

**DE JURE NEXUS LAW JOURNAL**

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4<sup>th</sup> Year, BA; LL.B. (Hons.).**UNFOLDING PROSTITUTING IN THE REALM OF ANCIENT AND  
MODERN CADENCE****ABSTRACT:**

*The word prostitution is not a new concept; its roots can be traced back extensively to the institutions of ancient human existence. It has a profound effect on human beings since time immemorial when the institutions like family and marriage came into existence to control the sexual relationships between humans<sup>1</sup>. Prostitution in general words be can be defined as an act of hiring females by the male members of society for the consummation of their sexual desires, in exchange for money or paid in kind for their service. Prostitution can be understood as an act of intercourse without having emotional attachment with the fellow mate, it is extensively more of a commercialized profession practiced by the ones who surge for money for their livelihood. The world has witnessed a slight and rhythmic rise in the bar of people involving in such activities with the advent of globalization and industrialization. The first half of this article generally emphasize the definitions of the term, its relevance with the ancient civilization also the basic reasons why women are pushed into this profession, what is their status in the eyes of modern society and what are the effects and consequences faced by women and their children. While the*

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<sup>1</sup>Dr. Srimati S.R Shirode, *Historical study of Prostitution Trend India*, <http://vcckarad.com/Minor%20Research%20Project%20on%20HISTORICAL%20STUDY%20OF%20PROSTITUTION%20TRADE%20IN%20INDIA%20%20%20PAST%20AND%20PRESENT.pdf>

*second half of this article will take your attention towards various rights and laws made by the government in India and other countries about prostitution concerning the case laws and also conclusion based on improvising and empowering the status of women involved in this profession.*

## **INTRODUCTION:**

The word Prostitution is attached to social stigma and cannot be said out loud according to the modern society we live in today. Prostitution is depicting one of the kaleidoscopic images nurtured by the social fabrics that indicate women as sexual objects.<sup>2</sup> However, there is a slight difference when it comes to the status of prostitutes in ancient times as these women were powerful and are strongly representing in politics and other societal discussions. We live in a country called India, where prostitution as a profession is seen with low dignity by the stereotypes. Prostitution is legal in many parts of the world, it's just its exploitation associated with forced trafficking, kidnapping, and women and children forced to serve in an illegal brothel, it just captivated their mind and soul and were only physically active to survive and nurture their livelihood. With time the definition of prostitutes has been changed and one such definition of a prostitute has been defined by the government of India in the Immoral Trafficking Act, 1987 which means "sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for commercial purposes"<sup>3</sup>. Often the economically disadvantaged women are engaged in this business and even the girls at a very early age are pushed into the hollow trench of prostitution, where they are being exploited by the business class and are treated as chattels for their gain and pleasure. Prostitution is defined by several philosophers and thinkers according to the changing needs and relevance. According to H. Benjamin, there are several kinds of prostitution in which women are involved they are as follows:

**The Call Girl:** These are independently operating prostitutes; they may wear expensive clothes and are also charging good fees for providing their services. They may either directly contact the customers or can be arranged through the middlemen.

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act,1986.

**Brothel Prostitutes:** In these prostitutes generally work under the owner of the brothel or one who arranges the clients for meetings their needs, they are provided food and shelter by these brothel owners.

**Street Prostitutes:** This kind is one of the oldest ways of practicing this profession where women are standing on the streets and are asking for their clients, it is highly objectionable in the civilized society as people see them with women of low character and grade working on streets.

**Bar Prostitutes:** These are generally not the full-time working prostitutes but are working as waitresses or bar dancers in the bars who would get involved in such activities at the time of financial emergencies.

**Child Prostitutes:** Teenage girls were been being forced to engage in such businesses who are either been abducted or are sold-out by their parents due to financial emergencies, while the parents were awarded certain money in exchange for their daughters.

## **HISTORY OF PROSTITUTION:**

The deep history of existence of a system of prostitution or the occurrence of concubines in India can be well established from the Yajnavalkya Smriti which divides it into two parts; first one being the Arudhya (a lady who is kept in house itself and forbidden to have sexual intercourse with any other men), while the second being the concubine who is kept elsewhere and is in the special keeping of the person and another person cannot have intercourse with her.

