

CHAPTER : 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

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This chapter contains analysis and interpretation of data. It contains primary data which has been collected through one to one interview process. This chapter compares the responses of respondents in terms of pre and post evacuation status. The data has been compiled, analyzed and interpreted from social work perspective. The data has been described in two sections i.e. quantitative data and qualitative data.

SECTION – I : QUANTITATIVE DATA

A. PERSONAL, DEMOGRAPHIC, AND SOCIAL PROFILE

Table: 1 Comparison between Pre and Post Evacuation Locations of the Respondents

Sr. No.	Name of location	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	percentage
1	Akhil's Building	2	2.6	0	0
2	Bapunagar Slum	5	6.4	0	0
3	Chakla Bazaar	56	71.8	3	3.8
4	Dhastipura Slum	2	2.6	5	6.4
5	Imranbhai's Chawl	1	1.3	0	0
6	Khajurawadi	2	2.6	50	64.1
7	Kosad Govt. home	0	0	8	10.3
8	Munna Seth Chawl	1	1.3	0	0
9	Nasin NagarSlum	0	0	2	2.6
10	Nr. Dutt Bhagwan Mandir	1	1.3	0	0
11	Opp. Mukundbhai's home	1	1.3	0	0
12	Palanpur Patiya	0	0	2	2.6
13	Panchsheel society	0	0	1	1.3
14	Pataliya Hanuman temple slum	0	0	1	1.3
15	Rajawadi	0	0	1	1.3
16	Ramji nagar	0	0	1	1.3
17	Shahpor	5	6.4	2	2.6
18	No response	2	2.6	2	2.6
Total		78	100.2	78	100.2

The previous page table shows that majority (71.8%) of them were residing in Chakla Bazaar red-light area before evacuation while majority (64.1) of them are residing at Khajurawadi which is located behind Chakla Bazaar. Only 3.8% of them are still residing in Chakla bazaar. The others have mostly shifted in nearby area of Chakla Bazaar. Some of the respondents who were residing at Bapunagar slum and pursuing sex trade were shifted to Kosad Government Awas, which is away from the city area.

They have relocated in nearby area of Chakla bazaar. They told the researcher that they were not given home on rent in other areas. The people residing in and near of Chakla Bazaar were ready to give them home on rent because they were known to them and their profession both. So, they shifted in nearby locations of Chakla Bazaar. The respondents complained that they are paying high rent for homes than the other localities' home rent. The owners of the respondents know their helplessness and social status so they earn from it. They even thought to stay united at one place than to stay separated at different and far off places.

However, researcher must note that there may some sex workers who have migrated to other cities to continue their sex trade after evacuation and hence they were out of the researcher's access.

In earlier researches they were sharing *Pakka* houses by sharing under a brothel keeper later the new places as reported by respondents 75.6% are living in *Kachcha* houses covered by a tin shad. "They are aspiring and wishing to live in small but *Pakka* houses and expect the government to provide them free housing".

Table: 2 Distribution of Respondents according to Age

Sr. No.	Age in yrs.	Frequency	Percentage
1	22-40	41	52.8
2	41-50	17	21.7
3	51-75	20	25.8
Total		78	100

All the respondents are found in Adult age group. Majority (52.8%) of the respondents belonged to the age group of 22 to 40 years. 21.7% of respondents belonged to the age group of 41-50 years and the rest (25.8%) of the respondents belonged to the age group of 51-75 years of age.

It is a known fact that the sex market suits better to younger worker. Youth hood, beauty and fitness are the good virtues which fetch higher clientele. But here it is not so because here the data are of evacuated sex workers of Surat red-light area who were evacuated before 12 years. The sex workers who fall under the aged category (e.g. 51-75 years old) are not themselves serving as sex workers but they are the agents of other sex workers who are operating under them. They are active with their subordinate sex workers on street at night, take the advance amounts and send their sex workers with the clients. Usually half of the earnings have been taken by them. In other words, technically, they do fall under the term ‘Traffickers’.

Therefore, Looking from legal angle, they can be applied ITPA and punished.

However from human angle, considering their vulnerability as women, aging women and their helplessness, they deserve social security like old age pension scheme so that they are not forced to earn through illegal manner.

Table: 3 Educations of Respondents

Sr. No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Illiterate	54	↑ 69.2
2	Primary	22	28.2
3	HSC	1	1.3
4	Graduate	1	1.3
Total		78	100.0

The above table shows that majority (69.2%) of respondents was illiterate. 22% of them were primary educated and only 2.6% of them had studied higher secondary education.

This implies that lack of education results in to economic vulnerability which forces them to enter in sex trade. Lack of education of young girls proves a responsible factor for the sex trade. primary education should not only be provided free, but should be made compulsory under the Right to Education Act so that young girls are not forced to choose sex trade as a profession and rather they have better option to work, and earn.

It is painful to note that after 68 years of independence, illiteracy still exists and compels women to take the worst possible option for their livelihood.

Table: 4 Marital status of Respondents

Sr. no.	Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Married	72	↑ 92.3
2	Unmarried	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table reveals that majority (92.3%) of respondents were once married which covered all those respondents who are currently separated, widow or divorced (70.6%). Out of 92.3 % married respondents only 21.8% of them are currently married and they don't fall under the separated, widow or divorced category. Very few of them fall under the unmarried category i.e. 7.7%.

The institution of marriage which is for mutual support of partners seems to have been dysfunctional when 92% of once married women are forced to leave matrimonial homes and take up sex work.

The diversity in marital status has been found. Many respondents have been found to fall in more than one category.

Unlike the usual belief, even though living with their male partners, respondents do practice their profession and earn out of their sex services. At times, their partners are dependent on their earnings or compel them to serve others for money which indicated marital exploitation.

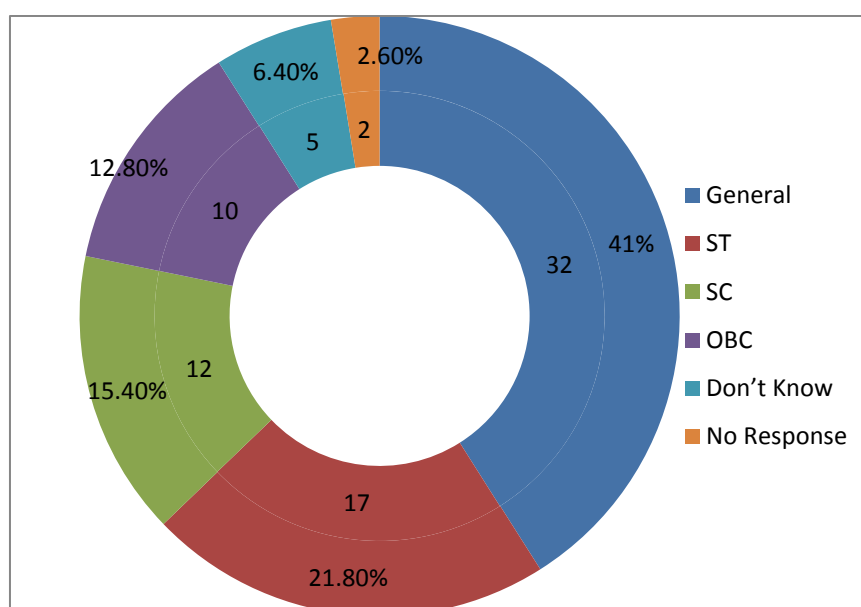
Majority of husband of the respondents were laborer which was followed by drivers. The rest were skilled workers, vendors, contractor/Broker or doing jobs. Only 2.3% of respondents said that their husbands are not doing anything.

Table: 5 Distribution on Respondents on the basis of Community

Sr. No.	Community	Frequency	Percentage
1	General	32	41.0
2	ST	17	21.8
3	SC	12	15.4
4	OBC	10	12.8
5	Don't Know	5	6.4
6	No Response	2	2.6
Total		78	100.0

The above table implies that highest frequency of respondents was noted in general category which is followed by ST, SC and OBC. Some of them did not know about their caste. It may be because their roots must be unknown to them. They might be the daughters of those sex workers who themselves don't know whose daughter she might be. 2% of them denied answering the question.

Exhibit:1 : Distribution of Respondents on the basis of Community



One must note that in the so called 'higher' castes falling under general category, divorce and remarriage is tabooed and hence there is very little scope of ending the abusive relationship and start afresh. This could be one of the reasons why, 'general' category is compelled to take to sex work for their survival.

Table: 6 Native places of the respondents

Sr. No.	Name of State	Name of District	Frequency	Percentage
1	Maharashtra (India)	Akola	8	10.3
		Nashik	6	7.7
		Jalgao	5	6.4
		Nagpur	4	5.1
		Beed	3	3.8
		Buldhana	3	3.8
		Latur	3	3.8
		Nandurbar	3	3.8
		Pune	2	2.6
		Usmanabad	2	2.6
		Ahmednagar	1	1.3
		Amravati	1	1.3
		Aurangabad	1	1.3
		Hali	1	1.3
		Khandesh	1	1.3
		Kolhapur	1	1.3
		Mangao	1	1.3
		Total		
2	Nepal	Nuwakot	3	3.8
		Kathmandu	2	2.6
		Rupandehi	2	2.6
		Bardiya	1	1.3
		Dhading	1	1.3
		Narayangadh	1	1.3
Total			10	12.8
3	Gujarat (India)	Surat	9	11.5
4	Andhra Pradesh (India)	West Godavari	4	5.1
		Krishna	2	2.6
Total			6	7.7
5	West Bengal (India)	Howrah	2	2.6
		North 24 Parganas	1	1.3
Total			3	3.9
6	Odisha (India)	Naupada	3	3.9
7	Karnataka (India)	Banglore	1	1.3
Grand total			78	100

The above table implies that 10.3% of the respondents were migrated from Akola district of Maharashtra for sex trade in Surat. Akola is known district of Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. Except Puna, Other district of Maharashtra namely Nashik, Jalgao, Nagpur, Beed, Buldhana, Latur, Nandurbar, Usmanabad,

Ahmednagar, Amravati, Aurangabad, Hali, Khandesh, Kolhapur, Mangao are mostly found in rural and tribal areas of Maharashtra state. It is painful to note that India's one of the progressive states can't provide employment in the rural and tribal region which led the respondents to land up in Surat for sex trade. The respondents who belonged to Maharashtra came from different 17 districts of that state. Nepal has been noted with second highest frequency from where the respondents have migrated to Surat. On one hand Maharashtra is the neighboring state of Gujarat which tops the list and Nepal is the neighboring country of India which falls on second highest category for migration to Surat. The respondents who belonged to Nepal may have come from the five district of it namely Nuwakot, Kathmandu, Rupandehi, Bardiya, Dhading, and Narayangadh. Here it must be noted that some region of Nepal also fall in economical poor regions. The respondents accepted that they have passed many days in starvation and in search of work but they couldn't get support so they landed up in Surat for work.

Though Surat sex market falls under the Gujarat state, it has only 11.5% of sex workers from its own state. It can be because Gujarati people are mostly economically sound and hesitate to adopt such profession as they have to live in the same society to which they belong. Andhra Pradesh is at 4th rank with its two districts West Godavari and Krishna. West Bengal is at 5th rank may be because West Bengal itself has Asia's largest red-light area and it has never been stopped under any law till date because of strong NGO support like Durbar Mahila Samanwaya committee, West Bengal. Odisha is at 6th rank with only one district namely Naupada and at the last is Karnataka state with its Bangalore district. The reason behind the migration is found that Surat is economically sound and flourishing city. It has many diamond and textile industries so the respondents were tempted to move Surat in beginning. It should also be noted here that majority of them have not migrated for sex trade but for job or marriage promise by touts. So it means that there must be a tout in each and every district which is indicated above. From one angle, it has been good that sex market has been closed down otherwise many innocent girls may have been migrated by touts in Surat in the name of Job and marriages.

Table: 7 Mother tongue of the respondents

Sr. No.	Mother tongue	Frequency	Percentage
1	Marathi	46	59
2	Nepali	10	12.8
4	Gujarati	9	11.5
3	Telugu/Malayalam	6	7.7
6	Bengali	3	3.9
8	Odiya	3	3.9
7	Kannadi	1	1.3
Total		78	100

As majority of respondents have migrated from Maharashtra, their mother tongue is also found Marathi. It is noted in earlier researches that Nepali girls were more in Surat sex trade than the Maharashtra Girl. Scenario has changed again. Maharashtra girls are again topping the list to move in Surat sex market. It is possible that Nepali girls might have stopped to migrate to Surat for sex trade as the whole sex market is dispersed after evacuation. They may have started to shift at other places where sex market has not been closed down by Police.

When economic constraints are unbearable, people are forced to migrate. They leave their home town but do not leave their culture. Language is a prime cultural trait through which one can trace the origin of a person. Therefore this table reinterprets that Maharashtra followed by the Nepal are the two major source regions for Surat sex market.

Table: 8 Knowledge of other languages to Respondents

Sr. No.	Knowledge of languages	Speak		Write	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hindi	76	97.4	13	16.7
2	Marathi	50	64.1	46	59
3	Gujarati	18	23.1	4	5.1
4	Telugu	7	9.0	6	7.7
5	Bengali	3	3.8	2	2.6
6	Udiya	2	2.6	2	2.6
7	English	2	2.6	2	2.6
8	Urdu	1	1.3	1	1.3

The above table implies that more than 97% of respondents can speak Hindi though majority have migrated from Maharashtra and having Marathi as their mother tongue. Few others know both Gujarati and Hindi. It is assumed that their business communication is carried out using Hindi languages as a common language.

Table: 9 Distribution of respondents according to civic identity

Sr.No.	Civic Identity Cards	Frequency	Percentage
1	Voter's Card	67	85.9
2	Adhar card	56	71.8
3	Bank Account	55	70.5
4	Registered with NGO	38	48.7
5	Ration card	34	43.6
6	Other (Census/Driving License/)	23	29.5

The civic identity card includes all above table listed Cards. More than 70% of the respondents have Voting card, Adhar cards and Jan Dhan/ 0 Balance Bank accounts. Issuing voting card benefits more to the local politicians than to the sex workers. Now that they are organized in to a group pleasing their leader would mean mass voting to particular political party. Similarly Adhar card and 0 balance account are the schemes which are floated/encouraged by a single party and which offer no direct and concrete tangible benefits that can reduce respondent's vulnerability.

On the other hand, ration card is the state recognition to the citizen and offering direct benefits like food grains, fuel (Kerosene), cooking oil, and sugar at highly reasonable rates.

One notices a big difference in this regard i.e. as against 70 % of bank account, 86% of voting cards , 72% of Adhar cards , ration card is possessed by less than half (43.6%) of the respondents.

Near to half of them have been registered in and NGO namely Sahyog located at Variyavi Bazaar.

Respondents replied that they could get Voting cards, Adhar cards and Bank accounts because of Sahyog Mahila Mandal – a community based organization. It has arranged to provide it to the respondents at the NGO only. They didn't face any trouble to get such identity cards. They were issued ration cards also with the help of Sahyog Mahila Mandal but afterward the civic authority collected it back without giving any reason. Ration cards are necessary to prove the domicile district they belong to any government scheme. Though respondents belonged to the lower economic conditions, they don't have ration cards.

Table: 10 Distribution of respondents according to their monthly income

Sr. No.	Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nil	4	5.1
2	Less than 6000	54	69.4
3	6001 to 9000	6	7.7
4	9001to 12000	6	7.7
5	12001 and above	7	9
6	No response	1	1.3
Total		78	100

The above table suggests that majority (69.4%) of them are earning less than Rs. 6000 per month. It indicates that majority belonged to poor class. This is followed by the higher class with (9%) and combining third and fourth income group of the above table we can read up to the middle class with 15.4 % of reservation. 5.1% of are not earning and only one respondent denied to reveal her income.

The above income indicates that they may be feeding their children with very much pain in such low income. They accepted that they have been given training of sewing machine and soft toys making and phenyl making but first two types of trading requires measurement skill which majority of them can't do as belong to illiterate category. They can make phenyl but it's not a product which has large market and if all will sell phenyl at Khajurawadi as majority of them have migrated there who will come to purchase phenyl and from whom he/ she will purchase is also a question.

It is good to note that none of them fall below poverty line. It perhaps best explains WHY they take sex work as against being a farm/agriculture laborer, or a house maid in an urban area.

Sex workers, though illiterate, are driven by a rational decision. Their priority is income and not a dignity or self respect/ status and rightly so, because dignity does not fill their stomach, sex work does!

Table: 11 Type of Parental Family

Sr. No	Type of Parental Family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Joint family	73	93.6
2	Nuclear family	5	6.4
Total		78	100

The above table implies that majority (93.6%) of respondents' belonged to joint family which is one of the reasons that they can't go back to their homes in the phases of the crisis. Most of them belonged to poor parental family. They didn't want to be burden on their parents so they earn by themselves by coming in to sex trade.

Table: 12 Total numbers of Parental Family members

Sr. No	Total Numbers of family members	Frequency	Percentage
1	3-5	17	21.8
2	6-13	61	78.2
Total		78	100

As shown in previous table more than 93% of respondents hail from joint family. Hence, it is natural that their parental family size is larger than usual nuclear family size. Majority (78.2%) of them have large number of family members in their parental family which are 6 to 13 family members. This could be the reason that those suffering mal adjustment in marital family do not return to parental family, but land up in sex market.

Table: 13 Parent's knowledge about respondents' profession

Sr. No.	Parent's knowledge about R's profession	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	32	41.0
2	No	46	59.0
Total		78	100.0

Majority of them denied that their parents or parental family members know about their profession but with this denial they said that they might know it but may not be asking us about it. The respondents themselves were not sure that their parental family members knew about their profession or not.

The economic compulsion compels them to maintain silence at both ends. If parents acknowledge that their daughters earn through sex market, they are expected to rescue / invite and support her. If they allow them to earn through sex trade and share her income, they would suffer the guilt of not supporting their daughters. "Silent indifference" or "ignorance" is a win-win face saving perhaps for both.

Here data is only of those respondents who have accepted that their parents know about their profession. Mother (11.5%) is found at the top most in knowing about her daughter's profession. It can also mean that they might be the daughters of sex workers. Among others, the first blood relatives are found to know more about the respondent's profession, while only two respondents replied that their maternal uncle and cousin sister know about their profession.

One may find it strange but majority (more than 63%) of the respondents is visited by their parental and matrimonial family members. They might be visiting them to see city in vacations and may also have intention to get gifts and money or perhaps visit because of emotions and affections.

Table: 14 Respondents age at the time of Marriage

Sr. No.	Age at marriage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under age	44	56.4
2	Adult legitimate age	20	25.6
3	No Response	8	10.3
4	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority (56.4%) of sex workers were married before the age of 18 which the legal age to get married. Only 25.6% of them were fall in Adult legitimate age group. 10.3% of them did not know when they get married but they only could say they were children at that time and 6% fall under the not applicable category as they are unmarried.

