

**SITUATION ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL SEX
WORKERS IN BANKE DISTRICT
(A Case Study of Nepalgunj Municipality, Banke)**

Submitted to:

**Central Department of Rural Development
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Master of Arts in
Rural Development
Tribhuvan University
August 2006**

A Thesis

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled "**Situation Analysis of Commercial Sex Workers in Banke District: A Case Study of Nepalgunj Municipality, Banke**" by Dhani Ram Thapa is prepared under my supervision for partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Rural Development. To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries out useful information. I recommend, therefore, this thesis for evaluation to the dissertation committee.

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis submitted by **Mr. Dhani Ram Thapa** entitled "**Situation Analysis of Commercial Sex Workers in Banke District: A Case Study of Nepalgunj Municipality, Banke**" has been approved by this department in the prescribed format of the faculty of humanities and social sciences. This thesis is forwarded for the acceptance.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like to express my sincere gratitude and greatfulness to Dr. Pradeep Kumar Khadka, Professor and Head of the Central Department of Rural Development, T.U., for providing me such a golden opportunities to conducted this on "Situation Analysis of Commercial Sex Workers in Banke: A Case Study of Nepalgunj Municipality in Banke District" and his encouragement and valuable suggestion for completing this dissertation.

I would like to express my gratitude to my supervisor Professor Dr. Ram Kumar Dahal, CDRD, T.U., for his valuable guidance and supervision to complete the dissertation. His encouragement and suggestions guided one to carry out the work successfully.

I would like to thank to all of my respected teachers and staffs of CDRD for their kind cooperation during the preparation of this dissertation.

My special credit goes to ICH (Institution of Community Health) organization, Nepalgunj, N'SARC (Nepal STD and AIDS Research Center) Nepalgunj, GWP, Save Nepal and others different NGO and INGOs, provided me information to complete this dissertation.

I must express my gratitude to Mr. Govinda, Mr. Janak, Mr. Bhim, Mr. Santosh, Mr. Manoj, Vijaya, Upendra, Suraj, Miss Bandana, Nitu for their help during data collection. Similarly, I have to thank to those all respondents whose true information paved the way of this dissertation as well as my friends who helped me from their side to complete this dissertation.

My sincere appreciation further goes to Deepak Basnet of Resunga Computer Service, Kirtipur for their pain-taking work in typing and printing of this dissertation.

Last but not least, I must pay my gratitude to my parents who provided opportunities in this position and all those who helped me to carry out this work.

August, 2006

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ABSTRACT

This study has been carried out to fulfill some general and specific objectives. To analyze the socio-economic and demographic characteristics are general and to find out the reason entering in commercial sex, current working condition of sex workers, future perspectives of sex workers, estimate size of female sex workers and find out the average income from sex business of commercial sex workers.

This study has been presented into seven chapter. The first chapter deals with general background of the commercial sex workers, statement of the problem, objective and significance of the study. The second chapter presents literature review with some specific topic: 2.1. Theoretical literature (i) Evolution of commercial sex (ii) Evolution of commercial sex in Nepal (iii) Why women and girls are engaged in commercial sex work? (iv) Who are clients? (v) Human Rights and commercial sex (vi) Law and commercial sex (vii) Commercial sex workers and their problems in present. 2.2. Empirical literature, 2.3. Conceptual framework. In Third Chapter comprises methodology. In this research the study area is based on Banke district in Nepalgunj, descriptive research design, purposive sampling design and direct interview method of data collection are included in this chapter. Socio-economic and demographic characteristics of sex workers that include, 4.1. Individual characteristics (i) Age, (ii) caste/ethnicity (iii) educational status, (iv) Marital status. 4.2. Household characteristics (i) Father's occupation (ii) Family composition of respondents. 4.3. Demographic characteristic: (i) Migration status (ii) Relationship with husband (iii) Status of children are interpreted in the fourth chapter.

It is found that 15 to 55 age group, 60.0 percent literate, 64 percent ever married, 33 (66%) of commercial sex workers are from agriculture sector or their father's profession is agriculture, 30 percent reported to have family with 15 members, 15 (30%) percent migrant from Bardiya district which is the highest percent among the places. Basically such sex workers are from socially and economically disadvantage group.

Chapter five interprets about sexual behaviour and working condition of commercial sex workers. It examines the sex workers' first occupation before involving in sex trade, smoking and alcoholic behaviour of sex workers, reasons for entering in commercial sex work, time duration of commercial sex,

living arrangement, first sexual relationship, attraction are needed to be involved in sex trade, reasons for continuing the profession, income from sex trade, types of client, treatment by clients, number of clients visiting sex workers, place for sex service, source of contact to clients, reason for not going to hotel and restaurant, time given for a client, response on sexual intercourse. Basically this chapter shows the majority of sex worker 20 (40%) due to the lack of food and clothing, out of 50 interview respondents 17 (34%) said that their previous occupation was daily wages, according to the respondent's reported that 27 (54%) have alcoholic and smoking habits, 15 (30%) are working in sex trade since 3 to 4 years, highest percent of respondents (28%) reported they were living alone as rent. Majority of sex workers 20 (40%) reported that they had their first sex relation with their husband, highest percent of sex worker (36%) reported that glamorous make up is the best way to attract clients, 17 (34%) reported that they were continuing the profession for fulfillment of family needs, 8 (16%) respondents were reported that their weekly income 4000-5500 from sex trade. The highest percent 21 (42%) drivers clients visit sex workers, majority of sex workers 20 (40%) reported that they feel an unwanted participant for earning, 20 (40%) reported that they used to be with the clients as they demand, 36 Percent shows respondents visit to clients by hotel/restaurant, the most of the common place of sex workers providing sex service is in client's room (32%).

Sixth chapter deals with social norms and values and perception of sex workers include attitude of respondents towards their profession, social concept on commercial sex workers, family concept in commercial sex, networking of sex workers, concept in legal status of commercial sex profession, assistance from social organization. It is found that majority of them 27 (54%) reported that they would leave the profession, highest percent of sex workers 25 (50%) reported that they were hatred by the social units, about half of the respondents reported that their family/husband knew their profession. 23 (46%) sex workers reported to support others females to be involved in commercial sex, majority of the sex workers 33 (66%) were in favour of legalization, a large number of sex workers 35 (70%) reported that they got help from the social organization.

The last seventh chapter deals with all chapter's summary, findings, conclusions and recommendations.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
Recommendation Letter	i
Approval Sheet	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Tables	vii
Acronyms	ix
Abstract	x
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	1-10
1.1 Background of the Study	13
1.2 Statement of the Problem	17
1.3 Objectives of the Study	20
1.4 Significance of the Study	20
1.5 Limitations of the Study	21
1.6 Organization of the Study	9
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	11-27
2.1 Theoretical Literature	23
2.2 Empirical Literature	34
2.3 Conceptual Framework	38
CHAPTER III: METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY	28-31
3.1 Selection of Study Area	40
3.2 Research Design	41
3.3 Sampling Design	41
3.4 Data Collection Procedure	41
3.5 Questionnaire Design	41
3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation	42
CHAPTER IV: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	32-43
4.1 Individual Characteristics	44
4.1.1 Age Distribution	44
4.1.2 Caste/Ethnicity	45

4.1.3 Educational Status of Sex Workers	46
4.1.4 Marital Status	47
4.2 Household Characteristics	49
4.2.1 Father's Occupation	49
4.2.2 Family Composition of Respondents	50
4.3 Demographic Characteristic of Sex Workers	51
4.3.1 Migration Status of Respondents	51
4.3.2 Causes of Migration of Respondents	52
4.3.3 Relationship with Husband	53
4.3.4 Status of Children	54
4.4 Educational Status of Children	55

CHAPTER V: SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND WORKING CONDITION

44-57

5.1. Alternative Profession of Sex Workers	56
5.1.1 First Occupation of Sex Workers before Involving in Sex Trade	56
5.1.2 Smoking and Alcoholic Behaviour of Sex Behaviour	57
5.1.3 Reasons for Entering in Commercial Sex Work	58
5.1.4 Time Duration of Commercial Sex Work	59
5.1.5 Living Arrangement	59
5.2. Current Working Status of Commercial Sex Workers	60
5.2.1 First Sexual Relationship	60
5.2.2 Glamourers are Needed to be Involved in Sex Trade	61
5.2.3 Reasons for Continuing the Profession	62
5.2.4 Income from Sex Trade	63
5.2.5 Types of Clients	64
5.2.6 Treatment by Clients	64
5.2.7 Number of Clients Visiting Sex Workers	66
5.2.8 Place for Sex Service	66
5.2.9 Sources of Contact to Clients	67
5.2.10 Reason for not going to Hotel & Restaurant for Sex Profession	67
5.2.11 Time Given for a Client	68

5.2.12 Responses on Sexual Intercourse	69
CHAPTER VI: SOCIAL NORMS AND VALUES AND PERCEPTION OF SEX WORKERS	58-66
6.1 Attitude of Respondents Towards their Profession	70
6.2 Social Concept on Commercial Sex Worker	71
6.3 Family Concept in Commercial Sex Workers	72
6.4 Networking of Sex Workers	73
6.5 Concept on Legal Status of Commercial Sex Profession	74
6.6 Assistance from Social Organization	74
CHAPTER VII: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS	67-74
7.1 Causes of Commercial Sex	79
7.1.1 Commercial Sex Site	79
7.1.2 Commercial Sex Workers	79
7.1.3 Clients	80
7.2 The Majors Findings of the Study	80
7.3 Conclusions	83
7.4 Recommendations	85
7.4.1. For Nepal Government	85
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page No.</u>
Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age	45
Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity	46
Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondent by Educational Status	47
Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status	48
Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents According to Age at Marriage by Marital Status	48
Table 4.2.1: Distribution of Respondents by their Father's Occupation	50
Table 4.2.2: Distribution of Respondents by Family Size	51
Table 4.3.1: Distribution of Respondents by their Permanent Address	52
Table 4.3.2: Distribution of Respondents by Causes of Migration	53
Table 4.3.3: Distribution of Respondents by Relation with Husband	53
Table 4.3.4: Distribution of Respondents by Child Ever Born	54
Table 4.3.5: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status of Children	55
Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Alternative Profession	56
Table 5.1.1: Distribution of Respondents by their Occupation before Involving in Sex Trade	57
Table 5.1.2: Distribution of Respondents by their Smoking Alcoholic Behaviour	57
Table 5.1.3: Distribution of Respondents by Reasons for entering in Sex Trade	58
Table 5.1.4: Distribution of Respondents by Time Duration of Commercial Sex Work of Respondents	59
Table 5.1.5: Distribution of Respondents by Living Arrangement	60
Table 5.2.1: Distribution of Respondents by their First Sexual Relationship	61
Table 5.2.2: Distribution of Respondents by Ways to Attracting the Clients	62
Table 5.2.3: Distribution of Respondents by Reasons for Continuing the Profession	62

Table 5.2.4: Distribution of Respondents by Average Weekly Income from CSW	63
Table 5.2.5: Distribution of Respondents by their Types of Clients	64
Table 5.2.6: Distribution of Respondents by the Experience of Treatment from Clients	65
Table 5.2.7: Distribution of Respondents by Number of Clients Visiting them Per Day	66
Table 5.2.8: Distribution of Respondents by the Place of Sex Service	66
Table 5.2.9 : Distribution of Respondents by Contact Source to Clients	67
Table 5.2.10: Distribution of Respondents by Reason for not Going to Hotel and Restaurant	68
Table 5.2.11: Distribution of Respondents by Duration With Clients Average/Hours Spent	68
Table 5.2.12: Distribution of Respondents by Responses in Sexual Intercourse	69
Table 6.1 Distribution of Respondents by Concept on Their Profession	70
Table 6.2 Distribution of Respondents by Concept of Society on Unmarried Sex Worker	71
Table 6.3: Distribution of Respondents by Attitude of Family on Commercial Sex Workers	72
Table 6.4: Distribution of Respondents by Information to their Children	72
Table 6.5: Distribution of Respondents by Networking of Sex Workers	73
Table 6.6: Distribution of Respondents by Concept on Legal Status of Commercial Sex Profession	74
Table 6.7: Distribution of Respondents by Support from the Social Organization	75

ACRONYMS

ABC/Nepal	Agro-Forestry, Basis Health and Cooperation Nepal
AFSWs	Aristocratic Female Sex Workers
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CATW	Coalition Against Trafficking Women
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CBSWs	Cabin Based Sex Workers
CGSWs	Call Girls Sex Workers
CREHPA	Center for Research on Environment, Health and Population Activities
CSWs	Commercial Sex Workers
CWIN	Child Workers in Nepal: Concerned Department
DHO	District Health Office
DLSWs	Domestic Level Sex Workers
FHI	Family Health International
FPAN	Family Planning Association of Nepal
FSWs	Female Sex Workers
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IDUs	Injecting Drug Users
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organizational
MFCWs	Mobile Female Sex Workers
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS
NCASC	National Center for AIDS and STD Control
New ERA	New Educational Research Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SACTs	STD/AIDS Counseling and Training Services
SBSWs	Street Based Sex Workers
SLSWs	Street Level Sex Workers
STDs	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
WATCH	Women Acting Together for Change
WHO	World Health Organization

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Commerce and sex are quite different sectors. Commerce is concerned with dealing goods and money involved in buying and selling. On the other hand, sex has two dimensions – physical or anatomy of sex and sexual activity, i.e. naturally involving or experiencing pleasurable feeling of body by sexual intercourse. Sexual desire is little more according to human life cycle approach. From such point of view we can easily say that commercial sex is related to dealing with sexual service and money (buying and selling).

Commercial sex is very old phenomenon which is as old as the human civilization. Commercial sex has long been in practices in various forms in our society. It is said that commercial sex work was a practice before the history of coin. The history of mankind tells us that commercial sex existed even thousands of years ago. Traditionally, this is regarded as one of the most disposed and immunal professional in Nepalese societies although it has existed in one form or another form ancient time (Grover 1991).

In our existing social system the women who mitigate sexual urges of men in exchange of cash or called commercial sex work (CSW). A prostitute does not have any personal disliking. Her profession is to be a sex partner of a customer for a stipulated period of time for a certain amount of money. Prostitutes can be classified into two groups; registered or legal prostitutes and non-registered or illegal prostitutes (Bangladesh national women lawyer association, 1996).

Sex is taken as very secret matter in human society. Marriage is one of the moral and social permission to involve for sexual intercourse for them who are known as husband and wife. Nepal is one of the strict countries regarding culture and marriage is taken as universal in Nepalese society. 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.

Many scholars have defined prostitute and prostitution in several ways. Some of them are reviewed as follows:

According to the International Encyclopedia of Social Science (1934), prostitution is the granting of sexual access, relatively indiscriminate basis for payment either in money or goods, depending on the complexity of the social economic system. In the second edition of Webster's New International Dictionary (1957) prostitute has been defined as a women who offers her indiscriminately to sexual intercourse for hire.

