

# Examining the Domestic Sex Labour Industry in Nepal: Perspectives from Hotels, Streets, and Restaurants

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Abstract	Article Info
<p>The investigator examined research results related to the topic that have appeared in publications at both national and international scales. Female enumerators were employed to engage with female sex workers and assured them of the confidentiality of their personal details and locations. The collected data were analysed, and a report was generated. The reasons for engaging in sex work can include the inability to meet personal needs, expenses related to raising and educating children, daily household costs, and money for festival celebrations. Women without a steady income, facing unemployment, experiencing loneliness, suffering from psychological stress, dealing with domestic violence, or having a husband who remarries, may resort to sex work as a means to cover debts or seek a new source of income. Three categories of female sex workers have been identified in the mid-eastern region of Nepal. These include those operating on the streets, those working from home, and those affiliated with established locations. Their earnings range from NRs. 500 to 20,000 depending on various factors. Travel expenses are higher compared to other costs. Sex workers frequently encounter issues such as low pay, sexual violence, theft, and physical aggression from clients. Among these groups, street-based sex workers remain the most at risk compared to their home-based and established counterparts. Consider non-criminal labour performed legally, shifting the viewpoint to acknowledge it with equal respect as other professions associated with female sex workers. Offer health insurance, avoiding police arrests, and treat sex work as a legitimate occupation. Recognize and value sex workers as professionals in their field.</p> <p><i>Keywords:</i> established, hotel, home, sex worker, street based</p>	<p><b>Corresponding Author</b> Mayanath Ghimire, PhD</p> <p><b>Email</b> <a href="mailto:mayanathghimire@gmail.com">mayanathghimire@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>Article History</b> Received: 2025, Jun 27 Accepted: 2025, July 14 Published: 2025, August 29</p> <p><b>Cite</b> Ghimire, M., Magar, P. K., &amp; Mishra, A. K. (2025). Toward quality culture in Nepalese higher education: A systematic review of QMSS in affiliated colleges. <i>Intellectual Journal of Academic Research (IJAR)</i>, 3(1), 43–56. <a href="https://doi.org/10.3126/ijar.v3i1.83624">https://doi.org/10.3126/ijar.v3i1.83624</a></p>

## Introduction

Any sex work that includes the trade of money or items (i.e., commercial sexual activity) and prostitution, in all its variations and terminology, is

unlawful in Nepal. Numerous problems and acts of violence have been recorded due to sexual labour in these regions, predominantly targeting female sexual workers (FSWs). The main challenges that

FSWs encounter include verbal abuse, physical violence, sexual harassment, assault, and other types of violence, in addition to health concerns such as STIs, Hepatitis, vaginal infections, back pain, stress, depression, and chronic exhaustion (Saud, 2024).

Numerous individuals predominantly associate violence with acts like rape, sexual assault, abuse, and sexual behaviours that result in physical damage. However, it also encompasses behaviours that span from unsolicited sexual remarks, harassment (whether face-to-face or online), and sharing images without permission, to stalking, 'stealththing' (removing a condom without consent), and unwanted physical contact. (Sanders, 2025).

Sex work, in all its variations, constitutes a profession within the service sector, and, similar to other occupations, sexual labour is susceptible to exploitation. Nevertheless, the perception of sex work as distinct from other types of labour stems from its violation of socially recognized norms of love and intimacy, along with its presence in a criminalized context. As a cultural representation, sex work continues to be firmly associated with deviation and risk (Tremblay, 2021).

The sexual ethics challenge all previously established perspectives. These views have historically suppressed sexuality; they have been judgmental and contributed to a division within the human psyche. The entirety of this mental discord and various human perversions stem from those flawed sexual ethics (Sherrell, 2013).

Various types of sex work occurring in Pacific Island nations involve engagements with seafarers and clients who are migrant labourers, local women boarding international fishing boats, and the provision of sexual services for local residents, tourists, and business visitors. Despite their differences, sex work in the area is primarily motivated by financial necessity. Other contributing factors include monotony, scarce job prospects, and a lack of economic and social opportunities, alongside feelings of alienation and

marginalization. A focus on local specifics reveals how the unique characteristics of sex work correlate with a political economy and social changes that arise due to economic influences. Examining local specificity also highlights how aspects of sex work and the demographics involved illustrate a reaction to and reflection of global power dynamics (Worth H, 2025).