All the respondents believed that at the age of 18 or above, any girl should get marry. Barring one respondent, all other believe that the age prescribed in Child marriage law i.e. 21 year is proper age for boy to get marry.

The above table clearly states that majority of them were victim of child marriages which suggest marital mal-adjustment in their community. The reason behind early marriage is a threat. Respondents who don't want to make their daughters also sex workers have threat that their daughter may come into profession if they do not get married at early age as they are aware about sex and sex workers. This table tallies with table no. 4 i.e. marital status of the respondents.

Table: 15 Mode of selection of life partner

Sr. No.	Mode of selection of Spouse	Frequency	Percentage
1	Parents selected partner	46	59.0
2	Self selected without parents consent	9	11.5
3	Self selected with parents' consent	3	3.8
4	Parents selected with R's consent	2	2.6
5	Parents selected without R's consent (forced)	2	2.6
6	Live in relationship	1	1.3
7	Other+ not applicable +no response	15	19.2
Total		78	100

The above table suggests that in majority cases (59%), the life partners of the respondents were selected by their parents and at early ages too according to previous table. It is assumed that they do so because of their economically poor conditions. They do not have to feed and fulfill daily requirements of their daughters after marriage. 11.5% of them have selected their partner by their own choices. This figure indicates that they learned to take such decision as they have always found their mother with someone. The environment where they stay may impact on both love marriages and live-in relationships. Others categories are also have at least one or two respondents namely they selected their partner with their parents consent, Parents selected with or without their consent. Both 7.7 % of them were fall in not applicable and no response category.

It should be noted that 5.1% of respondents got married in sex workers family. But majority (64.9%) of them denied bringing daughter in law who practices sex trade. it might be because respondents know the current problems of sex market.

Table: 16 Type of Respondent's matrimonial family

Sr. No.	Type of matrimonial family	Frequency	Percentage
1	Joint family	51	65.3
2	Nuclear family	13	16.7
3	No response	8	10.3
4	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority (65.3%) of the respondents got married in joint family. While 16.7% of them got married in nuclear family. The 10.3% of them who didn't respond as they might be in live in relationship category or they might have selected their spouse by themselves.

The joint matrimonial family may have led them to pursue such profession. Exploitation and Mal-adjustment within family because of joint family may have also led them to be in such profession.

Table: 17 Total numbers of family members at matrimonial family

Sr. No.	Total No. of Matrimonial family members	Frequency	Percentage
1	3-5	16	20.4
2	6-15	45	57.8
3	Not applicable	6	7.7
4	No response	11	14.1
Total		78	100

As show in previous table more than 65% of respondents hail from joint family. Hence, it is natural that their matrimonial family size is larger than usual nuclear family size. Majority (57.8%) of them have large number of family members in their matrimonial family which are 6 to 15 family members.

Table: 18 whether matrimonial family members know about Respondent's current profession

Sr. No.	Whether matrimonial family members know about R's profession	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	8	10.3
2	No	55	70.4
3	Not applicable	6	7.7
4	No response	9	11.6
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority (70.4%) matrimonial family member don't know about respondent's profession. Two spouses were aware about their wife's profession. Father in law, mother in law and brother- in- law who were aware about the respondent's profession were themselves Gharwali or agents of sex workers. 11.6% of them didn't reply and 7.7 % were unmarried.

B. LIFE STYLE

Table: 19 Daily routine of Respondents - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Every day is	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Constantly new and different	4	5.1	62	↑79.5
2	exactly the same	74	94.9	16	↓20.5
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that majority of the respondents (94.9%) felt that their life had been exactly the same each and every day before evacuation as they were working under the brothel keeper / Gharwali while majority (79.5%) of the respondents said that their life is constantly new and different each day after evacuation as they have started to work as street based sex workers.

The entire group except one said that they would never prefer to have a life or be born to a mother who works as a sex worker both pre and post evacuation. (Please refer case study of Maiju for exceptional case)

Table: 20 Type of respondent's house

Sr. No	Type of House	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Kachhca	55	70.5	59	75.6
2	Pakka	15	19.2	10	12.8
3	No response	8	10.3	9	11.5
Total		78	100	78	100

The type of house has not changed after evacuation. Majority (70.5%) of them were residing in *Kachchha* house on rent or in brothel before evacuation. Even today majority (75.6%) of them are residing in *Kachchha* house on rent. They earned lots of money before evacuation but they were not entitled to have the whole of their income with them as they were working under Gharwali so they couldn't manage to own a Home. Even today a majority share of their income gets contributed among Middle women/Agent that brings customers or rickshaw drivers or hotel manager so they can't manage to purchase the house even now.

Table: 21 Respondent's Leisure time details- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Get free Leisure time	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-2 HOURS	66	84.6	4	↓ 5.1
2	3-4 HOURS	12	15.4	19	↑ 24.4
3	Above 4 hours	0	0	55	↑ 70.5
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that a lot of respondents (70.5%) get more leisure time after evacuation whereas majority (84.6%) of them were getting less leisure time before evacuation. This change is due to the change in the business operation mode. Prior to evacuation they were working under a brothel and that too during the day time whereas after evacuation they started to work as street based sex workers so they have to wonder on roads for clients at night. Because of the changed business modalities, the business which was conducted during day hours is now shifted to late evenings/nights, they now get more leisure time after evacuation.

Table: 22 Respondents feeling about life in terms of employment- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's Feeling about their life in terms of employment	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	In my hands and I am in control of it	9	11.5	72	↑92.3
2	Out of my hands& in control of external factors.	69	88.5	6	↓7.7
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (88.5%) respondents said that their life was out of their hands and in control of external factors before evacuation in terms of employment as they were working under brothel keeper/Gharwali. But majority (92.3%) of them now believe that their life is in their hands and they can control it in terms of employment after evacuation as they have started to work independently as street based sex workers. Majority of respondents said that they have been very responsible persons in their family both pre (76.9%) and post evacuation (87.2%).

Table: 23 Respondents' Spending ability for food – Pre and Post evacuation.

Sr. No.	R's spending ability for food of their choices	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	1	1.3	0	↓ 0
2	Hardly	34	43.6	7	↓ 9
3	Sometimes	28	35.9	16	↓ 20.5
4	Frequently	10	12.8	44	↑ 56.4
5	Always	3	3.8	7	↑ 9
6	No Response	2	2.6	2	2.6
7	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that before evacuation nearly half of the respondents were not able to spend money for food of their choice. Only about 12.8% respondents frequently felt the ability to spend money on the same. However post evacuation more than half (56.4%) respondents frequently feel that they are able to spend money for food of their choice. 9% of respondents feel completely unable to spend money for food of their choice post evacuation on account of decreased income.

This is an indicator of their reduced spending capacity probably because of the reduced income.

Religious profile of the respondents

Table: 24 Distribution on Respondents on the basis of religion

Sr. No.	Religion	Frequency	Percentage
1	Hinduism	49	62.8
2	Islam	26	33.3
3	Jain	3	3.8
Total		78	100.0

The above table represents the religion which sex workers follows. Hinduism leads the list with 62.8% which is followed by Islam with 33.3%. Very few (3.8%) of respondents follow the Jain religion.

Researcher probing considerable number from Hindu respondents said that they were the Brahmin of either Maharashtra or from South India Region. 1/3 of respondents belonged to Muslim religion and the rest Jain belonged to Nepal. It may be noted that Christians and Parasis are absent in this population probably because of good religious support system like Parasi Panchayat, Churches and other Missionaries.

Here to, lack of socio-religious systems support in favor of remarriage of divorced/deserted women could be the reason for their higher presence as 'majority community'.

Table: 25 Distribution of respondents according to religious belief – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No	Believe in God	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	76	97.4	75	96.2
2	No	2	2.6	3	3.8
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates the respondents belief in God both pre and post evacuation. It seems that their belief in god has not been changed due to evacuation. They have the only source of strength and mental peace is God. Only one respondent said that she had started to believing god after evacuation while two of them said that have stopped to believe God after evacuation. Though both reactions sound completely paradoxical, the factor which induced such reaction is the same, ‘forced evacuation!’.

Table: 26 Distribution of respondents according to daily worship of God – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No	Whether R Daily Worship God	Pre evacuation		Post Evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	65	83.3	72	92.3
2	No	13	16.7	6	7.7
Total		78	100	78	100

It is clearly visible that there is at least 9% of increase in worshipping god daily after evacuation. In other way, it can be said their uncertainty and insecurity has made them more vulnerable and they changed their behavior to seek support from the divine source.

Table: 27 Distribution of respondents according to visiting religious institution on special days – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's Visit to religious Institution	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	64	82.1	71	91
2	No	14	17.9	7	9
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table suggests that visits to the religious institution have increased about 9% after evacuation. It is assumed that they couldn't get time before evacuation as they were working under Gharwali/Brothel Keeper and majority of them were residing in brothel only. But after evacuation they have their own home and their life is in their own control so that they can visit religious institution on special days after evacuation. It seems their freedom of mobility has increased.

Table: 28 Observance of Vrat (religious fasting) on certain days – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Observance of Vrat/Fast	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	36	46.2	50	64.1
2	No	42	53.8	28	35.9
Total		78	100	78	100

It is clearly seen that near about 18% of respondent have started to observe Vrat/Fast on certain days. This reveals that they may only have this way to get strength from god to solve their family and business related problems. They have stated that they the observance of Vrat/fast gives them both peace and strength.

Table: 29 Working on Vrat/fast days – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Weather R Practice Sex work on Vrat/fast day	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	59	75.6	62	79.9
2	No	2	2.6	3	3.8
3	No response	17	21.8	13	16.7
Total		78	100	78	100

Earlier researcher (Mehta, 2000) have shown that they were not indulging in immoral/commercial sex on their days of ‘Vrat’/Fast This trend has slightly changed post evacuation which is indicated in above table.

The above table implies there is a very little increase (4.3%) in practicing sex trade on the day of observance of Vrat. It is assumed that though they feel tired and hungry on the day of their Vrat/Fast, they have to continue their business to feed their family. The respondents replied that there is a scarcity of business in market. Many times it happens that they don’t get a single client not only for one day but for a whole week.

Table: 30 Belief in Religious rituals – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Belief in performing religious rituals	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	YES	72	92.3	71	91
2	NO	6	7.7	7	9
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table reveals that only one respondent does not believe in performing religious rituals after evacuation. While all others have not changed their belief for the same. This tallies with the details as mentioned in table no. 12 on religious belief of the respondents.

Table: 31 Whether respondents get economic support from religious institutions – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether R get support from religious institution	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	5	6.4	4	5.1
2	No	73	93.6	74	94.9
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that one respondent has stopped getting economic support from religious institution while the rest of four respondents are still getting it. This support which is sought is mostly from Muslim religion. They allow sex workers' children to study in their Madresha's at free of cost and manage their books and other things. It is observed that in times of crisis name of the religion (of their respective faith) has come to the recall.

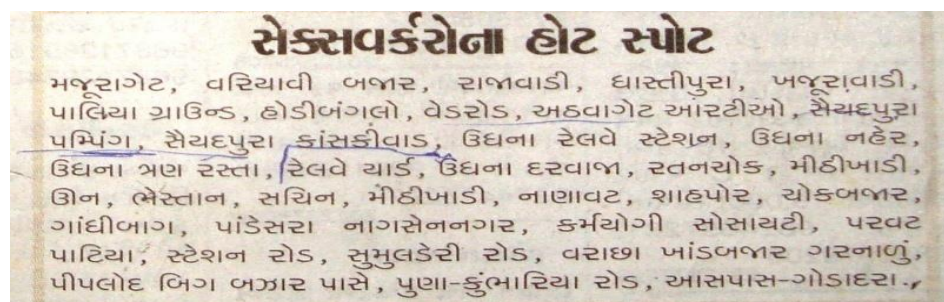
C. BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Table: 32 Comparison between operating business places of Respondents- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Name of operating business Places	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Majura gate	0	0	9	↑ 11.5
2	Amroli	0	0	3	3.8
3	Delhi gate/Station	0	0	2	2.6
4	Home based	0	0	1	1.3
5	Red-light Area Surat	65	83.3	0	↓ 0
6	Dumas Road, Surat	3	3.8	0	0
7	Nashik	1	1.3	0	0
8	Beer Bar, Mumbai	1	1.3	0	0
9	Other places in Surat	0	0	44	↑ 56.4
10	Not Operating	0	0	2	2.6
11	No response	8	10.3	17	21.8
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table suggests the operating places of respondents both pre and post evacuation. Majority (83.3%) of them were operating their business at red-light area of Surat pre evacuation while a little over half of the respondents (56.4%) now operate their business at different places of Surat. 11.5% of them have said that they stand for clients at Majura gate at night. Some other wait at other places. It is found in one article published in a newspaper that there are about 38 contact points of sex workers in Surat City. The table also indicates that only 2.6% of sex workers have left the sex trade post evacuation while the rest are still operating it. Authorities have not been successful in abolition of sex trade however the evacuation has given a chance to sex workers to operate their business at different places in Surat rather than only at one red-light area.

Figure:13 Current operating locations of sex workers of Surat
(Published in Sandesh News Paper dated 01.01.2013 on Page no. 3)



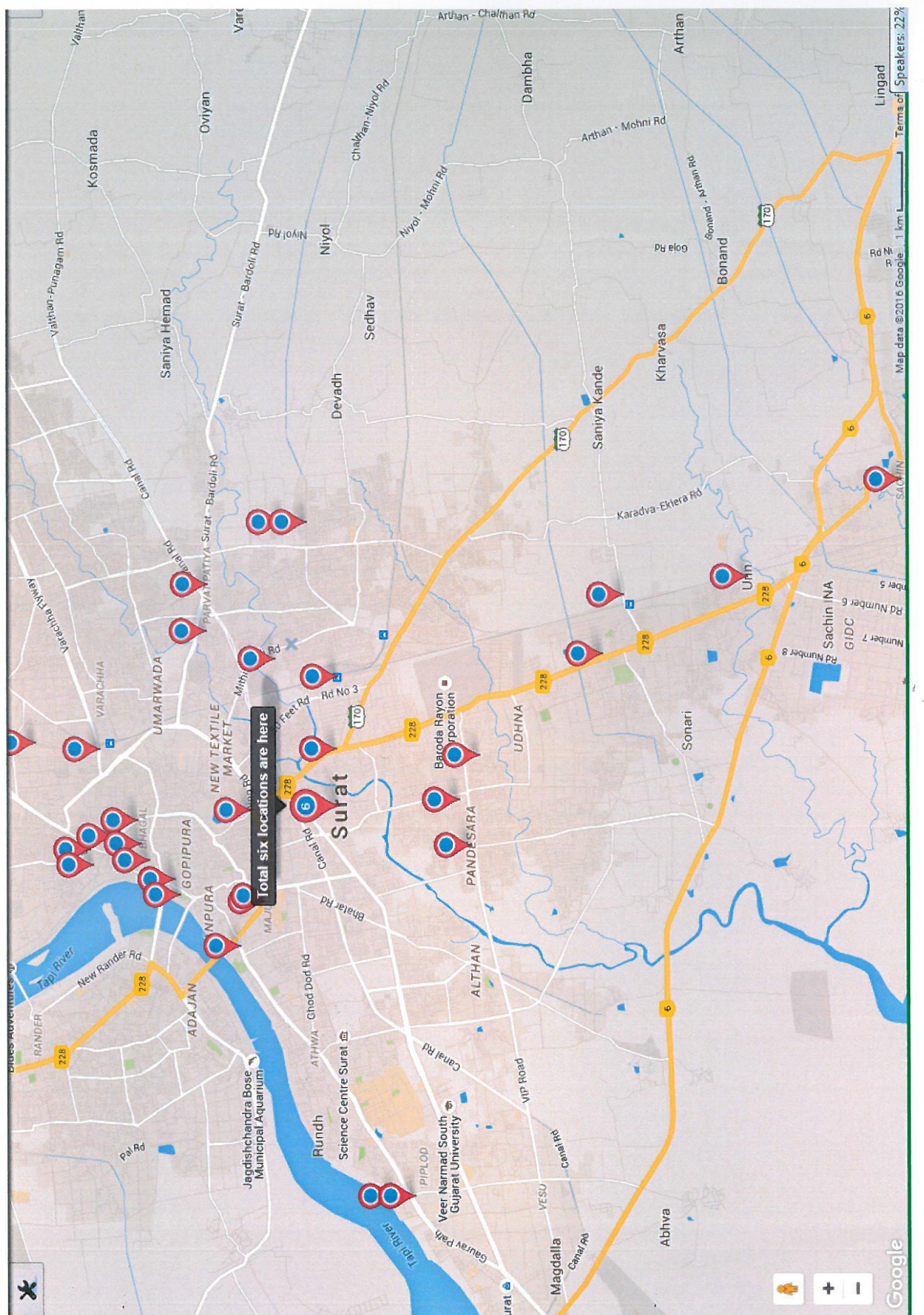


Table: 33 Age of Respondents at the time of entering in to business - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Age in years	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	10-17	23	29.5	0	↓ 0
2	18-25	49	62.7	4	↓ 5.1
3	26-33	4	5.2	27	↑ 34.6
4	34-41	2	2.6	27	↑ 34.6
5	42-49	0	0	11	↑ 14.1
6	50-57	0	0	2	2.6
7	58-65	0	0	1	1.3
8	No Response	0	0	6	7.7
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (62.7%) of the respondents entered into sex trade at 18 to 25 years of age while 29.5% of them entered into the flesh trade before the age of 18 years i.e. when they were minors before evacuation. Equal percentage (34.6%) of them were entered into sex trade at the age group of 26 to 33 and 34 to 41 respectively after evacuation. The age after evacuation has been found more as they were evacuated before 13 years.

Table: 34 Respondents duration of operating sex trade- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Years of operating business	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-5	23	29.5	2	↓ 2.6
2	6-13	49	62.7	68	↑ 87.2
3	14-21	4	5.2	3	↓ 3.8
4	22-29	2	2.6	0	0
5	30-37	0	0	0	0
6	38-45	0	0	0	0
7	46-53	0	0	0	0
8	No Response	0	0	5	6.4
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that most (62.7%) of the respondents had worked for 6 to 13 years in Chakla Bazaar red-light area as sex workers before evacuation while majority (87.2%) of them have been working as street based sex workers for last 6 to 13 years. It means that sex work has not been abolished even after evacuation. They have been working as sex workers till date.

