

Male Prostitution in Larkana City: An Unrevealed Truth

Muhammad Abdullah Avais¹, Aijaz Ali Wassan²,
Rafique Ahmed Chandio³, Azhar Shahzad Balouch⁴

¹⁻² Department of Sociology, ³⁻⁴ Department of Economics, University of Sindh, Jamshoro,
PAKISTAN.

¹Abdullahawais77@yahoo.com, ²Aijazal@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Like other professions, prostitution is a profession for providing sexual pleasure to their clients for the sake of money. This profession is increasing all over the world. Male prostitution is an unrevealed truth of traditional Muslim & Sindhi society. For ongoing research in depth interviews were conducted to study the process of entry in male prostitution. 37 male prostitutes were selected through snow ball & purposive sampling from Larkana city of Sindh province. The existence of these prostitutes is hidden indicator of abnormal change in society. The result of study is showing that 51% respondents belong to age group 19-21years, 78% respondents are uneducated, prostitution is main source of 100% respondents, 35% respondents use marijuana, 30% use alcohol, 19% use both (Alcohol & Marijuana), 62% respondents involve in oral sexual stimulation, 54% respondents are unmarried, 35% married and 11% are divorced/separated, 46% respondents indulge in sex, 95% respondents try to find job before entry in prostitution, 84% respondents were sexually abused, 89% physically and 78% psychologically abused, 51% respondents involve in sexual activity 04 – 05 time per day.

Keywords: Male Prostitution, Un Safe Sex, Larkana city, Islamic Republic of Pakistan

INTRODUCTION

In this materialist era due to urbanization, sex industry is increasing not only in Pakistan but also all over the world. Phoenix (2001) defines prostitution “A sexual relation in exchange of financial gain”. Although prostitution (Male or Female) is strictly banned in Islam but in fact due to hot economic crisis in Pakistan, this industry is growing day by day. Caukins & Coombs (1976) define that failure to find a reliable source of income (Due to low education, un-employment) may lead to prostitution. Male prostitution is hidden but open secret of traditional Sindhi society of Larkana. Kinsey et al. (1948) argue that a male who provide sexual favors to other males in exchange for financial gain is called male prostitutes. Male prostitution industry is growing due to non-availability or high rates of female prostitutes for sexual satisfaction. Scott (2005) noted that male prostitution is understood as a moral problem that is associated with deviation of gender. Moreover people don't think that male prostitution is bad. Many people have misconception that HIV/AIDS spread due to relation of male-female and male-male is safe. Many factors are involved those lead a male to become prostitute i.e. economic conditions, age, non-availability of wages, childhood physical and sexual abuse, runaway/street children and bad society. Coombs (1974) explores that need for protection may engage in prostitution. Usually a large number of male prostitutes belong to age group 15-21 years.

Most of the studies on male prostitution emphasis on spread of HIV (Miller at al., 1998) and fail to access the socio economic causes of male prostitution. Sex industry i.e. male or female prostitution works on economic principle “Supply & Demand” (Taylor and Jamieson, 1999).

An unskilled worker earns Pak. Rs: 250 -350 per day according to work. While male prostitutes take Pak. Rs: 150 – 250 per one sex. Morse et al. (1992) studied sample of 211 prostitutes and found that 47.4% respondents earn their bread and butter through prostitution. While other used it as supplement to get more income. A male prostitute indulges in illicit sex 04 to 05 times in a day and he earns more than a worker, those works all day. Prostitution is the work like other works and main source of income of prostitute is prostitution (Vandiver and Krienert, 2007).

Social scientists have given more attention to female prostitution. Sloss & Harper (2004) most of research literature on prostitution is available on female prostitution. Robert (1992) discusses the male prostitution in these words “Immoral act of homosexuality is entire different thing from to be a homosexual”.

OBJECTIVE OF STUDY

The main objective of the study is to examine the social and economic factors which lead to male prostitution.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

37 male prostitutes were selected through snow ball & purposive sampling from Larkana city. In depth interviews were conducted. Clients of all the respondents are male. The male prostitutes those serve for female are not included in this research.

LIMITATION OF STUDY

The present research was conducted in only one city. There is highly need to conduct this research on broader base. Due to sensitivity of issue, the respondents were reluctant to cooperate. Government or NGOs those are working on HIV can conduct this research easily.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Age of Respondents

Table 1. Age of Respondents

<i>Age of Respondents (Years)</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
15 - 18	24
19 - 21	51
22 - 25	19
26 - above	6

Source: Primary Data

The table 1 shows the age of respondents. It shows that 51% respondents belong to age group 19-21years, 24% belong to 15-18 years, 19% belong to 22-25 years and only 06% belong to 26 or above age group. Calhoun & Weaver (1996) argue that the typical age of male prostitutes is between 16 to 32 years.

Educational Level

Table 2. Educational Level

<i>Educational Level of Respondents</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
Uneducated	78
Primary School	22

Source: Primary Data

The table 2 shows the educational level of respondents. It shows that 78% respondents are uneducated and 22% respondents have primary school education. The result of study oppose the result of Morse et al. (1992) who studied sample of 211 male prostitutes and found 10.1 years average education of respondents and 03 were college graduate.

