

## **Locus of Control and Female Sexual Function in Female Sex Workers of Assam**

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**Abstract:** A sex work is regarded as the world's oldest profession, which is not driven by need of physical satisfaction only, but is rather driven by the economic and psychological distresses which contribute largely to the entry of sex worker in this profession. This is a \$100 billion global industry. Problem of female sex work in India is so widespread that every hour, four women or girls enter prostitution, out of which three enter it against their will. Assam has gradually become a potent hub for human trafficking and female sex work. This study is concerned with the status of Female Sex Workers regarding Locus of Control and Female Sexual Function. Further, the relationship between Locus of control and Female Sexual Function was assessed. An attempt was made to cover a sample of female sex workers from different parts of Assam. Sample procedure was incidental sampling. The sample consisted of 80 female sex workers. The three independent variables taken are age, education and marital status. Levenson's Scale for Locus of Control is used to measure Locus of control and Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI) is used to measure Female Sexual Function. Data were analysis by using Mean –Whitney U test and Pearson's Correlation. Results reveal that Locus of control and Female Sexual Function is related.

**Key words:** Assam, Female sex worker, Ex-post-facto research, Locus of control, Female Sexual Function

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

A sex work is regarded as the world's oldest profession, which is not driven by need of physical satisfaction only, but is rather driven by the economic and psychological distresses which contribute largely to the entry of sex worker in this profession. This is a \$100 billion global industry. It is an industry which is unarguably all over the place in all the countries of the world with their own variations, and whose history can be traced to 4000 years back to ancient Babylon (Pratik Goyal, 2011).

Problem of female sex work in India is so widespread that every hour, four women or girls enter prostitution, out of which three enter it against their will. In 2007, the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare reported the presence of over 3 million female sex workers in India, with 35.47% of these entering the trade before the age of 18 years. The number of female sex workers rose by 50% between 1997 and 2004. There are an estimated 20 million commercial sex workers in India in 2011(Pratik Goyal,2011). India has at least 8.6 lakh workers. Andhra Pradesh has the maximum 1.56 lakh practicing the trade while Delhi has nearly 61,000 of them. Karnataka and Maharashtra have third and fourth highest number of female sex workers (TNN, 2016). By one count prostitution is an \$8 billion a year industry with more two million prostitutes and 275,000 brothels. In another count, in all of India there are as many as 10 million commercial sex workers.

The history of Indian prostitution was found back in Indus Valley Civilization which existed in India around 3000 B.C. There was no written documentation found on the existence of sex workers at that time except a bronze dancing girl statue which was found in an excavation process in Mohenjo-Daro. (S.R. Sarode, 2015). The Indus valley culture is known for its economic development and the wealthy merchants had spent generously scantily on women and wine. ( Mukherji K. K. and Deepa Das, 1966)

There were references of Female Sex Workers in the great sacred books of the Hindu i.e in Vedas, The Ramayana, The Mahabharata, and other Sastras. From the time of Vedas there were references of some beautiful females who entertained divinities and their guest in the court of Hindu God, Indra. They were explained as celestial beauties of music and dance and a perfect incarnation of beauty and feminine charms.

The Muslim rulers with exception of Aurangazeb recognized prostitution and accepted sex work and this profession flourished under royal patronage. After the downfall of the Mughal Empire, those dancing and singing women came out of the royal palaces. They were not trained for any other profession and for their survival they chose the path of sex work. (Biswanath, 1984)

The position of women in India didn't improve during the British regime. In the absence of state controlled regulations sex workers thrived on a large commercial scale. Social disabilities and economic hardships of women made them an easy victim to gangsters of this profession (Biswanath, 1984).

In India temple women come mostly from the low cast; non-Brahmin and other higher caste women were rare. These women were acknowledged as servants of God. In South India they were known as 'Devadasi' and in North India they were known as 'Mukhies' (Biswanath, 1984). At that time these were the only women who were given chance for receiving highest privilege in the society and were adorned by the rulers. Gradually, due to the laxity of morals among the priests, those women became prostitutes by entertaining the pilgrims of the temples.

Throughout history Assam has been famous for its rich natural resources, flora and fauna, fertile soil, colourful tradition and natural beauty. Moreover as Assam is surrounded by many national and international borders, the region is also said as the 'Gateway to India's North-East'. Because of these throughout history there have been enormous migrations of people to Assam from other regions of India.

Assam has gradually become a potent hub for human trafficking and female sex work. Different sources have reported many incidents of women trafficking including minors from Assam and involvement in sex work in Assam. According to National Crime records bureau, 163 women and 130 children were trafficked from Assam in 2016 (The Telegraph, June 17, 2018). According to Hasina Kharbhuih, a team leader of Meghalaya based NGO "on an average 50 cases of human trafficking are registered in the North-East daily and Assam has emerged as a hub for human trafficking and prostitution in the entire region (DNA, May 31, 2018).

