CHAPTER – II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDIES

Sex work is prevalent in many societies in different forms, even though it leads to various social problems. It is an incarnation of poverty and backwardness of the society. India’s entrenched system of Sex selling is most commonly attributed to poverty and family disorganization. Complex factors such as Social, Economic, Cultural and Political. Perpetuate the oppressive practice of Women’s involvement in Sex trade. Women are sometimes compelled to sell themselves. There are a number of factors related to the Sex trade. This chapter presents the studies and views about sex work in different countries. The last part of this chapter presents the studies within India. The studies are arranged either the methodology or countries and therefore chronological arrangement is not possible.

Sexual Behaviour

1. According to Kusseling et al. (1996) assessed why hetero sexually active adults did not have safe sex with their last Sexual partner. Subject enrolled in HIV education and testing trials at a sexually transmitted disease (STD) clinic and a university student health service (SHS) centre completed questionnaires about their last sexual partner’s risk factors for HIV and whether they had safe sex with this partner of the 652 sexually active subjects, 61 percent reported not having safe sex with their last sexual partner and explained the reasons. Low perceived risk of HIV infection was the most common reason, Indicated by 62 percent, though most knew too little about their partner to ensure the encounter was Low risk. Other reasons included condom non availability (20 percent), the subject did not want to use a Condom (19 percent), Couldn’t stop themselves (15 percent), the partner’s influence (14 percent), and alcohol or drug use (11 percent). Thirty one percent of subjects indicated more than one reason for not having safe sex. Those controlled in the student health service centre more often reported that the encounter was at low risk for HIV transmission. Condom unavailability, drug and alcohol use were other reasons mentioned by the subjects. They concluded that there
are many different factors promoting sexual behaviour at risk of infection combination of which are important, and that these factors differ between samples. The results urge that there is an urgent need to develop and implement effective methods for changing sexual behaviour to curb the spread of HIV. Condoms remain one of the most effective strategies for achieving this. Yet consistent condom use is generally low, especially among those at highest risk.

**Condom using behaviour in New York city:**

2. **Brown - Peterside** et al (2000) describe the acceptability of an interactive computer based expert system designed to increase condom use in women at high risk of HIV infection in New York city. Using a computer, participants respond to questions about their attitudes and behaviour toward using condoms and received immediate feedback which is matched to their readiness to use condoms. The women were ready for condom use, although a large proportion of the women (42 percent) were at early stages of behaviour change because they were considering but not using condoms every time during sex with men. The expert system was found to be acceptable to this high-risk group of women. They almost unanimously agreed that they found the feedback useful, would return to use the system again, and would recommend it to a friend. These findings indicate that traditional intervention strategies are successful and acceptable.

**Pheromone using behaviour:**

3. Joan **Friebely** and **susie Rako** (2004) conducted an experiment with 44 women to see whether the pheromone (an adour received by hetero sexual men as a sign of mating availability) worked for females beyond the child bearing, age. Among the pheromone users 41 per cent reported they experienced more affection with partners, compared with 14 percent among the placebo group. Among the pheromone group 68 percent reported increases in at least four “Intimate Socio – Sexual behaviours” such as Sex and formal dates, compared with the placebo group where, only 41 percent reported the same.
Child Trafficking

4. The UNICEF Report (2001), In Conjunction with the second world congress against commercial Sexual exploitation of children held in Japan, estimates that about one million children enter the sex trade each year. Five years after the first conference in Stockholm the exploitation of children has continued unabated. Education and awareness - raising have brought the exploitation of children into the open, but National legislation in most countries remains non-existent, inadequate or unenforced. Penalties for human trafficking are often less severe than those for arms and drug trafficking. Conditions fortifying sexual abuse and exploitation include organized crime, wars, political instability, internal displacement and poverty. The efforts of various NGO’s remain localized, whereas international declarations have failed to mobilize the community.

(http://www.thelancet.com/search/search.isa)

Global scene:

5. The World Health Organization (WHO) on 23 August, 1988 raised its total global estimate - cases of AIDS to between 200,000 and 250,000 reported Reuter. The cumulative total of AIDS Cases officially reported to WHO’s Geneva headquarters by 30 July 1888 was 108,176 in 140 countries. WHO believes officially reported cases are only a fraction of the true tally. The United States of America has 74,862 AIDS victims; Africa 11,753; Europe 12,594 and Asia 243.

Street Sex Workers

6. Benson and Matthews (1995) after studying the street sex workers of England, observed that 87 percent of the women had been victims of violence. The abuse ranged from verbal assault by clients to stabbing, beating, and rape among which 27 percent had been raped and 43 percent had suffered severe physical abuse. Nearly all were victims of multiple abuses.
7. Hunter (1993), in his study conducted among 55 survivors of sex work in U.S. found that 78 percent were victims of rape by pimps and buyers with an average of 49 times a year; 84 percent were victims of aggravated assault and were thus horribly beaten, often requiring emergency room attention and hospitalization; 49 percent were transported across state lines; 53 percent were victims of sexual abuse and torture; and 27 percent were mutilated.

**Prostitution in ships and police brutality:**

8. With the growth of the tourism Industry, selling their bodies has become a way of life for poor girls to have access to the dollars of tourists. Sociologist Marlene vaz (1995) stated that in the city of Salvador, young girls are brought to foreign ships that anchor there. To avoid the scrutiny of the federal police, the girls head to the ships at night and leave just before dawn. In large urban centres, police brutality against prostitute is a routine practice. Usually the police arrest the girls and rape them before release. Anavas concelos, founder of an organization doing pioneering work with prostitutes in the city of Recife, pecnambuco, said that some policemen have caused girls to miscarry by kicking them.

**Low self-esteem of sex workers in Nether land:**

9. Oliveira (1996) states the consequences of the negative attitudes of society towards the sex workers being clearly reflected in their low sense of self-esteem that comes with the feeling of rejection. The degree of low self esteem and self-hatred is such that many of them respond to the general hostility against them by inflicting violence upon themselves.

**South Africa**

10. Strebel (1996) states that social constructionist and feminist analysts have done much to extend the understanding of AIDS beyond the biomedical to include social accounts of the constitution of AID knowledge and meanings. However, these frame
works have not translated easily, into realistic response to the paradise of women being seen as responsible for HIV prevention, while they lack the power to implement safe sex behaviour.

**France:**

11. **Mr. Jean Feschet (France)** sociologist says that the same mechanisms, the same reactions and the same models operate in our world as in the world of prostitution. We have basically the same economic system as prostitutes and procurers. We have the same basic reflexes with regard to money because we also live in a capitalistic society. We also have the same attitudes and fears with regard to sex because we are all a part of the same civilization. They also want to love and be loved, to receive affection and understanding.

In his opinion, whether prostitution exists or does not exist in certain countries depends on the solidarity between prostitutes, clients and non-clients on subjects such as money, sex and the power division between men and women. Any consideration of the connection between money and sex in prostitution cannot be separated from the consideration of money and sex in-the rest of our society for they involve the same economic mechanisms, the same emotional and physical needs.

With regard to money or sex, there is a lot of solidarity and this solidarity carries with it a certain hope. While deciding what is or is not acceptable outside of prostitution, one might also limit what is acceptable in prostitution.

He draws two conclusions from these initial reflections:

1. For a sociologist there is no universal prostitution. His remarks apply to what he has seen in France. They involve French cultural models and the circulation of money in the French capitalist system. With this in prostitution involving young people in France has very little in-common with the prostitution resulting from poverty in developing countries. Money has a different meaning in developing countries because capitalism there is in a different stage of development.
2. Secondly, if prostitutes, procurers and we, ourselves, act according to the same basic patterns for sexuality and money; theoretically it should be easy for each of us to understand prostitution. We need only consider our behaviour, desires and fears. In practice, the opposite takes place. We have a great deal of inner resistance when it comes to looking at patterns which operate within us and around us. Those social patterns which allow those of us who are fortunate to live a life of ease are the same ones that destroy people who are not better or worse than we are. This realization never very pleasant.

He believes that analyzing the patterns which inspire our actions is a useful way to the better understanding of prostitution. It is also a good way to penetrate the mechanisms of financial and emotional exploitation which the milieu has established. One avoids the pitfall of limiting prostitution to an issue involving the morals of lost individuals. Morals are indeed at work here but at a different level. Involved here are the morals of the entire economic and social system whose virtues and vices we become a part of as soon as we touch a salary, as soon as we buy or sell something, when we get married and when we do not.

He provides two sociological revelations: the first is that prostitution in France is organized around money. The second is that prostitution—again in France—is a matter that is concerned with sexuality.

Money is a common measure of exchange, an "equivalent of value". Some people condemn money and transfer this condemnation of money to the money used in prostitution.

A human being can move very quickly from the notion of money, the equivalent of a certain value, to money, the equivalent of all value. It is easy to see the basic tendency in contemporary capitalism for the appreciation of money to take precedence over everything. In some families there are children who will not do anything unless they are paid for it. It is part of a developing cultural pattern.

