



# AN ASSESSMENT ON THE PERCEPTION OF COMMUNITY TOWARD THE PRACTICE OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORK AND ITS IMPLICATION ON THE HEALTH CARE OF PROSTITUTES IN GONDAR TOWN

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<p><b>Received:</b> December 26<sup>th</sup> 2020 <b>Accepted:</b> January 11<sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> January 24<sup>th</sup> 2021</p>	<p>The overall purpose of this research is to assess the perception of community toward the practice of commercial sex work and its implication on the health care of prostitutes in Gondar town. Inconsequent, the researcher used descriptive research with cross-sectional study design of both quantitative and qualitative research approach was used. Hence, survey method and key informant interviews guide line have been used to generate primary data from the selected respondents in pertaining to the subject of the study. And the data has been analyzed through utilized convergent methods of data analysis. Accordingly, study participants have been selected from the opted area. Among those respondents, twenty two commercial sex workers were taken for gathering information pertaining to the specific objectives of the inquiry and five key informant are opted from the community members, so as to informing the perception of the community which perceived toward the activity of prostitutes. Therefore, by using the aforementioned methods of data collection, the researcher obtained various finding. From the commencement, the majority of prostitutes were forced by scarcity of job to join in commercial sex work. Besides, the availability of income which emanated from such sort of work was spike prostitutes to commercial sex work. Majority of respondents were informed that the attitude of community toward prostitution was not god. Furthermore majority (36.4 %) of respondent were hinder by shortage of money to health care, which followed by, negative attitudes of community that accounts 22.7 % out of the entire respondents and also they confront various challenges that caused by community attitudes. Eventually, researcher attempted to forward recommendation's based upon the fining of the study.</p>

**Keywords:** Commercial sex work, Community perception, Health care, Prostitution, Prostitute.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Globally, the prostitution has become the matter of concern. According to Cassie and wood (2001), prostitution is commonly defined as a custom of having sexual relation in exchange for economic gain though sex is traditionally traded for money. It can also be bartered for jewelry, clothing, housing and food anything that has market value (Wood, 2010).

The contemporary view of streetwalker and tidied of the night public attitude toward prostitution have varied throughout the time. Modern public opinions and contemporary beliefs about prostitutions is a broad spectrum with some viewing it as an expression of sexuality (Grant, 2014).

Prostitution as a profession in African context started after the coming of colonialism. Even though the cultural condition did not allow women to engage in prostitution, the disintegration of the social structure and the change in the overall cultural values and norms after colonials rule made the environment favorable for prostitution to be a common phenomenon especially among the urban dwellers, it was practiced. Generally, the emergence of prostitution on the African historically traced back to the period of colonialism (Muning, 2006).

A complex interplay of social, political, economic and structural obstacles serve as barriers to seeking health care for FSWs. These include social stigma, fear of criminal persecution, lack of autonomy over health-related decisions and negative experiences within the health system.8-13 From the public health perspective, ensuring protective mechanisms for sex workers is not only an issue of human rights for vulnerable individuals, but also of controlling routes of STD transmission within the general population.3,14 Indeed, the International AIDS Society

reported that an estimated 15% of HIV infections in the general adult female population could be attributed to unsafe female sex work (Baldwin S, 2011).

Prostitution has serious problems of physical and psychological injury in Ethiopia, such as the spread of HIV/AIDS, other (STD), drug addiction, unwanted pregnancy, crimes, cultural and religious confusion, and behavioral changes. Many teenagers and children are leaving school and joining sex-work by economic and social problems. These all can open door for sex tourism, and increase the magnitude of problem (Arshad, 2012).

**Therefore**, by considering the severity and other circumstances of commercial sex works in Ethiopia, the researcher inspired and intended to carry out a this **research** investigation at Gondar town, particularly in kebele eleven(11) on the perception or the attitude of community toward the practice of commercial sex work and its implication on the health care of prostitutes.