In Assam there is no brothel or red light area, except the age old brothel in Silchar district which has its own brothel at "Radhamadhab Road" and is the one and only registered red light area in Assam, said Cachar deputy commissioner Harendra Kumar Dev Mahanta (TNN, Aug 24, 2012). Other than these the female sex workers are working in beauty parlour, hotels, rented apartments, resorts, in railway station and some are home based also

There are different viewpoints regarding legalization of prostitution in India. If one group supports it other groups don't support it. The supporting group in favour of legalization has demanded legalization by saying that it's the fundamental right of every citizen to practise any profession which they choose for themselves. The supporting group have also mentioned about two articles of Indian Constitution in favour of legalization of prostitution, Article 19(1) (g) says, "All citizens shall have the right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business" and Article 21 says, "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." (Red Light Area, 2001)

Another group of social activists go against legalisation of sex work in India. According to them legalisation of prostitution is illegal, immoral, unethical and violative of our constitutional provisions. There is no doubt that our constitution gives the choice of profession but it does not permit indulgence in any undesirable social activities. Legalization is not the only solution. It will give chance to the anti social elements to be more indulged in trafficking and trade of humans. Instead of this it will be better to take some action in rescuing them and in rehabilitation of the women and their children caught in the profession. (Red Light Area, 2001)

Now Prostitution (the exchange of sexual services for money) in India is legal. A number of related activities including soliciting in a public place, kerb crawling, owning or managing a brothel, prostitution in a hotel, child prostitution, pimping and pandering are illegal (Sexuality, Poverty and Law Programme). In India the most basic law regarding the sex workers' status is The Immoral Traffic (Suppression) Act, commonly known as SITA passed in 1956. The clients can be arrested if they indulge in any sexual activity in public. SITA has recently been changed to PITA.

### **Definition of sex workers**

The term 'sex worker' is defined differently at different times by different writers. Though the term 'prostitutes' and 'sex workers' are defined differently but their eternal meaning remains the same, as both are giving the same service to their client.

The term 'sex work' is defined by Carol Leigh, a Western sex worker in the year 1998 and since its inception the term has been increasingly used to denote prostitutes worldwide (Jo Doezema, 2001). The person who receives payment for sexual services is known as a female sex work or sex worker, and the person who receives such services is known by a multitude of terms (Cheryl Overs. 2002). Psychologically, "a prostitute is a person who makes it a profession to gratify the lust of various person of the opposite or the same sex," (Havelock Ellis, 1913) According to The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act 1956 (Government of India), defines "Prostitution" as the act of female offering her body for promiscuous sexual intercourse for hire, whether in money or in kind."

So from the above mentioned definitions it is clear that a sex worker is anyone ( mostly women) who has received a payment or a kind in any form for giving sexual pleasure to his/her client.

**Types of sex workers:**

Sex work occurs in a variety of forms. Brothels are establishments specifically dedicated to prostitution. In escort prostitution, the act may take place at the customer's residence or hotel room (referred to as out-call), or at the escort's residence or in a hotel room rented for the occasion by the escort (called in-call). Another form is street prostitution. Sex tourism refers to travelling, typically from developed to underdeveloped nations, to engage in sexual activity with sex workers.

**What causes prostitution?**

In most cases the decision to enter into the sex industry for a woman is economic. However, there can be many different reasons for which women enter into this industry. Some of the causes are explained below-

1. Poverty

Poverty is the root cause of sex work. Despondent poverty has often forced women to enter into the sex industry because of the death of their parents, husband, divorce/separation or spouse's ill health.

2. Lack of education and low socioeconomic status

According to some studies it becomes clear that most of the women of this industry are not educated and belong to low socio-economic class. It is true that lack of education is a major constraint to job opportunities. Desire for freedom from family restrictions and in search of economic independence they may enter into sex work.

3. Early marriage, domestic violence

It is seen that, the girls who got married at an early age mostly in rural areas ( before the age of 18) have faced harassment and violence by their spouses which is another reason for the women coming into sex work.

4. Substance abuse

Another reason of women coming into this profession is the husband's addiction to alcohol and other substances. As a result of substance addiction their husbands are unemployed and this sometimes leads to even abandonment. So they choose sex-work as the easiest path for earning money for their family.

5. Family reasons and lack of social support

Sometimes family reasons also force women to enter into this profession like absence of an earning male member, inability to fulfil the needs of children and siblings, daughter's marriage, aged and sick parents, facing huge debt and lack of social support.

6. Societal conditions

Some women have reported that they were sexually assaulted by many individuals in their childhood and even by the police in their adulthood. As a consequence, consistent exposure to an exploitative society and working environment made many decide to enter sex work.

