



Empirical Study on Sex Worker

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ABSTRACT

The communities of the female sex workers are different from others. This subject is know about the behavior and life style with their work. Why they practicing this work against their own desire. The view of the society is not good because they sold their flesh by exchange of money or other things. I was excited to know about the reason of practicing work and how the fulfilling their fundamental needs in this way

KEYWORDS: Prostitution, Diseases, life style, social life

Introduction –

“Empirical” suggests that some phenomenon is studied through observation, and perhaps traditional natural and social sciences have been limiting its use to experimental studies. Empirical essentially means based on observation. An empirical study would be one where either an experiment was done or the results were observer’s influence and the results were observed. Empirical usually implies that there has either been no attempt to fit the results to a theory or that such attempt have not been successful. Ideally

1. Theory should predict results of the experiment.
 2. Some fault should be found in the experiment and remedied.
 3. Some fault should be found in the theory and remedied.
- Sometimes, however, our theoretical knowledge is not sufficient to explain the results.

Status of women in India:

The status of women in India is developing slowly. Several studies have been made in this regard & reported that the social, economical & educational status of women is lower in comparison to male. Consequently the concept of women empowerment has been introduced in order to develop the social, economical & educational status of women. Nearly 70% of women of India are seeking a solace of an identity of their own tribute time we are living in. In fact, a common sense has been continuing since beginning is that the women are less competent in comparison to men. Consequently several facilities have been given to the women for their social, economical & educational apliment.

Prostitution:

Prostitution is the act or practice of providing sexual services to another person in return for payment. The person who receives payment for sexual services is called a prostitute and the person who receives such services is known by multitude of terms, including “john”. Prostitution is one of the branches of the sex industry. The legal status of prostitution varies from country to country, from being a punishable crime to a regulated profession.

Definition:

Female sex workers (Pathfinder International):-

“Any Female 18 years or older either brothel based (working/living/operating in brothel in red light/brothel areal) or non-brothel based (soliciting male clients on the street or in other non-brothel setting) who sold her sex in exchanges for cash at least once in last on month”

Sex Workers in India

“Sometimes words are not enough to elucidate someone’s condition or situation, so one has to take assistance of expressions to put across at least a possible part of it” – how true it is, especially when talk about the miserable condition of sex workers in India. Prostitution is a contentious issue in India.

Types of Commercial Sex Workers

1) “Cage girls” in “Pillow houses”

The worst brothels are called “pillow houses”, where prostitutes are separated by cloth dividers in tiny rooms. Visitors are charged \$3 for a few minutes, and strict vigil is maintained to discourage prostitutes from talking to their customers. Payment is made to the brothel owner who keeps the money, and allows as many as forty visitors a day dur-

ing “peak” season Point of no return Escape is never an option because there is a nexus between criminal gangs, pimps brothel owners and the local police who share the major part of the CSW’s income. What trickles down to the hapless woman is a mere pittance. It is an open secret that all important red light areas in India enjoy police protection, which means the policemen themselves go to the brothels for tea, snacks and girls. In return for favors they inform the brothels keepers in advance about the raids that are scheduled to take place. A girl who escaped from her brothel and went to police was reportedly raped by them, and brought back to her owner the following day. Most prostitutes do not even make the attempt to escape because they have nowhere to go, they are illiterate and have been smuggled into the city.

2) Call girls

Call girls are commercial sex workers who are part-timers are usually more educated, carry cell-phones, and are well groomed and can-not be compared to those living in brothels. They have more mobility, earn higher incomes and have some freedom in choosing their client who is mostly from the middle and upper classes of society. A study of 150 call girls, 20 clients and 10 “madams” in Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta, found that 80% percent of their clients were married. Many of them had suffered from sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) at least once and hade experience of inducted abortion. Generally call girls are known to take good care of the health and visit doctors whenever necessary. Almost all of them want their clients to use condoms, through they most often comply who clients offer a much higher amount for condom free sex. A subsequent study among call girls in Delhi in 1993 showed a high number of their clients preferred oral sex to vaginal intercourse. Some of them belonging to the upper-middle class were aware of AIDS and rejected clients who refused to use condoms.