Prostitution has been largely responsible for the spread of the sexually transmitted diseases. And the 50 % of the prostitutes in the developing countries like Africa and Asia have been contacted with HIV/AIDs (UNFPA, 199). This condition is highly driven by poverty in many sub-Saharan countries. The same study found the most prevalent barrier to care experienced by women in the study was HIV-related stigma from within their own community. Besides, HIV/AIDS knowledge, lack of supportive/understanding work environments and others were also key barriers to participants (Evans, 2016).

As mentioned the above those researchers have been carried out research on the causes and perception of society toward prostitution. But, methodologically, these studies have only employed qualitative method, hence that it lacked triangulation. Since that, despite it have quality of information, qualitative approach alone does not able to provide large information. Thus, by understanding this lack of triangulation the researcher used both qualitative and quantitative research approach and nonprobability sampling techniques were employed for the accomplishment of the study. In addition to that, until what I have recon no research carried out in this area in associated with the perception of the community toward prostitution. Therefore, the researcher attempted to fill place gap, because the causes and the perception of communities toward the practice of prostitution may be vary from place to place.

### **1.2 Objectives of the study**

#### **1.2.1 General objective**

The general objective of this study is to assess the perception of community toward prostitution and its impact on health care of prostitutes in Gondar town, the case of kebele 11.

#### **1.2.2 Specific objectives**

In this study, in order to achieve the ultimate objective the researcher endeavor to address the following specific objectives:

- To assess the factors that motivate females toward prostitution
- To assess the perception of community toward the practice of prostitution
- To examine the barriers of prostitutes to health care
- To assess the effect of community perception on prostitutes

#### **1.3 Scope of the study**

The researcher would delimit to assess the perception of community toward prostitution and its impact on health care in Gondar; town kebele eleven (11). Besides to that, the research spatially or geographically delimited to Gondar town, particularly in kebele eleven (11). As well as the research methodologically utilized both quantitative and qualitative research approaches in fact. Eventually, in terms of temporal or time wise, the research would delimit from the commencement of September 2020 up to the beginning of December 2020.

## **2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

### **2.1. Prostitution: history and definition**

Prostitution has been regarded as the oldest profession, as it meets the natural urges of humans in return for money and it is claimed to be as old as civilization itself. Accordingly, prostitution exists in every society. It is constantly assumed as an existing fact in biblical history. It is estimated that prostitutes were common among the Jews before the Birth of Christ (Bindel, 2006).

### **2.2 Socio-Economic factors that lead females toward prostitution**

#### **2.2.1 Social factors of prostitution**

Social factors play major role in the time of economic hard, strengthen the social position often. According to (Davidson, 2013), prostitution is a situation in which a person has social and economic power to transform others into the embedment of masturbation fantasy.

Undoubtedly, family plays an important role among social entities and institutions. No society can claim being safe, if it is constituted by insecure families, and no social damage is devoid of consequences for family (Soleimani, 2010). Family, as a social entity, is responsible for the preservation of generations, socialization of children and provision of a friendly and affectionate space for family members. It also plays an effective role in preventing individuals from involvement in criminal activities. It is possible to maintain social stability through family as it tries to curb the causal factors that engender crimes through its involvement in the process of child growth, improvement of the children's life conditions, and provision of a generally safe environment (Varavayi, 2010).

### 2.2.1.1 Relationship with Friends

Establishing relations with friends plays a significant role in acquiring social skills "through common experiences." According to the coincidence theory, if there is a lack of effective support of the family, teenagers' trust in their parents is lost. They no longer rely on their parents for help, and the tendency to communicate with friends and get social support from them will increase. The peer group is considered an important factor for the socialization of people. In fact, a person lives in two worlds: parents and other adult world and peers world. The peers' world is a subculture, in some way, which is affected by a bigger world in which a person grows, but it may, in one way or another, produce its norms and influences on that person (Ghahfarokhi, 2013).

