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THE AGE OF FREE WILL AND HUMAN VALUES

Sex Tourisms Evolution and Its Impact

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ABSTRACT

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<p>This thesis discussed about sex tourism which refers to how sex tourism works and its history. Human trafficking and sex trafficking was discussed as well as sex tourism which is involved directly to tourism industry was explained. The main goal of this thesis was to raise awareness of sex tourism violations.</p> <p>This thesis is about sex tourism and discussed the definition of rules and regulations from different international organizations and international newspapers and magazines as well as renowned authors' books. It discussed specifically what is child pornography, child prostitution, commercial sexual exploitation of children and forced prostitution. On the other hand, the thesis also includes brief history of prostitution and working lifestyle of sex tourism.</p> <p>The thesis, try not to encourage people to visit sex tourism places where all the victims are helpless. In addition, the thesis discusses why and how women and girls are being trafficked and for what and how men are also keeping it as a profession. Moreover, it was mentioned in the thesis how traffickers use Stockholm Syndrome to convince the victims. The worst part of tourism is child sex which was explained here.</p> <p>This is a practice-based thesis. This thesis also included one awareness seminar and a SPSS research part as a small questionnaire survey report. All of the practical parts are confidential. This thesis would be helpful for people to gain the knowledge about how sex tourism works and how human lives are being humiliated. The awareness thesis could be a motivation for the reduction of negative impact of sex tourism.</p>		
Key words		
child exploitation, human trafficking, pedophile, romance tourism, Stockholm Syndrome, sex tourism, sexual exploitation, sex slavery		

ABSTRACT

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1 INTRODUCTION

To escape from the rough and tough daily working routines, leisure and tourism is considered as one of the best ways. As a humans, people are tired of doing the same things every day again and again; and also they would like to take a vacation from those routines and try to stay far from them. Furthermore, to escape those working life conditions and environments, to feel fresh and relaxed, travelling can be a solution. For relaxation and having an enjoyable journey the tourists might get engaged with some kind of unusual activities. They can enjoy their trip by doing different kinds of activities, even though, these can be illegal and unacceptable by the society and culture.

The aim of this paper is briefly to show the sex tourism as the current affairs of developed tourism industry, where the human trafficking is the biggest issue. On the other hand, in the civil society people are being trafficked by others and it is very harmful for people. Furthermore, people should remember that the future generation are children and they are facing the cruelty of humanity, so they should try to find a way to minimize the problems which have been created because of sex tourism and learn to help and respect the victims. Here was also discussed about our practical part of the thesis and the awareness seminar. How it would be done and how the seminar would be implemented. In the seminar it was discussed our main goal and purpose. It was explained how the plans of seminar were made.

To make the thesis meaningful and complete as a practical base thesis, an awareness seminar was arranged. It was a seminar on the dark side of tourism. Where it was discussed the main issues of sex tourism complete with an own photo story. The seminar's main goal was to raise awareness of sex tourism violations such as child exploitation, human trafficking and slavery. In addition it was also focused on to raise an awareness for anti-child pornography, child abuse prevention, child exploitation, sexual assault, sex trafficking and victims. To make the seminar's goal more valuable and noticeable there was invented an awareness ribbon which refers to awareness of sex tourism.

Main objective was to open the topic of sex tourism in society. The topic of sex tourism is sensitive and reserved. People do not feel to talk about sex tourism until they are drunk. They do not consider prostitutes as normal humans being. They judge them and do not see the other side of their lives. If someone talk about sex tourism people just hear SEX and after that they think it is sex and all about sex. They are not trying to educate themselves to know what sex tourism is and how it grows, as well as how it effects in our society. Hence there was arranged an awareness seminar where it was talked about the dark side of sex tourism and how children and women are treated like an object or goods. The aim was to tell people how victims are being sold like a products and forced to spend their whole lives as slaves. In addition, the objective of this thesis was to support process of minimizing the amount of the victims of human trafficking, sex slavery and the amount of deprived children.

This thesis was written by two partners, Mahfuz Ahmed & Kristina Baghdasaryan. As we are partners and we needed to do everything, so we did every single of part of this thesis from theoretical part to practical part together and we did not separate anything. Most of the time, when one topic was done by one person, the other was editing and observing that everything was done according to the plan. We were cooperating with each other and taking care of everything together. No matter what was the topic or task to do, we did it even without asking each other. If one of us felt, that we should do this or add anything we just did it. We were available for each other anytime and we never mentioned that it was your task not mine. It was really an enjoyable and memorable working time together.

2 TOURISM AND ITS SECTORS

There are many different kinds of definitions for tourism. However, the various characters of tourisms makes it more complicated to describe the whole range of touristic activities within one simple definition. There are always lines connecting travel and leisure activities which actually define the nature of tourism. To define tourism properly it would be like, travelling to get recreation, feel the leisure time, go for religious purpose, family gathering or business matters and usually in a limited duration. Travel is the main part of tourism and it is common to consider for a tourist to travel outside of the country and it could be other place in the same country. (Robinson, Luck & Smith-2013.)

According to The World Tourism Organization (WTO); traveling outside from the usual environment and staying there for relaxation, leisure, business, education or other purposes not more than one consecutive year. As tourism has become more popular around the world, it now has become wider and it has many sectors in international or domestic tourism for both incoming and outgoing tourists. It does not only contain leisure activities but also involves in the normal working life. More details, now tourism can be combined from education to recreation activities and also for shopping. Based on interests and its varieties, tourism has two main sectors. Adjectival Tourism is one of the sectors and other one is Extra-legal tourism. Both of them are described shortly bellows. (Go2 Tourism HR Society 2015.)

2.1 Adjectival Tourism

The motivation plays quite important role for the tourist's choice of leisure and travelling patterns. Tourists depend on their life style, activities and their interests are planning their trips and choosing the types of activities which they would prefer do during their journey or holiday. Accordingly, the motivation is the key factor for the formulation and the

development of the special kind or the niche of tourism. The motivation or the interests and preferences varies, as every personality is different. This is the main reason for the specializing the wide range of the niches of tourism. Moreover, the interests of people can sometimes be very controversial and even not accepted by the majority of society. (Pearce 2005.)

Adjectival or special interest tourism is a niche or form traveling of tourism which has common purpose for travel or the adjective of travel. Some of them become very popular among the tourists which are travelling for the particular reason for many years. The others do not have that much popularity but they just exist as a concept of travel. The most popular ones which have quite wide usage are cultural tourism, extreme tourism, ecotourism, geotourism, heritage tourism and agritourist. The two most comprehensive forms of adjectival tourism are niche tourism markets, which is known also as Specialty tourism, it's mainly focused on special interest of particular tourists or clients, and conceptual tourism, which involves as the experience of travel also the specialties of tourism landscapes and economies. There can be many different purposes for traveling, hence the most popular reasons for traveling and which can define the sectors of adjectival tourism. In the following table (TABLE 1) it is listed the main sectors of adjectival tourism. (Inkson, Minnaert 2012.)

<i>Adventure and Extreme</i>	<i>Culture and Arts</i>	<i>Extra-legal</i>
<i>Food and Drink</i>	<i>Historical</i>	<i>Low-impact</i>
<i>Medical and Dental</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Nature and Rural</i>
<i>Religious</i>	<i>Voyeuristic</i>	<i>Water-related</i>

TABLE 1. Adjectival Tourisms

2.2 Extralegal Tourism

Extralegal tourism is one of the sectors of adjectival tourism. There is no concrete definition of the term extralegal tourism, however, generally it is the type of travel or tourism with particular interest which is beyond the law. Although in some countries it can be considered legal; on the other hand, according to the International Law, it is not permitted. It is also considered as a criminal activity where they are doing different kind of activities are done which are not acceptable by society and they are harmful for humans. Especially, for children and women it is too dangerous. Children and women can be easily involved with such kind of criminal activities, where they finish their lives as miserable victims of those tourism activities. (Mostafanezhad, Hannam 2014.)

Drug tourism which is one of the niches in extralegal tourism is involving more and more people. Drug tourism basically is travel to other country or destination for the purpose of using drugs which are legalized in the particular destination or country. Another niche of Extralegal tourism is suicide tourism. Suicide tourism is a travel to the destination or the country where euthanasia is permitted. The trips are organized specifically for the potential suicide candidates. It is also called “Euthanasia tourism”. The destination list for suicide tourism is very limited, as it is legal in some countries. For example, they are Cambodia, Netherlands, Mexico, and United Kingdom. In the following table (TABLE 2) it is listed the sub sectors of extralegal tourism (Belhassen, Santos, Uriely 2007; USA TODAY 2005.)

<i>Sex Tourism</i>	<i>Child Sex Tourism</i>
<i>Female Sex Tourism</i>	<i>Drug Tourism</i>
<i>Suicide Tourism</i>	<i>Dark Tourism</i>

TABLE 2. Extralegal Tourism

3 SEX TOURISM

Sex tourism is a form of prostitution and which are belong to each other. It can be also mentioned that prostitution service is called sex tourism. Travelling to the destination for sexual service or pleasure is usually called sex tourism. For monetary reward, sex tourism includes not only real exchange but also virtual exchange of sexual services. In many cases, the purchasers of sex workers are visiting or traveling to the host country. However, some buyers purchase sex workers from the host country in his/her home country for sex service. The sex workers service could be either their choice or forced by the tourist or their owner. (Mark Gottdiener 2006.)