7. Family tradition

There are many such groups of cast-based traditional sex workers in India. Because of family tradition girls born into these families are pre-ordained to becoming sex workers. Even though there is an explicit cultural reason for involvement in this industry, the root cause is found to be socio-economic in nature. Custom in the Banchchara community in western Madhya Pradesh demands that the eldest girl born to a family must become a prostitute in order to support the rest. When the matter came to public attention a few years ago, there was concern that such a practice should still persist ( India Today, November 19, 2013)

8. Forcible entry

Due to deception by known people many women enter into this profession being trapped through deception by known persons, including relatives and friends, as well as by unknown persons and strangers, through promise of marriage by a lover or boyfriend.

9. Attraction to the glamour world

There are many incidents that have come out where the girls from well to do family and educated girls enter into this profession for money only. Some of the students of colleges have entered into this profession for pocket money and to elevate their life style. Many girls from the glamour world also enter into this profession for extra money.

### **Causes of involvement in Sex Work in Assam**

There are many causes which makes Assam a hub for sex work. One of the most prominent one is insurgency. As Assam is a place where different races and communities with multiple cultures, races and language live together there is a growing sense of self identity, insecurity among different groups which leads to instability like economic unrest, unemployment, political corruption, illegal migration, cross border terrorism etc.

Natural calamities are another cause of growing sex industry in Assam. Flood is the major and regular problem in Assam.

Assam is surrounded by many national and international borders, the state has become a major transit point for the trafficking network, as most of the borders are open and unmanned. Many girls and women are trafficked from Assam into different parts of India and other countries like Myanmar, Bangladesh, Singapore, Japan and forced into involvement in sex work. Most of these women are from villages and char areas of Assam, where poverty is acute. So for the traffickers it's becomes very easy to enter and leave. (Assam Tribune, 13 January, 2018).

Mongolian looks and similarity with some Asian countries in their looks leads to increase in sex workers number in Assam GOLD Secretary Rajib Sarma said "we have reported that sheikhs from the Middle East are also buying north-eastern girls from these brothels. Also, trafficking gangs from Southeast Asian countries are taking a keen interest in the girls because of their Mongolian features."

Another major factor is poverty and unemployment. Due to insurgency and flood Assam's economic status is not so sound. It has been found that up to October 2004, there were an estimated 16.15 lakh job seekers in the state. Though the number of unemployed people is on the rise, the government has failed to provide adequate jobs to the youth. These all factors lead the girls to enter in the profession of sex work in Assam.

### **1. Locus of Control**

The concept of locus of control was developed by Julian Rotter in 1966. Rotter used Skinner's (1974) concept of reinforcement. According to Rotter (1966) reinforcement plays a crucial role in one's activity, it acts as a motivating and demotivating factor in one's future activity. This anticipation of reinforcement is regarded as expectancy. With the development of this expectancy people learn to distinguish between favourable and unfavourable behaviour follow this anticipation as a guide for future activity. This overview of expectancies of control of reinforcements defines and formulates one's locus of control (Rotter, Seeman & Liverant, 1962. According to Rotter Locus of Control can be classified into two types internal and external. "When a reinforcement is perceived by the subject as following some of his own action then this belief is in internal control and when the action is not followed by own action rather it is believed to be the result of luck, chance, fate as under the control of powerful others or as unpredictable then this is believed to be an external control" (Rotter 1966). People with an Internal Locus of Control believe that important things happen to occur in their lives due to their own effort, skills or abilities. On the contrary, people with an External Locus of Control believe that the important things happen to occur in their life not due to their own effort but due to their luck, fate, chance and some powerful others.

Levenson, has developed a theory of Locus of Control where he has divided external Locus of Control into two parts i.e. Chance and powerful others. Here he has maintained the Internal Locus of Control as same as Rotter. He mentioned that people with chance would attribute events to luck and people with powerful others, attribute events to others who have more power and control (Levenson, 1973).

Studies have found that in addition to the internal and external locus of control there is another type of Locus of Control which is a mixture of Internal Locus of Control and External Locus of Control. People that have the combination of these two types of locus of control are often referred to as Bi-locals. People that have Bi-local characteristics are eligible to control and manage their stress and cope with their diseases more capably by having the mixture of internal and external locus of control (Jacobs-Lawson, Joy M; Waddell, Erin L; Webb, Alicia K ,2011). Studies have also stated that people with loci of control are capable of taking responsibility of their personal actions and the consequences.

### **2. Female Sexual Function**

A woman's sexuality is a very important part of her being. It covers a broad range of physiological, psychological, behavioural, social, cultural, spiritual, or religious aspects of sexual activity. Across the cultures and societies of the world human sexuality has different forms and limit from time to time. Sexuality means a lot to women from which she can derive self-confidence, happiness, intimacy, motherhood and it affects her relationship with her partner. Therefore, if the sexual functioning of a woman is not going well it may affect her emotional, physical and other side of her personality.