### 2.2.2 Economic factor of prostitution

According to Brent and Sanders (2010), Economy is one of a driving factor which often forced women into a life of prostitution. Most of the time women cannot get well-paid jobs due many factors. This cannot meet the ever increasing cost of living especially for single women and those who are marginalized from the main stream employment structure, and then they become obliged to join prostitution to earn more money at list to satisfy their basic needs. Obviously there is financial reward for some involved in prostitution activity including brothel owners, managers and prostitute themselves. They recognized that, debt plays significant roles in driving women to inter into prostitution, insufficient income level results worse outcomes, so many women compelled to inter into prostitution due to their low level economic status and debt.

### 2.3 Community attitude toward prostitution

It is often the most vocal members of the society who have their voices heard and those who feel wronged who make their feeling known. Those who tolerate and accept the existence of prostitution are frequently overlooked, because they express their tactic acceptance in the silence. It has commonly assumed that, the media, politicians and the general public know what peoples think about prostitution. Although it has been argued that public attitude are evident in the laws and policies that a country implement or the media reporting of prostitution related activities others have challenged the assumption (Team, 2010).

### 2.4 Effect of community perception on prostitutions

#### 2.4.1 Discrimination

Discrimination can take many forms, such as racism, stigmatization and prejudice. It can prevent social inclusion, driving marginalization and vulnerability. For some migrants, discrimination can exacerbate feelings of isolation and loneliness; common experiences associated with moving to a foreign country where support from family and other social networks may be lacking. Additionally, it can prevent or obstruct access to services and employment which may drive migrants to use other means of survival, such as sex work (NSWPJ, 2008a).

#### 2.4.2 Stigmatization

Ward and Day (2006), said that prostitution is risky and problematic too because it is associated with high level of social stigma and exclusion. Women prostitutes experience stigmatization from different bodies like from clients, general public, policy and health care services providers. This can create reduce contact with health services and other services providers and increase isolation and social exclusion (Sanders, 2007).

### 2.5 Barriers of health care for prostitutes

Health care providers themselves have a significant role in ensuring health rights for their patients, potentially advocating for the provision of care to sex workers as a vulnerable population. Negative experiences with doctors anxiety associated with physical exams, discomfort with discussing sensitive topics such asexual transmitted diseases, fear of judgment by medical professionals or male doctor insensitivity to female sex workers' needs can become significant barriers to service use. These findings highlight the importance of health care provider attitudes and behavior in shaping the patient experience and, ultimately, health outcomes (Sanders, 2007).

Long-term conditions (LTCs) are increasingly important determinants of quality of life and healthcare costs in populations worldwide. Primary care is seen as the optimal context to deliver care for people with long-term conditions because it is accessible, efficient, and can tackle inequalities related to socioeconomic deprivation. However, access to primary care is known to be difficult for some groups of patients. Women involved in street-based prostitution (SBP) are an under-served and under-researched group, and their health is a source of international concern. These women are a high-risk population, and street-based workers are at greater risk than their parlous-based counterparts due to their increased prevalence of intravenous drug use and poorer engagement with healthcare (Jeal N, 2007).

### 2.6 Theoretical Explanation on prostitution

#### 2.6.1 Structural Functionalist theory

According to *functionalist theory*, prostitution exists because it serves several important functions for society generally and for certain people in society. As we have already mentioned, it provides a source of income for many women who otherwise might be jobless, and it provides a sexual alternative for men with the motivations. Prostitution is functional for several parties in society. It provides prostitutes a source of income, and it provides a sexual alternative for men who lack a sexual partner or are dissatisfied with their current sexual partner (Weitzer R. , 2012).

#### 2.6.2 Conflict perspective

According to *conflict theory*, prostitution reflects the economic inequality in society. Many poor women feel compelled to become prostitutes because of their lack of money; because wealthier women have many other sources of income, the idea of becoming a prostitute is something they never have to consider. Sad but interesting historical

support for this view comes from an increase in prostitution in the second half of the nineteenth century. Many women lost husbands and boyfriends in the war and were left penniless. Lacking formal education and living in a society that at the time offered few job opportunities to women, many of these bereaved women were forced to turn to prostitution to feed their families and themselves (Weitzer, 2009).