Table: 35 Ways of Respondents entrance into Sex Trade- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Ways of Entrance in sex trade	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Under compulsion	46	59.0	0	↓ 0
2	Voluntarily	31	39.7	69	↑ 88.5
3	No response	1	1.3	7	8.9
4	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	73	100

The above table indicates that most of the respondents (59%) came into sex trade under compulsion before evacuation while majority (88.5%) of them came voluntarily into the sex trade after evacuation. This indicates that forceful sex trade or third party sex trade has decreased remarkably which is a positive side of evacuation. Pimps have stopped sending their sex workers at least in Surat sex market.

This also means that even those who were forced to enter sex trade earlier have accepted this source of income now as destiny and did not try to switch their mode of earning livelihood or did not succeed in changing.

Table: 36 Factors for Respondent indulgence in sex trade – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Causative Factors	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Personal	1	1.3	1	1.3
2	Economic	17	21.7	64	↑ 82
3	Inherited	6	7.7	6	7.7
4	Cheating/Compulsion by traffickers	46	59	1	↓ 1.3
5	More than One factor	8	10.3	4	5.1
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table shows that most (59%) of the sex workers came into sex trade because of cheating or under compulsion by traffickers like Agents and Brothel Keepers before evacuation while majority (82%) of them continued sex trade because of economic crisis after evacuation. Only 2.6% of them have left the sex trade post evacuation and are presently working as house maids.

Attitude of Gharwali/Brothel Keeper towards the respondents

This variable can not exactly be explained in numbers and figures and hence requires qualitative explanation.

Quite a few of respondents (39.7%) frequently felt that their Gharwali/Brothel Keeper was not allowing them to spend money as they liked and was insisting upon taking their share before evacuation. 37.2% of respondents have always felt that their Gharwali/Brothel Keeper was behaving rudely when respondents did not earn as per Gharwali/Brothel keeper's expectations. A few of the respondents (34.6%) accepted that their Gharwali/Brothel Keeper was not allowing them to accept/refuse customers as per their discretion before evacuation. 48.7% of them had sometimes felt that their Gharwali/Brothel Keeper didn't give them enough food or food of their choice (47.4%). 38.5% of the respondents frequently felt that their Gharwali/Brothel Keeper compelled them to wear clothes of her choice against respondents own wish.

Majority (62.8%) of respondents sometimes found that their Gharwali/Brothel Keeper was supportive and sympathetic towards them. Majority (65.4%) of the respondents

sometimes felt that their Gharwali/Brothel Keeper took care of them and their children in the time of illness.

This description gives a mixed reflection of the respondents attitude towards the brothel keepers under whom they worked. While the respondents attitude was negative towards the brothel keepers because she exercised control over them in matter related to choice of food, dressing or selection of customers; those who showed positive attitude – in matters of brothel keepers being sympathetic, supportive and caring not only for the respondents but also towards the children was more than 62% to 65% !

Table: 37 Respondent's Management to continue their rapport and communication with their Clients/Channel/Network- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Way of continuing rapport	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Independently	8	10.3	24	↑ 30.7
2	Gharwali/Brothel Keeper	66	84.6	1	↓ 1.3
3	Middle Women/Agent	3	3.8	23	↑ 29.5
4	Other (phone)	1	1.3	28	↑ 35.9
5	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that majority of respondents were working under Brothel keeper/Gharwali before evacuation while only 1 respondent is working under Gharwali/Brothel Keeper at present. Nearly 1/3rd of respondents are working independently or through phone or through Middle Women/Agent. It should be noted that Brothel based sex trade has been stopped after evacuation which has given new ways to operate the business but it has not been stopped completely. Only 2.6% of respondents left the sex trade after evacuation.

The study indicates that nearly 60% of sex workers were tortured to accept this profession while no one has been tortured for the same after evacuation

The study states that 20% of the family members of the respondents are pursuing the same profession and most of them are belonging to parental family. It means that they adopted the profession in heredity and not due to any helplessness or other crisis.

Table: 38 Distance between Respondent's home and business place – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Distance	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nil	5	6.4	1	↓ 1.3
2	1-3 Km	61	78.2	0	↓ 0
3	4-5 Km	4	5.1	18	↑ 23.1
4	6-7 km	0	0	4	↑ 5.1
5	8-10 Km	2	2.6	18	↑ 23.1
6	more than 10 km	1	1.3	30	↑ 38.4
7	No response	5	6.4	5	6.4
8	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (78.2%) of respondents had to travel only 1-3 km for their business before evacuation while 38.4% of them are travelling more than 10 km. after evacuation. The difference is on account of street based sex work at different places in Surat. Before they were working at one place under one roof so the travel distance was less.

It is obvious that the increased distance resulted in increase in the cost of travel and adversely affected their profit margin.

Table: 39 Details regarding Respondent's money spent in a month travelling to and fro for their business – Pre and Post evacuation.

Sr. No.	Distance of Business place	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nil	2	2.6	0	↓0
2	100-500	66	84.5	2	↓2.6
3	501-1000	2	2.6	11	↑ 14.2
4	1001-1500	2	2.6	2	2.6
5	1501-2000	0	0	22	↑ 28.2
6	2001-2500	0	0	4	↑ 5.1
7	2501-3000	1	1.3	25	↑ 32.1
8	Above 3000	0	0	2	↑ 2.6
9	No Response	5	6.4	5	6.4
10	Not applicable	0	0	5	6.4
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (84.5%) of the respondents spent Rs. 100 to Rs. 500 in a month travelling to and fro for their business before evacuation while most (65.4%) of them are spending Rs. 1501 to Rs. 3000 in a month travelling to and fro for their business place after evacuation. Earlier they were working at Chakla Bazaar red light area and living in nearby places while after evacuation majority of them are living behind the Chakla Bazaar area but they have to go to different places at night for working as street based sex workers. Also, auto fares at night are higher as compared to the fares during the day time for same locations, which again reduces their profit margin.

Table: 40 Comparison between Monthly income of respondents -Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Monthly income	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Less than 6000	7	9	39	↑ 50.1
2	Rs. 6000 to Rs. 9000	45	57.6	25	↓32
3	Rs. 9001to Rs. 12000	22	28.2	3	↓3.8
4	Rs. 12001 and above	3	3.9	0	0
5	No response	1	1.3	9	11.5
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table represents that majority (85.8%) of respondents were earning Rs. 6000 to Rs. 12000 per month before evacuation while almost half (50.1%) of them are earning less than 6000 rupees per month after evacuation. The sex service charges increased averagely from Rs. 50 to 100 to Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 after evacuation; however after deducting or paying off the share of Middle Women/Agent, auto rickshaw driver, hotel manager and police the respondent's share in the income decreases remarkably.

Thus, it is clear that the monthly income of the respondents has decreased by almost half (50%) after evacuation.

C.1. Clients/Customers

Table: 41 Difficulty in finding customers - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Difficulty in searching customers	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0	64	82.1
2	No	78	100	5	6.4
3	No Response	0	0	7	8.9
4	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that all the respondents denied facing any difficulty in finding customers before evacuation while majority (82.1%) of respondents replied in positive about facing difficulty in finding customers after evacuation. The reason behind it is that they were working as a Brothel based sex workers before evacuation whereas they are working as a street based sex workers now. Before evacuation, they had secured clientele and were getting the same customers frequently while after evacuation they have to stand on the road to attract new customers and customer retention is nearly impossible.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Table: 42 No. of clients received by Respondents in a month - Pre & Post evacuation

Sr. No.	No. of clients	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	1-50	1	1.3	38	↑ 48.8
2	51-100	6	7.7	29	↑ 37.2
3	101-150	45	57.6	0	↓ 0
4	151-200	22	28.2	0	↓ 0
5	201-250	1	1.3	0	0
6	251-300	2	2.6	0	0
7	No response	1	1.3	9	11.4
8	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
	Total	78	100	78	100

The above table shows that majority of respondents (85.8%) were getting 101 to 200 clients per month before evacuation whereas 86% of them are getting 1 to 100 clients in a month after evacuation. They said that they are getting fewer clients after evacuation as they have started to work as street based sex workers. They are not getting clients every day, sometimes they may get some clients and sometimes they may not get any while before evacuation they were getting at least one or two clients everyday as they were working under Gharwali/Brothel keeper.

In short, their work and earning prospects have become significantly adverse post evacuation.

Table: 43 Respondents Views on customer's morality - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Customers are not faithful to their spouses	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	5	6.4	7	↑9
2	Hardly	28	35.9	8	↓10.3
3	Sometimes	34	43.6	20	↓25.6
4	Frequently	6	7.7	36	↑46.1
5	Always	5	6.4	5	6.4
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that quiet lot (43.6%) respondents sometimes felt hateful towards their clients as they were not faithful to their spouses' pre evacuation. Whereas about the same (46.1%) number feel frequently hateful towards their customers for being unfaithful to their spouses post evacuation.

Table: 44 Comparison between types of Clients received by respondents in terms of age – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Type of clients in terms of age	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Teenage	1	1.3	1	1.3
2	Youth/Young	24	30.8	11	↓14.1
3	Adults	15	19.2	36	↑46.2
4	Middle aged	33	42.3	16	↓20.5
5	Elderly	0	0	2	2.6
6	More than one response	5	6.4	7	9
7	No Response	0	0	3	3.8
8	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that 42.8% of the respondents were getting middle aged clients before evacuation. Nearly 1/3rd of them were also getting younger clients before evacuation whereas after evacuation most (46.2%) of them are getting older clients. Street based sex work seems to have attracted the older men to use such services. The researcher believes that post evacuation the men in older age group no longer feel as much fearful of getting caught in the red-light area by someone.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Exhibit No: 3 Comparison between types of Clients received by respondents in terms of age – Pre and Post evacuation

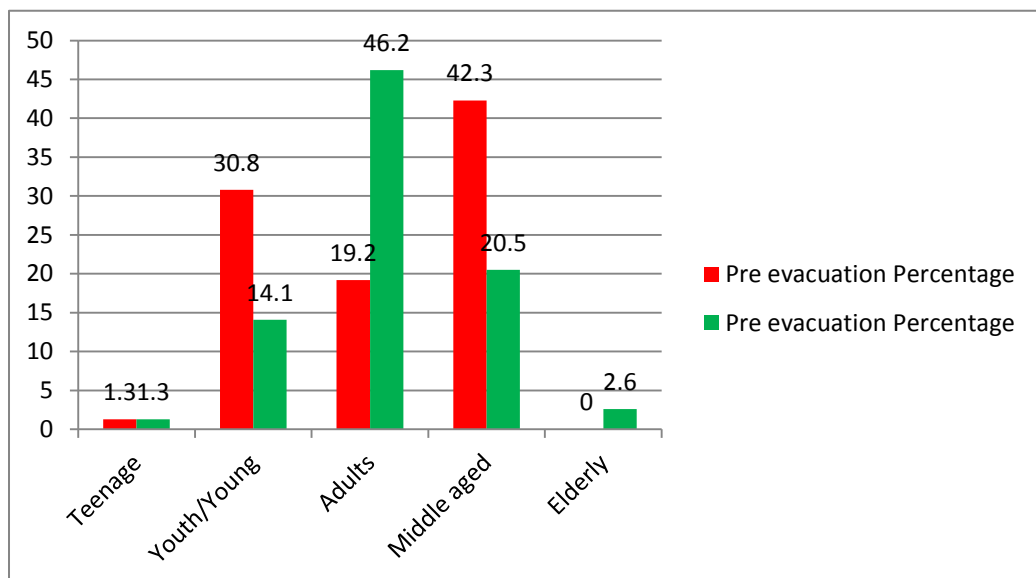


Table: 45 Comparison between types of Clients received by respondents in terms of behavior – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Type of clients in terms of behavior	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rough	27	34.6	45	57.6
2	Sophisticated	51	65.4	22	↓28.2
3	More than one reply	0	0	1	1.3
4	No response	0	0	8	10.3
5	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table suggests that majority (65.4%) of respondents were getting sophisticated clients before evacuation while a lot (57.6%) of them are getting rough or not sophisticated clients after evacuation. Street based sex work has made sex service easily available to rowdy clients as also economically convenient for such crowd. The respondents said that they have frequently been harassed by *Gundas* at night to have sex. Respondents said that they felt safe and secure under Gharwali/Brothel keeper before evacuation where they did not have to serve such rowdy clients.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Exhibit No.: 4 Comparison between types of Clients served by respondents in terms of behavior – Pre and Post evacuation

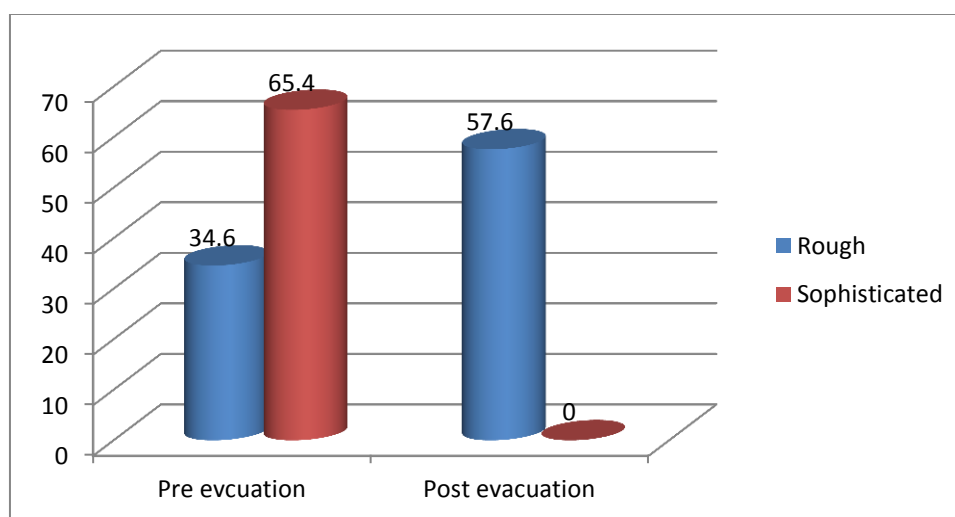


Table: 46 Comparison between types of Clients receive by respondents in terms of class- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Type of clients in terms of class	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Rich	24	30.8	2	↓2.6
2	Middle	49	62.8	40	↓51.3
3	Poor	5	6.4	25	32.1
4	More than one reply	0	0	1	1.3
5	No response	0	0	8	10.3
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority of respondents have been getting Middle class clients both before (62.8%) and after (51.3%) evacuation. It should be noted that poor clients have also started to visit sex workers may be because they are now easily available on street for providing sex services. There has been a decrease of about 28.2% in rich client's visits to sex workers post evacuation which could possibly be attributed to the fact that it has now become street based business.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Table: 47 Comparison between types of Clients received by respondents in terms of area – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Type of clients in terms of area	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Local	2	2.6	10	12.8
2	Migrants	74	94.9	38	↓48.7
3	More than one reply	2	2.6	20	25.6
4	No response	0	0	8	10.3
5	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table shows that majority (94.9%) of respondents were getting migrated clients more before evacuation and almost 48.7% are still getting migrated clients after evacuation. Least of them were visited by local clients which has now increased up to 10.2% post evacuation. Only 2.6% of respondents were getting both types of clients before evacuation which has increased up to 23% after evacuation. It has been observed that street based sex work has attracted local clients to use sex trade which was near to nil before evacuation. The evacuation had taken place to abolish sex trade which was Brothel based earlier, however it only gave an opportunity for the flesh trade to take place at different places in Surat, which has attracted local clients as well, to use such services.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

**Table: 48 Types of clients in terms of frequency of their visits to respondents –
Pre and Post evacuation**

Sr. No.	Type of clients in terms of age	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Once	1	1.3	64	82.1
2	Twice	45	57.7	3	↓3.8
3	Thrice	28	35.9	0	0
4	4-5 times	2	2.6	0	0
5	More than five times	1	1.3	1	1.3
6	No response	1	1.3	8	10.3
7	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority of respondents were visited at least twice for sex services by the same client before evacuation while majority of them are being visited only once by the same client for sex services after evacuation. It clearly means that street based sex work is not a permanent address of sex worker and clients may not find the same sex worker when they want to contact them at their contact place. Brothel based sex work was giving the client permanent address of sex workers to be contacted again and again. So street based sex trade has decreased the frequency of visits of clients.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Table: 49 Charges paid by the customers on each visit – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Charges per visit	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Less than Rs. 50	3	3.8	0	0
2	Rs. 51 to 100	70	89.7	5	↓6.4
3	Rs. 101 to 150	2	2.6	53	67.9
4	Rs. 151 to 200	1	1.3	4	5.1
5	Rs. 201 to 250	2	2.6	2	2.6
6	Rs. 251 to 300	0	0	1	1.3
7	Rs. 301 to 500	0	0	2	2.6
8	More than 500	0	0	2	2.6
9	No response	0	0	7	8.9
7	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (89.7%) of the respondents were getting Rs. 51 to Rs. 100 from each customer per visit as a charge of their sexual services before evacuation after giving share to the Brothel keeper/Gharwali. The share of the Brothel keeper or Gharwali was mostly fifty Percentages before evacuation. Majority (67.9%) of them are getting Rs.101 to Rs. 150 from each customer per visit as a charge of their sexual services after evacuation after giving a share to the Middle women, auto rickshaw driver and hotel manager. It can be seen that the charges for sex services have increased after evacuation but the respondents do not really get much higher share after all the deductions.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Table: 50 Demand of different types of sex services - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Type of sex services	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Normal sex	71	91	47	↓60.2
2	Normal Sex + Oral Sex	1	1.3	23	29.5
3	Normal Sex + Oral Sex + Anal Sex	1	1.3	1	1.3
4	No response	5	6.4	5	6.4
5	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority of customers demanded normal sex services both before (91%) and after (60.2%) evacuation. 29.5% of customers are demanding oral sex also after evacuation which was only 1.3% before evacuation. The helplessness of sex workers to work on street and to earn money has also compelled them to serve oral and anal sex.

Majority of respondents both before (75.6%) and after (73.1%) evacuation have not had any emotional attachment with any clients which indirectly suggest that their clients also don't want to attach emotionally with sex workers. They only want to get paid sex services.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Table: 51 Respondents feel sick when their customers hurt them – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's feel sick when their customers hurt them	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	3	3.8	13	↑ 16.7
2	Hardly	41	52.6	1	↓ 1.3
3	Sometimes	30	38.5	38	↑ 48.7
4	Frequently	3	3.8	21	↑ 26.9
5	Always	1	1.3	3	↑ 3.8
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table suggests that majority (52.6%) of the respondents rarely felt sick when they were hurt by their customers' pre evacuation while nearly 50% of them sometimes felt it after evacuation. Customers have been found more rowdy after evacuation as they know the helplessness of the respondents. They know that respondents don't have another choice except this work so they sometimes become annoying and violent.