Female sexual dysfunction may be defined as persistent difficulty, occurring at any stage of sexual activity, which affects sexual satisfaction from the side of female or which affects her performance during the

act of intercourse. The International Consensus Conference 2000 on Female Sexual Dysfunction has given a new working definition of FSD. According to this, FSD has integrated both psychological and physiological symptoms. The panel of the conference made the definition on the basis of the World Health Organization's International Classifications of Diseases (ICD-10) and the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV), where the ICD-10 focuses on the physical factors and the DSM-IV focuses on psychological factors.

**Research Problem**

This research is concerned with the status of Female Sex Workers regarding locus of control and female sexual function. Following that an attempt has been made to find the relationship of locus of control and female sexual function of the sex workers. The present research has been envisaged with the following problems:

1. What is the status of sex workers of Assam on locus of control and female sexual function?
2. What is the relationship of locus of control with the sexual function of sex workers of Assam?
3. What is the relationship between the variables locus of control and female sexual function?

**Research Objectives:**

To investigate into the questions raised the following objectives were developed.

- To study the locus of control and sexual function of females engaged in sex work.
- To investigate whether there is any relationship between locus of control with female sexual function.
- To investigate whether there is any relationship between the variables locus of control and female sexual function.

**Hypothesis**

No hypothesis has been formulated as this is an exploratory study.

The following section deals with methodological issues:

**Method**

This study is an ex-post-facto research following a field study approach.

The variables under study:

1. Independent Variables

| Independent Variables | Levels       |                 |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|
|                       | Age          | Upto 30         |
| Education             | Nil          | Upto HSLC       |
| Marital Status        | With Husband | Without Husband |

2. Dependent Variables

|    |                        |
|----|------------------------|
| 1. | Locus of Control       |
| 2. | Female Sexual Function |

**Sample:**

The research has covered a sample of 80 female sex workers from different parts of Assam. Sample procedure is incidental sampling.

**Inclusion Criteria:**

- FSW was registered in the medical facility for at least one year.
- Is not HIV Positive.
- Self disclosure of practicing sex work.

**Exclusion Criteria:**

- Had no appropriate physical disability.
- Did not suffer from any major mental illness.
- They were not pimps.

## II. RESEARCH TOOLS

### I. Levenson’s Scale For Locus of Control

Levenson’s Scale on Multidimensional Locus of Control was developed by Hanna Levenson in 1973. This scale was designed as a reconceptualization on Rotter’s I-E Scale (1966) which is most widely used to measure the degree of internality versus externality. Levenson developed the Multidimensional Locus of Control by following the questions about the validity of combining under the rubric of external control. He has developed out of the conceptualization that those who believe in Powerful Others (one external orientation) will behave and think differently from those who feel the world is unordered and unpredictable ( a second external dimension). Levenson has presented data on the validity of separating Rotter’s conceptually unidimensional I-E scale into three dimensions of expectancy: Internal (I Scale), Powerful Others (P Scale) and Chance (C Scale). The I Scale measures the extent to which people believe that they have control over their own lives. The P Scale deals with powerful others and The C Scale is concerned with perceptions of chance control.

### II. Female Sexual Function Index (FSFI)

Female Sexual Function Index Raymond Rosen, Ph.D., Professor of Psychiatry at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School served as principal investigator for the study. The study has been published in the Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy.2000; 26(2):191-208

The FSFI has been developed as a brief, multidimensional self-report instrument for assessing the key-dimensions of sexual function in women. It was developed on a female sample of normal controls and age – matched subjects who met DSM-IV®-TR criteria for female sexual arousal disorder (FSAD) and provides scores on six domains of sexual function(i.e. desire, arousal, orgasm, pain, and satisfaction )as well as a total score.

The FSFI have been validated on clinically diagnosed samples of women with female sexual arousal disorder (FSAD), Female Orgasmic Disorder (FOD), and Hypoactive Sexual Desire Disorder (HSDD). This is a 19 item, self-report measure of sexual function developed for use in clinical trials and epidemiological studies of sexual dysfunction in women. Development of the FSFI includes both qualitative and quantitative studies, with individual items based on qualitative interviews in women with and without sexual dysfunction. The FSFI may be very useful for evaluation of treatment outcome in clinical trial situation.

### Ethics

The ethical considerations followed are as given below

- Confidentiality
- Informed consent
- Debriefing

## III. RESULT

The data are not normally distributed. So Mean –Whitney U test is used for testing the significance of the results. Pearson’s Correlation is used to calculate the relationship among the variables Locus of Control and Female Sexual Function.