The individuals involved shared their concerns regarding fear along with experiences of stigma, discrimination, and mistreatment from clients and officials. In this context, the participants indicated that they refrain from seeking assistance from police and authorities, as there is no support system available for FSW to turn to or trust. Furthermore, although technology has enhanced economic prospects, it has simultaneously heightened the anxiety of being "discovered" by family members (Ranjit, 2024).

A significant majority of individuals identified as victims of sex trafficking are women, whereas the reported victims of labour trafficking are divided nearly equally between men and women. This contrasts sharply with the actual demographic of migrants from Nepal, where male labourers outnumber female counterparts who have labour permits for foreign employment by over 80 percent. An examination of news reports reveals that India continues to be, as it has historically been, the leading destination and transit point for trafficking. New destinations have surfaced in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) region, North America, Europe, Southeast Asia, and Australia, while Myanmar and several nations in Europe, Africa, and Latin America have emerged as fresh transit points for human trafficking originating from Nepal (Kharel, 2022).

## Research Objective

To examine about street, hotels and restaurants, domestic based sex labour issues in Nepal.

## Literature Review

Around the world, patterns of exploitation differ between male and female victims. A

significant 60 percent of identified girl victims are still being trafficked primarily for sexual exploitation. Approximately 54 percent face exploitation for various other reasons, such as coerced criminal activities and forced begging (UNODC, 2024).

The most complex ideas linked to sexuality and moral psychology encompass rape, consensual intercourse, sexual rights, sexual autonomy, sexual individuality, and non-respectful sexual conduct. I start by examining morally objectionable sex as based on the violation of five sexual liberty rights, which stem from our essential human rights: sexual self-ownership, sexual autonomy, sexual individuality, sexual dignity, and sexual privacy (Brogaard, 2022).

How unethical is it to mislead someone into having sex by fabricating details about one's job? It is fundamentally wrong, particularly when the truth about the liar's occupation would dissuade the victim from engaging in sexual activity: this form of deceit undermines the victim's sexual consent, and it is profoundly wrong to engage in sexual relations without the individual's consent (Dougherty, 2013).

In addition to a thorough analysis of (Kinsey & Pomeroy, 1990), research, this book also explores some consequences stemming from that research. For instance, Kinsey employed statistics derived from biased samples to characterize “normal,” with his interpretation significantly diverging from societal norms, asserting that all forms of sex were beneficial, including heterosexual, homosexual, intergenerational (between minors and adults), or interspecies (between humans and animals) (Marett, 1993).

Human trafficking represents a vile, illegal, and condemnable offense. A specific provision exists within the United Nations Protocol aimed at preventing the trafficking of women and children, established in 2000. This protocol received endorsement from both legislative bodies (the National Assembly on 19 January 2020 and the House of Representatives on 12 March

2020). Victims of human trafficking, which can include their own family members, are stripped of fundamental human rights. More specifically, they are denied the right to access information, freedom and security, the right to live, self-respect, protection against slavery and labor exploitation, immunity from abusive conduct, and safeguards against gender-based violence. Furthermore, other rights such as the ability to move freely, access to health care, education, safe housing, and protection from sexual exploitation are also being infringed upon (National Human Rights Commission of Nepal, 2022).

Sex work is transitioning from conventional venue-based settings, like hotels and massage parlors, to freelance modes of operation. Additionally, it has shifted from in-person negotiations in commercial sex work to discussions conducted via online platforms or phone. With the exception of a limited number of programs, most interventions primarily utilize establishments as gateways for their initiatives, thereby leaving out numerous girls and women who participate in commercial sex work through personal connections or via social media (Ghimire, 2021).

The participation of the private sector and business enterprises is vital in the fight against human trafficking and in supporting the socio-economic reintegration of survivors. Through partnerships with private businesses, the government can establish job placement programs, apprenticeships, and skill development initiatives that are specifically designed to meet the unique needs and abilities of those who have survived trafficking.

