CHAPTER – X
SUMMARY

Age of the Respondents
The first group has 36.3% of the respondents who are in the group of up to 25 years of age. Another group consists 42.5% of the respondents who are in the age group of 26-30 years. CSW population is predominantly in the age group of 26 to 30 years.

Community of the Respondents
2.5% of the respondents belong to Forward castes. 6.9% are from the Backward castes. 48.8% are most backward caste and 41.9% of the respondents are from Scheduled caste. Majority of the respondents are belonging to MBC from Isai vellala community. Most Backward and Scheduled Castes together constitute 91%. The FC population is very minimum because they are not allowed to come out of family.

Religion of the Respondents
Majority (93.81%) of the respondents are Hindus, 1.3% of the respondents are Muslims, 5.0% are Christians.

Native Place of the Respondents
52.5% of the respondents are from urban background and 36.9% of the respondents are them rural background. Only 10.6% are from semi urban areas. Less than two third are Urban (63%) and more than one third are Rural (37%). Ths urban respondents are more than rural respondents.

Migration of the Respondents
51.3% of the respondents have been living in their native place and 34.4% of the respondents have migrated from urban to rural.

Education Status of the Respondents
19.4% of the respondents are studied upto primary school, 17.5% of the respondents studied till middle school, 17.5% of the respondents have studied in High
school, 20.6% of the respondents have studied the higher secondary school. Only 7.5% of the respondents have studied up to college level. In other words, commercial sex workers emerge from all educational category.

**Marital Status of the Respondents**

28.8% of the respondents got married, 28.8% of the respondents are unmarried, 13.8% of the respondents are divorced, 3.8% of the respondents are separated and 43% are living without husband. Thus, respondents from all marriage categories are found in commercial sex work. For the first category, husbands help them in their profession.

**Distribution of Respondents having Child**

88.8% of the respondents have no child and 11.3% have children. Probably this work requires women with no children due to their full time commitment with work, where taking care of children would be very difficult.

**Distribution of Respondents having Number of Child**

While 88.8% of the respondents have no children, 5.0% of the respondents have one child, 5.0% of the respondents having two children, 1.3% of the respondents have three children.

**Other Regular Work Done by the Respondents**

20% of the respondents did not give the response whereas, 53.8% of the respondents having the other regular work apart from commercial sex work, and the third group consists of 26.3% of the respondents who have no regular work.

**Nature of their Regular Work done by the Respondents**

53% of the respondents revealed, 17 different works ranging from agricultural work to mill work. 47% of respondents do not respond their work. The first section go for work not for additional income but for maintaining a prestige in society.
Occasions to Get More amount from the Customer

7.5% of respondents get more amount when they go out with a group of customers for party celebration.

Total Income Earned by the Respondents Per Week

(87.5%) get up to Rs. 10000 per week. Few get more than Rs. 10000.(12.5%)

Total Income Earned by the Respondents Per Year

Two fourth of the respondents get upto Rs 10000. 34% comes under moderate category and 23% comes under high category. This should the diversity of income.

Sources of expenditure

Many items are mentioned by the commercial sex workers as source of expenditure. They are cosmetics, transport, medical treatment, pimps, children, parents, food, jewels, alcohol and bribe for police.

Amount Spent for Cosmetics

44% respondents spent more than Rs2000 per years. On creams, powder, perfume etc. which is a functional requirement of the work.

Amount Spent for Transport

Transport expenditure ranges from Rs 1000 to 13000.

Rs. 20 for bus and Rs. 50/-for two wheeler.50% spent with in Rs 2500 per year. The high level group forms 27%, which spends up to Rs 13000 per year. This group travel 80 kilo meters up and down. (Viralimalai to Tiruchirappalli)

Amount Spent for Medical Treatment

30% of the respondents spent up to Rs2500 for medical treatment, 19% spent more than Rs.2500 up to Rs.5000. More than half of them spent above Rs 5000.
Amount Spent for Pimps (Month)

8% pay to pimps from Rs 2500 Rs5000. 41% pay more than Rs 5000 per month. The remaining 51% do not spend for pimps. They do not depend on pimps.

Amount Spent for Rearing Children (Annual)

88% do not have children. The last group constitute only 8.1% put their children in the hostel. The remaining 39% are living with children.

Amount Spent for Parents (Annual)

73% of the respondents spent upto Rs.10000 for their parents, 27% is split into two groups, up to Rs 2000 (16.3%) and more than Rs 2000 (11.3%). Thus all of them are committed to spend for the parents.

Amount Spent for Food

42.5% of respondents reported to spend up to Rs.10000 for food, 30.6% spend up to Rs.20000. 27% spent more than Rs.20000.

Amount Spent for Jewels

30% of the respondents spend more than Rs.20000 on jewels every year. Another 26% spent between Rs 10000 and 20000. 22% spent less than Rs. 10000. Even these groups may spend more if the opportunity given to them. A fourth group did not give response for this question. It is inferred that they have nothing to say about the expenditure of jewels.

Amount Spent for Gifts & Bribe

Only 35% of respondents who are divided into three groups, 1. Low Rs up to 2500, 2. Moderate Rs. 2501 to 5000 and 3. High Rs. 5001 and above.

Amount Spent for Police (Annually)

Half of them pay up to Rs 5000 annually, 14% pay upto Rs 10000. The luxurious groups constitute 36% who pay more Rs. 10000.
Amounts Spent for Alcohol
75% of the respondents spent up to Rs 5000 on alcohol per year and 25% spent more than Rs 300.