**Table No.4.1 One way Mann-Whitney U Test for comparison of Locus of Control for age-group, that is up to 30 and above 30 of female sex workers.**

### Mann-Whitney Test

#### Ranks

| Locus of Control       | Age_grp  | N  | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
|------------------------|----------|----|-----------|--------------|
| Internal_locus_control | Upto 30  | 49 | 41.11     | 2014.5       |
|                        | Above 30 | 31 | 39.53     | 1225.5       |
|                        | Total    | 80 |           |              |
| EXTERNAL_LOC           | Upto 30  | 49 | 45.5      | 2229.5       |
|                        | Above 30 | 31 | 32.6      | 1010.5       |
|                        | Total    | 80 |           |              |

**Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

| Locus of Control       | Mann-Whitney U | Wilcoxon W | Z      | Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|--------|------------------------|
| Internal_locus_control | 729.5          | 1225.5     | -0.297 | 0.767                  |
| EXTERNAL_LOC           | 514.5          | 1010.5     | -2.421 | 0.015*                 |

a. Grouping Variable: Age\_grp

\*Significant level is at \*P<0.05

The results of Mann Whitney U Test for the comparison of Locus of Control for age-group, that is up to 30 and above 30 of female sex workers In table has shown that there is no significant difference between the mean rank values of the age group i.e. up to 30 and above 30 on Internal locus of Control of the dimension of Locus of control scale. The mean rank score up to 30 is 41.11 is higher, but not significantly higher above 30 is 39.53. But the dimension external Locus of Control is significant 0.015 at less than 5% level. The mean rank value of female sex workers up to 30 is 45.5 is significantly higher than the mean rank value above to 30 is 32.6. This may be because with the growing age the locus of control of female sex workers is become more external.

**Table No:4.2 One way Mann-Whitney U Test for comparison of Female Sexual Function Index for age-group that is up to 30 and above 30 of female sex workers.**

**Mann-Whitney Test**

**Ranks**

| Female Sexual Function Index | Age_grp  | N  | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
|------------------------------|----------|----|-----------|--------------|
| Desire                       | Upto 30  | 49 | 39.66     | 1943.5       |
|                              | Above 30 | 31 | 41.82     | 1296.5       |
|                              | Total    | 80 |           |              |
| Arousal                      | Upto 30  | 49 | 37.65     | 1845         |
|                              | Above 30 | 31 | 45        | 1395         |
|                              | Total    | 80 |           |              |
| Lubrication                  | Upto 30  | 49 | 41.2      | 2019         |
|                              | Above 30 | 31 | 39.39     | 1221         |
|                              | Total    | 80 |           |              |
| Orgasm                       | Upto 30  | 49 | 39.16     | 1919         |
|                              | Above 30 | 31 | 42.61     | 1321         |
|                              | Total    | 80 |           |              |
| Satisfaction                 | Upto 30  | 49 | 38.35     | 1879         |
|                              | Above 30 | 31 | 43.9      | 1361         |
|                              | Total    | 80 |           |              |
| Pain                         | Upto 30  | 49 | 38.08     | 1866         |
|                              | Above 30 | 31 | 44.32     | 1374         |
|                              | Total    | 80 |           |              |
| Total_FSFI                   | Upto 30  | 49 | 38.05     | 1864.5       |
|                              | Above 30 | 31 | 44.37     | 1375.5       |
|                              | Total    | 80 |           |              |

**Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

| Female Sexual Function Index | Mann-Whitney U | Wilcoxon W | Z      | Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------|------------------------|
| Desire                       | 718.5          | 1943.5     | -0.411 | 0.681                  |
| Arousal                      | 620            | 1845       | -1.387 | 0.165                  |
| Lubrication                  | 725            | 1221       | -0.342 | 0.732                  |
| Orgasm                       | 694            | 1919       | -0.65  | 0.516                  |
| Satisfaction                 | 654            | 1879       | -1.049 | 0.294                  |
| Pain                         | 641            | 1866       | -1.193 | 0.233                  |
| Total_FSFI                   | 639.5          | 1864.5     | -1.185 | 0.236                  |

a. Grouping Variable: Age\_grp

The results of Mann Whitney U Test for the comparison of Female sexual function index for age-group, that is up to 30 and above 30 of female sex workers In table has shown that there is no significant difference between the mean rank values of the age group i.e. up to 30 and above 30 on desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction, pain and total FSFI of the dimension of Female sexual function index. The

mean rank value of desire above 30 is 41.82 is higher, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value up to 30 is 39.66. The mean rank value of arousal up to 30 is 37.65 higher, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value above 30 is 45. In lubrication the mean rank value up to 30 is 41.2 higher, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value above 30 is 39.39. In orgasm the mean rank value up to 30 is 39.16 is higher, but not significantly higher above 30 is 42.61. In satisfaction the mean rank value above 30 is 43.9 is higher, but not significantly higher than up to 30 is 38.35. In case of pain the mean rank value above 30 is 44.32 is higher, but not significantly higher than up to 38.08. Lastly in total FSFI the mean rank value above 30 is 44.37 is higher, but not significantly higher than up to 30 is 38.05. So, in the scale female sexual function index there is no significant difference found in comparison with age group at any level.