The Government of Nepal has yet to establish laws or policies aimed at preventing violence and exploitation of women engaged in prostitution. In the same vein, there have been no training or awareness initiatives for law enforcement personnel concerning the protection and support of victims in a manner sensitive to gender issues. While sex work is nominally decriminalized in Nepal, practical application reflects otherwise,

as women participating in prostitution continue to face arrests by law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, the government has not implemented an exit strategy for those women desiring to exit prostitution. (CEDAW, 2024).

Female sex workers (FSWs) in Nepal are still facing a heightened risk of HIV, compounded by various individual, social, and structural challenges that hinder their ability to obtain and utilize health services. There is a pressing need for innovative strategies to enhance the dissemination of HIV prevention information and other healthcare services tailored for FSWs. Mobile health (mHealth) offers a valuable approach to bridging these structural and social gaps. Research indicates that FSWs are increasingly leveraging mobile phones to find clients. Therefore, this exploratory research, grounded in the Uses and Gratifications (U & G) framework, sought to delve into the mobile usage patterns of Nepali FSWs, including the reasons behind their usage. We organized four focus group discussions. The findings revealed that FSWs in Nepal utilized mobile phones to fulfill their needs to:

- o Manage their occupation,
- o Sustain social relationships,
- o Keep their sex work details confidential,
- o Access information in a stigma-free context (Ranjit, 2024).

The primary type of human trafficking was initially recognized as the sexual exploitation of women. However, this perspective has evolved significantly over the years, as trafficking for forced labor is now frequently reported and constitutes the predominant form of trafficking in numerous areas, both regionally and globally, impacting male and female victims of all ages. Trafficking for forced criminal activity, which includes a rising trend in online scams, ranks third regarding the number of detected victims. The criminal justice systems' approach to these cases does not appear to align with these developments since traffickers engaged in sexual exploitation continue to make up a disproportionate number of convictions. There

exists a pressing need to expand the viewpoint and support national agencies in cultivating a more thorough comprehension of trafficking in its various manifestations to effectively address all forms of exploitation and recognize all victims (UNODC, 2024).

Sexual abuse is a concealed and frequently unreported form of violence directed at children, posing a critical public health issue. It leads to serious mental, physical, and psychological dangers, resulting in outcomes such as depression, anxiety, and diminished self-worth. Nevertheless, it remains a relatively unexamined and deprioritized topic in Nepal. This study aimed to evaluate the prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse among students in a specific municipality. In total, 64 (15.8%) (12.4-19.7 at a 95% Confidence Interval) were identified as victims of sexual abuse, with a notably higher incidence among boys, totaling 46 (73.43%). Child sexual abuse is acknowledged as a pressing concern in the investigated area. It is essential to implement awareness initiatives regarding child sexual abuse, targeting not only children but also their parents and community members (Shrestha, 2021).

Transgender women are seen as one of the most at-risk groups for engaging in commercial sex work and for exposure to sexually transmitted infections. In Nepal, the experiences of transgender women involved in commercial sex work, along with the associated stigma, are significant. The stigma surrounding sex work encompasses aspects such as Silence, Shame, and Dignity & Treatment areas related to sex work stigma. The notable prevalence of commercial sex work and its accompanying stigma highlights the extensive social difficulties faced by transgender women. An all-encompassing and coordinated approach is crucial, uniting government efforts, private sector involvement, and public awareness campaigns to effectively tackle stigma and confront the root causes of commercial sex work (Pokharel, 2024).

Gender inequality and violence are interwoven issues, forming intricate cycles that influence each other. In Nepal, women endure

various forms of inequality and violence. While the causes are varied, the majority stem from the socially imposed inferior status of women. Power hierarchies result in women's subordination and exposure to violence in Nepal. The researcher assesses the conditions of inequality faced by women and examines how violence becomes a direct outcome of these disparities. It investigates the roots of sex trafficking as a specific illustration of the interplay between inequality and violence. Sex trafficking arises from the vulnerable situation of women, exacerbated by poverty and lack of education. The dynamics of power play are highlighted as both a cause and effect of women's subjugation and violence. This power play grants societal acceptance for men to wield violence and perpetuate inequality. The male-dominated socio-cultural norms and practices have conferred advantages, power, and opportunities for men to exploit women. This situation diminishes women's status, and the power dynamics contribute to the continuation and reinforcement of inequality. The power play places women at risk of violence (Dahal, 2022).