Amount Spent for Children's Education
80% spent up to Rs 2500 for children’s education. Very few spend more than Rs 2500 (8.8%). Another group spend more than Rs 500 considerably larger in size (10.6%),
dress free, walkable distance, free pass for college, no expenditure for education.

Amount Spent for Hospitality
62.5% spend up to Rs 1500 per year. The remaining spent up to Rs 3000 and more than Rs 3000.

Way of Public Approach to Respondents
27.5% simply neglect them. Less than one fourth (21.3%) are cruel with them. Thus half of them do not approach with good intent the remaining half splitting into four other groups. Only 31% approach them kindly and friendly. A few approach them sympathetically.

Duration of Police Raid on Respondents
One fourth of (26.3%) respondents face the surprise and sudden visit of police. 23.1% are approached by police when the police are in need of money. 18.8% respondents police visit frequently during the festival time. 12% of the respondents reveled the fact that police meet them only when they do not have cases to book. Some (6.9%) said police visit once in a week and police visit daily (6.3%). Only few (5%) mentioned there is no police raid. The others rarely responses with regard to police visit are “once in two days” and “Monthly Once”.

Pattern of Payment done by the Respondents to Police (Police)
About 60% of the respondents pay the police in on monthly basis. Therefore this is the existing form of pattern of payment. The other forms are given in the table. The
next pattern is weekly payment (15%) followed by annual payment (8%). The remaining are daily festival times and emergencies.

**Total Amount Paid by the Respondents to Police**

40% respondent gave above Rs 250 and below Rs 500 per month. 27.5% gave even more than Rs 500. Another 26.3 gave upto Rs 250. Only 5% said they did not pay. Thus it is huge revenue collected by police from commercial sex workers. This net work is very strong and will continue forever.

**Persons gave Bail to Respondents**

Politicians give bail for 42.5% of respondents. Where as by regular customers (16.9%) and women friends (15%). Thus the life of commercial sex workers is determined partly by politicians and partly by regular customers and friends.

**Persons Helped the Respondents to get back from Police to Home**

Pimps play the major role (36.9%) in helping the respondents to get back from police. 23% informed women friends who are helping to get back from police. Local politicians is mentioned by 11.3%, 9.4% of respondents were saved by their parents and husbands. the role of relatives become less. In other words only professional help is offered very much than the close relatives.

**Situations for Respondents sent to Court**

32.5% respondents were sent to the court only when the deal with police is not settled amicably.

17.5% respondents reported that they are taken to court during the police raid another 12%, said they are sent to the court when there are cases available to police. This shows the inability of the CSW’s to escape from legality which are more often false.

**Reasons to become CSW by the Respondents**

Poverty (49.4%) followed by desertion by their husbands, (13.8%) are the major reasons to become CSW. Dowry problem (6.9%) and compulsion through parents 6.3%
are the other reasons given by respondents.

**Persons Helped the Respondents to enter in the Work**

31.3% of respondents are helped by pimps. Anybody in the society may help an women to become CSW but sustainability comes only when pimps, husbands, friends and parents support them.

**Attitude of the Respondents before becoming CSW**

17% respondents said they had no disease, 10% said their character was good, 52% mentioned the positive side of their life, 8.8% revealed that they were having sex with husband only. The remaining issues were good relations with other good friends, having no bad habits etc, each below(2.5%).

**Attitude of the Respondents After becoming CSW**

(28%) affected by disease, 10% had sex with more customers, 18% developed bad habits, behaviour changed for 10%. Some customers felt that they are not good, and have no good friend (3.5%, 3.1%).

**Respondents Assessment about Customer's Pleasant Personality**

For 60% of the respondents’ only upto 5 customers were good whereas for 25.5% 6 to 10 customers are found good. For 5.6%, more than 11% are found good. Thus the pleasant personality of the customers are least identified by the commercial sex workers or in general the customers of CSWs are unpleasant. This leads to professional tension which may end up in ill health.

**Respondents’ Assessment about Customer's Evil Personality**

65.6% said they found up to 5% are evils and cruel in their behaviour. Another 20.6% of respondents mentioned 6 to 10 % of the customers are evil. Thus, evil customers are more as identified by commercial sex workers. Not only commercial sex work is a problem but also the evil customer is another problem to the society.
Respondents’ Assessment about Rich Economic Condition of the Customer

59.4% reported to have up to 5 customers are from rich section. Another one fourth of respondents reported to have 6 to 10 customers are from rich section of society. Only 12.5% said they have no rich customers. Very few (3.1%) mentioned they have more than 11 rich customers. This is connected with their attraction, hygienic young age and wider contact. Thus, richness of people is the main causative factor for the existence of commercial sex work.

Respondents’ Assessment about Poor Economic Condition of the Customer

Surprisingly 43.8% of respondents have no poor customers. They always get rich customers; the remaining 56% of respondent are sub divided in to three groups. The biggest group of this section (38.8%) have up to 5. poor Customers. Followed by the second group (10.6%) having up to 10 customers. very few (6.9%) reported that they have more than poor customers. Thus the relationship between poverty of customers and sex work is very less.