**Table No:4.3 One way Mann-Whitney U Test for comparison of Locus of Control for education that is illiterate and literate of female sex workers.**

**Mann-Whitney Test Ranks**

| Locus of Control       | Education  | N  | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
|------------------------|------------|----|-----------|--------------|
| Internal_locus_control | Illiterate | 26 | 32.44     | 843.5        |
|                        | Literate   | 54 | 44.38     | 2396.5       |
|                        | Total      | 80 |           |              |
| EXTERNAL_LOC           | Illiterate | 26 | 39.31     | 1022         |
|                        | Literate   | 54 | 41.07     | 2218         |
|                        | Total      | 80 |           |              |

**Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

| Locus of Control       | Mann-Whitney U | Wilcoxon W | Z      | Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|--------|------------------------|
| Internal_locus_control | 492.5          | 843.5      | -2.156 | 0.031*                 |
| EXTERNAL_LOC           | 671            | 1022       | -0.319 | 0.75                   |

a. Grouping Variable: Education

\*Significant level is at \*P<0.05

The results of Mann Whitney U Test for the comparison of Locus of control for education that is literate and illiterate of female sex workers in table has shown that there is significant difference between the mean rank values of the education in internal locus of control of the scale Locus of control. The mean rank value of internal locus of control in literate is 44.38 which is significantly higher than the mean rank value of illiterate that is 32.44 and is significant at 0.05 level. But the Mean rank value of external locus of control in literate is 41.07 is higher than the Mean rank value of literate group is 39.31 and not significant at any level.

**Table No:4.4 One way Mann-Whitney U Test for comparison of Female Sexual Function Index for education that is illiterate and literate of female sex workers.**

**Mann-Whitney Test Ranks**

| Female Sexual Function Index | Education  | N  | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
|------------------------------|------------|----|-----------|--------------|
| Desire                       | Illiterate | 26 | 37.94     | 986.5        |
|                              | Literate   | 54 | 41.73     | 2253.5       |
|                              | Total      | 80 |           |              |
| Arousal                      | Illiterate | 26 | 36.44     | 947.5        |
|                              | Literate   | 54 | 42.45     | 2292.5       |
|                              | Total      | 80 |           |              |
| Lubrication                  | Illiterate | 26 | 34.12     | 887          |
|                              | Literate   | 54 | 43.57     | 2353         |
|                              | Total      | 80 |           |              |
| Orgasm                       | Illiterate | 26 | 38.23     | 994          |
|                              | Literate   | 54 | 41.59     | 2246         |
|                              | Total      | 80 |           |              |
| Satisfaction                 | Illiterate | 26 | 38.12     | 991          |
|                              | Literate   | 54 | 41.65     | 2249         |
|                              | Total      | 80 |           |              |
| Pain                         | Illiterate | 26 | 36.83     | 957.5        |
|                              | Literate   | 54 | 42.27     | 2282.5       |



|            |            |    |       |      |
|------------|------------|----|-------|------|
|            | Total      | 80 |       |      |
| Total_FSFI | Illiterate | 26 | 35.31 | 918  |
|            | Literate   | 54 | 43    | 2322 |
|            | Total      | 80 |       |      |

**Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

| Female Sexual Function Index | Mann-Whitney U | Wilcoxon W | Z      | Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------|------------------------|
| Desire                       | 635.5          | 986.5      | -0.693 | 0.488                  |
| Arousal                      | 596.5          | 947.5      | -1.091 | 0.275                  |
| Lubrication                  | 536            | 887        | -1.713 | 0.087                  |
| Orgasm                       | 643            | 994        | -0.609 | 0.543                  |
| Satisfaction                 | 640            | 991        | -0.641 | 0.521                  |
| Pain                         | 606.5          | 957.5      | -1     | 0.317                  |
| Total_FSFI                   | 567            | 918        | -1.387 | 0.165                  |

a. Grouping Variable: Education

The results of Mann Whitney U Test for the comparison of Female sexual function index for education that is literate and illiterate of female sex workers In table has shown that there is no significant difference between the mean rank values of the education group on desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction, pain and total FSFI of the dimension of Female sexual function index. The mean rank value of desire in literate 41.73 is higher, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value illiterate 37.94. The mean rank value of arousal in literate 42.45 higher, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value illiterate 36.44. In lubrication the mean rank value higher in literate is 43.57, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value illiterate 34.12. In orgasm the mean rank value is higher in literate is 41.59, but not significantly higher than illiterate i.e. 38.23. In satisfaction the mean rank value in literate is 41.65 higher, but not significantly higher than illiterate 38.12. In case of pain the mean rank value in literate 42.27 is higher, but not significantly higher than illiterate 36.83. Lastly in total FSFI the mean rank value in literate 43 is higher, but not significantly higher than illiterate 3.31. So, in the scale female sexual function index there is no significant difference found in comparison with education group at any level.