### 2.6.3 Feminist theory

According to the *feminist* version of conflict theory, prostitution results not only from women's poverty but also from society's patriarchal culture that still views men as the dominant figure in heterosexual relationships and that still treats women as "sex objects" who exist for men's pleasure. In such a culture, it is no surprise and even inevitable those men will want to pay for sex with a woman and that women will be willing to be paid for sex (Barry, 1996).

## 3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Description of the study area

The study was conducted in Gondar Town, specifically kebele eleven was the opted area of the study, and since those targets population of the study is mainly located in this kebele. The town is found in North Gondar Zone, Amhara Regional State of Ethiopia, and is located at 750 km from Addis Ababa to the northwest. Administratively, the town is divided into 12 administrative areas (sub cities) which consist of 21 kebeles. Among those kebeles, the researcher has inclined to take kebele eleven (11) for conducting this mini research, in associated with the perception of community toward the practice of prostitutions and the impacts of prostitution on the health of commercial sex workers. Notwithstanding there is no available updated data of population number in year of 2012 E.C, kebele eleven consists of above seven thousand peoples which had been estimated in now a time.

### 3.2 Study design

To conduct this study the researcher utilized descriptive research with cross-sectional study design. The main reason why the researcher chose this cross-sectional design is because the study even if it will have many or great importance, the researcher mainly needs to as the partial fulfillment for the course sociology of health care. Therefore, the researcher by taking into accounts the shortage and this tightened time; it would employ cross-sectional design to finish the study in a short period of time.

### 3.3 Study population

Study population or target population is defined as all the members of the real or hypothetical set of people, events or objects to which a researcher wish to generalize the results of the research study (Borg & Gall, 1989). Therefore, this study was undertaken on the entire prostitutes and among selective individuals who are resides in kebele 11.

### 3.4 Research Approach

The objective of the study is to assess community perceptions toward prostitution and its impact on health of the prostitutes. Due to this, the researcher was employed mixed (both quantitative and qualitative) research approach. In associated with its rationale is that, Qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning ascribed by individuals/groups to their respective social/human problem (Cresswell, 2009). So, the main reason why the researcher used qualitative approach is to collect more detail or deep information through utilized interview guide line and then asking, and understanding respondents' emotion and response particularly from key informants. On the other hand, quantitative method is important to collect large amount of information from prostitutes and some selective community members in a short period of time via applying survey methods and within this by questionnaires'. In general, mixed research approaches would help to the researcher gather accurate data for this study in fact.

### 3.5 sources of data

In order to pursue the objectives, the researcher was utilized both primary sources of data and secondary data, which was emanated from other related documents.

#### 3.5.1 Primary source of data

Primary data is obtained by collecting information directly from the respondents and informants by concerning the topic through in questionnaire and interview guide. The main reason behind why the researcher employed primary data is to get first-hand information from the respondents and informants and to reckon the issues in due.

#### 3.5.2 Secondary source of data

To obtain secondary data, literature related to the subject has been reviewed in order to identify gaps which has not filled or overlooked by other researchers who carried out on the similitude research topic. Hence, secondary data is collected from various sources of published materials, including books and from internet webs. In so doing, the main reason for used secondary data is intended to obtain relevant information regarding to the issues of being investigated, through careful review of related documentation.

### 3.6 Data collection methods and instruments

#### 3.6.1 Survey

In this study the researcher used survey method. The main reason of the researcher used this method, is to obtain statistical data and numerous question can be ask about a subject giving extensive flexibility in data analysis as well as the nature of issues or the research subject being studied also loop me to undertake through survey. The researcher was prepared both close- ended/predetermined questionnaires and some open-ended questions for respondents. Open-ended items were designed to allow respondents (commercial sex workers) express their views



and opinions that pertaining to the situations. Questions were filled by respondents themselves and certainly researcher give clue for the confusion questions. Eventually, in order to achieve the setting objectives, the researcher has taken twenty two (22) respondents to responding survey questions.