Elliot and Merrill in the second edition of Social Disorganization (1950) have defined prostitution as the illicit sex union on a promiscuous and mercenary basis with accompanying emotional indifference.

Above mention definitions of prostitutes or commercial sex shows that they provide sex services to earn money as indiscriminately homo or hetero sex with various persons although it is more focused on hetero sex. Prostitutes are especially indicated to women who involved providing sex service for earning money. It is also mentioned that there is not any love and affection in the prostitution.

There are three kinds of commercial sex workers: professional, clandestine and occasional (Ghosh 1995).

Professional commercial sex workers in the best known. It includes brothel of Eros type (as in Germany). It differs from clandestine prostitution in that it advertise in a nature and objectives and is also very much such object to exploitation by procurers, pimps, brothel keepers and madams (Ghosh, 1996).

Clandestine commercial sex is practically under the cover of all sorts of activities, namely, marriage bureau, excerpt agencies call girls services, massage, beauty or bath, parlors, bars, clubs, dancing halls, etc. Its main characteristics is that it offers sexual services in return for money while maintaining respectable business front. It is also sometimes carried on by

housewives and by former professional who change their lifestyle, (Ghosh, 1996).

Occasional prostitution affects all strata of society. It is difficult to pin down, since the prostitution is not always obvious and can often be casual or sporadic. It is a rich source of recruits who are encouraged to adopt professional practices (Ghosh, 1996).

New sexuality research has come from western Europe and North American countries such as the United States and from Non-Western cultures, the range of sexual variation within groups has increased. Typically, anthropologists and demographers in the past often ignored the non-reproductive and non-fertility related behaviours.

An essential element of the concept of prostitution as it has been developed in western discourse is the exchange of money for sex and its opposition with true love. Exchange of sex for money and services exists, but it is not such a defining element. More opprobrious is not to do it for money, but (in case of money) to sleep around with many men indiscriminately. Getting money for it would make it more understandable and justifiable; doing it for nothing or out of pleasure would be most shameful. In general, women are encouraged to gain some benefit for making themselves sexually available to men.

Law is one of the moral ways to control human being's unsocial or immoral work. Flesh trade is regarded as one of the immoral works. The meaning of flesh trade is selling and buying, of body which may include Kamara Kamari to prostitution. According to the various human rights organization more than 100,000 girls, women and children are trafficked for prostitution. Thus prostitution is one of the parts of flesh trade. Prostitution is known as compulsion of selling own virginity or feminity which often involves suffering from lodging and food characterized by women's family or society. To earn money or own willingness for employment may be the reason for prostitution but it is difficult to find such type of prostitutes in our Nepalese society (Bhusal, 1993).

Nepalese society is the male dominated where status of women is very low in all sectors of development as compared to male. So the gender discrimination and social suppressed female are directly or indirectly pushed towards the adoption of prostitution in Nepal. Such environment is created by various causes. Economic factor is seriously implicated with prostitute than other causes. Thus, it can be said that prostitution is a kind of forced profession to alive either expressed in any form.

The rate of prostitution has been increasing in remote district centers due to the lack of legal provision. According to the government's data, increase around 60,000 CSWs in the country, of whom 604 are positive, while 2,963 of their elites are HIV positive. According to women acting together for change (WATLH), there are an estimate of 150,000-200,000 Nepali CSWs in India brothels and around 70 percent of the CSWs who returned to Nepal were HIV positive. It is said that about 3000 women are involved in sex trade in Kathmandu valley alone while a recent study estimated that there are between 500 to 7000 female sex workers associated with massage centers, beauty parlors, cabin and dance restaurants including in the street of Kathmandu valley. The age group 20-29 years. The HIV prevalence in the valley is 15.67 percent among the sex workers (UREHPA, 2001).

No society in the world is free of this indignity women and children of any country particularly from third world countries are the most miserable victims of this profession although there has been a big hue and cry against this job for a long time, it exists in coherent parts of the world in various form (CSWs) has received legal recognition in some countries as a formal professional while other have regard it as illegal whether its form and extent commercial sex has become a seriously increasing crime against children and women for sexual and commercial exploitation in the present world.

Politics and commercial sex have been an interrelated matter since the period of the Ramayan and Mahabharat. The Hindu God Indra (king of the god) used prostitutes in politic whenever he fell into crisis internally and smelt threat from devils. Rambha, Meanaka and Urbasic, etc. were such girls who

were worshipped with high respect and devotion as goddesses in Hindu society. The Hindu religious epic Mahabharat says that there were five categories of prostitution in the vedic age. These were state prostitution, civic prostitution, divine prostitution, secret prostitution and Brahman prostitution.

"The ongoing Maoists insurgency and resulting conflict in Nepal have created large numbers of internally displaced people as well as economic and social instability, which may also contribute to the spread of HIV/AIDS", said a report by United States Agency for international development (USAID), a key bilateral donor to Nepal and the lead donor for family planning and HIV/AIDS programmes in the country.

From the above fact it is clear that commercial sex workers were developed with the evolution of the human civilization. Except some exception CSW is the result of painful life of women when it become the lost weapon to alive. When we turn over the pages of history, we can find the bitter history of Vietnam War where commercial sex work was compulsion to alive for women. We have bitter history of the war of Yugoslavia where girl had to sell their sex to the army. It is just a example, there are many incidents of these nature in the word. There are so many long streets in the world, where women and girls are searching their clients. Moreover, women and girls are victim from male dominate society in developing countries like Nepal. Still male use women as a commodity (use and throw). Female have no legal right to sell sex as a last weapon to fact their painful circumstances. So, why should not give them legal right for commercial sex?

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Everywhere in the world today, the institution of marriage aims especially to provide social and legal sanction to sexual intercourse between a man and women who have come together in accordance with the social customs and legal provisions prevailing in society. The sexual relationship is fundamental to growth of human civilization and culture, that with the evolution of the system of marriage, man became different from animal (Jha,

1979). Multi-partner sex is not easily accepted as moral in many societies in the world, so that marriage of a man and a woman is moral and civilized processes of sexual intercourse in human society.

After the people revolution of 1990, mainly three demands were held as revolution for women in Nepal. They are: property right, legalization of abortion and legalization of commercial sex (Blue diamond society) among these the demand of property right and legalization of abortion is recently fulfilled by the state. But still state is silent about the legalization of commercial sex; it is necessary to find the compromising point by changing out traditional ways of thinking.

Commercial sex is generally recognized as one of the professions, which concerns with providing sex service to earn money or material. It is increasing and exists mostly in city areas of Nepal. The girls or women who were involved in this profession are not regarded to have well behaviour. This profession is recognized as immoral work. This is one of the researchable issues in Nepalese society. Commercial sex is, often hidden, one of the social evils which has an effect in all aspects of social and economic life. It, regardless of plane of service makes the family and social life unhealthy which may result in several disadvantages.

Illegal and unsafe commercial sex is the global burning problem. Developing countries like Nepal, it is seriously affected the socio-cultural harmony because of risk social crime where all the females are in the economic productive age in between 12-24 years old of the nation. Commercial sex is not for lagging for behind as Singapore, Thailand, India in this respect Kathmandu, Pokhara, Dharan, Narayanghat, Nepalgunj, Tikapur etc. are the main commercial sex market of Nepal. The Nepalese law prohibited commercial sex work although lack of strong implementation, it does not seem any action taken against it. The rest of the commercial sex workers, do not make any difference because, they become freed in the next day, again conduct their sex business as much more sharply than before. Because of the lack of alternative work, they

are running their flesh trade at hotels/lodges, restaurants, some cinema hall, on the street, bus park, bhatti pasal and jungle/bushes.

Many girl children are enjoyed into the flesh trade as they did not have proper parental care, love affection form their family. As a result of increase of CSW, many unmarried girl children under the age of 16 become the mother of their babies. All these problems, women rights, children rights and equal rights in between males and females have only found in the books and political slogan, but in the real practice females are treated wrong by the male due to the inferior feminine gender. The shadow part of the tragedy is that still number of social workers, government officials, NGOs, INGOs people are being involved in illicit the sexual intercourse as a hidden. Thus, it is found that commercial sex work is very much active and thrives in its various forms. Why has it been so? And what should be done about it? Where is security of our children? Are there any people who can be trusted? Is it justifiable to let there be "so called man and women are the two wheel of cart" remain in a poor such condition? Is there no necessary to provide legal protection to the CSW? Aren't there any effective mechanisms to regulation the commercial sex work in Nepal? Naturally a conscious society cannot leave the questions unanswered and an earliest solution of highly warranted. Such types of major problems are found in commercial sex work and the following research problems have been formulated on it.

1. Urban societies as well as rural societies have so many problems of STDs and HIV/AIDS recently due to the lack of awareness towards means of contraceptive and safe sexual relation.
2. Basically, these girls who are in the age of 20s are involved in this trade due to lack of proper counseling, education and family affection.
3. This trade is known as cash crops so, to achieve quick and higher position in the society they are involving largely.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The prime objectives of this study is to be analyze the social, economic, political and demographic characteristics and commercial sexual behaviour of sex workers of Nepalgunj Municipality. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the reasons of entering in commercial sex.
2. To find out current working condition of sex workers.
3. To find out future perspectives of the sex workers.
4. To estimate the size of female sex workers (FSWs)
5. To find out the average income from sex business of CSWs.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Sex trade has been a burning issue today all over the world even in developing countries where women are compelled to accept sex trade. It is directly or indirectly related to sexual exploitation of girls and women. Human sexual activity is one of the completely individual subjects and taken as very secret. But it brings great problem in human society (as human civilization, human rights, human love and affection and relation human quality of life and standard, STDs and HIV/AIDS etc.) at present. Thus, the issue of commercial sex is one of the importance issues for study.

There were few research study conducted in commercial sex work which can count in hand. Moreover, most of the study are centered in Kathmandu valley and mid western region. Some Nepalese scholar have studied in socio-economic survey, family planning surveys and cultural change. But non of them have been studied the most challenging and risky social factors, "illegal and unsafe commercial sex work of our poor society. Few foreign researcher, like Paulin, O'dea, which reflects only the small scale of study. Beside, the researcher himself has published the women trafficking and child prostitution in Nepal, which shows the causes and some historical background of prostitution only. Thomas Cox, study about the Badi,

"prostitution as a social norm among an untouchable cast of western Nepal: which shows the historical and cultural factors of Badi community and their commercial sex work. This study attempts to find out about factors which compel girls and women for sex trade. The compelling factors may be social, economic and cultural, knowledge STDs and HIV/AIDS and its preventive measure have been the compulsory knowledge to be safe from reproductive health accidents. Sex trade is associated with the several social crimes. This study would be possible used by the general readers for their information and it will give an advantage for the policy makers and the social units which intend to work for the welfare and elimination of such crimes. This even provide a base for the further studies. Several organizations have made professional studies which are limited with objectives. But this study is essentially academic so it will be helpful to all general readers and academic scholars who intend to carry out further investigations.

1.5 Limitations of the Study

The commercial sex workers (CSWs) and their socio-economic status in Nepalgunj municipality is studied, published documents, material from books, news magazine, newspapers. The following are the limitation of the study:

1. Sex trade exists in various form in Nepal. This study is limited to only sex workers of Nepalgunj.
2. Four aspects of sex trade (process of entering, current working condition, average income from sex business of CSWS and future prospects of sex workers) are included in this study.
3. It is not representative of all sex workers as it covers only some sex workers of Nepalgunj.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter deals with background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study.

The Second Chapter deals with the review of literature and conceptual framework. Third chapter is concerned with methodology of the study, which includes: selection of study area, research design, sampling design, data collection procedure, questionnaire design and data analysis and interpretation.

Chapter Four provides information about the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents (i) individual characteristics (ii) household characteristics (iii) demographic characteristics. The Chapter Five provides information about the sexual behaviour and working condition sex workers, which includes: alternative profession of sex workers, first occupation of sex workers before involving in sex trade, reasons for entering in commercial sex work, time duration of commercial sex work, living arrangement, current working status of commercial sex workers: attraction are needed to be involved in sex trade, reasons for continuing the profession, income from sex trade, types of clients, treatment by clients etc.

Similarly, Chapter Six provides information about social norms and values and perception of sex workers, which includes the attitude of respondents towards their profession, social concept on commercial sex workers, family concept in commercial sex workers, networking of sex workers, concept on legal status of commercial sex profession, assistance from social organization, and case study.

At last, Chapter seven present the summary of major findings, conclusions and recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

There is growing interest in commercial sex but yet sufficient studies have not been made. There may be various problems, problems of social security, economic security and others. In many countries this matter has been socially and legally approved. In fact, in many countries it has become a legal occupation and relatively higher proportion of population depend on commercial sex. Numbers of studies have proved that commercial sex provides an occupation for many individuals and families. Now there are some to incorporate the issue of sex trade as a part of human right. It is growing profession but still illegal. This profession is not socially and legally approved. Therefore, it is difficult to find out their real situation. They have an inner fear of exposure and social, psychological and physical torture. The whole literature has been summarized into two broad classes. Theoretical and empirical literature.

2.1 Theoretical Literature

Evolution of commercial sex:

The word 'prostitute' presently named as 'commercial sex worker' has been derived from the Latin word 'prostibula' or 'proседа'. The houses of ancient Greek prostitutes or harlots were not allowed to be opened before ninth hour till four O'clock in the afternoon.

So as not to keep young men away from their physical exercises. The girls then stood or sat before the Lupanaria to entice passer by, hence they were called prostibula or proседа. It is also says that prostituted were visible during the Mahabharat period (Prakash, 1996).

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, Ramayan, Mahabharat, Geeta have also mentioned the position of prostitution. The Hindu God Indra (king of gods) used prostitutes in his politics

whenever he fell into crisis internally and smelt threat from devils. The Hindu religious epic Mahabharat says that there were five categories of prostitution in the vedic age namely:

- a. State prostitution
- b. Devine prostitution
- c. Brahmin prostitution
- d. Civic prostitution
- e. Secret prostitution

It shows that women were used in prostitution according to interest as what one likes. Another religious book Ramayan tells us the cases where girls were taken to the battleground for the entertainment of the soldiers. It is followed by the feudal, landlords and rulers as footsteps of the forefather as described in Ramayan and Mahabharat (Pradhan, 1996).

Prostitution has been regarded as the ancient the human civilization. Since the beginning of patriarchy, the women were compelled for prostitution. The patriarchy system in society and its practice handled the social and economic power. They became master to decide in own interest by dominating to women. A stage then emerged to privatize the properties and resources in the society and then women had no alternatives to maintain their lives except selling their body. The economic problems plays vital role to adoption of prostitution by women. Then the richer started to exchange women in terms of wealth just as a material. Since the beginning of patriarchy, the women were compelled for flesh trade (Rajbhandari, 1997).