Case Study

AD is an uneducated male prostitute. He was fond of studies but due to poverty he could not do that. He felt that if he was educated than ha may not indulge in this social problem.

Main Source of Income

Table 3. Main Source of Income

<i>Main Source of Income of Respondents</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
Prostitution	100
Any other	0

Source: Primary Data

The table 3 shows the main source of income of prostitutes. It shows that prostitution is main source of 100% respondents. The results support the study of Vandiver and Krienert (2007) that most sex workers depend on prostitution as their basic income generation source.

Case Study

He is working as male prostitute since 2011. He tried to find job but the honorarium was very low. After all day work he got Pk. Rs: 50. One day his master abused him in night. Next day he received PK. Rs: 500 from his master. After receiving this money he thought that although it was painful work yet he could do this. He knew a male prostitute. He discussed all matter with his prostitute friend. On his advice he started his own business. Now he does not know other work and this is his full time business.

Substance Abuse

Table 4. Substance Abuse

<i>Substance</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
Alcohol	35
Marijuana	30
Both	19
No reply	16

Source: Primary Data

The table 4 shows the substance abuse pattern of respondents. It shows that 35% respondents use marijuana, 30% use alcohol, 19% use both and 16% respondents did not reply. The result of Morse & Simon (1992) that 95% male prostitutes were used to alcohol supports the current study. Most of respondents use substances during or before sexual relations.

Case Study

A is using marijuana and alcohol. He is found of drugs. His client complained that he does not fully play in sexual procedure. 1st time he used marijuana at that time. He felt fear of Client loss. Therefore he used marijuana on daily basis. After some time he used alcohol. Now he uses alcohol only in night parties because clients don't like mouth smell.

Sexual Behavior

Table 5. Sexual Behavior

<i>Type of Sex</i>	<i>Yes % (N = 37)</i>	<i>No %</i>
Oral stimulation	62	38
Anal sex	100	0

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 is showing the sexual behavior of respondents. It shows that 62% respondents involve in oral stimulation and 100% respondents involve in anal sex. 38% respondents don't involve in oral stimulation.

Case Study

N is serving the community in different way according to his own words. He is satisfying the people on cheap rates. He says that most of clients need oral sexual stimulation. Clients feel that oral stimulation is good for their sexual power. If we refuse to provide oral stimulation, defiantly client will go to another place. In this economic hardship, no one can afford this. Therefore we act on client advice either it is right or wrong. Sometime this advice gives us more money. We do this work to earn money.

Marital Status of Respondents

Table 6. Marital Status of Respondents

<i>Marital Status</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
Married	35
Unmarried	54
Divorced/Separated	11

Source: Primary Data

The table 6 shows the marital status of respondents. It shows that 54% respondents unmarried, 35% married and 11% are divorced / separated.

Case Study

He was married and has 02 children. He has been doing this work for last 7 years. He cannot do any other work. His family was not known about his profession. He told them that he is mechanic in Larkana. One day his relative came to meet him in bus stand of Larkana. When relative inquired his shop, a person told him regarding prostitution. Then man came to his brothel house for confirmation. After confirmation he informed his family. His family cut off

every relation with him and wife got separation through court. He was weeping while telling his story.

Case Study

K is 26 year old prostitute. He told that his family knows regarding his profession. They wanted to kill him but he left Karachi and came in Larkana 4 years before. He argued that who would give him girl for marriage? Now in these days he is collecting money to open a little mobile phone repairing and easy load shop. After this he will leave this profession.

Home Town of Respondents

Table 7. Home Town of Respondents

<i>Home Town of Respondents</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
District Larkana	19
District Jacobabad	30
District Shikar Pur	8
District Karachi	14
District Sukkur	11
District Ghotki	19

Source: Primary Data

Table 7 shows the home town of respondents. It shows that 30% respondents belong to District Jacobabad, 19% belong to Districts Larkana & Gohtki, and 14% from District Karachi, 11% District Sukkur and 8% respondents belong to District Shikar Pur.

Income of Respondents

Daily income of respondents varies from day to day. Most of clients visit on or one day before holidays. A prostitute charge Pk. Rs: 150 – 250 per client per one sex. Some prostitutes have permanent clients.

Case Study

“We have no other source of income. We earn our bread and butter through this social service. We take minimum charges of Pk. Rs: 150 for one simple sexual interval. The price can be high on different demand of client i.e. oral stimulation. Some clients book for whole nights then we get more money. Our income varies from day to day for example we have more clients on Sunday as compare to Friday. Similarly in holy month of Ramzan and ten days of Moharam, we close our business. After all we are Muslims”. A male prostitute said.

Safe Sex

Table 8. Safe Sex

<i>Use of Condom</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
Yes	46
No	30
Some time	24

Source: Primary Data

The table 8 shows the respondents attitude towards safe sex. 46% respondents indulge in sex , 30% respondents don't care about condom and 24% respondents inform that if their clients want to use condom, they can.

