination, degradation and victimization. To contrast anti-sex feminists' criticisms on the issues of coercion, Sanders posits that there is a distinction between human trafficking and voluntary migrant sex workers. Sanders, suggests that migrant sex workers enter European cities, knowingly, that they will engage in the sex industry. Sanders, posits that the sex industry, which is not regulated, is a source of economic opportunities for women who do not know the city well. Sanders, concedes that while the discourse of "choice" must be considered in the constraints of the conditions, under which those choices can be made, she persists that women are making decisions on how to earn their money . Moreover, Weitzer, suggests that people who left their mainstream job to pursue sex

work enjoyed increased freedom and money. Counteracting the narrative of violence and degradation, Sanders, presents that the sexual script between commercial and non-commercial sex are not drastically different from each other and states that commercial sex male sexual script as “traditional romance, courtship rituals, modes and meanings of modes and meanings of communication, sexual familiarity, mutual satisfaction and emotional intimacies found in “ordinary” relationships” . It can be suggested that sex work (while not legally or contractually protected as other forms of labor) is not as “corruptive, abusive or an expression of male hostility” to sex workers, just as anti-sex feminists have suggested. Rather, commercial sex exchange between clients and sex workers are courteous, emotional, and mutual. In fact, Jackson, criticizes the anti-sex feminists’ viewpoint on sex workers as passive victims. Instead, pro-sex feminists pose sex work as an opportunity for sexual exploration, Comte and as a form of labor. Additionally, pro-sex feminists also demand a deeper investigation on the bigger institution and social forces, which produce gender and income inequality. More recent research on feminist approach on MSW has been through the empowerment perspective and on shifting the narratives towards labor framework. For example, Moore argues for viewing young male sex workers as survivors of their circumstances, in societal conditions which deny legitimate economic subsistence (Nguyen, 2017).

Furthermore, Lankenau et al., posit that choosing careers as sex workers demonstrate the creativity and resiliency of young male sex workers. Combining their street capital and street competencies, young male sex workers are able to adapt to their challenging life conditions and create a career in which they could maintain their livelihood and build a client-based network resource of income, in addition to avoiding arrests. While the feminist perspective offers a structural way to perceive male sex workers, it still falters into dichotomized viewpoints: gender exploitation vs. choice. Chapkis, criticizes that dichotomized way of viewing sex work amongst feminist are too simplistic and that it ignores diversity issues such as gender economic inequalities as well as the diversity of worker in the industry. In fact, Sanders, O’Neill, & Pitcher, suggest that feminists have failed to problematize male sex workers and trans gendered workers with such rigor as they have with female sex workers; thus, effectively leaving them out of the theoretical frameworks to understanding sex work. Consequently, the exclusion of other forms of sex workers (e.g. male sex workers, transgender sex workers, etc.) who contribute significantly to the sex industry effectively makes

feminists' conceptualization of sex work incomplete and partial. In fact, scholars posit that research on male sex workers is critical to challenging the passive/victim narrative, representation of gender, and power dynamics in involving in and performing sex work (Nguyen, 2017).

#### **e) Sex Worker's Perspective**

Departing from the deficit/empowerment perspectives which view sex work as a social contestation or sexual exploration, the conceptualization of sex work as a legitimate form of work emerged. Minchello et al., suggest that not all sex work is oppressive and in fact, there are different types of sex workers whose multitude of experiences depart from being the passive victims of sexual exploitation. More research being produced to substantiate this claim by linking to the commercialization of sex work, professional values of sex workers, structural organization of sex work, and hierarchy of professionalism. According to Zheng, applicants to brothels must report a number of physical attributes (i.e. ages, heights, weights, penis size) and only the applicants who meet criteria are accepted as "money boys". Additionally, Cameron et al., conduct an economic research in measuring the values of male sex workers' physical attributes such as age, ethnicity, physical, masculine demeanor, penis size endowment. In their findings, they discover that in mainstream services, youth and attractive physique are two important attributes. In kinky sexual services, masculine, older men are more desirable and marketable Cameron et al. By framing these physical attributes in terms of economic values, the shift of sex work as a legitimate form of work is being presented. Additionally, male sex workers are challenging the notion that they are social deviants and social problems by voicing their opinions on their reality. In Prague, they are reframing their narratives by stating that the problems they face are not the same presented in tabloids such as violence, HIV/AIDS, or drug overdoses. Rather, they are more worried about the ability to keep their job or finding a suitable job to maintain their lives. The reframing of the major problems confronting male sex workers reveals the discrepancy in terms of societal and researchers' perceptions of their problems versus their real problems: maintaining livelihood – like many of their non-MSW counterparts. Moreover, sex workers are presenting their work as a professional job by displaying their professional values and the desires to move up the hierarchy levels of sex work. Sex workers frame themselves as skillful workers who provide quality service to their

clients and reject the victim perspective. Sanders, posits that sex work is beyond providing physical services to the clients, but also meeting their emotional needs. These skills are garnered through experiences and training to maintain a level of professional service delivered to meet the clients' emotional, physical, and sexual beings. In return, male sex workers are benefiting from the financial rewards, job satisfaction, flexibility and freedom, pleasure, adherence to condom usage. Luckenbill, conducts a research on the deviant career mobility which studies the mobility of sex workers, where the findings show that most of the respondents express the desires and working towards from street hustling, to eventually enter the escort sex work, which is deemed as the most professional and salary reward. Zheng, also endorses the viewpoint that male sex workers do strive to climb up the social orders by working hard to move up within the sex work professional orders. Lastly, sex work conditions becoming more of a professional business with the development of agencies such as brothels and escort services. Agencies serve as a protective factor by providing spaces where sex workers can communicate, screen clients, provided with condoms, etc. Professionalization of sex work (i.e. agency development, the hierarchy of skills and physical attributes, development of professional values) shifts the views of sex workers away from the characterization as a stigmatized social phenomenon into a rational business choice. While the work perspective presents a strong argument for the choices of male sex workers to participate or continue their work in the profession, some scholars point out the difficulty in shaping this narrative. Unlike other professions which require entering into a private estate or meeting with the clients such as real estate agents, plumbers, or sale personnel, sex work can solicit violence (i.e. beat, rape, murder) if the customer is unhappy with the service' Connell Davidson argues that there are moral doctrines which defend violence against mainstream workers, violence against sex work can be seemingly morally justified. Consequently, this narrative of sex workers fails to address the presenting tensions between sex workers and their society (Nguyen, 2017).

### **Perspective of the Study**

After review of different literatures and perspective on male commercial sex workers, researcher follows the psycho socio logical perspective because researcher also think about the commercial sex workers are in the profession not only their will but also poorly educated with a low to average intelligence; immature and lazy; isolated and

alienated; possessing a poor work history and few vocational skills; raised in a poor socioeconomic circumstances, hostile and aggressive to himself, family, and society; incapable of forming stable relations with others.

## **2.6 Empirical Literature Review**

Empirical literature review deals with original research (such as scientific experiments, surveys and research studies). They are researches based on experience and observation, rather than on systematic logic. The focus is on application rather than on theory.

Nguyen (2017) found in history, the conditions of male sex work are dependent on the degree of cultural acceptance afforded on prostitution and sexual interactions between two men. Male sex work appeared in literature as early as in 346 BCE, in the city-state of Athens and across cultures in the days of the Samurais in Japan, pre-industrial Europe and colonial America. Today, male sex work exists globally and is continuously changing through the modern day era with the advent of the internet. In the ancient Greece, sexual relationships between males were tolerated. While restricted to certain socio-sexual codes, it was permissive for younger male citizens to exchange sex with an older male for education and mentorship as long as they followed the gender norms. Young males or “pais” often performed the feminine role while older males or “erastes” performed the passionate and masculine roles. With the fall of the Greek empire in first century BCE, male sex work continued to exist in the Roman Empire. During the rule of the Romans, male sex workers were classified into two groups: slaves/former slaves and freed imperial Roman males. Slaves and former slaves were coerced into selling sex with other men for survival purposes while free Romans voluntarily engaged in sex work for education and mentorship, just as the Greeks. Male sex work continued to be tolerated for several hundred years, until Christian doctrine established itself and imposed its canon laws, which prohibited any non-procreative sex; thus, effectively outlawing homosexuality and male sex work. As such, male sex workers moved from public spaces to become hidden within bathhouses in the middle Ages. In Japan, same-sex relationships were classified by the caste system. Between top-caste males, a similar system of pederasty as followed by the Grecians and the Romans existed. Younger males engaged in sexual relationships with older males in exchange for

apprenticeships, such as relationships between samurai warriors and their apprentices. Distinctively, however, sexual relationships between samurai warriors and their apprentices' goal were to achieve *ikiji* or "shared masculine pride". On other hands in less desirable relationships, *kabukiwakashu* or male actors/prostitutes of lower caste were also available to offer transactional sex to top-caste samurai warriors, without regards to achieve *ikiji*. In early modern Japan, same-sex relationships and sex work were legal. In pre-industrial Europe, male sex work continued to exist, although stigmatized, feared and punished. In Italy, young'un employed men or *bardassass* old their bodies for sex and as art objects for artists. In Paris in the 1700s, sodomy and prostitution were illegal and punishable by imprisonment .Despite punitive laws established against prostitution, by the 18thcentury, male sex work was established all over European cities. In colonial America, the earliest citation of male sex work was between men who exchanged sexual services for food. John Smith noted starving colonists could trade "love" for food .Later in the late 1800s America, male sex workers were present to trade in bars and beer halls. In modern days era, prior to the establishment of sexology and homosexual/heterosexual framework in the 19th century, male sex workers performed the passive roles in sexual services to their dominant, active clients. Male sex workers who performed the passive roles were regarded as distasteful, while their clients who presume the active roles were considered to be acceptable. Chauncey explains: "the predominant form of male prostitution seems to have involved fairies selling sex to men who, despite the declaration of desire made by their willingness to pay for the encounters, identified themselves as normal". Consequently, the clients retained their status as masculine and heterosexual men while male prostitutes did not have to question or challenge their homosexual desires and actions because they deemed their actions as "prostitution" or sex work.