In the case of prostitution similar economic mechanisms operate but they do so in a way that, being destructive, is characteristic of the milieu.
In the case of prostitution the money mechanism applies to something else besides canned sex. People destroy themselves with it:

- The client, despite his having the appearance of a pleasure seeker, because buying the use of another person for the purpose of sex is not an amusing business;
- The procurer, because he is reducing the richness of the life of an individual in an act of financial exploitation;
- The prostitute, who is the one most affected.

This system has yet to produce an antidote which would take us from money, the equivalent of all value, in the direction of money, the equivalent of only certain values. Perhaps this could be the task of organizations such as the IAF.

One need not look very hard to find examples that demonstrate that within the milieu and outside of it the same mechanisms are at work.

- In our economic system several large companies—trusts or holdings—control the market and make large profits. A number of smaller companies gather up the rest of the profits but, most of all, they provide alibis and cover-ups for the larger operators.
- The same model exists in the prostitution milieu. There is the large trafficking with its enormous sums of money that must be properly managed. And there are the smaller procurers who provide alibis and cover-ups for the larger operators.
- In our system the prices in hotels, restaurants and services (hairdressers etc.) differ from one city to the next and from one quarter to the next. Prostitutes' prices also vary according to city and quarter, with the prices for certain "tricks" namely perversions, being the highest.

The capitalist spirit leads prostitutes to believe that money, the equivalent of all value, will enable them to have precisely those values which they lack; self-confidence, social recognition, the feeling of being someone. However, those who finally do acquire enough money soon realize that it is incapable of providing them with these values.
Small procurers have pretty much the same experience. Most of them squander what money they manage to earn, not knowing how to use it to make more in the way of true capitalists. However, this is not true of large-scale organized procurement. There is a fundamental difference between sexual exploitation organized by the milieu and prostitution outside of the milieu, even if a single person profits from the prostitute in each case.

Thus, the misconception about many swallows up all the participants, though the prostitute is the one who suffers the most. **Money, the god of the system. is the winner; but it is not a separate system–it is our system.**

Morals, because they condemn illicit unions, make access to the sexuality of others rare, and that which is rare is expensive. And this is the link between morals and money. **Money exploits the forbidden morals.** The more-taboo the perverse form is, the more expensive the service. Until recently our civilization has been one of male domination. Prostitution was feminine. The development towards equality of the sexes is in the process of changing this, especially among young people.(Gosh.S.K. 1996)

**Drug – Addicts and Sex Work**

12. **Logan et al** (1998) conducted a study to compare women crack users who reported exchanging sex for drug and those who do not. These women are at differential risk for HIV and AIDS. The study compared the women crack users (n = 292) who reported exchanging sex for drugs and those who did not report exchanging sex. Results indicated that both women crack users who exchanged sex (n = 162) and women crack users did not exchange sex (n = 130) were of the same age, who had incomes below $500 during the previous month, and where of similar educational and marital back grounds, and more over all of them are in the habit of having unprotected sexual intercourse often, and had similar drug use at similar ages. However, women who exchanged sex had more sexual partners, had unprotected oral sex more often, used drugs before and during sex more often, and had a higher rate of sexually transmitted diseases than women who did not exchange sex. In addition, women who exchanged sex were also
twice as likely to be homeless four times more likely to have been treatment, and twice as likely to have been arrested and changed two or more times in their life time than women who did not exchange sex.

Prostitution and Violence

13. Carrington and Betts (2001) conducted a study in the city of Panama which showed that, although condom use with clients is almost 100 percent, Sex workers are still vulnerable to HIV and STI infection. This is because they are at risk of rape by clients, especially when they consume alcohol and drugs.

14. Longo and Talls (2001) investigated some interesting indicators of ‘perception’ of violence and experienced violent events. When asked ‘Did you experience any kind of violence within the last four months?’ 28.6 percent answered ‘No’ and 21.4 percent said ‘yes’. Similar figures appeared when the women were asked if they I have seen any violent event recently at the working place: 77.6 percent reported ‘No’ while 72.4 percent reported ‘yes’, of those who have experienced my violence, the majority (75.7 percent) did not search for any help. Being afraid of not being helped in any public institution because of their condition as sex workers does not seem to be the reason for not searching for help, as the majority (more than 90 percent) do not refer this as the main reason. It is more likely that help is not searched for because the women do not known where to search for help with regard to human right violations (88.5 percent) or where there they can get legal aid (81.2 percent).

15. The Cambodian centre for the protection of children’s Rights (2000) conducted a survey in three provinces and found that 38 to 40 percent of commercial sex workers had tested positive. Between 1995 and 1977, the Muscis a project in Harare conducted a study to document the magnitude and health consequences of violence against women by their sexual partners in Zimbabwe.

An unforeseen issue that emerged was that women’s husbands not only forced them to have sex (25 percent) but would also sometimes stop having sex with them (17 percent).
Both forms of coercion could be used by mean as a means of punishing or controlling their partners. Men who threatened or who were physically violent towards their partners were more likely to force sex and / or withdraw sex than those who were not violent. The withdrawal of sex was associated with potentially important changes in the relationship including separation, the partner taking another wife or getting a girl friend and the wife being forced to accept this new situation. Forced sex was more likely to occur in contexts where the women may have felt she had the right to refuse sex. On the other hand, some men stopped sex to protect their wives from sexually transmitted infections withdrawal of sex was interpreted by women as a sign that the relationship might be ending, (which represented not only a loss of love but possibly also a loss of economic) security and her children. Future research on violence and sexual relation needs to explore not only forced sex but also the withdrawal of sex within relationships (Watts, 1998).

Condom use among Sex Workers:

16. Hines and Caetano (1998) examined the relationship of acculturation to alcohol use and risky sexual behaviour among Hispanic men (N = 269) and women (W = 294). Data obtained from a 1991 - 1992 general population survey on alcohol including questions on sexual behaviour. The study focused on gender and acculturation differences while examining the relationship between Socio – demographic characteristic, perception of drinking and Hispanic men drink more heavily and were more likely to be engaged in more risky sexual behaviour. The data indicate the need for culturally sensitive AIDS – prevention programme that are linked to alcohol treatment services for men and that are targeted to different acculturation levels for men and women.

17. Anderson et al. (1996) examined risk behaviour, exposure to street out reach, and condom use in samples of infecting drug users (IDUs) and high risk youth. Systematic sampling method was used to produce representative samples of infecting drug users (IDUs) (Five sites) in high - risk youth (Three sites). The populations’ survey engaged in high levels of sexual risk behaviour and 20 percent to 46 percent reported two or more sex partners in the last month. Condom use rates approached national health
promotion goals for non–steady partners but not for steady or main partners. Many of the respondents have been in contact with street outreach programmes and many acknowledged some personal risk for HIV infection. However, most of the injecting drug users and high risk youth interviewed (and their sex partners) were still at risk through unprotected sex.

18. **Tang et al.** (2001) explored the interplay of psycho–social, gender and cultural factors on Chinese married women’s condom use. A total of 433 Chinese married women residing in Hongkong participated in the study. Correlation results showed that participants, conservative gender attitudes toward sexuality and sexual decision making were related to less accurate HIV / AIDS knowledge and less concern about contracting the disease from their husbands. About 34.4 percent of the sexually active participants never used condoms in the past 6 months, and current condom use was associated with egalitarian gender attitudes, positive feelings about condom use, and concerns about contacting HIV / AIDS from their husbands. Among all participants, 32.5 percent reported that they would not use condoms in their future sexual encounters. Future condom use was related to shorter duration of marriage, HIV / AIDS knowledge, egalitarian gender attitudes, current condom use and positive feelings about condom use. Results of the study showed that egalitarian gender attitudes toward sexuality and positive feelings about condom use were the most salient predictors for current and future condom use.

19. Over the past decade, research have accumulated evidence that suggests that six main factors are associated with AIDS – related risk reduction behaviour perceived susceptibility (**Dolcini et al** 1995; **Vander plught and Richard** 1994). The epidemiology and socio cultural construction of the disease has led to considerable gender, racial and class difference in awareness of AIDS, perception of HIV threat, and HIV – Relevant behaviour; (**Dolcini et al**, 1995; **Schieman**, 1998)

20. **Ford et al** (1998) tested a behavioural model of condom use for four group of female commercial sex workers. Data were drawn from a study of 614 female, sex workers conducted in Bali, Indonesia. AIDS knowledge, risk behaviours, and factors
related to condom use varied substantially among the four groups of women and reflect the social context of their work. Interventions for each group need to reflect these difference. The level of AIDS and STD knowledge the characteristics of the clients served; and the degree of supervision were the important factors considered for the model of condom use.

