

Wolkite University
We Strive for Wisdom!

COLLAGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

CAUSE AND CONSEQUANCE OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORK IN THE CASE OF WOLKITE TOWN

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY COLLAGES OF SOCIAL SCINCE A SENIOR ESSAY IN PARTIAL

FULLFILEMENT OF THE REQURIMENT BACHILOR OF

ART DEGREE IN THE FIELD OF SOCIOLOGY

PREPARED BY: - LIDET FELEKE

ADVISOR: - MS LIDIYA .A

JANUARY ,2021

TABLE OF CONTENT

Content Page

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

List of table…...……..……iii

Acknowledgment …….……iv

Abstract ……..…….……..……VI

Acronyms ……..……v

1.1. Background of the study ……...……..……1
1.2. Statement of the problem……4
1.3. Research question……...5
1.4. Objectives of the study……...5
1.4.1. General objective……..5
1.4.2. Specific Objective…….....5

1.5.Scope of the study…….5
1.6.Significance of the study……...…...5
1.7.Definition of terms……6

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW RELATED LITRETURE

2.1 Introduction…….……..…...7

2.2. Commercial sex work in the world …….....7

2.3. The nature of Commercial sex work …….……9

2.4. Health aspects of Commercial sex work ……..……10

2.5. Risks of the business of Commercial sex work ……...……11

2.6. Commercial sex work in perspective…….....……12

2.7. Sociological perspective of Commercial sex work …….….14

2.8. Conceptual frame work …….……17

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Description of the study area……..……..18
3.2. Research Design……...….18
3.3. Target population…….18
3.4. Source of data…….……..…18

3.5. Method of data collection……19
3.6. Types of data
3.6.1. In-depth interview…….20
3.6.2 Life history……..20
3.7. Sampling approach……20
3.8. Data analysis and interpretation…….……..21
3.9. Ethical consideration…….21

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Data analysis for survey……...…22

4.2. Finding of observation, interview, and focus group discussion…….……36

4.3. Finding of case study …….……37

CHAPTER FIVE SUMMARY:CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion…….…….40

5.2 Summary……...……40

5.3 Recommendation…….41

Reference …….…….43

Appendix……...…44

LIST OF TABLE

Table page

1 Profile of the respondent age distribution…….….22

2 Factors responsible for the existence of commercial sex work in the study area……..…….26

3 Push factors for the spread of commercial sex work in the study area……...29

4 Pulling factors for the spread of commercial sex work in the study area ……..32

5 Effects of commercial sex work on the life of commercial sex workers ……..……34

Acknowledgment

Fist of all I would like to thanks the almighty God and his mother for his helping and giving power. Then I am grateful to my family and to my friend they gave me special support to the compilation of this work.

I want to pass my next gratitude to my advisor; Lidiya Adane, her scholarly suggestions and criticism contribute a lot to improve and then finalized this study. I also would like to thank all the people who have helped me in preparing my senior paper.

Abstract

The spread and consequences of commercial sex work in wolkite town The general objective of this study was to assess the spread and consequences of commercial sex work in the study area. And the specific objectives were:-to investigate the pull factors for the spread of commercial sex work in the study area, to find out the push factors for the spread of commercial sex work in the study area and to analyze the effects of commercial sex work on the life of commercial sex workers. The researcher was used both types of data, primary data and secondary data were employed with in the study. Depth interview schedule, observation, case study and non-participant observation methods were used to collect the data. Furthermore, the researcher merges that of qualitative and quantitative research methods. Because this is significance to did better research for one cover the problem of others The number of migrants from rural area is increasing at an alarming rate to the city of wolkite this imply that the rate of commercial sex worker also increase. The factors that attract girls to the works of commercial sex work and the case why they engage in to this work also studied in this research. From the factors that push girls to the works of commercial sex worker poverty, unemployment, family breakdown and fear of early marriage is included.

The result of this research also indicated that a number of women who are involved in the sex business are exposed to tremendous challenge; such us physical, sexual, psychological, and social stigma. They are also exposed to different sexually transmitted diseases including HIV / AIDS. These women are found to be suffering from hitting, beating, and body injury by their clients. They also face sexual abuse in their daily life. They are also subjected to sever painful sexual intercourse including abnormal (anal and oral) sex which affects their health. In general, women in this business are denied their human rights. Women who are involved in commercial sex work are also victims of social stigma. They are isolated, neglected and discriminated by the society in general. The negative attitude of the society towards commercial sex workers made them to be isolated from social interaction they have with their family relatives, neighbors and friends.

It is concluded that the necessary effort’s should be done by the government, non-governmental organizations and civic societies like women's and youth associations to eliminate the challenges of commercial sex workers.

Acronym

NGO-Non- governmental Organization

SNNPR- south nation nationalities and people regions

STDS - Sexually transmitted disease

WHO – world health organization

UNICEF – united nation international children fund

HIV-human immune deficiency virus

AIDS-acquired immune deficiency syndrome

CSA-central statistical agency

/

CHAPTER ONE

1.1BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Commercial sex work, formerly known as prostitution, is one of the phenomena in the social life of the human beings that has been practiced in different parts of the world for a long period of time. Even though its origin and exact time has not been pointed, some literatures (Bassermann, 1967; Kempadoo and Doezema, 1988, Freedman, 2002) indicated that it existed from the time of ancient Greece and Rome. As studies and surveys undertaken by different scholars (Wilkinson, 1955; Mcleod, 1982 in Phoenix, 1999) revealed, it has appeared at different times and forms for different purposes (politics, economic, culture, religion and the like). Commercial sex work is regarded as one of the moral and legal issues that have been controversial among different scholars like sociologists (persons who study social organization and structure of the society), moralists (who have strong ideas about moral principles), traditionalists (persons who stick to traditional way of doing things and prefer tradition to modern ideas) and legal persons (McMahon, 1988; Renzeiti, Eleson & Kennedy, 2001). In addition to this, it has become one of the areas of study undertaken by professionals like psychoanalysts, psychologists, social workers, health personnel, gender activists and other experts.Different studies indicated that commercial sex work is an urban pathology since it is mostly practiced in towns. That means, commercial sex work is a typical act in places, where there are hotels, bars and restaurants, pensions and similar business activities undergone. Moreover, it is an activity where people from different ethnic groups with various languages, religion and culture meet. Client of commercial sex workers (usually males) involve in it for the satisfaction of sexual gratification, while women and others (such as pimps) take part for the purpose of earning income.(Barnes and Teeters (1961).

In addition to its existence over centuries and across the world, commercial sex work has developed and expanded in different places such as bar (those providing sexual service at drinking places), street (those looking for clients on the street), phone calling (those who wait for date at home) and the like (Aguilar and Lacsamana,1996', Brock and Thistlethwaite,2001;). The increasing and spreading of commercial sex work is started from the developed or Western world and is believed to have expanded to the developing world through time especially among the urban dwellers (Almayehu, 1996). As a result of this, a number of women/girls are engaged in this high risk activity of physical, sexual, psychological and social abuse and contracting various types

of STDs/STIs including the deadly HIV/AIDS and other venereal diseases in order to earn living (Farely and Kelly, 2000 cited in Bekele, 2003). In most cases, this kind of critical problems is the reflection of poverty which is one of the characteristics of developing countries (Muluembet, 2000; Brock and Thistlethwaite 2001).