**Ancient Era:** Prostitution is one of the oldest professions which have been practiced since the ancient civilization and its footprints can be traced to the advent of the Indus valley civilization. In the earlier times, temples which were the symbol of the way that leads towards heaven were constructed for worshipping the deities and they were the most common sites where “sacred prostitution” was practiced<sup>4</sup>. This tradition in India was known as the Dev Dasi system practiced most commonly in the Hindu religion and has reached its zenith during the 10th and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. The traces of this profession can be seen in the ancient Vedas like the Rigveda where

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<sup>4</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_prostitution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_prostitution)

they were represented as “Sadbarani”<sup>5</sup>. But soon after the destruction of temples by the Islamic invaders when temples suffered from poverty women were forced into prostitution. Prostitutes at the time of Mahabharata and Ramayana were a common practice in aristocracy. They were employed for entertaining the Kauravas and the Pandavas and also sent to test the devotion of sages by performing activities to disrupt their meditation. They were popularly known as Apsaras in those times. Only the women of first grade or highest character were permitted to perform the art and traditions in the temple. Chanakya's Arthashastra was also a very important text which describes how a prostitute should behave; it generally describes the code of conduct for the people seeking services<sup>6</sup>. They were also given various rights and duties for providing the services. During the Mughal Empire “tawaifs” the words synonymous with prostitution was introduced where women were engaged to perform dances and other art traditions to entertain the emperors<sup>7</sup>. It may or may not be associated with the sexual consummation by the emperors. On the contrary, in the Muslim religion prostitution is considered a sin and is forbidden by the law. Whereas in countries like China, the main rationale behind the emergence of prostitution was the economic crisis and poverty which took away the dignity of women in a cheaper way. On the other hand, Singapore is considered as the "brothel hub" where women were exported to Asian countries and also imported from other countries.

### **ROOT CAUSES OF PROSTITUTION:**

**Economic causes:** This is the major cause for the overindulgence of women in prostitution. Many prostitutes are compelled to adopt this as their lifestyle to feed their children and provide services to their families. One of the main ancillary reasons in terms of economic causes signifies poverty. Poverty is the biggest evil in a country like India where most of the women are illiterate, they have very little means to live their life, also most often parents of low financial status find it difficult to survive in this world and can sell their daughters in the garb of prostitution in exchange of money.

**Unemployment of women:** Women mostly of rural areas are illiterate find it difficult to get employment in more civilized services as believed by society. With a population of more than

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<sup>5</sup>ibid

<sup>6</sup>Pallavithakur, *Tradition of Devadasi: The sacred prostitute!*, Nov 12, 2014 <https://www.speakingtree.in/allslides/prostitution-in-ancient-india/213354>

<sup>7</sup>ibid

138 million in India, not everybody is provided with good jobs as a result of this conscience women are galloped in this gleaming profession of money-making which is vicious from inside. And, even if there are given job through intermediaries, they have to suffer the consequences of bad working conditions and advantageous positions of their employees.

Immoral trafficking of women and children: This factor has acted as one of the biggest escalators for the emergence of women and children in the practice of prostitution. According to a report of the National Human Rights Commission nearly 40,000 children are abducted and between 12,000- 30,000 women and children are forced to trafficking for the sex trade or more commonly termed as prostitution.<sup>8</sup>

Illegitimate Mothers: Women who become pregnant without marriage and give birth to an illegitimate child are not accepted by our society. They are either forced by the neighbors around them to get involved in this practice or they voluntarily accept this profession as their destiny.

Biological Factors: women or children who are born with defective sex organs or are associated with overly active glands are also sometimes forced by the societies and surrounding to get into this practice.

### **CONSEQUENCES OF PROSTITUTION:**

Prostitution in one way or the other leads to disorganization into the family and in personal and professional life in society. The persons engaged under this act are living life like a corpse which may in one term are living but deep down their soul is being wounded and tortured by many just for the sake of pleasure. Earlier, the life of prostitutes was even worse as this profession was not recognized by society either by the law, women and their children was not given and rights under the laws. They went through great psychological and mental instability of mind and bodies; their status in the society mitigates as no one is ready to accept them within their community and is looked down on by the religious institutions and is isolated from the real world to live this life of utter silence, darkness and grief. One of the main effects of prostitution is built upon the children born out of such relationship as the society is not ready to accept them and they are being disregarded by the institutions as they are considered as illegitimate as they cannot associate their

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<sup>8</sup>National Human Rights Reports of 2016.

father's name with them. The children living in these surroundings near the brothel also suffer serious mental and psychological issues; they are denied methodical education and did not receive respect from society in particular.