Case Study

“When I started my work, I was not aware with sexual transmitted disease (STD). After some time a NGO conducted an awareness seminar on STDs. In which seminar we were sensitized and they informed us that how we can prevent ourselves. After that day I did not sex without condom. Sometime my clients refuse to sex with condom but I never bother. If I will healthy than I may continue my profession”. A male prostitute “I” said.

Job Hunting

Table 9. Job Hunting

<i>Job Hunting</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
Yes	95
No	02

Source: Primary Data

The table 9 shows the respondents job hunting status before entry in prostitution. It shows that 95% respondents try to find job before entry in prostitution. Hagan and McCarthy (1997) argue that unemployment and lack of shelter are two more powerful forces those leads to prostitution.

Abuse History in Childhood

Table 10. Abuse History in Childhood

<i>Abuse in Childhood</i>	<i>Yes % (N = 37)</i>	<i>No % (N = 37)</i>
Physical	86	14
Psychological	78	22
Sexual Abuse	84	16

Source: Primary Data

The table 10 shows the history results of childhood abuse of respondents. It shows that 84% respondents were sexually abused, 89% physically and 78% psychologically abused.

Per Day Sexual Activity

Table 11. Per Day Sexual Activity

<i>Per Day Sexual Activity of Respondents</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
01 – 03	32
04 - 05	51
5>	16

Source: Primary Data

The table 11 shows per day sexual activity of respondents. It shows that 51% respondents involve 04 – 05 time per day sexual activity, 32% 01 – 03 times and 16% involve more than 5 times in a day.

Fear of Police

Table 12. Fear of Police

<i>Fear of Police</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
Yes	14
No	81
Don't Reply	5

Source: Primary Data

Table 12 shows that respondents fear of police. It shows that 14% respondents' fear of police, 81% have not and 5% did not reply.

Case Study

“I have no fear of police. Money is power and I can purchase anything through this power. In Karachi some time police tease us but after our special service (sexual relation) they release us. But here situation is different. Here we have fixed money for police staff. Therefore they don't tease us. But some time they call us for special service”. A male prostitute informed.

Future Planning

Table 13. Future Planning

<i>Future Planning of Respondents</i>	<i>% of Respondents (N = 37)</i>
Continue current profession	46
Want to change current profession	30
Don't decided	24

Source: Primary Data

The table 13 shows the respondents future planning. 46% respondents want to continue current profession, 30% respondents want to change the profession and 24% respondents have not decided.

CONCLUSION

Although prostitution of all types is prohibited in Islam but in Pakistan before Zia regime (Zina Ordinance) relation of two adults (Male & Female) with consent were not crime. This research shows that family set back as well as no work experience and poor education play very active role in entering to profession of male prostitution. Through association with experienced male prostitute or habitual customer, a premature innocent can learn that prostitution is easy and good way to earn bread and butter or extra money. Through this relation an innocent learn that how to contact with clients and sale himself. The world of male prostitution is not more complex as compare to female prostitution. Almost all male prostitutes are running their business themselves.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am thankful to Mr. Ejaz Ahmed Lecturer in English department, GC University of Faisalabad for his help and guidance to complete this research.

REFERENCES

- [1] Calhoun, T. C., & G. Weaver (1996). "Rational decision-making among male street prostitutes." *Deviant Behavior*, 17(2), 209-227.
- [2] Caukins, S. E., & N. R. Coombs (1976). "The psychodynamics of male prostitution." *Am J Psychotherapy*, 30(3), 441-451.
- [3] Coombs, N. R. (1974). "Male prostitution: a psychosocial view of behavior." *Am J Orthopsychiatry*, 44(5), 782-789.
- [4] Hagan, J., & McCarthy, B. (1997). *Mean Streets*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- [5] Kinsey, A. C., Pomeroy, W. B. and Martin, C. E. (1948). "Sexual behavior in the human male". Book Review. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 4(3), 314-314.
- [6] Miller, R. L., Klotz, D., & Eckholdt, H. M. (1998). HIV prevention with male prostitutes and patrons of hustler bars: replication of an HIV preventive intervention. *Am J Community Psychology*, 26(1), 97- 131.
- [7] Morse, E. V., & Simon, P. M. (1992). Cofactors of substance use among male street prostitutes. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 22(4), 977-1015.
- [8] Padgug, R. (1992). *Sexual Maters: On conceptualizing sexuality in history*, In Edward Stein (Ed.) *Forms of Desire: Sexual orientation and the social constructionist controversy* (pp.43-67). London and New York: Routledge.
- [9] Scott, J., Minichiello, V., Marino, R., Harvey, G. P., Jamieson, M., & Browne, J. (2005). Understanding the new context of the male sex work industry. *J Interpers Violence*, 20(3), 320-342.
- [10] Sloss, C., & Harper, G. (2004). When Street Sex Workers Are Mothers. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 33(4), 329-341.
- [11] Taylor, I., & Jamieson, R. (1999). Sex trafficking and the mainstream of market culture. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 32(3), 257-278.
- [12] Vandiver, D. M., & Krienert, J. L. (2007). "An assessment of a cross-national sample of men and women arrested for prostitution." *Southwest J Crim Just*, 4(2), 89.
- [13] Phoenix, J. (1999). *Making Sense of Prostitution*. London: Macmillan.