Nguyen (2017) wrote in the early 20th century, the emergence of sexology began the movement to measure and examines sex, sexuality, and sexual practices. For example, Kinsey's reports on human sexuality consolidated homosexuality as an identity. At this point, male sex workers were associated with homosexuality and posed as moral concerns because of their engagement in sexually deviant acts. As male-to-male or "homosexual" intercourse seeped into the imagination of the public, male sex work became to be perceived similarly to their female counterparts as sexual deviants and their presence was contested. Additionally, by the 1950s and 1960s, the socio-sexual



construction of the “adolescence” identity began to substantiate. Males in their “adolescence” stage emerge as a topic of concerns as this is a period where young boys were perceived to develop their sexuality and any disruptions in this development would result in abnormal sexual functioning. Male sex workers were associated with runaways and delinquent youth, who were lured into prostitution by older, homosexual clients. Young boys who entered sex work were viewed as victims of circumstances, where social welfare services and laws were used to prevent young, straight men from being lured by homosexual perverts into prostitution. This influenced the way the public responded to MSW phenomenon, shifting their responses to social welfare services and medical interventions to correct their socio-economic conditions as well as potential sexual perversion. The intention was to prevent young, straights from “falling” into the pitfall of homosexuality and “by defining homosexual desire as a treatable disease, and by characterizing male sex workers as homosexuals motivated by poverty, the public discourses surrounding male prostitution was kept decidedly within the moorings of preventing public harms.

Nguyen (2017) found by the 1990s, the focus on male prostitution shifted from preventing youth from delinquency and sex work into focusing on HIV/AIDS prevention. The emergence of HIV/AIDS epidemic, which focused on the risky sexual behaviors, drug use, and homosexual intercourse, transition the framing of male sex work to focus on HIV/AIDS as public health concerns. Research on MSW published during this era focuses on associations between male sex workers and their sexual and drugs behaviors as well as the prevalence of HIV/AIDS amongst male sex workers. Male sex workers were deemed as a “vector of disease” whose behaviors warrant attention because they were bridges of transmission of the HIV/AIDS virus to not only their clients but also the female partners of their clients. In more recent years, the image of homosexuals is more visible and accepted in society. This shift occurs simultaneously with the changing nature of masculinity. Male bodies are more sexualized and commoditized in recent years in magazines, advertisements, and other sources of media. This changes the narrative of men as consumer and female as the supplier of sexuality. The emergence of technology allows MSW to be even more visible, by advertising their profiles and soliciting sex work virtually. Additionally, the internet also provides a space where the public has an unprecedented access to information on MSW. The conversations about MSW are less about deviance or delinquency but more about

purchasing and consumption. In the age of the internet, MSW also proliferated through other features such as male pornography, which comprises for more than billions of dollars in the pornography industry. Changing notion of masculinity and normalization of prostitution began to shift a new public perception of male prostitution in the public view, although it is argued that their presence is still contested in many different areas of the world. In summary, from the review of history, the relationship of MSW and their society varied across time and space. Particularly, the narratives of male sex work situate distinctively from their female counterparts because while the discussion of female sex work has been centered on trafficking and exploitation, the narratives of male sex workers, who are perceived as dominant in society, have been shifting from focusing on passive sex workers and their active clients, to protecting youth from perverts, and to public health concerns as “vectors of disease”. Moreover, it is significant to note that presence of male sex workers raises important questions about and challenges the traditional relationships between masculinity, sexuality, and commercialization of sex.

Dynes (1990) stated that male prostitution is the act or practice of men providing sexual services, usually to other men, in return for payment. When compared to female prostitutes, male sex workers have been far less studied by researchers, and while studies suggest that there may be differences between the ways these two groups look at their work, more research is needed. Dynes stated male prostitutes are known by various names and euphemisms including male escorts, gigolos, rent-boys, hustlers, models or masseurs (although the words "hustler", "model", and "masseur" do not always refer to prostitutes). The term "rent boy" may be derived from the boys "renting" themselves out. A man who does not regard himself as gay, but who is prepared to have sex with male clients for money, is sometimes called "gay for pay" or "trade". "Rough trade" is sometimes used to refer to rough sex between one or two working-class men. "Tearoom trade" can be used to describe casual, semi-anonymous or anonymous encounters in a public restroom. Male prostitutes offering services to female customers are sometimes known as "gigolos". Clients, especially those who pick up prostitutes on the street or in bars, are sometimes called "johns" or "tricks". Those working in prostitution, especially street prostitutes, sometimes refer to the act of prostitution as "turning tricks".

The Encyclopedia of Homosexuality states that in ancient Greece prostitutes were generally slaves. A well-known case is Phaedo of Elis who was captured in war

and forced into slavery and prostitution, but was eventually ransomed to become a pupil of Socrates; Plato's *Phaedo* is told from his perspective. Male brothels existed in both Ancient Greece and ancient Rome. Gay bathhouse or brothel, *The Bowery*, c. 1884. Court records and vice investigations from as early as the 17th century document male prostitution in what is now the United States. With the expansion of urban areas and the aggregation of gay people into communities toward the end of the 19th century, male/male prostitution became more apparent. Around this time, prostitution was reported to have taken place in brothels, such as the Paresis Hall in the Bowery district of New York and in some gay bathhouses. Solicitation for sex, including paid sex, took place in certain bars between so-called "fairies" (Dynes, 1990).

Experts on prostitution have put forwards different theories regarding the cause of prostitution. Extreme poverty has been attributed as the main cause. But it is not always so. If it were so all the poverty- stricken women and girls would have chosen this profession. There are millions of them who are very poor and still never think of selling their bodies even if they millions of them who are very poor and still never think of selling their bodies even if they were to die of starvation. Even in affluent countries such as Japan and U.S.A. and several other European countries prostitution continues to there (Ghosh, 1996 cited in Neupane, 2013).

Saptahik, (2017) wrote there are 2 million sex professionals in Nepal. According to government and different social organization, Out of 2 million, 10 percent which means 20 thousand males are male sex professionals. The rest of the women, third sex, and homosexual people are there. Although Nepali society is often unaware of male sex workers, men who take thousands of rupees for fulfilling sexual satisfaction have been revealed in a large number of sex workers. About 20 percent of the male sex professionals in Nepal but most of them are concentrated in Kathmandu. Apart from that, other male sexual professional are busy in big cities of local and in boarder's market. Studies have shown that a customer of male sex professional who has been from high family to high professionals women.

Saptahik, (2017) wrote male sex professional earn more money than women sex professionals. Compared to female sex professionals, male sex professionals are fewer. Female sex professionals are looking for customers in the street, park etc. A female sex

professional, who got less money for sexual satisfaction to the customer with bargaining. However, costumers of male sex professional are from economically rich families, male sex professionals got others types of facilities, gifts etc. According to some male sex professionals, they got to money from customers apart from these they got pocket money, mobile recharge, shopping etc. Often female costumers want to make male sexual professionals their personal sex partner. Costumers want to maintain their partner so they also spent a lot of money for equal maintain to sex professionals. Male sex professionals also pay more attention to their health.

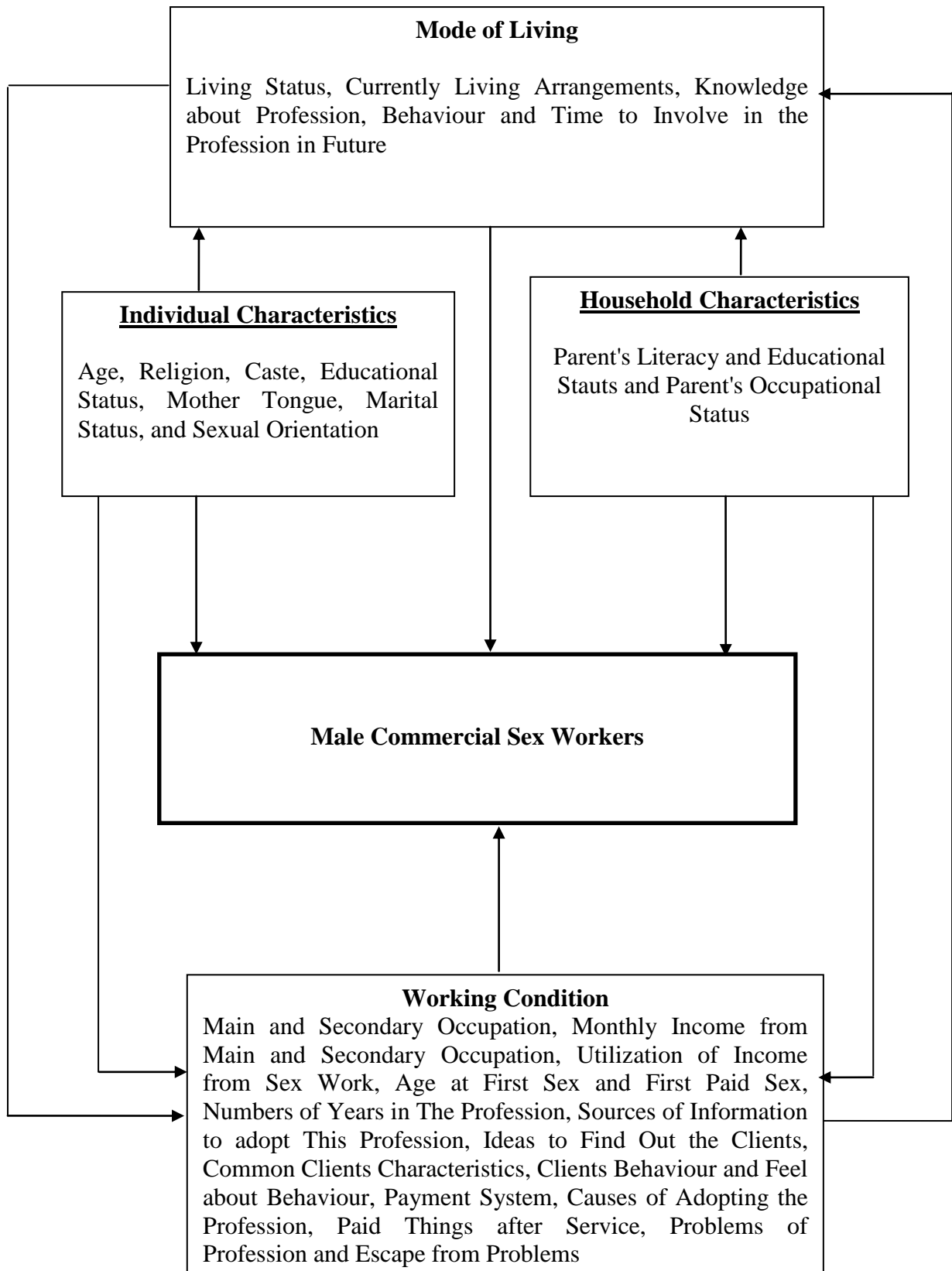
Thozama, (2013) found commercial male sex workers (CMSWs) are considered to be one of the high-risk groups driving the epidemic of HIV/AIDS because of exposure to multiple partners and inconsistent use of condoms. An Integrated Bio-Behavioral Survey (IBBS) revealed HIV prevalence among male sex workers as 5% in Kathmandu. Nepal still remains unexplored in respect to these concerns. Men who have sex with men are generally a latent population in Nepal. There are indicators of high prevalence of unprotected anal sex, knowledge about HIV/AIDS, safer sex and sexual health issues. In spite of ongoing investment to combat HIV/AIDS, an effort should be made to monitor their knowledge, attitude and practices of condom use during sexual activities. The response to HIV/AIDS has to be exceptional and requires leadership at both national and international levels to transform from episodic crisis management to an innovative strategic response that recognizes the need for long-term commitment and capacity-building. Thus, the objective of this study is to examine factors associated with condom use among CMSWs in Kathmandu, Nepal.