Indonesia:

21. Basuki et al. (2002) gathered data on condom use among brothel based female sex workers in Indonesia and studied the reasons for not using condoms. Quantitative data and a condom diary with a sample of 204 female sex workers were collected by conducting focus group discussion and Indepth interviews among female sex workers and pimps. The study revealed that around 53 percent of sexual intercourses were reported to be protected and 12 percent of these protector intercourses were preceded by clients, argumentation against it. Only 5.8 percent of sex workers consistently used condoms for a 2 week period of observation and this figure decreased to 1.4 percent for a 4 week period. Reasons for not using condoms from the clients as mentioned by the sex workers, were perceived less pleasure due to the condom and the belief that clients that are acquainted with the sex workers do not need protection against sexually transmitted diseases. The main reasons of female sex workers for not using condoms were the beliefs, that boy friends, native Indonesians and healthy looking clients, cannot spread STDs. Another reason stated was that sex workers had already taken preventive measures such as antibiotics. The research also showed that pimps were not very supportive of condom use programs in Indonesia. Condom unacceptability is an important reason for not using condoms for both clients and female sex workers, whereas pimps, who are in the best position to encourage condom use unfortunately consider condom use as a threat to their business. For the successful introduction of consistent condom use, it is necessary to design interventions for both sex workers and clients and to provide appropriate educational materials and preferred brands of condoms. The study suggested that pimps must also be involved in intervention programmes.
22. **Cerwonka et all** (2000) examined the influence of both psychosocial constructs and demographic features on the sexual risk – taking behaviour of young adults. Ten factors were found to be predictive of HIV risk behaviour. Other predictors included resistance to change in response to AIDS, perceived risk of exposure, the influence of peer groups age alcohol use, Marijuana use ; a history of infidelity; a younger age of sexual initiation ; and a lower self - efficacy.

**Cambodia:**

23. **Busza Schunter** (2001) conducted a study in cambodia’s most famous commercial districts, where approximately 300 young women live, refer to themselves as gai ban hoa (women who sell their flower). These women have migrated from poor, rural villages in southern Vietnam. They are predominantly under the age 20 and have had at most only a few years of education, and some are even illiterate. They stay in cities from six months to several years, servicing between one and four clients each night to pay their families or other intermediaries. In addition to debt repayment, the brothel owners keep half the earnings from each client for rent, food and other incidentals provided in the brothel. The combination of individual powerlessness and social marginalization offers fertile ground for the rapid transmission of HIV, and Cambodia has one of the most rapidly growing HIV epidemics in Asia. Approximately one third of brothel – based sex workers are HIV infected conditions are restrictive and sex workers require permission to leave their brothels. Fear of arrest, police harassment, escape attempts and the possibility that women will move to competing brothels motivate owners to maintain strict control. Brothel owners also oversee financial ‘arrangement’ made with the police and the military, and heavily influence negotiations with clients. Sex workers are dependent on owners for their livelihood, protection, and personal freedom, they have little control over their working conditions and often cannot decline clients or insist upon condom use, despite a national policy which supports 100 percent condom use.

24. **UNICEF** (1999) has estimated that one third of all sex workers in cambodia are girls, aged between 12 and 17 years (nearly 20,000 children). Demand for young girls
especially virgins, is accelerating the response to growing customer demand or, AIDS free Sex. The majority of them were abducted by middlemen or women, sold or pledged by parents, relatives, neighbours or boy friends or deceived with the promise of job or marriages.

The wage rate of urban workers is higher than, that of rural workers. It is hard to break the cycle and the young girls often contract HIV / AIDS. It is noted that 38 to 40 percent of commercial sex workers are affected by HIV. These girls are forced into the trade. The study recommends that education is a strong weapon for empowerment and rehabilitation of the fallen women.

25. Podhisita et al. (1996) investigated the sexual behaviour of long distance track drivers in Thailand to define patterns and determinants critical to the transmission of HIV. The study reports on commercial, spousal, and other sexual patterns and on condom use among 327 drivers. Forty Eight percent reported a commercial sex worker (CSWs) as their first partner and 87 percent had contact with CSW at sometime, median life time number of all partners was 29. In the six months prior to the interview, 35 percent had two or more partners. Among the currently married, 23 percent had CSW contact within the past 6 months; 13 percent had contact with a non marital, non commercial partner; and 8 percent reported marital as well as commercial and non commercial relationships in the same time period. Over half of the unmarried reported sexual relations in the 6 months 25 percent reported contacts with both CSW and non commercial partners. About 40 percent of subjects visiting CSWs used condoms inconsistently.

According to the study, the truck drivers were knowledgeable about AIDS and prevention measurer, with some important misconceptions. However, self assessment of risk of HIV showed negligible sense of their personal vulnerability.

26. Peracca and Saengfienclai (1993) study in Thailand based on focus group discussion found that despite the stigma attached to prostitution, involvement in commercial sex does not hamper a women’s chances of marriage. Although such marriage are not approved of socially, respondents were aware that financial
opportunities for women are greater in the sex industry than in any other occupation, and that many women honour their duty to support their families through sex work.

27. Watts (1997) states that police in Japan are concerned at the spread of ‘telephone clubs’ and ‘compensated dating’ involving teenage girls, ‘compensated dating’ is about older men giving teenage girls cash or designer goods for dates, often including sex. Some dates are arranged via one of the 2,200 telephone clubs, in Japan, which have doubled in number in the last two years. Men pay to join these clubs and receive phone calls from women. The government has banned telephone clubs from operating within 200 yards of schools and hospitals.

28. According to a study in eastern kwazulu-Natal province 34 percent of long-distance truck drivers in South Africa reported that they always stopped for sex during journeys and 56 percent tested positive for HIV. At one truck stop, 95 percent of surveyed drivers were HIV – Positive. Further more, 29 percent never used condoms with prostitutes of the 320 drivers interviewed, 70 percent had wives or girl friends, and few had ever used a condom with these regular partners. These were the results of a remarkable research by the South African medical Research council carried out by sex workers, who studied the habits of drivers in 1999 and 2000. Instead of marginalizing sex workers, this project showed that they can be trained to promote HIV awareness and join the community in the fight against HIV.

The medical Research council recruited ten prostitutes at five truck stops together data from their clients. They were trained to obtain the truckers. Consent to participate in the study to complete questionnaires to take a saliva sample for HIV testing. The women were very enthusiastic about the project: ‘For them it was something empowering, the ability to become a researcher’. The researchers decided to use the women in part because it was unsure how accessible the drivers would be to ‘outside’ researchers. The Medical Research Council calls for the urgent establishment of mobile clinics along trucking routes, and more co-operation said that any establishment found to serve as a support for prostitution will have its water and electricity supply cut off, while owners of such property will be fined and face criminal charges. Needless to say,
thrill will push the Sex workers more underground, which makes them subject to unsafe sex practices out of fear that their clients might disclose their activities to the police.

29. **Raymond** (1998) states that the Swedish Government joined hands with Venezuela and refused to recognize prostitution as work. In may 1998, Sweden became one of the first countries to prohibit the purchase of sexual services with punishments of fines or imprisonment. By doing so, Sweden has declared that prostitution on is not a desirable economic and labour sector. In may 1998, the Government of Venezuela passed legislation rejecting the request of powerful pro – sex industry groups to register a legal union of 50 called sex workers. The ministry of labour’s decision was based on the fact that since the majority of “Sex Work” is prostitution, rather than being sexual work it is sexual exhibition; “Prostitution cannot be considered work because it lacks the basic elements of dignity and social Justice”. It also ruled that since one of the main purpose of forming a labour union is “to promote the collective development of its members and of their profession”, a decision in favour of unionizing so-called sex workers would in fact promote the development and expansion of prostitution.

30. **Brown et al.** (1998) studied the prevalence of HIV-related risk behaviours among young adolescent mothers to determine the facilitators and barriers to condom use for young adolescent mothers, a survey of HIV related knowledge, attitudes and behaviour. **Focus group discussion** was conducted. The results state that young mothers have basic knowledge and some personal concern about HIV, but also hold common misconceptions about HIV and people with AIDS. Despite their anxiety about HIV, almost half rarely or never protect themselves against HIV by using a condom. Although 70 percent of the samples use **hormonal contraceptives**, more than one third of the samples have had a second child within an average of 18 months after the birth of their first baby. Personal concern about HIV was significantly associated with consistency of condom use. Because of low rates of condom use and substantial rates of multiple sex partners, STDs and Second pregnancies, disadvantaged adolescent mothers are at risk of exposure to HIV. Increased personalized concern for HIV may lead to greater motivation on for safer behaviour for these mothers. In addition to protecting their own safety, the protection of their child may be an important motivator to safe behaviour. Cultural taboos
against safe sex and the perception of such behaviour as “unfeminine” also need to be addressed in the case of these women.

31. Nishino and Schunck (1997) conducted a study to examine young unmarried women’s ways of talking about AIDS, its prevention, and relationship to mass media messages in Thailand. Data were derived from a survey conducted in four districts of Kachnaburi province. Three hundred ninety seven unmarried women were extracted from the approximately 1,800 original subject for this analysis. Respondents were asked about the subjects and the extent of their conversations about AIDS, the choice of discussion partners, considerations of social appropriateness in talking about the disease, as well as their risk perception. The important findings were that (a). Women send to talk about AIDS primarily with friends and siblings, (b). Their reception level of mass media messages is related to the number of topics discussed and the frequency of talks by the subjects, and (c). Socio economic status and age one related to the variety and frequency of talking about AIDS.