Sex tourism is also called romance tourism by women. Basically sex tourism and romance tourism are the same thing. Both have the same purpose and goals. Traveling to the destination country is for the pursuit of happiness in intimate interaction for having the tour more effective and enjoyable. Moreover, sex tourism and romance tourism are the same but they have the subtle difference between them. When men involve with women, it is called sex tourism, because the main goal is sexual service. On the other hand, the travel of women for sexual services is called romance tourism. This is because their purpose is to engage in romantic relationship rather than only buy sexual service. No matter how it is defined, the most and common purpose for both travels is sex. (Boca chica 2015.)

There are many of organizations and authorities are working against sex tourism and they define the violence of sex tourism according to their purpose of research or their survey or terms and conditions of their business. A specialized agency in United Nations is called World Tourism Organization (WTO). According to the WTO, the definition of sex tourism is "Trips organized from within the tourism sector, or from outside this sector but using its structures and networks, with the primary purpose of effecting a commercial sexual relationship by the tourist with residents at the destination". (WTO 2014.)

3.1 Types of Sex Tourism

The nature of men and women are different and everyone has varieties of interest of what they like. On the other hand, beliefs are also important for the generation thought and experiences of the nature of men and women interest, where the gender has become a matter of the wide society. As it is known, gender indicates the form of social formulation, where the matter of fact is the interaction between men and women. Additionally, for defining humans as female and male, sex is as a biological characteristic. In global trade policy, gender inequality brings more benefit for the business. In this case, in the market women have more interest for the sex tourism in comparison with men. In spite of their popularity in business there are also reasons for payments. Globally, men are paid more than women for the same work and consequently women are hired more for sex business. It is known that there are gendered division of labor. (Kinder, R 1996.)

According to the interest and working life styles, there are usually or commonly noticeable three types of sex services which are most important for sex tourism. The main types of sex tourism are briefly described below.

3.1.1. Female Sex Tourism

Sex tourism by females, who are traveling around the world for engaging or having the pleasure of sexual activities, is called female sex tourism. Most of the female sex tourists are not willing to get only sexual intercourse but also romance and intimacy. The women who are seeking for sex tourism, they are mostly rich women and especially they are single older and wealthy white women are more interested. They plan their vacation or holiday to have some romance with relaxation. Moreover, they are looking for sex workers who can make them feel special, give them all the attention and make them happy during their vacation. However, the amount of male sex tourism is higher than female sex tourism. (Big think 2015.)

Women do not want to call it sex tourism but they rather prefer to call romance tourism. If they would call it sex tourism it might not make the whole tour properly enjoyable. They are wish to spend their holiday in the sun shine with romance which they could not find in their own countries. Usually women from rich countries travel to developing countries to spend their vacation with different male partners or their desirable partners, who are able to make them feel like a queen and give priority to them in every sector. Male partners are local people and they do this for earning money with pleasure. Women do not like to get only physical relationship, but they would like to get more emotional attachments too. Both of the partners are seeking to establish a romance and that helps one partner to get financial benefits. (Science Direct 2015.)

On the other hand, the men who are working for female sex tourism are called sex workers. However they do not like to call them sex workers. They would like to be called as beach boys, island boys, players, gigolos, sanky pankys, hustlers, kuta, cowboy, gringueros and other local terms. Most of the workers are between 18 to 35 years old. They are from developing countries, unemployed and they are have low socio-economic background. They are selling sex service for monetary gain and for that they have to give their best, even though they do not like or feel comfortable with the partner. They are seeking for money that will help them to gain economic security or an escape plan from the cruelty of poverty. Besides, some workers are having this as an extra work for just only pleasure. They do not care about money and they just love to have a holiday romance with different colour women, different countries, without any expenses. They are mostly from their local area and they are doing this for different interests. (Academia edu 2015.)

3.1.2. Male Sex Tourism

Male sex tourism it is the most popular form of sex tourism. Male sex tourism basically means men travelling with object of sexual intimacy with ladies or prostitutes from the countries of destination. The main destinations for male sex tourism are Netherlands, Germany, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Turkey, Kenya, Philippines, Costa Rica, The

Dominican republic, Thailand, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Brazil and Cuba. In many of those countries prostitution is more or less legalized and they have quite developed infrastructure for sex tourism. Moreover, the countries are offering various facilities for tourists and with different prices. (Pritchard, Morgan, Ateljevic, Harris- 2007.)

Currently the most popular destination for male sex tourism is Thailand. Thailand has very well developed industry for sex tourism and it is available for any kind of preferences. It has market which varies in prices according to the services; simply speaking tourists can get any kind of sexual services with suitable prices for them. There are luxurious hotels, cheap costs housings and hostels in the cities, and for more romantic tourists who are looking for little romance during their journey there are cozy cottages or bungalows right in the sea beaches. The sex services offered by Thai women are quite cheap in comparison with European countries, and the reason can be the rapidly increasing market and the multiplying amount of the sex workers. (Oppermann 1998.)

3.1.3 Child Sex Tourism

The commercial sexual exploitation of children involves criminal practices and process that demean, degrade and threaten the physical as well as psychosocial integrity and purity of children. There are three initial and interrelated forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children: pornography, prostitution and trafficking for sexual purposes. In addition, other forms of commercial sexual exploitation of children consist of child sex tourism, child marriages and forced marriages. Child sex tourism is a process of sexual exploitation of a child by a tourist or tourists who travel far away from their home district, geographical area or region or home country in a purpose of being sexually engaged with a child. (SOROPTIMIST 2012.)

The sex tourists, specifically the child sex travelers, could be domestic tourists or they might come from other countries as international tourists. Most of the child sex tourism

service providers are working in return of food, clothes and basic human needs. Though, the child sex tourism is forbidden and unacceptable by society and the law, but it is controlled by the power of underworld. Children are supplied by recruiters, traffickers, pimps, mama-san/brothel owners. Because of child sex services demand there are child sex tourism suppliers. The demand is high in child sex tourists who are called paedophiles (paedophile/pedophile) and travelling child sex offenders. The places of the child sex tourism are in many venues in different ways. It is common from the red-light districts to sun shine sea-beaches. Furthermore, the service of child sex tourism is also available from five-star hotels to rural or coastal areas. In other cases, child sex is purchased from different brothel houses or from the third parties who are holding or keeping a child for sexual services, and in that way they make the child available for the child sex tourists. (ECPAT international 2008.)

A constitutional violation of human rights and children's rights involve the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC). The main element is that this violation of innocent children and their basic rights arises through a commercial transaction. There is an exchange, where one or more dealers gain a benefit such as cash, goods or kinds of exploitation for sexual prospect of someone aged under 18 years old. The importance of defining a business as commercial in nature should not be underestimated, not only because it is very common, but also because there is a tendency to observe such execution as entailing 'consent' on the part of a child. This involves cases where sexual exploitation occurs as form of protection, a place to sleep, or admittance to higher grades and promotion. The sexual exploitation of the child may surplus wider range of people than the prompt beneficiary of the punishment. (SOROPTIMIST 2012.)

The understanding and definition of CSEC, and its many models, have emerged in recent years in accordance with better analysis and newly acquired knowledge. Commercial sexual exploitation is seen to be applied to many circumstances, such as child marriage, where there might be a collapse in the previous analysis of the contractual or commercial exchange that allows sexual exploitation. In line with this, the idea of the exploiter has also been pointed, highlighting the wide variety of people who supply for the exploitation, a child's parents and other family members, friends, peers and teachers, as well as procurers,

brothel managers, traffickers and people who are engaged in sex with a child. (SOROPTIMIST 2012.)

3.1.4 Sex Workers

Prostitution is born in poverty and divers the life of victims in sorrowful and miserable ways which is undesirable. The victims have no choice and they are not allowed to have self-esteem and self-respect moreover they have to offer their most private part to make the customers happy and satisfied. For gaining more profit from sex tourists the coordinators of the business are getting involved with crimes such as human trafficking and child exploitation. Additionally, for having a more attractive business the tourism industry around the world is getting more involved with sexual services and elements of business, consequently more and more sex workers have been hired to enlarge their business. (Jeffrey & Macdonald 2006, 18-62.)

The motives of the workers of sex services are many and very different. In most of the cases people chose to become sex workers because of money. However, there are also other reasons for their choices. In case of strippers, some of them like to dance or just try to be glamorous, as they believe that the profession of strippers is trendy and glamorous, or they just in need of self- esteem. There is also one more reason for becoming a provider of sex services. The reason is that people are forced to do it because they are the victims of the owners of the industry, and they are trafficked by them or forced mentally to do it. Also the victims of this kind of activities very often are children. The innocent are abused and exploited for the bigger profit. (Inkson, Minnaert 2012.)

3.2 Origin

The history of sex tourism is as old as tourism itself. The boundless sex tourism history is very vast and varying. Sex tourism has changed much by the time. There have been many frequent changes which have shaped sex tourism in different ways all over the world. It is hard to find exactly when sex tourism or prostitution center started. According the history it is as old as Iron Age. Hindu religion is the oldest religion in the world and about the prostitutes and the whore houses it is mentioned in the religious books. In the Roman Kingdom, there was also brothel houses where women were used for sex services. A famous Venetian traveler Marco Polo described that in his travel to China village women came out from home to sleep with travelers for small trinkets. (Stearns 2009.)

3.2.1 World Wars I and II

All over the world it was and it is common that for solders there are many relaxation centers. Going back in the history, it can be seen that after a long time in camps or a long walk, or after the fight the soldiers need to have relaxation and entertainment, and then they had sex services. Also sex services were used as a motivation for soldiers and warriors. The leaders of army were encouraging soldiers to fight in special regions or even countries and in return they were promised to give the local women as a prize or even more the soldiers were allowed to take the women with them to their home country. Moreover, the local women were used as sexual slaves or just like prostitutes, since it was allowed by authorities and it was one type of open market for the soldiers. On the other hand, the women from their own countries were willingly ready for sex with the soldiers as they had the image of the heroes. (Damousi, Lake 1995.)