The existence of prostitution is evolved from human civilization. It has been mentioned in Hindu myth Apsara were prostitutes for gods' entertainment. Prostitution is used for different purposes from ancient period although it has been evolved from myth to international trade today. At the ancient period, Chinese, Greeks etc were gave the freedom of prostitution at the myth ceremony. In fact, to take the background of prostitution, it is evolved from slavery system. It is more serious today for human by the problem of trafficking of girls and women. Slavery system of girls and women, rape,

women exploitation etc. and narrow view upon women by male creating such environment of loss of women's well performance (Bhusal, 1993).

Evolution of Commercial Sex in Nepal

The origin of sex trade in Nepal is to be believed to have begun since the ancient times, probably in the times of Lichhavi dynasty when young girls were brought from Indian cities for dancing and singing in the palaces. According to Bhusal (1993) the sex trade in Nepal started in the Malla period, around 1437 B.S. A book published for Jayasthiti malla has categorically mentioned several types of slaves. So on studying various era of Nepal, the 104 years of autocratic Rana Regime has been found most responsible for the growth of flesh trade in Nepal. It is believed that the Rana rulers had institutionalized the sex trade in Nepal by keeping a number of women as Baiyte (make wife with religious ceremony), and other Lyaite (make wife without religious ceremony), for their pleasure. The western region of country, tradition of Deuki (a girl offer to god who cannot have formal married life), Badi and Badini system an ethnic groups which is traditionally involved in dancing and singing programmes for the pleasure for rich and socially high class family), and Jhuma a religious system of Buddhist culture in which a girl is offered to god) are promoting the prostitution in Nepal.

Historically, culture and religion have played an important role in the development of sex trade among the Badi caste and among Deuki. Lazima Onta (1994) subscribes to the notion that commercial sex work hides behind the curtain of culture and sub-titles her article on the Deuki and Badi a "cultural disguised for the commercial sex work". However, neither of these practices can be understood without looking at the history of the present day market. The Badi caste tradition only earned their living as entertainers, dancing and making music. They came from the far-west of Nepal but followed their trade around the country entertaining on the streets, in the homes during wedding ceremony and other celebration and were patronized by Rana and other elites classes of that times in the beginning days, Badi lived in Salyan and later they moved in Dang, Banke, Bardiya, Tikapur and other different parts of the

country. They moves in groups of three or more families singing, dancing and telling the stories of the great Hindu epics the Mahabharat and Ramayan (Pathak, 1996).

According to Acharya (1998) prostitution has long history. One of the leading oriental scriptures describing the state rule, Manusmriti, has also mentioned the existence of Ganikas, the prostitutes. It is not uncommon to keep housemaids in palaces. Gradually housemaids became kept and tradition of keeping young and beautiful girls for sexual pleasure in the palaces emerged. The Malla king, in the historic period exploited the resource of poor hill girls. Some of the social and cultural norms and values systems are also encouraging prostitution by maintaining a system of offering a girl to god or goddess, Devadasi: in North Karnataka, Basavee in Andra Pradesh, Vasuku in Varanasi as well as Devaki, Kumari and Jhuma cults in Nepal prohibit these women for their conjugal life. In addition, they are also deprived of education and property inheritance. Subsequently, a proportion of such women are found selling their body for survival that encourages the prevalence of prostitution.

Why women and girls are engaged in commercial sex work?

They are mostly from developing countries where poverty factor and socio-economic deprivations take a heavy toll among families and children. Some of the economic, religious and other social conditions involve families in the prostitution of their daughters. When considering practices by which parents sell their daughters to procurers of dedicate them to temple prostitution, the western observe too frequently attributes them to "Backwardness" of developing countries and thereby enters into the ethnocentric bases which characteristics much of western work in these areas. Most importantly, when attention is focused in these kinds of practices in the developing countries, it reveals the participation of families in western society in prostitution. Closer examination reveals that the "backwardness" from which families contribute to prostitution is built into family power relations in western society as well as in the developing countries (Ghosh, 1996).

Until married, the girl in many developing countries is often seen as an economic burden. The low social value of the girl is sometimes reflected extreme in the trafficking of girls. Girls are sold by parents, for profit into prostitution. Young women and girls are easily seduced on promise of marriage or a job outside the country. Parents of girls are mostly illiterate in developing countries. Education level of women sold, seduced, kidnapped or abducted into prostitution in the developing countries is very poor, the situation is compounded by the presence of the large number of run ways comprised mostly of orphans, halforphans, children from broken homes, children born out of wedlock and abandoned children living in the streets, earning their livelihood by committing petty crimes, begging and prostitution. They are easy targets for procurers and pedophiles from western countries. Today, girls below 12 years of age can be found in brothel in different parts of the world. The United Nation reported that in 1992 there were 15 million children living in the streets. Father Hugo D'Ans founder of the Brazilian movement of liberation of women, reported that throughout Brazil, there are ghettos of prostitution where young women living in deprived of their rights and are subject to the seemingly unlimited power of procurers and of the forcers of law and order, Brazil is a country with 125 million inhabitants, out of which 3 to 5 million are prostitution and 25 million children in a state of total destitution (Ghosh, 1996).

Trafficking of girls and women and commercial sex: Trafficking of girls and women and prostitution are closely associated with each other. The purpose of the trafficking of significant proportion of girls in prostitution than other (Smuggling, Labour force etc.). The trafficking in girls and women as well as prostitution is spread over the world. It is one of the internationally recognized crimes that prevail across the national borders of the country. Problem of trafficking in women and girls and forced prostitution exist in almost all parts of the globe. Poverty and illiteracy are generally blamed as root causes of trafficking and prostitution. Rampant, unemployment leads rural mass to cities at the point of starvation. The members of family person encourage involvement of adult women in prostitution. The Indian studies

shown that Nepal is one of the major places of origin of the women sold and traded with their bodies in India (Acharya, 1998).

Prostitution is one of the oldest social problems, an age-old social phenomenon. It was legalized institution in the post vedic period. King and Royal members along with the rich and prosperous used to take services from the professional women. To meet this demand, supply of women was needed and it initiated regular trafficking of women and children especially young girls was raised. Although it is an age-old profession. Its manifestation has constantly changed in degree of social situation. Acute poverty, lack of opportunities in villages and economic dependence are the factors which have aggravated the problem. Child prostitution is one of the rising problems in every Asian country including Thailand, Hong Kong, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Bhutan and India. The growing urbanization has made the metros the center of these activities. Young ignorant, illiterate girls are lured away from neighbouring countries like Nepal, Bangladesh, Bhutan and remote villages of India to cities like Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras and thousands of girls have become captive as prostitutes in brothels (Acharya, 1998).

Contributing factors for young girls migrating from rural areas to big metros and trafficking of minor girls from neighbouring countries vary from one place to the other. The common reasons of trafficking of girls and women are (Acharya, 1998).

1. Poverty and economic distress.
2. Ignorance and illiteracy
3. Lack of employment opportunities
4. Flash promise (temptation) given to innocent victims.
5. Social customs
6. Dowry system
7. Unequal status of girls in the family and society
8. Family condition and very often handing-up in wrong places for work.
9. Consumerism and love for money.
10. Marital status.

According to Mathur (1996), in Nepalese society where there utter poverty, starvation and unemployment, many women look for alternative means of livelihood pushed by growing lack of coordination and networking among the law enforcing authorities, absence of co-ordination, between border police lack of initiatives for bilateral actions at the government level, lack of enough border security and lack of women and child cell alliance of social organizations against crime on women and children, media awareness to deal with the cases of the child victims are some of the reasons for trafficking of young girls from Nepal.

The purpose of trafficking of women and girls in sexual exploitation. Prostitutes are generally regarded as a social category, as women who do not adhere to sexual and other behavioural norms pitted or dispersed they are excluded from mainstream society. Trafficking in many countries is common which has permitted the prostitution as a highly regarded form of profession. These countries are willing to sign a document which addressed the elimination of prostitution (Bindman, 1997).

Trafficking in women and children for commercial sexual exploitation has become serious problems in Nepalese society these days. It consist of both internal and external trafficking, trafficking in women and children of Nepal in Indo-Nepal border mainly involves the commercial sexual exploitation. Trafficking of young girls for the sex trade is big challenge in our country. Till few years ago, it was only Indo-Nepal border trafficking in youth girls for prostitution that was serious. New both intra country trafficking and inter state trafficking has become a serious threat. Similarly, the custom of Deuki, badi, jari and Jhuma, all serve as façade for prostitution in the name of tradition and have also been contributing towards the promotion of trafficking for the sex trade. The girls do not go to foreign brothels, at their own will, but under compulsion and force (Pradhan, 1996).

There are a number of ways of approaching the problem of prostitution. Among the most common basis is the legislature one which it seems prostitution as crime and criminal. Another common attitude is more innocence

of and tends to regard prostitution as a form of work based on the individual's own choice where as trafficking of women and girls is seen as a more violent and cruel form of prostitution (UNICEF, 1993).

Who are clients?

The clients come from all segments of society. They consist of half shattered important men seeking artificial excitement; boys almost children; honourable pillars of society; strict guardians of morals; rich and poor; rogues of every description-thieves, rubbers swindlers, smugglers, gamblers, escaped prisoners, bullies of the underworld; drug and alcoholic addicts. Only one has to go any day to the vicinity of a brothel to watch the well-dressed people from all walks of life; the good and the bad; the respectable and the shady; the banker and the bankrupt; and indeed all classes so well represented (Ghosh, 1996).

The clients is the one who is largely responsible for prostitution and its various forms. The clients is the one who enables the milieu to prosper, providing international crime syndicates with billions of funds. And yet the client is the one who is never accused of anything. The client is never condemned, even in the most scandalous and most reprehensible cases. He is the man who has paid for his pleasure and therefore has a right to it. It is worth nothing that businessmen, tourist, respectable men with families, who while passing through a big city, halt in a hotel where call girls are available to entertain them (Ghosh, 1996).

Human Rights and Commercial Sex:

The world conference of women in 1985 is limited "trafficking of women for prostitution and forced prostitution as form of slavery". The condition against trafficking in women (CATW) is a goal feminist organization challenging the commercial sexual abuse of women. Sexual exploitation especially prostitution and trafficking violates women's human right and is a several form of discrimination (Bindman, 1997).

Prostitution of women and girls through commercial sex is a reality in virtually all countries whether with strong or weak economics where it has

becomes a flourishing and powerful business sector. Openly marketed and glamorized pornography and other forms of commerce based on sex are contributing to the creation of new generations of buyers of sex. However, patriarchal and capitalist cooperation and exploitation of this movement have resulted in mainstreaming of commodities and dehumanized sex where the promises of money, glamour or self-promotion have served to ease women in compliances (Parel et al, 1996).

Human trafficking is an international issue of breaking of human rights, which is especially for sexual exploitation and being universal issue. Now the national and international programme are being active to get rid of millions of affected women and children. More human misbehaves have been done to women in India brothels. It is one of the shameful matters for human rights and democracy in India which is called longest democratic country of the world itself. Basically, the human trafficking is concentrated on the problem against children and women where the persons wants to be rich by using innocent girl and women, the existing ignorance, compulsion, and poverty (Pradhan, 2003).

Most people working as prostitutes are subjected to abuses which are similar in nature to those experienced by others working in low status jobs in the informal sector. Their predicament is made much worse however, by the stigma and criminal charges widely attached to prostitution which allow police and other officials to harass them without ever intervening to uphold their most elementary rights (Bindman, 1997).

Women trafficking is not merely a socio-economic problem, it is but a disgrace on human civilization. It is a naked violation and offence since long past. The role of socio-political leaders and leaders, government and non-governmental organizations and their cadres and activities are immense to eradicate this profession. In the context of preventing and eradicating women trafficking activities and to relieve trafficked women from various brothels of India and protect women from such inhuman activities many activities relating to social awareness, socialization, employment rehabilitation have been conducted by both the government and non-governmental sector. On the other

hand, trafficked girls and women have been crying to return back home. But the Nepalese government is not still finding out the proper ways to bring them back. The NGOs, have handed over suggestions to government in this regard but ironically nothing has happened yet (Poudel, 1996).

Law and Commercial Sex:

In many countries where prostitution is legal, sex workers cannot secure the minimum basic standards which other workers have acquired as far as conditions of work or their personal safety are concerned. It also means that the police frequently fail to take action to help the significant minority among prostitutes who really are victims of slavery (Bindman, 1997).

It has been explicitly said that prostitution cannot be stopped and instead of banning it totally, the law in every country has tried to regulate it so that it may be kept within its legitimate bounds without unduly encroaching upon the institution of marriage and the family. Prostitution on itself is not crime under law. Punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as brothels punishment for living on the earning of prostitution, procuring, including or taking woman or girl for the sake of prostitution determining is carried on and prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places. Thus the law makes the prostitute a criminal but her male patron is not made a party. The question of making the male client a party to the crime was considered by the law commission and it decided against incorporating any provision to make the patron a party. The law commission turned down the suggestions to have criminal sanctions against the patron. It has quoted a European authority 1920 with approval, "the professional prostitute being a social out-caste may be periodically punished without disturbing the usual course of society by the man, however is something more than a partner in an immoral art, he discharges important social and businesses relation, is a father or brother responsible for the maintenance of others, has commercial or industrial duties to meet. He cannot be imprisoned without damaging society, i.e., those with influence in society" (Nandita, 1996).

Commercial sex workers and their problems in present:

A prostitute faces various problems from the time of her entry into the profession till her death. First and foremost, the early stages of her area is an agonizing memory of the past; thoughts of home regrets for the position she had lost. As she proceeds in the course of her career, she suffers from anguish and shame, uncertainty and dread of future. A newly acquired virgin girl in the profession, obtained through kidnapping or abduction, resists sexual advances from a client vehemently. To bring her into subjugation she is drugged, confined into a dark room in the brothel forcibly raped. She does not get support from anyone (Ghosh, 1996).

Low status of women is often used to influence prostitution. Low status of women in turn is seen to have its roots in patriarchy. Women and girls are ill equipped to question, not to mention effectively do something about the injustices of the dominant male value system and male centered social organization to which they are subjected. This oppression can be seen in the restrictive, discriminatory property. Laws, marriage law etc. However women having totally incorporated the patriarchal values often end up reinforcing the same selective values by interpreting the male dominated system as the natural order of things and imposing these same social restrictions and ambitious on their daughters. Thus, women play an important role in maintaining the negative patriarchal values (UNICEF, 1993).

Acceptance or encouragement of prostitution seems a common societal posture and is often resorted to by disadvantaged females such as divorces, widows the unmarriageable, slaves and captives. In brief, it is in part, the solution of economic problem faced by females without husbands. Sometimes, the societies that ordinarily denigrate prostitution and even make some efforts to preserve females virginity, it is encouraged when the economic reward is sufficiently great (Ghosh, 1996).