Table: 52 Respondents' level of compromise in using safe sex practices – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Level of compromise	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Always	37	47.4	35	↓44.9
2	Frequently	15	19.2	29	37.2
3	Sometimes	11	14.1	2	↓2.6
4	Rarely	11	14.1	0	0
5	Never	4	5.1	3	3.8
6	No Response	0	0	7	8.9
7	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that most of the respondents have always compromised in using safe sex practices both before (47.4%) and after (44.9%) evacuation. The compulsion of Gharwali/Brothel Keeper was a reason to compromise in safe sex practices before evacuation and lack of customers; street based sex work and old age are found as the main reasons in compromising safe sex practices after evacuation. So, there is near to no change in compromise level in safe sex practices pre and post evacuation.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Table: 53 Whether Respondents tried other modes of earning - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Effort to earn by other mode	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	19	24.4	29	↑ 37.1
2	No	59	75.6	47	↓ 60.3
3	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (75.6%) of respondents had not tried to look for other socially acceptable mode of earnings before evacuation while 37.1% of them had tried to look for socially acceptable mode of earnings but they could not succeed. Lack of skills and vocational training compelled them to work as either maid servants or as textile or agricultural or contract laborer. Government has fulfilled its duty to give them necessary training but all the respondents cannot run the same business at the same place. Sewing skills requires the knowledge of measurement however since majority of them were illiterate, they couldn't learn measurements. Who would hire them without complete skill in the sewing field? Another crucial question is, 'would they earn as much in this new field as they were earning in sex trade?'

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

D. RESPONDENT'S RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER STAKE HOLDERS

Table: 54 Relationship with Husband - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Relationship with husband	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Poor	41	52.6	39	↓ 50.0
2	Fair	17	21.8	11	↓14.1
3	Neutral	2	2.6	1	1.3
4	Indifferent	2	2.6	0	0
5	No response	10	12.8	21	↑ 23.1
6	Not applicable	6	7.7	6	7.7
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (more than 50%) of the respondents have poor relationships with their husbands.

Although there seems a 2.6% decrease in the poor relationship status post evacuation, it doesn't mean that their husbands have started to behave cordial or fair with them, rather they didn't want to respond more on the said question.

It can be assumed that the money matters are also pivotal in these relationships. Evacuation has decreased the income of the respondents which has in turn decreased the warmth in relationship with husbands/partner too.

About 15% increase in indifferent and poor behavior by the parents towards respondents has also been observed post evacuation.

Respondent's mother and mother-in law's profession

Mothers of 14.1% respondents are also pursuing sex trade at present. Both mothers and mother-in-laws of 3.8% respondents are pursuing sex trade at present. Very few (7.7%) of respondents were pursuing sex trade before marriages. There is no change in relationship with siblings after evacuation.

Table: 55 Respondents Visits of Parental/Matrimonial Families – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Visit of parental/matrimonial families	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	YES	55	70.5	52	↓ 66.7
2	NO	22	28.2	25	↑ 32.1
3	No Response	1	1.3	1	1.3
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates a decrease in respondent's visits to their parental/matrimonial families post evacuation, due to the fear of losing clients. Before evacuation, they were able to visit their families since they were working under the brothel keeper but post evacuation they work independently as street based sex workers which make meeting ends difficult for them.

Frequency of Respondent's visits to their parental/matrimonial families:

Most (37.2%) of them were visiting their parental/matrimonial family twice in a year before evacuation while majority (59%) of them are visiting their family only once after evacuation. They stated that they don't earn enough money which could enable them to spend on family visits and they also face the fear of losing clients.

Table: 56 Details about respondents contact through correspondence with family – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Contact through Correspondence	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	YES	57	73.1	55	↓ 70.5
2	NO	20	25.6	22	↑ 28.2
3	No Response	1	1.3	1	1.3
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (more than 70%) of respondents have been in contact with their families through various modes of correspondence both before and after evacuation. There is near to no change in that. Effects of technology can also be seen here. They keep in touch now not just by personal visits but also through written correspondence (letters) and also through phones/cell phones.

There is near to no change in invitations to parental/matrimonial family' ceremonies both pre (71.8%) and post evacuation (70.5%).

Table: 57 Business relations with previous clients

Sr. No	Old Clients or Not	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	7	9.0
2	No	61	78.1
3	No response	8	10.3
4	Not applicable	2	2.6
Total		78	100

Majority (78.1%) of the respondents have denied that the clients they serve today are the same regular customers they had before evacuation. Only 9% of them replied positively that they are serving the same old customers. It means that they have developed new clientele system and they have gained new clients after evacuation. Thus, evacuation has given an opportunity to develop new clients.

2.6% of respondents who fall in not applicable category in the above table are the respondents who are not active in sex trade in any form at present.

Table: 58 Membership in Govt. supported /NGO/Project - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Membership	Pre Evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	61	78.2	66	↑ 84.6
2	No	17	21.8	12	↓ 15.4
Total		78	100	72	100

The above table suggests that majority of respondents were registered in an NGO both before (78.2%) and after evacuation (84.6%). Majority of them have been registered in CBO (Community Based Organization) namely Sahyog while very few of them have been registered in health related NACO's project. They have been registered to seek help in the time of crisis.

E. DISCUSSION RELATED TO ISSUES FACED DURING AND AFTER EVACUATION

Table: 59 Respondents' Year of evacuation

Sr. No.	When evacuated	Frequency	Percentage
1	August 2003	68	87.2
2	In 2010	4	5.1
3	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		77	100

The above table suggests that majority (87.2%) of respondents were evacuated in August 2003 as they were residing and serving in red-light area of Surat before evacuation, while only 5.1% of them were evacuated in 2010 as they were residing in Bapunagar slum area and they were evacuated during slum demolition programme for urban development. They were also working in Chakla Bazaar red-light area and also as street based sex workers.

7.7% were found in not applicable category as they were not residing in Chakla Bazaar red-light area but only providing sex services over there.

Table: 60 Reason for leaving Chakla Bazaar Red-light Area

Sr. No	Reasons for leaving Chakla Bazaar red-light area	Frequency	Percentage
1	Forced Migration	72	92.3
2	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority (92.3%) of the respondents replied that they had been forcefully evacuated from the red-light areas of Surat. 7.7% who fall under non-applicable category were not living in the Chakla Bazaar red-light area but only providing sex services at that place.

Whether the Respondents agreed to evacuation

89.7% of respondents did not agree with the authority's decision to evacuate them from their place and objected to the same, while only 2.6% of them agreed with this evacuation. The 2.6% who agreed for the same had said that the sex workers had started to attract the customers on street by wearing only bikini. The sex trade which was conducted behind closed doors was visible to all the people passing through those roads therefore it was necessary to close it down.

Table: 61 Whether Respondents were given rehabilitation/residential facility after evacuation

Sr. No	Whether respondents were given rehabilitation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	72	92.3
2	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		78	100

92.3% of them accepted that they were given residential facility by government after evacuation while only 7.7% were found in not applicable category as they were not residing in Chakla Bazaar red-light area but only providing sex services over there.

However they also shared that they did not accept the offer for bad quality of housing and distance.

Table: 62 The place where Respondents were given rehabilitation facility

Sr. No.	Place Where Respondents were given rehabilitation facility	Frequency	Percentage
1	Sachin	70	89.7
2	Kosad Government Awas	2	2.6
3	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table suggests that majority (89.7%) of them were given old residence at Sachin which is nearly 17 km away from Chakla Bazaar Surat. The respondents (2.6%) who were given residence at Kosad Awas were not residing in Chakla Bazaar and evacuated from Chakla Bazaar but they were residing at Bapunagar slum area and under the urban development programme. They had been evacuated from slums and given residence at Kosad Awas but they were working as sex workers at red-light area of Surat.

7.7% were found in not applicable category as they were not residing in Chakla Bazaar red-light area but only providing sex services over there.

Table: 63 Whether respondents asked for residential facility at some place near to Chakla Bazaar red-light area.

Sr. No.	Whether R's asked Residence near to red light area after evacuation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	71	91.0
2	No	1	1.3
3	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table states that majority (91%) of them has asked for residential facility at place near to Chakla Bazaar red light area but their plea was not heard by the Municipal Corporation. They sat on a Dharana continuously for 244 days at the collector office for the same but they were given only oral promises for the same. Even today after 12 years of evacuation, they have not been provided any residential facility. They had also given an application with the same request but no one knows what the status of that application on this day .

Table: 64 Details regarding Respondents objection/rejection from the neighbors where they were given residential Facility

Sr. No.	Faced objection from neighbors where R were given residence	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	72	92.3
2	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table implies that all respondents did not shift to Sachin where they were given old residence to stay. Respondents said that it was far away place and neighbors of those areas opposed to their shifting there. The houses were also old and not suitable to stay even for a day. So all of them did not shift there and are not using that place at present. The 7.7% of them who were found in not applicable category in the above table were not residing in Chakla Bazaar red-light area but only serving over there.

Table: 65 Whether Evacuation affected on Respondents business

Sr. No.	Whether evacuation affected on R's Business	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	71	91.0
2	No	1	1.3
3	No response	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority (91%) of respondents have replied in positive that this evacuation has affected their lives. Only one respondent has confirmed that the evacuation has not affected her life. 7.7% of respondents didn't give any reply to the above question.

89.7% said that the evacuation has affected their life for the last 12 years as they were evacuated from Chakla Bazaar red-light area. 2.6 % of respondents said that evacuation has affected their life for last 5 years as they were evacuated from Bapunagar Slum area and were serving as sex workers at Chakla Bazaar. Majority (92.3%) of them haven't been able to procure normal business yet.

Table: 66 On which aspects evacuation has affected the respondents

Sr. No.	Affected aspects after evacuation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Economic	8	10.3
2	Social negligence	1	1.3
3	Economic + Social Negligence	19	24.4
4	Economic + Children Education Suffers	3	3.8
5	Economic + Social Negligence + Children Education Suffers	40	51.3
6	Economic + Social Negligence + Religious + Children Education Suffers	1	1.3
7	No Response	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table shows that majority (51.3%) of respondents said that the evacuation has affected three aspects of their life namely economic, social rejection and children's education. They had to resettle their business and develop new clientele system after evacuation. They are not getting as much clients as they were getting before. They were rejected by the new neighbors where they were shifted because of their history of sex workers. Their children couldn't get education because of the respondent's economic crisis.

Table: 67 To whom Respondents blame for evacuation

Sr. No.	Responsible person/Institution	Frequency	Percentage
1	Municipal corporation	2	2.6
2	Police + Municipal Corporation + Government	2	2.6
3	Police + Municipal Corporation + Builder	1	1.3
4	Police + Municipal Corporation + Government + Builder	67	85.9
5	No Response	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that there were four persons/institutions which were found responsible for this evacuation. They are the police, Municipal Corporation, government and the builders. Respondents said that the builders were pressurizing the government to close down the brothel based sex trade in Surat so that they could buy out the land and houses and government directed respective Municipal Corporation and Municipal Corporation ordered the police to close down brothel based red- light area in Surat. Researcher has found luxurious shops and high rise buildings in that area at present. No one can even predict today that there was a red light area at that place earlier. 7.7% were found in not applicable category as they were not residing in Chakla Bazaar red-light area but only providing sex services over there.

Table: 68 Whether Respondents still visit Chakla Bazaar red light area for clients/customer

Sr. No.	Whether respondents still visit red-light area for clients	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	2	2.6
2	No	70	89.7
3	Not applicable	6	7.7
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority (89.7%) of respondents do not visit Chakla Bazaar red-light area after evacuation while only 2.6% of respondents visit Chakla Bazaar red light area even after evacuation for customers. There is no brothel based sex work still running in Chakla Bazaar red-light area but there is a contact point of sex workers for customers to visit these sex workers.

7.7% were found in not applicable category as they were not residing in Chakla Bazaar red-light area but only providing sex services over there.

Table: 69 Respondents view on whether Chakla Bazaar red light was better option or not.

Sr. No.	R's view on Chakla Bazaar red-light area was better	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	76	97.4
2	No	2	2.6
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority of respondents believe that Chakla Bazaar red light area was far better than this evacuation. They believe so as they are finding difficulty in searching customers as they have to work as street based sex workers at present.

F. Respondent's Psycho-social stressors

Table: 70 Different types of concerns in Respondents Life – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No	Related Worries of Respondents Life	Response	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
			Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Police	Yes	2	2.6	49	↑ 62.8
		No	76	97.4	29	↓ 37.2
2	Finance/Debt/Rent	Yes	73	93.6	72	↓ 92.3
		No	5	6.4	6	↑ 7.7
3	R's Life/Family	Yes	55	70.5	49	↓ 62.8
		No	23	29.5	29	↑ 37.2
4	Sexual service related	Yes	2	2.6	16	↑ 20.5
		No	76	97.4	62	↓ 79.5
5	Social	Yes	16	20.5	34	↑ 43.6
		No	62	79.5	44	↓ 56.4
6	Addiction related	Yes	1	1.3	2	↑ 2.6
		No	77	98.7	76	↓ 97.4
7	Residence	Yes	70	89.7	67	↓ 85.9
		No	8	10.3	11	↑ 14.1
8	Serious illness/death	Yes	1	1.3	9	↑ 11.5
		No	77	98.7	69	↓ 88.5
9	Violence related	Yes	26	33.3	64	↑ 82.1
		No	52	66.7	14	↓ 17.9
10	Loss of work/Occupation	Yes	8	10.3	46	↑ 59.0
		No	70	89.7	32	↓ 41.0

The above table gives information about respondent's major concerns in life. Majority (62.8%) of respondents are worried about the police atrocity after evacuation which was near to nil before evacuation. 20.5% respondents are more worried regarding providing sexual services post evacuation as compared to pre evacuation (2.6%). There is also an increase in worries related to social issue up to 23.1% after evacuation. They are found equally worried for residence both before (89.7%) and after evacuation (85.9%). There is about 10.2 % increase in serious illness/death after evacuation. The respondents were found more worried about violence after evacuation (82.1%) than before (33.3%) evacuation. A lot (59%) of respondents are also worried about loss of work after evacuation (59%) than before (10.3%).

Worries related to finance/debt/ rent, respondent's life and family, addiction related are found near to same both before and after evacuation.

G. HEALTH PROFILE

Table: 71 Major sicknesses if any in last two years

Sr. No.	Do R Agree with authority's decision to evacuate	Frequency	Percentage
1	Nil	52	66.7
2	Hyper Tension	6	7.7
3	Diabetic	6	7.7
4	VD/STD	1	1.3
5	HIV	9	11.5
6	Heart related	1	1.3
7	Accidental Injury	1	1.3
8	Other	0	0
9	No response	2	2.3
Total		78	100

The above table suggests that majority of the respondents did not have any major sickness in the last two years while 11.5% of them are found infected with HIV and AIDS in the last two years. 7.7% of them were having problems of hyper tension and diabetes.

Respondents take treatment from Government/Private institution

All respondents replied that they take allopathic treatment in sickness. Only 9% of them take treatment from private hospitals; whereas the rest 91% of them take it from government health centers.

Table: 72 Awareness regarding STD/VD/HIV – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Awareness about STD/VD/HIV	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	65	83.3	71	↑91.0
2	No	13	16.7	1	↓ 1.3
3	No response	0	0	6	7.7
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority of the respondents have been aware about STD/VD and HIV both before (83.3%) and after evacuation (91%). In spite of this knowledge, many respondents have got infected with HIV/AIDS since there are times when they have to compromise in using safe sex practices both before and after evacuation, as indicated in one of the earlier table. Before evacuation, they had to compromise in it due to the fear of Gharwali/brothel keeper and after evacuation they have to compromise because of money and safety both.

Table: 73 Whether Respondents go for health checkups at regular intervals – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether R's go for Health check up at regular interval	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	65	83.3	68	↑87.2
2	No	13	16.7	3	↓ 3.8
3	No response	0	0	7	9.0
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that majority of the respondents have been going for regular health checkups both before (83.3%) and after evacuation (87.2%). Many (41%) of them have been tested before more than three months. They are regularly tested for HIV infections at the interval of every 6 months.

Table: 74 Whether respondents have been tested for HIV/AIDS – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether Tested for HIV/AIDS	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	64	82.1	69	↑88.5
2	No	14	17.9	2	↓ 2.6
3	No response	0	0	7	9
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority of the respondents have been tested for HIV/AIDS both before (82.1%) and after evacuation (88.5%).

Only one respondent was HIV positive before evacuation while at present a total of 9 respondents are found HIV positive. All were tested for CD4 count and all of them had started their ARV Drugs from Civil Hospital Surat. All of them are on the first line of ARV drugs except 1 respondent.

Spouses/Partners of 5.1% of respondents are infected with HIV and AIDS. Only one respondent got infection of HIV through her spouse.

Respondents have been infected on account of unprotected sex with clients.

Table: 75 Respondents can easily access health care facilities at/near their Places – Pre and post evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether Easy access to health care facility	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	75	96.2	50	↓ 64.1
2	No	3	3.8	23	↑29.5
3	No response	0	0	5	6.4
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (96.2%) of the respondents could easily access the health care facility at/near to their places before evacuation which has been decreased up to 32.1% after evacuation. Majority of the respondents find the distance between their existing location of residence and a health centre as a hurdle in accessing health care facility.

Table: 76 Whether health Service providers/outreach staff easily approach respondents – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether Easy access of R's by health service providers	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	74	94.9	21	↓ 26.9
2	No	4	5.1	52	↑66.7
3	No response	0	0	5	6.4
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that majority (94.9%) of the respondents replied that the health care service providers/outreach workers could easily approach them before evacuation while only few (26.9%) of them agreed to the same after evacuation. Majority (66.7%) of them believe that health care service providers cannot easily approach them after evacuation because of their hidden status (84.6), their hidden residence and the distance (84.6%) to where they stay.

H. CHILDREN

Table: 77 Children's ways of passing time - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether Easy access of R's by health service providers	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Studying	24	30.8	24	30.8
2	Playing	23	29.5	23	29.5
3	Earning	7	9.0	7	9.0
4	No response	10	12.8	10	12.8
5	Not Applicable	14	17.9	14	17.9
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that quite a few (30.8%) children were passing their time studying pre evacuation. A few (29.5%) children just played before evacuation. After evacuation they have passed their time in studying and playing. 9% of children have been found earning both pre and post evacuation.

Children's help in Respondent's Business

Only 2% of the older children of the respondents helped them in business pre evacuation which increased to 5% after evacuation. They either work independently or served wine and eatables to customers.

Table: 78 Knowledge of children about mother's profession – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No	Children's knowledge about mother's profession	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	4	5.1	19	↑24.4
2	No	53	67.9	36	↓ 46.2
3	Not applicable	11	14.1	11	14.1
4	No response	10	12.8	12	15.4
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that majority (67.9%) of the children of the respondents were not knowing about the respondents profession pre evacuation which has been decreased to about 21.7% after evacuation. It clearly means that some of the children of respondents came to know about respondent's profession after evacuation.