Mental Problem Faced by the Respondents

A bigger section of the respondents were affected due to STD/HIV disease (21.3%). This is followed by the social problems that they could not go out of their home (18.8%). This is because of social stigma attached with commercial sex workers in Tamilnadu. This should be added with next section of respondents who can only go with vehicles (14.4%). Thus they can not even go by bus. For some they could not participate in public function (12.5%) for others doctors scold and ill treat (12.5%). For a few, the neighbours scold and ill treat. For another small section spending more money for diseases is a cause of mental problem. To sum up, many issues related to social stigma and diseases caused mental problem to the respondents.

Respondents Going for Excursion/Picnic:

More than half of them go for excursion (58.1%). The others do not enjoy by going excursion. The list of accompanying persons are customers, politicians, VIPs, boy friends, husband, girl friends and their relatives.
Number of Days Spent for Picnic

Surprisingly more than one fourth spent at least a week and more than eleven days. Another group of respondents come in the lower category of spending up to five days (29.4%).

Persons Accompanied with Respondents in Picnic

The direct customers are maximum in number followed by boy friends (10.6%), politicians (3.8%), girl friends and husband (1.3%) each.

Type of Vehicle used by the Respondents for Picnic

Cars are by and large used by many (31.3%) followed by van (11.3%). And the respondents have used some other types of vehicles. Such as bus, Jeep and aeroplane.

Type of Literature Learned by the Respondents

In the present study (85%) are unaware of this questions. Only (15%) have answered. Out of 160 respondents the study got information for 24 respondents. 12 respondents learned sangam literature. 11 respondents knew Tamil literature in general. Only one person mentioned Bharathiyar’s poem.

Literature Still Read by the Respondents

Only 9 persons said “yes” other 15 persons said “no”. Thus reading literature is decreasing. This shows how their profession affects their knowledge content.

Respondents Visiting Movie

(85.6%) said they go to see movies whenever they are free. It is not regular.

Respondents Likeness to Visiting Movie

(85.6%) like to see movies. Others dislike.

Respondents Likeness to Visiting Temple in percent

(10.6%) have likeness only upto 5%. Another 33.8% have likeness upto 10%. The
last 16.9% have likeness upto 11 and above. Their whole attention is earning income rather than going to temple.

**Respondents Going for Shopping**

67.5% go for shopping. Thus going for shopping. Even for remaining one third they have alternative arrangement of either door delivery by the shop keepers or home maids do the work. Thus sex work does not affect them in this aspect.

**Respondents visiting town.**

But for visiting towns like Manappari (12 km), Tiruchirappali (27 km), only 58.8% said yes. The remaining do not visit town.

**Respondents Playing Cards**

Similar is the case with viewing TV at home. Only 56.3% see TV and the remaining do not view T.V. This is because of the tiredness as the result of sex work and therefore they go to bed for sleeping rather than viewing TV.

**Respondents Making Kolam**

Many informed that they spend the time in making kolam (33.4%)

**Respondents Watching Street Play**

More than half of them watch street play and a considerable section (23.1%) do meditation.

To sum up, The life of a commercial sex work do not vary much from a normal citizen – However the percentage vary in terms of shopping visiting town, temple visit, T.V. Viewing playing, drawing, reading etc. a few have also engaged in meditation and reading. However taking rest is the main form of spending time which is associated with the nature of work. Accordingly welfare schemes may be evaluated to incorporate these elements sufficiently.
Respondents Learned Dance From – Person
Only 24.6% of respondents learned dance. Some of them (16.9%) learned it from private teachers. For some others mother taught (4.4%) This is followed by school teacher, dance master and friends.

Respondents Mother Knows Dance
19 respondents said their mother know dance.

Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Day
More than half have upto two customers per day (56.3%). Less than half get three to four customers per day (40.6). Very few (3.1%) get more than 5 customers. Thus, This study brings out the fact that upto 97% of CSWs have only upto four customers per day.

Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Week
Weekly basis information presents the picture that 57.5% respondents get up to 10 customers per week. This is viewed as a low level of business. The moderate level, comprise (33.8%) which receives 11 to 20 customers per week. The high business group constitutes only 8.8% which was more than 21 customers per week. Thus a weekly account of customers gives more exact or clear picture them daily basis.

Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents during Festival Days
During festival days the availability of customers increases for all groups. Three fourth of the respondent get up to 5 customers per day. Another 21.3% get 6 to 10 customers. Only 6.3% of the respondents get more than 11 customers. Thus festival days are busy days for commercial sex workers to get more income. But for festival days, commercial sex workers can not sustain their life.

Respondents engaging Pimps
63% engage pimps, 37% do not engage pimps. Pimp is very important for CSW and customers; pimp knows local VIPs so the problems can be solved easily.
Respondents Residing (Living) With

Surprisingly 18% respondents reported to live with the company of friends based on economy. They second big group is also living with friends based on food.

The third group (13.8%) are living with friends or moral support given by there. The fourth group (13.1%) live with parents, followed by the group living with cousins and husbands. Thus, this table brings out the changing social interactions among CSWs

Scolding

The respondents are scolded by Rowdies (23.1%) drunkards (21.9%) and VIPs (15%). Sometimes friends also scolded them (13.8%). Apart from that relatives (11.3%) and police (8.8%) scold them. Thus the list further extends as brothers and sisters, lorry drivers, pimp, and finally husbands.

Respondent's Expectation/Desire to Support their Parents Economically

Yes. More than half of the respondents (53.1%) support their parents, whereas the other half did not desire for supporting their parents.