32. Doclci et al. (1996) examined the perceived risk of contracting HIV using assessments of likelihood and worry in a probability sample of unmarried heterosexuals. Perceptions of the livelihood of contracting HIV and worry about HIV were only modestly correlated, suggesting that they are different constructs. Far more respondents expressed worry (43 percent) that expressed the belief that they were at risk for HIV (9 percent). A significant proportion of the sample reported experiences that may have placed them at risk of HIV transmission. Demographic and psycho–Social correlated of perceived likelihood and worry were examined in separate multivariate logistic analysis. Misconceptions about HIV transmission, a history of injection drug – using sexual partners, and less education were associated with higher perceived likelihood of contracting HIV. Misconceptions having multiple sexual partners in the past year, and a history of sexually transmitted diseases were associated with high worry about HIV. Hispanic women whose partners have other sexual partners may be at risk for HIV.

33. Daren et al. (1996) administered a structured interview to 106 Dominican and Puerto Rican women who reported that their partner had other partners. The study
assessed concern about HIV and predictors of condom use. The majority of women reported that they were worried about getting HIV and almost half had been HIV - tested. Most of the women discusses HIV concerns with their partners, and one – third reported having condom use. Predictors of condom use were those talked with their partner about being tested, and belief that he used condoms with others. Although the women were concerned about HIV, the condom use was infrequent. They suggested methods to address this discrepancy are introducing condoms early in the relationship, developing women – controlled methods for directly influencing men’s behaviour.

**Risk Behaviour and HIV**

34. Munakata and Tasima (1996) studied the risk behaviours of Japanese that may lead to HIV infection and the behaviour that may prevent such infection, as well as their background factors. Two behavioural surveys were conducted. (1) For international comparison on knowledge, attitudes belief, and practices (KABP) related to HIV / AIDS, on a sample of 10,000 adults, randomly selected from a nation wide population in Japan ; and (2) for sexual partner relation, on a sample of 10,000 adults randomly selected from a population in five major cities of Japan. The salient findings: (1) most of the Japanese adults did not regard AIDS as a major threat in the area where they lived: (2) people in their twenties are too casual about “having sex without using a condom with someone they have met for the first time and know little about ”, (3) thirteen percent (19 percent male, 8 percent female) of those with a study sex partner including a spouse, on average, had sex with 2.4 non – steady partners in the previous year ; and (4) only 25 percent used condom always when they engaged in casual sex during the previous four weeks. These risk behaviours of the Japanese adults might lead to an explosive rise in the number of HIV infected in the near future unless steps are taken immediately to prevent it. International migration between Mexico and the united states has been acknowledge as a phenomenon that may contribute to the spread of AIDS in rural Mexico.

35. The information held by the participants regarding and to describe selected high – risk behaviours for AIDS transmission among a representative sample of rural
women living in Mexico who were married to immigrant temporary workers to the united states was identified by De Snyder et al. (1996). The women who participated in the study were married and had active sex lives with their spouses. Results revealed that most of the women interviewed had at least some knowledge about AIDS. Although some misconceptions were evident, most of the information they had accurate. About one–third of the women felt at risk for AIDS, most by because they doubted their husband fidelity, or because in the last five years, they had donated blood, received a blood transfusion or received an intramuscular or intravenous infection.

36. Organista and Organista (1997) reviewed the literature on the threat of AIDS to migrant labourers and seasonal farm workers in the united states. The review included a socio–demographic profile of migrants in the United States, estimations of HIV prevalence, and a summary of AIDS and condom–related knowledge, beliefs, and behaviours. In addition, the study summarized migration–related HIV exposure categories and cultural factors that frame the risk for contracting AIDS in the migrant population.

37. Oliva et al. (1999) conducted focus group discussion on barriers to health care and attitudes toward family planning, reproductive health services, and condom use with 63 women at high risk for HIV due to their own injection, drug use, sex with injection, drug users, sex industry work, or a history of multiple sexually transmitted diseases. The barriers identified included the high cost of health care, perceived poor quality of care and experience of discrimination and stigmatization, geographic accessibility, fear of legal and puritive actions, misperceptions about the efficacy of birth control methods and condom usage, lack of sterilization services, and lack of male involvement.

38. Rogers et al. (2002) estimated that China’s HIV cases are growing by more than 30 percent annually. Few researchers have been able to reach sex workers and examine their risk behaviour patterns. A total of 69 were surveyed about their background and risk behaviours in spring 2000 in four venues, hair saloons, bathing centres, Karake bars, and the street. The women were mostly young in their 20s, of low socio–economic status, and from small towns and villages. They worked for about 3 to 4
days a week, averaged one to two clients per day, made the equivalent of about U.S. $135 a week, and averaged about 3 months at any one establishment. They lacked accurate knowledge of STD, and although 61 percent reported consistent condom usage, 93 percent associated it with prevention of pregnancy and 72 percent had obtained a medical examination in the last year, but 29 percent were examined when sick; only 10 percent received prevention information during medical visits, and 55 percent did not know where to go for HIV testing. Based on venue, the stratification among sex workers existed, impacting their risk. Sex workers are at high risk of HIV infection and transmission. Although risk factors were consistent with those of sex workers in other countries, the variation by venue, the low perceived vulnerability to HIV, the highly illegal nature of prostitution, and high mobility of sex workers in Beijing calls for a tailored intervention approach. The study suggested prevention strategies should be responsive to the differing background, knowledge, client relation and risk factors among women.

39. Madrigal et al. (1998) measured short term female condom acceptability among 51 female sex workers in San Jose, Costa Rica. Each woman was trained in the usage of female condom and were asked to use the device if clients refused to use male condoms during a 2-week study period. Two follow up visits with short interviews were scheduled, including questions on general reaction to the female condom by the participants and their clients, case and comfort of use, and preference for male or female divas; Sixty Seven percent of the participants preferred to used the female condom clients liked the female condom very much and 45 “percent liked it some what”. Sixty Seven percent of the participants preferred to use the female condom over the male condom, and, according to the women over half of their clients liked the female condom “very much”. The most common problems during the first phase were difficulty to insert the condom (61 percent) and discomfort (43 percent). However, during the second study phase the reduction in these problems (22 percent and 25 percent respectively) and other use-related problems were noted.

40. Lawrence and Scott (1996) state that school-based condom distribution programs have generated considerable controversy. In a study of 249 sexually active Afro-American adolescents, it is found that 119 used condom during their initial sexual
experience and the rest never did. The two groups were compared to assess whether condom use at the onset of sexual activity was associated with later difference in Sexual behaviour. The results indicated that youths who used a condom from the onset of sexual activity were more likely to have used a condom at the most recent intercourse occasion. Less likely to be diagnosed with sexually transmitted disease or to combine substance use with sexual activity, endorsed more positive attitudes towards condoms, and were older when they initiated sexual activity.

The findings have implications for condom availability programs and indicate the initial condom use was not associated with earlier onset of sexual activity and was associated with higher rates of precautionary behaviour among sexually active uniformity adolescents.

41. Leonard et al. (2000) reported the results of a peer – led HIV prevention education and condom promotion programme among transport workers in Kaolack, Senegal – significant increase in men’s HIV – related knowledge, previous use of condoms (from 30.4 percent to 53.5 percent) and consistent condom use with regular sex partners were documental over the study period, as were significant declines in perceived barriers to condom use. The post intervention reports indicates that a greater proportion of clients agreed to use condom compared with base line and that fewer men offer more money for unprotected sex. Greater initiative in the mechanics of condom use (supplying the condom, putting it on, and taking it of, was observed that they did prior to the intervention, and significance fewer women think that the peer - mediated intervention had a positive impact. It is also suggested that HIV prevention efforts need to focus on male / client groups despite the logistical and methodological challenges.

42. Malow et al. (2000) describe the prevalence of HIV risk behaviours among low – Income, Haitain women. The study identified theoretically relevant mediating psychosocial HIV risk predictors, proving formative data for developing culturally, gender sensitive intervention for this distinctive, high risk, and unstudied population, confidential survey schedules were administered to 101 women of Haitian descent while they awaited their medical appointments at a local low – Income, community medical clinic. Moderately high levels of sexual risk behaviour (i.e. unprotected sex with non
monogamy us partners; multiple life time partners) were reported. On an average, these women reported a belief in their HIV susceptibility, relatively little HIV – related anxiety, some what inadequate levels of communication regarding safer sex practices, and lack of adequate confidence interior ability to negotiate safer behaviour in sexual encounters. The study concluded that interventions need to be developed for Haitian women to improve their attitudes toward condom use and their confidence in negotiating safer sexual practices. Although it is crucial to consider the women’s individual attitudes and behaviours, it is also important to consider the male partner’s attitudes toward sex and the women’s relationship with her male partner within the context of Haitian culture, only by determining and targeting important potential motivations for safe sex within the cultural context the HIV sex risk behaviour can be reduced in Haitian women. Culture, attitude of both sex towards condom use.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE UN, UNESCO, WTO, ILO, WHO, etc.