3) Escort girls

The costliest end of the supply chain operators with high-class escort girls recruited from women’s colleges and from India burgeoning fashion and film industries. These CSWs offer services for large sums of many and usually operate by way of a discreet introduction service. The boom in internet services has been the emergence of several snazzy websites, openly advertising escort girl’s services.

Devadasi system devadasi tradition or “sacred prostitution” is a form of sex work that date back several centuries with the ritual found in written records in the 12th century. The tradition involves a religious right, in which girls and women are dedicated, through marriage, to different gods and goddesses, particularly to the goddess Yallama in a small temple in Northern Karnataka. It is seen now as ruse to do temple duties, which mainly involve providing sexual services to priests and patrons of the temples. Through, abolished now as illegal, the practice continues in areas in Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh to this day. A us sponsored study comparing the socio demographic characteristics and sex work with those of other female sex workers (FSW) in the India state of Karnataka, showed that, of the 1588 FSWs interviewed, 414 (26%) reported that they entered sex work through the Devadasi tradition. Devadasi FSWs were more likely than over FSWs to work in rural areas (47.3% vs. 8.9%, respectively) to be illiterate (92.8% vs. 76.9%, respectively), were more likely to be home based (68.6% vs. 14.9%) and were less likely to report client-initiated violence in a year (13.3% vs. 35.8%) or police harassment (11.6% vs. 44.3%)

4) Gigolos: role reversal?

Call it role reversal or western influence, or proof that sex revolution in India is in full swing-Indian gigolos or male prostitutes entertaining women for many have come to stay, earlier a large percentage of male prostitutes were the eunuchs or hijras. Now it can be a well dressed male frequenting internet community groups, coffee houses, swanky restaurant and multiplexes. In a 30-minute CNN-IBN special investigation report of the gigolo trail in Ahmedabad, Bangalore and Delhi, these men, most of whom are in decent jobs with the IT industry, said that it is the easiest way to make money and also to no-string-attached sex. These men say they easily earn between Rs. 5000 to 10,000 per clients and their clients elderly women, with successful carriers and even housewives. One gigolo who has interviewed said that he wanted a house, a car, a comfortable life style, with an LCD TV and an in built bar in his residence with the extra money he earned. A recent survey has shown that some Indian women are hiring gigolos for oral sex, prefer have sex with a younger man, some wanting threesomes. Many reasons are put forward by social analysts for the rise of gigolos in the hitherto conservative Indian society for instance, the rise of the new class of 'alpha women' with financial independence to buy everything including sex, women waking up to sexual freedom and ready to break free of unexciting relationships or wandering husbands.

5) Child prostitution

The ugliest face of the sex trade in many countries is child prostitution. A 2004 UNICEF report estimates 500,000 child sex workers in India alone. Given the phenomenal increase in sex tourism, the number is bound to have risen to frightening proportions. Poor families are tricked in to selling their children to such work for the meager sums as 4 or 5 USD. Their family members trust sometimes girl children who are victims of incest into this trade. A prevailing myth that having intercourse with a virgin cures sexually transmitted disease (STD) continues to create a demand for very young girl.

6) Police as pimps

Apart from the many child prostitutes working in Indian brothels, many more are tempted into the sex trade by sex tourists and pedophiles who offer children many and other rewards for sexual activities. Just one Indian city Goa, sees as many as 10,000 pedophiles visiting each year. Seventy percent of the children who are victims of such sex acts do not tell anyone. Though universal declaration of human rights, the convention on the right of child, many other international treaties and agreements and local Indian laws, child prostitution is strictly illegal, offences rarely end in conviction. The crime ring is well organized and police offers extort money from traffickers, and offenders and abet the system of prostitution by falsifying document to prove that the children are not minors. In one case, a ten-year-old girls prostitute who was rescued by a hawker after many attempts was returned to the brothel keeper by the local inspector on the same day.