Respondent's Expectation/Desire to Gain Social Respect

Yes but only 28.8% desire to gain social respect. The remaining 71% did not have desire to gain social respect. This shows the fact that how the CSWs are deprived due to their profession. They are deprived of economically, socially, culturally, educationally and legally.

Respondents Liking to Life & Profession

18.1% did not even know about the life and profession. This shows their illiteracy. Another 16.3% like it because of easy money. The third group consists of 15%, which some time like but many time dislike. Fourth group consists of 11.9% reveals that many time like and some time dislike. Fifth group consists 11.3% like it for the free life it provides. A few are of the opinion that people looked for them (7.5%). 8.1% thoroughly dislike them, 5% of the respondents like their profession because of poverty. This shows the various issues connected with the liking of their profession. This needs and in depth discussion in further research (Philosophy of life viewed by commercial se workers.
**Respondent's Purpose of the Temple Visit**

To seek remedy for problem 15% visit temple. During problematic health condition 10% visit temple. During the time of getting into problems with other 8.8% visit temple. When mind is disturbed 8.1% visit temple. Apart from that some said they go to temple to pay offerings (15.6%) and when they are happy (19%). Thus commercial sex workers visit temple mostly during problematic conditions.

**Respondent's Participation in Public Functions**

Three fifth participate in public function and two fifth do not participate.

**Type of Public Function Participated by the Respondents**

First comes marriage function, (26.9%) followed by temple festivals (18.1%) and birth day functions (10%). They also attend puberty function (2.5%) house warming function (3.1%) and ear boaring function (0.6%). Thus both family functions and temple festivals are attended by a section of the respondents.

The remaining two fifth who did not attend the public functions revealed the following reasons.

Some said they are not permitted by their family members (7.5%). Some did not attend because of shyness (7.5%), some are not invited (5.6%) and some are ill-treated (6.9%). Apart from these, there are other reasons like poor health condition, economic scarcity and people scolding them.

**Respondents Attending Home Work**

Except few (3.8%) all did not attend home work because they are totally busy with their professional work.

**Respondents Put up in Jail**

The answer is they are not put in jail. They pay the fine and come back to normalcy.

Thus only 3.1 agreed that they were put up in jail. They are put in jail just for one month.
Customers Identified as T.B Patients

The respondents are in touch with 62 customers – who are TB patients. More number of respondents are found to have two and three persons affected by tuberculosis. Inspite of knowing the customer as a TB patient they satisfied them. On the one hand they help such customers and on the other they help themselves.

Customers Identified as Skin Disease patients

Shockingly 143 respondents are in touch with customers affected by skin disease. More respondents reported to have two persons (8.1%) three persons (22.5%) four persons (23.8%) and five persons (11.9%). A simple multiplication of the customer and respondents bring out the number of 722 customers. This gives an alarming message to the society/government that CSW’s have close connection with skin disease. Accordingly social and medical policy should be evolved.

Customers Identified as STD Patients

Only 53% of respondents identified their contact with STD affected customers. More number of them (29,18) reported to have less number of customers (2, 3). But it is shocking to arrive at 318 customers who are contact with respondents. On an average 3.52 customers are in contact with one respondent.

Respondents Identified as HIV / AIDS Patients

The present study brought out 49 HIV/AIDS cases as identified by respondents. Only one respondent knew up to 20 persons. The other knew not more than four. Thus only one person is willing to accept this information. She might be given medical treatment and economic opportunity to rehabilitate her life and reconstruct her life. She will know many more respondents who are to be approached and rehabilitate.

Respondents Identified the Syphilis Person

Only five respondents knew customers affected by syphilis. The other did not identify. However the cases will be more in reality this needs further research. Another
question was put forward with regard to leicoderm for which nobody gave positive answer. All rejected to have leicoterm affected customer. This can also be studied in future.

**Respondents Visiting the Private Hospital**

More than three fifth reported to visit private hospital. The other two-fifth (35.6%) did not attend private hospital.

**Reason for Respondents Visiting the Private Hospital**

The reasons are said by the commercial sex workers that the private hospitals are very effective during emergency (20.6%). Other told the doctor listen carefully and treatment is effective (12.5%). For another group the curing process is fast (21.3%). One of the important role of private hospital is the doctors does not disclose secrecy (9.4%). One respondent mentioned the kindness of private hospital workers. These are the role played by private hospital in connection to commercial sex workers. However 35.6% respondents do not visit private hospital. The reasons are given in the following.

For some, the doctor demands more fees (10%) and he prescribes more medicines (9.4%). He compels to appear for test for getting more money (6.3%) and compelled to stay in bed for more days (6.3%). A few told their income is not sufficient to pay doctors fees. However, the more explicit truth is more attend private hospitals, due to flow of money in their profession.

**Disease Not Cured for the Respondents**

Only 6.2% of the respondents mentioned that they have diseased which are not cured. They are skin disease (3.1%), HIV/AIDS (1.9%) and STD (1.3%).

**Respondents Knowledge about Condom**

100% of commercial sex workers are having knowledge about condom. The study also wanted to identify the sources of knowledge about condom.
Whether the commercial sex workers are having knowledge about condom? Functioning of NGO’s yes, 93.8% of the commercial sex workers are having knowledge about functioning of NGO’s.

NGOs are functioning very well in study area and field workers are approaching the CSWs very sympathetically and the CSWs know condom through NGO’s field workers.