**Table No: 4.5 One way Mann-Whitney U Test for comparison of Locus of Control for Marital Status that is with husband and without husband of female sex workers.**

**Mann-Whitney Test**

**Ranks**

| Locus of Control       | Marital         | N  | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
|------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------|--------------|
| Internal_locus_control | With Husband    | 52 | 36.95     | 1921.5       |
|                        | Without Husband | 28 | 47.09     | 1318.5       |
|                        | Total           | 80 |           |              |
| EXTERNAL_LOC           | With Husband    | 52 | 41.49     | 2157.5       |
|                        | Without Husband | 28 | 38.66     | 1082.5       |
|                        | Total           | 80 |           |              |

**Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

| Locus of Control       | Mann-Whitney U | Wilcoxon W | Z      | Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |
|------------------------|----------------|------------|--------|------------------------|
| Internal_locus_control | 543.5          | 1921.5     | -1.865 | 0.062                  |
| EXTERNAL_LOC           | 676.5          | 1082.5     | -0.52  | 0.603                  |

a. Grouping Variable: Marital

The results of Mann Whitney U Test for the comparison of Locus of Control for marital status of female sex workers in table has shown that there is no significant difference between the mean rank values of the marital status on the dimensions of internal locus of control and external locus of control of the scale Locus of control at any level. The Mean rank value of internal locus of control without husband is 47.09 which is higher than the Mean rank value of with husband 36.95 and not significant at any level. The Mean rank value of external locus of control with husband is 41.49 which is higher than the Mean rank value of without husband 36.66 and not significant at any level.

**Table No. 4.6: One way Mann-Whitney U Test for comparison of Female sexual Function Index for Marital Status that is with husband and without husband of female sex workers.**

**Mann-Whitney Test**

**Ranks**

| Female Sexual Function Index | Marital         | N  | Mean Rank | Sum of Ranks |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----|-----------|--------------|
| Desire                       | With Husband    | 52 | 41.65     | 2166         |
|                              | Without Husband | 28 | 38.36     | 1074         |
|                              | Total           | 80 |           |              |
| Arousal                      | With Husband    | 52 | 41.42     | 2154         |
|                              | Without Husband | 28 | 38.79     | 1086         |
|                              | Total           | 80 |           |              |
| Lubrication                  | With Husband    | 52 | 43.08     | 2240         |
|                              | Without Husband | 28 | 35.71     | 1000         |
|                              | Total           | 80 |           |              |
| Orgasm                       | With Husband    | 52 | 41.55     | 2160.5       |
|                              | Without Husband | 28 | 38.55     | 1079.5       |
|                              | Total           | 80 |           |              |
| Satisfaction                 | With Husband    | 52 | 39.85     | 2072         |
|                              | Without Husband | 28 | 41.71     | 1168         |
|                              | Total           | 80 |           |              |
| Pain                         | With Husband    | 52 | 44.62     | 2320         |
|                              | Without Husband | 28 | 32.86     | 920          |
|                              | Total           | 80 |           |              |
| Total_FSFI                   | With Husband    | 52 | 42.16     | 2192.5       |
|                              | Without Husband | 28 | 37.41     | 1047.5       |
|                              | Total           | 80 |           |              |

**Test Statistics<sup>a</sup>**

| Female Sexual Function Index | Mann-Whitney U | Wilcoxon W | Z      | Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------|--------|------------------------|
| Desire                       | 668            | 1074       | -0.614 | 0.539                  |
| Arousal                      | 680            | 1086       | -0.487 | 0.626                  |
| Lubrication                  | 594            | 1000       | -1.358 | 0.174                  |
| Orgasm                       | 673.5          | 1079.5     | -0.552 | 0.581                  |
| Satisfaction                 | 694            | 2072       | -0.345 | 0.73                   |
| Pain                         | 514            | 920        | -2.201 | 0.028*                 |
| Total_FSFI                   | 641.5          | 1047.5     | -0.873 | 0.383                  |

a. Grouping Variable: Marital

\*Significant level is at \*P<0.05

The results of Mann Whitney U Test for the comparison of Female sexual function index for marital status that with husband and without husband of female sex workers In table has shown that there is no significant difference between the mean rank values of the marital status on desire, arousal, lubrication, orgasm, satisfaction and total FSFI of the dimension of Female sexual function index. The mean rank value of desire in with husband 41.65 is higher, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value without husband 38.36. The mean rank value of arousal in with husband 41.42 higher, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value without husband 38.79. In lubrication the mean rank value higher in with husband is 43.08, but it is not significantly higher than the mean rank value without husband 35.71. In orgasm the mean rank value is higher in with husband is 41.55, but not significantly higher than without husband i.e. 38.55. In satisfaction the mean rank value in without husband is 41.71 higher, but not significantly higher than with husband 39.85.. in total FSFI the mean rank value in with 42.16 is higher, but not significantly higher than without 37.41. But In case of pain the mean rank value in with 44.62 is higher and significantly higher than without 32.86 at 0.05 levels .So, in the scale female sexual function index there is only the dimension pain is significant in comparison with marital status group.