Objective of study

Subject is selected for study. The study subject has the many sides C ways from them particular sides have to be studied. This can be explained from the objective of study. From the objective of study it can be declared are at follows-

- 1) To collect the detailed information of female sex workers.
- 2) To know the personnel & family background of female sex workers.
- 3) To study the awareness of female sex workers about their health.
- 4) To collect the economical, social & educational background.
- 5) To collect the information about their income from daily routine of sex workers as well as other sources.
- 6) To know the facilities provided by government & non-government organization.
- 7) Are they addicted to beverages to know.

Methodology

Systematically in order to get reliable as well as valid findings. Beside the use of scientific method should be implemented for conducting the research. Thereafter method of the study, area of the study, purpose of the study & problem of the study should be clarified in order to conduct systematic, planned & precised study.

Area of Study:

Researcher selected the female sex workers for study of Bhandara district. These female sex workers are lived in the villages of Bhandara districts or area of Bhandara. There are area named Jawaharnagar, Sakoli, Lakhani, Adyal, Pauni.

Research Design:

In research methodology, the question of research design is very important because this is the first issue which has to be settled by the researcher.

Types of Research Design-

- . The Explorative Research Design
- . The Descriptive Research Design
- . The Diagnostic Research Design
- . The Experimental Research Design

From those types of research design, researcher used the descriptive design because researcher described the data which to get in area.

Sampling method:

In sampling is the part of whole, it implies that this part of whole must represent the properties or characteristics of that whole in the universe. We have to study the some areas of that. So, sampling method occupies the important place.

Types of Sampling:

1) Probability

- a) The Simple Random Sampling
- b) The Systematic Random Sampling
- c) The Stratified Random Sampling
- d) The Multistage Sampling
- e) The Multiphase Sampling

2) Non-Probability-

- a) The Convenience Sampling
- b) The Self Selected Sampling
- c) The Purposive Sampling
- d) The Quota Sampling

Method of Data Collection:

For completing the or study of selected subject, data is to be collected. So data would be collected through the sources of collection method.

1)Primary sources (Interview Schedule)

The information given or collected by individual or group constitute primary source.

2)Secondary Sources:-

Books, Dairies, Manuscripts, Letter, Internet, Manual etc. form the secondary or documentation source.

The researcher for this study has decided to use primary source as interview schedule & Secondary source as Magazines, Internet, Manual, and Journal for data collection.

Analysis of Data & Interpretation:

After the collection of data the researcher process the data by applying the following scientific.

- 1) Editing:-It includes screening, checking & correcting interview schedule.
- 2) Coding:-Coding is made according to data collection & helpful for the consideration of master chart.
- 3) Code Book:-After coding of data code book is prepared for analysis of data in such a way that the fact meaning full for summarization of interview schedule.
- 4) Master Chart:-With the coding master chart is prepared & helpful in correction of table.
- 5) Tabulation Graph:-Tabulation & graph is made according to data collection which show respondent within.
- 6) Analysis:-Analysis is made with help of table.
- 7) Interpretation:-Interpretation is made after proper analysis of data.

Conclusion

Main Conclusion

It is found that all of the respondents are not pregnant.

1. It is found that all of the respondents take care of themselves.
2. It is found that all of the respondents have no bank account.
3. It is found that all of the respondents have no job card.
4. It is found that all of the respondents uses condom with each and every encounters with clients.
5. It is found that all of the respondents take care of their personal hygiene before and after intercourse.
6. It is found that all of the respondents are going to general hospital for health check up.

7. It is found that all of the respondents have details information about HIV/AIDS, STI, and RTI.
8. It is found that all of the respondents want facilities from govt. and private sectors.
9. All of the respondent means one respondent save money in self help group that is 100%.
10. Respondent uses female condom sometimes with their customers and its percentage is 100%

SUGGESTION

1. The views of the society about female sex workers should be changed.
2. Some facilities such as ration card, election card, house and others should be provided.
3. Government should established the rehabilitation centre for support them to started their new life.
4. Adult education should be provided because there is a lack of literacy.
5. Dropping centre should be opened for their own entertainment.