**Respondents Knowledge Source about Condom**

The first major section of source is NGO 34.4% of despondence reveals this fact. Another 24.4%) came to know about condom through pamphlets. The remaining are distribute through various resources like customers (15.6%) friends (13.1% and newspaper (5.6%). Very minimum number of respondents reported relations, husband mother, television and radio as a sources.

Thus for more than half of respondents, the sources are NGO’s and print media. Another 30% know through friends and customers. The remaining are insignificant. Still the government can extend the sources through hospitals, Mass media, and government office.

**Respondents Knowledge about functioning of NGO's**

Whether the commercial sex workers are having knowledge about functioning of NGO’s, yes 93.8% of the commercial sex workers are having knowledge about functioning of NGO’s.

**NGO's Field Worker’s Approach towards Respondents**

Nearly half of the respondents (45.5%) said field workers approach them politely and for another 21% field workers approach them friendly. For another 17.5% field workers approach them humanistically. Thus more than 94% of the respondents, The NGO approach positively. In this respect the role of concerned NGO’s be appreciated. The study recommends these organizations be provided more schemes and funds.
Frequency of NGO's Field Workers Visit to meet Respondents

44% of respondents mention that every month field workers met them. Another 34% reported field workers met them twice in the month. Thus putting together 78% of respondents were met within a month.

Benefit Offered by the NGO's to Respondents

Conduct of awareness programme was the benefit for a majority (85%). The remaining benefits are giving medicine, rice etc.

Awareness Programme Done by the NGO's to Respondents

STD / HIV / AIDS awareness programme were given to 78% of respondents. This is the need of the hour particularly the increasing statistics of HIV patients. The other programmes are for IEC, epidemic and endemic diseases.

Frequency of Visit made by the Respondents to Heal Disease

More than half of them (52.5%) visit hospital once in a month. 22.5% visit every week. 15% visit twice in a month.

Respondents Willingness to get Married

68% did not like to get married. Another 18% are neither wiling nor unwilling. They are neutral. Only 14% said yes i.e. to get married.

Respondents Expecting Help from Government to their Children

Surprisingly 77% did not expect help from government to their children.

Respondents Willingness to Dance in Temple

Surprisingly more than two third of respondents (67.5%) are not willing to dance in temple. Thus there is a change in the devadasi system the dancers are reducing in number. Sex work becomes the primary source of income.
Respondents in Need of Rehabilitation to Lead a Normal Life

More than half feel there is no need of rehabilitation. Where as 25% want it. Another 25.5% are neutral.

Respondents Willingness to Migrate or to Give up CSW Work

60% are not willing to give up CSW work. 22% do not come to a conclusion. Only 18% are willing to migrate.

Respondents Willingness to Get Bank Loan to their Relatives

(85%) of the respondent are not willing to get bank loan to their relatives.

Respondents Willingness to have Site for House Construction

(74%) of the respondents are not willing to have site for house construction

Respondents Willingness to have Professional Training to start other Occupation

Only 22% are willing to have training. Others do not.

Monthly Income of the Respondents

More than 30% are in the group of below Rs 2000 per month. They are very aged. Some of them are illiterates and exploited by the pimps therefore they get very low income. The next group get Rs 1000 more per month.

Age and Monthly Income of the Respondents

The age wise analysis of monthly income presented a picture in which the first two categories predominated. The top rich groups are very less in older category (2).

More number of older group is found in the income category Rs 3001 to 4000. More number of middle age groups are found in below Rs 200 category. Thus 31.8% respondents are found in the below Rs 2000 category.

The fourth category is very less in number except older group. They together form 6.25%. In the whole analysis 23.7% did not give any response. More than half of them are in the young age group.
Monthly Income and Respondents years of practice

Not many of the respondents are in the category of having practice for more than 10 years. Just half of the first category (49) are in the second category. In other words, 10 years seem to be the maximum lifetime in the CSW profession. Survival beyond 10 years is very difficult except a few who belong to all income groups.

Monthly Income and Entered Age of the Respondents

Very few of the respondents entered into the profession in the age of 15 years. Many of them entered in the age of between 16 years to 20 years. However, another big group entered after 21 years. These are widows, deserted etc. The second category is dominated by the first two income groups – low income groups whereas, the third category is dominated by higher income groups. The highest income group is equally divided into two halves between second and third categories.

Monthly Income and Change in the Respondent's Health

Increasing pain is found with first two low income groups. The frequency becomes less for the higher income groups, when it comes to disease the first four income groups are having more numbers than the fifth group. The highest income group is also affected by predominantly.

Monthly Income and Mental Problems Faced by the Respondents

Members in the second income group in large number faced two mental problems. They could not go out of home (12) and participate in public functions (5). The same problems are also mentioned by the third income group and (6) their neighbours scolded and ill treated them (8). The highest income group also experienced neighbours scold and ill treatment (8). For the highest income group, disease is another problem (5) and without vehicles they could not go out (4). Thus, the frequency vary according to the income group in public and the problems are similar.
Monthly Income and Respondents Visiting the Private Hospital

Only the respondents from second groups in a larger level do not visit private hospital. So, is the case with third income group. The rest are very less. Thus CSWs predominantly visit private hospitals for the sake of privacy.

Monthly Income and Respondents’ Knowledge about functioning of NGOs

Except a few in the second category (8) almost all respondents are aware of the functioning of NGOs particularly all of the last two higher income group said ‘yes’ for having knowledge about functioning of NGOs. This is an encouraging finding, through which more steps could be initiated and motivated. This also brings out the existence and functioning of NGOs in Viralimalai area.