Commercial sex work in Ethiopia though practiced since the 16 th century (Pankhurst, 1974), it is said that the problem of commercial sex work did not get due consideration for a long period of time. It is very recently that it is considered as severe social problem and started to get attention from some concerned bodies like government authorities, non-governmental organizations and scholars (Mulumbet, 2000). Due to this reason, there are only a limited number of studies on commercial sex work in the country. Most of the available studies revolve around the history (Pankhurst, 1974); causes and consequences, and types (street walkers, kiosk, bar and freelance consorts, petty-madams, etc.) of commercial sex work (Laketch, 1978, Andargachew, 2004). These studies have given attention and focused in investigating when, where and how commercial sex work commences, and the reason why women engage in this activity. They also have tried to assess the social problem that it resulted. However, the studies undertaken by Mulumebet (2000) and Bethelehem(2005) have highlighted the challenges encountered by women engaged in commercial sex activities. Even though these studies have tried to assess and investigate various problems (economic, social and psychological) that women/commercial sex workers encounter in their daily life, they have limitations in terms of coverage. Most of the studies are done on commercial sex workers residing in Addis Ababa, Little is known about the situations of commercial sex workers living in other parts of the country.With regard to the magnitude of commercial sex work in the country, there is no comprehensive study that shows the extent of the problem. Different data were produced by different researchers at different times.

For instance, the study made by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in 1986 shows that there were about 50,000 commercial sex workers in the country. On the other hand, it was estimated that Addis Ababa only had about 80,000 commercial sex workers (The Reporter, 2000, as cited in Bekele, 2003). According to the 1984 Population Census, the total number of commercial sex workers in Ethiopia was estimated to be 46,835(CSA, 1989). The 1984 census,

on the other hand estimated the total number to be 46,034 (CSA, 1999). The 1994 census, on the other hand estimated the total number to be 466,034 (CSA, 1999). The results of the two consecutive censuses show that, there is little decline in the number of commercial sex workers between 1984 and 1994. However, the available documents on the issue revealed that commercial sex work has generally grown up in the country from time to time, especially in line with the development of urban centers (Andargachew, 2004).

Different reasons are mentioned for the expansion of commercial sex work in the country, The major factors for the spread of commercial sex work in Ethiopia are urbanization and unemployment (Andargachew, 2004) and rural to urban migration. For example, according t01994 census, among the people who migrated to urban center, the number of females consists 52.51% (CSA, 1999). Women migrate to urban centers for different reasons including search for job, education, and other social reasons such as escaping from forced and early marriage, divorce, death of parents, and the motive to live with relatives in the city. However, when they realize that their economic need is not met in urban areas they engage in commercial sex work considering it as a means to earn better income. In addition, poverty, unemployment, family breakdown, natural calamities and traditional practices, etc., are often cited as major causes for the expansion of commercial sex work (Laketch, 1978; Hashim, 1995.Due to the above mentioned factors and underdeveloped nature of the economy, a number of women/girls are forced to become victims of commercial sex work (Mulumbet, 2000). As a result, they face tremendous problems in their daily life and suffer a lot of risks which remain till the end of their life. Although some efforts have been made to curb the problem of commercial sex work and to improve the life of women engaged in this activity, measures taken to address the problem to the target population were limited, Only a few interventions have targeted commercial sex workers. For instance, in the 1980s the Ethiopian Government started a rehabilitation program for commercial sex workers that include vocational skill training and provision of work in various factories (MOLSA, 1999). However, since the initiative lacked motivation on the part of the beneficiaries, it has eventually failed. Among different reasons, the felt needs of sex workers were not considered in planning the project and lack of sustainable budget to support the initiative were the major ones (FHI, 2002)

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The extent and nature of prostitution is possibly one of the most serious social problems in urban areas of the developing world. Despite the existence of the problem that prostitution in several countries, its size, nature and causes varies from country to country depending on the level of economic development, cultural and traditional settings, institutional intervention and the level of harmony.(Bekele,getahun,(2003).

Prostitution is among the social problems in urban areas. This activity is expanding following the expansion of urban centers. Especially in the cities of the third world where the rate of prostitution is expanding (SNNPR, social and labor affairs 1999:4). High rate of urbanization implies the mass migration of people to urban centers. And mostly the migrants are Adults and youth of both sexes. These migrants cannot find jobs which will support them at this moment, just to survive, they start to look for immediate solution such as begging for both sexes and prostitution for ladies, in Our country's context. This study shows that in addition to mass migration to urban center, sexual abuse and rape in the early lives of female are contributing for the increasing number of prostitutes. The common concentration or between prostitution and related society and health issue include risk of HIV infection, illicit drug abuse, unwanted pregnancy, abortion, sexual Exploration, psychological problem and other related problems. . (SNNPR social and labor affairs 1999) "Prostitution" has posed as serious threaten to the user, the family, the community and the society as a whole. This in turn leads them to victims of HIV/AIDS. The effect of this also creates great crisis on the. Some studies done on this issue for instance study done by tesfaye ayalew in 1998 in adiss abeba university on the topic of child prostitution from the starting point the study concern on child sexual work and activities. The study was only concern on the activity did not recognized some other issue like the socio economic back ground of these people and missed its effect on society. Also the study was limited to qualitative date collection but it difficult to collect data qualitatively because how could participate or make an interview with Childs. So, my study will fill the gap of the study done by concerning on wolkite current major issues of women's sexual work and its related issues. Also researcher will used both qualitative and quantitative in order to get more relevant and elaborate data.

1.3. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the factors for the existence of commercial sex work?
2. What are the pull and push factors on the spread of commercial sex work in the study area?
3. What are the effects of commercial sex work on the study area?

1.4OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1.4.1. General objectives

The general objective of this study is cause and consequences of commercial sex worker in the case of wolkite town.

1.4.2 Specific objective

The specific objectives of the study was

- To find out the responsible factor for the existence for commercial sex work
- To investigate the pull and push factors for the spread of commercial sex work in the study area.
- To analyze the effects commercial sex work

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study is thematically limited to the issue of cause and consequence of commercial sex worker .they are found to be necessary for study geographical, it is limited to the guraghe zone in the wolkite town .

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This research tries to address the spread and consequences of commercial sex work; it can be used as one important finding which can contribute highly in the process of solving the problem. And proposed solution can also implement to solving the problem. In addition to these, research exposed the researcher with the real life situation and it can also serve as a resource for who want to make further study in the area.

1.7. DEFINITION OF TERMS

Prostitution:-The practice of engaging in relatively indiscriminate sexual activity, in general which individuals other than a spouse or friend, in exchange for immediate payment in money or other valuables (The New Encyclopedia Britannica Volume IX. 1986).

Prostitute: - A prostitute is an individual, female or male, who for some reward, monetary or otherwise, or some form of personal satisfaction other than purely for the gratification of an awareness of love, and as a part time or whole time profession, engages in normal or abnormal sexual intercourse with a number of persons, who may be of the same sex as, or the opposite sex to, herself or himself (Scott, 1968). * 6

Commercial Sex Worker (CSW):- An individual who obtains monetary or material benefits in exchange for sexual intercourse with multiple partners and could be used interchangeably with the term prostitute.

Pull factors: - it is factors which attract girls to be a commercial sex work.

Push factors: - it is the factors which influence girls to engage in to the works

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITRATURE

The aim of this study is to assess the related literature review that provided findings and conclusion. The reviewed studies will provide the research motivation that will justify a good progress toward the good of implementing the study. In this study the researcher used variable approach to present the review literature and studies are categorized by their variable and conceptual frame work also stated under this chapter.

2.2 COMMERCIAL SEX WORK IS THE WORLD'S OLDEST WORK

Prostitution is the indiscriminate exchange of sexual favors for economic gain, or the sale of sexual services treating sex strictly as a commodity (dezalduand, 1991 as cited in D.mcanutty and brunette, 2001; 479). Prostitutes sometimes referred to as sex trade workers .For the prostitutes; the sale of sexual services is a means of deriving or supplementing an income. In some cases, prostitute may exchange sexual acts for illicit drugs. For example, so called crack whores Trade sex for crack cocaine (fulilale, lawin and fuililore, 1992; 275). A person who trade sex in favor for a job would not be labeled prostitute (at least not by law enforcement officers), although doing so would involve some of the same elements as in prostitution. What separates the prostitute from person seeking promotion is the repeated and indiscriminate selling of sexual services (D.mcaulty& Michele, 2001:479).