There are few studies into the lives and experiences of male sex workers and there is little written evidence about this group. According to a guidance document by UK NSWP (2008), male sex workers often enter sex work for different reasons to female sex workers. It is claimed that male sex work is often linked with the commercial gay scene in which drug use and alcohol is common among workers and clients. Additionally, a small proportion of male sex workers have female clients. A study by Wilcox and Christmann (2006), which interviewed male sex workers in Yorkshire, found no forms of coercion among their sample population. However, while the majority of male sex workers are not subject to the same level of vulnerability and exploitation, young and particularly homeless men are susceptible to exploitative behaviour. In

addition, few services and outreach programmes target male sex workers or are equipped to deal with their needs (UK NSWP, 2008 cited in Balfour, 2014).

The issue of commercial sex is burning issues in the Nepal. Few researches were conducted due to its complex nature in Nepal. There are lots of studies about male commercial sex workers on the perspective of health in international and national level but there are few researches of male commercial sex workers by social perspective. This study provides information particularly on mode of living and working condition of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu which may encourage furthering more studies and will have got strong measures to overcome hidden issues concerning of male commercial sex workers in Nepal.

## 2.7 Conceptual Framework



**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

The following conceptual framework, which is made on the basis of research topic and data analysis, which helps to understand about mode of living and working condition of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu.

According to the conceptual framework, male commercial sex workers are influenced by their individual and household characteristics. Individual and household characteristics determine their mode of living and working condition of male commercial sex workers which is shown in the conceptual framework.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

To complete this study, qualitative and quantitative (qual-quant) methods were used to analyze "Mode of Living and Working Condition of Male Commercial Sex Workers in Kathmandu".

#### **3.1 Study Site Description and Rationale for the Selection of the Study Site**

Kathmandu was selected as the site of the study area. Kathmandu is a metropolitan city. It is also known as the largest city in Nepal where there are lots of people from different districts living. In Kathmandu, Ratna Park, Jamal, Ghanta Ghar, Darbar Marg, Thamel, Balaju, Koteshwor, Maitidevi, Kirtipur, Kalimati, Chakrapath etc. were selected for the data collection of male commercial sex workers. I have done field work in Kathmandu because in Kathmandu Ratna Park, Jamal, Ghanta Ghar, Darbar Marg and Thamel is that kind of area where commercial sex work occupation is growing day by day.

Being as a student researcher and dwelling of Kathmandu, Kathmandu is more feasible research area to get respondents and minimization of economic (especially transportation) cost.

#### **3.2 Research design**

Research design helps the researcher to follow certain plans and procedure of the study. This study was mainly based on descriptive research design. It was proposed that the study was carried out within Kathmandu areas where commercial sex work occupation is growing day by day.

#### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in this study. Secondary data were collected from articles, journals, newspapers, published and unpublished documents from related literature to know about the status and approximate number of male commercial sex workers in theoretical and empirical literature respectively and



make a framework of the study. Primary data were collected by in-depth interview schedule to get information on the individual's characteristics, household characteristics, mode of living and working condition etc. of male commercial sex workers. Different natures of data are used in the study i.e. frequency tables and multi response table.

### **3.4 Sampling Procedure**

The required respondents selected from the non-probability sampling (Purposive sampling). The original population for the sampling was all the professionals based in the Kathmandu due to various problems and especially problem of identification. Snow ball sampling (One respondent identify another or more) or chain sampling was used to identify the respondent. 32 respondents were interviewed in this study from different parks, disco, dance restaurant, streets, cyber cafe and their room etc. of Kathmandu. It is difficult to determine the sample size of male commercial sex workers because they are hidden in the society and no exact number of male commercial workers. After interview of 32 respondents, it is found that the same responses then I feel it's enough for the study remembering saturation method of sampling (Saturation can be simply defined as data satisfaction. It is when the researcher reaches a point where no new information is obtained from further data. Saturation point determines the sample size in qualitative research as it indicates that adequate data has been collected for a detailed analysis). Key informants help to the identified respondent. The respondent can be also referred to researchers other, who willing wants to be potential respondents such that snowballing was also utilized in the study.

In the study there are inclusion and exclusion criteria for sample population. Inclusion criteria are MCSWs who are 18 years old and above, MCSWs who have been working as a CSW for at least 1 year and MCSWs who consented for the interview. Exclusion criteria are MCSWs who were in a hurry during the interview, MCSWs who quit in the middle of the interview and MCSWs who were resistant (unaffected) to the interview.

### **3.5 Data Collection Methods**

#### **In-Depth Interview**

The researcher were utilized a researcher-administered interview as the research instrument. Different types of questions on related topic were asked to male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu by using different open ended, semi-open ended and closed ended interview schedule. This set of interview schedule consist questions that focus on the individual's characteristics, household characteristics, mode of living and working condition. The guide questions were reviewed, corrected and approved by the researcher's adviser. This open-ended free response format identified their practices most likely to influence their own behaviors. It was not limit the conversation but it served as a guide in the flow of interview. Valuable issues during the conversation with the participants were subjected to further probing to extract information or to clarify the issues being discussed.

#### **Data Collection Process:**

Data collection started by meeting and organizing schedules with the researcher as to when to visit the known places for sex work. Data gathering was done through one-on-one in-depth interview with all the chosen MCSWs. The Interview was guided with questions prepared before. An interview was held at location throughout the area: their own room, cyber cafe, restaurant, park etc. Locations were chosen to ensure privacy during the interview. The researcher spent 10 days for the interview with the MCSWs. The researcher started all interviews by introducing himself, followed by giving a brief explanation on why the interview must be conducted with them and how the data that the informants provide used and the procedure of the sessions. Initially, the respondents shared some background information on their age, religion, educational attainment, parent's occupation and number of years in the work. Each interview was lasted almost an hour. The succeeding interviews also went well. Each interview was ranged from 30 minutes to 60 minutes. There were two participants, who were not serious with his answers then I felt resistance and was only able to get very little information about his story, he was automatically excluded. The researcher interviewed 2 to 6 MCSWs in a day for 10 days. The conduct of interview was done similar to the previous interviews.

In general, the interview was done well because the interviewer and the participants had good rapport between them. The interviews took place in secluded area and because of the sensitive nature of the study, the interviewer was requested that other participants should not be present or within hearing distance during the interview.

### **3.6 Presentation and Analysis of Data**

The collected data for the study was analyzed in line with the objectives of the study. The data was tabulated manually and analyzed by SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science, IBM). The data was analyzed quantitatively.

For quantitative study, this study used frequency tables, cross tables and multi response table with percentage, if necessary the statistical analysis (mean, minimum and maximum) was also used for the study.

### **3.7 Ethical Consideration**

After the informed consent verbalized to the participant, he was requested to verbalize that the study was purely on a voluntary basis and that he could quit, at any time, stop participating without the need for any explanation. For the participant, the informed consent also specified that there was no penalty if he refuses to participate in the interview. He was not forced to answer the questions that would make him uncomfortable. The participants were paid as incentives for voluntarily participating in the study in some special case.

Lastly, to guarantee confidentiality, the names and the workplaces of the respondent were mentioned in this paper to protect the identity of the men from persons who are known to them.

### **3.8 Limitations**

Every study has its own limitation because of the coverage, resources, used tools, time bound and methods for study. Being an individual study within a small territory, this study is not far from limitation. The limitations of this study are as follows -:

- This study conducted only for male commercial sex workers.
- The area of study was taken only Kathmandu.
- This study only covers the working condition and mode of living of male commercial sex workers.

### 3.9 Definition of Important Terms Used

**Sex Workers:** A sex worker is a person who is employed in the sex industry. The term is used in reference to all those in all areas of the sex industry including those who provide direct sexual services as well as the staff of such industries.

**Commercial Sex:** A person who is engaging in sexual practice to earn money or other economic benefits.

**Transgender:** Transgender people have a gender identity or gender expression that differs from their assigned sex. Transgender people are sometimes called transsexual if they desire medical assistance to transition from one sex to another.

**Inter sex:** Some people are born with a mix of male & female biological traits that can make it hard for doctors to assign them just one sex. These people are intersex.

**Gay:** Gay is a term that primarily refers to a homosexual person. Person who is sexually attracted to people of the same sex and not to people of the opposite sex

**Hetero Sexual:** A person who is attracted to the opposite gender. Heterosexuality is the most common sexual orientation in the world.

**Bisexual:** A person who is sexually attracted to both men and women.

**Currently Married:** Currently married women or men are persons who have been married and are not either divorced, widowed or separated.

- Never Married:** A girl or boy who are not married
- Snowball Sampling:** Snowball sampling is a non-probability sampling technique that is used by researchers to identify potential subjects in studies where subjects are hard to locate. Snowball sampling is where research participants recruit other participants for a test or study.
- Nuclear Family:** A family group consisting of two parents and their children (one or more).
- Joint family:** A Joint family unit that includes two or more generations of kindred related through either the paternal or maternal line who maintain a common residence and are subject to common social, economic, and religious regulations.
- Literate:** The ability to read and write in any language with understanding and ability to do simple arithmetic. Literacy pertains to persons at ages five years and above. In Nepal population aged five years and above who can read and write is considered as literate.
- Illiterate:** An illiterate person is someone who cannot read.

**CHAPTER - IV**  
**INDIVIDUAL AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS OF THE**  
**RESPONDENTS**

This chapter represents the individual and household characteristics of the respondents of the study area. After collecting the data, it was tabulated and arranged in sequences according to the requirement of the dissertation. The analysis and interpretation were done with the help of table to make the presentation more clear. It is shown in number and percentage and in some specific table it is also shown mean, minimum and maximum value as its requirements.

