Ordinary 'Worthiness': Sex Work, Police Raids, and Human Rights Violence in Sonagachhi

Simanti Dasgupta
University of Dayton, sdasgupta1@udayton.edu

Follow this and additional works at: http://ecommons.udayton.edu/human_rights

Part of the Asian Studies Commons, Criminology and Criminal Justice Commons, and the Social and Cultural Anthropology Commons

http://ecommons.udayton.edu/human_rights/2017/casestudies/4

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Human Rights Center at eCommons. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Social Practice of Human Rights: Charting the Frontiers of Research and Advocacy by an authorized administrator of eCommons. For more information, please contact frice1@udayton.edu, mschlangen1@udayton.edu.
The Social Practice of Human Rights: Charting the Frontiers of Research and Advocacy

2017 Conference of the University of Dayton Human Rights Center
Nov. 8-10, 2017, Dayton, Ohio
For the archive of the conference, see http://ecommons.udayton.edu/human_rights/2017/

Research Panel: Type style SPHR content

Presenter: Simanti Dasgupta, University of Dayton

Title: Ordinary “Worthiness”: Sex Work, Police Raids, and Human Rights Violence in Sonagachhi

Abstract:

Based upon ethnographic research with Durbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee (DMSC), a grass-roots sex workers organization in Sonagachhi, the iconic red light district in Kolkata, India, this paper explores the relationship between police raids and human rights violation. It especially focuses on the nature of violence initiated by the construction of “corrupt” evidence to justify a raid, which in this case is not solely a state initiative; the police usually work in tandem with other rescue missions such as the International Justice mission (IJM). The raid involves a practice and a narrative commonly referred to by both the police and the sex workers as “tip-off.”

Tip-off is an informal process whereby informants deployed by the police and/or IJM disguise themselves as customers and collate “evidence” about minors. Though the evidence in these cases is routinely based upon assumptions of the pretend customer, they are admitted as juridical grounds to warrant a raid. Therefore not surprisingly, the raids are indiscriminate and are spectacles of gross violations of the human rights of all the women in a given brothel irrespective of their age.

In presenting an ethnographic analysis of a specific raid I documented in summer 2015 as a paradigmatic instance, I argue that despite the efforts of DMSC to prevent the trafficking of minors and unwilling women through the self-regulatory board, the very spectacle of the raid obliterates these everyday sustained efforts instantaneously, leaving a trace of violence, destruction, and troubling silence. I contend that beyond their extraordinary quality, the raids epitomize the human rights violations the women confront every day; the violations are often obscured and inscribed as “ordinary.”

In theory and praxis, this paper contributes to the discussion about the “worthiness” of human beings and how ordinary claims of justice are configured and contested in the larger global discourse of rights.

About the presenter:

Simanti Dasgupta is an associate professor and human rights research associate in the Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Social Work at the University of Dayton. Her research focuses on a grass-roots sex workers’ movement in Sonagachhi, the iconic red light district in Kolkata. At the intersection of two global, national, and local surveillance apparatuses — HIV/AIDS and anti-trafficking — she explores how new medical and legal subjectivities emerge to subvert power and collectivize for labor rights.