Prostitution has been referred to as the" world's oldest profession"

Because reference to it can be found throughout recorded history. Still over the past 4000 years, prostitution has been neither totally accepted nor completely condemned. For example , a though prostitution was widely accepted in ancient Greece , where upper class prostitute were admired and frequently become the compensations of powerful Greek citizens the prostitutes themselves were refused the status of wife the ultimate affirmation of legitimacy for women in Greek society and were negatively compared with so- called virtuous women in "a bad women good woman" dichotomy(Bullough and bullough,1987 cited on Kendall ,1998:139).

In other eras, attitudes and beliefs about prostitution have ranged from generally tolerant to strongly averse. Such early Christian leaders as St. Augustine and St. Thomas Aguinas argued that prostitution was evil but encouraged tolerance toward it. According to Anginas prostitution served that if unmet would result in greater harm than prostitution itself.

Although their work is not as visible as that of their prostitutes, they face some of the same hazards, including abusive customers and sexually transmitted diseases (Kendall, 1998:142) the second tier of prostitutes comprises hustlers, strippers, and table dancers who engage in prostitution on the side. People in this tier work out of night clubs, bars, and strip joints primarily. The hustlers are sometimes referred to as beer girls on bar boys because they are supposed to pressure / hustle customers to buy drinks. Most hustlers are not aid by the bar but earn their livelihood by negotiating sexual favors with potentials customers, who often are lonely and want someone to talk to as well as to have sex with (devereaux,1987 cited on kendall,1998:142)

The third tier in made up of house girls who work in brothels (houses of prostitution) run by madam or a pimp who collects up to half of the fees earned by the women . Customers choose" date" from women lined up in a parlor or receiving room. house prostitutes are not allowed to engage in dirty hustling (winking, running one's tongue over one's slips, or shaking a leg) or to turn down a customer (the same reference) because prostitution is illegal in most states house of prostitution typically operate as body- painting studios, Massage parlors or other businesses . The only legal brothels in the United States are located in eleven states in Nevada

Where prostitution has been decriminalized. However, the state of Nevada requires house prostitutes to register by finger printed, pay state business and provide up to date medical certification that they are free from sexually transmitted diseases (Kendall, 1998:142). Near the bottom tier of prostitution are street walkers, who publically solicits customers and charge by the 'trick' most street prostitutes work a specific location & defend it from other prostitutes (the same reference). The very bottom tier of prostitution is occupied by women who are addicted to check cocaine and engage in crack for sex exchanges (full love, lowin, and failover 1992:275).

Later Christian leaders such as martin Luther in 16th c Europe believed that prostitution should be abolished on moral grounds (Otis, 1985, join, 1994 cited on Kendall, 1999:139). In the 19th feminist movement, women for the 1st time voiced their opinions about prostitution. Some believed that prostitution led to promiscuity and moral degeneracy in men and should therefore be eradicated. Others believed that prostitution should be legitimized as a valid expression of female sexuality outside of marriage recently some advocates have suggested that prostitution should be viewed as legitimate career choice for women (prostitutes as sex workers), but others have argued that prostitution rooted in global gender(prostitute as victim of oppression) (Kendal ,1998:139).

2.3. THE NATURE OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORK

Clearly, not all prostitutes are alike life experiences, family back grounds, years of formal education, locals of operation, types of customers and methods of doing business vary widely.

Even with these differences, however, sociologists have identified five labels or tiers of prostitution, ranging from escort prostates to street prostitutes and women exchanging sex for drugs in crack house (the same reference)

Top- tier prostitutes typically are referred to as escorts or call girls and call boys. They are considered the upper echelon in prostitution because they tend to earn higher fees and have more selectivity in their working conditioned and customers than do others prostitutes (Macy, 1996 cited on Kendall, 1998:142) escort prostitutes typically have more years of formal education than other types prostitutes do. Most of them do not call attention to themselves at luxury hotels, clubs, and apartment building. Escort prostitutes work on call going out to see customers, who are referred to them by their escort services, pimp or other procurer such as hotel concierges and taxi drivers who receive a percentage of the prostitute's fees.

2.4. HEALTH ASPECTS OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER

Although some people view prostitution as nothing more than a job or as a way to make money when few other economic alternatives exist, prostitution should be classified as hazardous occupation because of its negative physical and psychological

effects. Studies of global sexual exploitation have documented that prostitution gravely impairs women's health and constitutes form of violence (Raymond, 1999, http/www. Uri.edu)

Frequently women engaged in prostitution suffer physical injuries- such as bruises, broken bones black eyes, and concussions similar to those suffered by women who are victims of domestic violence. Although few studies, have examined the physical effects of prostitution on male prostitutes, it is likely that boys and men are also vulnerable to physical abuse by individually who pay for their sexual services /kendall.1998:140)

Among with physical violence, women employed in the global sex industry are vulnerable to numerous health risks, including sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS gonorrhea, herpes and syphilis. They also have a high risk of chronic gynecological problems such as pelvic pain and pelvic inflammatory disease, and pregnancy and pregnancy related complication constitute a another significant

Concern for girls and women in prostitution /Willi, 5,200 cited on Kendall 1998:141)

Research shows that emotional health is another serious issue associated with prostitution some psychologists have found that many prostitutes suffer from what they refer to a "combat disorder" that is similar to the post- traumatic stress disorders and combat fatigue that veterans of war may experience. In one study, for example researchers determined that prostitutes- as young as twelve and as old as sixty years of age in san Francisco and six major cities in Europe, Asia and Africa had sustained recurrent physical and sexual assaults in the course of their work and that many of them suffered from psychiatric problems as a result (zuge 1998 cited on kendall,1998:141)

2.5 RISKS OF THE BUSINESS OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORK

The life style of prostitutes entails many risks, in clouding violence's from customers and pimps, criminal arrest and cities. According to Hoigrard and Finstad (1992), prostitutes, risk of assault by customer increase proportionately with the number of customers served (the same reference, 181).

Substance abuse;-another problem commonly reported by prostitutes, forty four

percent of the young male prostitutes studied by peak and Meyer -bah barg(1990) admitted to having drug or alcohol problem (the same reference) . This increased recognition of the role of prostitutes in the world wide spread of HIV and other STDS has reward efforts to study the sex trade. Although infection by a prostitute accounts from a relatively small percentage of total cases of HIV worldwide in some countries prostitution represents the major avenue for the spread of this disease. One study of 1,000 prostitutes in Kenya 85% tested positive for HIV (lombert, 1998 as cited in D.Mcanulty and burnette, 2001:481). In some countries in Thailand up to 70% of prostitutes are infected (Graytal, 1997 cited on D. mcanulty and brunette ,2001:481) in united states, estimates of HIV infection rates among prostitutes range from none to 60% depending on location and the numbers of years the prostitutes have been in the trade (lombert,1998 cited in D.mcanulty and brunettes ,2001:481). Prostitutes May more likely to contract HIV because they often engage in two behaviors with high risk for exposure to HIV having sex involving fluid exchange.

With multiple partners and injectable drug use, obviously the nature of prostitutes work put them in frequent contact with bodily fluids. Prostitutes who practice protected receptive anal sex are especially Vulnerable to HIV infection (karmi and Ramjee, 1998 cited in D.Mcanuity and Burnette 2001:481)

Although there has been a trend toward increased condom use among prostitutes, it is by no means consistent and universal. In addition, prostitutes' life style commonly involves injectable drug use. Many prostitutes who are not injectable during users have regular sex partners. Therefore the partner behavior puts the prostitutes at risk for HIV disease, since male and female prostitutes rarely practice latter sex with their regular partners (Albert, warner and Thatcher 1998 cited in D.Mcanulty and Burneete, 2001:482).