**4.1 Individual Characteristics**

In this segment, the sampled respondent's characteristics by age, religion, caste, educational status, mother tongue, marital status and sexual orientation were analyzed of the respondents.

**4.1.1 Age**

Age is an important factor to involve in sexual activities. So it is important to know the age of respondent. The age composition of a population is important in demographic analysis. A respondent's age composition is considered as a map of its demographic history. If age composition is destroyed, all age-specific information of vital events is eventually destroyed. The various demographic events differ in different age. Therefore, age composition has significant implications.

**Table 4.1.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Age**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
20-24	7	21.9
25-29	17	53.1
30-34	8	25.0
Total	32	100.0
Minimum (22)	Maximum (34)	Mean (27.56)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Information on age of each respondent was obtained from the sample population. In 32 sample population, the 53.1 percent of the population was found in age group 25-29 years (53.1%) 21.9 in the age group 20-24 years. It shows that the majority of respondents are from 25 to 29 age groups. 25 to 29 is that kind of age group where a person completes their study and engage in search for job and opportunity. If they don't get job or opportunity they want to search easy way to earn money so they adopt the profession.

#### **4.1.2 Religion**

Religions refer to the belief and worship of a supernatural controlling power, especially a personal god or gods. It is regarding as a particular system of faith. Religion represents the nationality of Nepal. There are different religious groups in Nepal. Each and every religious group has their own mother tongue, culture and tradition. Their religion and its feeling may also support sex behavior.

**Table 4.1.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Religion**

<b>Religion</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Hindu	30	93.8
Buddhist	2	6.3
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

According to census 2011, 81.3 and 9.0 percent of population are Hindu and Buddhist respectively. According to the study, out of 32 sample respondent, the 93.8 percent of the population was found in Hindu religion and 6.3 percent in Buddhist religion (6.3%). It shows that the majority of respondents are from Hindu religion.

#### **4.1.3 Caste**

Nepal is a state of multi cast and ethnicity. In the sampled area various caste and ethnic groups were found. Caste or ethnic composition representative nationality

in Nepal there are different Caste/ethnic group. Each and every caste or ethnic group has their own mother tongue, culture and tradition.

Among these identified caste and ethnicity, they were categorized into five broad caste groups i.e. Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Gurung, and Madhesi. The study area also be composite by multi caste like as Brahman, Chhetri, Newar and Dalits. Where, majority of the caste among the respondent are Brahmin. The data can be shown in the table as the following.

**Table 4.1.3: Distribution of the Respondent Caste**

Caste	N	%
Brahmin	14	43.8
Chhetri	7	21.9
Newar	6	18.8
Gurung	1	3.1
Madhesi	4	12.5
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

According to census 2011, 16.6 and 12.2 percent of population are Chhetri and Brahmin caste respectively. The table reveals that about 43.8 percent respondents are from Brahmin, 21.9 percent from Chhetri, 18.8 percent from Newar, 12.5 percent from Madhesi and 3.1 percent from Gurung, This shows that majority of the population who are in male commercial sex workers are from Brahmin and followed by Chhetri, Newar, Madhesi and Gurung respectively. The mentioned data shows that the 43.8 percent of Brahmin are majority in total respondent whereas Chhetri and Newar are nearly almost in same percent.

#### **4.1.4 Educational Status**

Education is the main part of personal as well as societal development. It has a multidimensional significance. Education is also considered to be an indicator of individual. Greater participation of individual in education is the backbone of their



bright future. Education is the key to awareness and consciousness. Educated person has more perception capacity and can drive their life accordingly.

Educational status affects other aspects of socio-economic life of the people. It is the measuring rod of development of people and civilization of a society. Education is the light of human beings. Education can change the world. Education helps to betterment of people. It creates employment and generates income which reduces the poverty. The educational status of the study area is as below shown in below table

**Table 4.1.4: Distribution of the Respondent by Educational Status**

<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Intermediate (+2)	7	21.9
Bachelor	17	53.1
Masters	8	25.0
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that about 53.1 percent respondents are completed their bachelor level education whereas 25.0 percent respondent completed their masters level education and 21.9 percent of respondents completed their intermediate (+2) level education. The mentioned data shows that the majority percent of total respondent completed their bachelor level among male commercial sex workers.

#### **4.1.5 Marital Status**

Marriage is universal in our society. In Nepal, marriage is compulsion for both men and women. Marriage determines the social roles and responsibilities of the people. So it is called social institutions. Never married is defined as the persons never marry with any person throughout their life where as currently married is defined as the spouse living together at the time of enumeration.

**Table 4.1.5: Distribution of the Respondent by Marital Status**

<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Never married	21	65.6
Currently married	11	34.4
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 65.6 percent respondent are never married whereas 34.4 percent of respondents are currently married among male commercial sex workers, This shows that majority of the population who are in male commercial sex workers they are never married. But according to the census 2011, 64.4 and 35.6 percent of population are currently married and never married respectively. It shows the data is just opposite in this study.

#### **4.1.6 Sexual Orientation**

Sexual orientation is an enduring pattern of romantic or sexual attraction (or a combination of these) to persons of the opposite sex or gender, the same sex or gender, or to both sexes or more than one gender. These attractions are generally subsumed under heterosexuality, homosexuality and bisexuality, while asexuality (the lack of sexual attraction to others) is sometimes identified as the fourth category.

**Table 4.1.6: Distribution of the Respondent by Sexual Orientation**

<b>Sexual Orientation</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Heterosexual	14	43.8
Homosexual	5	15.6
Bisexual	13	40.6
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that above 40 percent respondent are heterosexual and bisexual whereas 15.6 percent of respondents are homosexual among male commercial sex workers. This shows that majority of the population who are in male commercial sex workers they are heterosexual and bisexual.

Above data is creating suspect about sexual orientation of male commercial sex workers but Cai et. al. also found that 24.4, 37.6 and 38.1 percent of male sex workers are homosexual/gay, bisexual and heterosexual/unsure respectively in there article “HIV prevalence and related risk factors among male sex workers in Shenzhen, China: results from a time-location sampling survey”.

## **4.2 Household Characteristics**

In this segment, the sampled respondent's characteristics by parent's literacy and educational status and parent's occupational status were analyzed of the respondents.

### **4.2.1 Parent’s Literacy and Educational Status**

Education is the main part of personal as well as societal development. It has a multidimensional significance. Education is also considered to be an indicator of individual. Greater participation of individual in education is the backbone of their bright future. Education imparts skills and competencies that are central to human development and enhanced quality of life, bringing wide-ranging benefits to both individuals and societies. Investing in girls and women's education in particular produces exceptionally high social and economic returns.

**Table 4.2.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Parent's Literacy and Educational Status**

Parent's Literacy and Educational Status	Parents			
	Father		Mother	
	N	%	N	%
Illiterate	4	12.4	24	75.0
Literate but not schooling	6	18.8	3	9.4
Lower secondary level	2	6.3	3	9.4
Secondary level	6	18.8	0	0.0
SLC	11	34.4	2	6.3
Intermediate (+2)	3	9.4	0	0.0
Total	32	100.0	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 34.4 percent of the respondent's fathers passed SLC which is followed by 18.8, 9.4 and 6.3 percent from literate but not schooling, Intermediate (+2) and lower secondary level respectively. Whereas 12.4 percent of respondents father literacy status is illiterate. This shows that majority of them fathers literacy status is illiterate who are in male commercial sex workers.

The table reveals that 75.0 percent of the respondent's mothers are illiterate which is followed by 9.4 and 6.3 percent from literate but not schooling, lower secondary level and SLC respectively. This shows that majority of them mothers literacy status is illiterate who are in male commercial sex workers.

#### **4.2.2 Parent's Occupational Status**

A person's usual or principal work or business, especially as a means of earning to live. Occupation is your job or the way you spend your time to earn money. An example of occupation is when you are a doctor or a lawyer.

Occupation is one of the important aspects for living so people always search for better occupation which can promote their economic status and standard of living.

Occupation of the mother influences and inspires them in the social activities. The main occupational status of the mothers has been categorized into four groups in this study which is shown in the table as follows:

**Table 4.2.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Parent's Occupational Status**

Parent's Occupational Status	Parents			
	Father		Mother	
	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	19	59.4	1	3.1
Business	4	12.5	2	6.3
Service	6	18.8	0	0.0
Wage labour	2	6.3	0	0.0
Foreign employment	1	3.1	0	0.0
Beautician	0	0.0	1	3.1
Housewives	0	0.0	28	87.5
Total	32	100.0	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 59.4 percent of the respondent's fathers are from agriculture occupation which is followed by 18.8, 12.5, 6.3 and 3.1 percent from service, business, wage labour and others respectively. This shows that majority of them fathers occupation is agriculture who are in male commercial sex workers.

The table reveals that 87.5 percent of the respondent's mothers are housewives. This shows that majority of them mothers occupation is housewives who are in male commercial sex workers. .

## CHAPTER - V

### MODE OF LIVING AND WORKING CONDITION OF THE RESPONDENTS

This chapter represents the mode of living and working condition of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu. After collecting the data, it was tabulated and arranged in sequences according to the requirement of the dissertation. The analysis and interpretation were done with the help of table to make the presentation more clear. It is shown in number, percentage and in some specific table it is also shown mean, minimum and maximum value as its requirements.

#### 5.1 Mode of Living

A concept used in the social sciences to characterize the distinctive features of people's everyday life in a given society. A mode of living is defined by the essential features of the particular socioeconomic formation. As individuals express their life, so they are.

In this segment, the sampled respondent's characteristics by living status, currently living arrangements, knowledge about profession, behaviour and time to involve in the profession in future were analyzed.

##### 5.1.1 Living Status

This field identifies the situation in which the person lives at his residential address. Examples might include Alone, Family, Relatives, Institution, etc.

**Table 5.1.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Living Status**

Living Status	N	%
Alone	14	43.8
Family	11	34.4
Relatives	7	21.9
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that living status of 43.8 percent respondents are alone whereas 34.4 and 21.9 percent respondents are living with family and relatives respectively. This shows that majority of the respondents live alone in Kathmandu that why there is no person to guide to stop their profession.

### 5.1.2 Currently Living Arrangements

There are many kinds of living arrangements, including buying own home and renting (paying someone else to live in a house or apartment they own). Independent living means living in your own home and directing your own supports.

**Table 5.1.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Currently Living Arrangements**

<b>Currently Living Arrangements</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Home	3	9.4
Rent	29	90.6
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that 90.6 percent of respondents currently living arrangements are rent whereas only 9.4 percent of respondent's currently living arrangements are in Home. This shows that majority of the respondents in rent in Kathmandu.