### 3.6.2 Key informant Interview

Key informant interviewing is an integral part of field research where knowledgeable informants with whom researchers can talk to easily, who understand and are glad to give the needed information are interviewed (Yeraswork, 2010). Therefore in this study, the researcher used key informant interview. The main reason by which the researcher used this method is to obtain detail or quality data by using face to face interview about the attitude of the community toward the practice of commercial sex work. In addition to that, it is more important to address some of the information that had not been captured by the questionnaire. This information has been collected by structured interview from the total of five key informants (5), where all questions are predetermined and forwarded for them in due.

### 3.7 Sampling technique and sample size

In selecting respondents the researcher used both probability and non-probability sampling technique. Along with probability technique, the researcher has taken the entire target group (commercial sex workers), because its number is small and able to manageable for conducting this investigation. The rationale that impels me to employ probability sampling technique is because the list frame of the target population has found in the study area. On the other hand, from non-probability sampling technique, the researcher has employed purposive sampling method. The reason for using purposive sampling is to get prominent/important information about the perception of community toward the practice of prostitution, especially from those who more or less hade quite knowledge of the attitude of the society toward such sort of activity. Therefore, out of the total 22 officially registered commercial sex workers in the kebele, the researcher has taken entire 22 respondents of them (commercial sex workers) and 5 key informants who have provide response pertaining to the attitude or the perception of community toward the activity of prostitutes.

### 3.8 Methods of data analysis and interpretation

In this study, the researcher used mixed (both quantitative and qualitative) methods of data analysis. Mean that, in one question first the data that obtained from questionnaires were analyzed in quantitative method of analysis, through percentage and frequency table or in tabulated form because for easy interpretation. After analyzed the data that obtained through questionnaire, qualitative method of data analyze were continued in the form of thematic that obtained from the informants interviews more or less in a similar questions. And finally, the researcher gives an interpretation and conclusion in respect of the obtained results.

### 3.9 Ethical consideration

Before distributing the questionnaire, the researcher has been asked permission both from the respondents, as well as from informant before disseminating the questionnaires for the respondents those who are sex workers and the research gives a brief introduction about the purpose of the study. And after obtaining their free will, the researcher began to provide the questionnaires for them and extracted the needed data that pertaining to the research objectives.

## 4. DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter mainly concerned with the analysis, presentation and interpretation of the data which gathered from the respondents and informants, since to acquire the necessary information through questionnaire and interview. This chapter gives detail explanation on the major factors of prostitution, community perception and its impact on the health care of prostitutes. Therefore, in this section of *research* investigation, the researcher has endeavored to analyze and interpreted the data based on the responses which obtained through questionnaire and interviews. The data which gathered through questionnaire was analyzed in the form of descriptive statistics such as percentage and frequency and the qualitative data also analyzed together in similar questions. And eventually, after the data was analyzed in this form the researcher provide an interpretation and conclusion, as well as recommended which served as alternative to ameliorate the severity of the problem by concerned body if it possible.

### 4.2 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

Since, background of information was necessary to know everything from its root, so the researcher has attempted to present the demographic characteristics of the respondents as follows:-

**Table-1 Sex, Age and Region of both "key informants (communitymember) & prostitutes"**

1. sex	Frequency	Percentage %
Male	3	11.1
Female	24	88.9
Total	27	100

2. Age in year	Frequency	Percentage %
Below -18	-	-
19 – 30	18	66.7
31 and above	9	33.3
Total	27	100
3. Region	Frequency	Percentage %
Amhara	27	100
Tigray	-	-
Oromia	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	27	100

Source: Own survey, 2020

As shown in the above table, in question number one among the total respondents almost all proportion or 24(88.9%) of respondents were Female, and the least 3(11.1%) of respondents in this study were Male. **Noted** that, in this case the researcher, attempted to demonstrate five (5) key informants who represent the community during the investigation has undertaken and among those, two of them were females to reckon the perception of the community toward prostitution. Beside to that, the majority were females who engaged in commercial sex work have been taken.