43. Mr. Jose Dillenseger (France 1984.) Mouvement Le Cri

Mr. Jose Dillenseger of France, is of the view that sex right as part of human rights. In accordance with article 29 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Economic and Social Council to intervene and asked the Member States to revive again at the international level the initiative of tens of thousands of Swiss citizens who, in May 1984, called for a referendum to lift banking secrecy (the request was rejected). Banking secrecy facilitates tax fraud, the flight of capital (and it is the developing countries that are penalized the most by this), and the whitewashing of money that has been illegally obtained through prostitution and other trafficking.

He Proposed the following actions,

1. At the socio-economic level

For our part, we are intervening in France so that those ministries concerned with these problems will give more attention to:
Including sex education in civil education;

Eradicating sexism in schools and universities:

Ridding the mass media culture of sexual stereotypes and replacing the many forms of "voyeurism" with an encouragement to experience changes with regard to respect for others and man/woman parity;

Reinforcing action initiated by the Ministry of Feminist Rights with regard to;

Professional and technical qualifications;

Non-discrimination in professions and access to professions that are not traditionally open to women:

Women's access to employment numerically equal to men's, etc.

It seems to us that such options, in conformity with the abolitionist objectives - of non-governmental organizations, would be easy to apply in many countries. However, we also hope to call upon large international organizations such as UNESCO, WTO and ILO.

He asked UNESCO:

What action it might take to assist this development and to permit a pluralist and democratic administration of these means and to promote their positive impact on people?

What forms of intervention would be possible to develop specialist, technicians, and journalists who would guarantee genuine communication?

What action might be taken to inform parents and educators of important considerations in a child's development?
- He asked of WHO with regard to physical health and especially mental health threatened by: Lost cultural, social, civic and sexual identity caused by inadequate attention during childhood or long periods of unemployment, isolation, etc.;

- Lost sexual, psychological-social and ethnic identity caused by international or intercontinental deportation of groups with a view to sexual trade: or

- Lost identity caused by prostitution and the psychological isolation brought about by the milieu.

- Finally, he is alerting WTO and ILO with regard to organizations operating secretly or under false fronts and which are in fact part of the network of procreation:

  - Advertisements or articles on sexual trade;

  - Small advertisement-traps offering secretarial services, masseuses, artists, etc., as bait;

  - Putting children to "work", especially in third world countries-, or with regard to industrialized countries, the organization of child pornography.

2. At the level of juridical organization

In France, prosecution against procuring has been carried out with unprecedented effectiveness. The establishing of an inter-ministerial commission and six working groups to study and take action against this problem bear witness to the abolitionist will. Nevertheless, problems remain to be solved. The Government legitimizes prostitution by levying taxes on prostitutes. The procurers manage their business in a neighbouring country, yet continue to recruit and operate in France.
Though certain countries carry out abolitionist actions, these efforts are made less effective if for example a neighbouring country has policies that are relatively lax. The problem of prostitution must be treated at the same level for effective co-ordination between countries in the true spirit of the declaration of the rights of man.

It took two centuries for colonial slavery to be abolished (not completely, but generally speaking). It appears that with the means and international structures available to our societies, the abolition of modern slavery, including prostitution, may be possible before long, assuming that countries comply with the proposed objectives.(Gosh.S.K 1996.)

44. In India the suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and girls Act, 1956 (Act No. 104 of 1956), was amended in 1981. Under the existing law, it is only the women caught in prostitution who are punishable. But prostitution involves both women and men. Yet the law only seeks to punish the women and therefore indirectly promotes the exploitation of women by men who hold a more powerful position in society by virtue of the fact that they are male.

Male domination, the class and caste structures and effects of industrialization have led to this commercialization of the old profession. Trafficking in women has today become a highly profitable industry. Our studies on various traditional groups have proved that a large number of prostitutes are descendents of old traditional and religious groups–like the Devadasis.

There are, however, many new additions from other sections of society into this profession. These are women who are victims of social oppression and poverty. Due to the lack of continuous and adequate employment, families are compelled to allow their women and girls to get into prostitution. Some men sell their daughters and wives for want of money. Wives of bonded labourers are forced to prostitute themselves to free the family from indebtedness. In some areas girls can earn their dowries (money needed at the time of marriage) through this profession.

The report of the Indian Council for Social Science Research on 'The Status of Women' states that recent additions to these groups are from middle class families driven by economic necessity and in a few cases by their desire to keep up appearances of
affluence. Even educated women are found in their ranks because of difficulties in obtaining other types of employment.

The increasing incidence of prostitution in metropolitan cities, urban areas and market and business centers is the result of the growing demand for prostitutes and lack of employment opportunity to avoid deprivation on the one hand, and poverty on the other. The increase in tourism and the lure of high profits from this traffic trade has encouraged the exploitation and seduction of women from poor and tribal communities and even other sections of the society who have never practiced this profession but become victims because of poverty.

Today, poverty, illiteracy and backwardness are the main reasons for the increase in trafficking of women and children which can be categorized as (1) Voluntary prostitution—for lack of any other means of livelihood. In most cases, families are aware of it and often promote it. (2) Forced prostitution, where women are forced into this profession through religious and customary practices, trafficking and seduction.

In this Indian context, women are not considered equal to men and therefore women are always vulnerable even to sexual exploitation. Often women do not enjoy the basic rights. They are often regarded as the property of men and are treated as such.

The girls have been sold by chef r-families to pimps who in their turn sell them to the customers. Some pimps visit remote and drought-prone areas in search of pretty girls. They establish good relationships with the rural people; even become good tenants for a period of time. Sometimes they also propose marriage. Then they lure Young girls into accompanying them back to the cities. Once trapped, the girls cannot go back as their families and society will not accept them. Women also act as pimps and entice young girls into prostitution. Some of these pimps act under the protection of the local politician, head man or the police and profit financially.

Sometimes men sell their wives because they have become interested in other women and thus find that this is a good way of getting rid of an unwanted chattel.

Village girls are kidnapped from the places where they work or from crowded village festivals and then sold by the pimps at the marketing centers.
Old customs force girls into prostitution in certain villages. Here girls who refuse to continue in the profession are forced into it by means of torture and molestation. They are even raped and ostracized so that they have no other way out but to accept their fate.

The pimps who initially collect the girls are not the real owners of this trafficking network. They are merely the suppliers who are employed for this purpose. The real owners of the business are some rich antisocial elements, politicians, businessmen, and in some places the policemen. The pimps get only a small percentage of the total profit that is made by the owners of the brothels.

It is urged that the court should lay down guidelines to ensure that prostitutes are not denied justice, freedom and equality before the law and that legal loopholes which only help the men—both pimps and clients are removed. The police seldom arrest the gentlemen-drivers, nor do they arrest the taxi-drivers or rickshaw pullers who solicit women. Though India had signed, in 1950 the International Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons, often more lenient punishment is meted out for trafficking in women and children than is provided in the Indian Penal Code. The SITACT awards only two years' jail sentence to the offender for the crime punishable by up to ten years imprisonment.

45. The staff correspondent of the Indian Express daily newspaper, dated 1-9-1984, while describing the case of Kerala to prove that women are sold openly in markets, writes that it would be travesty of truth to say that flesh trade in parts of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh is an activity in which only criminals and some communities are engaged. The Central Government is aware of this problem since 1961. Central Intelligence agencies had conducted investigations on many occasions, but nothing concrete happened. There have been cases where powerful men were involved in criminal activities and as a result nothing visible has been done in the end.

46. The flesh trade is not concentrated in one or two areas only. The police have also come to know about the activities of some "respectable persons" engaged in this trade. An Indian daily, The Statesman, dated 5-3-84, mentioned that there are two ways in which the flesh-trade operates. Firstly, there are persons engaged in interstate
trafficking, women change hands like any other commodity. The only difference is that the transaction takes place in the utmost secrecy and the 'goods' are put in transit as soon as possible for distant markets. The second method is that a woman seeks divorce on the grounds of cruelty, drunkenness or immorality by signing on a stamped paper (which she cannot read) executed by a notary. This is followed by a new marriage, again contracted by signing on a stamped paper. Thus the woman goes from one person to another, very legally. She is illiterate. Therefore she is easily exploited. The father, brother or husband are inevitably parties to this kind of trade. A poor father may find the sale of a daughter an easy way to feed the family. A greedy husband may sell his wife, marry again and then sell the new wife also.

47. *The Statesman*, dated 19-1-84, reported that the railway police had rescued five women and children by detecting an inter state gang involved in the sale of women for the past four years. These victims were aged between 12 to 25 years and were from West Bengal. The chief of the gang, Suresh, a resident of Bihar, confessed that they sold these victims at prices between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 4,000 to brothels. In the past four years this gang had sold 200 girls. Even homes for the destitute and women's institutions are not free from this trade. There are instances where such government and privately-run institutions are used as transit stations and markets for the sale of girls whom they are supposed to protect.