The results of this study can be utilized by Nepal's government decision-makers and other relevant organizations when making choices about fostering entrepreneurship, leadership, or partnering with large groups. Additionally, this research provides valuable insights for leaders to determine which essential skills of returnees have been shaped by foreign employment to support Entrepreneurship Development (Mishra et al., 2023).

Sex workers in Nepal experience substantial impacts from the prejudiced stereotypes surrounding their roles, as embedded in laws and policies. The actual merging of sex work with human trafficking has resulted in the discrimination of sex workers and women in prostitution. The criminalization of clients and various third parties has heightened the vulnerabilities faced by sex workers when seeking services, housing, and employment, and in their ability to work without fear (SWASA, 2025).

In the Terai region of Nepal, bananas are cultivated on a commercial scale and in significant amounts. The benefits are more reliable and considerable from September to February. Throughout winter, Nepal sources over 60-70% of its bananas from India at lower prices. Insecticides and pesticides are applied between seven and twenty-four times daily in the Nifgadh banana farming sector. The advantages of cultivating bananas are double those of growing sugarcane and cereal crops. Soil contamination and production decline occur after toxic substances break down (Ghimire, 2024).

Chepong demonstrate a greater engagement in health-seeking behaviours compared to other communities. Every mother reported having given birth to her first child before reaching the age of 20. Additionally, the health condition of Chepong children appears to be superior to that of children from other communities (Ghimire, 2014).

All the dependent variables, including entrepreneurial skills, employment opportunities, leadership skills, level of responsibility and accountability, and collaboration among returnee workers, exhibit a strong positive correlation, with a correlation coefficient of 0.632 in relation to foreign employment. In hypothesis testing, foreign employment significantly impacts the skill development of returnee workers in Rupandehi District for entrepreneurship advancement (Mishra et al., 2023).

The floods impacted children, who underwent anthropometric measurements and body mass assessments and compiled results. A literature review concerning children impacted by floods and the ramifications of natural disasters was conducted. Identify the target demographic, take ethical factors into account, and secure informed consent from the children's mothers. The findings indicate that children affected by floods experience higher levels of malnutrition compared to their counterparts in non-flood-affected areas within the same social contexts. In the Karnali River,

catastrophic floods obstruct human existence (Ghimire, 2023).

Poultry farming is an exceptionally profitable business in the mid-Terai area. Specifically, broiler farming has been recognized as a rewarding short-term agricultural endeavor in rural regions (Timilsina, 2024).

The floods impacted children, mothers, and the elderly in Nepal. In Nepal, the primary monsoon period spans from June to September. Floods destroy homes, food supplies, crops, livestock, poultry, and clothing. The Terai region of Nepal is particularly affected by these floods (Ghimire et al., 2023).

The School Day Snacks contribute to children's connection with school, enrollment, and consistent attendance. Numerous parents prefer to send their children to school without snacks during the day. They view hunger as a chance to provide deserving children access to education (Ghimire et al., 2024).

Mangal Secondary School, located in Kirtipur -10, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, reported a height-for-age Z-score indicating that 9.1% of children aged 42-53 months experienced severe stunting, 13.6% had moderate stunting, and 77.3% were of normal height. In a similar assessment at Mahendra Adarsha Secondary School, situated in Mahalaxmi -4, Imadol, Lalitpur, the overall findings showed a moderate stunting rate of 33.3% among children aged 42-53 months, with those of normal height accounting for 66.7%. The Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) method is employed for emergency evaluations and screenings to determine children's nutritional status (Ghimire, 2024).

The Non-Chepang community demonstrated greater awareness and healthier practices regarding health check-ups compared to the Chepang communities in both districts. The Nepal Government should prioritize support for Chepang and other marginalized communities to enhance their access to health services, and relevant authorities must take responsibility for addressing

the issues that hinder improvements in their health-seeking behaviours (Ghimire, 2014).