Especially in the First and Second World Wars, there is history that for making the soldiers fresh and for keeping them energetic and relaxed there were sexual services for them. The sex services were needed more for the soldiers or the military, when the countries started to

develop or construct new projects into the seas or build the roads. After the industrial revolution, sex tourism became more popular in France and Italy. The real and crucial fact is that in Japan, Filipino and Korean women were working for sex services. They were called comfort women for army and they were forced to open their legs for the glory of the Nation for the Rising sun. (WTO 2012, Road Junky Guides 2004-2014.)

3.2.2 Present Situation of Sex Tourism

Because of tourism industry's development and its vast area, more opportunities for unemployed and local people were created, what brought new business ideas. Tourism is the attractive business and profession for everyone. By being an interesting sector, it has attracted many children to look for job opportunities in the tourist areas or in tourism. Unfortunately, most of them are sexually exploited and it is very dangerous for their lives. For sexual purpose, the lucrative business owners are trafficking children and women as well as boys or men for making more profit. They find vulnerable people in the areas of poverty and ignorance. (Burns 2014.)

An adult has the right to get the sexual services from adult prostitute and for this reason there are many local prostitution centers, where one can freely get sexual service without any harassment. However, there are also illegal activities such as human trafficking, children used for sexual activities, both parties are guilty as suppliers, as well as receivers. On the other hand, in spite of human trafficking and child abuse sex tourism is becoming more and more popular all over the world. Nowadays it is common that one university student is willing to be a prostitute because of money and popularity. Moreover, nowadays it is also consider as Grand tour. (WTO 2012.)

3.2.3 Future Situation of Sex Tourism

If people let be imagined the future scenario of sex tourism when they live in science age, they will think about technologies and especially robotic technologies. Ian Yeoman and Michelle Mars told that people will pay for having sex with robotic technology in future and it would be same pleasure as like people are used to. With an interest in tourism; Yemen is futurist and Mars is sexologist. They both are working in University of Wellington's Victoria Management School in New Zealand. "Robot, man and sex" of the purpose of current issue of future and they both co-authored this paper. In their paper they visualize about future where sex tourism will become and what will be the situation of the prostitutes. They are analyzing about how a robotic prostitute will be such a solution for the existed problems in the sex industry such as human trafficking, child abused, and the degradation of human. Furthermore, it will also help to minimize the spread of sexual diseases or sexually transmitted infections. (Discovery Communications 2015.)

In Amsterdam, Yub-Yum was the most expensive and exclusive brothel house until it was closed in 2008. In 2050 what will be situation like the red light district and it is imagined by Ian Yeoman and Michelle Mars in their paper. In their paper they written their imagination how it will be and how robotic prostitution will be. Form the renowned of drug and sex country of Amsterdam, the top sex club is Yub-Yum and is situated at 17th century canal house on the Singel. There are around 100 scantily clad blondes and brunettes parading wearing G-strings and lingerie. They are all modish and gleaming as well as newfangled. In that amazing fun house entry costs is only 10000 US dollar with all the inclusive facility and services. This up-to-date club brings all the latest offers for the luxurious customers and the services are from massages to lap dancing and with plush surroundings intercourse. (Discovery Communications 2015.)

Ian Yeoman and Michelle Mars also mention in their paper about licensed. According to the city council, the Yub-Yum club is a special bordello licensed. The interesting fact is that the workers in this club are not humans but they are androids. Because of increasing unsocial activities like human trafficking in the sex industry and they were unsustainable in

the last decade 2040, hence the idea came out to make androids sex worker. On the opposite, usual prostitutions were also increasing sexual transmitted infections which were incurable STI's in the local area. Moreover, for preventing HIV there were used different kind of vaccines and antibiotics. As Amsterdam is famous for tourist industry and its unique image of sex and drugs. The local council was afraid if the red light district would be shut down and it would be effected on the local tourist brand image and tourist industry. Which is unacceptable for the city for not to keep sex business. (Discovery Communications 2015.)

Ian Yeoman and Michelle Mars continue with business and about business profit. Sex tourism is not only profitable business but also it is the main key to hold the customers and it is very helpful for convention industry. As a best and latest club Yub-Yum offers for the customers a variety of services which are different ethnicities, variety of colors, and the shapes of body, distinct age, individual languages and the amazing and real sexual characteristics. The UN World Tourism Organization was declared that the world's best massage parlor in 2049. On the contrary, this club has several innovation and technology awards and there are also famous and prestigious award form ISO iRobotSEX award which bring the club more famous and reliable to the customer. (Discovery Communications 2015.)

Ian Yeoman and Michelle Mars did not forget to mention in their paper about rich business man. For the Middle Eastern business man the most interesting and popular model is Irina who is tall, blonde and Russian exotic species. Which is guaranteed for the tourist that all the fantastic and sensational experience will be assured. Moreover, it is technically can sure that all the android robots are with high qualified programmed and which performe every service and fascinate every lust as well as thirst. For the prevention of Sexual Transmitted Diseases, the entire worker (androids) are tested and there are no bacteria because they have bacteria resistant fiber and which are flushed for human fluids. As a result, there is a guarantee that there will be no transferred diseases among consumers. (Discovery Communications 2015.)

Ian Yeoman and Michelle Mars were also aware of the social moral and for that they said how robotic will not hamper in the social values. The effect of Yub-Yum club is undeniable for the society as well as these kind of clubs are alleviating all the problems which are involving with sex industry for example health and human trafficking problems. On the opposite, there are also social issues which are surrounding the club. The complaints from the human sex workers is that they are not able to stay in this market compare to the service and price. For that they are forcing to be closed their widows from sex industry. After all, the new feature of sex workers in Amsterdam has regenerated the Sex Industry in Amsterdam. Although the consumers are having sex but they will feel guilty free and they do not need to lie to their partner about the holiday trip. (Discovery Communications 2015.)

4 IMPACT OF SEX TOURISM

With the development of tourism industry the special interest tourism also has developed. One of the sectors of special interest tourism is sex tourism which became more popular in the last decade. The development of sex tourism in the countries of destination has quite significant impact on society. It brings social impact on the life style of people also on the development of social values of the future generation. It has economic impact as the country's economy depend on this sector of tourism and it is very easy and profitable source of income, especially for poor and undeveloped countries. Also it effects on the legal system of the countries, as it is causing illegal activities such as human trafficking and child abuse. It is also profitable for government and there are no real steps are taken to prevent it and bring changes in the legal system of the countries.

4.1 Economic Impact

Tourism is one of the important sections of the economy in almost every country. Except for the leisure and holiday trips, tourism also has dark sides. Among them sex tourism is one. Sex tourism is a dark sector in the tourism industry. Nowadays sex tourism is a very profitable industry and compare to last decades it is becoming more and more popular day by day. On the other hand, the matter of fact is that sex tourism does not only bring profit in the tourism industry but also in whole country's economy by involving whole circle of services and facilities for the visitors and travelers. . Moreover, it is essential for countries where economy is totally dependent on it. With the development of tourism in a country several specific kinds of the fields such as sex tourism are becoming more popular as it brings big profit to the country as well as to the people who are running the business. (Lisa 2000.)

People get involved in sexual activities during their trip for different reasons. Some people try to be apart from loneliness, some people try to make their trip more extravagant and unforgettable, or they are just trying to be in trend, which is becoming more popular nowadays. Although this can cause problems such as the rising amount of prostitution, legal or illegal, development of child prostitution, which is kind of sex trafficking and is illegal by international law, in the particular countries or cities which are gaining the reputation for attractive destination for sex tourism. In the countries of the destination, sex tourism is still legal because it is a big stimulus to budget. And also it is part of the big industry, which is operated in circle with restaurants, bars, hotels and other entertainment businesses. (M. Ward Pelar 2010.)

The countries of destination for sex tourism are Thailand, Brazil, The Netherland, Germany, Kenia and Cuba. In all of those countries sex tourism is legal and in most of the cases the governments support the development of sex tourism, because it is a way of gaining economic benefits for the country and is the theory of rationalization for them. Moreover, in those countries people think that fighting against the legalization of the laws for prostitution is not reasonable. Because first it is a way of employment for poor countries, secondly many powerful people in are involved this industry, who are also connected with government and it is not beneficiary for them to make any changes in the legal system. (Lisa 2000.)

4.2 Social Impact

Sex tourism has a background which makes the industry strong and famous for the tourists. Backbone of sex tourism is prostitution. Moreover, sex tourism and prostitution are inter-connected to each other and their elements of business are the same. In tourist destination countries it is so common and natural that there are public houses or in other words the centers for sexual services and they are operating the business smoothly and professionally. Various factors are used to make the business of sex tourism more

profitable and promoted, but unfortunately most of them are violent and harmful for the society. (Fillmore 1994.)

Because of sex tourism there are lots of social impacts which are effecting negatively on the society. Besides, it is the main and more common reason for crimes. As a result of sex tourism there is human trafficking, child abuse, crime, smuggling and other nonsocial activities. Sex tourism has a harrowing effect on the emotional, mental and physical condition of the women and girls. Trafficked women not only suffer from extreme emotional stress but also face shame, grief, fear, distrust as well as suicidal thoughts. The worse for the victims is to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder. Additionally they also experience acute anxiety, depression and insomnia. To kill the pain, many victims turn to drugs and alcohol. (Fillmore 1994.)

By removing women and girls from their families and communities sex tourism promotes societal breakdown. The sex tourism businessmen are not only engaged with human trafficking but also participate in many other illegal activities, for example drug and weapons trafficking and money laundering. The loss of human resources negatively impacts on local and national labor markets. Because of sex tourism, public health system is a burden and it erodes government authorities, allow the widespread corruption and threatens the security of the vulnerable population. . (UN.GIFT 2008.)