There are villages in India where prostitution is a way of life. They belong to harijan, the low caste, poor section of society. The men do not work except to smuggle opium or steal from neighbours' fields. According to custom, the eldest daughter in the family becomes a prostitute and supports the family. No one will marry her because she is in the trade. These prostitutes are called Devadasis. Our study on the Devadasi reveals that the girls are initiated into prostitution by means of a religious ceremony.

Our documentation on this subject of trafficking in women and children contains reports from different states of the country, from the Jammu and Kashmir valley in the North, where the crime branch of the state police have arrested ten persons involved in the sale of girls from West Bengal in the East, thus throwing new light on the Kashmir valley flesh trade. Two hundred girls were reported to have been sold to various other
centres in the valley. Thus from Kashmir in the North to Tamil Nadu in the South and from West Bengal in the East to Maharashtra in the West, there are organized large scale trades in women and children which exist and flourish throughout the country.

There are several underlying factors apart from poverty which we need to keep in mind. Caste class and ethnic oppression—almost all cases of trafficking or forced prostitution reveal the fact that girls from certain sections and communities are more vulnerable than others. These people are generally the out-cast and the tribes, as these people are the most oppressed and therefore the weakest sections of the country. It is also seen that wherever some groups of people belonging to these sections became organized and struggled for justice, there the incidence of sexual slavery decreased.

Old cultural and religious practices, superstitions grown out of illiteracy, old customs and traditional attitudes in a male dominated society are generally responsible for the exploitation of omen in every way financially, psychologically and even sexually. The male dominance in the various functions which make up the socio-economic and political life of the society relegates certain sections of women to an almost sub-human future existence. In such a situation women's education alone cannot change everything. Some educated women say that the problem is not general, thus they do not support movement for a structural change. The collusion between the bureaucracy and the decision makers responsible to subvert the legislation which is necessary for any meaningful change in the existing situation.

The cynical position that this system of prostitution can never be removed from society because it is an age-old profession, completely misses the above points. It has to be viewed it as a violation of human rights, a hindrance to women's freedom, equality and the struggle against all kinds of exploitation and bias against women.

"Devadasi Prohibition of Dedication" Bill was passed in 1982. This bill has now received the President's sanction and can be enacted. Volunteers have helped create awareness against prostitution among the people in the villages where forced prostitution exists. "Devadasi Sangathanas" (rescue centers) were created, where these old practices are prevalent. They helped to create groups in slums to prevent the sale of girls and we are trying to rehabilitate prostitutes who wish to return. The
Government of Karnataka State suggestions for created alternative employment for women and young girls and has built special schools for their education and health centers for their treatment.

“TRAFFICKING OF ASIAN WOMEN A CASE STUDY OF BANGALORE”

48. Statement by Mrs. Ishrat Shamin Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka

1. The role of the different procurers:

   Procurers can be divided into four categorizes: pimps, people running specialized premises, traffickers and madams.

   The pimp

   He devotes himself to getting his mistress to take up prostitution in order to solve his money problems or to supporting her in her activities.

   When he wants to recruit a "new" women, the pimp advertises jobs or meetings in particular newspaper, and this allows him to seduce his unwise correspondent before enslaving her.

   However, more often the pimp approaches a women already working as a prostitute and poses as a client.

   In any case, it is his mistress's money which interests him, and even if he does not live off her entirely, he still benefits from some or all of her earnings.

   In return, the pimp provides the sexual pleasure which the clients do not give her. He advises her on her work, visits her at her place of prostitution and protects her against malicious advances by clients, competitors and their pimps.

   It is an exception for a woman to be able to work as a prostitution for a long time without a pimp. In Paris, the police estimate that nine out of ten prostitutes have a pimp, even if they claim not to have one.
Relations between the prostitute and her pimp are marked by succession of violent acts which she has to endure and which sometimes are cruel (cigarette burns or knife marks) and acts of affection which he shows her in order to be forgiven.

Psychiatrists explain this situation by the complementary nature of the masochistic tendencies of the prostitute and the sadistic tendencies of her pimp.

In any case, as long as the women carries on her trade on the outside, that is outside a specialized establishment such as a traditional brothel, or an Eros centre, she keeps her freedom to come and go; she can limit the number of clients (she has about five to ten a day) and exclude those whom she does not like; finally, she can conceal from her pimp part of her earnings - and even escape from him.

Things change when the pimp decides to put his mistress in a traditional brothel or an Eros centre.

Putting her in such an establishment has several advantages for him:

- He no longer has to keep an eye on her while she is working since other people take care of that -
- He gets a larger income, from her, as specialized establishments always attract more clients than do prostitutes working on the street -
- Finally, it allows him to exploit several prostitutes at the same time.
- On the other hand, being put in such an establishment, is always a disaster for the prostitute: it deprives her of her freedom;
- It forces her to accept all clients who come, even the most repulsive and the most perverted;
- It forces her to abide by the discipline of the establishment and to undergo regular police and medical checks.
- If the traditional brothel or Eros centre is not too far away, the pimp goes to see his mistress from time to time, mainly to collect the money which she has earned; he knows how much there is from the manager.
If, on the other hand, the brothel or Eros centre is a long way off, the pimp prefers to sell his mistress to the manager of the establishment or to another pimp who lives close by, in return for a fixed amount. In such a situation, the emotional bond which united the women with her pimp disappears, but, not the capital which she represents.

The emotional bond also disappears if the woman gives up prostitution or forms a friendship with another man, whether or not his is a pimp. In these various situations, the "unreliable woman" clearly exposes herself to dreadful reprisals, sometimes fatal. However, in any case, her new lover is obliged to pay her former pimp a sum of money as compensation, called a "fine", the level of which is fixed amicably between the two men on the basis of the woman's earnings. In practice, it is always the woman who pays this fine.

The arrest of her pimp does not free the prostitute, who is obliged to look after him while he is in prison by sending him parcels and paying his lawyer's fees.

This duty of "care" is one of the laws of the underworld, which sees to it that the women fulfill it effectively.

2. People running specialized premises

Although it sometimes takes place in cars or public gardens, prostitution is carried out mainly on premises earmarked for this purpose: hotels de passe (hotels used by prostitutes), traditional brothels, Eros Centers.

In the hotels, the people running them are content to allocate a few rooms for short-term bookings, which means that they can be sued several times a day by prostitutes and their clients, while the other rooms are rented out by the day or for another periods to ordinary clients.

In traditional brothels and Eros centres, the entire establishment, and no, just a few rooms, is organized to make prostitution as easy as possible for the people who live there.
In a brothel as well as in an Eros centre, the tenants otter themselves to possible clients in accordance with the rules of the management. However, whereas brothels accommodate only a few dozen prostitutes, the Eros centres accommodate hundreds.

Five years ago, guided by an Austrian friend, I visited the Palais d'Amour in Hamburg. The spectacle of vast numbers of women standing about naked inside an immense car park, called a meeting ground, and offering themselves to be picked out by the prospective clients who walked up and down past them, sizing them up like horse-dealers at a fair, sickened me.

Because they are confined and because of the attacks on their dignity in these establishments, very few women choose voluntarily to go into one. 'They almost always put there by their pimps who know the managers so well that there is permanent collusion between them, even if the operators of Eros centers claim that they only hire out the premises to prostitutes.

3. Traffickers

While the pimp has emotional ties with the Woman or women whom he runs as prostitutes, the trafficker is a tradesman who regards them purely as goods and feels only indifference or contempt for them. He buys them, sells them, moves them about within the same country (internal trade) or from one country to another (international trade), as if he were dealing with animals for slaughter.

In all these cases, he gets these "goods" from the pimps and supplies them in return for a fee to the operators of brothels and Eros centres, unless the latter have already dealt direct with the pimps.

In any case, the traffickers derive considerable profits from this trade in prostitutes, and this allows them to buy bars, hotels, sex shops and gambling clubs. Those who are particularly successful often add trafficking in weapons or drugs to this trade.
4. Madams

These are intermediaries who procure for clients who want sex in short-lived encounters.

You know how these things happen: the client telephones the madam, who tells him on the telephone the conditions and rates for the meeting, and if he accepts, she calls the prostitute by telephone, hence the expression call girl. The amount paid by the client is shared between the madam and the call girl in proportions agreed beforehand.

The call girls, who are not part of the "underworld" and have only a few clients per week, could apparently do without pimps. In fact. After a certain time, it is difficult for them to prevent their lovers taking advantage of their earnings.

For a long time the madams operated with it great deal of discretion in order to preserve the anonymity of the clients, as did Madame Claude in Paris. However, this has no longer been the case for a number of years now. The call girl networks make use of obtrusive advertising to gain more and more clients.

Up to 1984, one such operation established in Geneva even advertised in the city's tourist guide. Vigorous action by the IAF put a stop to this advertising.