### 5.1.3 Knowledge about Profession

To examine knowledge about profession from their family, wife, friends and surrounding members, a set of question was asked and response are listed in the table as follows:

**Table 5.1.3: Distribution of the Respondent by Knowledge about Profession**

Knowledge about profession	Members							
	Family		Wife		Friend		Surrounding	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	1	3.1	0	0.0	19	59.4	3	9.4
No	31	96.9	11	100.0	13	40.6	29	90.6
Total	32	100.0	11	100.0	32	100.0	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that 59.4 percent of respondent friend's knows about their profession whereas 9.4 and 3.1 percent of respondent's surroundings members and family members knows about their profession. In contrast, none of the respondent's wife has knowledge about their profession. This shows that majority of the respondents want to share their profession with friends only not the family and wife also.

#### 5.1.4 Behaviour

To examine what sort of behavior they would expect from their family, wife, friends and surrounding members if it came to know that they are male commercial sex workers, a question was asked and response are listed in the table as follows:

**Table 5.1.4: Distribution of the Respondent by Behaviour**

Behaviour	Knowledge							
	Family		Wife		Friend		Surrounding Member	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Support	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0
As usual	1	100.0	0	0.0	6	31.6	0	0.0
Ignore	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	21.1	2	66.6
Understanding	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.5	0	0.0
Hate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3
Rebuke	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.3	0	0.0
Don't say anything	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	26.3	0	0.0
Total	1	100.0	0	0.0	19	100.0	3	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018



The table shows that usual is the main behavior towards male commercial sex workers after the knowledge about their profession and followed by don't say anything, ignore, understanding, rebuke etc. This kind of data shows the encourage environment to adopt the profession and continuing their profession which may be harmful for their social and health status.

### 5.1.5 Time to Involve in the Profession in Future

To explore time to involve in the profession in future to the male commercial sex workers, a question was asked and responses are listed in the table as follows:

**Table 5.1.5: Distribution of the Respondent by Time to Involve in the Profession in Future**

<b>Time to Involve in the Profession in Future</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
Till foreign employment	1	3.1
Don't think about that	6	18.8
Life long	2	6.3
Till marriage	1	3.1
Till poverty	5	15.6
Not fixed	17	53.1
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that about 53.1 percent of the respondents have not fixed ideas time to involve in the profession in future whereas 18.8 and 15.6 percent of respondents don't think and till poverty time to involve in the profession in future respectively. 6.3 percent of the respondents want to involve in the profession lifelong because their sexual orientation is homo sexual and they think about their sexual life too hard to find real partner in life so they want to involve in the profession for life long.

This shows that majority of the respondents have not fixed ideas time to involve in the profession in future

## **5.2 Working Condition**

In this segment, the sampled respondent's characteristics by main and secondary occupation, monthly income from main and secondary occupation, age at first sex and first paid sex, numbers of years in the profession, sources of information to come this profession, ideas to find out the clients, common clients characteristics, clients behaviour and feel about behaviour, payment system, causes of adopting the profession, paid things after service, problems of profession and escape form problems were analyzed of the respondents.

### **5.2.1 Main and Secondary Profession**

A profession is something a little more than a job; it is a career for someone that wants to be part of society, who becomes competent in their chosen sector through training; maintains their skills through continuing professional development; and commits to behaving ethically, to protect the interests of the public. Profession is one of the important aspects for living so people always search for better profession which can promote their economic status and standard of living. There are two types of profession: main and secondary profession. To explore the profession as main or secondary profession to the male commercial sex workers, two set of questions was asked and responses are listed in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.1: Distribution of the Respondent by Main and Secondary Profession**

<b>Profession</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Main Profession</b>		
Sex workers	6	18.8
Business	5	15.6
Service	9	28.1
Wage labour	1	3.1
Student	7	21.9
Modeling	2	6.3
Engineer	2	6.3
Total	32	100.0
<b>Secondary Profession</b>		
Sex workers	26	81.3
Business	1	3.1
Others	5	15.6
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that there are lots of respondent who is from different profession. Out of 32 respondents some of them are model, engineer, student, businessman, service holder, wage labour etc. only 18.8 percent of respondent adopt the profession as a main occupation. Among 32 respondents, 81.3 percent of respondents adopt the profession as a secondary occupation. This shows that majority of the respondents are involving in the profession for their part time job.

### **5.2.2 Monthly Income from Main and Secondary Profession**

Income refers to the money earned by a particular person by working or by capitalizing on the work of others. Similarly, the monthly income means the money earned by a person in a month. Income is an important factor for the people to obtain the desired level of living. It is fact that if the income is higher better will be the life style. It also determines the life Style of people. It can be influence every part of the people. The following table presents monthly income of the respondents form main and secondary occupation:

**Table 5.2.2: Distribution of the Respondent by Monthly Income from Main and Secondary Profession**

<b>Monthly Income from Main and Secondary Profession</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>From Main Profession</b>		
5000-10000	4	16.0
10000-15000	2	8.0
15000-20000	2	8.0
20000-25000	7	28.0
25000 and above	10	40.0
Total	25	100.0
Minimum (8000)	Maximum (40000)	Mean (24040.00)
<b>From Secondary Profession</b>		
10000-15000	4	15.4
15000-20000	15	57.7
20000-25000	6	23.1
25000 and above	1	3.8
Total	26	100.0
Minimum (15000)	Maximum (30000)	Mean (20576.92)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that minimum income from main and secondary profession is 8000 and 15000 respectively whereas maximum income from main and secondary profession is 40000 and 30000 respectively. The table clearly shows that majority of respondent's earnings is 25000 and above from main profession whereas 15000-20000 from secondary occupation.

### 5.2.3 Utilization of Income from Sex Work

A question was asked to the respondent, utilization of income from sex work, which is directly related to their working condition which is shown in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.3: Distribution of the Respondent by Utilization of Income from Sex Work**

Utilization of income from sex work	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Luxury	17	53.1	15	46.9	32	100.0
Family expenditure	23	70.9	9	28.1	32	100.0
Children education	8	25.0	24	75.0	32	100.0
To pay debt	2	6.3	30	93.8	32	100.0
For survival	29	90.6	3	9.4	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 90.6 percent respondent utilized of income for survival whereas 70.9 and 53.1 percent utilized their income in family expenditure and luxury respectively. This shows that majority of the respondent who are involving in male commercial sex; they utilized their income for survival, family expenditure and luxury.

### 5.2.4 Age at First Sex and First Paid Sex

Two questions was asked to the respondent, their age at first sexual intercourse and age at first paid sexual intercourse, which is directly related to the commercial sex work which is shown in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.4: Distribution of the Respondent by Age at First Sex and First Paid Sex**

<b>Age at First Sex and First Paid Sex</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Age at First Sex</b>		
15-19	12	37.5
20-24	20	62.5
Total	32	100.0
Minimum (16 )	Maximum (23)	Mean (20.34)
<b>Age at First Paid Sex</b>		
15-19	5	15.6
20-24	21	65.6
25-29	6	18.8
Total	32	100.0
Minimum (18)	Maximum (27)	Mean (22.91)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that age at first sex and age at first paid sex is different to each other. Minimum age at first sex and age at first paid sex is 16 and 18 years respectively whereas maximum age at first sex and age at first paid sex is 23 and 27 years respectively. Similarly, mean age at first sex and age at first paid sex is also 20.34 and 22.91 years respectively. The table shows that age at first sex and age at first paid sex is not same first respondent involve in their first sex after that they started to their first paid sex.

### **5.2.5 Number of Years in Profession**

A question was asked to the respondent, how long do you want to involve in this profession, which is directly related to their working condition which is shown in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.5: Distribution of the Respondent by Number of Years in Profession**

<b>Number of Years in Profession</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
0-2	5	15.6
2-4	9	28.1
4-6	12	37.5
6-8	4	12.5
8 years and above	2	6.3
Total	32	100.0
Minimum (2)	Maximum (9)	Mean (4.63)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 37.5 percent of the respondents want to involve in the profession for 2-4 years whereas 28.1, 15.6, 12.5 and 6.3 percent of respondent want to involve in the profession for 0-2, 2-4, 6-8 and 8 years and above years respectively. The table shows that majority of male commercial sex workers want to continue their profession for five years only.

#### **5.2.6 Sources of Information to adopt this profession**

There are many sources of information to adopt this profession to the man. Among them friends, internet etc. is considered more effective means to come this profession.

**Table 5.2.6: Distribution of the Respondent by Sources of Information to adopt this Profession**

Sources of information to adopt this profession	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Friends	18	56.3	14	43.8	32	100.0
Self	6	18.8	26	81.3	32	100.0
Internet	18	56.3	14	43.8	32	100.0
Others (Neighbor)	2	6.3	30	93.8	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 56.3 percent respondent chose the sources of information to adopt this profession are friends and internet. This shows that majority of the respondent who are involving in male commercial sex workers their sources of information are friends and internet.

### **5.2.7 Ideas to Find Out the Clients**

A set of questions was asked to the respondent about ideas to find out the clients which is directly related to working condition of male commercial sex workers is shown in the table as follows:



**Table 5.2.7: Distribution of the Respondent by Ideas to Find Out the Clients**

Ideas to Find Out the Clients	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Common Place to Find the Clients</b>						
Thamel	3	9.4	29	90.6	32	100.0
Jamal	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0
Kalanki	2	6.3	30	93.8	32	100.0
Durbar Marg	3	9.4	29	90.6	32	100.0
Balaju	4	12.5	28	87.5	32	100.0
Koteshwor	4	12.5	28	87.5	32	100.0
Kathmandu Valley	25	78.1	7	21.9	32	100.0
<b>Meeting Place for Clients</b>						
Park	16	50.0	16	50.0	32	100.0
Disco	20	62.5	12	37.5	32	100.0
Dance restaurant	19	59.4	13	40.6	32	100.0
Massage parlor	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0
Pub/Cafe	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0
Bus station	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0
Swimming pool	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0
Internet	26	81.3	6	18.8	32	100.0
Others (Specify)	2	6.3	30	93.8	32	100.0
<b>Medium to Meet Clients</b>						
Search by self	14	43.8	18	56.3	32	100.0
By call	23	71.9	9	28.1	32	100.0
Contacts	22	68.8	10	31.3	32	100.0
Clients refers others	20	62.5	12	37.5	32	100.0
By internet	30	93.8	2	6.3	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 78.1 percent respondent's responses common place to find out the clients is not only Kathmandu but also Kathmandu valley. Similarly,

internet, disco, dance restaurant, park are the major meeting place for clients to the male commercial sex workers. Internet is the main medium to meet clients whereas by call, contacts, clients refers others and search by self is the second, third, fourth and fifth medium to meet clients.