4.3 Governmental Regulations for Sex Tourism

Sex Tourism is part of the economy in many countries, accordingly sex tourism is more developed in the countries where prostitution is legal. Although sex tourism brings negative impact to the country still the governments do not take any legal actions because it is very profitable business and is a boost for the economic development of poor or developing countries. However, in some countries by the help of international

organizations and established new rules and regulations accordingly the prostitution level of the crimes and violations in the industry is decreasing. (M. Ward Pelar 2010.)

The most popular country for sex tourism is Thailand. In Thailand prostitution is strictly illegal but still there are not enough restrictions and regulations which are meant to make it less accessible. Thailand has the biggest industry for sex tourism. The amount of sex workers in Thailand is 2.8 million, where 20.000 of the workers are males and 800.000 are under 18, however, only 77.000 of them are registered as prostitutes. It needs to be mentioned that Thailand has also big amount of foreign sex workers from different countries and it is quite popular destination for sex tourism. (WordPress 2000.)

Another popular destination is Brazil. In Brazil prostitution is legal for the adults, however, the operations of brothels are considered illegal. In Brazil sexual services are very cheap and accessible because of the high rate of poverty. Many children are involved in the sex industry and it is a big problem in Brazil. There are estimated 250.000 children in the sex industry, however, over 500.000 children work as prostitutes all over the country. (M. Ward Pelar 2010.)

5 ILLEGAL OCCURRENCES IN SEX TOURISM

With all the impact what sex tourism brings it also effects on the legal system of the countries by causing some kind of illegal activities such as human trafficking and child abuse. In several countries the government is also involved in the business, consequently the politicians and the owners of the businesses receive profits from the industry. Accordingly there are no real steps are taken to prevent the situation and make some changes in the legal system of the countries.

5.1 Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking is a type o of human trafficking. To elaborate, sex trafficking is the biggest part of human trafficking. This is because human trafficking occurs for the purpose of sex trafficking. Hence it was assumed that if anyone talks about human trafficking, automatically the topic of sex trafficking will come. As it was discussed previously, definition of human trafficking is similar to the definition of sex trafficking. Sex trafficking is the process of recruitment, transportation, harboring, provision, or obtaining of a person for the commercial sex act, where such an act or operation is induced by force, fraud, or coercion. (SOROPTIMIST 2012.)

Sex slavery or trafficking is wringing or exploitation of women and children, in national or across international borders, for the mission of forced sex work. The commercial sexual exploitation includes pornography, prostitution and sex trafficking of women and girls and is symbolizes or characterizes by the exploitation of a human being in exchange for money or goods. Furthermore, sexual slavery is slavery of victims for the reason of sexual exploitation. Sexual slavery may be associated with single-owner sexual slavery or ritual slavery, often involved with certain religious practices, and for example trokosi in Ghana, Benin and Togo, slavery for the first time non-sexual objective but where non-consensual

sexual activity is common; forced prostitution remain on the other side (SOROPTIMIST 2012.)

Forced prostitution or involuntary prostitution, where prostitution takes place as a consequence of coercion by a third party. The term “forced prostitution” or “enforced prostitution” was brought up in international and humanitarian conventions nevertheless was insufficiently understood and inconsistently applied. “Forced prostitution” is pointing out conditions of control over a person who is coerced by another to enlist in sexual activity. To understand of the separation between sex work and forced prostitution, according to the Open Society Foundations organization states “sex work is done by consenting adults, where the act of selling of buying sexual services is not a violation of human rights”(OSFO). According to the law, forced prostitution is a crime against the person because of the violation of the victim’s rights or legitimation of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation. (Parent, Bruckert, Corriveau-2013.)

The subject of sanction in prostitution is hotly debated. Around the world there are different views and opinions according to the places, for example Europe has been divided over the question of whether prostitution should be treated or designed as a free choice or as inherent exploitation of women. Additionally, the law in Norway, Iceland and Sweden where it is illegal to pay for sex, though not to sell sexual services and they keep on the notion that all forms of prostitution are constitutionally exploitative, opposing the notion that prostitution can be voluntary. Though the prostitution is a recognized and sanctioned profession in countries such as the Netherlands and Germany (SOROPTIMIST 2012.)

5.2 Child Exploitation

Child exploitation in sex tourism is part of the global child sexual exploitation. It includes the selling and buying children for sexual intimacy, the exploitation of children as part of

prostitution, the propagation of the pictures of children with sexual subjects, as well as child pornography. There are millions of children covered by these criminal activities. Most of the victims of child exploitation are the children from socially not secured families, children who are growing in poverty, who are not educated or who are homeless; also the children who already have been abused in their families. Those children are the most vulnerable ones and it is easier to involve them in sexual activities for money or other valuable goods and they are called invisible victims. (The code 2012.)

Sex tourism is not the reason for child exploitation; however, it plays an active role in the increasing amount of child abuse. The promotions of sexual activities and services involved with children are highly demanded by the tourists and are offered by the people running the industry of the sex tourism. This is the main reason of raising amount of crimes against children in sex tourism industry. Consequently, more children are becoming the victims of violations and abuse to make the business more profitable. Hence, by UNWTO in 1997 has been established World tourism Network on Child Protection. It is an open-ended network operated by several participants such as governments, governmental, international and non-governmental organizations for the preventing from the crimes against children and protecting the children from the sexual exploitation in tourism. It also cooperates with UNICEF by organizing various campaigns and projects of child protection. (UNWTO 2015.)

Child Pornography is a criminal assault or offence and is prescribed as any visual depiction engaging the use of a minor or one appearing to be a minor, involving in sexually explicit conduct, visual depictions, including photographs, film, video, pictures or computer-generated images or pictures, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means. It is true that child pornography has become particularly problematic with the progress of the internet and its capability to both transmit data far and wide and provide a level of anonymity to its users and the victims depicted in the images of child pornography. (SOROPTIMIST 2012.)

Child sex tourism (CST) is tourism for the goal of engagement in the sexual act with children, which is commercially promoted child sexual misuse. Child sex tourism consequences in both mental and physical results for the exploited children, which may encompass disease (including HIV/AIDS), drug addiction, pregnancy, malnutrition, social ostracism, and possibly death. Child sex tourism, part of the multi-billion-dollar global sex tourism industry, which is a form of child prostitution within the wider issue of commercial sexual exploitation of children. Approximately 2 million children around the world are victim of child sex tourism. The children who operate as prostitutes in the child sex tourism trade often have been lured or abducted into sexual slavery. (SOROPTIMIST 2012.)

The users of children for commercial and sexual ambition can be classified by motive contrary to popular belief that pedophiles (those who strongly seek out prepubescent children for sex) are not the majority of users. There are advantageous misusers, which may like better children because they perceive the risk of disease to be lower (for example the risk of HIV). There are also situational users those who do not strongly seek out children but for whom the actual act is opportunistic there may be a lack of awareness to check the age of a prostitute before evolving in sexual activity. The majority of the exploited children is under 12 year's old. (The code 2012.)

5.3 Behind the Trafficking

In globally, there are many criminal activities and it is leading people to understand of human trafficking activities and it often seems on like fairy tale information. This is because, complication of global, social and cultural difference and ways of life style. Sometimes it is hard for us to realize the complex of human trafficking. The trafficking stories are different from one another and every single case is unique. On the other hand, the stories and tales all have similar characteristics. Here are couple of matters are going to be shown that how victims are trafficked and who are dealing with this and how (Kevin Bales 2013.)

The underworld is terribly responsible for the spread of international human trafficking. In nearly every country in the world, sex trafficking along with its correlative elements, kidnapping, rape, prostitution and physical abuse is illegal and forbidden. On the other hand, across the government corruption and greed make it possible for sex trafficking to speedily and smoothly proliferate. Although national and international institutions may pursue to regulate and apply anti-trafficking legislation, local governments and police forces may in fact be participating in sex trafficking rings. (UNODC 2014.)

If the question is why traffickers traffic. This is because sex trafficking can be excessively lucrative, especially in areas where opportunities for education and legitimate employment may be limited. As reported by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), the great amount of traffickers are from Asia, followed by Central and Southeastern Europe, and Western Europe. Additionally, crime groups associated in the sex trafficking of women and girls are also often engaged in the transnational trafficking of drugs and firearms, and frequently use rampage as a means of carrying out their activities. (UNODC 2014.)

On the contrary, one prevailing factor in the proliferation of trafficking is the constitutional belief that the lives of women and girls are expendable and nonessential. Additionally, in societies where women and girls are underrate or do not show them honor at all, hence women are at greater risk for being misused, trafficked and coerced into sex slavery. For using women and girls, criminal organizations follow several ways to convince them. In a different ways, women and girls are misled into sex trafficking. From most of the cheated, some are allured with offers of legitimate and legal work as shop assistants or waitresses. In addition, others are convinced through educational opportunities, promised marriage and for better life. Especially boyfriends, friends, neighbors or even parents sell them to traffickers as trafficking victims. (Shelley 2010.)

The trafficking victims not only stay in their own home countries but also they are often passed among multiple traffickers, moving further and further from their home countries. Before ending at their final destination women often travel through multiple countries.

Such as, a woman from Korea may be sold to a human trafficker in China, who then passes her on to a trafficker in Japan. This way she becomes confused and disoriented as well as lost from her life. Generally, once in the custody of the traffickers, a victim's passport and official papers are impounded and held. Furthermore, traffickers tell the victims that they are in the destination country illegally, which increases the victims' dependence on their traffickers. There is also debt bondage which keeps the victims in captivity and also trapped. They are obliged to pay back large recruitment and transportation fees before being released from their traffickers. (UNODC 2014.)