Children's statement about their mother's profession

23.1% of the children have said that they dislike their mother's profession and they themselves have said it to their mothers.

Table: 79 Children's feeling about the amount of time spent by Respondents with them – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Feeling of children about spending time by R	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	46	59.0	9	↓ 11.5
2	No	8	10.3	47	↑60.3
3	Not applied	11	14.1	6	7.7
4	No response	13	16.7	16	20.5
Total		78	100	78	100

Majority (59%) of respondents stated that the reason for spending less time with their children pre evacuation was that their work place and homes were separate earlier whereas most of them denied spending less or least time with their children post evacuation. Both the respondents and children of respondents don't feel that they spend less time with one another after evacuation as respondents have started to work at night as street based sex workers and they have been found at home for the whole day by the children of respondents after evacuation.

Table: 80 Treatments towards the children by the neighborhood people who are not in flesh business – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Treatment to children by Neighbors	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Accepted	41	52.6	16	↓ 20.5
2	Indifferent	9	11.5	20	↑25.7
3	Rejected	1	1.3	15	↑19.2
4	Not applicable	11	14.1	11	14.1
5	No response	16	20.5	16	20.5
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that the majority (52.6%) of the children of the respondents were accepted by the neighborhood people who were not in flesh trade before evacuation which has now decreased up to 32.1% after evacuation. Children have been ignored by neighbors after they have shifted to a new place post evacuation as they are the children of sex workers.

The behavior of the Balwadi teachers was also found nearly the same both before and after the evacuation. The indifferent behavior of the classmates of respondent's children has been increased by up to 11.5% after evacuation. Rejection by the classmates before evacuation was only 1 % which is found 17.9% after evacuation. Behavior of the play centers, government centers and NGOs is found mostly the same both before and after evacuation. Majority (48.7%) of the respondents accepted that their children are not treated fairly by the society as they are their children. Before evacuation it was a major issue for the respondents where to make the children stay. Find out suitable spouse for marriage of children and job/occupation of children is found as major issue after evacuation. 19.2% of respondents have wished to admit their children in a hostel where both stay and education of children is free of cost.

I. OCCUPATIONAL ADJUSTMENT

Table: 81 Whether Respondents feel fed up with their profession – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Feeling fed up	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	2	2.6	4	↑ 5.1
2	Hardly	16	20.5	9	↓ 11.8
3	Sometimes	37	47.4	19	↓ 24.4
4	Frequently	19	24.4	37	↑ 47.4
5	Always	4	5.1	7	↑ 9.0
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.3
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that nearly half of the respondents frequently feel that they are fed up with their profession after evacuation which was quite rare before evacuation. They said that they are tired because they have to wander whole night on the street (79.5%) for clients. Some of them may stand at one contact points and some of them may visit different places by an auto. They may find customers sometimes and they may not sometimes. They also fear getting arrested by police if they get caught doing sex trade. They have to provide sexual services on roads, in jungles and at any place where customers desire. They may also have to pay the room rents to hotel managers if they use hotels to provide sexual services. They are also worried about *Gundas*. They feel that customers behave rowdy with them after evacuation. They are most worried about their safety against any kind of violence. So they feel tired. Before evacuation, they did not have to worry about customers or place for business or about police or *Gundas* etc.

There is near to no change in working with people whom respondent dislike both before and after evacuation

Table: 82 Whether income is sufficient – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Feel Satisfied about income	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	4	5.1	12	↑ 15.4
2	Hardly	31	39.7	50	↑ 64.1
3	Sometimes	24	30.8	5	↓ 6.4
4	Frequently	19	24.4	9	↓ 11.5
5	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table suggests that majority (64.1%) of respondents hardly feel that they earn enough out of their work after evacuation which was only 39.7% before evacuation. The reason behind it is that they have started to work as street based sex workers so they are finding difficulty in attracting and serving customers. They are earning much more than before but after deducting the share of agents, auto rickshaw drivers, hotel managers and police, not much is gained out of their total earnings.

Table: 83 Respondents progress in sex trade as they desired – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Respondents progress in sex trade as they desired	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	15	19.2	35	↑ 44.9
2	Hardly	38	48.7	28	↓ 35.9
3	Sometimes	19	24.4	8	↓ 10.3
4	Frequently	5	6.4	5	6.4
5	Always	1	1.3	0	0
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

In the above table progress is in term of their professional career growth. Usually a sex worker starts her business under brothel keeper. Later on, she becomes a senior sex worker under whom several other sex workers work and then she herself becomes a brothel keeper who sets up her own premises and many sex workers work under her.

The above table suggests that a lot (48.7%) of respondents hardly feel that they have progressed in the sex trade as they had desired before evacuation and still many (44.9%) of the respondents do not feel that they have progressed as desired even after evacuation. The brothel based business has been closed down by city police who has shattered all desires of the respondents to progress in sex trade after evacuation.

J. STRESSORS

Table: 84 Respondents feelings of loneliness in their profession- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's feeling of loneliness in their profession	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	7	9.0	4	↓ 5.1
2	Hardly	15	19.2	3	↓ 3.8
3	Sometimes	41	52.6	14	↓ 17.9
4	Frequently	9	11.5	45	↑ 57.7
5	Always	6	7.7	10	↑ 12.8
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that a lot (52.6%) of the respondents only sometimes felt lonely in their profession before evacuation while majority (57.7%) of them frequently feel lonely in their profession after evacuation. During the brothel based sex work, most of the brothels were in a lane and it gave them the 'we' feeling or 'feeling of unity' while now they operate their business as street based sex workers so they cannot stand at one place. Groups of them stand at different places to attract customers or they may stand individually at some contact point so loneliness has been felt more after evacuation as compared to before.

Majority (73.1%) of them have said that they have started to feel lonely as they have been dispersed for business.

Table: 85 Respondents feeling depressed when they see others having well settled family and relatives as they are deprived of it – Pre and post evacuation.

Sr. No.	R's feeling of depression for not having well family	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	1	1.3	7	↑ 9
2	Hardly	19	24.4	10	↓ 12.8
3	Sometimes	40	51.3	15	↓ 19.2
4	Frequently	13	16.7	36	↑ 46.2
5	Always	3	3.8	6	↑ 7.7
6	No Response	2	2.6	2	2.6
7	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that more than half (51.3%) of the respondents were sometimes feeling depressed when they saw others having well settled families and relatives as they were deprived of it before evacuation and after evacuation still a lot of them (46.2%) felt the same way quite frequently. They may feel so because their frequency of visits both to their parental and matrimonial family has decreased after evacuation.

Table: 86 Whether respondents feel that aging is a curse in their profession – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's feeling that aging is a curse	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	3	3.8	5	↑ 6.4
2	Hardly	18	23.1	5	↓ 6.4
3	Sometimes	16	20.5	2	↓ 2.6
4	Frequently	28	35.9	18	↓ 23.1
5	Always	13	16.7	46	↑ 59.0
6	No Response	0	0	0	0
7	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
	Total	78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that a lot of respondents (35.9%) frequently felt that aging is the curse in their profession pre-evacuation while after evacuation majority (59%) of them always felt that aging is a curse in their profession. It is assumed that they must be getting fewer customers after evacuation because of old age.

Therefore plan for old age stay healthy and learn healthy practices should be developed and implemented by State Government.

Table: 87 Respondents worry about future of their children – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Respondents worry about future of their children	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	5	6.4	3	↓ 3.8
2	Hardly	5	6.4	19	↑ 24.4
3	Sometimes	16	20.5	12	↓ 15.6
4	Frequently	26	33.3	12	↓ 15.4
5	Always	11	14.1	17	↑ 21.8
6	No Response	4	5.1	4	5.1
7	Not applicable	11	14.1	11	14.1
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table suggests that quite a few respondents (33.3%) frequently got concerned about the future of their children before evacuation whereas lesser than (24.4%) of them hardly felt tensed for the future of their children after evacuation. Most of the children of the respondents have been got married or earning after evacuation so the tension has been decreased after evacuation.

Table: 88 Whether young competitor creates insecurity – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's feel young competitor create insecurity	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	1	1.3	10	↑ 12.8
2	Hardly	20	25.6	1	↓ 1.3
3	Sometimes	27	34.6	4	↓ 5.1
4	Frequently	22	28.2	20	↓ 25.6
5	Always	8	10.3	43	↑ 55.2
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table shows that many respondents (34.6%) sometimes felt insecure when they saw younger girls joining the flesh market whereas after evacuation, majority (55.2%) of them are constantly insecure before evacuation. As per the respondents view, the street based sex work has given a chance to young college girls to indulge in such profession to live luxurious life. The college girls who have indulged in such profession may not only be for money but also for sexual pleasure. Thus respondents feel insecure as it has increased competition and adversely affects their earnings.

K. PURPOSE IN LIFE

Table: 89 Respondents feeling toward life and self- Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's feelings about their life	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Completely bored	67	85.9	58	↓ 74.3
2	Enthusiastic	11	14.1	20	↑ 25.7
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (85.9%) of the respondents felt completely unenthusiastic about their life before evacuation which has now decreased up to 11.6% after evacuation. They felt more so before evacuation as they were mostly worried about their children and their stay which has been decreased after evacuation.

Table: 90 Goals of Respondents life– Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's Goals	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	No goals at all	47	60.3	41	↓52.6
2	Very clear goals/aims	31	39.7	37	↑47.4
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (60.3%) of the respondents had no goals in their life before evacuation which has been decreased up to 7.5% after evacuation. Majority of respondents both pre (87.2%) and post evacuation (56.4) believed that they have not made any progress in achieving life goals.

Evacuation and resettlement have shaken the confidence of sex workers and they felt that there is no point in dreaming about future. They will rather lead life as it comes.

Table: 91 Personal existence of Respondents– Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's Personal existence	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Very meaningful	33	42.3	39	↑50
2	Without meaning	45	57.7	39	↓50
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates the feelings of respondents about their own existence. Majority (57.7%) of respondents believed that their life was without any meaning before evacuation whereas post evacuation 50% of the respondents feel that they have a meaningful and a purposeful life while 50% are still of the same belief as pre evacuation.

Probably their increased business independence as against their compulsion to work in and through brothel has given them the spirit to struggle for survival which itself perhaps gives meaning to their life.

L. ATTITUDE TOWARDS CUSTOMERS

Table: 92 Whether respondents like and feel customers are good – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Goodness of Customers	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	0	0	1	1.3
2	Hardly	10	12.8	56	↑71.7
3	Sometimes	45	57.7	10	↓12.8
4	Frequently	23	29.5	1	↓1.3
5	Always	0	0	8	↑10.3
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table suggests that a lot (57.7%) of respondents sometimes felt that their customers were good and gentle before evacuation which was found only 12.8% after evacuation. Majority (71.7%) of the respondents hardly feel that their customers are good and gentle after evacuation. This suggests that the customers attracted to this service are more self-centered and abusive or violent after evacuation than before. Some of the respondents even said that they have mostly faced group rape after evacuation and customers have started to pay less than they ought to, after evacuation. Respondents have also been sent back without payment. They have sometimes been hit by customers after serving them. Nuisance of *Gundas* wandering at night on street has also been found more.

Table: 93 Whether customers pay full amount – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Customers pay less	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	2	2.6	0	0
2	Hardly	31	39.7	8	↓10.3
3	Sometimes	44	56.4	11	↓14.1
4	Frequently	1	1.3	48	↑61.5
5	Always	0	0	9	↑11.5
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table shows that a lot of respondents sometimes felt they their customers paid them less before evacuation while majority (61.5%) of them frequently feel that their customers pay them less than they ought to pay after evacuation. Respondents mostly go alone to provide sexual services to customers. Customers after having sex pay less and respondents can't say anything due to the fear of violence. Respondents said that in the past there were incidents in which customers left sex workers naked and did not give their clothes after sex when they argued for money. Three sex workers were brutally murdered due to the money matter and one of the sex workers was raped by 22 persons when she argued with the customers. It suggests that respondents are afraid of customers and they take whatever amount of money customers give without arguments.

Table: 94 Whether customer show care towards Respondents - Pre and post evacuation

Sr. No.	R. feeling about customers caring	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	2	2.6	3	↑3.8
2	Hardly	20	25.6	6	↓7.7
3	Sometimes	42	53.8	14	↓17.9
4	Frequently	14	17.9	44	↑56.4
5	Always	0	0	9	↑11.5
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table shows that a lot (53.8%) of the respondents only sometimes felt that their customers never cared for their feelings before evacuation while majority (56.4%) of respondents have frequently felt that their customers never care about their feelings after evacuation. Respondents said that they expect not to be merely used sexually but to be pleased sexually but customers don't understand that feeling. They use them as they want since they pay them.

Majority of the respondents hardly believed that their customers come to them not only for seeking sexual pleasure but also for emotional relief both before (71.8%) and after evacuation (43.6%).

**Table: 95 Customers responsible for giving respondents diseases like STD/AIDS
- Pre and Post evacuation**

Sr. No.	R. feels customer responsible for diseased like STD/AIDS	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	3	3.8	5	↑6.4
2	Hardly	15	19.2	7	↓9
3	Sometimes	37	47.4	11	↓14.1
4	Frequently	19	24.4	37	↑47.4
5	Always	4	5.1	16	↑20.5
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that nearly half (47.4%) of the respondents only sometimes believed that customers were responsible for giving respondents diseases like STD/AIDS before evacuation while the same percentage of respondents now strongly feel that they get STD/AIDS infections from their customers post evacuation. Respondents and research both says that HIV prevalence has increased after evacuation than before.

Their belief that customers spread the STD infections has strengthened post evacuation.

**Table: 96 Respondents feelings about being independent because of customers –
Pre and Post evacuation**

Sr. No.	R. feeling about self dependent because of customers	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	1	1.3	20	↑25.6
2	Hardly	8	10.3	38	↑48.7
3	Sometimes	39	50.0	11	↓14.1
4	Frequently	24	30.8	7	↓9.0
5	Always	6	7.7	0	↓0
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table says that half of the respondents only sometimes felt that they were independent because of their customers before evacuation. While near (48.7%) to half of the respondents have hardly felt that they are self dependent because of their customers. They don't feel so after evacuation as they have to work as a servant or laborer after evacuation because of the close down of brothel based sex work. They cannot be dependent for their earning purely on account of sex services as in street based sex services they may find customers sometimes and they may not find customers at other times.

One of the positive outcomes of evacuation is that, the respondents don't need to rely upon this profession to feed themselves as well as their families. Respondents have realized that they can survive through other work source also post evacuation.

Table: 97 Respondents feel like killing the customers when they behave rudely with them -Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R. feeling about killing customers	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	4	5.1	5	↑ 6.4
2	Hardly	35	44.9	11	↓14.1
3	Sometimes	29	37.2	24	↓30.8
4	Frequently	8	10.3	27	↑34.6
5	Always	2	2.6	9	↑11.5
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that most of the respondents rarely felt like killing the Customers when they behaved rudely with them before evacuation while 34.6% of them have frequently felt the urge to kill their customers after evacuation. The respondents frequently feel so after evacuation as they have been harassed by the customers. They are not paid enough money. They have been gang raped. They have been forced to have sex without safety measures. They have been hit and talked to in abusive languages.

M. ATTITUDE TOWARDS POLICE AND LEGAL AUTHORITIES

Table: 98 Knowledge of Police about respondent's business operations- Pre and post evacuation.

Sr. No.	Knowledge of police	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	72	92.3	65	↓83.3
2	No	6	7.7	7	↑ 9.0
3	No response	0	0	4	5.1
4	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (92.3%) of respondents replied that police knew about their profession before evacuation while it has decreased by 9% after evacuation. It clearly indicates that police knows that sex trade has been running in the city yet they have not stopped it rather they have allowed the respondents to stand on the street at night for the business.

Table: 99 Arrest of respondents at business places - Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No	Arrested or not arrested	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	0	0	27	↑ 34.6
2	No	78	100.0	44	↓ 56.4
3	No response	0	0	5	6.4
4	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that all the respondents denied that they have ever been arrested by police before evacuation while 34.6% of them have been arrested by police after evacuation. The nil arrest before evacuation does not mean that the police was unaware about their profession but it was being run under the points of their awareness. Even now also police know the contact points of the respondents but they only arrest the respondents who are working independently. The respondents who work under the agents/Middle Women are usually not arrested by the police. The ‘hapta’ (illegal protection money) system seems to be operating in their new operating system as well.

Table: 100 Respondents feelings about the availability of police in their times of need – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Respondents feeling about availability of police in need	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	8	10.3	5	↓6.4
2	Hardly	59	75.6	6	↓7.7
3	Sometimes	8	10.3	14	↑17.9
4	Frequently	2	2.6	46	↑59.0
5	Always	1	1.3	5	↑6.4
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table shows that majority (75.6%) of respondents said that they had hardly been able to avail police help around them in their need before evacuation while a lot (59%) of them still say that they do not find policemen around them in need after evacuation. However it can be seen that availability of police has increased after evacuation.

Majority (57.7%) of respondents accepted that the presence of police at their work place hardly affected on their business before evacuation while 38.5% of the respondents said that presence of police at their work place / contact points has always adversely affected their business.

This is also a positive result of evacuation. Police is found easily accessible near the respondents in times of need after evacuation as compared to before.

Table: 101 Respondents feelings about policemen visits to their business areas for their installments (bribe) – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Respondents feeling about policemen visits to areas for their installments	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	3	3.8	7	↑9.0
2	Hardly	1	1.3	8	↑10.3
3	Sometimes	22	28.2	26	↑33.3
4	Frequently	47	60.3	32	↓41.0
5	Always	5	6.4	1	↓1.3
6	Not applicable	0	0	4	5.1
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that majority of respondents both before (60.3%) and after (41%) evacuation have frequently felt that policemen visit their areas to collect installments / bribes. It indicates that the sex trade is still running in Surat after 13 years of evacuation because of police's installments.

The above table suggests that almost half of respondents both before (47.4%) and after evacuation (52.6%) had frequently felt that policemen sexually exploits them. Sex workers should serve policemen without charges to continue their business. Some of the respondents said that they have to send young and different girl every time to please policemen.

Table: 102 Respondents feel that the legal authorities never give them a fair opportunity to be heard – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's feeling about legal authority	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	5	6.4	4	↓5.1
2	Hardly	64	82.1	7	↓9.0
3	Sometimes	4	5.1	36	↑46.2
4	Frequently	4	5.1	22	↑28.2
5	Always	1	1.3	7	↑9.0
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (82.1%) of the respondents had hardly felt that the legal authorities never gave them an opportunity to be heard before evacuation while most of the respondents have rarely felt that legal authorities never give them a fair opportunity to be heard after evacuation. Respondents had more faith in legal authorities before than now.