Prostitution exist throughout the world. Almost all prostitutes are women sexual freedom that women have a shortage of female sexual partners, and prostitutes serve as a means of satisfying male sexual desire. Many social

scientists believes that women become prostitutes largely for economic reasons, through other social and psychological causes also play a role. In this view, women become prostitutes because of the lure of quick financial gain not easily available elsewhere behaviour also are important in this choice. Much prostitution is linked with such social problems are drug use. Women may to or stay in prostitution to play for their drug habit (Encyclopedia Vol. 3).

While the prostitutes demand legalization under the auspices of Mahila Samanwaya community in Calcutta, another organization started with 300 brothels owners in Mumbai (with the help of Indian Health Organization) called Asahay Tirstrut Mavi Sangh demands licensing of prostitution too. They say that prostitution is a necessary social evil, male lust is seen and accepted by them as uncontrollable and hence prostitution should be controlled by the state and be legalized (Sinha, 1996).

A leading journalist in Indian Khushwant Singh, although strange enough still considers prostitutions as a "respected profession", a view which provoked many people in India, it would be relevant to quote his observations published in Hindustan Times dated 22-10-1988 (Delhi edition) under its popular column. "with malice towards one and all" he finally states "there is absolutely nothing we can do about prostitution but to accept it as a necessary evil and to make the lives of the unfortunate women compelled to live by it as wholesome as possible and reduce pimp police confrontation to the very minimum as also to help their children to grow into respectable and promotive members of the society. In several ways it is in line with the line of action taken through our legislation (Pupil, 1996, P. 47).

2.2 Empirical Literature

This section of literature collects the fact and summary of researches made on the field of commercial sex and also identifies the trend and extend of this profession. The information presented in this section provides the summary of national and global extent.

As late as 1991, there were reports of kidnapped women and girls at Pakistan-Afghan border being sold in the market place for Rs. 600 per kilogram (Parel, et al. 1996). It is estimated that the number of girls sold out to the Indian market from Nepal has reached about 200,000. Among them 20 percent are under the age of 165. It has already been published that the number of girls involved in flesh trading in Nepal alone has exceeded 5,000 (Pradhan, 1997). The article begins with the global scenario in HIV/AIDS and in this respect nexus of these diseases between Nepal and India is well presented. Every year 5,000 to 7,000 young Nepalese girls/women are trafficked to India. The total Nepalese girls/women working as ex-workers in India are below the age of 20. These girls/women are supplied mainly from the region north of the Kathmandu valley. More than any other community, the Tamang girls/women are mostly involved in sex trade. However, the other castes of people like Gurung's, Rai, Limbu, Tharu, Brhamins, Chetries and Newars are also in this trade.

According to the Author, the sex market has thrived with in Nepal as well. The numbers of the sex workers in Kathmandu valley shot up from more 5000 in 1991 to 25,000 in 1996-97. Similarly, the number of the brothel, might have increased as well. Men returning from overseas Army postings in Hong Kong and India stop at places like Bhairawa of Tasen in western Nepal on their return journey with the sole desire of enjoying the sexual/services rendered by young girls. The Nepal-India border region has also been thriving with sex trade, a part from the cities of Dharan, Biratnagar, Nepalgunj, Birgunj and Pokhara.

Commercial sex work in as many as 12 different forms and professions. As many as 175 cabin restaurants, 40 massage parlors, 61 dance restaurants and 29 other business shops or location, were mapped in the study SBSWs can be contacted in 27 different locations. A majority of the cabin restaurants maintain three to six young girls aged 14-22 years. Because of low monthly wages (Rs. 1500-1800), they are encouraged to entertain clients for extra income. As it

January 2002, over 800 girls are employed as waitress in the 175 cabin restaurant in the valley these girls are highly mobile and shift jobs from one restaurant to another. The top five social problems of FSWs are: "police ask for money gives trouble," "clients do not give money/run away", people call them Bhalu, Pung, Randi, Hinge", society, neighbours, family despise, insult them and "robbed/beaten by local, gangsters". The top five health problems mentioned as cancer, area 'AIDS', lower abdomen pain", "sore around genital area", itching around genital area" and "irregular menstruation". cabin based sex workers (CBSWs) and SBWs are highly susceptible to group sex. Two in five CBSWs interviewed mentioned group sex as one of the major risks in going out with clients (at place chosen by clients). Army personnel and drivers of teenage in group sex. Almost all SBSWs mentioned that they must drink 'Rakshi' before sex to minimize sexual pain. A large numbers of FSWs reported ST, related symptoms like sore around genital area (26 out of 65), itching around genital area (23 out of 65). All FSWs mentioned that they insist that clients wear condoms. Ever use and last use of condom was reported to be very high among 28 FSWs (17 SBWs and 11 SBWs-established based sex workers) who were asked to mention the types of clients served by them in the last seven days preceding the study. They had served 260 clients (147 regular clients and 113 irregular/new clients) during the reference period. The population of condom use ranged from 87 to 97 percents FSWs have listed as many as 86 types of clients ranging from vegetable sellers to lawyers and doctors. The most frequent clients are drivers, police, army, gangsters, office workers, businessman, and restaurant workers (CNEHPA 2001-2002).

According to the Joint United Nations programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), Nepal has a concentrated HIV/AIDS epidemic with an estimated 62,000 people living with the virus. There are serious concern that AIDS could be the leading cause of death by 2010 if the current rate of infection continues to increase.

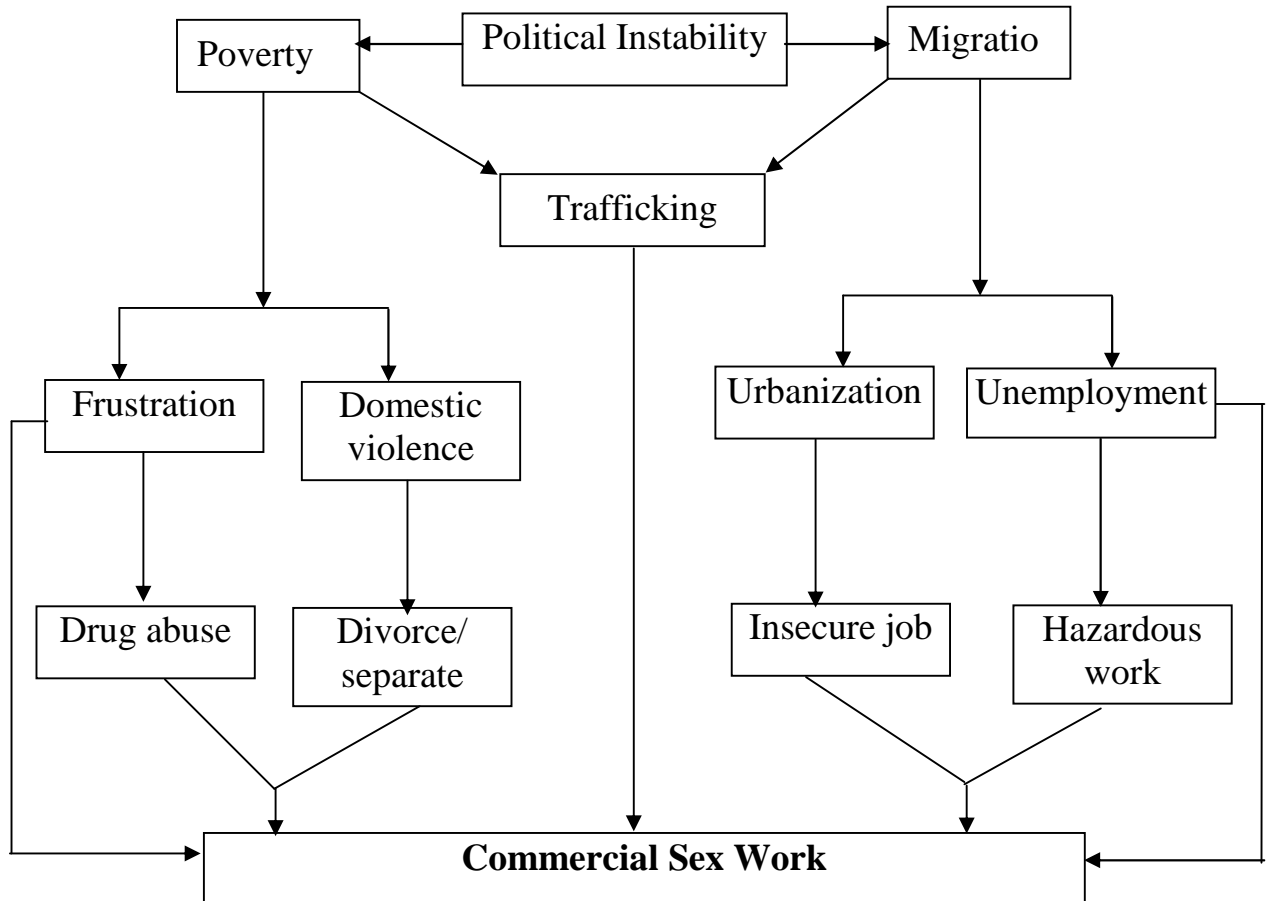
UNAIDS reported that HIV/AIDS is rapidly spreading in the 15 to 39 years old group, among them AIDS related diseases are already in a major cause of death. It added that without effective treatment programmes, between 10,000 to 15,000 Nepalese might die annually because of AIDS. HIV/AIDS workers and those with the disease state that the government's lack of seriousness is already evident with its underestimation of the epidemic. The latest government statistics in October 2005 reported that there were only 5,564 people living with HIV and 828 with AIDS.

It is estimated that there are around 30,000 IDUs in Nepal, of which 40 percent are said to be HIV positive. According to Family Health International (FHI) study conducted by New Era and STD/AIDS counseling and training service (SALTs), the figures are alarming, especially in Kathmandu where nearly 68 percent of IDUs tested HIV positive.

In Nepal, commercial sex work is illegal and there is no red light area where CSWs are conglomered. Therefore, an effort was made in the present study to assess the mode of contact that the men generally used in getting access to a CSW in the border towns. The study shows existence of commercial sexual activities and border towns. Lodge, hotels and restaurants were the most common places for contacting CSWs as mentioned by both resident (35%) and nonresident men (37%) who had contracted them in the year preceding the survey. Other usual location for meeting CSWs were: bazaars (as mentioned by 29%) of resident, 14% of non resident men; bus parks (resident 12%) non resident 6%. Moreover, some men used to contact CSWs directly at their homes (resident 15% non resident 12%). There is also evidence of men crossing the border to have sex with CSWs in India red light areas. This tendency was found substantially high among non-resident men (18%) as compared to resident men (6%). A large majority of men who has sex with CSWs in the year prior to the survey contacted the women directly and did not go through any mediator/middlemen or pimp (resident men 68%, non-resident men 26%) over one fourth of resident (23%) and over one third of non-resident

men (37%) had contracted CSWs through friends. Of the remaining men. One-eight of resident (12.1) and one sixth of non resident men (18%) were helped by the hotel owners/managers make contact with CSWs. (CREHPA, 1999).

2.3 Conceptual Framework



Political situation is an important measurements factor for human activities. Where is political instability there highly increase poverty and migration or poverty and migration directly affected by political instability. This research also proved that maximum number of FSWs entered in sex trade during the emergency period of Nepal. Poverty and poverty migration activity increase trafficking for commercial sex. Poverty also makes frustration and domestic violence. Because of frustration men use drugs, to fulfill the drug habit women and girls used to enter in sex trade. Domestic violence increase

divorce/separate cases. Basically divorce/separate women found in commercial sex work.

Rural to urban base migration highly increase urbanization and unemployment. Women and girls are victim of insecure job in urban. Such as cabin restaurants, hotels, bars etc. are the jewelry of urban where so many women and girls are victim of insecure job. And insecure job push them to the sex trade. Because of unemployment, girls are compelled to engaged in hazardous work i.e. labors. Hazardous work always push women and girls to the sex trade. Unemployed and frustrated girls can come directly in commercial sex work.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

Commercial sex is growing problem in various countries. In many countries of the world it is legalized whereas in other countries still it has become a great problems. Nepal also is not free from the problem of commercial sex. Many studies and estimations have shown that this problem is growing problem in Nepal. This is not a size estimation study but tries to explore the socio-economic, political, demographic and reasons for involvement in the profession and their current working condition.

3.1 Selection of Study Area

Nepalgunj Municipality has been selected as the site of the present study area. It is famous and central place for the mid-western and far-western region of people. Nepalgunj is specially central for business purpose of these regions people, where every year large number of people migration from different parts regions for different purpose, such as, study, business, employment, and other different purposes. There are various reasons for selection of this site for study area. It is expected that urban area has many economic and social opportunities. Because of the large gap between the urban and rural areas Nepalgunj has become a dreamland for rural people. But the heavy migration and crowded population bring out various social and economic problems in Nepalgunj. Sex trade is a kind of social problem which may have negative effects on society. Nepalgunj is the focal point for the Midwestern and far western region country side people. With large expectation they enter this place but do not get enough opportunities. The costly and modern life of country, compels them to be involved in such illicit activities. Perhaps, many of them might have been entered in such profession because of their personal interest but many others have to compulsory forces. The potential areas of Nepalgunj for sex trade are Gangagunj, Buspark, Ganeshpur, Karkando, Kohalpur, Bhatitole, Phultekar and Bhansr area)

3.2 Research Design

Mainly this study is based on primary data that had been obtained through non-probability sampling. As a complimentary data, qualitative source as well as the secondary data obtained from journal, books, educational statistics, bulletins, previous studies and official reports.

3.3 Sampling Design

The required respondents were selected from the non-probability sampling (purposive sampling). The original population for the sapling is all the FSWs (female sex workers) of Nepalgunj Municipality, 'Banke'. Due to various problems and especially problems of identification, snow-ball sampling (one respondent identifying another) has been used to identify the respondents. A total of 50 respondents were interviewed in this study from different areas (Ganeshpur, Gagangunj, Karkando, Buspark, Kohalpur, Bhatitol, Phultekra, Bhansar area).

3.4 Data Collection Procedure

It is very challenging task to collect up to data information from commercial sex workers. All the required data are primary in nature. Data used in this study were obtained from the field survey. The data collection techniques such as participants observation, direct personal interview, structured questionnaire and case study were used to collect the information.

3.5 Questionnaire Design

Structured questionnaire was used to collect the information. The study questionnaire includes the following information, they are as following:

- Family background .
- Personal information
- Information on sexual intercourse.
- Social norms and values and perception of works.

- Knowledge and attitudes towards legalization.