One of the most serious consequences is related to the physical health of the women and also the males associated with certain acts. As mostly prostitution is being practiced in the most unescorted way, people are involved in these activities without and precaution and medical safety which is the major cause for sexually transmitted diseases like AIDS, HIV, syphilis, and many others. And if a married man is associated in the act of prostitution with the female having such disease, then he is more likely to communicate this disease to his wife and children. Prostitution in one way is seen as an important practice for fulfilling the sexual desires and the basic needs of the body while on the other hand brings disruption in the society and the family as if the wife comes to know about the illegitimate affairs of his husband, she is most likely to file a divorce case. Adultery in India is also one of the grounds for filing for divorce. Prostitution not only brings physical and mental dogma to women but is also associated with the evil practices of child sex trafficking where children are being sold and purchase from one part of the country to another for getting them involved in such activities.

### **THE DEV DASI SYSTEM:**

The system of Devdasi can be sketched since the ancient era, Devdasi has come to the words Dev that is the God and Dasi which means female servants so, in general parlance, it means God's female servant. In this system the girls who have attained their puberty are being offered to God for performing certain art and traditions, they also tended to engage in prostitution for the religious community people and were not officially allowed to marry. It has become another name for the women who have been engaged in prostitution in the name of religion. For a very long time, Devdasi were engaged in dancing, and in performing arts as a devotee to God, they also enjoy economic treasures of the temples and were allowed to learn the technicalities of various forms by the well-established teachers, but, unfortunately, the system deteriorated and they were recognized as Prostitutes. This practice is also continued in certain parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and parts of Southern India.<sup>9</sup> The main reason behind the origin of Devdasi

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<sup>9</sup> Pallavi thakur, *Tradition of Devadasi: The sacred prostitute!*, Nov 12, 2014

system was poverty, illiteracy, and unemployment. Because of the poor financial conditions parents of these lower-class families sold their daughters to get engaged in the service of Gods and return, they receive a certain amount of money. There are several subtypes under the Devdasi systems, when a man offers his daughter to the service of God they are known as “Dutta devadasi”. And if the woman was kidnapped or abducted and was induced to perform certain religious activities in the temple she is known as “Hruta devadasi”.<sup>10</sup> When a lady was sold to the administrator or the priest of a temple to serve them and entertain them, she is known as “Bikrita devadasi”. If a lady voluntarily worked in a temple as a devadasi, she is known as “Bhrutya devadasi”.<sup>11</sup> The women who were getting remunerations for performing dance and music in the temple were identified as “Gopika”. These different types of Devdasis have fixed remunerations given for their specific jobs.

Devdasi today has been highly criticized by modern society and these classes face a lot of criticism and were even exposed to prostitution rather than working for religious purposes. Many laws have been passed by the government for the abolition of this system. One of the examples is the Bombay Devdasi Act, 1934, which states that "the performance of any ceremony intended to dedicate or having the effect of dedicating of women as a devadasi where such women have or have not consented to performance of such ceremony, is hereby declared unlawful and to be an effect to any custom or rule to the contrary notwithstanding".

### **GAURAV JAIN V. UNION OF INDIA<sup>12</sup>:**

**Facts:** In the case, the petitioner (Gaurav Jain) filed a PIL before the Supreme Court of India; the petitioner here has prayed to constitute separate educational institutions for the children of fallen women. Whereas the SC did not agree for establishing separate hostels for these children but has said that it should be ensured that these children should be provided with accommodation in hostels for helping them to segregate them from the prostitute area when they are identified.

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<https://www.speakingtree.in/allslides/prostitution-in-ancient-india/213362>

<sup>10</sup>Ibid.

<sup>11</sup>Supra 8.

<sup>12</sup>Gaurav Jain v. Union of India<sup>12</sup> [(1997) 8 SCC 114; AIR 1997 SC 3021].

**Issue:** The main issue involved in this case was that what are the rights of the children of fallen women, the modules to segregate them from their mothers and others so as to give them protection, care, and rehabilitation in the mainstream of the national life?

What should be the scheme be adopted in order to eradicate prostitution?