### Theoretical framework

Sex is an enigmatic phenomenon that has perplexed even the wisest minds. While humanity has investigated and comprehended the biological aspects of sex, that is only part of the equation. A spiritual understanding of sex is also essential. Osho's perspective offers profound insights in this context. Among his numerous lectures, five discussions on sex have earned Osho significant notoriety. Hailing from a Jain family in Madhya Pradesh, Rajneesh, who preferred to be known as Osho, is a remarkable teacher. He has extensively addressed diverse subjects, spanning from sexual matters to super-consciousness. His insights regarding sex are rooted in the principles of "Tantra" which traces its origins to Buddhism. This article delves into his life and thoughts on sex, which, when properly understood, can serve as a gateway to enlightenment (Nagaraj, 2013).

Numerous common law jurisdictions classify both penetrative and non-penetrative deceptive sexual interactions as criminal acts. Typically, these activities are condemned under major sexual offenses, such as rape and sexual or indecent assault. The complexities arise from two interconnected processes: criminalization and appropriate labeling. First, it posits that while deceptive sexual relationships (excluding one case) are similarly damaging to a victim's right to sexual autonomy as those defined by principal sexual offenses, they constitute a different type of wrongdoing. Second, it asserts that this perspective necessitates the establishment of distinct sexual offenses aimed at both penetrative and non-penetrative deceptive sexual interactions. This approach would more effectively communicate to the audiences of criminal law the unique wrongdoing involved in these situations. Such labeling is vital at the conviction stage due to its implications for defendants and other stakeholders (Gibson, 2020).

### **Kinsey arrived at three primary conclusions regarding human sexuality:**

- o Bisexuality represents the typical manifestation of human sexuality. The failure of many individuals to realize this potential is attributed to “cultural constraints” and “societal inhibitions,” which are viewed as detrimental factors.
- o In a society with fewer restrictions, sexual interactions with adults would be considered a normal aspect of childhood development. Such adult-child sexual relationships are believed to facilitate the socialization of children and to contribute to the realization of their full sexual potential as adults.
- o A correlation exists between promiscuity, varied sexual expressions, and overall sexual health. (Kinsey & Pomeroy, 1990).

### **Research Problem**

When women encounter challenges at home such as financial difficulties, divorce, or widowhood, they often experience feelings of isolation and solitude. Struggling to meet their basic needs, facing daily shortages for household consumption, and dealing with expenses related to children’s upbringing and education, some women may turn to alternative means and resort to sex work for immediate income.

In Nepal, a longstanding division of labour based on gender fosters considerable inequalities, especially within the workforce and domestic settings. Women frequently find themselves in lower-wage positions, engaging in unpaid household chores, agricultural tasks, and responsibilities as homemakers. This division, deeply entrenched in societal norms and patriarchal frameworks, restricts women's economic opportunities and perpetuates gender inequalities.

The constitution of Nepal defines illegal sex work. According to its constitution as well as

the social customs and values upheld by Hindus, sexual activities are prohibited or restricted. In Hindu society, the act of sexual intercourse is only permitted between a husband and wife after marriage. The occupation of sex work is considered illegal both culturally and constitutionally across all communities in Nepal. Sex workers are apprehended by law enforcement and face penalties. Local government offices do not accept or address complaints from sex workers. Those involved in sexual labour often become victims at the hands of customers after their services are rendered. The predominant issues faced by these workers include evading payment or receiving minimal compensation, experiencing rape (group sexual assault), as well as various forms of abuse and violence. This form of sexual commerce typically takes place in areas such as streets, hotels, restaurants, and massage establishments.

### **Methodology**

The researcher presents a comprehensive evaluation of the research outcomes published both nationally and internationally. To examine articles related to sexual topics and consolidate the data, the researcher utilized a scientific review method known as meta-analysis. For tool development, data was gathered from various locations, including streets, homes, and recognized female sex workers. Individual consultations were conducted, obtaining consent and gathering information. Participants were assured that their names and addresses would remain confidential. A female enumerator was employed for contact and data collection. The assembled data was analysed, culminating in the preparation of a research report.