3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation

After collecting of all the necessary data, it is divided into different tables. The tables are select separately according to the objectives. In this study, the researcher analyzed the data both descriptively and statistically. Information on different types of CSWs and untextual factors leading them to enter into the sex trade are descriptively analyzed, whereas ethnicity, birth place, education status, family type present living arrangement, father occupation, monthly income present age, marital status, age of first sexual union, type of sexual partner, age of entering into the sex trade, contact source of clients, types of clients, numbers of clients per day, clients age, type of sexual activity, rates changed use and acquisition of condoms, sources of condom, reasons for not use of condoms are both descriptively and statistically analyzed. Sample statistical methods (percent, frequency, mean distribution) were used to tabulate and manage the data. Interpretation of tables was done based on cases count, frequency distribution and percentage distribution.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

Analysis and interpretation of Data: Commercial sex workers can be classified into five categories in the study area. 1. Street level sex workers (SLSWs), (2) Domestic level sex workers (DLSWs), (3) Call girls sex workers, (CGSWs), (4). Mobile sex workers (MFSWs) and (5) Aristocratic FSWs.

1. **Street Level Sex Workers (SLSWs):** These type of sex workers do not have any alternative job. (1) They have good relation with some hotel/restaurant owner, they used to go every day to the hotel and there they looks like as a waiter for the customer, Teasing with customer they eat Momo and bear after sometime customer purpose them to go with him for sexual intercourse then easily they accept to go with the customer.
2. **Domestic level sex workers (DLSWs):** Domestic level sex workers were further classified in to two category, one is those sex workers, who were engaged in hotel/restaurant form morning to evening as a waiter. Some of them take salary from, the owner. They have less chances to go with clients in day time. Mainly they go with evening customer of restaurant for night sexual intercourse.

In another category of DLSWs those girls were consist who works in hotel but do not get salary and have sexual intercourse with clients in same hotel. They were provided separate room and bed by the owner. Client have to pay money to the owner before having to sex.

3. **Call girls sex workers (CGSWs):** This type of sex workers live separately in rented room or home, they used to go to some big hotel when they were called by the hotel owner. If the guest of the hotel need sex workers, then the hotel owner will call the sex workers by phone. This type of sex workers take more money than other types of sex workers.

4. **Mobile Female Sex Workers (MFCWs):** Mobile FSWs are those who to go to anywhere according to offer their clients. This type of the FSWs travel from one place to another place like, Kathmandu to Birgunj, Narayanghat to Pokhara, and Nepalgunj to India etc. After finished their purposed they return to their innical point (home).
5. **Aristocratic FSWs:** Aristocratic female sex workers employs handsome male for their sexual pleasure and pay them money instead of used their clients. The high class people were found to be involved in this business for their sexual entertainment in the lodges and even in their own house.

They are not separately analyses in this study, all types of sex workers (SLSWs, DLSWs, CGSWs, AFSWs and FSWs) were asked same questionnaire.

This research study estimated that 300 to 500 were in commercial sex worker in Nepalgunj, (During the data collection period, researcher reported the size of CSWs of Nepalgunj. Local youth, hotel/restaurant owner, transport workers, NGO/INGOs and CSWs were key informants of CSWs)

Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristic of Respondents:

Background characteristics of the respondents deals with socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the respondents socio-economic background includes information about caste/ethnicity, religious, occupation, education and income whereas demographic characteristics provides information about age, sex and marital status of the respondents.

4.1 Individual Characteristics

Individual characteristics includes age, caste/ethnicity, education status, marital status, place of residence of respondents at the time of field survey.

4.1.1 Age Distribution

Age is one of the important factors in demographic analysis. In fact, in commercial sex, age is very important young and smart have larger market.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age group	No. of respondents	Percentage
15-19	6	12
20-24	13	26
25-29	14	28
30-34	8	16
35-39	4	8
40+	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Highest percent of respondents (28%) are aged 25 to 29, followed by 20 to 24 (26%) and 30 to 34 (16%). The study also shows that some (12%) sex workers are teenagers and nearly (10%) percent sex workers are aged 40 years and more. It is important to note that a sex worker is found as old as 55 years as well as a sex worker is found as young as 15 years. This shows that female of almost all ages (15 to 55) are involved in sex trade.

4.1.2 Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity is important social factors in the context of affecting attitude and standard of people. In order to obtain the information about caste/ethnicity of the respondents the question was asked about it at the time of field survey. The distribution of respondents by caste/ethnicity is shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/ethnicity	No. of respondents	Percent
Chhetri	12	24
Newari	2	4
Magar	5	10
Chaudhari	10	20
Limbu	1	2
Badi	8	16
Brahmin	4	8
Lama	2	4
Rai	2	4
Muslim	1	2
Others	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Some specific caste/ethnicity groups of Nepal practice sex trade as traditional profession but this is limited in some areas of the country. In the sex market of Nepalgunj, there are almost all types of cast/ethnicity groups' females. The table shows that the highest percent of females (24%) belong to Chhetri caste followed by Chaudhari (20%), Badi (16%), Limbu and Muslim constitute the lowest (2%) As the mentioned above, there is no specific caste/ethnic group involved in this profession.

4.1.3 Educational Status of Sex Workers

Education is considered to be important factor to drive people from one place to another. Education is an ability to decide whether an event is wrong or right. Educated females have better opportunities as well as they are capable of dealing with the situation. Therefore, they search for other opportunities than flesh trade.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondent by Educational Status

Literacy status	Number of sex workers	Percent
Literate	30	60
Illiterate	20	40
Total	50	100
Level of education	Number of sex workers	Percent
Informal education	7	23
Primary	14	46
Lower secondary	5	16
Secondary	4	13
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table 4.3 presents the educational status of respondents, according to data, 30 (60%) sex workers are literate among the total interviewed, 20 (40%) sex workers are illiterate.

Out of total literate respondents 7 (23%) sex workers said that they can read and write by informal education, as well as 14 (46%) respondents passed primary level education, 5 (16%) respondents told that they have passed lower secondary level and 4 (13%) respondents have passed secondary level.

4.1.4 Marital Status

In many cases marital status of commercial sex worker plays an important role to determine the involvement in such profession. Generally, the marital disintegration is one of the reasons for involvement in this profession. Marital disintegration indicates the problem of step-wife, widowhood and divorce/separation with spouse (husband wife).

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Marital Status

Marital status	Number of respondents	Percent
Currently married	15	30
Unmarried	18	36
Divorced	9	18
Separated	5	10
Widow	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table 4.4 indicates the marital status of respondents. Out of the 50 respondents, 18 (36%) are unmarried followed by currently married 15 (30%), divorce 9 (18%), separate 5 (10%) and 3 (6%) from widow respondents.

It has been viewed to be important and sensible to present feature of the interview CSWs marital characteristic by age at marriage. Since the market of CSW's matters with age, in this connection in table 4.4 an attempt has been made to see relationship between marital status and age at marriage of CSWs interviewed to the field survey. It is clear to see that in all age categories there is a clear domination of separate women over currently married and divorced. For instance at age 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 years. The survey found.

Table 4.5: Distribution of Respondents According to Age at Marriage by Marital Status

Marital status	Age at marriage			
	10-14	15-19	20-24	Total
Currently married	3	7	5	15
Separate	-	4	1	5
Divorce	1	2	6	9
Total	4	13	12	29

Source: Field survey, 2006.

4.2 Household Characteristics

This section deals about the socio-economic status of the respondents' (CSWs) family background, parents as level of education, occupation, income, landholding size and family composition.

Family Background of Sex Workers

Family background plays an important role to the family members. It is difficult to develop their carrier in the poor household background. Commercial sex is a hidden business in sex trade, of course, there are some girls found in sex trade from highly reputed family which is not countable. But there are more than 95 percent sex workers in sex trade from poor household background. Due to poor family background parents take girl in second priority. Marginal discrimination held between son and daughter from same father and mother. As the result girls and women are in backward position. They are unable to get good education, they are dominated by male, they are in weak economic condition etc. factors are responsible for their commercial sex, father's occupation, family composition, liveliness of parents were included in household characteristics.

4.2.1 Father's Occupation

Occupation is also one of the major variable that determines the socio-economic status of respondents and also affects the knowledge and attitude on commercial sex of the respondents.

The research data shows that the maximum participator of CSWs from the agriculture base. More than (80%) people of Nepal are depend on agriculture, even agriculture work is based on traditional. Maximum farmers are under the poverty. The family of farmers have to search alternative job to survive, which circumstances push them to industrial sector unfortunately they become victim of unemployment. The result of unemployment compelled them to be sex workers. Poor occupational status of household like wage labour,

service and small shop reported in the study, they also indicate that weak economical status is responsible for CSWs.

Table 4.2.1: Distribution of Respondents by their Father's Occupation

Father's occupation	Number of respondents	Percent
Agriculture	33	66
Daily wage	10	20
Service	3	6
Business	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

From the table it is clear that huge majority 33 (66.%) of commercial sex workers are from agriculture sector or their father's profession is agriculture, out of total sample size, there are 10 (20%) respondent's father profession is daily wage, where father professions as service and business are 3 (6%) and 4 (8%) respectively.

4.2.2 Family Composition of Respondents

Family size is one of the factors to determine the quality of life. Generally; in large family the need are hardly satisfied. If the needs are not fulfilled the incidence of family disintegration and isolation increases. In severe cases, some of the members are compelled to abandon the family and the members are easily influenced by others. This increases the vulnerability of trafficking for commercial sex or the female members themselves may be involved in such activities in order to get rid of vicious circle of poverty. But family size is not the responsible factors for commercial sex. Family size of the respondents was comparatively found smaller. The average family size is found to be 3.45 members, which is lower than the national average of 5.44 (CBS, 2001).

Table 4.2.2: Distribution of Respondents by Family Size

Family size	No. of respondents	Percent
1	4	8
2	15	30
3	8	16
4	6	12
5	9	18
6	4	8
7	2	4
8	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table 4.2 shows that the highest percent of respondents (30%) reported to have family with 15 members, followed by those with nine members (18%), 8 members (6%) and 6 members (12%).

4.3 Demographic Characteristic of Sex Workers

In demographic characteristic of sex workers, they were asked about their marital status, migration, causes of migration, relationship with husband, status of children and educational status of children.

4.3.1 Migration Status of Respondents

Table 4.3.1, shows that maximum respondent's place of origin is Bardiya districts. According to the data, 15 (30%) respondents place of origin belongs to Bardiya district followed by 12 (24%) from Kailali and 10 (20%) from Banke districts. Dang and Salyan have 7 (14%) and 3 (6%) respectively as a place of origin of respondents and Dailekha and Rolpa have 2 (4%) and 1 (2%) respondents, are from these districts accordingly.

Table 4.3.1: Distribution of Respondents by their Permanent Address

Districts	No. of respondents	Percent
Bardiya	15	30
Kailali	12	24
Dang	7	14
Banke	10	20
Salyan	3	6
Dailekha	2	4
Rolpa	1	2
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

4.3.2 Causes of Migration of Respondents

The table 4.2 shows that migrations status of respondents which reveals that majority as migrations. Out of total respondents, 40 (80%) respondents are migrant form other districts, 10 (20%) respondents reported that their place of origin is Banke district.

The table also presents that the causes of migration of migrant respondents. (Only those respondents were asked who were from out of Banke district). Out of total migrated respondents 15 (37.5%) told that causes of migration was to search for job, followed by 10 (25%) causes of migration was misbehave at family. Another 8 (20%) respondents reported that they migrate by marriage and 4 (10%), 3 (5.7%) respondents migrated to study and for prostitution.

Table 4.3.2: Distribution of Respondents by Causes of Migration

Status of Migration	Number of Respondents	Percent
Migrant (from other district)	40	80
Non migrant (Banke)	10	20
Total	50	100
Causes of migration	Number of Respondents	Percent
Search for job	15	37
To study	4	10
By marriage	8	20
Miss behave at family	10	25
For prostitution	3	7
Total	40	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

4.3.3 Relationship with Husband

This study hereby, entails relationship means whether they (respondents) were currently living with husband at the time of interview. Respondents who were ever married except widow were asked whether they were currently living with their husband. Those who reported they were not currently staying with husband were asked the reason of not staying.

Table 4.3.3: Distribution of Respondents by Relation with Husband

Staying with husband	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	15	51.7
No	14	48.2
Total	29	100.0
Reason for not staying with husband	No. of respondents	Percent
Due to separation	7	24
Sauta	10	34
Divorce	8	27
Others (socio-economic causes)	4	13
Total	29	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Majority of the respondents 15 (51.7%) are staying with their husband and 14 (48.2%) respondents are reported that they are not staying with their husband. Those who reported they were not staying with husband highest percent 10 (34%) reported that due to sauta, followed by divorce 8 (27%), 7 (24%) and 4 (13%) respondents were not staying with their husband due to separation and other (socio-economic causes) respectively.

4.3.4 Status of Children

Respondents were asked about their fertility performance and the status of their children. This section basically examines the number of children ever born and living arrangement of children and their educational status. Ever married respondents were asked about the number of children.

Table 4.3.4: Distribution of Respondents by Child Ever Born

Any child	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	29	58
No	21	42
Total	50	100
No. of children	No. of respondents	Percent
1	12	41
2	8	27
3	6	20
4	2	6.8
5	1	3.4
Total	29	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Those who reported to be ever married 58 percent have at least one child. Of those who reported to have child highest percent (41%) reported to have one child, followed by those having two children (27%) percent, three children (20%), 4 children (6.8%) and nearly 4 percent respondent reported to have five children.

4.4 Educational Status of Children

To know the educational status of children respondents were asked questionnaire and result is presented in table 4.3.5.

Table 4.3.5: Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status of Children

Currently schooling	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	27	54
No	23	46
Total	50	100
Status of school	No. of respondents	Percent
Private	9	33
Public	18	66
Total	27	100
Reasons for not sending to school	No. of respondents	Percent
Lack of money	12	52
Under age	8	34
Others	3	13
Total	23	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

A large majority of respondents (54%) percent reported that they have sent their children to school. Those who reported they have sent their children to school a follow up question was asked whether they have send their children to government or private school. Majority of them (66%) reported that they have admitted their children in government school. In the context of Nepal, private schools are expensive and people with low economic status cannot afford the expenditure. From this we can analysis that commercials sex workers have also low income.

Similarly, a follow up question was asked to those who reported they have not send their children to school exploring the reasons. Highest number,. of them (12 out of 23) reported lack of income, followed by (8 out of 23) reported under age and (3 out of 23) reported others different causes.

CHAPTER V

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND WORKING CONDITION

5.1. Alternative Profession of Sex Workers

In order to obtain the information about alternative profession of sex workers the question was asked about it at the time of field survey, the result is presented below in the table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Distribution of Respondents by Alternative Profession

Profession	Number of respondents	Percent
Waiter	8	16
Daily wage	17	34
Beauty parlour	4	8
Shop/business	12	24
Nothing else	9	18
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

The table clearly shows that out of total respondents 17 (34%) worked as daily wage followed by 12 (24%) worked as shop/business, 8 (16%) worked as waiter, 9 (18%) worked as nothing except is and only 4 (8%) respondents said that they worked as beauty parlour.