2.6 COMMERCIAL SEX WORK IN PERSPECTIVE

Sociologist and feminists have emphasized the gender inequality that is evident in protection most prostitution. Most prostitution primarily benefits men: male customers obtain sexual favors from prostitutes who, in turn, often financially support their male pimps. As mentioned earlier women who are most likely to enter

the trade are economically disadvantaged, with limited education and skills, and commonly having background of abuse (Bell 1987 cited in M.Mcanually and Buranette, 2001:486). They take up prostitution because they believe they have too social or economic resources other than their sexuality. prostitution is have fully accepted in any modern society prostitutes generally occupy the lowest range of the social ladder even when prostitution is legalized, legalization is not an expression of societies acceptance of prostitution but instead optimizes of a policy of isolation and stigma toward the prostitute (Hobsin, 1987 cited in M.Mcanulty and Burnette 2001: 486).Within the feminist movement, there is disagreement over whether prostitution is degrading to women or an acceptable choice for independent women. Feminist have debate weather prostitution is the oppressed women or liberated women (Jong 1984 cited in D.Mcanulty and burnettee 2001:486). the majority of feminist have argued the women would not choose to be prostitutes if they were offered better alternatives with the proper education and economic opportunities, women would be free to select any career, and it seems un likely that many would opt for such degrading, socially rejected roles as prostitute, topless dancer and actress in sexually explicit films (Bell, 1987 cited in D.Mcanulty and burnette 2001.487).

From the perspective of evolutionary psychology prostitution and all forms of commercial sex one based on two factors men's inherent desire for casual sex and sexual variety and the willingness of some women to exchange sexual services for material resource (buss 1999 cited in D. Mcanulty and Burnette2001:488). According this view, men whether viewing pornography or visiting a prostitute are seeking sexual variety with minimal investment. Women on the other hand whether acting in a film or indiscriminately providing sexual favors are motivated by the need for material resources. as buss(1999) noted some women choose prostitution because it provide a quick and lucrative source of income and hence may be seek as desirable alternative source of income to a job or a demanding husband (pp341-342) 45 prostitutes like other women who pursue sex without commitment, are controversial because they compete for men's resources by exploiting their desires for casual sex. In other words, prostitutes may siphon off resources that might

otherwise go to a man's wife a children(buss 1999,342 cited in D. Mcanulty and burnette 2001:488) from any perspective ,the sex trade is flourishing and will continue to do so despite efforts to regulate or eliminate it. Clearly, commercial sex, in all its forms represents one of the most controversial aspects of human sexuality (D.Mcanualty and Burnette 2001:488)

2.7. SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORK

A. The functionalist perspective

Functionalists believe that the presence of a certain amount of deviance in society contributes over all stability. According to early sociologist Emile Durkheim, deviance classifies social norms and helps societies to maintain social control over people's behavior. By punishing those who engage in deviant behavior such as prostitution, the society reaffirms its commitment to its sexual norms and creates loyalty to the society as people bind together to oppose the behavior (Kendall, 1998:147).

According to sociologist Kinsley Davis (1937), in societies that have restrictive norms covering sexual conduct, prostitution will always exist because it serves important functions. First it provides quack, impersonal sexual gratification that does not require emotional attachment or continuing relationship with another person (Freund et el, 1991 cited in Kendall 1998:146) second, prostitution provides as sexual out let for men who do not have on going sexual relationship because they are not married or have heavy work schedules.

Third, prostitution provides people with the opportunity to engage in sexual practice. Such as multiple sex partners (oral stimulation of the male genitalia) , anal intercourse or sadomasochism ,including the use of such devices as hand cuffs, whips and chains that regular sex partner or spouses might view as immoral or distasteful.

Fourth, prostitution protects the family as a social institution by making distinction between "bad girls" and "to bad boys" with when one engages in promiscuous sexual behavior and "good girls'' and "good boys'' with women on establishes a family. Family, prostitution benefits the economy by providing jobs for people who have

limited formal education and job skills (Kendal 1998:146)

B. The symbolic interactionist perspective

Why do people become prostitutes? Do some prostitutes like their work? Symbolic interactions investigate such as these by using a social psychological frame work, for example by examining peoples life experiences. There is an excerpt from ancient view with a prostitute named Dolores.

I set my own schedule. I set my own limits and
Made my own roles, and I did not have to answer
To anyone. I learned a lot about myself: - what
I would and would not do for money and what i
Did not have to see any one I did not want to see.
If a man was to boring or too crude or took too
Much time. I did not have to see him again. I loved
It. (French 1988:180 as cited in Kendall, 1998:146).

Do core's remakes suggest that some people become prostitute because it provides them with great autonomy and more career options than they otherwise would have. These reasons fit with sociologist Howard Beaker's (1963) suggestion that entering a deviant career is similar in many ways to entering any other occupation.

The primary difference is the labeling that goes with a deviant career. Public labeling of people as a deviant and their acceptance or rejection of that label are crucial factors in determining whether or not a person stays in a deviant career. Some people are more willing than others to accept the label "deviant" or might believe that they have no other option (Kendall, 1998:146).

Why do men seek out prostates? Researches by symbolic interactions suggest that some young men seek out prostates to fulfill what they believe is rite of passage from boy hood to man hood. Social analysis suggest that the need of men of all ages to validate their sexual prowess or reaffirm their masculinity, is an important factor in their seeking out prostitutes (Raphael, 1988: cited in Kendall 1998:147)

Symbolic interactions perspectives such as there highlight how people define social realities, such as the importance of sexual prowess or masculinity in light of competing and often contradictory values they have learned through socialization (Kendall, 1998 -147).

C. The conflict perspective

Conflict perspective on prostitution high light the relationship between power in society and sex

By criminalizing sexual conduct that they consider immoral or in bad taste (Barry .1995 cited in Kendall, 1998:1475).

Conflict analysts using a liberal feminist frame work believe that prostitute work. The laws that make prostitution illegal are created by powerful dominant group members who seek to maintain cultural dominance by criminalizing sexual conduct that they consider immoral or in bad taste (Barry.1995 cited in Kendall, 1998:147)

Conflict analysts using a liberal feminist frame work believe that prostitution should be decriminalized meaning laws making prostitution a crime should repealed.

There analysts argue that prostitution is a victimless crime. A crime that people may believe has no real victim because it involves willing participants in on economic exchange. Therefore sex workers should not be harassed by police and the courts. According to Margo St. James , a former prostitute and founder of an activist group called COYOTE (call off your old tired ethics).the profession itself is not abusive, it is the illegality, it's the humiliation and degradation that is dealt to them at the hands of the police ' quieted in Mc Williams,199:.340 cited in Kendall,1998:1475).

Conflict perfective using Marxist feminist and radical feminist frame works suggest that women become prostitutes. Because of structural factors such as economic inequality and patriarchy and capitalism and patriarchy foster economic inequality between women and men and force women to view their bodies as simply commodities. When a man has bought a women's body for his use as if it were like any other commodity.

The sex act itself provides acknowledgment of patriarch night. When women, bodies are on sale as commodities in the capital market---men gain public acknowledgment as women's sexual master'' (Rate man, 1994 cited in Kendall 1998:147)

According to Marxist feminist, the only way to eliminate prostitution is to reduce disputes in income levels between homeland men and eliminate poverty. However, radical feminist believe that prostitution will not be eliminated until patriarchy is ended (Kendall, 1998; 146).

2.8. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The aim of conceptual frame work will be to give the direction of the research to be undertaken.