Monthly Income and Respondents’ Willingness to Rejoin with their Family

Very vital information of the study is respondents are not interested in rejoining their family of procreation for one reason or other. Except a few belonging to lower income group and another few who could neither say ‘yes’ nor saying ‘no’ but took a neutral stand all the rest said ‘no’ for rejoining with their family. This shows their ‘mindset’ as a product of the sociality around them. A new social mechanism could be created to target then, rehabilitate them, make them to feel as normal human beings and thus to rejoin their family.

Monthly Income and Respondents’ Willingness to Give Birth Child

Giving birth to a child by a CSW has the problems of rearing (economical), identity (social), future occupation (stigma) and children’s marriage. Hence, CSWs do not want to give birth to children. In this study, irrespective of the income group all do not want to give birth to children. Some are neutral. Very few only said ‘yes’ to give birth to children. This shows the attitude and bad experience by the respondents in social their life.
Age and Saving Pattern of the Respondents

Saving pattern of the respondents brings out the fact that monthly saving habit is followed by all the age groups predominantly. This is followed by a quarterly saving pattern by all groups. Very insignificant number is found in annual savings. There are less number of people engaged in every day savings and weekly savings.

Community and Saving Pattern of the Respondents

The community wise analysis of the saving pattern gives a picture of monthly and quarterly by more number of respondents from the all age groups. BC category is absenting in every day, weekly and annual saving pattern. A considerable section of people are also finding no saving category from MBC and SC / ST communities.

Respondents engaging Pimps and their Annual Income

The income wise group and engagements of pimps reveals the fact that 70% of the low income group do not engage pimp. Probably, they earn low due to same reason.

Big majority of middle and high income group engage pimps.

Thus, engaging pimps means more income, else less income is reported.

Total Annual of the Respondents and Years of practice

Higher the years of practice lower the level of income was reported. The number of respondents are more in the upto 5 years category, in all income groups. This is less in other two categories.

Total Annual Income per Year and Entering Age of the Respondents

The income wise analysis of CSWs with respect to the entering age shows both middle and high income in the age group of 16 to 20 years.

This brings out the relationship between specific age group and income level. The middle income group predominates the other two groups.
Total Annual Income and Respondents Visit to Private Hospitals
The three types of annual income group and their behaviour of using hospital brings out the fact that more than two-third of the second and third groups visit private hospitals.

Thus visiting private hospitals is found more prevalent with higher income groups.

Total Annual Income and Respondents’ Knowledge about functioning of NGOs
Without any difference except a few all have knowledge about functioning of NGOs even though a few from low income group said ‘no’,

Total Annual Income and Respondents’ Willingness to Rejoin with their Family
Except very few in the higher income groups all responded not willing to join their families. The neutral could also be seen along with ‘no’ category, since they could not say ‘yes’ the following chart no. 7 brings out the dominating ‘no’ groups in all the three categories. The highest income group brings out little difference.

Total Annual Income and Respondents’ Willingness to Give Birth Child
The respondents’ willingness to give birth child is predominantly “No” in all the three categories. Only a few respondents of low income group wanted to have child. Similarly, only six respondents wanted to have child from high income group. Thus, income wise analysis does not show clear picture about the willingness to give birth.

Educational Status and Respondents’ engaging Pimps
Except the only one post graduate CSW, all educational groups engage pimps. Under graduate group highly involved in engaging pimps. This is to avoid legal and social problems. Next to this group is high school (71.4%). The remaining sections are given in the table. More than 50% of the educational groups including illiterates engage pimps.
Educational Status and Respondents’ Years of practice

The respondents in more than 11 years category are very less in middle school and UG level and slightly more in second, fourth and fifth groups. Thus more number of people age found only in illiterate group.

However, in the middle category more number of people are found in second, fourth and first category. The rest are slightly less. The only P.G CSW in this category.

All the others practice only below 5 years.

Educational Status and Entered Age (as CSW) of the Respondents

The educational status is associated with CSW particularly the age in which entered in this profession. Many of them entered after 16 years. Very few (3) of illiterate group entered before 15 years of age. The main section entered between 16 to 20 years. Half of the illiterates and primary school groups are in this category. More than half of high school group are in this category. Middle School also sent half of them to this category. Even a major portion of UG groups (8) and the only PG respondents are in this category.

Educational Status and Change in the Respondents’ Health

With regard to the changes in the respondents health, 20 respondents by primary school group are affected by diseases. This is two-third of that are also found in this category. More than half of the high school group and higher secondary group are also found in this category. Thus to sum up more than half of the sample is in this category. Only in the case of under graduate group the picture had shift from diseases to pain category. A few of all educational groups said there is no change in which high secondary school is predominant (10).

Educational Status and Respondents Knowledge about functioning of NGO's

All educational groups have the knowledge about functioning of NGOs without much difference. Only in the case of illiterates 4 respondents said ‘no’ for knowledge about this. In other words, education plays a crucial role in having knowledge about NGOs.
Marital Status and Respondents’ Years of practice

More than half of the divorced are also in this category. More than three – fourth of deserted respondents are found in this first category. Just two third of the widow women are also found.

Only more number of married women are found in the second category. However the other groups also have considerable number of sample. The third category has very few respondents.