Table: 103 Respondents feel that the court staff is corrupted – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's feeling about court staff corruption	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	8	10.3	11	↑14.1
2	Hardly	65	83.3	16	↓20.5
3	Sometimes	4	5.1	39	↑50.0
4	Frequently	1	1.3	10	↑12.8
5	Always	0	0	0	0
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority (83.3%) of the respondents had hardly felt that the court staff was corrupted before evacuation while half of the respondents have sometimes felt it after evacuation. It can be said that they may have faced police atrocities and court cases and may have given spent money to be relieved from legal procedures, post evacuation owing to the fact that then they had to work independently as street based sex workers. And hence do not think positive of the systems performance.

Table: 104 Respondents never hope for justice from law – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	R's never hope for justice from law	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	6	7.7	7	↑9
2	Hardly	57	73.1	17	↓21.8
3	Sometimes	8	10.3	36	↑46.2
4	Frequently	7	9	8	↓10.3
5	Always	0	0	8	↑10.3
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table implies that majority (73.1%) of the respondents had hardly felt that they could never hope for justice from law before evacuation while a lot (46.2%) of them have sometimes felt that they cannot hope for justice from law after evacuation. The faith and trust in the judicial system seems to have decreased after evacuation.

Table: 105 Respondents feelings about judges being sympathetic to them as they understand their problems – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Justices are sympathetic to R	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	0	0	0	0
2	Hardly	1	1.3	11	↑14.1
3	Sometimes	7	9.0	35	↑44.9
4	Frequently	59	75.6	22	↓28.2
5	Always	11	14.1	8	↓10.3
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table shows that majority (75.6%) of the respondents had frequently felt that the judges were mostly sympathetic to them pre evacuation as they understood respondents problems while 44.9% of the respondents have sometimes felt that the judges are sympathetic to them and understand their problems. The faith in judges has also been decreased after evacuation.

Table: 106 Incidents of the police saving Respondents from violent Customers – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Police save R. from violent customers	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	0	0	6	↑7.7
2	Hardly	8	10.3	7	↓9
3	Sometimes	43	55.1	51	↑65.4
4	Frequently	22	28.2	7	↓9.0
5	Always	5	6.4	5	6.4
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

Majority of the respondents confirmed that they were saved from violent customers on several occasions, both pre (55.1%) and post (65.4%) evacuation so the faith in police in terms of saving the respondents from violent customers has been increased up to 10.3% after evacuation. Perhaps they understand that the only option available for they to go to police in case of violence by any customer.

Table: 107 Whether Respondents have been tried to be raped by the customers – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether R has been tried to rape by Customers	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	72	92.3	9	↓11.5
2	Hardly	4	5.1	27	↑34.6
3	Sometimes	1	1.3	31	↑39.7
4	Frequently	1	1.3	9	↑11.5
5	Always	0	0	0	0
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table clearly shows that majority (92.3%) of the respondents had never been tried to be raped before evacuation while a lot of them have rarely (34.6%) or sometimes (39.7%) been tried to be raped after evacuation. The rape has usually been done by customers. Respondents have usually been told that she will have to satisfy one or two customers at the given place but when she goes to that place with those one or two customers, she become victim of gang rape. It happens so usually and she cannot even complain about it to the police as she is pursuing illegal trade.

Table: 108 Respondents worried about their safety – Pre and Post evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether R thinking about safety	Pre evacuation		Post evacuation	
		Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1	Never	73	93.6	4	↓5.1
2	Hardly	5	6.4	3	↓3.8
3	Sometimes	0	0	61	↑78.2
4	Frequently	0	0	4	↑5.1
5	Always	0	0	4	↑5.1
6	Not applicable	0	0	2	2.6
Total		78	100	78	100

The above table indicates that majority of the respondents were never worried about their safety when they were working under the Brothel keeper/Gharwali before evacuation as they were protected by the Brothel keeper/Gharwali whereas 78.2% of them sometimes feel safe and sometimes do not feel safe post evacuation as they have lost the support of brothel keepers. The reason behind it is their street based sex work at night. They have to go with the clients where they say. Usually they are brought to remote / jungle areas and are raped and hit and even abused by the customers.

Table: 109 Whether Respondents suffer from any crisis/stress after evacuation

Sr. No.	Whether Respondents suffer from any crisis/stress after evacuation	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	68	87.2
2	No	4	5.1
3	No Response	4	5.1
4	Not applicable	2	2.6
Total		78	100

The above table shows that majority (87.2%) of the respondents have one or the other crisis in their life at present.

Majority (74.4%) of the respondents said that they have always suffered from crisis or stress after evacuation. In the category of health problems, 11.5% of them have been facing problems of being HIV positive. In the category of emotional crisis 16.7% of them have both, the guilty feeling about their profession and rejection by spouse/parents or family members. In the category of monetary crisis, majority of them (53.8%) have said that they could not earn enough for food and they could not afford rent. In the context of Legal crisis, majority (34.6%) of them have been arrested in police atrocities. All the respondents have said that they coped with their crisis by themselves. In the health crisis, majority (47.4%) of them had taken treatment from Government/ private hospitals. To cope up with the emotional crisis, majority (33.3%) of them blamed their destiny. In relation to monetary crisis, most (24.4%) of them had managed to compromise with their needs and by borrowing money from money lenders. In legal crisis, most (32.1%) of them had taken help from lawyers under free legal help aid scheme from an NGO namely Sahyoh.

N. FUTURE ASPIRATIONS

Table: 110 Respondents aspirations for themselves

Sr. No.	Respondents aspiration for themselves	Frequency	Percentage
1	Owning a house	45	57.7
2	Settling down by having her own home & family	24	30.8
3	Owning a house + Settling down with their own home and family	9	11.5
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority (57.7%) of the respondents aspire to have their own house. 30.8% of them aspire to settle down with their own home and family. While 11.5% of them desire to fulfill both the aspirations.

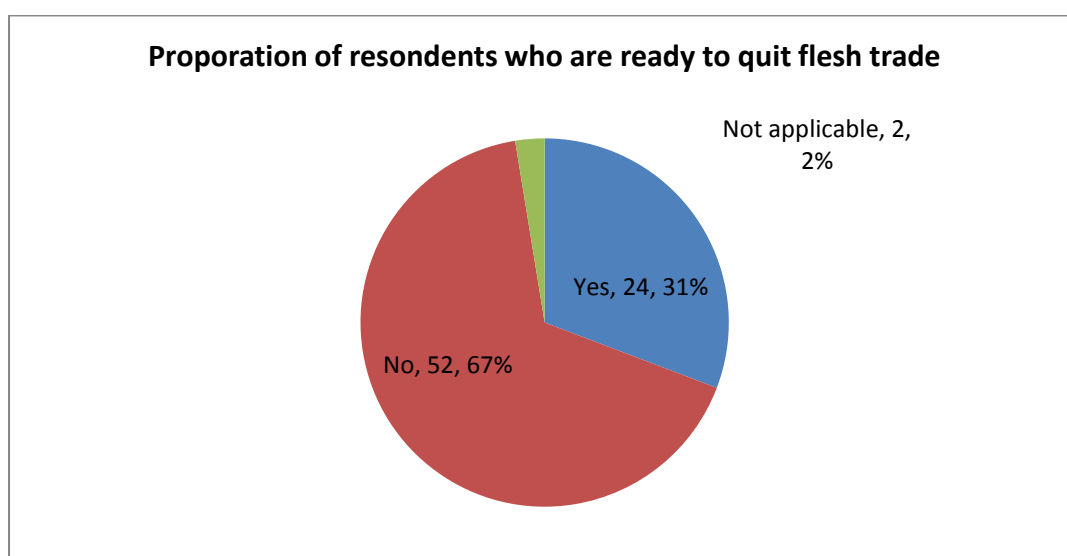
Table: 111 Whether Respondents are ready to quit flesh trade

Sr. No.	Whether Respondents are ready to flesh trade	Frequency	Percentage
1	Yes	24	30.8
2	No	52	66.7
3	Not applicable	2	2.6
Total		78	100

The above table indicates that majority (66.7%) of the respondents denied to quit flesh trade while only 30.8% of them agreed for the same. As per the researcher's observation it can be said that the respondents who agreed to quit are of old age group who cannot earn from this profession now.

Quite a few (21.85) of the respondents said that they will leave the profession immediately if the government does something for them genuinely and give them work which can be permanent. Only 23.1% of them were ready to take vocational training. All of them said that they would like to settle in Surat after leaving the flesh trade.

Exhibit: 5 Proportion of respondents who are ready to quit flesh trade



SECTION – II : QUALITATIVE DATA

This section covers three case studies of sex workers, FGD (Focus Group Discussion) Report and the reflective analysis of Media Reports. In absence of any formal documentation by the local authority or relevant state government department, the researcher took this opportunity of exploring the media reports with the available soft and hard copies of different phases/situations of sex workers' life. These reports in public domain through professional journalist are fairly transparent and neutral and hence can be relied on as secondary sources of qualitative data.

A. CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY: 1 – SAIJU – MYSTREY BEHIND HER HIDE AND SEEK GAME

Personal History

Saiju is a sex worker. Both her mother as well as her maternal grandmother were sex workers in the red light area of Surat.

Saiju's mother and Maternal Grandmother

Her maternal grandmother started and ended her career as a sex worker at the red light area of Surat but her mother started it from Rajkot and ended up in Surat. Her maternal grandmother was not aware about her daughter's profession of being a sex worker in Rajkot. Her maternal grandmother could handle her sons but she could not stop her daughter (Saiju's mother) from getting indulged in this profession.

Saiju's mother's name was Hamida. She was alcoholic and was also habituated to gambling by playing cards. She was handicapped by one leg. She had 'Polio' but she was very beautiful. She was earning more than enough in Rajkot in spite of being handicapped.. After realizing that so many sex workers were coming to Rajkot from Surat for the same profession, she thought to shift to Surat again. After coming back to Surat, Saiju's mother got married to Gotu, a Bengali man. He was not interested in Hamida, he was only interested in her promise. Hamida had promised to gift him a new auto rickshaw if he married her. They were not happy with each other after

marriage. He would walk on other side of the road than Hamida when they went out together for certain work. He probably suffered from inferiority complex that he had married a handicapped woman. On the other hand, Hamida become pregnant by Gotu and had given birth to Saiju but destiny was not in favor of Saiju. At the age of six years, she lost her mother (Hamida) due to HIV/AIDS. After the death of Hamida, Gotu got a chance to remarry with a person whom he could choose without any condition. Gotu got remarried with a lady called Nazma.

Compelling factors for entering the sex trade

After getting married to Nazma, Gotu (Saiju's father) had started to live separately and Saiju was left to stay with her maternal grandmother at Chakla Bazaar red light area in Surat. Saiju was not taken care of by, her maternal grandmother nor by her own father, after the death of her mother. The sex profession was not at all new for Saiju. Saiju had been born and brought up in the red light area of Surat. She spent her childhood over there. She slept hungry for so many nights. She felt alone and neglected most of the times. This may have affected her mind and she started to give kiss at the age of only 10 years for Rs. 1, 2 and 10. She was even ready for a sexual relation at that tender age. She was encouraged by her grandmother to continue it as her grandmother was not able to earn a single penny because of her age and because of red light area's evacuation.

Ways of attracting clients by Saiju

At the age of 13, Saiju went to a CD/Cassettes shop and asked to play a song as she wished to purchase a CD. She listened to three songs and then started to sexually appeal the shopkeeper. She started to touch his private parts. He was a gentleman though, so he denied indulging further and asked her to leave him alone. Saiju got angry and couldn't bear that someone rejected her for sex so she started screaming and accused the shopkeeper of teasing her for having sex. People of that area got together. They all knew about Saiju's nature and also knew shopkeeper's decent nature so they scolded Saiju.

Saiju and her hide and seek game

She was brought back by Suhani who is Saiju's relative, living in that area and also pursuing sex trade. Suhani persuaded Saiju and told her to stay with her. Saiju replied positively. She asked for Suhani's permission to go to meet her maternal grandmother and promised to come home by evening. Suhani gave her the permission but she didn't come back. She ran away from her grandmother's home too by evening. Someone told Suhani that he saw Saiju standing near Udhana Darwaja. Suhani could understand why she went there. It is a contact/pick up point of Sex workers. Suhani was aware about it as she also pursued the same profession. Someone told her that she was at Majura gate. Now Suhani was worried as to, from where she could find Saiju, as she had taken responsibly of taking care of her. Saiju's father, Gotu counseled Suhani and not to get worried as he was aware about his daughter's nature. He told her that she did the same thing so many times so he had kicked her out of his house.

Suhani was still worried. She gathered young boys of the area where she was residing and had given them an offer. She promised to pay for snacks to all young boys who would try to find out Saiju and also promised to give Rs. 1000 cash money to whoever would bring Saiju by that night. On the same night, at about 2 am, (Maksud Lungi), one of the '*Bhai*' of Surat called Suhani and gave her the information about Saiju. He informed her that he had seen Saiju and also asked Suhani about dropping her at her home. Suhani replied in positive for dropping Saiju at her home. As per the promise, he dropped her to Suhani's home. Suhani thanked him and he left from there. After lots of inquiry as to how Saiju reached up to the Maksud Lungi's Gang, she came to know that Sajjad, one of the '*Bhai*' working under Maksud Lungi, had only kissed Saiju and didn't do more than that. Saiju was only 12-13 years of age at that time when this whole incident happened.

Suhani was worried about Saiju's stay at her own house as her own children came for vacation from hostel at that time. Suhani was scared of Saiju's behavior. She did not want to make Saiju stay with her children. Suhani explained about the whole incident to Gotu, father of Saiju. On the other hand Irfan, Suhani's husband fought with Suhani as she had made Saiju stay at her house and she did not have a good character.

Suhani asked Gotu to send Saiju to hostel/ Madresa near Kosamba to deal with Saiju's running away tendency. Gotu agreed and they dropped her there for religious study but Saiju was not at all interested in religion, rather she was fond of sex. She couldn't think of anything except sex. She ran away from the Madresa on the same night when they dropped her there. Suhani came to know about it. She was again tensed. She couldn't understand what to do and what not to do. She again asked the boys of that area to find out Saiju. She again promised for breakfast and cash as a reward.

She came to know that majority of the rickshaw drivers of Surat knew Saiju very well. Then she realized that she must be working as a street based sex worker and so she runs away frequently at night only. She advised Gotu, Saiju's father, to get her married off. He agreed as he was tired of her frequent escape/run-aways. She got married at Satalashana village which is near Ambaji in Gujarat. Her husband was a two wheeler mechanic. On the first morning, after marriage, Saiju was not found in her in-laws home. She again ran away. Saiju's parents were informed that Saiju had gone away somewhere without informing her in-laws. Her in-laws again informed that she came back from somewhere after two-three hours.

It was surprising where she had gone in a new village. She went to the house of the Maulvi who performed rituals of her marriage from the groom's side. She went to his house for having sexual relation with him. It was informed by that Maulvi that Saiju came to his home and was appealing for sex to him. Her in-laws called Saiju's parents and asked them to take her back with them. Saiju was at her own place and city in a day after marriage.

On the same night of coming back from Satalasana, Saiju ran away at night. Again her parents tried to find her out. Again young boys of that area were informed to find out Saiju with the same promise of reward. One boy, after enjoying sexual relation with Saiju came to Suhani to drop Saiju and asked for reward. She was scolded and told to go anywhere any time at any place as they were tired of Saiju's behavior. Saiju was still a minor at that time.

Saiju's start-up as street based sex worker

As Suhani and Saiju's parents allowed Saiju to do anything she wanted, Saiju started sex trade from the same day. She started to stand at Majura gate, Athwa gate for

contacting customers. Her father was tired of her frequent escaping act. She used to offer both oral and anal sex. She progressed in the business and started to work as an agent of sex workers. She went to Maharashtra for sex trade for earning more. She earned a lot as she was offering both oral and anal sex services along with normal sex. Other sex workers were unable to attract the customers ever since Saiju started sex trade there. She was giving Rs.10 for room rent when she served her customers. Only Rs. 50 was the charge which she was taking for all types of sex service. After working in Maharashtra for years, she one day realized that she was earning less than the sex workers of Surat so she decided to come back to Surat. She asked Suhani to bring her back to Surat. Suhani asked Gotu, Saiju's father, for the same. He replied her that let her do what she wants to do. He did not wish to take any responsibility of Saiju as she was not at all listening to him.

Suhani had left the sex trade so she denied working under her but she could have managed of her standing at Majura gate for customers at night from her own contacts. Here also she became famous for her "special" sex services. Other sex workers were not getting as many customers as Saiju was getting.

One day, the boys who were residing in her neighborhood became her customers and took her to Dumas. They had sex one by one with her for the whole night on an open land. Saiju was injured on the back side after having sex with them. She went away with those boys on their bikes. At home, Suhani and Gotu were searching her. Someone told them that she was in Kim, a village near Surat while someone told some other place.

Reasons of Saiju's ran away very frequently at night

She was then found and was brought for counselling at Sahyog, local NGO working for sex workers. Here the secret of her frequent run away was uncovered. She was addicted to Charas and Ganja so she was not only going for sex at night but went searching for drugs (Psychotropic substances).

On one day, one of the 'Don' of Surat came to kill Saiju; Suhani saved her from him too. The 'don' left Saiju alive on the request of Suhani as that was knowing very well

that Suhani was the personal sex worker of one of the main men of an ill-famed gangster at one time.

Discussion:

The whole case study somewhere indicates that Saiju may have psychological impact of her mother and grandmother's profession. Her pathetic childhood history and lack of love and affection led her to take the unsafe and unhealthy path in life.

Saiju may have indulged in the said profession by her own wish but her empty stomach and loneliness had somewhere impinged her mind to adopt such life. She ran away frequently because of addiction to drugs which compelled her to behave so. She took to sex work, as she had learnt that behavior from her very childhood. It can be observed that her mother's death and her father's remarriage had compelled her not to believe in marriage. Her grandmother's age and empty stomach had compelled her too to indulge in such profession. She may have got addicted to drugs to get rid of her emotional disturbance. Family mal-adjustment had compelled a 10-year child to start sex work. It's pathetic to note this but it's a reality which the researcher came across through this case study.

CASE STUDY: 2 TULJA – A CASE OF FORCEFUL ENTRY INTO THE SEX TRADE

Personal History

Tulja (Name Changed) is a 17-year-old young girl and belongs to a very poor family. She lives in Surat with her parents and brother and sister. Her father is an alcoholic and not earning a single penny in spite of the fact that he is physically fit to work. Her mother is a housewife and not earning. Both her brother and sister are also not earning. Her brother used to speak abusive language for whole the day. Tulja aspired to study and become a lawyer but she could study up to 5th std.

Professional History

At the age of 8 years, when usually a child plays and studies, Tulja thought to earn and feed her family. She started to work as a maid servant. After being a little mature,

she started to work for 14-16 hours in a day. She had done almost all type of work. She was a maid servant, she worked as labourer, and she assisted in a tailor. She did almost everything to feed her family members. She earned Rs. 80 per day when she went for labor work in nearby areas. She used to tell her family members lie that she had taken her lunch/dinner., and went hungry stomach.