Various stages of degradation and physical and psychological torture has to be experienced by human trafficking victims. They are often destitute of basic needs. For example, food and sleep, are not able to move about freely and they are physically tortured. For keeping women captive, traffickers tell victims that their families and their children will be harmed or murdered if they not listen to them. This is because victims are not aware of their position and the destination language or anything and it let them into another layer of psychological stress and frustration. (SOROPTIMIST 2012). It is common that before servicing clients, women and girls are forcibly raped by the traffickers themselves, in this way they are enter into the cycle of misuse and degradation. Moreover, some women are forced to take drugs in order to prevent them from escaping. One woman has to give service up to 30 men per day. (UNODC 2014.)

Many believe that sex trafficking is something that occurs "somewhere else." However, many of the trafficking consumers are developed nations, and men from all sectors of society support the trafficking industry. There is no one profile that encapsulates the "typical" client. Rather, men who purchase trafficked women are both rich and poor, Eastern and Western. Many are married and have children, and in some cases, as was reported in one New York Times article, men have sex with trafficked girls instead of abusing their own young children. (Kevin Bales 2013.)

One reason for the proliferation of sex trafficking is because in many parts of the world there is little to no perceived stigma to purchasing sexual favors for money, and

prostitution is viewed as a victimless crime. Because women are culturally and socially devalued in so many societies, there is little conflict with the purchasing of women and girls for sexual services. Further, few realize the explicit connection between the commercial sex trade, and the trafficking of women and girls and the illegal slave trade. In western society in particular, there is a commonly held perception that women choose to enter into the commercial sex trade. However, for the majority of women in the sex trade, and specifically in the case of trafficked women and girls who are coerced or forced into servitude, this is simply not the case. (Shelley 2010.)

6 PRACTICAL PART

As our thesis is practical based, hence we are going to make seminar for this. The seminar will be held to raise awareness for anti-child pornography, child abuse prevention, child exploitation, sexual assault, sex trafficking and slavery. The seminar is on the dark side of tourism. Where will be discussed the main issues of sex tourism complete with our own short movie. Moreover, we will try to give solutions for minimizing the violations in sex tourism. There will be made a survey about the awareness of people about the sex tourism and about their thoughts and ideas of the dark side of sex tourism; also the survey is going to give us some kind of feedback for the effectiveness of our seminar.

6.1. Implementation Process

The aim of the seminar is to make awareness to people about sex tourism. We will talk details about sex tourism. What behind the sex tourism is and how sex tourism works. The seminar is going to show how human trafficking, child abusing and other unsocial activities involve with sex tourism.

For the seminar it has been planned to make some kind of research where people will find the present tourism industry. It was planned to make the short film. There would be also music, showing statistical data, some international incidents.

According to the plan there would be more than 80-100 guests in the seminar. There will be offered for them some snacks and coffee. The awareness ribbon will be made for the guest and for that there is needed small amount of money. For all of these there will be needed around €250. On the other hand, for the postering and making the short film there might be needed also some money.

For the financing it was provided from the thesis authors and it was managed sponsors who helped. The sponsors were Korv Görans and Centria University of Applied Sciences.

During the seminar it will be assured 100% safety for the guests. Besides making the short film will be done with professionals, security and safety will be assured. This is because if there is any problem with the model's privacy, electricity, other equipment during the transportation and model's pictures safety or related with anything.

According to the thesis rules we will make sure that in the seminar the ethical practice will be kept. Anything which is beyond ethical practice will not be provided.

The seminar will be held in school hall which is called Rotunda.

There is no boundary for the guest. The people of all generations are welcome to the seminar. Although it is preferable to have 18+ and open minded people.

The seminar would be held on Wednesday, April 15, 2015 at 16:30-18:00.

Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Centria student's mail contacts will be used for promotion, as well as posters in educational institutes, shopping malls, restaurants and cafeterias. Moreover, personal invitations are the main promotion.

6.2 Seminar Report

Based upon the thesis, an awareness seminar was arranged. The title of the seminar was **"Dark Side of Tourism"**. The seminar's main goal was to raise awareness of sex tourism violations and let people know what sex tourism is and how it is working in our life. It was arranged everything according to the seminar plan and it was successful and there were targeted audience. Everything went perfect and it was meaningful that it could make people to think about it and know about it. There had two parts in seminar, the first part was theoretical part and the second part was practical part. Seminar's other information are in the appendix where were included seminar posters, photo story, awareness ribbon,

seminar script, sponsor logo and questionnaire. Below are going to describe shortly about the seminar.

In the theoretical part it was talked about “history of sex tourism”. It was also mentioned how the prostitution origin and it was organized. From them most important were Iron Age, Roman kingdom, Marco Polo, First and Second World War, Army’s comfort women. We also talked about “prostitution in the wild”. That means prostitution does not appear only in human life but it also available or common in wild life. After that it was talked about human trafficking which was the main target of our awareness seminar. It was discussed harbouring, recruitment, transporting, force, fraud, coercion in the human trafficking chapter. Right after human trafficking it was talked about slavery. It was described the kinds of slavery and how it works and who own the victims and how they are being sold like products. Furthermore, it was also showed how girls and children are used for religious purpose for their pilgrim.

In addition, it was also brought up child exploitation and child pornography. How children are abused by tourism and how they are treated as an entertainment object rather than human child. They are offered as goods, where in actuality they are invisible victims and being tortured by Paedophiles. Then it was discussed with statistics how many people are trafficked and subjected as well as entered into the sex tourism. Last theoretical part was about the reason of the trafficking. How people are becoming victims and who are responsible for this. How society is helping to stop or encouraging to talk about it. Also talked about Stockholm syndrome which the traffickers apply to control the victims for their purposes. Cultural differences also effect sex tourism and women choose to enter the sex trade which was mentioned in the seminar.

The second part was the practical part. In that part was showed and explained an awareness ribbon and described how the ribbon was made, the reasons for colour selection and size. After the coffee break It was come up with the own informative photo story, which was taken with the help of some specialists by using own ideas. The photo stories was resemble the humiliations in the prostitution, slavery and romance tourism. After that it was

discussed about the reduction process of dark side of tourism. How it can be saved the children and how human rights can be protected. According to the research, it was mentioned if family, society and media could talk about it and if they could open their eyes then it would be easy to minimize the effects. Then talked about facing biased, how it was made the event, what were faced and how it was overcome.

6.3 Research Process and Methodologies

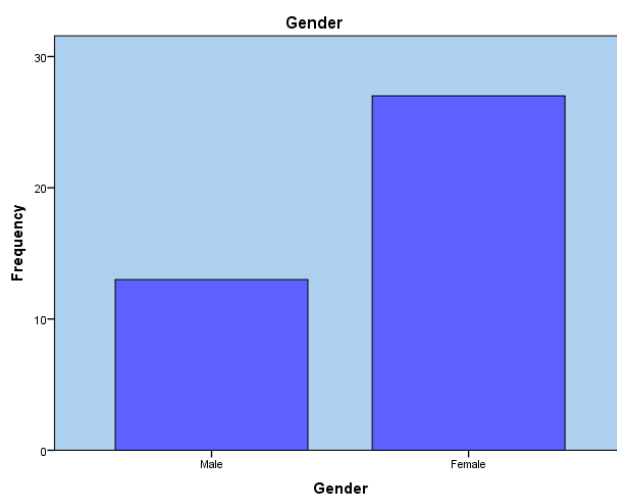
Research is the process of investigation, exploration or experimentation of certain subject, field or information which is aiming to discover new information, theories or laws about the questions, which were the reason of research process. Research was taken place by collecting information, data, facts or knowledge for solving the problems or making summaries and conclusion about the certain topics. Quantitative research method is a method of data collection in a systematic way. Usually it is done by numerical, mathematical or any other way of data collection, through questionnaires and empirical analysis. Quantitative research is more structured process. Before collecting the information, there should be structured questionnaire with some specific answers or open ended questions where the participants of research have the opportunity to answer the questions with their words and own ideas. Basically the information and data is shown by numbers which is given more generalized interpretation of the results. (Khan 2008.)

Consequently it was chosen the quantitative research method for the thesis, and it was found that this method is more suitable with these questionnaires and aim of conducting the survey. The survey will be held during our seminar, and the target group is the people who will attend the seminar. The goal of the survey is to get information about people's opinion about sex tourism and its causes and impact in modern society, and also to get feedback of our seminar and whether the message what was wanted to bring to people was accessible and understand. For maintaining the reliability and validity of the research, there were made two types of questions for the questionnaire. First part of the questions was including the fixed questions and the second part was with open-ended questions. The reason why it was decided to have open ended questions is that the topic is very sensitive

and controversial and the people could have the opportunity to express their opinion as they wish. In this way it was ensured the validity and reliability of our research. (Khan 2008.)