As it can be observed on the above table one, in question number two the majority or 18(66.7%) of respondents were found between the age of 19-30 years. The least number of 9(33.3%) respondents were fall in the age of 31 and above. Eventually, as depicted the above table in question number three (3), the entire respondents were from Amhara region.

**4.3 Factors that motivate women’s toward prostitution**

**Table-2: Pushing factors towards the practice of prostitution work**

1. What are the pushing factors of women to prostitute?	Frequency	Percentage %
Being unemployed	17	62.97
Conflict with family	-	-
Divorce	-	-
Peer influence	3	11.11
Others factors	2	7.4
Total	22	100

Source: Own survey; 2020

As presented from the above table two, the majority of respondents which account 17(62.97%) out the entire respondents pushed by absence of employment. Beside to that, 3(11.11%) of respondents were pushed by peer influence. On the other hand, the least respondents which accounts 2(7.4%) of respondents were influenced by other factors which has not listed from the alternatives of this question. Therefore according to this finding the researcher apprehend that, commercial sex workers were forced and influenced to engage to such sort of activity is absence of employment opportunities for them.

**Table-3: Motivating factors of women toward the practice of prostitution**

2. What inspire you to engage this sort of activity?	Frequency	Percentage %
Influence of senior prostitutes	3	11.11
Availability of income earning from clients	17	62.97
Others motivating factors	2	7.4
Total	22	100

Source: Own survey; 2020

As shown from the above table three, the in associated with the motivating factors by which sex workers to engaged in prostitution, the significance of respondents, 17(62.975) of out of the entire respondents were inspired vi the availability of income from the practice of prostitution. Furthermore, out of the total respondents 3(11.11%) of them were motivated by the influence and encouragement of senior or experienced prostitutes and the remaining two respondents which constitute (7.4%) out of the total one hundred percent were inspired by other motivating factors to commercial sex work. therefore as I have understood from the given data which has emanated from the respondents, commercial sex workers were motivated or inspired by the presences of significance income from the activity of prostitution, which emanated from the clients or males.

**4.4 Community attitude toward prostitution**

**Table-4, the feeling of prostitutes regarding to the perception of community toward prostitution**

1. What do you think community attitude toward the practice of prostitution?	Frequency	Percentage %
Very good	-	-
Good	4	18.2
Bad	13	59.1
Very bad	5	22.7
Total	22	100

Source: Own survey, 2020

As demonstrated from the above table four; 13 (59.1%) of the total respondents reacts for the question the attitudes of the community are bad which was followed by 5(22.7%) respondents who answers that, the perception of community is very bad. and eventually the least of respondents which accounts 4(18.2%) out of the total respondents responded community perception toward the practice of prostitution is good. **Correspondingly or similarly**, in regarding to the perception of community toward the practice of prostitution, one key informant/priest 'X' noted that this almost all members of this community were not support such types of sordid activity except some youths, because he justified that our religion is not permitted to commit have it off or adulteries. *Therefore*, as I have comprehended from the respondents' reaction, and the response that obtained from key informants who were represents the community, the overall perception of community toward the practice of commercial sex work is not the values and culture of the society and by this case they will reach until ostracize commercial sex workers from the members hipness of the community.