After some time, she started to work in Diamond industry. She got addicted to Gutkha there while working with her male colleagues. She admitted that she ate 20 Gutkha in a day but she has reduced it at present.

One female who was working in the diamond industry suggested Tulja to do modelling. That female emphasized her words by saying that she was perfectly suitable for modelling industry. In the beginning, Tulja denied for the same, but unpaid rent of home and scarcity of money were tempted her to accept in modeling business.

Initially, Tulja did not know at all about modeling business. She asked her colleague about it in detail who suggested her to do so. She was only curious to know if she would be used physically/ sexually or not in such business. Her friend denied for the same. She assured her that she would never be used physically/ sexually in this business. She agreed to do so to earn fast money.

After her positive response to do modelling, her friend brought her to one textile business man. Tulja was cheated by her friend. She was caught trapped by her friend. She was given some chemical in water. After drinking that water, she was fainted. Tulja was virgin till that date. That textile business man enjoyed sex with Tulja and recorded it as MMS in his mobile. Tulja was told this fact after she came to consciousness. She was threatened about making that MMS viral on social networking sites if she would tell anything about it to anyone. She was scolded to come daily there. Tulja started to go there daily at 9 am in a threat and she was relieved at 9 pm. She was sexually abused daily not only by that textile business man but also by his 4-5 friends. If Tulja got late reaching there, she was reminded about that MMS clipping. She came into this business by force and not by her own wish.

Her relations with other sex workers

Eventually she became a sex worker. She made a friend Malti (name changed) in this business. Malti was in live-in relation with Raju (name changed). Malti and Raju had one daughter too. Raju knew about Malti's sex trade and their daily expenses were fulfilled by this business only. For Tulja, Raju was like a brother and she treated him so. Malti being her best friend she couldn't think about any other relation with Raju. Raju and Tulja used to meet at his home, sit with each other and gossip with each other. Raju knew that Tulja was also a sex worker.

Once, She went with Malti for clients at Ubharat beach. She shared that she was asked to satisfy the resident doctors studying in a well known medical college, Surat. Tulja denied serving, as she was not having any place to serve them. The resident doctors agreed to manage the place. Tulja pleased four doctors sexually in the hostel/quarters of SMIMER Medical College, Surat. She was paid Rs. 10000 for the same. She accepted that she pleased one Politician of Bharuch also once. She accepted that students, doctors, politicians, business men were her main clients. She used to enjoy in hotels and fun fair and what not by serving sophisticated clients.

Once Raju asked Tulja to entertain two customers, as his wife was busy in entertaining two other customers. Tulja replied positively. Tulja went with Raju for customers. He brought her to a jungle in Vyara. He asked Tulja to walk in the jungle as the bus could not go any further. Two Muslim men came with a knife there and threatened Tulja to kill her if she would say a single word. She was raped by those two men. She was left there only in the jungle after being raped. She was crying like anything. One staff nurse working in a government hospital in Vyara saw Tulja and asked her the reason for crying. She gave her Rs. 100 as bus fare, brought her to the bus depot and seated her in the bus.

On the other hand, Raju told Malti that Tulja tried to abuse him sexually. Here, Malti called Tulja. Tulja accepted that it was her mistake and she forced her husband to have a relationship with her. The reason behind saying so and taking the blame on her own was only that she didn't wish mal-adjustment of her friend's family. Not only that Tulja did know that her friend had a daughter too. After listening to this, Raju felt remorseful. He went to the place where Tulja was working as a sex worker. He called her outside and told her that he will cut his nerve with a knife if she would not forgive

him. Finally all the sex workers working with her came to know that Tulja was innocent and she did not abuse Raju sexually.

Personal/Emotional Relationship

Once during a discussion with the researcher, Tulja talked about her boy friend. She met him in diamond industry where she was working in the past. Unfortunately, the boy whom she liked was the boyfriend of one of her friends, so Tulja never declared her feeling of love to anyone. That boy came to know about Tulja's feeling afterwards. He proposed to Tulja. Her friend asked the boy, whom he really loved, her or Tulja?. He replied Tulja. Tulja then realized that someone was there in her life who really loved her and who would take care of her.

She became pregnant twice without marriage in having relation with her boyfriend and aborted both the times. Once the fetus was of 3.5months in a womb. She begged her boyfriend to allow her to keep the baby. Her boyfriend has also left her. Tulja believes that not a single man in this world can love anyone truly or can love any one's heart only without touching one physically. Tulja started to drink alcohol after her boy friend left her.

She felt the joy of being a mother of a child at least for some months. she shared, it was a wonderful experience if one's partner is with her.

Desire to leave sex trade

Tulja wants to leave sex trade. She was brought into this business by cheating. Her family members are still not aware about Tulja's profession. Once she was seen by her brother somewhere but fortunately without a client. Her brother asked her what was she doing there, she replied that she had come to bring Sarees for work. In the beginning, Tulja was asked to wear short clothes by the sex workers to earn more while on the other hand she was advised to wear non exposing clothes by same friendly men whom she knew.

She talked about Sitaben's (Name changed) nature who is also working as a sex worker with her. Through her talks, researcher could come to a conclusion that Tulja doesn't like to fight, to abuse, to hit or to talk much. She doesn't believe in attracting customers of her colleague sex workers. She accepted that her customers whom she is

serving at present are good people by nature. She told that she was asked to do sex without condom and was promised more money but she denied by saying that even if she is offered Rs. 50000, she would not accept to work without condom. She told that she is afraid of HIV/AIDS. She is afraid of getting pregnant again too. She doesn't serve oral sex either.

Discussion

After seeing Tulja's case study, one can understand that she didn't come into this business by her own choice but she was forcefully and deceptively compelled to adopt such profession. She cannot share her type of business or her feelings about such profession with her family members as they don't know about her sex worker status. Her helplessness and her dream to earn more and earn quickly has brought her to the path of sex work.

She wants to leave the flesh trade but she cannot. It is difficult for her to get rid of such profession as she is known to many clients willing to pay her big amount. This is what confuses her.

CASE STUDY: 3 - FARZANA - BLINDED BY LUST

The researcher had read about Farzana (name changed) gang rape case in the newspaper. So she tried to locate her during her data collection. She couldn't identify Farzana in person but details about her case were known to Ragini, (name changed) cousin of Farzana who gave her consent to Ragini to give case details to the researcher.

Farzana was a young sex workers residing in Surat working at nights as a street based sex worker. In a year after she began sex work, she was asked by two customers for sex services on one night and then she was gang raped by 22 men. Whole night they forced themselves on to Farzana.

When Ragini, her cousin, also a sex worker came to know about this incident, she decided to support Farzana. Both went together to lodge a complaint at the Police station. They had to sit there for more than 48 hours to get Farzana's rape complaint

registered. Police commissioner gave a statement to the newspaper that he was not there in the town when this incident happened.

In one of the meetings with police personnel, Ragini was asked to take back the complaint. Ragini was quite firm and wanted Farzana to fight the case, but Farzana was not confident and felt that it would be better to settle the matter. She was offered a deal of Rs. 12 lacs for taking back the case. The rickshaw driver who knew about the incident, did not want to testify to the police. Instead he convinced Farzana to take the money and settle the matter. Ragini and Farzana were always together in the case whether it was to go to the police station or for the 'settlement' meetings. Finally, it was settled that out of the 22 accused only 12 would be named in the FIR. Eventually Ragini supported Farzana in whatever decision she was taking.

Ragini then went on to share how Farzana came to join sex work. Ragini wanted to protect Farzana and did not want her to join sex work. However, she was taken in by some incidents of Ragini's life and thought it was an attractive job never imagining or knowing the risks that were involved. Ragini traced the beginning of the story of how Farzana got into the trade.

Ragini comes across as a person who will stand up for her and other's rights and that is how one night she met with a very different kind of a customer. Once Ragini saw that one sex worker was being hit by a customer at Majura gate at night. She was also standing there looking for a customer at that time. All the sex workers who were standing at Majura gate ran away from there due to fear of police arrival. Ragini didn't run away from there, she thought how she could run away when someone was hitting a sex worker in a public place. She told her auto rickshaw driver to go there; he denied bringing her there in auto as he didn't want to get involved in that matter. Ragini insisted and forced him to take her at the place where sex worker was being hit by the customer. She caught the stick with which he was hitting the sex worker and she started to hit that person with his own stick. While hitting him, her Saree slipped from the chest, so she took off her *Saree*. Now she was wearing only blouse and petticoat. But she didn't stop hitting that man. At last, she told that man whom she hit to wear her *Saree* and give respect to her. Then she told them to leave that place. People who had gathered there to see this incident asked Ragini why she allowed

them to run away. She replied that she wanted to break the glass and tires of the auto rickshaw in which they came.

One person in a four wheeler was observing the whole incident. He gave her water after her fighting with those men and asked for her contact number. He gave Ragini Rs. 200 for sharing her contact number Ragini couldn't understand the matter. He complimented Ragini by telling her that she was a very cool and bold person. He again gave her Rs. 2000 for food and etc. Over a period of about a year or so this person would contact Ragini to just give him company – sometimes for a movie, sometimes to celebrate special days like the 31st Dec, to share beer. He even took her to Satara to watch the shooting of the film Dabang. Ragini went with him to places like Panchgini, Mahabaleshwar and Goa. He never touched her and even suggested to her to come out of the trade. He went to Ragini's children's school and gave chocolates worth Rs. 5000/- In all he had paid Ragini Rs. 35000/- for her time spent with him. Additionally he gave her Rs. 1,04,000/- to pay off her debts.

Farzana, her cousin sister was observing all these things. She was impressed by her life style. She told Ragini that she also wanted to join sex work but Ragini refused her to do so. Around that time a customer called Ragini for sex service but Ragini denied that she couldn't come. Farzana was there at that time and she told her that she will go instead of her with that client. Ragini denied. Farzana, had set her mind and so she went to Majura gate at night with Saiju, another sex worker. She went there earned Rs. 1500 and spent it on the same day. Soon Farzana was earning Rs. 5000 per day. However she continued to rely and depend on Ragini for many simple needs. She asked Ragini to purchase mobile phone for herself so that her clients can be in touch with her directly. Ragini bought it and gave it to her.

Ragini then narrated the sequence of events that led to the rape of Farzana. One night Farzana went for sex work to Majura gate. Teenaben, a sex worker's agent, was there with her and it was known to her that Farzana went with two boys for providing sex services. The deal was of Rs. 2000. 1000 was given to agent and Rs. 1000 was promised to give after sex. After satisfying their sexual need, Farzana asked for Rs. 1000. But they got angry and started to use abusive language. Not only that, she was then she handed over to 8-10 *Gundas* or '*Bhais*' to have sex with. They brought her to

an industrial area where noise of machines was loud and constant. They started to have sex with her on the stairs.

As soon as she got a chance, Farzana called Ragini but couldn't tell the full address, but only that she was close to a buffalo barn. Ragini worried for her. Ragini went to Sosyo circle first, hired an auto and told the truth to an auto rickshaw driver. Ragini could think of one such place; it was exactly opposite to one temple. Auto rickshaw driver advised Ragini not to send sex workers in to the Pandesara area which is near to Sosyo circle. Ragini and that auto rickshaw driver searched for Farzana. They looked in the whole Pandesara area. They could only find her at 3 am. They could reach her as one auto rickshaw driver told them that one girl was screaming for help and he tried to make her sit in her auto but some *Gundas* came and hit him. They asked him to show that location to them but he denied, he only gave the address to them. Ragini went there. The *Gundas*' tried to catch Ragini too but she had called her husband and her husband was also there with Ragini. Ragini hit them and came to the main road. When she reached to main road with Farzana, auto rickshaw driver and her husband. One police van was on a patrolling so those *Gundas* couldn't get hold of them.

Farzana was completely shocked and narrated that she was like a sex toy for those *Gundas*. They were leaving her for a while and then raping her again and again.

Ragini took Farzana to civil hospital and report showed that she was very badly and brutally injured. Ragini encouraged Farzana for filing FIR in which she named 22 males who had gang raped her. Media also came to the hospital and were trying to suggest that they were making up the rape story to make money. Ragini asked them to switch off their camera first and then she scolded media personnel. They even accused Teenaben who had sent that girl for sex work with those people. Ragini again scolded the media personnel for not focusing on the rape and the violation that had occurred but on other matters. Pandesara police station where the case was filed was filled with political workers whenever Ragini and Farzana had to go there. Ragini would get into arguments too to defend why they were in this trade and they are not happy to be in this profession. Ragini was offered money from police commissioner to take the case back but she denied. Other sex workers too were pressurizing her to take back the case but she stood firm. Eventually the settlement took place where she was not left

with much option but to declare that there were only 12 people instead of 22 in gang rape of Farzana, probably to save politically connected accusers.

Ragini said in the end that Farzana has survived unlike her fellow sex worker who was murdered under similar circumstances. However she does not work in Surat city anymore.

Discussion:

Farzana came by her own choice into this profession against her sister Ragini's advice. She was young and drawn to the life style that Ragini had at that time as she was offering her company to the unusually generous customer. She was unaware of the risks that are involved and unfortunately became a victim of a brutal gang rape.

This case study reveals that the police personnel who are usually habituated to take bribes tried to bribe Ragini and Farzana. Media was looking to sensationalize the episode and not interested in the condition of sex workers and the risks they face. Political workers only tried to make a show of support to Ragini and Farzana but were actually there to serve the interest of some possible powerful or influential persons.

Ragini's courage, openness and truthfulness strongly require appreciation here. This case study emphasizes the fact that trying to emulate another's life or life choices without thinking could lead to serious and dangerous consequences. Farzana should have listened to Ragini's advice and should have been satisfied with her own life.

SECTION – II : QUALITATIVE DATA

B. THE FGD (FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION) REPORT

Focus group discussions have become a popular method for obtaining information regarding numerous topics. During this study, focus group discussion was conducted to obtain information regarding problems which were faced by the sex workers when they were evacuated from their red-light area and it also identifies their current problems and their needs. The researcher arranged Focus Group Discussion with the evacuated sex workers of red light area of Surat in Aug. 2003 at Sahyog Mahila Mandal (a community based organization-CBO) which works for the welfare of the sex workers of Variyavi/Chalka Bazaar.

1. BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES

The sex trade is one of the oldest social evil and many countries have failed in abolishing it from their societies at a grass root level. Many countries had to legalize it or regulate it. In India also sex trade is not a punishable offence as per the law but to continue it through 3rd Party like Gharwali/Brothel keeper, pimps/Agent is an offence. In this context, Surat police used their power in evacuating brothel based sex trade in 2003. More than 200 years old red-light area was suddenly closed down by the city police. Surat had a history of having a red light area since the rule of Mughal ruler Akbar. The close down of the red light area had created many problems for the sex workers at that time and even after almost 13 years of evacuation currently they seem to be facing many problems. The researcher had arranged this focused group discussion to identify both their current problems and the problems faced by them when they were evacuated. The study also aims to know about their current need and their expectations from the government.

2. METHODOLOGY

The researcher could arrange the focus group discussion with the permission of the president/ project director of Sahyog Mahila Mandal- a CBO (community Based organization) which is working for last 18 years for the betterment of sex workers of Chakla Bazaar/Variyavi Bazaar/ Chowk Bazaar/ red-light area of Surat. The

permission was further facilitated by Surat district HIV/AIDS and TB supervisor. The focus group discussion was arranged in SAHYOG – Ngo. It was arranged on their monthly meeting day so the presence of the sex workers in more numbers was be ensured. All the evacuated sex workers were informed to be present in the said meeting with a notice about focus group discussion. The Researcher herself conducted the focus group discussion. All the evacuated sex workers were requested to wait after the meeting for Focus Group Discussion while the others were allowed to go home. There were almost 15 Peer educators (evacuated sex) workers who had participated in the group discussion. Among which only 8 to 10 were found to be as active participants. Peer educators are the persons who deals with the problems of sex workers residing in certain area/locality The introductory notes about the FGD and the researcher were given by the project coordinator of Sahyog Mahila Mandal- Mr. Pankaj Chaudhary. The researcher had pre-decided FGD questions she wished to ask. She also has charts and marker pens to note their responses. After the Introduction by the project officer, researcher expressed the reason why she was there and she allowed those sex workers who didn't want to participate to return home. Fortunately, no sex worker wanted to leave the FGD.

3. SUMMARY

- ✓ The advance notice about the evacuation was given to the sex workers for evacuating their houses 3 months prior to the evacuation.
- ✓ According to the group members, five institutional bodies were found responsible for the said evacuation i.e. (a) Police (b) Builders (c) SMC (Surat Municipal Corporation) (d) Religious institution in that area (both temple and Masjid) (e) educational institutions like school in that area. One of the sex workers had accepted during a personal interview that the sex workers were roaming nearly nude/barely covered on the roads for attracting the clients before evacuation. All the neighborhood institutions were tired of such behavior. The excess of such unacceptable behaviour had been responsible for the evacuation.

- ✓ The evacuation notice was not given to them just in 2003 but also given to them in 1985, but their Unity and 'strong resistance' had aborted their evacuation back then.
- ✓ After the notice in 2003, they again registered their opposition through an *aandolan*. They did 'DHARANA' continuously for 244 days at the collector's office, Surat. Both, the police commissioner Suthare and the Collector didn't pay any heed to them and the red light area was forcefully closed down. It became possible as their unity and integrity was not as strong as before. They passed both Monsoon and summer season while they were on 'DHARANA'. No one was listening to them; The Jalaram Trust, Surat had fed them continuously for 244 for days, both the times, free of cost when they were on '*Dharana*'. Although it was a planned or a pre-notified evacuation, they were not trained as to how to earn after evacuation. They were not rehabilitated properly.
- ✓ It was shared that 10-15 sex workers died during the '*Dharana*' due to the stress and anxiety of evacuation.
- ✓ Government provided them with old residence at Sachin (a village on outskirts of Surat city) and they were also ready to shift there but it was about more than 20 km far from where they lived and the neighbors in Sachin objected to their relocation near to their areas therefore they couldn't shift there. The verbal promise of arranging other residence was given to them but till date no one is allocated with any place to relocate.
- ✓ They have come to know that the amount of Rs. 1 Crore and 80 lacs came from the government for their rehabilitation but not a single paisa has reached them. They came to know about the same after 5 years. One of the members of the '*Gulabi Gang*' (*Bhai Log*) gave them such information.
- ✓ They slept on the footpaths/roads when they were evacuated.