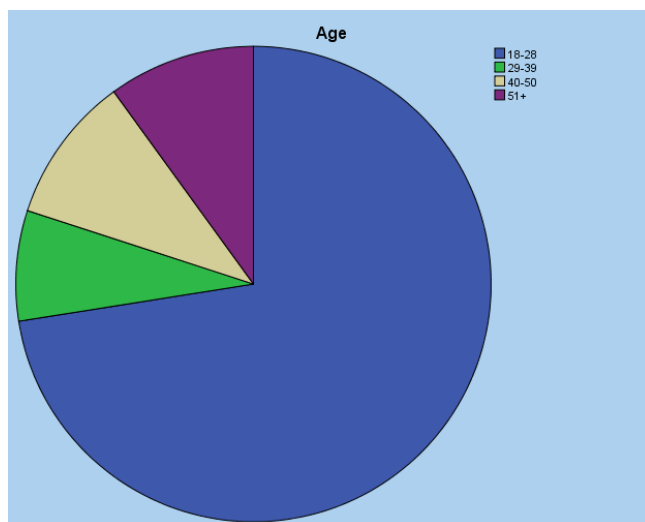
6.4 SPSS Analysis

The aim of this research was to find the information about people's opinion about the topic of sex tourism and its causes in society and human values. Also to get feedback for the seminar which was made for the "The Dark Side of Tourism". The researchers aim was to know about the audience's opinion and knowledge about sex tourism overall and about the victims of the negative side of the tourism, human trafficking, sex slavery, child sex tourism. Moreover to get feedback if the seminar, which was arranged for the awareness of the victims of sex tourism was successful and acceptable or not. Here is presented the SPSS analyze of the questionnaire for the survey which was made due to the topic. From the provided questionnaires where 40 questionnaires filled with information were returned.



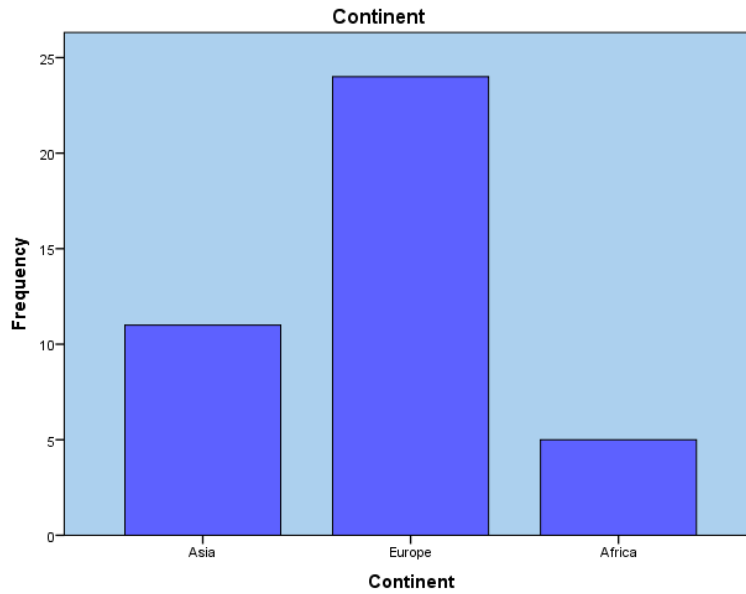
GRAPH 1. Gender

The first question of the survey have general character as it is essential to know the kinds of people, which age and sex are more interested in the topic and have more knowledge about it. The first graph shows the gender of the audience. And it can be seen from Graph 1 that 67.5% of the audience were female and only 32.5 % were male. The reason for asking the audience about the gender was to find who is more interested about this topic and for further development of the awareness, which section needs more focus.



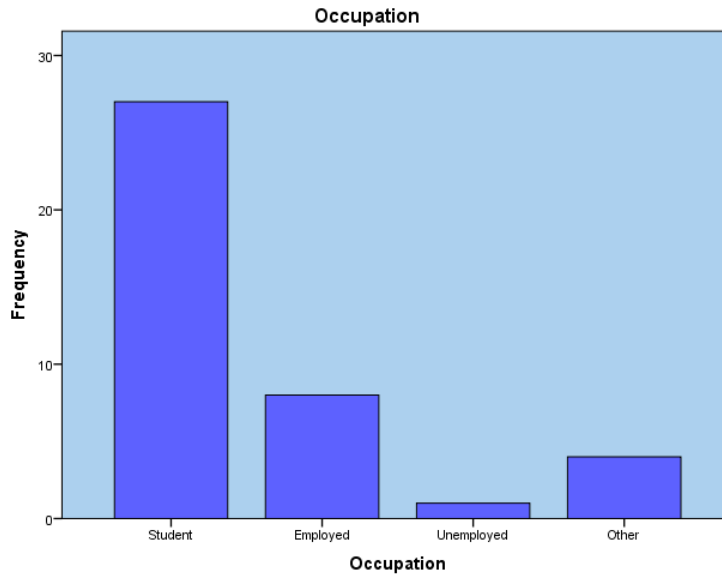
GRAPH 2. Age

Graph 2 shows that majority of people attending the seminar were 18 to 28 years old which is quite positive in our opinion as young people are the creators of future. Hence if they are interested to do something for the change or to learn more about the topic then the seminar can be useful. The audience from 29 to 39 was 7.5 %, from 40 to 50 was 10% and 51+ was 10%.



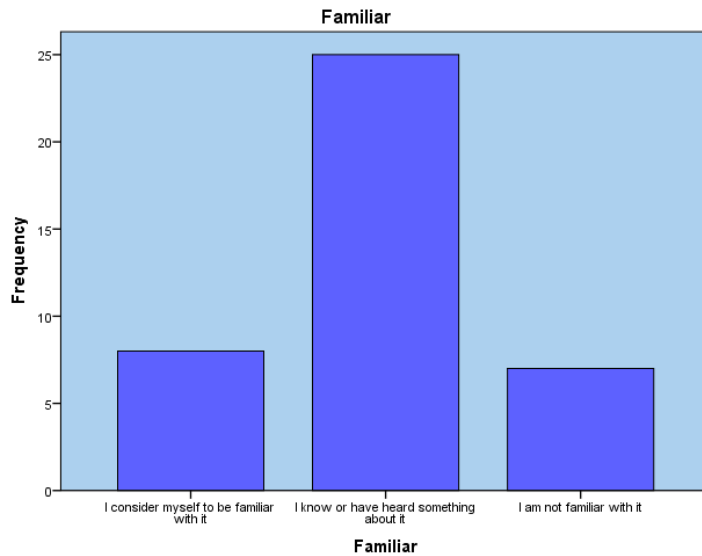
GRAPH 3. Continent

Graph 3 illustrates that 60 % of the people attending the seminar were from Europe. It is quite understandable as the seminar was organized in Finland, so the majority of the audience were Finnish, 27.5 % were from Asia and only 12.5 % from Africa.



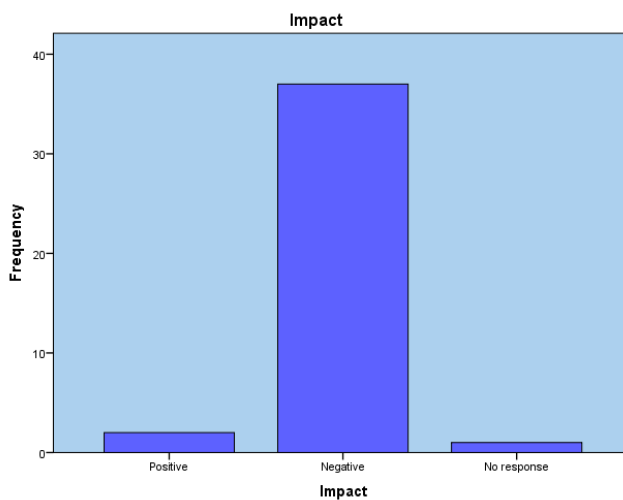
GRAPH 4. Occupation

Graph 4 shows the occupation of the audience. Most of them were students which is also quite natural as the seminar was held in the student campus and it was part of the thesis project. 20% were employed and 2.5 % unemployed. 10% of audience belongs to other occupations.



GRAPH 5. Familiar

In question 5 the audience was asked if they are familiar with the topic or not. 62.5 % of the people attending the seminar answered that they know or have heard something about the topic of sex tourism. 20% considered themselves to be familiar with the topic and 17.5% claimed that they are not familiar with the term or topic of sex tourism.



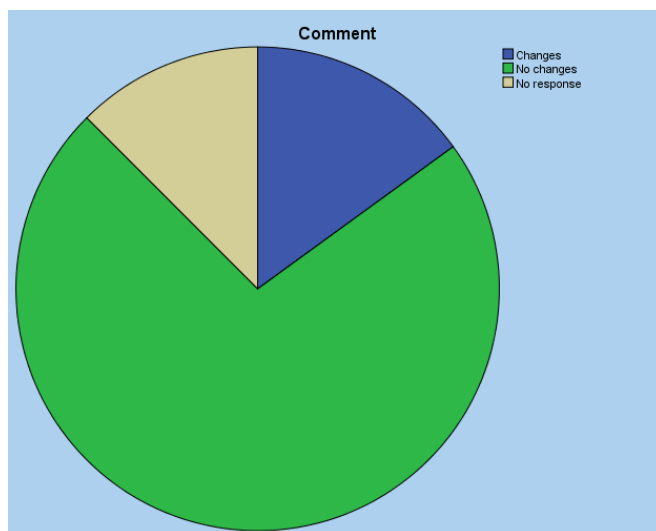
GRAPH 7. Impact

The question about the impact of sex tourism in society is shown in Graph 7. 92.5 % of the audience think that sex tourism has negative impact on the society and only 2 % percent has the opinion that it is not negative, moreover, it has positive impact on society, 1 % did not have any response for this question.

		Effectiveness			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Effective	29	72,5	72,5	72,5
	Not-effective	6	15,0	15,0	87,5
	No response	5	12,5	12,5	100,0
Total		40	100,0	100,0	

TABLE 3. Effectiveness

Las two questions of the survey were mainly about the seminar and the aim of questions was to get feedback for the seminar. The next question which is shown in Table 3 is the seminar was effective, accessible and understandable for audience. 72.5 % of people were affected, they claimed that it was quite effective and they got a lot of information and knowledge regarding the topic and they even changed their opinion about sex tourism. 15 % was not affected and it didn't give them anything new and 12.5% did not respond to the question.