5. The fight against procuring

Every civilized state has the duty to fight ceaselessly against procuring. It must do so in order to free prostitutes from the position of slavery into which they fall and to guarantee their freedom and dignity, as it does for other women.

It must also do so in order to reduce major crime. All criminologists are aware that the exploitation of prostitution, at almost no risk, provides professional criminals with the continuous resources they need to indulge in other trafficking, to plan hold ups or the taking of hostages. By tackling procuring, the authorities will also be tackling major crime.
However, in order to free prostitutes and reduce major crime, the state must first of all have suitable repressive laws and must then have the will to enforce them.

As far as the types of charges are concerned, such repressive laws must be directed at all cases of procuring, including the habitual hiring out of premises for prostitution.

Secondly, repressive laws must lay down effective penalties for procurers, not only existing penalties such as imprisonment and fines, but also special penalties such as the withdrawal of passports or driving licenses, orders banning them from certain areas, total or partial closure of the establishment where the offence of procuring was committed... to have a sound law, that is one which is in accordance with the United Nations Convention of 2 December 1949, it is still necessary for the various public authorities such as governments, police, courts, to enforce it effectively.

In many abolitionist countries, these authorities already have a sound law available to them, but they do not enforce it adequately because they have still not managed to overcome the obstacles which arise.

The first obstacle is provided by the people whom the police, in abolitionist as well as non-abolitionist countries, use as informers on procurers, to whom the police promise immunity in exchange for information.

The second obstacle is the result of the difficulties of proving procuring. In almost all other crimes there are victims who complain and witnesses who agree to talk, and this makes it easier to prove these offences.

When the offence is one of procuring, the prostitutes, who are the victims, rarely complain, and if they do at the start of the inquiry, it does not take them long to back down later on for fear or reprisals. In addition, the law of silence found in the underworld paralyses the witnesses who claim not to have seen or heard anything.

For their part, the procurers dispute the accusation that they have no resources, and they present false certificates of employment or pay slips.
Consequently, in order to establish an offence, the investigators are forced to undertake surveillance, carry out searches and checks, all of which require more time than does the detection of other crimes.

The final obstacle to law enforcement, and certainly the most important, is presented by the financial power of the procurers who bribe policemen, subsidize the political parties and find advocates within the municipal, regional and national assemblies as well as in the media-press, radio and television.

Given the cumulative effect of these various obstacles, the governments of democratic countries, even they have adopted an abolitionist policy, do not attach to the suppression of procuring the importance which it deserves; it ranks after the suppression of drug trafficking and hold-ups.

In spite of the legal rules providing for the general suppression of procuring, its actual suppression is still limited to the most serious cases, for example when a prostitute has disappeared mysteriously, -when she has lodged a complain against her pimp or when hotel owners have changed their establishments into true brothels.

The conclusion emerging from the report which have just presented will not surprise ; it is contained in a single categorical demand: this situation must change upon them. To do so was cruel. While it was true that no one could touch a woman who had the purity and the tejas of Sita, it was hard to find a Sita in this age. At any rate, every woman could not rise to those heights. A woman who was forcibly molested had nothing to be ashamed of. She was in no way enchase or immoral. It was strange that while immoral men or women went unpunished and the lapses of some society men and women never came to light, people went out of their way to outcast innocent victims of brutality! Such an outlook pained him. He could never turn out or look down upon his daughter or wife if she had been subjected to such evil treatment and had escaped or been operated. He had met such women, both Hindus and Muslims, and had told them that they had nothing to feel ashamed of Gandhiji said that a large number of Hindu and Sikh girls had been abducted in Pakistan. God alone knew what awful things they were being subjected to. The Hindus and
the Sikhs in the Union had not behaved better. He had learnt that the Muslim girls who were abducted were subjected to unnameable ill-treatment by their lustful captors. He would like the East Punjab Government and its officers to deliver every one of such girls from indecent captivity. Every education or capture should be regarded by both the Governments as illegal and *ab initio* void. It was the peremptory duty of the two Governments not to rest till every such girl was freed from captivity and returned to the respective Governments. There could be no question of voluntary conversion or association on the part of the girl concerned.

**Sex Workers In India**

49. AIDS : Indian scene, NACO,

In India, the then British Government was concerned about the health of the British soldiers and their European servants who used to indulge in prostitution. In 1892 the House of Commons appointed a Committee to inquire into the practice of prostitution 'a India, and also the spread of venereal disease. The organized systematic campaign against the venereal diseases started in the year 1899 when the first International Conference for the prophylaxis of syphilis and other venereal diseases was held in Brussels. Maharashtra accounts for over 50 per cent STD cases reported by government clinics 4.40). In Tamil Nadu, it survey carried out earlier in 1983 revealed that one out of every five cases reported were children below the age of 15. In the Union Territory of Pondicherry it was found that one out of every 33 persons suffered from STD. On any given day, the affected persons in Bombay, while advocating free medical treatment for prostitutes estimated the number to be 36,000. The Indian Health Organisataion (IHO) estimated that if each of the 10,000 prostitutes in the Kamathipura and Falkland Road area, where 90 per cent of them suffer from STD had an average of four clients a day, a staggering 36,000 people could be affected contracting STD every day from them. In Delhi, the Central Health Education Bureau did a pilot study in a government hospital a few years ago and found that all overwhelming majority of the victims were youth, two-thirds of them unmarried. Premarital sex is increasingly becoming an accepted way of behaviour.
The highest proportion of illegal abortions is amongst the prostitutes. It is social prejudice, pestles them into the backstreets of illegal abortionists. The overwhelming number of prostitutes depend, mostly, oil quacks, who use crude and inhuman methods of abortion.

50. NACO:

Realizing the gravity of the situation, the Indian Government initiated the National AIDS control programme (NACP) in 1987 with the aim of arresting the infection by stepping up surveillance and social mobilization through health education. In 1990 the government in consultation with the World Health Organization (WHO) prepared a middle in plan fort lie prevention a lid control of I the disease in India during lie next three years. But the programme was handicapped by various constraints such as financial shortages and inadequate infrastructure. 'File government then decided to constitute National AIDS control Organisation (NACO) in collaboration with WHO in June 1992, as a separate wing in the Health and Welfare Ministry. The funds came mainly by way of a 84 million dollars World Bank soft loan, repayable after 35 years. WHO is providing technical aid and assisting NACO in mobilizing financial and infrastructural support. from UNICEF, UNDP and ILO. Specific projects are being funded by bilateral donors such as the Swedish International Development Authority; U.S. Agency for International Development; Norwegian Agency for Development and the European Community. The projects include the training of physicians and education of health workers.

Among the prostitutes in India, health is the most neglected area. The Indian Health Organisation (IHO), has, over the years, been concerned with the health of prostitutes. Dr. I.H. Gilada, Secretary, IHQ highlight that AIDS is) reading Gist among file prostitutes in Bombay it was 0.5 percent in 1986; 10 percent in 1989- 10 percent in 1990- and 32 percent in 1991. The median in Centre for Medical Research (ICMR) realizing that prostitutes comprise the high-risk group, had announced a subsidy of Rs.1,500 per north to every prostitute who had tested HIV positive but, the project, like so many others, hangs in limbo. Dr. Gilada says that the IHQ had started medical camps
since 1982 which then tried to make the women aware of diseases like tuberculosis, venereal diseases (VD) and other sexual-transmitted diseases (STD). "When we started these camps, we saw that 75 to 90 per cent of the women were afflicted with either V.D. or STD or TB: Only a marginal per cent worried about themselves. Most of them had resigned themselves to death, rather than subject themselves to callous doctors' examinations, rude comments its and worse, debts through medical bills" says Dr. Gilada.

From "Reports of Gandhiji's after-prayer Speeches"

51. Harijan, 7-12-'47

It was said that in some places some of the abducted women did not wish to return. They had changed their religion and were married. Gandhiji did not believe it. Such marriages and such conversions must be considered null and void. It was the duty of the two Governments to see that each one of these women was restored to her family. The families should receive them with open arms. To ostracize them for having fallen into evil hands was inexcusable cruelty.

Public opinion had to be created in favour of restoration. The two Governments should stake their all on the rescue of these women. They could ask for the help of other individuals or organizations. But the task was to big that none but the Governments could tackle it.

52. Harijan, 14-12-'47.

Gandhiji made a fervent appeal to those who held abducted women to return them to their respective guardians and relations. A committee had been formed to help recover such women and he would ask them to get into touch with it. He reiterated that no conversion would be recognized as valid by his Government on the plea of willing consent, considering the circumstances prevailing at the time when the conversions were made. He regarded such conversions worse than useless-they were a negation of religion.
Speaking again on the subject of abducted women Gandhij: said that some of them were pregnant. It was no fault of theirs. Their children, when born, should be treated with the same regard and respect as any other children. The religion of those children would be that of the other. On growing-up they were to change it if they wish. He had heard that some Hindu and Sikh girls were with a Muslim Pir, who said that they would not be ill-treated in any way, but that they would not be returned till the Muslim girls were returned. Could there be a bargain in such matter? Both sides should rescue and return the abducted girls at the earliest opportunity, irrespective of what the other side was doing. Then alone could they hope to live as respectable and respected citizens. Otherwise, they would become a nation of forty crores of goondas.