**Table-5 the perception of prostitutes toward the legitimation of prostitution**

2. Prostitution should be legalized in this town.	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	13	59.1
Agree	9	40.9
Disagree	-	-
Strongly disagree	-	-
Total	22	100

Source: Own survey, 2020

As illustrated from the above table five; the majority of the respondents which account 13(59.1%) of the total respondent are strongly agree with legitimation of prostitution as well as 9(40.9%) of respondent also agree with legalization of the practice of prostitution. Therefore the researcher reckons all respondents were profoundly sought to the legitimation of the practice of commercial sex work and one can apprehend that, those prostitutes were profoundly felt jollification by which the practice is being legitimate. **On the contrary**, almost all key informants whom I have opted those on the side of peoples of a community; responded that the legitimation of prostitution is not go with our cultural values, especially with religion and this practice are emanated from white peoples who found abroad of Ethiopia and now a time it disseminated in our country, as well as by following to this, they notify me that its main aim is to discard the culture of Ethiopia which has possessed in a long years ago unfortunately. Those key informants particularly the priest one unfolds to the researcher (*me*), especially; the current new generations were more vulnerable to such sordid sorts of activities and easily being attacked to diseases like HIV/AIDS unfortunately. *Therefore*, one can understand that, regarding to the legitimation of prostitution, the members of this community are grouped in to two poles, the prostitutes who profoundly jollifying by legitimation and on the contrary those non supporters of the practice of commercial sex work were hated the practice of prostitutes.

**Table-6, perception toward the criminality of prostitutes**

3. Women who practiced prostitution should treat as criminal.	Frequency	Percentage %
Strongly agree	0	
Agree	0	
Disagree	9	40.9
Strongly disagree	13	59.1
Total	22	100

Source: Own survey, 2020

As depicted from table six; the majority of respondents which account 13(59.1%) of the total respondents were strongly disagree for the criminalization of the act prostitution in this kebele followed by 9(40.9) of respondents out of the total were in a similitude avenue disagree with criminalization of the practice of prostitution. **On the reverse** or averts of the prostitute response, almost all key informants answered that, the community are feel glad to limit and more likely to wish to make criminal those who involves in commercial sex work. They informed me that, the government should take measurement on them and just they make replace and escape from this sorbid activity, in order to lead marvelous life of their own self.

Therefore, one can comprehend from this finding, notwithstanding the majority of commercial sex workers were highly feel discomfort, if the government prohibited such sort of activities and if take tantamount measurement on them, but peoples of a community were needs for the accusing of sex workers and they resembles to denied the activity from their village, if they possible.

**4.5 Barriers of prostitute to hinder them for health care services**

As it can be remembering that the third specific objective of the study is to examine the barriers of prostitutes that hinder them for health care. Therefore, the third specific objective of the study is shown as follows:

**Table- 7 barriers of respondents for health care**

1. Do you face hindrances that tackle your health care?	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	19	86.4
No	3	13.6
Total	22	100
2. If opted 'yes' in question No. 1, What barriers hinder you for health care?	Frequency	Percentage
Absence of health center around village	1	4.5
Shortage of money for health expense	8	36.4
Negative attitude of community	5	22.7
Fear of being judged by health practitioners	3	13.6
Other hindrances	3	9
Total	19	86.4

Source: Own survey, 2020

As demonstrated from the above table seven, the majority of respondents which accounts 19(86.4%) of out of the total respondents were confront hindrances for health care. However, on the contrary, the least 4(13.6%)respondents, out of the entire respondent were not faced obstacle's for their health care. in doing so the researcher understood that the practice of commercial sex was became the challenge for the prostitutes to be secured for their health care.

Followed by 'yes' or 'No' question responses from in the similitude above table seven, the dominant respondents which account 8(36.4%) of, out of the total respondents were confronted by shortage of money which has served for the health care expense. Beside to that, the next majority of respondent which account 5(22.7%) of those are caused by the presences of negative perception in the community. Eventually, out of the total sample which account 3(13.6%), 2(9%) and 1(4.5%) of respondents were hinder by feeling of afraid judged by health practitioners during health service delivery, other hindrances which has been tackled them from defending ill health related outcomes and absence of health center around their village respectively, are the hindrances for prostitutes for health care in associated with their practice. *Eventually*, after selected the hindrances of them to health care, two respondents replay on the opened ended question, the marginalized status which has obtained from their community



are prohibited them to searching remedies and solution for their health care. On the other hand, five respondents responded that, scarcity of money hinder them to utilize pre-care mechanism before contact with the clients and reckon their health status after they make sexual intercourse with their clients.