**Table 4.7 Correlation between the variables**

|                  |              | Female Sexual Function |         |             |        |              |        |        |        |
|------------------|--------------|------------------------|---------|-------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                  |              | Desire                 | Arousal | Lubrication | Orgasm | Satisfaction | Pain   | Total  |        |
| Locus of Control | Internal LOC | Pearson Correlation    | 0.136   | 0.169       | 0.24*  | 0.207        | 0.22*  | 0.130  | 0.24*  |
|                  |              | Sig. (2-tailed)        | 0.229   | 0.133       | 0.028  | 0.066        | 0.043  | 0.252  | 0.030  |
|                  | External LOC | Pearson Correlation    | -0.046  | -0.050      | 0.074  | -0.010       | -0.003 | -0.047 | -0.019 |
|                  |              | Sig. (2-tailed)        | 0.688   | 0.661       | 0.514  | 0.928        | 0.979  | 0.682  | 0.867  |

\*\* Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level ( 2-tailed)

\* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level ( 2-tailed)

In the above table it can be seen that Locus of Control and its dimensions has correlation with Female Sexual Function Index and with its dimensions. The correlation coefficient values between internal locus of Control and the dimension of Female Sexual Function Index of Lubrication is 0.24 and is significant at 0.05 level. The correlation coefficient values between Internal Locus of Control and the dimension Satisfaction of the tool Female Sexual Function Index is 0.22 and is significant at 0.05 level. Similarly, the correlation coefficient values between Internal Locus of Control and the Total Female Sexual Function Index is 0.24 and is significant at 0.05 level.

#### IV. DISCUSSION

The findings of this study shed light on different aspects of the life of FSW. Firstly, Locus of Control of the sex workers is related with their age. It becomes clear that an educated sex worker’s external locus of control is related with her age. Bradley. R and Webb. R. in 1976 have conducted a study on age correlated differences in locus of control on 306 persons age 13 to 90 in three areas of activity intellectual, social, and physical and the results shows that LOC for both physical and social situations, persons over 60 scored more external than adults in the 35-50 age range.

Similarly, in the above result it was seen that education is related with internal locus of control. It may be due to education can bring more confidence and logic in the female sex workers and they develop more internal control in their life. Consistent with this finding there was a study conducted by Ebadi Fardaza, F., Heidari, H., & Solhi, M. In 2017 on effect of educational intervention on type II diabetes patients and they found that educational intervention decreases the mean scores of chance and external locus of control and increases the mean score of internal locus of control; as a result, it improves self-care in patients with diabetes.

The result also shows that marital status is related with female sexual function. Here the dimension pain of the tool female sexual function index is significantly related with marital status. A study conducted by Pereira VM in 2013 showed that single women showed a significantly higher predominance of problems in the lubrication (45.3%), orgasm (53.1%), satisfaction (67.2%), and pain (50%) domains and also in total Female Sexual Function Index scores (60.9%) in comparison with the other groups.

Similarly, another research done by Cagla Basat (September 2004), found that Locus of Control orientation was significantly related to sexual satisfaction. Subjects reported higher sexual satisfaction when they has Internal Locus of Control. Lachman & Weaver (1998) mentioned that spouses engage in more sexual relations when they have better sense of control. Several other researchers also mentioned that; the better the Internal Locus of Control the healthier the relationship and marital satisfaction (Bugaihis, Schumm, Bollman, & Jurich, 1983; Doherty, 1981; Lachman & Weaver, 1998; Myers, 1999; Ross, 1991).

According to another study Anorgasmia is correlated to high level of External Locus of Control, Sexual Pain is strictly related to control and too much self-regulation and self-control can affect sexuality. Locus of Control is negatively associated with orgasm. The occurrence of an external Locus of Control doesn’t pledge to better taking better care. Above all these women report low openness to experiences, in line with bibliography, they are disobedient to changes, taboos and news. The clinicians have to consider this intimacy during the therapy and they should help them in acquiring an internal Locus of Control for a better taking care of the problem (Nimbi, Filippo & Formaggi, Pamela & Silvaggi, C & Simonelli, Chiara. (2014).

So from the above discussion we have found that Locus of control has a significant relationship with Female Sexual Function.

## V. CONCLUSION

It must be noted that the above results indicate only trends. The social life of the sex workers is related with their quality of life. Their age, education and having a permanent life partner appear to affect their psycho-social life.

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**Web links**

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