**Held:** In this case SC mainly focused o the fundamental rights under Articles- 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 24, 38, 39, 45, 46. The court said that the reason behind prostitution is the poverty and illiteracy of these women which are being exploited by the rich businessmen, prostitutes should be seen as the victim of social-economic societal pressure rather them considering them as offenders. The Supreme Court held that the children of the prostitutes have the right to equality of opportunity, dignity, care, protection, and rehabilitation so that they can be a part of social life and that the stigma of being a child of a prostitute should not be attached to them. The Court also said that it is the society that is responsible for women involving in this profession so it is the job of society to protect these women and children from being trafficked into the red light areas and said the children should be given a free environment and their dignity should be preserved and should be prevented from being exploited. The Court in this case also directed for the establishing a committee to formulate a scheme for the rehabilitation of such children and child prostitutes and for its implementation submission of periodical reports should be done. The SC stated that three Cs is Counseling, Cajoling and Coercion were necessary to effectively enforce the provisions of various statutes. The role of NGOs in rehabilitating and educating the children of the fallen women was increased. Detailed directions were given for rescue, rehabilitation of prostitutes and children of prostitutes.<sup>13</sup>

### **THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA AND ANOTHER V. INDIAN HOTEL, RESTAURANT, AND OTHERS<sup>14</sup>:**

**Facts:** In this case section 33A(2) of the Bombay Police Act was in question which prohibits holding of dance performances in any eating houses, permit room or beer bar having facilities

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<sup>13</sup>HaveripethPrakash ,*Prostitution and Its Impact on Society-A Criminological Perspective* , March 2013, <http://www.isca.in/IJSS/Archive/v2/i3/6.ISCA-IRJSS-2013-027.pdf>

<sup>14</sup>The state of Maharashtra and Another v. Indian hotel, restaurant, and others, 16 July, 2013

below the rank of three stars and on conviction, the offender would be liable to punishment for three years.

**Held:** In this case, it was held that the apex court has protected the interest of bar dancers and their right to work for earning and living. The apex court upheld the Bombay High Court's decision of removing the ban on bar dancers. Chief Justice Altmas Kabir of Sc stated that "in our opinion, it would be more appropriate to bring about the measures which should ensure safety and working conditions of women as bar girls." The court observed that the right to practice a trade or profession under article 19(1) g and the right guaranteed under article 21 of the constitution of India are intermingled with each other thereby emphasizing the right to equality the court further stated that it would be better to treat the cost than to blame the effect and to completely discontinue the livelihood of a larger section of women and this action will leave the women to the mercury of other forms of exploitation ever a bar dancer has to satisfy her hunger, provide expenses for her family and needs to meet the day to day expenses. Further, it was highlighted that ban on dance bars has led to the discontinuance of the large no. of establishments resulting in the employment of 75000 women the CJI also noted that many of these unfortunate people were forced into prostitution merely to service.

### **LAWS RELATED TO PROSTITUTION**

International status: The international cooperation in order to curtail prostitution and traffic in women begins in 1899. In 1921, the League of Nations appointed a committee, committee on the Immoral Traffic in Women and Children. In 1949 the United Nations General Assembly adopted a convention for the suppression of prostitution.<sup>15</sup> There are many international conventions such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Convention on the Eliminations of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which were ratified and adopted by several countries in the world along with India in order to ensure the dignity of women and to protect them all from all kinds of discrimination.

**Indian Laws on Prostitution:** Indian government has time and again took measures in order to protect women's right by providing them acknowledgment and making special laws which will

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<sup>15</sup>Supra11.

miraculously ensure women empowerment and have paved a way towards better society by strengthening the status of women along with the prostitutes and their children.

- (i) **Indian Constitution:** Indian constitution has time and again protected the rights of women and has empowered them to live life with respect and honor than mere animal existence.

**Article - 21:** States that "No person shall deprive of his life and liberty except according to the procedure established by the law". The right to life incorporated under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution is available to a prostitute which was highlighted in the case of **Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal**. In this case, the accused, Budhadev Karmaskar was held liable for murdering a sex worker in Kolkata in the year 1999. The court said that women engaged in prostitution are not pleasure but due to poverty. If such a woman gets an opportunity to learn technical or vocational training, she can earn her basic livelihood from her skill instead of selling her body. Accordingly, the Supreme Court directed the Central Government and the State Governments to make schemes for giving vocational training to the sex workers across the whole country.

**Article - 23:** Article 23 of the Indian Constitution explicitly prohibits and criminalizes human trafficking and forced labor.

- (ii) **The Indian Penal Code, 1860:** There are provisions given for the protection of rights of these women and also the punishment provided to the offenders exploiting the women and children involved in their trafficking and forced prostitution. The provisions mentioned here do not make prostitution illegal.