GRAPH 9. Comment

The last question which is shown in the Graph 9 was about the comments. What people would like to change in the seminar to make it better and more effective if it needed. 72.5 % of responded that seminar was organized very good and professional and they would not like to have any changes. 15 % answered that they would like to have some changes such as to add more graphs and pictures in the slides or more specific kind of information. 12.5% did not respond to the question.

6.5 Open-ended questions

The reason of the practice based thesis it was wanted to get real information from the people thoughts and wanted to bring them up. Hence it was open-ended question for getting the people thought and idea how they think about sex tourism. Our open-ended question was “How do you think about sex tourism?” The replies of this question were quite mixed. Some of people said sex tourism is positive where majority people believe the opposite site. For example, “I think it is terrible, especially trafficking. It is a disgusting thing. At the same time it is very scaring how they make people just “disappear” and how barbaric our society is still today.” On the other hand some said neutral about this like one guest, 23 years old and student, mentioned “It could be one of many “attractions” of a place.”

“I think it is a sad way of taking advantage of people who are poor and do not have a possibility to get an education or job. Women and children suffer most. The sex business is also organized, which means that those who sell sex do not get to keep the money.” According to 40 years old lady who is working in company. When someone mentioned like this that time we think there people who feel sorry for them and they do not want sex tourism. On the opposite 25yearls old man opinion is like “It has both positive and negative impacts.” Most of the people are not considering it as a good job either “For those who sell sex it might be the only way to make their living, but ethically sex tourism is not acceptable.” according to a 45 years lady. Moreover some are telling “Disapprove, do not buy “Empower” and also “Ugly “business”, should be forbidden.” according to 21 years old girl who are student.

Even though 32 years women think “Most of the time, it has bad impact for society” there are still people who, are 50 years old lady, does believe “There is no smart way of torturing someone when it comes to sex. Children, youths, adults, women, men, every human everywhere should let to live happily without despair even though some have troubles with their economy, their family or anyone shouldn't have to endanger, to sell themselves, but I

understand that everyone doesn't have a choice when they have to support themselves or their family.” Sex tourism might be good if there are certain rules and regulations about for the workers “In good conditions why not, but in violent conditions it's horrible. Thinking that the women are sex slaves and have no other option.” according to 35 years old man.

Question 6 is about the definition of sex tourism. It was quite interesting as there is no definition for that. Hence it was surprising that most of the people had similar kinds of definitions “Sex tourism is engage to travelling concern with sexual activities like prostitution”. 52.5 % of the people attending the seminar wrote the similar kind of definition, which was also similar with the definition what was described during the seminar. 32.5 % made the other definition and 15% of audience did not respond on this question. There is also “Sex tourism is abuse of women or girls” according to 27 years old lady. We also found that they are telling that sex tourism is prostitution. According to 24 years old girl said “The first thing about when I hear about sex tourism is prostitution. Not only in the way we all think about, where woman earn money by doing this but also the abusing part of this. Besides sex slavery and when sex slaves are being sold internationally and nationally”.

6.6 Study Evaluation

The aim of thesis is to raise the awareness of violations of sex tourism. Besides, sex tourism is a sensitive and touching topic that people usually do not want to talk about. The authors tried to open it up and make people understand that what sex tourism is exactly. As a result of the research was the experiences that people are now talking about this topic and they are feeling sorry for the victims. Furthermore, they are now more interested to talk about sex tourism compared to six months ago. In the beginning of the thesis people were

criticizing rather than appreciating. They were not inspiring to do this. After the awareness seminar they became more open minded and they started to talk about it. It is also interesting that people asked if we were the first who are writing the thesis about sex tourism. These are really interesting experiences for both of authors.

After the seminar the audiences were asked to give a free comment about the seminar. Our guests gave different kinds of opinions. Almost all of them said that it was good and fascinating seminar “Awesome job! Interesting and nicely done!” It was also mentioned that it was informative and educative for them “It is very educative and knowledgeable and has helped me to know more about sex tourism”. On the other hand, people said it could be done better by giving more information, pictures and videos “The PowerPoint need photos or other pictures, graph or videos- because in the theoretical slide with just text”. By the way, it has to be mentioned that the seminar was also touching people’s emotion “It was very touched! God bless all victims child on earth.” This comment bring the feeling of the succeed “Thank you especially for pointing out the fact that this is something that violates the Human Rights. And also all of us can do something to decrease the negative effects of sex tourism. Good luck.”

7 CONCLUSION

In conclusion it can be assumed that the chosen topic was quite sensitive and controversial and it was needed to be highlighted in the field of the studies. The people are always escaping from the topic of sex tourism even though they can be involved with it. Consequently the aim of the thesis was justified and the awareness of people was essential. It was important to make the invisible side of sex tourism more accessible and transparent for society. I can be admitted also one single fact that during the studies the opinion of authors about this topic also changed. By going deeper in the research the authors learned and explored different aspects, existing facts and certitudes of the field and the reality of the sex business.

The process of writing the thesis in the topic of Sex tourism was very interesting and at the same time very challenging. The seminar which was arranged as thesis project was very successful. It also helped the authors to develop more professional skills, enrich the knowledge about sex tourism and the negative impacts of it on society. The survey which was held during the seminar, gave the proof that many people do not have proper knowledge about the topic, so it was important to give the information, make them aware about the violations and the humiliations of human rights in sex tourism. The authors were also very satisfied, as according to the feedback people found it very informative and effective.

There are several organizations who are working for the trafficking victims and Soroptimists is one of them. Soroptimists around the world are working to end the enslavement or suppression of women and girls. As it is known, sex slavery is caused or provoked by gender inequality that allows or empowers the demand for sex slaves to flourish or proliferate. There is no harm or grief to purchasing the bodies of women and girls. On the opposite, in contemplation of ending sexual slavery, Soroptimists use a multi-dimensional approach or outlook that encompasses raising or inflating awareness, assisting victims, preventing slavery from happening in the first place or fountainhead and

advocating for better laws and enforcement. Key international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), considers sex trafficking as a form of sex discrimination and a human rights violation.

Prostitution has always been a social need. It was not invented by anybody. People need to deal with it and make it manageable. If it is possible to change anything. How women can work safely. How they can work under hygienic, clean conditions. There are two options; either prohibit or permit it. Support it and make it more transparent. Prostitution is needed, everyone knows that. Moreover, prohibition will not make it go away. By prohibition, it will only become less visible. Sex trafficking- whether within a country or across national borders- violates basic human rights, including the rights to bodily integrity, equality, dignity, health, security, and freedom from violence and torture.

Human trafficking is a process of humiliating human being. People degraded their pride and honor. It is shameful that they are not able to show their respect to the partner, to the family, to the mother as well as to the sister. Sex trafficking is the people's biggest crime and only they are doing this. For reducing or removing human trafficking the awareness could be solution for minimizing the negative impacts of sex tourism. On singular person level awareness should start from the family. The media should raise awareness on the societal level. The government should pay more attention to the rules and regulations it has provided.

People think that everything bad is too far from them, but the victims of the violations actually can be everyone. It can be people surrounding you: your friend your sister, your mother, your daughter. By taking considerations all the facts illustrated here, everyone should understand that they are the creator of their future. Therefore for making better future for themselves and for their children they should try to stop the violations, the humiliations and assault against the humanity and human rights. Let's try to be kinder, more responsible and more careful towards human beings.

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Welcome

Welcome again. This seminar is based upon the thesis “The age of free will and human values—Sex tourism’s evolution and its impact”. Which was written by me Mahfuz Ahmed and my thesis partner Kristina Baghdasaryan.

The main goal of our seminar is to raise awareness of sex tourism violation. Such as child exploitation, human trafficking and slavery.

Our seminar has two parts. The first part is theoretical part and the second part will be practical part. Now we will start with the theoretical part.

Sex trafficking

Sex trafficking is one type of human trafficking. To elaborate it, sex trafficking is the biggest part of human trafficking. This is because, basically human trafficking is occurring for the purpose of sex trafficking. An assumption we can make is that if we talk about human trafficking, the topic of sex trafficking will automatically come up. The definition of human- and sex trafficking is almost the same. Sex trafficking is the process of recruitment, transportation, harbouring, provision, or obtaining of a person for the in consideration of a commercial sex act where such an act or operation is induced by force, fraud, or coercion.

Slavery

Sex Slavery or trafficking is the capturing and exploiting of women and children, both nationally and internationally, for the purpose of forced sex work. Slaves are exploited commercially in for example pornography, prostitution and sex trafficking of women and girls. The characteristic part of slavery is the exploitation of a human being in exchange for money or goods. Not all slavery is sexual. Sometimes the objective is but offering massages, but non-consensual sexual activity is common, and forced prostitution is a big part of that.

Sexual slavery is often associated as “single-owner” slavery, but many different forms can be found throughout the world. Ritual slavery, often involve with certain religious practices, for example the trokosi practices in Ghana, Benin and Togo.

History

The history of sex tourism is old as tourism itself. The history of sex tourism is vast and varied. There are loads of resources of sex tourism and its change from its beginning until now. The changes have been noticeable and frequent all over the world. It’s hard to pinpoint the exact start of sex tourism and brothels. According to many historians agree that it is as old as the Iron Age. The books of Hindu religion are the oldest records with the mention of prostitution and whorehouses. In the Roman Kingdom there were also brothels, where women would trade their sexual services. Marco Polo, a famous Venetian traveller, would

describe his travels to China; “Women came out of their homes to sleep with travellers for small trinkets”

First and second world war

All over the world it was common during war times to provide soldiers with “relaxation centres”. After spending a long time in camps and walking great distances the soldiers needed a place to relax and get sexual services. Especially in the World Wars 1 and 2, this was common to make the soldiers fresh and keep them energetic and relaxed. The sexual service industry was needed during construction of roads and sea bases. After the industrial revolution the sex tourism industry started blooming in France and Italy. At the same time there were Korean and Filipino women trading sexual services in Japan. They were called the army’s comfort women and were often forced to open their legs for the glory of the Nation of the Rising Sun.