Independent variables (IV)	Dependent variables (DV)
-Factors responsible for commercial sex work	-Consequences of commercial sex work
✓ **Pulling factors** -Income of prostitutes -commercial sex work is better work in the study area -Family break down -Separation from boy friend	-Infected with STDs -Stigmatized from society -physical harm and lack of confidence -Psychological stress
✓ **Pushing factors** -Poverty -Lack of work -Disagreement between family -Divorce -Peer pressure	

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The aim of this chapter is to describe about the area of study and tell about the research methodology. Under methodology; Research design, sampling technique, method of data collection, and types of data, Instrument of data collection, observation and ethical consideration are discussed.

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Wolkite is town and separate woreda in south nation nationalities and people region (SNNPR).

It is surround by kebena woreda and it was part of former Gore woreda. Which is found in capital city of Gurage zone (wolkite) located at a distance of 158km south of Adiss Abeba, Ethiopia. According to the Gurage zone government, wolkite is one of 12 towns with electrical power, one of nine that have postal service (Gurage zone socio economic profile Gurage zone government web page, 4 September 2007).

Based on the 2007 census conducted by the central statistical Agency, this town has a total population of 28,866, of whom 15,074 are men and 13,792 women. Socio economic back ground in this area mainly engage in trade and agricultural activity like, production of enset ,teff, corn, and different vegetable production.

The town of wolkite comprises people with diversified ethnic and religious such as Amhara, Hadya, Kembata and other diversified people. The plurality of the inhabitants practiced Ethiopia Orthodox Christianity, with 48.17% of the population reporting that belief, while 42.31% were protestants, and 1.34% were catholic (census 2007 tables).

The SNNPR'S Bureau of finance and Economic Development, adds that as of 2003 Wolkite also had a bank branch and other financial institution, as well as a hospital ("Detailed statistics on hotel and tourism" ,Bureau of Finance and Economic Development website, 4 September 2009). An all-weather road was built in 1963 which connects Wolkite to Addis Abeba by way of Endibir (Ethiopian village studies, 5 July 2009).

3.2 RESEARCH APPROCH

The study was a mixed of both qualitative and quantitative approach. The qualitative method is used in depth interview and quantitative method is use instrument for the respondents to collect data.

3.3 Target population

This study is include commercial sex worker who live in wolkite town. According to wolkite family guiding association census total number of prostitution women (target population) found in study area is 650.

3.4 SOURCE OF DATA

All require data for this study is collect both from primary and secondary source of data. The researcher is use primary data because of their effectiveness obtaining the require data.

Primary data are obtain from the respondent by preparing questionnaire and interview to the informants.

the secondary source of data include gathering information that was already collected previously and accessible from different journals, book internet and any other document that related to research area.

3.5 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

The both qualitative and quantitative data collection method is use quantitatively it use sample survey whereas qualitatively is use in depth interview, observation, case study and informant it used to obtain data from respondents.

3.6TYPES OF DATA

3.6.1 in –depth interview

Interview were conducted with ten prostitution (respondent) and some hotel owners. With those researcher interview unstructured interviews that seem more like conservation with the respondent view and idea in relation to the issue. In-depth interview is an essential method to collect qualitative data. This method is select because of its importance to get genuine more detail information about the issue of commercial sex worker

3.6.2 Life history

The researcher have conducted case study of three prostitutes to understand more about the life history of commercial sex workers.

3.6.3 Sample survey

To collect the quantitative data survey method is use collect data from a large number of respondents researcher is prepare both close ended and open ended questionnaire to prostitute who work on wolkite town and distributes those questions to collect data from the target population.

3.7 SAMPLING DESIGN

The sampling selection method is based on (salant, p 1994)

Sample (size) =N

$1+N\ (e)^{2}$

Where n=sample size

N=number of prostitution women are 650

e= indicate level of percentage or error

Where; e=10%

$n=650/1+650(10\%^2)$

650/1+650(0.01)

n=650/1+6.5

n=650/7.5

86.667 Approximately 87 respondents are selected by using simple random from probability sampling.

3.8 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

After the data collected concerning on cause and consequence of commercial sex worker in wolkite town. It was analyzed and percent through descriptive quantitative method of data analysis such as table, percentage and the data through open-ended questionnaire is analyze by qualifying in words. The data that collected by interview method will be analyze through qualitative method and describe in word expression.

3.9 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

A research activity was commenced up on approval by Wolkite University ethical and researcher committee besides. during the period of data collection the researcher obtained legal latter from sociology department also the researcher respected prostitute and more over clearly inform the objective or the research its relevance use and the expected benefits of the people where the research when carry out and ask their willingness to participate in the study. Additionally the response kept confidential as the respondents were not ask to fill their name or give any identification

.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The aim of this chapter is interpreting and analyzing of the data which were collected from the participants. The researcher were uses this chapter to interpret and analyze, profiles of the respondent, factors responsible for the existence of commercial sex work in the study area, push factors for the spread of prostitution in the study area, pull factors for the spread of commercial sex work in the study area and effects of commercial sex work in the life of commercial sex work.

Table 1: profiles of the respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent (%)
1.age		
15-25	47	54
25-35	40	46
Total	87	100
2. birth place		
Rural	60	69
Urban	27	31
Total	87	100
3. religion		
Protestant	27	31

Orthodox	30	35
Catholic	20	23
Muslim	10	11
Other specify	-	-
Total	87	100
4. educational status		
Illiterate	25	29
Can read and write	10	11
Grade 1-4	-	-
Grade 5-8	19	22
Grade 9-12	20	23
Collage level	8	9
Collage graduate	5	6
Total	87	100
5 marital status		
Married	30	41
Un married	24	28
Divorce	33	38
Total	87	100
6. Family status		

Both parents alive	20	23
Only mothers alive	20	23
Both parents died	30	34
Only father alive	17	20
Total	87	100
7. Source of family incomes		
Farming	40	46
Trade	13	15
Salary	14	16
Driving	20	23
Total	87	100
8.previous works of respondent's		
Trade	12	15
Waitress	20	25
Student	17	12.5
Unemployed	18	22.5
House wife	20	25
Total	87	100

PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS AGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE:-Regarding table 1 an age distribution of the participant commercial sex workers is from 16_34.The highest age is 34.most of the commercial sex workers are young because the start the works of commercial sex workers at their early age. Out of 87 participants 47(54%) of the participants are under the age of 25.And 40(46%) of the participants are above 25years old.

Place of birth:-Commercial sex workers are not from the same are that means they from urban and that of from rural area. Commercial sex workers who are from rural area is high in number than commercial sex workers from urban areas. From 87participants 60 (69%) of commercial sex workers come from rural area. And the remaining 27(31%) of commercial sex workers are from urban area of Ethiopia. Migrants female from rural area for the sake of work engage in to the works of commercial sex work by peer pressure and the invitations of pimps.

Religion:-From religion of commercial sex workers orthodox Christian is the dominant one from 87 participants 30(35%) of participants are orthodox, while27 (31%) of the commercial sex workers are protestants and catholic religion also 20(23%) the rest 10 (11%) of participants are Muslim and traditional religion followers. These variations of the commercial sex workers religion background show that there is no discrimination on the works of commercial sex workers

Educational status:-Educational status of the participants influences the participants to be prostitutes. That means number of commercial sex workers from higher educational institution is small in number. From 87 participants commercial sex workers who are illiterate are 25(29%), 10(11%) can read and write. Grade 5-8 19 (22%), 9-12 is 20(23%) but commercial sex workers who is from higher educational institution are 8(9%). 24(28%) of the participants did not get married but the remaining 24 (28%) of the participants were married and also divorce 33(38%). This because most of the time commercial sex workers start the works of commercial sex workers at their early age or before they get married. 20(23%) of the participants both

parents are a live, out of the remaining 87 participants 20 (23%) of them have only mother and 20(23%) of the commercial sex workers lost either parents or they have no father and mother. the rest 17(20%) of the participants have only father. From 87 participants 40 (46%) of the participants family income source is farming this is because most of the commercial sex workers are coming from rural area. 13(15%) participants family income source is trade and the rest 34(39%) of participants family income source is driving and salary.