### 5.2.8 Common Clients Characteristics

A set of questions was asked to the respondent about common clients and their caste and occupation which is directly related to working condition of male commercial sex workers is shown in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.8: Distribution of the Respondent by Common Clients Characteristics**

Common Clients Characteristics	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<b>Common Clients</b>						
Teenage girls	10	31.3	22	68.8	32	100.0
Alone women	18	56.3	14	43.8	32	100.0
Widow women	4	12.5	28	87.5	32	100.0
Women	15	46.9	17	53.1	32	100.0
Old aged women	3	9.4	29	90.6	32	100.0
Gay	18	56.3	14	43.8	32	100.0
Trans gender	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0
Inter sex	0	.0	32	100.0	32	100.0
Others (Specify)	0	.0	32	100.0	32	100.0
<b>Common occupation among clients</b>						
Student	18	56.3	14	43.8	32	100.0
Police/Military	0	.0	32	100.0	32	100.0
Civil servant	4	12.5	28	87.5	32	100.0
Business person	7	21.9	25	78.1	32	100.0
Labourer	0	.0	32	100.0	32	100.0

Housewives	16	50.0	16	50.0	32	100.0
NGOs/INGOs job holder	17	53.1	15	46.9	32	100.0
Don't know	3	9.4	29	90.6	32	100.0
Others (Specify)	0	.0	32	100.0	32	100.0
<b>Common caste among clients</b>						
Brahmin	29	90.6	3	9.4	32	100.0
Chhetri	31	96.9	1	3.1	32	100.0
Newar	29	90.6	3	9.4	32	100.0
Tamang	8	25.0	24	75.0	32	100.0
Gurung	12	37.5	20	62.5	32	100.0
Madhesi	11	34.4	21	65.6	32	100.0
Dalit	9	28.1	23	71.9	32	100.0
Others	3	9.4	29	90.6	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

56.3 percent of common clients are alone women and gay of male commercial sex workers which are followed by women and teenage girls by percent 46.9 and 31.3 respectively. 50 and more than 50 percent of client's common occupation are NGOs/INGOs job holder, students, housewives. Over 90 percent of clients are common castes are Brahmin, Chhetri and Newar. Alone women, gay are the most common client of male commercial sex workers whereas NGOs/INGOs job holder, students, housewives are the common occupation among clients. Alone women and gay people are the main reasons behind became the male commercial sex workers in the society

### **5.2.9 Clients Behaviour and Feel about Behaviour**

To examine what sort of behavior of clients and what is the feeling about their behavior to the male commercial sex workers two questions was asked and response are listed in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.9: Distribution of the Respondent by Clients Behaviour**

<b>Clients Behaviour and Feel about Behaviour</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Clients behaviour</b>		
Very good	22	68.8
Good	9	28.1
As usual	1	3.1
<b>Feel about behaviour</b>		
Proud	18	56.3
Humiliate	3	9.4
As usual	11	34.4
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 68.8 percent respondent's responses is very good clients behaviour towards them and 56.3 percent respondent's feel proud by clients behaviour. The table shows that majority of male commercial sex workers found very good behaviour and feel proud by client's behaviour.

#### **5.2.10 Payment System**

A set of questions was asked to the respondent about payment system which is directly related to working condition of male commercial sex workers is shown in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.10: Distribution of the Respondent by Payment System**

<b>Payment System</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Money pay for one time service</b>		
1-1000	4	12.5
1000-2000	11	34.4
2000-3000	9	28.1
3000-4000	3	9.4
4000-5000	5	15.6
Minimum (1000)	Maximum (5000)	Mean (2640.63)
<b>Highest income in a month</b>		
10000-20000	10	31.3
20000-30000	7	21.9
30000-40000	10	31.3
40000-50000	4	12.5
50000 and above	1	3.1
Minimum (15000)	Maximum (55000)	Mean (32187.50)
<b>Lowest income in a month</b>		
1-10000	20	62.5
10000-20000	11	34.4
20000-30000	1	3.1
Minimum (3000)	Maximum (25000)	Mean (10562.50)
<b>Average income in a month</b>		
1-10000	2	6.3
10000-20000	19	59.4
20000-30000	10	31.3
30000-40000	1	3.1
Minimum (10000)	Maximum (40000)	Mean (20937.50)
<b>Maximum pay for one time service</b>		
1000-2000	9	28.1
2000-3000	3	9.4
3000-4000	2	6.3
4000-5000	17	53.1

5000 and above	1	3.1
Minimum (1500)	Maximum (10000)	Mean (4046.88)
<b>Minimum pay for one time service</b>		
1-1000	20	62.5
1000-2000	7	21.9
2000-3000	5	15.6
Minimum (500)	Maximum (3000)	Mean (1409.38)
Total	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that money pay for one time service, highest, lowest and average monthly income, maximum and minimum pay for one time service is different to each other. Minimum money pay for one time service, highest, lowest and average monthly income, maximum and minimum pay for one time service 1000, 15000, 3000, 10000, 1500 and 500 respectively whereas maximum money pay for one time service, highest, lowest and average monthly income, maximum and minimum pay for one time service is 5000, 55000, 25000, 40000, 10000 and 3000 respectively. Similarly, mean money pay for one time service, highest, lowest and average monthly income, maximum and minimum pay for one time service is 2640.63, 32187.50, 10562.50, 20937.50, 4046.88 and 1409.38 respectively. The table shows the difference in maximum and minimum payment system because of nature and income difference of clients.

### **5.2.11 Causes of Adopting the Profession**

To explore the causes of adopting the profession to the male commercial sex workers a questions was asked and response are listed in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.11: Distribution of the Respondent by Causes of Adopting the Profession**

Causes of Adopting the Profession	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Poverty	18	56.3	14	43.8	32	100.0
Compellation	15	46.9	17	53.1	32	100.0
High income	16	50.0	16	50.0	32	100.0
Hobby	6	18.8	26	81.3	32	100.0
Pleasure	19	59.4	13	40.6	32	100.0
Unemployment	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0
Extra income source	11	34.4	21	65.6	32	100.0
Peer pressure	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 50 and above percent respondents are adopting the profession for pleasure, poverty, high income whereas peer pressure and unemployment have only 3.1 percent of responses. The table shows that majority of male commercial sex workers are in the profession because of for pleasure, poverty and high income.

### 5.2.12 Paid Things after Service

To explore the paid things after service to the male commercial sex workers a questions was asked and response are listed in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.12: Distribution of the Respondent by Paid Things after Service**

Paid Things after Service	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Money	32	100.0	0	.0	32	100.0
Expensive gifts	19	59.4	13	40.6	32	100.0
Mobile	2	6.3	30	93.8	32	100.0
Recharge cards	2	6.3	30	93.8	32	100.0
Clothes	11	34.4	21	65.6	32	100.0
Gold	4	12.5	28	87.5	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table shows that cent percent respondents got money after their service whereas 59.4 and 34.4 percent of respondents got expensive gifts (perfumes, glass, watches, shoes etc.) and clothes respectively.

### 5.2.13 Problems of the Profession

Every profession has different kinds of problems. To explore the problems of the profession of the male commercial sex workers a question was asked and responses are listed in the table as follows:

**Table 5.2.13: Distribution of the Respondent by Problems of the Profession**

Problems of the Profession	Yes		No		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Clients does not give money	2	6.3	30	93.8	32	100.0
Clients refuse to use condom	7	21.9	25	78.1	32	100.0
Compel to have sex more time	22	68.8	10	31.3	32	100.0
Compel to have sex unnatural sex	20	62.5	12	37.5	32	100.0
Compel to have alcohol	18	56.3	14	43.8	32	100.0
Money problem when there is no clients	7	21.9	25	78.1	32	100.0
Place	5	15.6	27	84.4	32	100.0
Blackmail	1	3.1	31	96.9	32	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table reveals that 68.8, 62.5 and 56.3 percent respondent response to the problems in the profession are compel to have sex more time, compel to have sex unnatural sex and compel to have alcohol respectively. This shows that majority of the respondents found that compel to have sex more time, compel to have sex unnatural sex and compel to have alcohol are the main problems to them.



## **CHAPTER VI**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

This chapter deals with the summary and conclusion. Summary is mainly focused on the findings of overall study. Conclusion is drawn from the summary of the study.

#### **6.1 Summary**

The issue of commercial sex is burning in the world today. Only few researches are conducted due to its complex nature in Nepal. There are lots of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu who also involve in this occupation but there is less study about them.

This study is an attempt to find out the “Mode of Living and Working Condition of Male Commercial Sex Workers in Kathmandu”. The objectives of the study are to analyze mode of living of male commercial sex workers and to explore the working condition of male commercial sex workers in Kathmandu.

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in this study. Kathmandu was selected as the site of the study area. This study is mainly based on descriptive research design. The required respondents were selected from the non-probability sampling (purposive sampling). Snow ball sampling (One respondent identify another or more) or chain sampling was be used to identify the respondent by using saturation sampling method. 32 respondents were interviewed in this study from different parks, disco, dance restaurant, streets, cyber cafe and their room etc. of Kathmandu.

Study shows the most of the male commercial sex workers are from 25-29 age groups, Hindu religion, Brahmin caste, speaks Nepali language as mother tongue. According to the study, most of them complete their bachelor level education and never married. According to their sexuality, Most of male commercial sex workers are heterosexual but there are also bisexual, home sexual workers.

Most of the male commercial sex worker's father's literacy status is literate with at least SLC educational status whereas mother's literacy status is illiterate. In the other hand, Father's occupational status found as agriculture and mother's occupational status found as housewives.

Living status of most of the male commercial sex workers found alone in room based rent. Most of the male commercial sex workers share about their profession with friends but hide with wife, family members and their surroundings. Majority of male commercial sex workers have not fixed ideas time to involve in the profession in future.