**Therefore**, as demonstrated from the above table and the responses which has obtained from the open-ended questions, the researcher can understood that, '*the on and off sorts of income earning*' from sex work was not sufficient for the prostitutes to cover their expense, like for health care and they resembles to be give up on their life, because label them to as inhuman, and in turn it would loops them to being careless toward the protection of themselves to sexual transmitted disease unfortunately.

#### **4.6 The effect of community perception on prostitutes**

What effects are you faced because the perception of society toward you engaged in such sort of activities?

Based up on the question what I have raised for the commercial sex workers in regarding to the effects of community attitudes on them is that, two respondents respond that some community members are count them as inhuman and those peoples feel as inferior of those prostitutes to remaining section of peoples. According to the responses that obtained from open ended question especially from one respondent, feeling of afraid to go to health experts or practitioners routinely and continuously and this in turn unable to attain tantamount service. In addition to that they notify that, by the cause of community perception toward the activity of commercial sex work, those sex workers are have not a hope for future life and they give up about their prospective or they are not feel optimistically for future successful life. According to the information that obtained from the open ended question that provided by the researcher, those prostitutes are not enable to do for their health care, because they feel afraid or frustration, while they went to clinics and other health care service delivering centers. As a result, the researcher comprehends that based upon the obtained information from the commercial sex works, they perceived that the health experts will suspect them to as commercial sex workers and in turn they faced moral degradation.

### **5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

In this section in light of the analysis of the information gathered from the respondents, the following results and conclusion were drowned.

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

While researcher endeavor to recapitulate the investigation, the practice of commercial sex work is an involuntary activity, by which those commercial sex workers are forced to engage from it by different factors, such as scarcity of alternative work, peer pressure and the fort sort of factors are push them to prostitution unfortunately. Henceforth, community members were not support the activity of sex work and reached up to marginalize women's who are engaged in the practice of prostitution. Indeed, the perception of community has a negative correlation with the activity of prostitution as information or data obtained from area in which the investigation has undertaken. in associated with the hindrances of prostitutes for safeguarding of their health, various factors are constrains them, like abandon or give up of hope for their future life which emanated from the shortage of money for health care coverage and the presences of peoples of community hates toward the practice of commercial sex work, and the forth advent to the underpinning of barriers of prostitutes health care. The principal position or the back track of peoples of a community are profoundly discarded the practice of prostitution in their surrounding and highly wish to ostracize it by the cooperation of society in fact on the one hand, and those who have not an alternatives to fulfill their daily livelihood were deviate from the norms of the society and endeavor to lead their life at least through sold of themselves, hence that they sought for the persistent of such sort of activity in the areas.

#### **5.2 Recommendations**

While the researcher going to the recommendations based upon the major finding of the study, researcher brought some recommendation that expected to reduce and ameliorate the problem as well as to take remedies on it. Among the forwarded recommendation which has believes to be the measurements of the severity of the issues are presented as follows:-

- ✓ From the very inception, government stakeholders who were found in Gondar town, especially small business enterprise official expert shall reduce or avoided unemployment rate in the study area through make coalition with other sectorial officers. Because, the main reason for prostitutes forced to engage in such sort of activity are the emanated from the absence of alternative work.
- ✓ Those community members also should tolerate prostitutes via discarding their blames on the commercial workers and shall attempted to give advice, as well as establish other alternative means of income generation for commercial sex workers to escape them from such calamitous or awful sort of activity.
- ✓ Prostitutes should utilize and obtain health care services from health experts without frustration of those health workers. Henceforth, if they refrain or abstain from contact with health service providers, they will be vulnerable or susceptible for sexual transmitted disease other expenses after they attacked by disease.

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