Most of the time commercial sex workers come to this work from nearby works (relative works) like waitress, casher and manager etc. previous works of 12 (15%) of the participants were waitress, 17(12.5%) of . commercial sex workers are student and unemployed are 18(22.5%) the rest 20(25%) are housewife

Tables 2. Factors responsible for the existence of commercial sex work in the study area.

Variables	Frequency	Percent (%)
1. What do you think are the major reasons that force you to engage on commercial sex work?		
Fear of early marriage	25	29
Family breakdown	30	34
Lack of job	20	23
Early sexual abuse	12	14
Total	87	100
2. Does commercial sex work for bidden in your		

area?		
Yes	65	75
No	22	25
Total	87	100
3. How does the government control the increase of commercial sex worker in your area?		
By teaching society about its danger	20	23
Creating works for commercial sex worker	50	57
Government cooperating commercial sex worker in group	17	20
Total	87	100
4. How did you come in to commercial sex work?		
Through brokers/pimp/	27	30
My friends invite me	30	34
It is the matter of chance	10	12
My previous work was in hotel	10	12

Loss of family	10	12
Total	87	100
5. Who do you think is responsible for the existence of commercial sex work in your area?		
Community	35	50
Family	30	35
Media	22	15
Total	87	100

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXISTANCE OF COMMERTIAL SEX WORK IN THE STUDY AREA

Regarding table 2 fear of early marriage and family breakdown have the highest number. Fear of early marriage25 (29%) and commercial sex workers whose family breakdown are 30(34%) and commercial sex workers who abused early sexually is 20(23%) most of the time when commercial sex workers abused early sexually they fell shame to stay in the society where they be abused because of that they migrate to nearby city for the sake of rest, because of lack of work in the city they decide to engage to the work of commercial sex work. Lack of job 12(14%) from whole or 87 participants 65 (75%) of the commercial sex workers tell me as commercial sex work is strictly forbidden in their area. But 22 (25%) of participants area people do not give that much concern for commercial sex work government is controlled the spread in the area of commercial sex workers. According to 2(10%) government control by teaching their society about the danger of commercial sex work. 20(23%) then participant say that control by creating for the commercial sex workers who want their life and 50 (57%) Said that government co-operate commercial sex work in group by

lending them money which help them to start their work. To engage in the work of commercial sex work peer pressure account 27(30%) and brokers 30(34%), the matter of chance 10(12%), influence of previous work 10(12%) and 10(12%) of commercial sex workers engage in to this work after they lost their family. For the existence of commercial sex work in the study area according to my respondent community and family of the commercial sex workers are the major responsible one. 35(50%) of participants said that community is the responsible one, 30(35%) of the participants said that family is the respondent and the rest 22(15%) said media is responsible for the existence of commercial sex work in the study area.

Table 3 push factors for commercial sex work

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
1.What are the push factors Which influence you to be a commercial sex worker		
Poverty	15	17
Lack of work	15	17
Disagreement between family	10	12
High sexual desire	-	-
Divorce	20	23
Peer pressure	27	31
Total	87	100
2. Do you know the causes of commercial sex work in this		

area?		
Yes	65	75
No	22	25
Total	87	100
3. How long does the commercial sex workers been engage in commercial sex work?		
Less than one year	30	35
One year	22	25
More than one year	35	40
Total	87	100

PUSH FACTORS FOR THE FOR COMMERCIAL SEX WORK IN STUDY AREA

Poverty account 15(17%) of push factors for the spread of commercial sex work in the study area unemployment15 (17%) and also disagreement between family10(12%).according to the data which researcher gather from the participant poverty and unemployment is the major push factors for commercial sex work in the study area. This means if they have works and they are able with themselves they may not engage to this work. 65(75%) of commercial sex workers know the person who is commercial sex work before they engage to this work but 22(25%) of commercial sex workers do not know or do not have friends who is commercial sex worker. From 87 participants 30(35%) of them know the commercial sex worker who works for less than 1year, 22(25%) of the participants know the person who was commercial sex

workers for 1year and also35 (40%) of the participants know the commercial sex workers who works for more than 1year. This show that only the small number of commercial sex workers knows the commercial sex workers who works for less than 1year that mean most of them have friends who is experienced for the works of commercial sex work.

TABLE: 4. PULLING FACTORS FOR COMMERCIAL SEX WORK IN THE STUDY AREA

Variables	Frequency	Percent (%)
1. What do you think, are the pulling factors for the spread of commercial sex work in your area		
Incomes of commercial sex workers	25	29
Commercial sex work is better works in our area	20	23
Family breakdown	32	37
Separation from boy friend	10	11
Total	87	100
2. Is there anyone who is a commercial sex work with in your family?		
Yes	27	31

No	60	69
Total	20	100
3. If your answer is no do you engage in this work?		
For the sake of better life (incomes)	25	29
There was no better work	12	14
Peer pressure	30	34
Previous work in influence me	20	23
Total	87	100
4. From whom did you learn commercial sex work?		
From my friends	30	35
From broker	27	31
From family	10	11
It is famous work (no one tell me)	20	23
Total	87	100

PULLING FACTORS FOR COMMERCIAL SEX WORK IN THE STUDY AREA

Income of commercial sex workers is the most of pulling factors for works of commercial sex work. 25(29%) of commercial sex workers are attracted to this work by the income of commercial sex workers, commercial sex work is better works in their area 20(23%),32(37%) of participants by family breakdown and10 (11%) by separation from boyfriend. According to my participants response their primary goal is only to generate money.60 (69%) of participants family member do not engage in to the works of commercial sex work. This means they do not learn this works from their family member. But the rest 27(31%) of them tell me as they learn from their family members. Sake of better life, peer pressure, absence of better work is the case why they engage in to this works.12 (14%) of the respondents engage to this work for the sake of better life, 30(34%) of the respondents also engage because of the absence of better work in their area. 20(23%) of the respondents was influenced by their friends or peer pressure is the case why they engage to this work. The rest 30(35%) of them engage to the works of commercial sex work because the influence of the previous work. Most of the respondents learn this works from their friends and only 27(31%) of the respondents learn from brokers. 10(11%) of them tell me as it is famous works and no one tells them about this works. 20(23%) of the rest learn from their family members.

Table, 5 Effects of commercial sex work on the commercial sex workers

Effects	Frequency	Percent (%)
1.At what age did you start to work as commercial sex work?		
26-35	25	29

21-25	35	40
15-20	27	31
Total	87	100
2. Does you ever face any problem as a commercial sex worker?		
Yes	75	86
No	12	14
Total	87	100
3. What are the problems you have encountered as a prostitute?		
Infected with STD	37	43
stigmatized from society	20	23
physical harm and lack of confidence	15	17
Psychological stress	15	17
Total	87	100
4. Which of this problem affect you very much?		
Psychological stress	47	54
Lack of self confidence	40	46

Total	87	100
5. What have you done to resolve such problems		
Nothing	40	46
Following treatment	37	42
Enjoyment	10	12
Total	87	100

EFFECTS OF COMMERTCIAL SEX WORK ON THE LIFE OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS

According to table 5from 87 participants 25(29%) Of them start to work as commercial sex workers at the age of 26-35 and 35(40%) of participants start the works of commercial sex work from age 21-25 and 27(31%) start from the age 15-20.this imply that most of commercial sex workers are young. From respondents of me who engage to the work of commercial sex work 75(86%) of them only face problem after they engage to the works of commercial sex work. But 12(14%) do not face any problem after they engage to this work or commercial sex workers. According to my respondents 12(14%) of them was new for the works of commercial sex workers and they do not drink when they are with the clients, but most of the commercial sex workers have famous customers and they see that person as husbands of them.