### **Result and Discussion**

It is a transaction where money is exchanged for sexual services, involving sexual intercourse in return for payment; this is known as prostitution. Different forms of prostitution include street prostitution, bar dancers, call girls, religious sex workers, escort girls, brothels by the roadside, and child prostitution, among others.

**Table 1***Age and Female Number of Involve in Sex Labour Cross Tabulation*

Age and No. of Female		Total	Remarks
Age group	Female No.		
22-30	17	17 (34%)	
31-35	13	13 (26%)	
36-40	10	10 (20%)	
40-45	10	10 (20%)	
Total	50	50 (100%)	

According to Table 1, the total number of female respondents engaged in sexual labour employment was 50, with ages ranging from 22 to 30 (34%), 32 to 35 (26%), 36 to 40 (20%), and

40 to 45 (20%). Respondents range in age from 22 to 45 years old. Only 13 (26%) of the respondents were women between the ages of 31 and 35, while 10 (20%) were between the ages of 40 and 45.

**Table 2***Age and Education Cross Tabulation*

Age and Years		Education				Total
		Literate	Up to the 8 Class	9-12 Class	University Level Above BA	
Age	22-30	0 (0%)	7 (41.18%)	10 (58.82%)	0 (0%)	17 (100%)
	36-40	0 (0%)	10 (76.92%)	3 (23.08%)	0 (0%)	13 (100%)
	31-35	1 (10%)	7 (70%)	1 (10%)	1 (10%)	10 (100%)
	41-45	1 (10%)	8 (80%)	0 (0%)	1 (10%)	10 (100%)
Total		2 (4%)	31 (62%)	15 (30%)	2 (4%)	50 (100%)

The age and education of the entire female respondents were 50, as seen in Table 2; two (4%) of the literate women adopted, thirty-one (62%) of the women read up to the 8 class, fifteen (30%) of the women read 9 to 12 class, and two (4%) of the women were at the university level. There were

15 female participants between grades 9 and 12 (30%), and more women participated in classes 8 and below. The second university level read women were also involved in its founding because of the unemployment issue (4%).

**Table 3***Type of Marital Status Cross Tabulation*

Gender	Marital Status				Total
	Married	Unmarried	Widow	Divorced	
Female	41 (82%)	6 (12%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	50 (100%)
Total	41 (82%)	6 (12%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	50 (100%)

According to Table 3, there were 50 total respondents asked about the kinds of marital status of sex labour; of those, 41 (82%) were married, 6 (12%) were single, 2 (4%) were widows, and

1 (2%) were divorced. According to the data, sex work involved young people and married women. In this study, divorce women and widows are also considered to be sex labour workers.

**Table 4***Other Occupation Doing or Not Cross Tabulation*

	Street Based	Home Based	Established Based	Remark
Other occupation	They have no other occupation	Manpower supply, Beauty parlour, Finance money collector, Hotel, official job, Insurance agent	Fancy, Hotel, Retailor shop, Chatpate street shop	

According to Table 4, street-based sex workers who engage in other occupations either do or do not have any other employment. The 10 home-based sex workers are employed as insurance agents, finance jobs, daily cash collection, beauty parlours, hotels, and little government positions.

The established-based sex workers have work self- business as a retailor shops, fancy hotels, and chatpate street shops (“chatpate” is typically popular Nepali Street food, which is a spicy and tangy snack made with puffed rice, vegetables, and spices).

**Table 5***Age and Marital status of Respondents Cross Tabulation*

Years		Married/Unmarried				Total
		Married	Unmarried	Widow	Divorcee	
Age	22-30	12	4	0	1	17
	31-35	12	1	0	0	13
	36-40	8	0	2	0	10
	40-45	9	1	0	0	10
Total		41 (82%)	6 (12%)	2 (4%)	1 (2%)	50 (100%)

According to Table 5, out of a total of 50 respondents, 41 (82%) were married, 6 (12%)

were single, 2 (4%) were widows, and 1 (2%) were divorced.