5.1.1 First Occupation of Sex Workers before Involving in Sex Trade

In order to know the working condition of sex workers before involving in sex trade, the respondents were asked the question about it and the distribution of the respondents working condition status obtained from the field are presented in table 5.2.

Table 5.1.1: Distribution of Respondents by their Occupation before Involving in Sex Trade

Occupation	Number of respondents	Percent
Waiter	8	16
Daily wage	17	34
Business	12	24
Household work	8	16
Agriculture	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table shows that the previous occupation of respondents. Out of 50 interviewed respondents, 17 (34%) said that their previous occupation was daily wages, 12 (24%) respondent's occupation was business, 8 (16%) respondent's occupation was waiter and household work as the equal numbers, and 5 (10%) respondents said that they did nothing except agricultural work.

5.1.2 Smoking and Alcoholic Behaviour of Sex Behaviour

The question was given to respondents to know the smoking and alcoholic behaviour of sex workers and to get the information of the respondents about it is the response obtained from the field presented in table 5.1.2.

Table 5.1.2: Distribution of Respondents by their Smoking Alcoholic Behaviour

Drinking alcohol/smoking	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	27	54
No	23	46
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

All the respondents were asked about their smoking and alcoholic habit, according to the respondent's response 27 (54%) respondents have alcoholic and smoking habits, 23 (46%) said that they have not used these things.

5.1.3 Reasons for Entering in Commercial Sex Work

There may be several reasons for entering in sex trade. Many of the females might have been entered because of personal interest or for many other compelling forces may play the roles. It is very important to note that weak economic condition is major reason to join in this profession.

Table 5.1.3: Distribution of Respondents by Reasons for entering in Sex Trade

Reasons	No. of respondents	Percent
Lack of food and clothing	20	40
Friends' pressure	7	14
Misbehave at family	10	20
Death of husband	4	8
Mother inspired	6	12
Raped	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

According to the data 20 (40%) sex workers enter in sex trade because of lack of food and clothing, 10 (20%) sex workers said that the main causes of commercial sex work is misbehave at family, 7 (14%) and 6 (12%) respondents were entered in sex trade because of friend's pressure and mother inspired respectively, another 4 (8%) and 3 (6%) said because of death of husband and raped respectively.

5.1.4 Time Duration of Commercial Sex Work

In order to know the time period of commercial sex workers involved in sex trade. The question was asked to the respondents about it and obtain information from respondents present in table.

Table 5.1.4: Distribution of Respondents by Time Duration of Commercial Sex Work of Respondents

Time duration	Number of respondents	Percent
Less than 1 year	12	24
1-2 year	8	16
2-3 year	6	12
3-4 year	15	30
4 years and more	9	18
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table shows clearly that out of 50 respondents, 15 (30%) are working in sex trade since 3 to 4 years, 12 (24%) are working in sex trade since less than 1 year, 9 (18%) sex workers said that they have been engaged in sex trade since 4 years, 8 (16%) sex workers have been sailing sex since 1 to 2 years and 6 (12%) sex workers said that they have been involved in sex trade since 2 to 3 years.

5.1.5 Living Arrangement

Respondents were asked with whom they were living at the time of interview. This information helps to identify family status and the relationship.

Table 5.1.5: Distribution of Respondents by Living Arrangement

Living arrangement	No. of respondents	Percent
With children	13	26
Alone	14	28
With family	8	16
With friend	7	14
Street	2	4
Hotel/restaurant	6	12
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Highest percent of respondents (28%) reported that they were living alone followed by 13 (26%) respondents were living with their children, 8 (16%) were living with family, whereas 7 (14%) were living with friends, 6 (12%) respondents reported that they were living at hotel/restaurant and 2 (4%) respondents reported that they used to live on the street.

5.2. Current Working Status of Commercial Sex Workers

Commercial sex is one of the socially disgraced professions. Commercial sex workers do not have social prestige. They are always looked down and underestimated. Therefore, they do not have normal life. They have a glamorous life rather than the normal life. This chapter examine, the working status of respondents with respect to their way of joining the profession, first sexual relationship, monthly income from sex trade and others.

5.2.1 First Sexual Relationship

Respondents were asked the questions on their first sexual relationship. Two questions (1) relating to sex partner and (2) age at first sexual relationship were asked.

Table 5.2.1: Distribution of Respondents by their First Sexual Relationship

First sex partner	No. of respondents	Percent
With husband	20	40
With relatives	3	6
With lover	12	24
With unknown client	11	22
Other	4	8
Total	50	100
Age at first sex	No. of respondents	Percent
Below 13	8	16
13-15	18	36
16-18	11	22
19-21	9	18
22 above	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Majority of commercial sex workers 20 (40%) reported that they had their first sex relation with their husband, followed by 12 (24%) with their unknown clients, 11 (22%) were with their lovers, 3 (6%) reported that they had their first sex with their relatives and 4 (8%) commercial sex workers that they had their first sexual relation with others.

Many sex workers have entered in the sex trade from the very young age. Table shows that a large proportion of sex workers 8 (36%) have had their first sex relation age of 13 to 15, followed by 11 (22%) between the age of 16 to 18, 18 percent between the age of 19 to 21 and 8 (16%) have had their first sex relation before the age of 13.

5.2.2 Glamourers are Needed to be Involved in Sex Trade

Sex workers were further questioned on the prerequisites for attracting clients. They were provided three options (1) Glamorous make up (2) attractive dress-up and (3) glamorous words.

Table 5.2.2: Distribution of Respondents by Ways to Attracting the Clients

Way of attraction	No. of respondents	Percent
Glamorous make up	18	36
Attractive dress-up	17	34
Sexy words	12	24
Others	3	6
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Highest percent of sex workers (36%) reported that glamorous make-up is the best way to attract clients, followed by attractive dress-up (34%), whereas (24%) sex workers reported that sexy-words can be used to attract the clients. Only (6%) reported that others can be used to attract the clients in sex trade.

5.2.3 Reasons for Continuing the Profession

Respondents were asked further about the reasons for continuing the profession. There were several responses.

Table 5.2.3: Distribution of Respondents by Reasons for Continuing the Profession

Reasons	No. of respondents	Percent
Fulfillment of family need	17	34
Stay in Nepalgunj	8	16
Collect large income	4	8
Self satisfaction	2	4
Daily subsistence	12	24
Children's schooling	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Highest percent of respondents 17 (34%) reported that they were continuing the profession for fulfillment of family needs, followed by daily subsistence (24%), 8 (16%) reported that they were continuing the sex trade for stay in Nepalgunj and 7 (14%) are continuing the sex trade for children's schooling and only 4 percent are self satisfaction are given continuous their profession.

5.2.4 Income from Sex Trade

To know the income from sex trade, the respondents were asked the question and obtain information from respondents is presented in table.

Table 5.2.4: Distribution of Respondents by Average Weekly Income from CSW

Income in Rs.	No. of respondents	Percent
< 1000	13	26
1000-2500	15	30
2500-4000	9	18
4000-5500	8	16
5500+	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

According to the data presented in table shows that 13 (26%) respondents earn less than 1000 rupees in a week from commercial sex work, 15 (30%) respondent's average weekly income is Rs. 1000-2500, 9 (18%) respondents were weekly income 2500-4000, 8 (16%) respondents were reported that they were weekly income 4000-5500 from sex trade and 5 (10%) respondents who were earn highest income in a week as Rs 5500 and above.

5.2.5 Types of Clients

Respondents were asked the status of clients. The questionnaire was designed to know the types of clients visit females sex workers. The respondents were asked the question about it and the responses from respondents is presented in table.

Table 5.2.5: Distribution of Respondents by their Types of Clients

Types of clients	No. of respondents	Percent
Officer	4	8
Driver	21	42
Police/army	18	36
Teachers	3	6
Others	4	8
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Table shows that the highest percent 21 (42%) drivers clients were visit the sex workers, followed by police/army 18 (36%), 4 (8%) were officer and others as the same number, visit sex workers and only 3 (6%) of teachers were visit sex workers.

5.2.6 Treatment by Clients

Generally, women in this profession do not have social prestige. They are looked down upon, hated, teased and cheated. They often have to pass a life of pressure, respondents in this context, were asked about the treatment shown by the clients-positive and negative treatments.

Table 5.2.6: Distribution of Respondents by the Experience of Treatment from Clients

Positive treatment	No. of respondents	Percent
Full payment	11	30
Affection	8	22
Provide food	7	19
Use condom	10	27
Total	36	100
Negative treatment	No. of respondents	Percent
Force for sex	4	28
Don't pay full	3	21
Scolding	2	14
Deny using condom	5	35
Total	14	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

The highest percent of sex workers (30%) reported that some of the clients offer food the positive aspect, (27%) percent sex worker reported that their clients used condom during the sexual relationship is the positive aspect of clients, similarly, (22%) percent reported that kindness/affection is good behaviour from the clients and 19 percent of the respondents were the positive aspect.

Compared to the positive treatment, a large number of sex workers also have negative treatment form their clients. As, the majority of sex workers (35%) reported that clients deny using condom. Another large majority (28%) reported that some of the clients force from sex, 14 percent reported that their clients scolding them while sexual relationship and 21 percent don't want pay money.

5.2.7 Number of Clients Visiting Sex Workers

Sex workers were asked about the number of clients visiting them in a day.

Table 5.2.7: Distribution of Respondents by Number of Clients Visiting them Per Day

No. of clients	No. of respondents	Percent
Less than 3	18	36
3 to 5	17	34
6 to 8	13	26
9 and above	2	4
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

A majority of sex workers (36%) reported that they provide service less than 3 clients, followed by 3 to 5 clients in a day (34%), 6 to 8 clients (26%) and (4%) percent sex workers reported that more than 3 clients visit them in a day.

5.2.8 Place for Sex Service

Sex workers do not have a specific place for providing sex service. They either hire a room or visit lodge or visit the place of clients. Four different places were reported by the sex worker in this study (i) Lodge (ii) own room (iii) rented room and (iv) client's room.

Table 5.2.8: Distribution of Respondents by the Place of Sex Service

Place for sex service	No. of respondents	Percent
Lodge	10	20
Own room	15	30
In client's room	16	32
Rented room	9	18
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

The most common place of sex workers providing sex service is in client's room (32%), followed by (30%) percent sex workers used to provide service in their own room where as (20%) sex workers provide service in lodge and (18%) sex worker provide sex service at their rented room.

5.2.9 Sources of Contact to Clients

Respondents were asked about their places for sexual intercourse with clients. From the information it came to know that all CSWs use hotel/lodge as the place of sex, beside these some time they use own room, clients room, rented room and restaurant also. For street based sex workers (SBSWs) and domestic based sex workers (DBSWs) place of sex depend on client's interest, call girls (CGS) use hotel/lodge rooms as place of sex.

Table 5.2.9 : Distribution of Respondents by Contact Source to Clients

Source of contact	Number of sex workers	Percent
Self	16	32
Friends	10	20
Hotel/restaurant	18	36
Brokers	60	12
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Research study shows that (36%) shows respondents visit to clients by hotel/restaurant, (32%) respondents were visit to clients by self. 10 (20%) respondents said that friends was to contract clients for them and 6 (12%) respondents visit to clients by brokers contact.

5.2.10 Reason for not going to Hotel and Restaurant for Sex Profession:

Sex workers were asked about the particular reason for selecting street sex profession rather than the hotel and restaurant based profession.

Table 5.2.10: Distribution of Respondents by Reason for not Going to Hotel and Restaurant

Reason	No. of Respondents	Percent
No contact	12	24
Can not be attractive	19	38
Fear of being cheated	11	22
Others	7	14
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

High percent of sex workers 19 (38%) reported that they were fear of attractiveness was a major features. Followed by 12 (24%) respondents reported that they did not have any contact with hotel and restaurant whereas 11(22%) were doubtful that they fear of being cheated.

5.2.11 Time Given for a Client

Sex workers were asked how long they spend their time with a client. Generally, the time per client depends on the charge paid. Sex workers spend long time with the clients who pay more money and also after goods (meal, gift, tour etc).

Table 5.2.11: Distribution of Respondents by Duration With Clients Average/Hours Spent

Time Duration	No. of Respondents	Percent
Less than one hour	10	20
One hour	8	16
2 to 5 hours	12	24
As demand by the clients	20	40
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Majority of sex workers 20(40%) reported that they used to be with the clients as they demand. Followed by 12 (24%) respondents reported that they spend 2 to 5 hours with a clients, where as 10 (20%) respondents reported that they spend less than an hour with a clients and 8(16%) respondents were reported that they spend an hour with clients.

5.2.12 Responses on Sexual Intercourse

Frequent sex perhaps, is not a normal and pleasurable act. Respondents were asked to report the feeling they have from the sexual intercourse. For some sex workers sex with multi partner may be a pleasurable act and for some it may be an unwanted work for earning and some may feel pain.

Table 5.2.12: Distribution of Respondents by Responses in Sexual Intercourse

Response	No. of Respondents	Percent
Unwanted participation	20	40
Satisfaction/pleasure	8	16
Feeling of pain	12	24
Don't know	10	20
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

A long majority of sex workers 20 (40%) reported that they feel an unwanted participant for earning where as 12(24%) sex workers reported that they feel pain during the sexual intercourse, 10(20%) respondents no response and 8 (16%) respondents reported that they feel pleasurable.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL NORMS AND VALUES AND PERCEPTION OF SEX WORKERS

Commercial sex is growing in many societies, it is still a matter of social humiliation. The society is no more fully prepared this profession. Countries like Nepal where the literacy status of people is relatively poor and the influence of culture and tradition is strong, commercial sex would no more be accepted easily. The social units do not think it as a respectful business and the commercial sex workers can also not expose themselves out in the society. The aim of the study is also to identify the interest if commercial sex workers, whether they are satisfied with the profession or they like to change the profession. treatment by family and children were the interest of the study. This section also provide concept of sex workers on the legal status of this profession.

6.1 Attitude of Respondents Towards their Profession

Despite the dislike many females are compelled in this profession or commercial sex is the by product of socio-economic and political strategy. Sex workers were asked their concept about the profession they were engaged in

Table 6.1 Distribution of Respondents by Concept on Their Profession

Response of the sex profession	No of respondents	Percent
Normal	25	50
Dissatisfied	13	26
Good	10	20
Not stated	2	4
Total	50	100.0
Concept on continuity	No of respondents	Percent
Not decided	17	34
for short time	15	30
Terminate immediately	10	20
Continue life time	6	12
Not stated	2	4
Total	50	100.00
Replacement of the profession	No of respondents	Percent
Yes	27	54
No	3	6
Not decided	20	40
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Majority of sex workers 25 (50%) reported that they are taking it as normal followed by 13 (26%) of sex works who reported to be dissatisfied, of which 10 (24%) are good. The highest percent of sex workers (34%) reported that they have not decided yet, where as (20%) sex workers were in the mood of terminate the profession immediately and 15 (30%) sex works were in the mood of continuing the profession for short period.