Most of the male commercial sex workers adopt sex work as a secondary occupation whereas most of them have their primary occupation as model, service, engineer, business etc. Minimum and maximum age at first paid sex is 18 and 27 years respectively whereas mean age at first paid sex is 22.91 years of male commercial sex workers. Most of the respondent responds the sources of information to come this profession is from friends and internet. Internet is the main medium to meet clients whereas by call, contacts, clients refers others and search by self is the second, third, fourth and fifth medium to meet clients. Common clients of male commercial sex workers are alone women and gay according to their sexuality whereas Brahmin, Chhetri and Newar are the most common caste among client and NGOs/INGOs job holder from their occupation. Most of the male commercial sex workers responses are very good client's behaviour towards them. Mean money pay for one time service, highest, lowest and average monthly income, maximum and minimum pay for one time service is 2640.63, 32187.50, 10562.50, 20937.50, 4046.88 and 1409.38 respectively. Majority of the sex workers who are involving in male commercial sex; they utilized their income for survival, family expenditure and luxury. Pleasure, poverty and high income are the main reasons for adopting the profession. Cent percent respondents got money after their service whereas 59.4 and 34.4 percent of respondents got expensive gifts (perfumes, glass, watches, shoes etc.) and clothes respectively. 68.8, 62.5 and 56.3 percent respondent response to the problems in the profession are compel to have sex more time, compel to have sex unnatural sex and compel to have alcohol respectively.

## 6.2 Conclusion

It is evidenced in this study that male commercial sex workers are heterosexual but there are also bisexual, home sexual workers. Living status of most of the male commercial sex workers found alone in room based rent. Most of the male commercial sex workers share about their profession with friends but hide with wife, family members and their surroundings because they don't want to expose in the society.

Most of the male commercial sex workers adopt sex work as a secondary occupation. Poverty and high income are not only the causes of adoption of profession but also pleasure. Internet is the main medium to meet clients whereas by call, contact, clients refers others also other medium. Common clients of male commercial sex workers are alone women and gay according to their sexuality whereas Brahmin, Chhetri and Newar are the most common caste among client and NGOs/INGOs job holder from their occupation. Most of the male commercial sex workers responses are very good client's behaviour towards them. Majority of the sex workers who are involving in male commercial sex; they utilized their income for survival, family expenditure and luxury. By all facts we can be concluded that alone women and gay people are the main reasons behind became the male commercial sex workers in the society.

## REFERENCES

- Balfour, R., & Allen, J. (2014). *A Review of the Literature on Sex Workers and Social Exclusion*, UCL institute of health equity. Retrieved from [https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/303927/A\\_Review\\_of\\_the\\_Literature\\_on\\_sex\\_workers\\_and\\_social\\_exclusion.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/303927/A_Review_of_the_Literature_on_sex_workers_and_social_exclusion.pdf)
- Baral, S. D., Friedman, M. R., & Rebe, K. et al. (2016). *Male Sex Workers: Practices, Contexts, and Vulnerabilities for HIV acquisition and transmission*. HHS Public Access. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4504188/pdf/nihms656919.pdf>
- Cai, W. D., Zhao, J., Zhao, J. K., et al. (2010). HIV prevalence and related risk factors among male sex workers in Shenzhen, China: results from a time-location sampling survey. *Sexually Transmitted Infection*, 86: 15-20.
- CRHEPA, (1999). *Sexual Risk Behaviour and Risk Perception of STDs/AIDS Transmission Among Men in Five Boarder Towns of Kathmandu, Nepal*.
- CRHEPA/FHI, (2002). *A Situation Assessment of Sex Workers in Kathmandu: A Focussed Ethnographic Study, Nepal*.
- Dynes, W. R. (1990). Prostitution, *Encyclopedia of Homosexuality*, Chicago: St. James Press, Vol 2; pp. 1054–1058
- Gazzab Saptahik. (2017). Weekly Nepal, 2017. Retrieved from <http://weeklynepal.com.np/in-the-country-20-thousand-male-prostitute/>
- Goslant, J. (2011). Male Prostitution in Providence. *Article in The Anchor Newspaper*.
- Justin, G. & Kate, B. (2001). Contextualizing the Construction and Social Organization of the Commercial Male Sex Industry in London at the Beginning of the Twenty-First Century, *Feminist Review*, No. 67, Sex Work Reassessed (Spring, 2001), pp. 133–141.

- Karki, R. (2015). *Situation Analysis of Street Based Female Sex Workers: Violence Experiences of Women in Nepal*, Unpublished M. Phil. dissertation submitted to Central Department of Population Studies. Kirtipur: Tribhuvan University.
- Khanal, M. (2006). *Commercial Sex Workers in the Kathmandu Valley: A Case Study of Thamel Area*, Unpublished M. Phil. dissertation submitted to Central Department of Population Studies. Kirtipur: Tribhuvan University.
- National Centre for AIDS and STD Control, (2000). *Situation analysis on HIV/AIDS in Nepal*. Kathmandu: NCASC.
- Neupane, B. (2013). *HIV/AIDS and STDs among Commercial Sex Workers of Kathmandu valley*. Unpublished M.A. dissertation submitted to Central Department of Sociology. Kirtipur: Tribhuvan University.
- Nguyen, H.M. (2017). *Understating Male Sex Work: A Literature Review*. Department of Applied Social Science, University of Hong Kong China. Retrieved from <https://www.jscimedcentral.com/SubstanceAbuse/substanceabuse-5-1054.pdf>
- Pandey, P. (2006). *Sexual Risk Behaviourof Commercial Sex Workers in Kathmandu*. Unpublished M.A. dissertation submitted to Central Department of Population Studies. Kirtipur: Tribhuvan University, CDPS.
- Patai, R. (1967). *The Women in New World*: The Free Press, New York.
- Thozama, S. (2013). *Vulnerability of Male Commercial Sex Workers to HIV/AIDS*, Vol 12 Issue 1, 2013 Pages 1-3. Retrieved from <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1730127012001117>

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Belza, M. J., Llacer, A., & Mora, R., et al. (2001). *Socio-Demographic Characteristics and HIV Risk Behaviour of Male Sex Workers in Madrid, Spain*. *AIDS Care*;13:677–82.
- CRHEPA, (1999). *Sexual Risk Behaviour and Risk Perception of STDs/AIDS Transmission Among Men in Five Boarder Towns of Kathmandu, Nepal*.
- Elifson K.W., Boles, J., & Sweat, M. (1993). *Risk factors associated with HIV infection among male prostitutes*, *Am J Public Health* ;83:79–83.
- Estcourt C. S., Marks, C., & Rohrsheim, R., et al. (2000). *HIV, Sexually Transmitted Infections, and Risk Behaviours in Male Commercial Sex Workers in Sydney*, *Sex Transm Infect*;76:294–8.
- Grubacharya, V. L. (1994). *HIV/AIDS: Every bodies Concern, Red Light Traffic*, ABC/Nepal, Kathmandu.
- Kathleen, F., Nyoman, W., & Peter, F. (2015). AIDS knowledge, condom beliefs and sexual behavior among male sex workers and male tourist clients in Bali, Indonesia: *Health Transition Review* ; Vol. 3, No. 2: 191-204. Retrieved from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/40652018.pdf?refreqid=excelsior%3A58f80a8d98ebc3bd68ddc2676be382b4>.
- Malcolm, M., Graeme, S., & Greg, C. (2000). *Refocusing HIV/AIDS Interventions in Thailand: The Case for Male Sex Workers and Other Homosexually Active Men: Culture, Health & Sexuality*; Vol. 2, No. 2: 167-182. Retrieved from: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/pdf/10.2307/3986630.pdf?refreqid=search%3A215ba6bf565888e946fc1cae759e1f62>.
- Minichiello, V., Marino, R., & Browne, J. (2001). *Knowledge, Risk Perceptions and Condom Usage in Male Sex Workers from three Australian cities*, *AIDS Care*;13:387–402.

Morse, E.V., Simon, P.M., & Osofsky, H.J., et al. (1991). *The Male Street Prostitute: A Vector for Transmission of HIV Infection into the Heterosexual World*, *Soc Sci Med* ;32:535–9.

National Centre for AIDS and STD Control, (2000). *Situation Analysis on HIV/AIDS in Nepal*. Kathmandu: NCASC. 2000.

Rapid Ethnography of Male to Male Sexuality and Sexual Health. Family Health Survey. Kathmandu Nepal, 2001. Retrieved from:  
[www.hivpolicy.org/Library/HPP000564.pdf](http://www.hivpolicy.org/Library/HPP000564.pdf).

Williams, M. L., Timpson, S., & Klovdal, A., et al. (2003). *HIV Risk among a Sample of Drug Using Male Sex Workers*, *AIDS*;17:1402–5.

**ANNEX**  
**MODE OF LIVING AND WORKING CONDITION OF MALE**  
**COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN KATHMANDU**

**Section A**

**Individual Information**

Q. No.	Question	No.	Option	Response
1	What is your name? (Optional)			
2	Permanent address	1	District.....	
		2	Municipality/VDC.....	
3	Temporary address	1	District.....	
		2	Municipality/VDC.....	
4	What is your completed age?			
5	What is your religion?	1	Hindu	
		2	Buddhist	
		3	Christian	
		4	Muslim	
		5	Kirat	
		6	Others Specify (.....)	
6	What is your mother tongue?	1	Nepali	
		2	Newari	
		3	Bhojpuri	
		4	Tamang	
		5	Others Specify (.....)	
7	What is your caste?	1	Brahmin	
		2	Chhetri	
		3	Newar	
		4	Tamang	
		5	Gurung	
		6	Madhesi	
		7	Dalit	
		8	Others Specify (.....)	



8	What is your literacy status?	1	Literate	
		2	Illiterate	
9	What is your completed educational status?	1	Literate but not schooling	
		2	Primary level	
		3	Lower secondary level	
		4	Secondary level	
		5	S.L.C.	
		6	Intermediate	
		7	Bachelor	
		8	Masters	
		9	Others Specify (.....)	
10	What is your marital status?	1	Never married	
		2	Currently married	
		3	Separated	
		4	Divorced	
		5	Widower	
		6	Others Specify (.....)	
11	Do you have children?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
12	How many do you have children?	1	Son (.....)	
		2	Daughter (.....)	
13	To whom you are living now?	1	Alone	
		2	Family	
		3	Other sex workers	
		4	Relatives	
		5	Others Specify (.....)	
14	What is your current living status?	1	Home	
		2	Rent	
		3	Rent free	
		4	Relatives	
		5	Hostel	
		6	Others Specify (.....)	

15	If rent, what is your rent status?	1 2 3 4	Room based Flat based Home based Others Specify (.....)	
16	How much rent you have to pay?		.....	