54. **ALIHPH** (All Indian institute of Hygiene and public Health) (1996) conducted a survey among the sex workers of Sonagachi town which has 4000 sex workers who lived in 370 brothels – homes, 1500 were floating in an around the city area. They were depending upon 20,000 men who visited Sonagachi. The girls employed in Arabian Countries as domestic servants became prostitutes after enduring years of sexual abuse by their employers. Taking advantage of their Isolation under their custody, language barrier, and illegal entry, many of them are transported to other countries for prostitution. Many are kidnapped, tricked and sold to brothels for cash or kind.

55. The National commission for women (1997) in a study of Andhra Pradesh observed that 77 percent of the prostitutes were illiterate and 70 percent of them had children. Most of their children lived at their place of work. The children of the sex workers are most affected by this trade since they are illegitimate isolated from the main stream and deprived of a normal life, they are denied of equal opportunities. Early exposure to undesirable influences of the environment in which they have grown up makes them highly vulnerable. The girls become prostitutes at an early age, the boys take to pimping and other anti–social activities, sometimes they even take to drugs. These
children live with their mother in over crowded rooms situated in (1) ventilated localities. Lack of time and poverty prevents the women from cooking fresh and nutritious food either for themselves or for their children. Fear of police; who take away their money, is a common problem to all of this. These children witness drunken brawls, see their mother haggle with clients and competing with one another to barter their few ours.

56. A study conducted by the Tata institute of social sciences on prostitution in 1990 revealed that there were approximately 20 lakh prostitutes in India, residing in 817 red light areas. More than 56 lakh children are labelled as illegitimate; the elenbity of whose fathers is not even know to the mothers. (Das et al. (1990).

57. The study of commercial sex workers by AWARE (1997) reported the majority of the respondents were from rural Telungana who belonged to scheduled cast. They were known as jogins. They did not have any middleman. The majority of the call girls were lured into the movies and theatres and finally end up in sex profession. Forty Seven percent of them were from the age group between 12 and 17 years; 77 percent of them were illiterates; 56 percent of them were lured into this profession due their innocence; 55 percent of them were unmarried prostitutes, but 70 percent of them had children though illegal pregnancy. Majority of them were willing to educate their girl children and settle their children properly. Forty percent of them were involved in this profession due to sever poverty and other related it to economic crisis. Forty three percent had a monthly income of less than Rs. 2000 / - per month, which again goes towards brothel keep as, police, pimps and goondas. Three - fourth of the respondents spent their income for purchase of customers to maintain a life style to attract customers. Almost all the girl prostitutes are habituated to drinks and 60 percent of them were acquainted to the habit of smoking, chewing pans, Hans, etc. Nearly half of them were unhappy with their work and life style. They wanted to engage in any one of the secondary occupation in order to reintegrate with their family (National commission for women 1997).

58. Gupta (1990) investigate the methods of preventing women from prostitution. The study was conducted in eight recognized brothel areas where women lived and engaged in sex trade. A total of 408 brothels were identified in these eight areas, which housed 6,698 prostitutes. The consisted of call – girls who carry out their profession in
hotels, private houses, and certain brothels in the free street area, where they do not
normally reside. These brothels, not numbering more than 50, were spread over various
low income and industrial areas of Calcutta. They carted approximately Rs. 18 corers in
1987 – 88 as annual fees. They spent Rs. 924 for food and can keep, Rs. 254 for
dependants Rs. 353 for accommodation, and Rs. 652 for other purposes. A good majority
of women from south 24 pargnas came from the sundarban area where economic
landless or from low occupational groups. They were either destitute child prides or
daughters from women – headed households; they were neither accustomed nor socially
accepted as agricultural labour; they were from landed and trading families to enter into
extra – marital relationship with counter pimps from subordinate economic occupation ;
and / children were often the handles for monetary extortion of their prostitute mothers.

Reports on a study of sexual negotiation in marriage has been reported among 65 married
women and 23 married men of reproductive age in a low income area of Mumbai, using
repeat in depth interviews. Differing perspectives on sexual pleasure, sexual coercion
and female and male sexuality resulted in on going negotiations to attain or avoid sex.
Women felt it was not appropriate for them to express their sexual needs, where as men
wanted women be more sexually active and expressive. Women were more likely to
experience sexual pleasure when they experienced martial harmony. Women were
commonly asked to have sexual relations against their wishes but negotiated to limit this,
while many man felt they had a right to sex in marriage. Women and men believed that
the frequency of sex should diminish with increasing duration of marriage and completed
child bearing, though men and heard to this belief less. Safer sexual practise were barely
on the agenda for negotiation within marriage. The outcome of negotiation was never
fixed; both women and men had the potential to influence it in their favour. The changing
access to resources may contribute more opportunity and space for women to influence
the nature of their sexual experience (George 1998).
Prostitution among the tribal population

59. World vision India (1997) conducted a study among the tribals to understand about their sexual networking patterns. All the respondents were between the age group of 21 to 30 years and 71 percent of them were illiterates. Spouses had deserted majority of the respondents. Seventy nine percent were involved in commercial sex work since they did not have any other alternative to earn their livelihood. The truck drives, rickshaw pullers and local tribal males were their customers. Majority of the commercial sex workers spent only about an hour with each customer. All of them reports that local women were also involved in prostitution. Sixty five percent of the responders reported that prostitution is an easy way to male money; 71 percent of them were not aware about AIDS and ninety three percent of them did not know how to use a condom. The study recommended to providing education to the tribal population about STD and HIV / AIDS through pamphlets and posters. Counselling for the spouses is also essential to restrict sexual relationship with their respective partners.

Studies on commercial sex work in Tamilnadu

60. The AIDS prevention and control society (APAC) conducted a baseline survey on “HIV Risk behaviour surveillance” in 1996. The survey revealed that majority of the female commercial sex workers did not use condom with non – regular sex partners. The refusal of commercial sex workers to participate in interview was high in Palani area due to lack of field work done by the NGOs. The male commercial sexual workers were found in the mean age of 1 – 23. Thirty eight percent of the female commercial sex workers were illiterates; 82 percent of commercial sex workers had more knowledge on HIV and AIDS; 90 percent of the commercial sex workers were aware that using condoms prevented sexually transmitted diseases. The study also informed that sex workers had many misconceptions related to causes and transmission of STD. They believed that injections can prevent STD; and 83 percent of them were aware that there is no medicine to cure AIDS.

The plight of sexual workers in Tamilnadu is pitiable. They live in squalor, neglect and are abused at all levels. While they themselves earn no respect what so ever
from other members of the society, their children too, face a very bleak future. Often the children are left to fend for themselves. Girls may be forced into prostitution, while the boys take up pimping for their mothers or sisters. Drug and alcohol abuse are commonly reported. Although the Government propagates primary education as compulsory, these children are denied admission in schools. They rarely get jobs, as people are worried of their background. All these conditions reduce them to a state of poverty, thus leaving them with no alternative but to join the same trade as their parents.

Further, the problems of sex workers are accentuated by the police personnel. They are harassed, booked under false cases, and made to pay the fine. When they have to face inquiry at the police station, they are required to sexually “oblige” the policeman before they are allowed to leave. If the child of a sexual workers happens to be a male, the police will harass him by implicating him in false robbery cases. This is followed by remand in police custody where he faces police brutality.

Thus, the vicious cycle continues in the society, and any attempt by the individual to come out of the cycle leads them being entrapped further and resorting to this age – old trade as a means of livelihood. With HIV assuming epidemic proportions, it is imperative to target sex workers and their families for awareness building exercises as sexual intercourse is one of the major routes of transmission of the infection. Efforts to alleviate the plight of sex workers should focus on a number of issues such as Information Education Communication (IEC). The STD monitoring, support for children, medical facilities, rehabilitation programmes, and option for alternative employment are other rehabilitation on strategies (Hansa and Baby, 1999).

CONCLUSION

The studies reviewed in this chapter reveal the multifaceted dimension of the problems and risks confronting the life and profession of commercial sex workers. Broadly, these studies portray the highly vulnerable position of commercial sex workers to perils of all sort and pains of all kinds. Causes compelling the commercial sex workers to remain in this profession revolve around their family, community, law enforcing machineries and members of the public, besides compulsion from fellow sex workers,
pimps, procures and brothel keepers. Commercial sex workers, according to the research findings, undergo more than they earn, more are exploited than protected face more risks and threats than prospects and opportunities.

Most of them have risked their lives, disregarded their children, sacrificed their social life and have been abandoned by their family. These studies remind that they have reached a point of no return and are beyond salvaging. Any attempt at rehabilitating them has to concentrate on the younger generation. In the process of reviewing various studies, the researcher realized that studies dealing with sex workers are conspicuous by their absence. It is therefore found imperative to make an attempt to understand the causes, characteristics and circumstances forcing women from rural areas into prostitution.