**Section – 354:** A punishment of two years imprisonment or fine or both were given for the offense of assault or use of criminal force upon a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.

**Section -366:** Kidnapping or abducting a woman, and in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with any person, punishable with imprisonment of either description for 10 years or fine or both.

**Section 372:** This article generally deals with the punishment for selling, letting for hire or otherwise disposing of, Or buying, hiring, or other obtaining possession of any girl less than 18 years of age for any unlawful or immoral purpose.

**Section 375:** Sexual intercourse with a woman under 16 years of age was treated as rape, the girl's consent here is not necessary and punishable for rape was up to 10 years.

**Section 498:** Enticing a married woman, in order that she may have illicit intercourse with any person or concealing or detaining her with such intent with imprisonment for 2 years or fine or both.

(iii) **Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls Act, 1956:** This is the main law related to prostitution in India. It does not criminalize the sex trade in India but several provisions and punishments are given for the third party engaged in certain exploitation.

**Section 3:** Under this section of the Act any person who keeps or manages, or acts or assists in the management of a brothel or keeping it will be punished with rigorous imprisonment for one to three years and a fine up to Rs. 2000.

**Section 4 & 5:** Under this section, any person who is a major voluntarily survives on the earnings of prostitutes and attempts to engage women and children in prostitution shall be punished with the imprisonment of two years or fine or both.

**Section 7 & 8:** Prostitution by a person or by the company with whom he carries on this business within a distance of 200 hundred miles of any public place will be punished. And also, Under Section 8 soliciting in a public place is prohibited.

**Section 13:** Under this section special police force and officers shall be appointed for the investigation and for accessing such matters.

**Section 19 & 20:** prostitutes have been given the right to seek protection in a protective home. vii. Under section 20, magistrates have the power to move the women and girls involved in prostitution to such other place which they consider proper.

This Act laid down important powers on the administration to deal with the aspects and grey areas of prostitution. These are the appointment of special police officers, the power to search premises without warrant; power to issue directions for the rescue of girls; ordering the closure of brothels and eviction from certain premises; power to order the removal of prostitutes from any place; and establishment of protective homes, etc. There was a proposal made in order to amend the provisions of existing laws of this act and to outgrow the fault and difficulties of the act of 1956 in 2006. The amendment suggests the act of visiting a brothel for exploitation should be criminalized and a greater punishment should be invoked by violating the provisions. The bill also suggested that the state and central government shall have an upper hand in combating trafficking.

### **146<sup>TH</sup> LAW COMMISSION REPORT:**

The 146<sup>th</sup> Law Commission of India Report emphasized on the Sale of Women and Children. They believed that the social evils against women and children have been growing in India and this evil is substantially confined to poor section of the society. Therefore, the Law Commission of India considers this subject should be given importance to ensure social justice to the poor section of the society. To save women and children Sec-378A of Indian Penal Code, 1860 has been recommended.

### **156<sup>TH</sup> LAW COMMISSION REPORT:**

The Law Commission of India has taken this subject in view of its importance of this act as a measure of preventing the exploitation of women and girls for immoral purposes. In this report the Law Commission of India has suggested some recommendation in SITA (Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act 1986). Some recommendations are as follows:

1. The first recommendation being that in the definition of brothel the addition of the word conveyance should be made, and the definition of prostitute should be linked up with the term of prostitution.
2. The definition of corrective institution should be inserted in Sec-2 to include an institution where women and girls who need corrections may be detained.
3. Recommendation had been made to amend the definition of protective home so as to include an institution for the care and protection of rescued girls.
4. The children's of prostitutes are bound to suffer from the undesirable atmosphere of brothel life and therefore, institutions relating to children should be used properly and through voluntary means proper assistance should be given to these children and also proper care should be taken in order to protect the girl child<sup>16</sup>.

### **LEGALISING PROSTITUTION:**

There are some countries like Morocco, Afghanistan, Kenya, and many others who believe that prostitution is the biggest evil of society and it is the main reason behind the child sex trade and trafficking of women and children this is the reason why these countries are completely against prostitution and it is banned. While there are some countries like; India, Canada, France where prostitution is allowed but with some restrictions. On the other hand, there are countries like Netherlands, Australia, and, New Zealand where prostitution is completely legalized. Talking in terms of legalizing prostitution there are many advantages of legalizing prostitution as it will altogether be responsible for preserving the rights of women and children engage in the act of prostitution. Some of these advantages are listed below:

- (i) **Improvement in the condition of sex workers:** It can be witnessed from the countries those who have legalized that the condition of women has been slightly improved as there are fewer cases of violence against women, trafficking rate had gone down and women and their children involved under prostitution are enjoying equal statuses like the citizens of the country without any prejudice and discrepancy.