Prostitution in the wild

Sex sells – all over the animal kingdom. Females from numerous species use prostitution to get what they want—and males are eager to pay up. Penguins pay for love with rocks, beetles offer nuptial gifts and chimps may bargain with a fruit or two. For many animals, sex is all about the right transaction.

Child exploitation

Child exploitation includes the selling and buying of children for sexual intimacy, exploitation in prostitution, the propagation of pictures of children with sexual subjects, and child pornography. Millions of children are victims of these criminal activities. Most of the victims of child exploitation are children from the socially not secure families. Children, who are growing in poverty, are uneducated, or homeless, but also children who have been experiencing abuse in their family. Those children are vulnerable and it is easier to involve them in the sexual activities for money or other valuable goods. They are called invisible victims.

Sex Tourism is of course not causing child exploitation; however it is playing an active role in the increasing amount of child abuse. The sexual activities and services involving children are highly demanded by the tourists. This is the main reason of the increasing amount of crimes against children in the sex tourism industry. Day by day more and more children are becoming the victims of the violations and abuse.

Child pornography

Child Pornography is a criminal assault or offense. It is prescribed as any visual depiction engaging the use of a minor or one appearing to be a minor, involving in sexually explicit conduct. Visual depictions include photographs, film, video, pictures or computer generated images. Child pornography has become particularly problematic with the progress of the internet and its capability to both transmit data far and wide, and also its capability to provide a level of anonymity to its users and the victims depicted in images of child pornography.

Statistics

Trafficking women and children for sexual exploitation is the fastest growing criminal enterprise in the world. This, despite the fact international law and the laws of 134 countries criminalize sex trafficking.

- At least 20.9 million adults and children are bought and sold worldwide into commercial sexual servitude, forced labor and bonded labor.
- About 2 million children are exploited every year in the global commercial sex trade.
- Almost 6 in 10 identified trafficking survivors were trafficked for sexual exploitation.
- Women and girls make up 98% of victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

People vulnerable to trafficking for sexual exploitation include:

- Females who come to work as domestic help or in restaurants, bars and karaoke venues but who are tricked or forced into direct or indirect sex work
- People who come to intentionally work in the sex industry but who end up in an exploitative situation that they did not agree too
- People, including unaccompanied minors, who migrate by unsafe means sometimes by paying a broker
- Women are particularly at risk with a recent increase in migration of women for various forms of labor, including unskilled labor where protection of rights is weak or non-existent
- Children who accompany an adult under the perception of possible employment or the promise of education and training. These adults are often known to the child and trusted by their families. Women, children and men can all become victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation.

Children's rights are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (ratified by every country except Somalia and the United States), however the crime of child sexual exploitation and child prostitution still continues in every country.

People may travel to commit this crime intentionally if pedophilia is not accepted in their culture and if in their community this crime is effectively combated through law enforcement. Alternatively, perpetrators may not have necessarily planned on having sex with a child specifically, but offend when the opportunity arises. Child sex offenders come from all socioeconomic backgrounds. However, child sex tourism more commonly takes place in developing countries where there are a large number of children working in the sex industry. In some Asian communities, for example in Cambodia and Indonesia, a child is considered to be an adult earlier than 18 years of age; this is evident in early marriage rates of between 20-40 percent. This differs from the international legal norm and contributes to the acceptance of child sexual exploitation.

- Globally approximately 10 million children are subjected to various forms of sexual exploitation in the commercial sex industry.
- More than two million children enter into the commercial sex industry annually

- In the Mekong sub-region of Southeast Asia, approximately 30 percent of sex workers are between 12-17 years old

Behind the trafficking

Around us there are many criminal activities and it is helping us to understand human trafficking. Because of complications globally, social and cultural differences, and ways of life, sometimes it is hard for us to understand the complexity of human trafficking. The trafficking stories are all different and every case is unique. On the other hand, the stories all have similar characteristics. Here are a couple of things to know about how victims are trafficked and who are behind it all.

The underworld is mostly responsible for the spread of international human trafficking. In nearly every country in the world, sex trafficking along with its correlative elements, kidnapping, rape, prostitution, physical abuse, are illegal and forbidden. Across the board corruption and greed make it possible for sex trafficking to quickly and smoothly spread. National and international institutions pursuit to regulate trafficking and apply anti-trafficking legislations, but often local governments and police forces may in fact be participating in sex trafficking rings.

So why do traffickers traffic? This is because sex trafficking can be very profitable, especially in areas where the possibilities for education and employment may be limited. Criminal gangs involved with trafficking of women and girls are also often engaged in the transnational trafficking of drugs and firearms.

One reason why trafficking keeps going on is due to the long standing belief that the lives of women and girls are nonessential. In societies where women and girls are underrated you would be more likely to run into trafficking and sex slavery. Women and children are misled to this industry in a variety of ways, mostly by alluring with offers of legitimate work or by offers of opportunities in personal life.

Before ending at their final destination women often travel through multiple countries. This way she becomes confused and disoriented as well as lost from her life. Once in the custody of traffickers, a victim's passport and official papers are taken and concealed. Traffickers tell the victims that they are in the country illegally, which makes the victim dependant on the traffickers.

Human trafficking victims experience various stages of degradation and physical and psychological torture. They are often deprived of even their basic needs for example food and sleep, whilst being physically tortured. The victims are often extorted by threatening their loved ones. It is common that before servicing clients, women and girls are forcibly raped by the traffickers themselves, to break the women psychologically. Some women are forced to take drugs to prevent them from escaping. One woman is forced to serve up to 30 clients a day.

Many believe that sex trafficking is something that occurs "somewhere else." However, many of the biggest trafficking consumers are developed nations, and men from all sectors

of society support the trafficking industry. There is no one profile that encapsulates the “typical” client. Rather, men who purchase trafficked women are both rich and poor, Eastern and Western. Many are married and have children. In some cases men have sex with trafficked girls instead of abusing their own children.

In so many societies there is little conflict with the purchasing of women and girls for sexual services. Few realize the connection between the commercial sex trade, the trafficking of women and girls, and the illegal slave trade. In western society in particular, it is commonly believed that women choose to enter the sex trade. For the majority of women in the sex trade however, this is simply not the case.

Solution

Sex trafficking – whether within a country or across national borders – violates basic human rights, including the rights to bodily integrity, equality, dignity, health, security, and freedom from violence and torture. Key international human rights treaties, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), consider sex trafficking: a form of sex discrimination and a human rights violation.

Survivors of sex trafficking tell stories of daily degradation of mind and body. They are often isolated, intimidated, sold into debt bondage and subject to physical and sexual assault by their traffickers. Most live under constant mental and physical threat. Many suffer severe emotional trauma, including symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and disassociation. They are at greater risk of contracting sexually transmissible infections, including HIV/AIDS. Many become pregnant and are forced to undergo often unsafe abortions.

Prostitution has always been a social need. It wasn't invented by anybody. We need to deal with it and make it manageable. What can we change? How can women work safely? How can they work under hygienic, clear conditions?

There are two options; either prohibit or permit it. Support it and make it more transparent. Prostitution is needed, we all know that. On the other hand, prohibition will not make it go away. By prohibition, we only make it less visible.

Our research has taught us that awareness could be a solution for minimizing the negative impact of sex tourism. On a singular persons level awareness should start from the family. The media should raise awareness on the societal level. The government should pay more attention to the rules and regulations it has provided.

We all think that everything bad is too far from us, but the victims of the violations actually can be everyone. It can be the people surrounding you: your friend your sister, your mom, your daughter. By taking in considerations all the facts brought up here, we should understand that we are the creator of our future. So for making better future for ourselves and for our children we should try to stop the violations, the humiliations and assault against the humanity and the human rights. Let's try to be kinder, more responsible and more careful towards the human beings.



Why did we choose this color and Ribbon? This is because; in worldwide people are using colors for Ribbons are like this way:

Anti-Child Pornography	White
Anti- Pornography	White
Child Abuse Prevention	Blue
Child Exploitation/ Child Sexual Assault	White
Sexual Assault	Teal
Sex Trafficking and Slavery Awareness	Navy Blue

Then we came up with the idea of making ribbon's color. The ribbon is white text based on blue color.

Romance Tourism





Slavery





Prostitution





DARK SIDE OF TOURISM



15 APRIL 2015
CAMPUS ALEGRO
At 16:30





DARK SIDE
OF
TOURISM

15 APRIL 2015
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Questionnaire

APPENDIX 5/1



1. Gender?

- Male Female Intersex

2. Which age group do you belong to?

- 18 -28 29-39 40-50 51+

3. Which continent are you from?

- Asia Europe Africa America Other

4. What is your current occupation?

- Student Employed Unemployed Other

5. How familiar are you with the subject of sex tourism?

- I consider myself to be familiar with it
 I know or have heard something about it
 I am not familiar with it

6. How would you define sex tourism?

7. How do you think about sext tourism?

8. In your opinion, what kind of impact does sex tourism have on the society?

- Positive Negative

Why?

Please answer the following questions after the seminar.

10. Has this seminar affected your view on sex tourism in some way?

11. Please give a free comment about the seminar.

Thank you for your time.