**Table 6***Other Occupation Doing or Not Cross Tabulation*

Street Based	Home Based	Establish Based	Street and Home Both	Home and Established Based	Total
3 (6%)	32 (64%)	11 (22%)	2 (4%)	2 (4%)	50 (100%)

Table 6 indicates that there were 50 different types of sex work requested, including 3 (6%) street-based, 32 (64%) home-based, 11 (22%) established-based, 2 (4%) street- and home-based, and 2 (4%) home- and established-based.

Social media was used by home-based sex workers to engage with clients, set their rates, and establish their whereabouts. The sex worker in this case is well-known, street-based, and secure.

**Table 7***Paid System of Services Cross Tabulation*

	Paid System of Services			Total
	Before Service Provide	After Service Provided	Both (Advance Taken and After Completing Work)	
Total	4 (8%)	26 (52%)	20 (40%)	50 (100%)

The amount claimed before or after the service was given is shown in Table 7. Out of 50 total respondents, 4 (8%) claimed the amount

before the service, 26 (52%) claimed it after the service, and 20 (40%) claimed it both before and after the service.

**Table 8**

*Parents Known or Not Your Occupation Cross Tabulation*

	Occupation Known or Not Own Parents		
	Known	Unknown	
Total	1 (2%)	49 (98%)	50 (100%)

According to Table 8, out of the 50 total respondents whose parents were aware of your line of work, 49 (98%) of them said they didn't know

their parents. Only 1 (2%) of the parents were aware of her line of work. Due to her old age, her parents are no longer an impediment to her career.

**Table 9**

*Perception About Occupation of Society Thinking Cross Tabulation*

	Perception About Occupation of Society Thinking		
	Good	Bad	
Total	1 (2%)	49 (98%)	50 (100%)

The Table 9 shows that, out of a total of 50 respondents who believed that society thought about the occupation, 49 (98%) had negative views because sexual behaviour is outlawed by

law and culturally hated. According to Hinduism, intercourse is permitted with one's own wife, other family members, the community, and culturally opposing thoughts.

**Table 10**

*Major Problems of Sex Labour Cross Tabulation*

	Major Problems of Sex Labour		
	Unemployment	Less Amount Paid, Rape, to Rob Money, Abuse & Beat	
Total	12 (24%)	38 (76%)	50 (100%)

According to Table 10, the primary issues with sex labour are unemployment, which 12 respondents (24%) mentioned, and group rape, which 38 respondents (76%) mentioned as involving robbery, abuse, and violence.

Less pay, rape, theft, abuse, and beatings caused a tearful atmosphere among street-based

sex workers after they completed their work. They scold her and flee, telling her that if she doesn't go, they would call the police and have her detained. They were unable to protest because of stigma, and if they did, the police might not be able to hear or record their case. Street sex workers were particularly susceptible to this scenario.

**Table 11**

*Rate of Sex Labour*

	Street Based	Home Based	Established Based	Whole night	Travel Trip Charge
Minimum NRs.	500	2500	1500	4000	5000
Maximum NRs	4000	10000	5000	10000	20000

*Note.* Not fixed rate of charge amount, but it depend up on negotiation with customers.

According to Table 11, the costs for street-based sex labour range from a minimum of NRs. 500 to a maximum of NRs. 4,000, while those for home-based sex workers range from a maximum of NRs. 2,500 to 10,000, those for established-based sex labour range from NRs. 1,500 to 5,000, those for all-night sex labour range from NRs. 4,000 to 10,000, and those for travel trip sex labour range from NRs. 5,000 to 20,000.

Reason to come in this occupation:

- o Work in the fields (agriculture) and building houses rather than receiving wages on time and consistent employment.
- o Immediate income generation and self-need satisfaction.
- o Psychological stress and financial issues.
- o Supervision of expenditures related to child care, education, and fundamental necessities (food, housing, clothing, and healthcare), as well as cultural events (festival celebrations).
- o Experience the joy of meeting new sexual companions, snacks, and socializing (feeling lonely and depressed after a divorce).
- o Because a friend adopted this line of work, I was able to make money quickly.
- o Unemployment, not daily/monthly income, and lack of employment.
- o Group loans were not paid.
- o Break regular income and death of husband.
- o Violence in the house and the husband's second marriage.
- o Not all of the financial demands of orphaned youngsters could be met.
- o Went from liking it to being a prostitute.