An alternative option was given to the sex workers, whether they would leave the sex profession or not. Majority of them 27 (54%) reported that they would leave the profession, where as 3 (6%) reported that they could say no and 20 (40%) respondents reported that they were not decide.

6.2 Social Concept on Commercial Sex Worker

Society is responsible for development and humiliation of commercial sex workers. Because many cases, social maladjustment and discrimination are responsible for prompting the commercials sex and to the next society does not give a good look on the sex works. Therefore, the sex workers are suffered from society every time and angle.

Table 6.2 Distribution of Respondents by Concept of Society on Unmarried Sex Worker

Treatment from the social unit	No. of Respondent	Percent
Hatred	25	50
No care	17	34
Position treatment	3	6
Don't know	4	8
Others	1	2
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

Sex worker were asked what types of treatment they get from the society. Highest percent of sex workers 25 (50%) reported that they were hatred by the social units where as 17 (34%) sex workers reported that they were not cared by the society 3(6%) sex workers reported that they are positively treated by the society and 4(8%) sex workers did not response any.

6.3 Family Concept in Commercial Sex Workers

Sex workers were asked about the family concept on their profession. Basically, they were asked whether their family/husband were informed about their profession. And a follow-up question was asked regarding the concept of family husband.

Table 6.3: Distribution of Respondents by Attitude of Family on Commercial Sex Workers

Information to Family	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	20	40
No	25	50
Parented not being informed	5	10
Total	50	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

About half of the respondents, reported that their family/husband knew their professional where as 10 percent sex works reported they pretended as if they don't know. Exactly half of the sex works reported that their family husband and children don't know about their profession.

Sex workers were further asked whether their children knew about the profession they were adopted. This question was asked to those sex workers who had ever born at least a child.

Table 6.4: Distribution of Respondents by Information to their Children

Information to children	No. of Respondents	Percent
Yes	11	38
No	18	62
Total	29	100.00
Way of deceiving	No. of Respondents	Percent
Meeting relatives	5	27
In their absence	4	22
Meeting friends	7	38
Others	2	11
Total	18	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006.

A large majority 18 (62%) reported that children were not informed about the profession they were engaged in. These sex workers were further questioned exploring the reason how they used to deceive their children. 5 (27%) reported that they used to say their children they visited the relatives where as 7(38%) sex workers reported that they used to provides sex service, used to say were meeting their friends and 4(22%) reported that they used to provides sex service in the absence of their children

6.4 Networking of Sex Workers

Table 6.4 shows that 23 (46%) percent sex workers reported to support others females to be involved in commercial sex. This can be further explain that many of the sex workers are themselves brokers who make other females to be engaged in the profession of commercial sex. This is a problem which grows the cases of commercial sex workers. They were further asked the number of females they supported to be involved in sex service. Highest number of sex workers (7 out of 23) reported that they have supported for a single female to be involved in this profession, followed by three females (5 out of 23), four (4 out of 25) and more than five (3 out of 23).

Table 6.5: Distribution of Respondents by Networking of Sex Workers

Support others to involves in sex services	No. of respondent	Percent
Yes	23	46
No	27	54
Total	50	100
Number of females supported	No. of respondent	Percent
One	7	30
Two	4	17
Three	5	21
Four	4	17
More than five	3	13
Total	23	100
No. of sex workers known	No. of respondent	Percent
Less than 25	25	50
25 to 50	12	24
50 to 100	8	16
More than 100	5	10
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

They were further asked the networking among the sex workers. Highest percent of sex workers 25 (50%) reported to have known with less than 25 sex workers, followed by 25 to 50 sex workers 12 (24%) and more than 100 sex workers reported to have known 5 (10%).

6.5 Concept on Legal Status of Commercial Sex Profession

Many countries have legalized the profession and many other countries are trying to control. But the volume of this profession is increasing in almost all countries of the world. in the context of Nepal, commercial sex work is known as illegal work. In this situation this research study try to know about the opinion of sex workers, whether CSW should be legal or band.

Table 6.6: Distribution of Respondents by Concept on Legal Status of Commercial Sex Profession

Concept	No. of respondent	Percent
CSW should be legal	33	66
CSw should not be legalized	10	20
Don't know	7	14
Total	50	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

Majority of the sex workers 33 (66%) were in favour of legalized whereas 10 (20%) sex workers reported that this profession should not be legalized and 7 (14%) respondents were not any response.

6.6 Assistance from Social Organization

Several social organizations have been established to provide social services for different groups. Commercial sex workers are also vulnerable from various social injustices and from other health related issues. They need frequent and intense support for their welfare as well as for motivation. On this ground realities, sex workers were asked whether they were provided any help from the social organization.

Table 6.7: Distribution of Respondents by Support from the Social Organization

Support from social organization	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	35	70
No	15	30
Total	50	100
Nature of support	No. of respondents	Percent
Provide condom	20	57
Treatment of STDs	3	8.5
Health awareness	5	14
Income generate	7	20
Total	35	100

Source: Field survey, 2006.

A large majority of sex workers 35 (70%) reported that they got help from the social organizations whereas for 15 (30%) reported that they got no help from social organization. There are two reasons (i) whether they did not like to get support (ii) the social organization did not get information about these.

A follow-up question to those sex workers who reported that they got support from social organizations, the nature of support was asked to the respondents.

Highest percent of sex workers 20 (57%) reported that they were provided condom, followed by income generating 7 (20%), 3 (8%) respondents reported that treatment of STDs and HIV/AIDS and 5 (14%) respondents reported that they have got health awareness from social organizations.

Case Studies

Case No. 1

A Thapa (Chhetri) girl from Banke, 17 years, arrived in Nepalgunj when she was 11. She stayed as domestic worker in a family. In that family there is only mother and daughter. The husband of the lady was separate from her. The head of the family (the lady) lured her and kept the sex relation for the first time when she was 12, an immature girl. The lady started to use her as professional sex worker by the age of 13. her income was enjoyed by lady and her daughter. By the age 14 she had her first menstruation and immediately she became pregnant. The lady (house owner) used to sympathies her saying she would take all responsibilities of caring the child as the house owner. All expenditure of delivery was supported by the lady. Now she has to banish when her daughter has grown about two months old.

Case No. 2

Manju Chaudhari (not real name) 18 years old unmarried girls. I born in Motipur VDC in Kailali district. I am orphan, I don't know what was my age when my mother pass away. I was forced in sex trade by adopted brother since five months. My clients use condom must of time. Once I was effected by bleeding problem. I have not any idea about legal provision of commercial sex.

My parents were died when I was child. I had one adopted brother. At first he frequently sex with me. Later he opened a hotel where I was forced to involve in sex trade. My fake brother and his wife used to collect the money even that I did not have any information about clients had paid money. They claimed that they used to deposit in her account in one of the finance company..

Case No. 3

Rupa Nepali (not real name), 34 years old ever married women, born in Dang district 'Patukhola'. She says I was married at the age of 14, now I am separate from my husband, I am in sex trade since 10 years. My average weekly income from sex trade is 600 rupees. Masturbation as well as vaginal intercourse are my sexual behaviour to clients.

I always put condom in my bag before visit to the clients.

At the time period of delivery of last son, my husband left me. When son was 13th day I did not have any money even to do the 11th days' ceremony of son (name giving ceremony) . At 13th days' of delivery I searched for a clients and sell sex to do the 11th days' ceremony by two days delay. After some months I left that kind of work and open a small hotel. One day night someone stole all my collected money and other goods, I was unable to pay the house rent to the owner then after owner hold all my furniture then I had nothing expect my small sons and daughter. I could stay in hunger but I could not see them in hunger. So I returned in this trade again.

CHAPTER VII

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study reveals that commercial sex workers come from various sectors. There is not any specific caste, religions economic group, and specific place of origin of such sex workers. Basically, such sex workers are from socially and economically disadvantaged group which is clarified by their socio-economic status. In this study, there is majority of migrants. They come from rural areas with higher expectation but the cost of opportunities in cities is more than their expectation as a result they join such illicit works. A large proportion of respondents reported that they were not living with their husband though they were married. This shows the marital disintegration which may be cause of involving in sex trade.

The educational status of respondents in this study is found poor and it is difficult for uneducated to get good job in Nepalgunj. Therefore, they might have joined the profession which does not need any formal education and other qualification.

Commercial sex is a burning issue in almost all countries. In some of the countries it has an institutional growth. Sex workers have different status and reasons to be involved in this profession. Some of them might have entered because of personal interest and other many have because of socio-economic influences. But it is to be agreed that the cultural and socio-economic inequalities play very strong role in influence an individual to this profession. In this study, it is found that almost all sex workers were compelled to join this profession because of the unequal socio-economic opportunities and for many other impact of modern urban life was another reason. Commercial sex workers did not have good and equal income because in this profession is age and beauty selective..

Sex workers are economically and socially humiliated. They are always underestimated and isolated from the mainstream. Several evidences are there which state the poor socio-economic status of sex workers. It has become

essential to address the root cause of commercial sex and should be clearly motivated in order to address the issue.

7.1 Causes of Commercial Sex

- Poor economic status of women.
- Lack of guidance and community support network.
- Unemployment
- Sex work as a high and quick profit making business
- Illiterate and lack of awareness
- Separate/divorce marital status
- Under age marriage
- Lower status of women in society
- Insecure job
- Trafficking
- Political instability
- Frustration
- Misbehave of family

7.1.1 Commercial Sex Site

- Hotel/lodge
- Restaurant
- Beauty parlor
- Bus park
- Clients room
- Own room

7.1.2 Commercial Sex Workers

- Hotel/restaurants waiters
- House wife
- Worker as a daily wages
- Worker as a shop/business

- work in beauty parlor
- Work in construction.

7.1.3 Clients

- Business man
- Drivers
- Teachers
- Police/army
- Unemployed boys
- Students
- Drug users

7.2 The Majors Findings of the Study

The majors findings are found as pointed out below:

1. Individual characteristics:

- Age distribution: The highest percent of respondents (28%) are aged 25 to 29. The study shows that females of almost of all ages (15 to 55) are involves in sex trade.
- The table shows that the highest percent of females (24%) belong to Chhetri caste followed by Chaudhary that is (20%).
- The educational status of respondents, according to data, 30 (60%) sex workers are literate among the total interviewed and (40%) sex workers are illiterate.
- The marital status of respondents out of the 50 respondents 18 (36%) are unmarried followed by currently married 15 (30%).

2. Household Characteristics

- It is clear that huge majority 33 (66%) of commercial sex workers are from agriculture.
- The highest percent of respondents (30%) reported to have family with 15 members.

- According to the data, 15 (30%) respondents place of origin belong to Bardiya district followed by 12 (24%) from Kailali.
- Majority of the respondents 15 (51.7%) are staying with their husband.
- Those who reported to be ever married 50 percent have at least one child.
- A large majority of respondents (54%) reported that they have sent their children to school.

3. Sexual Behaviour and Working Condition

- Out of total respondents 17 (34%) worked as daily wages followed by 12 (24%) worked as shop/business.
- Out of 50 respondents 17 (34%) said that their previous occupation was daily wages.
- According to the respondents response 27 (54%) respondents have alcoholic and smoking habits.
- According to the data 20 (40%) sex workers enter in sex trade because of lack of food and clothing.
- Highest percent of respondents (28%) reported that they are living alone.
- Majority of commercial sex workers 20 (40%) reported that they had their first sex relation with their husband followed by 12 (24%) with unknown clients.
- Highest percent of sex workers (36%) reported that glamorous make up is the best way to attraction clients.
- Highest percent of respondents 17 (34%) reported that they were continuing their profession for fulfillment of family needs.
- It shows that 13 (26%) respondents earns less than 1000 rupees in a week from commercial sex.
- The highest percent of 21 (42%) drivers were visit them for sex followed by polices/army 18 (36%).
- 30 percent respondents reported that some of the clients offer food the positive aspect.

- A majority of the sex workers (36%) reported that they provide service less than 3 clients.
- The most common place of sex workers providing sex service is in client's room that is (32%).
- Research study shows that (36%) respondents visit to clients by hotel/restaurants followed by (32%) visit to their clients by self.
- Majority of the sex workers 20 (40%) reported that they used to be with the clients as they demand.
- A large majority of sex workers 20 (40%) reported that they feel an unwanted participation for earnings.

4. Social norms and values and perception of sex workers:

- Majority of sex workers 25 (50%) reported that they are taking it as a normal concept about their profession.
- Majority of them 27 (54%) reported that they would leave the profession.
- Highest percent of sex workers 25 (50%) reported that they were hated by the social units.
- About half of the respondents reported that their family/husband knew their profession.
- A large majority 18 (62%) reported that their children were not informed about their profession.
- 23 (46%) reported to support other females to be involved in commercial sex.
- Highest percent of sex workers 25 (50%) reported to have known with less than 25 sex workers.
- Majority of the sex workers 36 (66%) were in favour of legalization.
- A large majority of sex workers 35 (70%) reported that they got help from the social organization.

7.3 Conclusion

Sex trade has long history in the world. Sex trade is the by product of socio-economic and political affairs. Since long there are debates regarding pro and cons of sex trade. In fact, sex trade has been flourished under the environment of socially and economically rich communities. The rich members of society have used the economically and socially disadvantage females for their wish and demands. In historical time, there are incidents, females were used by the royal families for their entertainment sex has been accepted by the cultural society which is reflected in various arts around the historical places.

On the study it was found that due to lack of employment, many girls worked in restaurants as a waiter but they do not get any wages or monthly salary from the owner. They have to work from morning to late night in the restaurant customer used to tease, used to catch their breast and kiss them openly. Girls have to bear all the dirty activities of customer. If she show some action against the customer she have to left the job, bearing all kinds of behave she waits for some tips of 10 or 20 rupees from customer. Whenever we discuss relating the socio-economic status of sex workers, a large proportion of sex workers are from economically deprived families. They often have to low socio-economic status including educational attainment. because of current competitive and economic time where opportunities are expensive and the life is expensive too, there is no specific class and type of females involved in sex trade. The attraction of modernization and urbanization has lured females to city areas where the economic opportunities are score. In order to exist in the cities, they are finally involved in sex trade. Besides many of the females are being cheated by their relatives and for some the cultural and social rules and regulations are the causes for sex trade. To some extent, personal desires and passions are also some of the potential causes for sex trade. There are several eye witness of the incidents. how females re encouraged to be involved in sex trade we practice an open border with India, a huge sex market of the world, which has closely influenced the sex trade in Nepal. Many females after

returning from the India brothels continue the same profession. The reason may be social boycotting because the society is still not convinced with the situational analysis and caste a eye to them which makes rehabilitation difficult. Finally they return the usual profession.