37(43%) of commercial sex workers are influenced sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), 20(23%) are affected by psychological stress, physical harm and lack of self-confidence 15(17%) and 15(17%) are stigmatized from society because of their works. According to my respondents lack of self-confidence and psychological stress affect prostitutes very much.

Most of the time with in their life commercial sex workers faces problems but some of them do not give that much care for the problem which faces to them. According to my respondents 40(46%) of them do nothing to solve the problem which face to them, 37(42%) of them are following treatment or taking medicine and the rest 10(12%) of the prostitutes are take enjoyment and recreation as the only way to refrain from the problem which face to them.

4.2 Finding interview

There are diversified causes for discussants to become a commercial sex workers. Interview (for five commercial sex workers) & through observation all most all of the respondents have similar attitude (response) toward the cause & consequences of commercial sex work. According to the response of interview & my observations the major causes of commercial sex workers can be seen as push & pull factors. One of the pulling factors cause respondents became to commercial sex workers are the influence of peer & the belief that when became a commercial sex worker they seems to search better way of life. And also as well as the belief financially better than previous one (Major factors for presence in this business). The pushing factors for my respondents to engage in commercial sex work are poverty & unemployment (principal reason) for entering commercial sex workers as my respondent's response. Serious lack of money, the parent job is not enough to survive the family members. The discussants state that unemployment & serious lack of money has a major influential factor for the commercial sex workers. The consequence of commercial sex work which mentioned by the discussants include, discrimination, gating less acceptance, resection (isolation from society) & health problem. This makes them affect their life negatively, make them loneliness & being away from the community.

4.3 Finding of life history

Case one:-

She was born in hossana. She is 20 years old & she told me how she join in commercial sex workers as follows:-

I am 20 years old, living in hossana. It's around more than five years since I left my original home land, & come to here in wolkite & joined in commercial sex work. Because of the death of my farther, when I was the age of 14, my family with the economic difficulty (problem). Monthly income of my family cannot enable to afford the basic needs, even it enable me to continue in my educational (academic) life. Since then I leave hossana & come to wolkite in searching batter job for helping my family that left behind. Unfortunately the job that I expected was not accessed, because of this I forced to join commercial sex work. However, I lost the chance & join here to commercial sex workers. The life is not such much satisfactory to me because of so many troublesome, challenges as well as hindrance in my walk of life, health problem, social exclusion, & also physical & emotional abused by my clients (customers).

Case two:-

She was born in selale. She is 31 years old. She told me her life story as follows when I am 18 years old and I was learn grade 10. I am in love with men but my family do not accept our relation. finally I stop my education and move to adiss abeba with him and we stay here for one year, after one year later I became mother of boy also I became sick but my husband behavior change time to time he drank and he also hit me every day I can't suffer any more and call my friend I told her everything what happen to me, she advise me leave that town and come to wolkite and I agree I left my child with my brother who live in adiss abeba .after all my friend told me we move to wolkite and work together and change our life and give my child better life

and we came this town .we search job I am new for everything my friend who have been lead her life by this work.

Then my friends attract /initiate/ invite me to join such work & become one of among their members. Having peer pressure in addition to law level of my economic problem and for my child. Attracts to prefer to join commercial sex work. Similar status within my girl friends & to gain better financial income.

But after I join this commercial sex workers it is7 years , there is so many problem in counter with it such as health problem, psychological stress, stigma from society, lack of finance as well as emotionally abused by clients.

Case 3(three)

She was born in Oromia region. She is 26 years old. She told me her life story as follows:-

I am 26 years old & living in wolkite city. It is around four years since I start too engaged in commercial sex work. Before I came to here in wolkite, I was in Addis Abeba, where I employed as in individuals house workers. But my monthly income is not enough to me when I compare with in the work that I did (the work that I did is over loaded). Then I leave Addis for searching better job (income) here in wolkite. But since I am being uneducated person there is no another alternative rather than joining to commercial sex workers to overcome the problem that previously I have been experienced & to conduct the rest of my life in a better way. However, the life in commercial sex work is not that much conformable as I expected, because there is so many obstacle to me, such as sexual harassment, physical, psychological & financial abuse.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMERY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Researcher was using this chapter to summarize, conclude and recommend the study which is in chapter four.

5.1. Conclusion

The problem prostitution has become one of the urban problems which call for the attention of every society. Expert from various angels proposed socio-economic factors which they had found at their studies. Extremely difficult economic situation, illiteracy, poverty, unemployment, family breakdown, early sexual abuse and peer pressure have been cited most frequently as the reason the majority of women engaged in commercial sec work. Actually not all women who are poor and uneducated become prostitute. Nor do all women who come from broken families are ends up in commercial sex work. Poverty and unemployment is the major pushing factors for most of the girls in the study area. My studies shows that dispute with in family members are among a causal factor contribute to force women for commercial sex work in my study area. Early sexual abuse is related later commercial sex worker actually it cannot be viewed as the cause of commercial sex work. However it played a part in its development to cause sexually at an early age. This in turn led to fell.

5.2. Summary

Guilt, shame and loose of self-esteem on the part of the victims would be likely to lesson some ones resistance to viewing on self as saleable commodity. In my study I did not encounter any reason related to search for excessive pleasure as pushing factor for commercial sex work.

The main objectives of the research are to assess the cause and consequences of commercial sex work in the study area. This research focus on gebeya sefer, this quarter is famous notorious for commercial sex workers in wolkite. The main cause

woman to go out for commercial sex work poverty and unemployment has helped the rapid spread commercial sex workers in wolkite. It provides those involved in this commercial sex work a considerable amount of income to support their families as well as supply a steady flow of remittances from urban to rural area or from commercial sex workers working over areas. Women have trickled in commercial sex work with guarantees of decent job opportunity in city or have been kidnapped and then forced to work as a commercial sex worker. Family expectation and problems are common factors many of women engaged in to the business of commercial sex work. Aspects of family expectations such as dysfunctional families or constant abuse from parents have lead adolescents to leave their families and attracted by the easy profits from commercial sex work.

Problems associated with commercial sex work in gebeya sefer are physically harmful to women in commercial sex worker. Effects of prostitution are STDs and mental degradation or psychological stresses are often communicated with diseases such as venereal diseases, AIDS transmit (needle sharing, drug addicts, gonorrhea, syphilis and a host of others the spread of AIDS, raise in abortion rates, increase in health care spending.

5.3. Recommendation

The government should advocates for more employment, education and vocational opportunities for women. The government should allow credit and loans from government funds to set up a small scale business for women. There should be an effort by government, NGOs and private organizations in order to study the customer laws in rural areas made some modification of possible in order to alleviate the problems for girls.

There should be intensive awareness creation programs for the general public about the impact of early marriage and early sexual abuse by the association. The practice of early marriage is against the internationally laws of human rights. We have promoted the implementation of policies adapted by the government, WHOs, and UNICEF

concerning the provision and protection of women and children against harmful traditional practices.

The association has a financial problem. This problem limits them not to fully participate in all the development programs in their annual and long term plans so that, the government should assist them in terms of finally as well as delegating some skilled man power that can help the association some technical advices.

References

SNNPR labor and social affairs agency (1999) prostitutes and HIV-AIDS (2008) Hawassa and tourism.

Aguilar D. and A. Lacsamana, (2001). Women and Globalization. New York.