Marital Status and Entered Age of the Respondents

Whether married or not, more respondents entered in the second category i.e. – between 16 to 20 years. But the number of unmarried women is very high (37). Women enter very early than the other groups. Married, divorced, deserted and widow women enter after 21 years due to their family situation.

Marital Status and Changes in the Respondents’ Health

Diseases affected both married and unmarried. Diseases highly affected deserted women. Pain is reported more with married women. No change is found with unmarried women, the maximum in this category. Probably, they may have taken health care. The rest are presented in the table.

Marital Status and Respondents Visiting the Private Hospital

About two-third or more from all groups attend private hospitals for their diseases. Nearly half of the widows did not visit private hospital. This is due to the approach forwards their health in general and economic condition in particular.

Marital Status and Respondents’ Willingness to Rejoin with their Family

The respondents except 9 unmarried, 2 married and 2 deserted are unwilling to rejoin with their family. This includes the marital category.
Marital Status and Respondents’ Willingness to Give Birth Child

Except 10 unmarried, 3 married, 2 deserted and 1 each of divorced and widow all the rest did not willing to give birth to child. This shows their bad life experience in the society. Which they did not want to continue to the next generation, therefore, the second category is very large in all groups.

Age and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Week

The trend of the previous table also continues in the case of customers attended per week. A few of first group attend upto 21 customers which is reduced for the first group are equally divided for low as well as moderate groups of attending customers group. In contrast, the third group totally rest with low group of attending customers, thus, the picture of a day is different from picture of a week. When the age increases, the customers attended per week is very low for the third category.

Age and Number of Customer Attended by the Respondents per Year

In this analysis for a year, the number of customers attended is higher for the first group. The frequency is very less i.e. 5 for low category. The second group concentrates in the moderate category whereas the third group has more or less an equal distribution. This may be due to the oscillation of number of customers over a period of time within a year.

In other words, CSWs’ age groups, do not have much difference, in number of customers, for one year.

Age and Number of Customer Attended by the Respondents During Festival Days

What is the situation during festival days. There is a reverse trend. More number of customers (11 and above) by the second and third category than the first category however, the average number has increased for all the three groups simultaneously i.e. – 5 customers. The frequency of respondents is unexpectedly high i.e. 51 in the first category.

The finding is, the picture is reverse in festival days when compare with the normal days, this is the causative factor for was a change in the yearly calculation.
Age and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents on Special Days

Age wise analysis of CSWs and the member of customers attended during special days do not provide any specific trend.

Community and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Day

The first two community divisions attended less number of customers. The last two community divisions attended more number of customers; this shows the high level of exploitation of women between communities.

Community and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Week

The number of MBC respondents increased in the third category to attend more than 21 customers per week. This increase is from the second category, surprisingly, one each from FC and BC category touched the third category.

Community and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Year

The first two community divisions attended less number of customers. The last two community divisions attended more number of customers. This shows the high level of exploitation of women between communities.

Community and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents during Festival Days

The pattern is similar to the normal days. There is no much difference among the community divisions.

Community and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents on Other Special Days

Very less number of customers attended during special days, without no difference among communities.

Marital Status and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Day

On an average per day a few of unmarried followed by married, attend more than five customers, however, in the middle category the deserted dominate (more than 50%)
followed by unmarried, divorced and married groups, the remaining are equally distributed in the first category on the whole and in which unmarried dominates.

**Marital Status and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Week**

The high category frequency has increased in all marital status groups except fourth group (separated). On the week basis.

**Marital Status and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Year**

The low category frequency has decreased in all the groups. They are shifted to both moderate and high category. This confirms the findings of age wise classification per year.

**Marital Status and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents During Festival Days**

During festival days, more number of customers are met by the married group and divorced group. The deserted and widow groups also have one frequency each. In the middle category again married and deserted groups predominate. All the remaining are in the first category.

**Marital Status and Respondents engaging Pimps**

A large group of unmarried CSWs engage pimps which is the other way found for the married. This is because of the supports offered by their husbands. The widow group is equally divided the divorced and deserted are largely engage pimps.

**Educational Status and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Day**

Among the literate respondents primary school and higher secondary school groups contributed towards attending more customers i.e.-third category. Just half of the illiterate, higher secondary school and under graduate level respondents are found in the second category, large number of respondents belonging to primary and middle school remain the first category. The only post graduate respondents attended minimum number of customers
Educational Status and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Week

In this table middle school High school groups attend less customers, the higher secondary school respondents have more frequencies in the moderate category the post graduate respondent still remain in the low category. Except middle school and post graduate categories all the other groups including illiterate have cases in the high category, together make 14 frequencies. This increase came from the second category which is reduced from 65 to 54. The frequency of the first category remains same.

Educational Status and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents During Festival Days

Primary school group has the larger number of respondents (4) in the third category followed by illiterates and undergraduates.

In the second category, illiterates primary school and higher secondary school respondents are in the same frequencies and ratio.

Thus level of the education has no significance with number of customers.

Monthly Income and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Day

Among the seventeen respondents who earn more than Rs. 5000 per month, nine are in the first category and eight are in the second category. The highest frequency 26 occurs in the second category of below Rs. 2000 groups. This group has more respondents 51 than the other groups.