-) Separated marital status is the main sources of the sex trade. There are big number of separated women and girls in sex trade.
-) Non profitable alternative job like worker, behaviour, service etc. The salary from the work will not sufficient for food and cloth. Basically they get 1000 to maximum 1500 rupees form that kind of world where as they have to pay minimum 1000 rupees for rent of rooms; but in this situation, there is high profit in sex trade. A woman can earn minimum 4,000 to 7,000 rupee in a month.
-) Week educational status of women is another supporting factor for commercial sex.
-) Job preferable migration of sex workers is quite high in the study area.
-) Low age at marriage is another factor for commercial sex work. In this research study it is found that divorce/separate women's age at marriage is very low in sex trade.
-) women and girls who were in sex market they were sexually and economically exploited by police and army. They used to threat them to have free sexual intercourse, if the girls reject police offer, they will have to go in police custody. They were exploited in the name of law.

In fact, legalization is not the solution of problem. Legalization may be better in behalf of sex workers but the problem does not end with it. The family, society and country are the focal points of the sex trade. Family disintegration will be common because we have rich culture and the cultures form the families on the basis of love, affection, belonging, respect, cooperation and participation. Though the profession may get legal status it will not get cultural and social status which makes the lives of sex workers directionless.

Though the majority of sex workers of this study were in favour of legalization but more than the respondents said they would certainly leave the sex trade if they were provided alternatives. This scenario also indicates present, need is not to legalize the sex trade but to create the alternatives so that none of the female will follow sex trade. The instances cannot be drawn from developed countries because we should also consider the group realities because sex trade at any cost is not social and moral profession.

7.4 Recommendations

This section presents some specific recommendations on for the policy implications. On the basis of findings and conclusion following recommendations are made:

7.4.1. For Nepal Government

- The government should immediately suspend administrative personnel who are being found to be involved in sale and purchase of girls, rape cases and so on.
- Government should give stern directives and guidelines to the local administration to check up the increasing problem of sexual abuse, trafficking and flesh trade.
- Government should pass the strong decision from the parliament against the child marriage.
- Hotel and restaurants should have guaranteed security of the girls who work in their.
- Provide free treatment of STDs and HIV/AIDS to the sex workers.
- Increase women educational status by providing them free educational from primary level to master level.
- Government should strongly implement the law against the child prostitution, trafficking, rape, pornography and sex discrimination.
- Government should create environment and encourage to the CSWs to change their profession by providing them income generating programs.

- The government should open the rehabilitation centers for CSWs specially for them who wants to left sex trade.

For NGOs and Social Workers

- They should launch broad survey and research on girls trafficking and child prostitution which assists and pressurized the Nepal Government to solve this problem.
- They should have launch social revolution against child prostitution, rape, trafficking and sex discrimination-wide.
- They should have to open the protection center to rescue and rehabilitate the girls who are living in difficult circumstances.
- Awareness campaign should be launched against the STDs and AIDS especially in sex trade.
- The priority should be given to the field work rather than seminars conferences, table work or paper-work.
- The disparity in knowledge, attitude and behaviour about sexuality found between male and females. Therefore for females special programmes must be implemented.

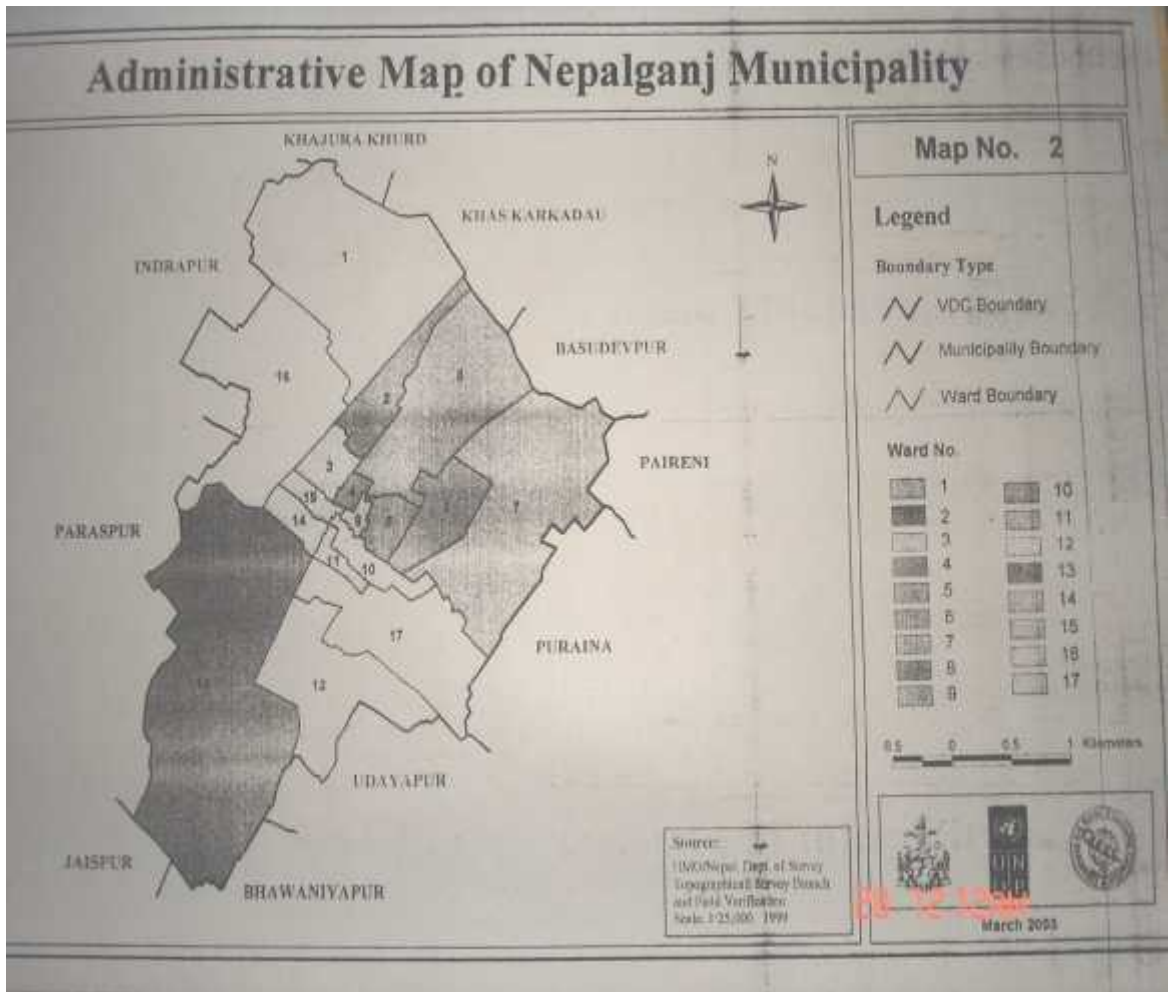
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APPENDIX



APPENDIX-I

**Sample Questionnaire
Central Department of Rural Development
(For the purpose of M.A. Thesis)**

Situation Analysis of Commercial Sex Workers in Nepalgunj

Introduction Background

District: _____ VDC/Municipality: _____
 Ward No.: _____ Tole: _____
 Respondent No.: _____ Date of Interview: _____

Section A: Identification of Respondent

101. Name of the respondents: _____
 102. Address (permanent): _____
 103. Cast/ethnicity: _____
 104. Religion: _____

Section B: Household characteristics

Q.N.	Questions	Classification of Coding	Go to
201	What is your current age?	Complete age.....	
202	Can you read and write?	Yes.....1 No.....2	205
203	Are you attending school/collage?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
204	What is your educational status?	Level of education	
205	What is your marital status?	Married1 Unmarried.....2 Separated/divorce.....3 Widow.....4 Others.....5	215
206	What was your age of first married?	Age of first marriage.....	
207	Are you currently staying with your husband?	Yes.....1 No.....2	209
208	If no, why?	Due to separation1 Sauta.....2 Divorce.....3 Others.....4	
209	Have you had any children?	Yes.....1 No.....2	215
210	How many no. of children?	Sons.....1 Daughters....2	
211	What is the condition of children?	Living with parent.....1 Living with mother.....2 Married.....3 Lost.....4 Others.....5	
212	Are your children attending the school?	Yes.....1 No.....2	214
213	If not, why?	Due to income.....1 Under aged.....2 Others.....3	
214	If yes, in which school?	Government.....1 Private.....2 Others.....3	

215	What is your family size?	
216	Are you migrant here from other district?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
217	Why did you migrate here?	Search of job.....1 To study.....2 By marriage.....3 Forceful request of friend..4 Misbehave of family.....5 With parents.....6	
218	What is the main occupation of the household head?	Agriculture.....1 Shop/business...2 Service.....4 Labour.....4 Others.....5	
219	To whom, you are living recently in Nepalgunj ?	With family.....1 With friends.....2 Alone.....3 with baby.....4 Temple/Pati Paauwa...5 Others.....6	

Section C: Information of Commercial Sex

301	When did you come to Nepalgunj?	Year.....1 Month.....2 Days.....3	
302	To with whom you did come to Nepalgunj?	Alone.....1 Relatives...2 Police.....3 Friend.....4 Others.....5	
303	From where you did come to Nepalgunj?	Own home.....1 From relatives....2 Brotheles.....3 Others.....	
304	What types of work you have done first time in Nepalgunj?	Daily wages.....1 Shop/business.....2 Prostitution.....3 Beauty parlour4 Carpet factory.....5 Do not any work.....6 Others.....	
305	Who joined you in this work?	Relatives.....1 Brokers.....2 Friends.....3 Others.....	
306	Are you doing the work now?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
307	Why did you leave the work?	Little payment.....1 Seize form job.....2 Others.....	

308	With whom did you have the first sexual intercourse?	With relatives.....1 With husband.....2 With lovers.....3 With unknown client....4 Others.....	
309	What was your age at first sexual intercourse?	Age.....	
310	How have you inter commercial sex profession?	Peer group contact.....1 Week economical condition..2 Return from brothers.....3 Rapped.....4 Death of husband.....5 Others.....	
311	what were the reasons to be involved in this profession?	Earn more.....1 Fulfill family need.....2 Settlement in Nepalgunj...3 Sex satisfaction.....4 Others.....	
312	What do you do from earning?	Daily expenditure.....1 Saving/investment.....2 Children's schooling.....3 Clothes/ornaments.....4 Daily subsistence.....5 Others.....	
313	How long have you been in this profession?	Years.....1 Months.....2 Days.....3	
314	What is your daily earning, expenditure and saving?	Prostitution's income Rs.. Prostitution's expenditure Rs.. Prostitution's saving Rs.... Other profession income Rs... Others profession expenditure Rs.	
315	What types of clients visit you?	Driver1 Staff.....2 Teacher3 Police/army.....4 Don't know5 Others.....	
316	What types of clients do you like most?	Driver1 Staff.....2 Teacher3 Police/army.....4 Don't know5 Others.....	

317	What types of treatment do you get from clients?	<u>Good behave</u> Full payment.....1 Affection2 Provide food.....3 Use condom.....4 Others..... <u>Misbehave</u> Don't pay full.....1 Scolding.....2 Use force.....3 Don't like.....4 Others.....	
318	What are your maximum and minimum incomes from clients?	Lowest Rs..... Highest Rs.....	
319	How many clients do come with you per day?	Lowest Rs..... Highest Rs.....	
320	What do you feel after sexual intercourse with so many clients?	Self satisfaction.....1 Unwillingly involved.....2 Panic situation.....3 Others.....	
321	How much is your charge per client?	Minimum Rs..... Maximum Rs.....	
322	What is your client's average age?	15-19.....1 20-24.....2 25-29.....3 30+.....4	
323	How long do you spend with the clients?	Maximum time.....1 Minimum time.....2 According to clients....3	
324	Do you be formal with clients?	Yes.....1 No.....2 With somebody....3	
325	Why have you not gone in Restaurant?	No contact1 No payment.....2 Difficult be attractive...3 Others.....	
326	Where do you go for sex?	Clients room.....1 Hotel/restaurant.....2 Own room.....3 Friends.....4 Others.....	

327	What is the contact source of your flesh trade ?	Self.....1 Friends.....2 Brokers.....3 Hotel.....4 Others.....	
328	How many time a day to used them?	No. of cigarette.....1 Times of alcohol.....2 Times of drugs.....3	
329	What difficulties do you have in this profession?	Cheating from clients.....1 Social humiliation2 Torture from police.....3 Abused form clients.....4 Others.....	
330	What types of torture do you get from police?	Sexual exploitation1 Imprisonment.....2 Create fear.....3 Seize Money.....4 Others.....	

Section D: Social norms and values and perception of sex workers

401	What type of treatment do you get from society?	Hatred.....1 Affection.....2 No care.....3 Don't know.....4 Others.....5	
402	Is your husband/family informed about your profession?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
403	Are you informed children about your profession?	Yes.....1 No.....2	505
404	If not, how do you cheat them?	Meeting relatives.....1 In their absence.....2 Meeting friends.....3 Others.....	
405	Have you involved in your relatives in this professions?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
406	If yes, how many are involved?	Persons involved no.....	
407	With how many are you introduced in this profession?	Average no.....1 Don't know.....2	
408	What types of attraction are needed to be involved in this profession?	Attractive money.....1 Fancy dressing.....2 Sexy words.....3 Others.....	
409	Have you been cooperated from any organizations?	Yes.....1 No.....2	511
410	If yes, what cooperation have you got?	About STDs.....1 Treatment STDs.....2 Available of condom....3 Others.....	
411	What do you like the profession to be?	Abolished.....1 Legalized.....2	

Section E: Future perspectives of commercial sex workers

501	What did you feel about this profession?	Better.....1 Good.....2 Bad.....3	
502	How long will you be engaged in this profession?	For life time.....1 Don't know.....2 Discontinue immediately...3 For sometimes4 Others.....	
503	Will you replace this profession with others?	Surely.....1 No.....2 Don't know....3	
504	Are you satisfied with this profession?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
505	Does any GOs or NGOs are incisting you to leave this occupation?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
506	Are they providing you any support?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Little bit...3	
507	If yes, what kind of?	Income generate....1 Health awareness...2 Resettlement.....3 Others.....	
508	Is that sufficient for you to leave this occupation?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Little bit...3	
509	What is the trend of your clients?	Increasing1 Decreasing.....2 Static.....3	
510	If you are provided with other occupation, will you leave this?	Yes.....1 No.....2 Don't know....3	