Alemayehu Bisrat, (1996). Is Prostitution the Last Resort? A Case Study of Prostitutes in Two Kebeles of Addis Ababa. BA Thesis submitted to Depmiment of Sociology and Social Antropology, Addis Ababa University.

Andargachew Tesfaye, (2004). The Crime Problem and its Correction. Addis Ababa University. Department of Sociology and Social Anthropology.

Barnes H. and Teeters N, (1961). New Horizones in Criminology. USA.

Barrett Michele, (1984). Women's Oppression Today: Problems in Marxist Feminist Analysis.

Bassermmm Lujo, (1967). "The Oldest Profession" A History of Prostitution. London, Penjuin Books '-.

Bekele Getahun, (2003). Demographic and Socioeconomic Factors Influencing Female Adolescent towards Prostitution: the case of some selected areas of Addis Ababa.

Bethlehem Tekola, (2005). Poverty and Social Context of Commercial Sex Work in Addis Ababa. Forum for Social Studies. Addis Ababa.

Howard beaker. Fisher, T.Francis andM. Turner (2000). The Sexual Victimization of College Women United States Department of Justice.

Kendall,(1993). Prostitution: An International Handbook on Trends, Problems and Policies, Greenwood Press.

Family Health International (FHI), (2002). Mapping and Census of Female Sex Workers In Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa.

Freedman Estelle, 2002. No Turning Back: The History of Feminism and The Future of Women. New York.

Garcia-Morento, C., Jansen, Henrica A.F.M. Ellsber M., Heirs, L. and Watts, c., (2005). Multi-Country Study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence against

Getu Degu , (2002). Knowledge and Practice of condom in preventing HIV 1 AIDS Infection among commercial sex workers, in three small towns of northwestern Ethiopia. Ethiopian Journal of Health Development. V. 16.NO. 2. (pp 79-85).

Hashim Ali, (1995). Prostitution as a Survival Mechanism among Women in Ethiopia. Focus in Addis Ababa. Addis Ababa.

Hull, H. and Sulistyaningsih, G. (1998) Prostitution in Indonesia. The Sex Sector: the Economic and Social Bases of Prostitution in Southeast Asia.(e d) Lin Lean Lim. 1LO Publication.

Jane, Wand Maria. T. , (J 996). A Right to Happiness. Approaches to the Prevention and Psychological Recovery of Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

Kempadoo k. & Doezema J, (1998). Global Sex workers: Rights, Resistance, and Redefinition. New York:Routledge.

McMahon Stephanie, (1998). Women, Culture and Society. New York: Whores and Heroes

Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs (MOLSA)(1999). Report of the National Conference on the Problem of Child Prostitution. Addis Ababa.

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) (1996). Developmental Social Welfare Policy of The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia. Addis Ababa.

Mitike Molla, (2000). Sexual Violence Among Female Street Adolescents in Addis Ababa.Master Thesis Submitted to Department of Public Health. Addis Ababa University.

Monzini Paola, (2005). "Sex Traffic" Prostitution, Crime and Exploitation. Cape Town:

Muluembet Zenebe, (2000). Female Prostitution in Addis Ababa.: Problems and Future Direction. (CERTWID), Addis Ababa University.

Najarau, S. and Yahay, S. 1998. Prostitution in Malaysia. The Sex Sector: the Economic and Social Bases of Prostitution in Southeast Asia. (Eds.) by Lim Lean Lim. ILO Publication.

National Committee on Traditional Practices of Ethiopia (NCTPE), (1 999). Marriage by Abduction. Addis Ababa.

Appendix

WOLKITE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF SOCLOGY

Part1 Background of the respondent (profile)

1. Age A,18-22 ☐ B,23-30 ☐ C, Above 35 ☐

2. Birth place

A. Rural ☐ B. urban ☐

3. Religion

A. protestant ☐ D. Muslim ☐

B. Orthodox ☐

C. catholic ☐ F. Other specify _____

4. Educational status

A. Illiterate ☐ D. Grade5-8 ☐

B. Can read and write ☐ E. Grade 9 and above

C. Grade1-4 ☐

5. Marital status

A. married ☐ B. Unmarried ☐ C. Other specify _

___

6. Family situation

A. both parents alive ☐ C. Only father lived ☐

B. Only mother lived ☐ D. Both parents died ☐

E. Other specify ____

___

7. Sources of family income

A. Farming ☐ C. Official employer

B. Trade ☐ E. Salary ☐

8. Before you enter in this work what was your previous work?

A .trade ☐ D .un employed ☐

B. Waitresses ☐ E, House wife ☐

C. Student ☐ F. Other specify _____

PART 2. FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXISTANCE OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORK IN THE STUDY AREA

1, what do you think are the major reasons that force you to engage in commercial sex work?

A. Family breakdown☐ D. A desire for sexual pleasure☐

B. Lack of job ☐ E. Divorce or separation from boy friend

C. Fear of early marriage☐ F. Early sexual abuse

G. Other specify _____

2. Is commercial sex work strictly forbidden in your area?

A, Yes ☐ B, No☐

3. How the government is striving to control the increase of commercial sex work in your area?

A. By teaching society about its danger ☐

B. Creating works for commercial sex worker ☐

C. Government cooperating commercial sex worker ☐

D. Other specify _____

4. How did you come in to commercial sex work?

A. Through brokers/pimp ☐

B. My friends invite me ☐

C. It's a matter of chance ☐

D. My previous work was in hotel ☐

E. Loss of family ☐

F. Other specify _____

5. Whom do you think is responsible for the existence of commercial sex work in your area

A. Community ☐ C. Media ☐

B. Family ☐ D. Other specify __

_____

PART 3. PULLING AND PUSHING FACTORS ON FOR COMMERCIAL SEX WORK

PULLING FACTORS:

1. What do you think are the pulling factors for the spread of commercial sex work in your area?

A. Income of commercial sex workers

B. commercial sex work is better than the work in our area ☐

C. family breaks down ☐

D. separation from boy friends ☐

E. Other specify _____

2. Is there anyone who is a commercial sex worker with in your family?

A. Yes ☐ B. No☐

3. If your answer is No why do you engage in this work?

A. the sake of better life ☐ D. previous work influence me ☐

B. there was no better work ☐ E. Other specify _____

C. peer pressure ☐

4. From whom did you learn the work of commercial sex work ?

A. From my friends ☐ D. It is famous work/no one tell me ☐

B. From broker ☐ E. Other specify _____

PUSHING FACTORS:

1. What are the push factors which influence you to be a commercial sex work?

A. Poverty ☐ D. High sexual desire ☐

B. Lack of work ☐ E. Divorce ☐

C. Disagreement between families ☐ F. Other specify _____

2. Do you know a person who is commercial sex workers before you engage in this work?

A. Yes. ☐ B. No ☐

3. If yes, how long does the commercial sex worker you know has been engaged in commercial sex work?

A. Less than one year ☐ C. Above than one year ☐

B. One year ☐

PART 4 EFFECTS OF PROSTITUTION ON THE PROSTITUTES

1. At what age did you start to work as a commercial sex work?
   A. 15-19 ☐ B. 20-24 ☐ C. 25-29 ☐
   D. Above 30 ☐

2. Did you ever face any problem as commercial sex worker?
   A. Yes ☐ B. No ☐
3. If yes what are the problems on countered as commercial sex worker?
   A. Inflected with STD ☐ C. Physical harm & lack of confidence ☐
   B. Stigmatized ☐ D. psychological stress ☐
   E. other specify _____
4. Which of this problem affect you very much?
   A. Psychological stress ☐ B. lack of confidence ☐
   C. other specify _____

5. What have you done to resolve such problems?
   A. Nothing ☐ C. Enjoyment ☐
   B. Following treatment ☐ D. other specify _____