Monthly Income and Number of Customers Attended by the Respondents per Week

The are also more in the moderate category. Thus, respondents from no response group attend more customers per week basis. The last two groups which have high income, attend less number of candidates per week. Perhaps, this shows their health concern than the other groups.
Monthly Income and Number of Customer Attended by the Respondents per Year

The first category becomes nil. So is the case with second group. The other groups stay at the moderate category.

Monthly Income and Number of Customer Attended by the Respondents During Festival Days not make use festival days.

The high income groups are found to busy during festival days. However, there is no complete shift from the first category the low income groups are still remaining in the first category. They could not make use festival days. Thus income is increased way of utilizing festivals days which is not possible for all respondents.

Income is increased by way of utilizing festival days which is not possible for all respondents.

Monthly Income and Number of Customer Attended by the Respondents Other Special Days

Income wise there is no difference among respondents.

Total Income earned by the Respondents per Year and Number of Customers Attended During Festival Days

Nearly half of them earn between Rs. 1,00,000 to Rs. 2,00,000 annually (moderate group). This moderate group is reduced to 5 when the number of customers increases from 6 to 10 customer, those who attend more than 11 customers earn low income as found in the table.

Thus, inspire of attending more customers the annual income increases only in few cases and not for all.

Total Income earned by the Respondents per Year and Number of Customer Attended on Special Days

(90%) of the respondents (144) falls in the category of upto 2 customers only. The remaining 10% is distributed to 4 different columns found in the table. Thus, the annual income in category presents a different picture in terms of customers.
Age and Change in the Respondent's Health

Health a considerable section of the middle age group is affected by diseases. The next section of middle age group has the increasing pain. The first and last category have very less numbers of members. Among the age groups the middle groups is highly affected by diseases.

Community and Change in the Respondent's Health

Predominant section of MBC and SC & ST falls in the middle two categories. The first and last categories do not have many members.

Age and Respondents Knowledge about functioning of NGO's

This shows the efficient functioning of NGO’s among the CSW in Viralimalai area.

Age and Respondents engaging Pimps

The younger age groups are more in engaging pimps (81.3%). This ratio for middle age group is 55.8%. The old age group is still less (47.05%). Thus young CSWs employ pimps than older CSWs.

Age and Way of Public Approach to Respondents

The respondents are of different views namely neglect cruel, kindly, friendly and sympathetically. No single finding has emerged.

Community of the Respondents and Way of Public Approach towards them

Friendly and cruel categories. Among the communities MBC and SC / ST felt neglected and met with cruel approach. Another considerable section of MBC and SC / ST category also reported kindly and sympathetically approach.

To sum up more facing a neglected and cruel public approach.
Age and Respondents Willingness to Give Birth Child

A considerable number of middle age groups neither said no nor said yes and took neutral stand.

Education Status and Respondents Willingness to Give Birth Child

The education-wise analysis of the respondents have neutral members in all categories except post graduate group, higher secondary group has more members half members to have child followed by middle school and high school (Three each).

Age and Respondents in Need of Rehabilitation to Lead a Normal Life

The government can initiate the process of rehabilitation for those who are in need to lead a normal life. The middle age groups are mostly willing to have the rehabilitation.

Community and Respondents in Need of Rehabilitation to Lead a Normal Life

The neutral section of MBC and SC / ST is also considerable and could be joined with the first category. Thus MBC and SC / STs may be introduced rehabilitation process.

Community and Respondents Willingness to Rejoin with their Family

FC and BC members did not want to join their families; very few MBC and SC / ST members have shown their willingness to rejoin their families.

Educational Status and Respondents Willingness to Rejoin with their Family

Who join their family are two each from illiterates, Middle School, Higher Secondary school and Under Graduation.

Age and Respondents Visiting the Private Hospital

This gives the inference that middle age groups conscious their health and do not hesitate to visit private hospitals.
Community and Respondents Visiting the Private Hospital

More number of MBCs visit private hospital followed by BC ad SC / STs.

Educational Status and Respondents Visiting the Private Hospital

The only post graduate do not visit private hospitals, more number of under graduate visit private hospitals. Slightly more than half of illiterate

Community and Reasons to become CSW by the Respondents

A considerable sections of MBC and SC / ST as gave the reason that they are left by their husband and thus entered in this profession. Next to be mentioned is dowry problem. Widowhood is mentioned.

Community and Respondents Knowledge Source about Condom

Thus NGOs can be depended further to give more knowledge to the CSWs.

Community and Monthly Income of the Respondents

More number of SCs and STs earned the highest income (19.4%), The MBCs are in the lower income categories. However more number of people are found below Rs 4000. Thus the monthly income of all the communities invariably to low to run the lively hood. FC respondents falls one each in all the four categories except higher two categories.

Age and Mental Problem Faced by the Respondents

The mental problem changes with the increase of ages. The content of mental problems changes from health to social problems

Community and Mental Problems Faced by the Respondents

Equal number of MBCs (10 have given the problems of public functions vehicles and neighbor ill-treatment’s. The other problems are presented by number of respondents as found in the numbers of table.
Age and Respondents Willingness to have Professional Training to start other Occupation

The analysis gives the possibility of giving training to the aged. Group first and then may be extended to the younger groups. The way is and means may be explored in further research.

Community and Respondents Willingness to have Professional Training to start other Occupation

More than half of the BC members said ‘no’ only few said ‘yes’, most of the MBC and SC,ST group do not agree with the trainings.

This analysis gives a uniform pattern of unwillingness from all communities. The study advocates to initiate the training programmes for them.