## Section B

### Household Information

Q.No.	Question	No.	Option	Response
1	How many members are in your family?		.....	
2	What is a type of your family?	1 2 3	Nuclear Joint Others Specify (.....)	
3	Is there your father?	1 2	Yes No	
4	What is your father's literacy status?	1 2	Literate Illiterate	
5	What is your father's educational status?		.....	
6	What is your father occupation?			
7	Is there your mother?	1 2	Yes No	
8	What is your mother's literacy status?	1 2	Literate Illiterate	
9	What is your mother's educational status?		.....	
10	What is your mother occupation?			
11	Have you any brother, sisters?	1 2	Yes No	
12	How many?	1 2 3 4	Elder brother ..... Younger brother..... Elder sister..... Younger sister.....	
13	What are the sources of family income?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Farm income Business Service Wage labour Remittance Pension Others Specify (.....)	

14	How much money have your family monthly income?		.....	
15	How much money have your family monthly expenditure?		.....	
16	Do your family have own cultivated land?	1 2	Yes No	
17	Enough crops throughout the year?	1 2	Yes No	
18	How is your type of home?	1 2 3 4	Pakki Ardha pakki Kacchi Others Specify (.....)	

## Section C

### Personal Information

Q. No.	Question	No.	Option	Response
1	What is your main profession?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Agriculture Sex workers Business Service Wage labour Unemployed Student Modeling Others (Specify.....)	
2	What is your monthly income from main profession?		.....	
3	What was your total income last month? (Write total income from one or more than one professions)	1 2	NRs..... Don't remember	
4	How did you earn that money? (Multiple answer possible)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Sex work Money from family Salaried job Own business Wage labor Don't remember/know Modeling Others (Specify.....)	
5	How many people are you supporting with your income now?		Number of people.....	
6	Is it enough income to support your family?	1 2	Yes No	
7	Are you satisfied with your monthly income?	1 2	Yes No	

8	If no, how do you fulfill your need?	1 2 3 4 5	Secondary occupation Over time Debt Sell jewelers Others (Specify.....)	
9	What is your secondary occupation?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Agriculture Sex workers Business Service Wage labour Don't know Nothing Others (Specify.....)	
10	What is your monthly income from secondary income?		.....	
11	Is your income is enough for survive?	1 2	Yes No	
12	What kind of person do you get attracted to? (Multiple answer possible)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Women Men Gay Trans gender Inter sex Don't know Others (Specify.....)	
13	How would you identify yourself on the basis of your sexual orientation/behaviour? (Only one answer)	1 2 3 4 5	Heterosexual Homosexual Bisexual Don't know Others (Specify.....)	
14	At what age did your first have sexual intercourse?		.....	

15	Who is your first sex partner?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Women Men Gay Trans gender Inter sex Don't know Others (Specify.....)	
16	Have you involve in sexual activities in the last 1 month?	1 2 3	Yes No Don't remember	
17	Which kind of sexual activities are you involve? (Multiple answer)	1 2 3 4	Vaginal Anal Oral Others (Specify.....)	
18	Have you ever had sex with persons in exchange for money?	1 2 3	Yes No Don't remember	
19	How old are you when you have been paid for sex?	1 2	..... Don't remember	
20	How many years had been done as male commercial sex workers (Completed years)		.....	
21	From which sources you came to this occupation?	1 2 3 4 5	Friends Self Media Internet Others (Specify.....)	
22	Where is the common place to find out the client? (Multiple answer)	1 2 3 4 5 6	Ratna park Thamel Jamal Bus park Kalanki Durbar Marg	

		7	Balaju	
		8	Koteshwor	
		9	Gaushala	
		10	Others (Specify.....)	
23	Where did you meet you clients? (Multiple answer)	1	Park	
		2	Disco	
		3	Dance restaurant	
		4	Massage parlor	
		5	Street	
		6	Pub/Cafe	
		7	Bus station	
		8	Swimming pool	
		9	Internet	
		10	Don't remember	
		11	Others (Specify.....)	
24	From which medium do you meet clients?	1	Search by self	
		2	Manage agents	
		3	By call	
		4	Contacts	
		5	Clients refers others	
		6	By internet	
		7	Others (Specify.....)	
25	How many clients do you attend in a week?	1	Number.....	
		2	No one	
		3	Not fixed	
		4	Don't remember	
26	Who are the common clients? (Multiple answer)	1	Teenage girls	
		2	Alone women	
		3	Widow women	
		4	Women	
		5	Old aged women	
		6	Gay	
		7	Trans gender	



		8	Inter sex	
		9	Others (Specify.....)	
27	What are the common occupations among your clients? (Multiple answer)	1	Student	
		2	Police/Military	
		3	Civil servant	
		4	Business man/women	
		5	Labourer	
		6	Housewives	
		7	NGOS/INGOS job holder	
		8	Don't know	
		9	Others (Specify.....)	
28	What are the common castes among your clients? (Multiple answer)	1	Brahmin	
		2	Chhetri	
		3	Newar	
		4	Tamang	
		5	Gurung	
		6	Madhesi	
		7	Dalit	
		8	Others (.....)	
29	With whom did you have the last sexual intercourse?	1	Teenage girls	
		2	Alone women	
		3	Widow women	
		4	Women	
		5	Old age women	
		6	Gay	
		7	Trans gender	
		8	Inter sex	
		9	Others (Specify.....)	
30	How is your client's behaviour towards you?	1	Very good	
		2	Good	
		3	As usual	
		4	Bad	
		5	Very bad	

31	How do you feel?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Proud Humiliate As usual Hate self Hate themselves Don't remember Others (Specify.....)	
32	Do you want to continue this profession?	1 2	Yes No	
33	If no, Which profession do you prefer?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Farming Business Service Police/Army/Military Wage labour Foreign labour Study Others (Specify.....)	
34	What are causes for adopting this occupation?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Poverty Compellation High income Hobby Pleasure Unemployment Extra income source Peer pressure Others (Specify.....)	
35	What are the things you get after your service	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Money Expensive gift Mobile Recharge cards Clothes Gold Others specify (.....)	

36	How much money pay for one time service?		NRs.....	
37	Payement system in (in hours)		NRs.....	
38	Payement system in (in night stay)		NRs.....	
39	Payement system in (in whole day)		NRs.....	
40	Highest income in a month		NRs.....	
41	Lowest income in a month		NRs.....	
42	Average income in a month		NRs.....	
43	Maximum pay for one time service		NRs.....	
44	Minimum pay for one time service		NRs.....	
45	Where is the use of income from sex work? (Multiple answer)	1 2 3 4 5 6	Luxury Family expenditure Children education To pay debt For Survival Others (Specify.....)	
46	Is there any incident that clients don't pay money after your service?	1 2 3	Yes No Don't remember	
47	What are the reasons for not pay?	1 2 3 4 5 6	Don't have money Less money Don't want to give Cheat Give threaten Others (Specify.....)	

48	Which types of client pay more? (Give rank in ascending order)	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	Teenage girls Alone women Widow women Women Old age women Men Gay Trans gender Inter sex Others (Specify.....)	
49	Any family members know about your profession?	1 2	Yes No	
50	How is the behaviour of family member towards you?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	Support As usual Ignore Understanding Hate Rebuke Beat Harassment Don't say anything Don't know Others (Specify.....)	
51	Does your wife know about your profession?	1 2	Yes No	
52	What is the behaviour of your wife towards you?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Support As usual Ignore Understanding Hate Rebuke Beat Harassment	

		9	Don't say anything	
		10	Don't know	
		11	Others (Specify.....)	
53	Do your friends know about your profession?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
54	What is the behaviour of your friends towards you?	1	Support	
		2	As usual	
		3	Ignore	
		4	Understanding	
		5	Hate	
		6	Rebuke	
		7	Beat	
		8	Harassment	
		9	Don't say anything	
		10	Don't know	
		11	Others (Specify.....)	
55	Any surroundings members know about your profession?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
56	What is the behaviour of surroundings member towards you?	1	Support	
		2	As usual	
		3	Ignore	
		4	Understanding	
		5	Hate	
		6	Rebuke	
		7	Beat	
		8	Harassment	
		9	Don't say anything	
		10	Don't know	
		11	Others (Specify.....)	
57	Do you take part in any social activities?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
		3	Don't want	
58	If yes, what is the behaviour of	1	Support	

	surroundings member towards you?	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	As usual Ignore Understanding Hate Rebuke Beat Harassment Don't say anything Don't know Others (Specify.....)	
59	If no, What are the reasons?	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Nobody wants All hate me All ignore me Don't want No time Don't know Others (Specify.....)	
60	Do you know the consequences of this profession?	1 2	Yes No	
61	What types of consequences?	1 2 3	Positive Negative Don't know	
62	Positive consequences (Multiple answer)	1 2 3 4 5 6	Lots of money No work load, more money Sexual pleasure Contact different types of people High life standard Others (Specify.....)	
63	Negative consequences (Multiple answer)	1 2 3 4 5	Risk of STIs Risk of HIV and AIDS Family exclusion Social exclusion Destroy personal life	

		6	Mental torture	
		7	Physical torture	
		8	Spread social pollution	
		9	Family conflict	
		10	Blackmail	
		11	Others (Specify.....)	
64	What will you do after negative consequences?	1	Stay with profession	
		2	Quit the profession	
		3	Change the profession	
		4	Don't know	
		5	Others (Specify.....)	
65	How long time will you involve in this profession?		.....	
66	What will you do in your old age?	1	.....	
		2	.....	
		3	.....	
		4	.....	
67	What are the problems of this profession?	1	Police ask for money	
		2	Police arrest and take us in the jail	
		3	Clients does not give money	
		4	Client run away	
		5	Rebuke	
		6	Local dada/Gundas rob and beat us	
		7	Clients refuse to use condom	
		8	Compel to have sex more time	
		9	Compel to have sex unnatural sex	
		10	Compel to have alcohol	
		11	Money problem when there is no clients	
		12	Others (Specify.....)	
68	How do you escape from these problems?	1	.....	
		2	.....	

		3	.....	
		4	.....	
69	Police create problems to you?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
70	What types of problems they create?	1	.....	
		2	.....	
		3	.....	
		4	.....	
71	How much money you have to pay to police?			
72	Do you appoint any agent for client?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
73	How much do you pay for agent?		NRs.....	
74	Where is the place for the sexual activities?	1	Own room	
		2	Lodge room	
		3	Costumer manage	
		4	Manage agent	
		5	Secrete place	
		6	Others (Specify.....)	
75	How much charge for the place?		NRs.....	
76	Who pay place charge?	1	Self	
		2	Clients	
		3	Agent	
		4	Others (Specify.....)	

**Thank You**