- ✓ They observed that crime like child abuse, child trafficking, rape and murder of adults have been increased after evacuation. If the client can't satisfy his sexual need then he may turn to such activity.
- ✓ They also felt that prevalence of HIV and AIDS among sex workers has increased after evacuation. The scarcities of customers and economic problems have compelled sex workers to accept unsafe sex demands. Customers may deny or become violent with the sex worker if she asked customer to use a condom. They are afraid that they may not get customers if they will ask for safe sex.
- ✓ The safety of sex workers is the biggest problem in working as street based sex workers. They are taken to client's houses, factories, jungles, gardens or out of the city from their contact point for the sex services. They are paid less than they are promised to. They are sexually abused by more number of people than they are promised to. They cannot argue against clients, giving less money than what was fixed and having sex with more people than committed, as their safety is in their hands. Two murders and two gang rapes of Surat's sex workers after evacuation have made them somewhat fearful in arguing. They cannot complain to the police otherwise police may arrest them.
- ✓ Evacuation has affected their children's education. Less money, insecure income have compelled some of them to discontinue the education of their children and some of them have been compelled to send them to a hostel as their safety at home is a question at night and they cannot live alone when mothers business hours at night. Government has not done anything even for the education of their children. It is possible that their children will be forced to indulge in anti social activity in future. So three children of sex workers have become eunuchs and one has become a gay. If scarcity of money and unhealthy socialization will continue in sex workers life then the number will only increase.
- ✓ The group believed that sex trade has not stopped but as a matter of fact increased after evacuation. Now there is not one –satellite- red light area but

many mini red-light areas in the city through which workers operate. They are surprised to see young college going girls from good families also pursuing sex trade for luxurious life and for pleasure. The members in a way saw these as their business competitors.

- ✓ Majority of them hire a rickshaw for three hours at a cost of Rs. 300 to find the customers at night. They wander here and there in rickshaw and try to search/ attract the customers.
- ✓ They don't want to leave their profession as they have tried to do so when they were evacuated and had no means of earning. They tried to earn money by sewing work, working as a maid servant or laborer. They are tired as the society doesn't accept them as normal people and they don't give them work. Even if they give work unknowingly, they dismiss them when they come to know about their previous status of sex worker.
- ✓ They want their red-light area back. They argued that Kamathipura red-light area in Mumbai and Asia's biggest red light area in Kolkata has not been closed down as per the law then why their red light area is the only one to close down. They want it relocated anywhere within 20 km of the boundary of Surat.
- ✓ They also expect housing facilities from the government as they were kicked out from their homes. They are not willing to stay in government protection home as their freedom is restricted.
- ✓ They expect that sex trade should be legalized in India and they must be issued licenses then only the new upcoming girls will refrain from entering in this profession and police harassments will also decrease and customers may also not harass them as much.
- ✓ Their children should get free education, residential secondary school and jobs then only their new generation can have better option to lead a decent life.

- ✓ According to them, there were about 4000 sex workers in Surat in 1997 which has now increased up to 9000 in 2015.
- ✓ Sahyog an NGO, has always helped them and counseled them during, before and after evacuation.
- ✓ They don't understand the complexity of laws and the government. On one hand they don't allow to do brothel based sex work and on the other hand they run such CBOs where sex workers can come, rest, go for health check up, etc. what government exactly wants is not understood and in a fight between the government and the sex workers, police are found to be taking advantage of their situation. This uncertainty and confusion does not allow them to think about their long term future plans.

4. RESEARCHER'S COMMENTS

Struggle for survival is their plight the local self government i.e. Surat Municipal Corporation as well as the state and central government should give special attention to this group and devise a special service programme for ensuring basic necessities of decent living, safety and protection from violent customers. The ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme) has a sponsorship scheme which can be used for the children of sex workers and the safety of minors (sex workers/children) must be ensured through the DCPO i.e. District Child Protection Officer.

SECTION – II : QUALITATIVE DATA

C. GUJARAT'S SEX WORKERS' CURRENT STATUS : SOME REFLECTION BY MEDIA

Though researcher had endeavored to gather information of researches previously done on the evacuation of sex workers of India and Surat, she could not find specific studies. The lack of information in books and journals compelled researcher to refer media reports and summarize it to understand and elaborate the situation.

Several media articles reveal many facets of the plight of sex workers, their vulnerability and also their resistance against government efforts for their rehabilitation. These reports bring to the fore the sex workers' struggle for survival like

1. Gujarat Government fails to 'Convert' Prostitution hub (DNA, 3rd June, 2006)
2. The only Red Lights May go out of Surat's Chakla Bazar (Times of India , Dated 13 September, 2003)
3. Surat's Sex workers drag city police to Gujarat High Court for evacuation(Times of India, 17th April 2003)
4. Gang Rape Accused Suspected in Sex Worker's Murder:Cops (The Indian express, 17th June, 2009)
5. Sex Worker Gang-raped in Surat (The Times of India, 27th December 2012)
6. Can Government Legalize Prostitution after Supreme Court's Hammering – Translated Article (Gujarat Darpan 25th Dec., 2009)
7. NHRC aid sought to rehabilitate sex workers (The Hindu 30th August, 2005)
8. Government Launched Ujjawala Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking (Mr. Mahesh Bhagwat, 16th December, 2007)

Of these, some of the articles directly related to the theme of this research are presented along with its highlights.

- **Gujarat Government Fails to 'Convert' Prostitution hub**

In a village called Wadia, women of Saraniya community are traditionally engaged in prostitution and are sole bread earners of their families. On the busy Delhi-Mumbai National Highway 8, truck drivers on their way to Gujarat exchange stories about Wadia, a village that's notorious for its prostitution racket.

A prostitution hub, this hamlet situated in Banaskantha district of North Gujarat is inhabited by a nomadic tribe called Saraniyas. It is believed that the tribal community took to prostitution for want of any other form of employment and poverty.

Though illegal, prostitution has thrived for nearly 80 years in this area. It's only when the Gujarat government became aware of the illegal flesh trade in this village, attempts were made to ban such activities. In its third and last attempt three years back, the state education minister visited the area. In a bid to "convert" the tribe to farmers, the minister granted land, equipment and cattle to the villagers. But this attempt by the Gujarat government failed miserably.

Within two months, the land was auctioned, equipments and cattle sold off and the

community went back to its initial profession - prostitution.

Shockingly, this "traditional family business that spans four generations" has gained immense popularity and isn't limited to truck drivers anymore. Today, pleasure seekers include military personnel from the border Army camps, moneyed diamond traders from Palanpur and tourists.

The male members of the family - fathers, brothers and sons - approach potential customers and negotiate the rates that range anywhere between Rs 500 and Rs 10,000.

DNA, 3rd June, 2006

- **THE ONLY RED LIGHTS MAY GO OUT OF SURAT'S CHAKLA BAZAR**

The only red light area of Gujarat may have to close shop. Almost 600 commercial sex workers at Variyavi bazaar, better known as Chakla Bazaar, are being driven out by landlords.

Given that this stretch in the heart of the city has a premium real estate value, many believe that some builders may be instrumental in getting these sex workers evicted. Also, the fact that all landlords decided to throw them out on the same day — July 20 — only strengthens this line of argument. There are some 250 small-sized quarters on this stretch.

Response from Health service givers: Preventing forced evacuation

"Various options were discussed and we propose a signature campaign against the forceful eviction and create a pressure group which may help the cause of these women," says Vikasben Desai, head of the Preventive and Social Medicine (PSM) department of the New Civil Hospital.

Social Activist response on evacuation

Social activist Rahul Rashtrapal said, *"The human rights of these sex workers should be protected. They should be allowed to stay in their houses till they are rehabilitated in a proper manner"*.

NGO Functionary

31 NGOs and many perturbed individuals to chalk out a plan to protect the rights of this group.

"Our main demand is that these commercial sex workers should be given some shelter until the government implements the rehabilitation package," says Sonal Mehta, the NGO co-coordinator of Gujarat State Aids Control Society (GSACS) at that time,

which is running the HIV/AIDS awareness project called Partnership for Sexual Health (PSH) project among the sex workers in association with the PSM department since 1997. According to GSACS sources, Surat had the highest number of HIV positive persons when the society started its operations in the city.

Builder lobby behind evacuation?

"We do not rule out that some people from the builder lobby may be behind the episode," says councilor Padmaben M Kantwala. However, an even bigger concern of NGOs active in AIDS control programmes is that once sex-workers are scattered, controlling the disease will be difficult. Now most of these 600 displaced women and nearly 70 children are staying on the streets.

Police Authority's stand

Commissioner of police V K Gupta told, *"The matter related to rehabilitation of these sex workers is pending with the court. As far as taking action against these sex workers is concerned, the police have the powers to ban such activities."*

According to him, *"the bazaar attracts anti-social elements and the police department has received several complaints from the residents of the area about the difficulties they face because of the activity"*.

"Also, there are at least 12 religious places and educational institutions in the vicinity of the bazaar," he says. Asked if some builders were pressurizing the landlords in any way, Gupta said, *"This is a stereotype theory which they come up with every time"*.

The affected women have also been squatting in front of the police commissioner's office every day since their eviction to protest against police action.

Times of India , Dated 13 September, 2003

- **SURAT'S SEX WORKERS DRAG CITY POLICE TO GUJARAT HIGH COURT FOR EVACUATION**

After the sex workers of Surat residing in age-old red light area, Chalk Bazaar, Surat hassled by police atrocities, they had moved to Gujarat High court seeking protection from being beaten up by the police every now and then. The sex workers were present in large numbers in the High Court.

The High Court bench comprising acting chief justice J. N. Bhatt and Justice K N Puj, had already issued notices to the Surat city police commissioner, the state home department and the police inspector of Chowk Bazaar regarding the matter presented by sex workers before they approached them but it had come to know that the notices never reached to the said departments on time. The researcher here doubts on the answer of the High Court bench.

At the proceedings, over 40 representatives of Chakla Bazaar, were present in person and anxiously listened to every word being spoken in the court room. The petition, in public interest, was moved by Sangeeta, a sex worker from the area who alleged that most of the 1500 sex workers residing in the area face the wrath of the police on one pretext or the other every now and then. She said corporations come and beat up the women, sometimes severely, asking them to vacate the premises so that the area can be cleaned up. The said area falls directly opposite the city municipal commissioner's office. Sometimes they even break open the locked premises and ransack the houses, the petitioner alleged. Sangeeta in her petition further adds that the women have always been scared to lodge complaints, contemplating further harassment. One of them had lodged a medico-legal case against an official of Chowk Bazaar police station but no action was taken, the petitioner said.

The petition also documents the fact that a representation was made before the state government on the issue of police brutality. But without going into much details of the complaint, the state government forwarded the matter to the Surat police, who according to the complaint, were the prime perpetrators of the violence, counsel for Petitioner Nimish Kapadia said before the bench.

Appearing on behalf of the government, Oza said these women have illegally been carrying out a prostitution racket in the area, where there are schools and temples. But the petitioner stated that even if the women indulge in immoral trafficking, the police have no right to beat up the women, taking law in their own hands. As the court decided to adjourn the matter in the absence of the respondents, the petitioner sought protection of the women apprehending more violence by the police in wake of the petition.

Times of India, Ahmedabad, 17th April, 2003

- **GANG RAPE ACCUSED SUSPECTED IN SEX WORKER'S MURDER:
COPS**

Jyoti Nepali, a sex worker's gang rape and murder by the son of Head Constable of Surat.

Tariq Saiyed's sketch matches with that of the accused in the murder of a Nepalese sex worker in January 2009

The Surat police are now investigating the role of one of the three accused — arrested in Friday's gangrape incident — in connection with the murder of a sex worker on January 16 this year in the city.

The police have seized the mobile phones, laptop and a desktop computer of the trio and have found several MMSes that point to their being habitual sex offenders. They sought services of sex workers and filmed them in the act.

One of the accused, Tariq Saiyed (23), son of Mahidharpura Head Constable Kutubuddin Saiyed and an aspiring model, say police, could be involved in the rape of a mentally challenged girl as well as murder of a sex worker. Tariq has been identified by a friend of the dead girl in an identity sketch prepared by the police.

The body of a Nepalese sex worker, identified as Jyoti (35), was recovered from Panchsheel Nagar in Bamroli area in Surat on January 16, 2009.

The police had prepared a sketch of the culprit on the basis of description given by the deceased's friend, but no one has been arrested till date. With the arrest of the three youths in the gangrape case, the police found that Tariq's face matched the old sketch. According to Khatodara Inspector Mahendra Chavda, Jyoti was standing with her friend on the Ring Road near New Civil Hospital on January 16 when two youths approached them. They made a deal to take Jyoti with them and also paid Rs 700 to her friend. Jyoti never returned. Her body was found from Panchsheel Nagar in Bamroli the next day.

The deceased's friend identified the body and lodged a complaint against the two unidentified youths with Khatodara police. Now that the sketch has matched, the police plan to carry out an identification parade in the case, said Chavda. The police are also investigating if there is any MMS or video evidence of Tariq's encounter with Jyoti. (<http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/gangrape-accused-suspected-in-sex-worker-s-murder-cops/477705/>)

The Indian express, 17th June, 2009

- **SEX WORKER GANG-RAPED IN SURAT**

22-year-old sex worker was allegedly gang-raped by at least ten persons at Bamroli area of the city, police said on Thursday. Seven out of ten persons allegedly involved in the crime that occurred on December 25 nights have been detained, they said.

"The detainees will be formally arrested by this evening after completion of gathering of evidence and paper work", assistant commissioner of police (F' division) VV

Rathod said".

He said while the detainees are locals, three others who are at large hailed from Odisha.

According to police, the victim, a resident of Variyaavi Bazaar area, struck a deal with two bike-borne accused for a sum of Rs 2,000 on Tuesday night.

She told Pandesara police, who are investigating the case, that the duo took her to a slum colony in Bamroli, where two more persons joined them who summoned six of their aides to join them in the crime.

The woman said that an auto rickshaw driver who tried to rescue her from the accused was thrashed by them.

Police said though the 22-year-old initially managed to give her tormentors the slip, she was caught and raped.

After the crime, the woman called up her acquaintance from her locality who shifted her and the auto rickshaw driver to Surat civil hospital and informed the police, Rathod said.

He said the condition of the woman was stable and she was discharged from the hospital after medical examination. (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/Surat/Sex-worker-gang-raped-in-Surat/articleshow/17782631.cms>)

The Times of India, 27th December 2012

- **CAN GOVERNMENT LEGALIZE PROSTITUTION AFTER SUPREME COURT'S HAMMERING? (translated article)**

In Surat city, Variyavi Bazaar sex market at Chowk Bazaar was closed by the Police in 2004-05. The highly strong step of their evacuation has forced them to operate through scattered locations under disguise now the market is not limited to Variyavi Bazaar only but has spread like Mushrooms in whole of Surat. Sex workers who were only found at Variyavi Bazaar are found now at the entrance gate of civil hospital, at railway station, at Varachha under bridge, at entrance gate of Vanita Vishram Ground and so on....even beauty parlors, Masaj Centers and catering business has given an opportunity to spread this profession in each and every corner of Surat because of evacuation. However, it is noticeable that the state government has arranged for residential facility for the prostitutes of Chowk bazaar at Sachin. But these prostitutes found that this place is far away and the neighbors living nearer to that place objected of their staying there so they could not settle there.(Translated, Gujarat Darpan, 2009)

In the month of January of the year 2008, one sex worker was murdered, and till date the perpetrator is not arrested but it's assumed that she was killed brutally. Similarly, one immigrated couple living in rented apartment which was exactly opposite to Pranath hospital, Ved road was also murdered. It is assumed that this couple was also indulged in sex trade and was killed for money. Two cases of murders of sex workers in a year have forced government to think on the safety and security of them. Now, one public opinion has been coming up that Variyavi Bazaar was far better than of this evacuation. (Translated, Gujarat Darpan, 2009)

Now, when Supreme Court has hammered Central Government then two type of possibility may come into existence...(Translated, Gujarat Darpan, 2009)

1. Sex trade will be legalized in whole country and above indicated questions will be possible to be solved or
2. Because of the order of Supreme Court, Government will have to do more exercise to prevent this sex trade.

Gujarat Darpan 25th Dec., 2009)

- **NHRC AID SOUGHT TO REHABILITATE SEX WORKERS**

As per the article published in 'The Hindu' newspaper dated Aug. 30, 2005, the Bhartiya Patita Uddhar Sabha (BPUS), a non-government organization that works for the rights of sex workers, has submitted a memorandum to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), urging its intervention to help rehabilitate over 1,000 displaced sex workers in Surat.

The memorandum said that sex workers residing in the Chakla Bazaar area had been forced to move out because of a notification issued by Surat Commissioner of Police K.N. Sharma in 1999 under the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act.

On the basis of the notification, which came into force in 2000, the police locked the premises occupied by the sex workers and their children.

In July 2004, the police sealed off four buildings in Chakla Bazaar.

The memorandum said that on the basis of an earlier complaint by the BPUS, the NHRC had deputed Justice K. Ramaswamy to look into the matter.

(<http://www.thehindu.com/2005/08/30/stories/2005083004751300.htm>)

The Hindu 30th August, 2005

- **GOVERNMENT LAUNCHED UJJAWALA SCHEME FOR PREVENTION OF TRAFFICKING**

GOVERNMENT INITIATIVE : UJJAWALA SCHEME

The article posted by Mr. Mahesh Bhagwat on December 16, 2007 on the given website says that the Government today launched a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue & rehabilitation of trafficked women and children. The scheme 'Ujjawala' will have specific components for reintegration and repatriation of the victims including cross border victims. Launching the scheme here today, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury, Minister for Women and Child Development said that her Ministry has adopted a multi-pronged approach, which has legislation, policy and programmatic interventions to combat trafficking in a holistic manner. Rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims is ultimate objective of the proposed

scheme besides prevention of trafficking. Under the scheme, some innovative inputs like mobilization of adolescent groups through formation of Bal and Balika Sangha, community vigilance groups and sensitization of police. Immediate relief that include food and shelter and trauma care/counseling will also be provided to the rescued victims, she said. Underlining the importance of public participation to check trafficking, the Minister said that the proposed scheme will be implemented through NGO and initially about 50 projects will be taken up benefiting over 2500 victims directly. She said that one of the difficult tasks is repatriation of cross-border victims. The scheme would provide inputs for safe repatriation of such victims with shelter facilities at the borders. Corporate sectors are also being involved for skill training, capacity building, job placement and income generating activities for rescued victims, the Minister added. Referring proposed amendments to the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, Smt. Renuka Chowdhury said that the act is being amended to target the traffickers and to withdraw those provisions, which re-victimize the victims of trafficking. She express the hope that 'Ujjawala' would go a long way in tackling the problem of trafficking, a heinous crime. (<http://aasara.blogspot.in/2007/12/comprehensive-scheme-for-rescue-and.html#links>)

Mr. Mahesh Bhagwat, 16th December, 2007