### Challenges

- o According to the constitution of Nepal, sex work is prohibited, and both society and Hinduism denounce it. Individuals engaged in this line of work are viewed

as criminals by national law and community standards. The animosity they face from family and society can lead to suicides.

- o Sex workers experience disdain not just at home but also in their communities. Those who choose this profession are often expelled from their households and receive no sympathy from society.
- o Complaints made by unregistered sex workers are not accepted at police stations, and local government bodies, such as Municipalities and Rural Municipalities, do not attend to their appeals.

### Findings

- o A sex worker targeted young, married women. This study also includes women who are divorced and widowed among the sex labor workforce.
- o Three types of sex labour founded, these were:
  - Street-based sex labour entails negotiating on the street and carrying out the client's desires. For sexual pleasure, almost use the highway forest.
  - Home based: This type of sex work focuses on serving clients beyond the confines of society for sexual interactions. They utilize social media, seek out clients, and engage in negotiation or bargaining regarding sexual venues.
  - Established basis: The sex trade was established in local hotels and restaurants. They utilized the beds in these establishments to fulfil customers' sexual desires.
- o The foreign returnee also took up this profession because of a lack of sufficient earnings.
- o The charge amount is not fixed; instead, it varies based on negotiations with

clients. The rates for sex workers are as follows:

- Street-based NRs. 500-4000,
  - Home-based NRs. 2500-10000,
  - Established-based NRs. 1500-5000,
  - Whole night NRs. 5000-10000, and
  - Travel trip charge NRs. 5000-20000, and
  - One-time contact charge NRs. 2000 claimed.
- o Home-based sex workers utilized social media to connect with clients, determine their prices, and inform others of their locations. In this scenario, the sex worker is recognized, operates from the street, and maintains safety.
  - o Low wages, sexual assault, theft, mistreatment, and physical violence created a sobering environment for street-based sex workers after they finished their shifts. They reprimanded her and left, warning that if she didn't leave, they would contact the authorities and have her taken into custody. They felt powerless to speak up due to societal stigma, and even if they tried, the police might ignore or fail to document their reports. This situation was especially precarious for street sex workers.
  - o In Hinduism, sexual relationships are permissible only with one's spouse, not with others from different communities, reflecting varying cultural viewpoints. Thus, sexual engagement holds little value within the Hindu community. It is also legally prohibited to engage in such practices.

## **Recommendation**

### ***Costumers Demanded***

- o Refer to non-criminal labour done legally, shift in perception, and regard it with the same respect as other professions of female sex workers.

## ***Further Researcher***

- o Performed research by district to pinpoint issues related to sex labour in other districts.

## ***Government Policy Feedback***

- o Establish regulations that allow individuals to choose and engage in occupations based on their own interests. Recognize sex work as legitimate labour.
- o The government of Nepal views it as comparable to other forms of employment and endorses it as a labour rights issue.
- o Provide health insurance that covers free health check-ups and readily available medication.
- o There should be no police arrests, along with job creation and provision of employment, food, housing, clothing, health services, education, the right to choose occupations, and the ability to move freely, just like other citizens of Nepal, to achieve a sustainable solution.

## **Conclusion**

Typically, sexual activity is a biological necessity, occurring normally between men and women. Individuals entering the sex industry often do so under coercion. In Nepal, commercial sex work is deemed illegal both socially and legally. In Hindu culture, sexual relations are traditionally sanctioned only within the bounds of marriage. Various forms of sex work, such as street-based, home-based, and established operations, can be found in Nepal.

Sex workers are prepared to provide services desired by clients, such as oral, anal, and vaginal sex. Ninety-five percent of sex workers have entered this profession due to necessity stemming from personal needs, supporting children, education, and everyday living costs (such as food, clothing, rent, etc.). Many young individuals engage in oral sex, including police officers, military personnel, drivers, assistants, and those with moderate income levels.

Sex workers encounter distressing circumstances following the services rendered. Clients often seek to pay a lower amount, engage in theft, and resort to violence. Due to the stigma associated with their profession, they refrain from filing complaints and do not report incidents to the police. In Nepal, they are exposed to risks from societal, cultural, and legal factors.

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