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<sup>16</sup> 156<sup>th</sup> Law Commissions Report.

- (ii) **Reduction in trafficking and sex trade:** Instances have been seen that with legalizing of prostitution the activities such as trafficking has been reduced as compared to the countries that have not legalized prostitution. Netherland is the leading example in this regard where the government network with the middlemen, brothel owners are so strong that illegal activities can be easily tracked and women and children can be prevented from exploitation and trading from one country to another.
- (iii) **Improvement in the health of sex workers:** The legalization of prostitution will keep track of women health and they will start leading a healthier life, as mostly these acts are taking place in isolation from the public and the women involved under certain practice are illiterate, this will aware them about the risk involved in certain activities and also about the sexually transmitted diseases like STD, AIDS, HIV, and many others. The child born out of such relationships will be given proper care and facilities to grow in a decent environment. It will also help people to overcome their mental stress, depression; anxiety, and feeling of loneliness as they are voluntarily professing this profession out of their own choice and will.
- (iv) **Reduction of minors involved in prostitution:** One of the biggest examples of legalizing prostitution would be that minors involved in this profession will be reduced or more likely to be abolished as the minimum age of involvement in this profession will be defined by the government. Child sex trafficking will be easily controlled by taking these steps. No person will be allowed to engage in this profession without a license.
- (v) **Reduction in Rape and Sexual Assault cases:** There are so many researches available that shows that to fulfill the sexual desires of the body individuals are most likely to get involved in the cases of rape with minor children and also with women. There has been an appropriate decline in the cases which have legalized prostitution. In India, nearly 4000-6000 children and women have to suffer from sexual assault and cases of rape on average and are exploited by men to accomplish their motives. Because of the places like

brothels, male members can fulfill their bodily needs and it will be very essential to get them rid of depression, loneliness, and anxiety.

## **CONCLUSION:**

At the end of this analysis, it is inferred that prostitution is the biggest evil that has existed in society since time immemorial because the harassment that the women and children have to go through this profession creates a lifelong wound on their soul. This issue needs urgent attention from the government in order to safeguard the life and interest of the prostitutes so that they shall attain equal status in society and their children will be raised in a safer and healthier environment free from any prejudice and societal stigma. The government of India is time and again trying to improve the condition of prostitute workers, the Jayamala Committee was constituted by the Government of Karnataka to understand the plight of sex workers in Karnataka, in its report submitted in 2016 mentioned certain recommendations in the legalization of prostitution systematically under the law among the rehabilitation, education for the children of sex workers, legal identity and should be provided Aadhar card, PAN card, driving license, ration card and other facilities especially under the third gender.<sup>17</sup> The social stigma attached with the concept of prostitution should be abolished through the change in norms, rules, and regulations, The economic and mental mindset of prostitutes should be taken into considerations rather than treating them as mere sex workers and their children should be provided with proper facilities for living a respectful life and shall be shown love, care and affection without the discriminating them from the society in general. Vocational training programs shall be instituted by the government relating to the health of sex workers, sex education should be provided within the schools so that children should not develop a feeble mindset towards this issue. Police stations and the government should be more sensitive towards this issue and should not behave negligently presuming their involvement in this profession. They should be provided with all the rights like any other citizen of India and shall be given equal status in society and in the political

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<sup>17</sup>Dr. Prashant G Malur, *Ancient practices and the modern trade: A case study of eight prostitutes in Bengaluru, Karnataka, India*, Volum4 issue 5,

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328041691\\_Ancient\\_Practices\\_and\\_the\\_Modern\\_Trade\\_A\\_Case\\_Study\\_of\\_Eight\\_Prostitutes\\_in\\_Bengaluru\\_Karnataka\\_India](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328041691_Ancient_Practices_and_the_Modern_Trade_A_Case_Study_of_Eight_Prostitutes_in_Bengaluru_Karnataka_India)

arena. Special Diagnostic for venerable diseases should be open and women shall be encouraged to use protection and other methods to protect themselves from getting these diseases. Certain religious practices, customs, and traditions which are being practiced for a long time need to be abolished. Women should be provided with more job opportunities so, that they should be persuaded to involve in such jobs.



# De Jure Nexus

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LAW JOURNAL