

# Legalization Of Prostitution In India: A Jurisprudential And Psychological Analysis

Ms. Shweta Joshi<sup>1\*</sup>, Dr. Namita Jain<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1\*</sup>PhD Research Scholar, School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan. Email-id: joshishweta794@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor & HOD School of Law, JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan. JECRC University, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

\*Corresponding Author:- Ms. Shweta Joshi

## Abstract

Prostitution is as old as civilization itself, and has been a part of Indian society ever since the idea of marriage came into existence. In recent days, prostitution has become synonymous with violence, discrimination and exploitation. Prostitution is often seen as a taboo in Indian society, and requisite attention has not been paid for its regulation. This paper examines the connection of prostitution with exploitation and violence, and looks into the possible effects of the legalization and regulation of prostitution on the exploitation and assault on sex workers. There have been various acts by the post and pre-independence governments regarding prostitution, and also various books and articles on its legalization. While these works examine a broader aspect of the problem, two very specific aspects are scrutinized in this research paper. Prostitution is here to stay, whether criminalized or not. Thus, it is better to address the elephant in the room and possibly find techniques to alleviate the problems faced by women and children in prostitution. However the question that arises in the case of prostitution is whether the occupation is such that it poses a serious immediate threat to a woman's psychological and physical health on a regular continuous basis? if so, then the act of sanctioning such an occupation and creating a system that supports it leads to a paradox not only in a moral sense but also in keeping with the actual negative effects of the occupation versus the benefits of legalizing prostitution.

**Keywords:** Regulation, Exploitation, Violence, Legalization, Sex worker

## INTRODUCTION

*As psychologists, we hope to see a change in the health professions' relative silence regarding prostitution's harm to women, as well as a change in the perspective on prostitution held by the criminal justice system."*

-Melissa Farley & Avnessa Kelly

The performance of non-selective sexual labor in exchange for money or another kind of valuable consideration is one definition of prostitution. Women are not the only ones who work in this field in the twenty-first century. Men and transgender individuals also engage in prostitution, albeit to a much lesser extent than do women. In the Rig Veda, the act of prostitution is mentioned specifically in relation to India. During the Middle Ages, musicians and dancers known as tawaifs entertained India's nobility. This was a form of prostitution before it advanced to the point where prostitutes offered sexual services to the general public. In the modern era, we call this activity prostitution. The most crucial question regarding prostitution is whether or not legalizing it would be a step toward bettering or moving toward worsening the situation.

Prostitution is currently legal in Austria, as well as

in a few states in Canada, Belgium, Australia, New Zealand, and Brazil. Prostitution is not specifically

criminalized or regulated by law in India. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956 [2] (ITPA), also known as the SITA act, outlawed prostitution-related activities like running a brothel or working there, pimping, and organized sex work. [Reference required] (also referred to as the same from here on). For some reason, prostitution is referred to as "sexual abuse" in this act. The act, however, does not recognize men who have engaged in prostitution as having a legal right to recognition.

Prostitutes frequently seek medical care because of the stigma attached to prostitution. This covers unintended pregnancies, HIV/AIDS, and other STIs that are common among prostitutes. The regulation of prostitution and brothels will therefore help to lessen the severity of this issue. Prostitution in India has a long and colorful past that dates back to ancient times and included British India in the 19th century. Additionally, it is a widely accepted social fact in contemporary India. Additionally, Indian courts have acknowledged that "prostitution in society has not been a new phenomenon. Rich communities exploit them and harvest at their misery and ignominy in an

organized gangsterism, in particular with police nexus. The poor, illiterate, and uneducated segments of society fall prey to the trap because they are the intended audience for the flesh trade. The illiterate, uneducated, and underprivileged segments of society are the targets of the trap. A class of women were described as being "trapped as victims of circumstances, unjustified social sanctions, handicaps, and coercive forms of the flesh trade, optimized as prostitutes" in addition to this. This research paper will, whenever possible, refer to "sex workers." However, it is acceptable to use "prostitution or prostitute" when referring to case law or legislative text that uses this phrase. This research paper's goal is to look into the different aspects of legalizing commercial sex work in India and to determine whether or not it is even feasible given the numerous social and legal barriers that exist in our country. Beginning with a high-level overview of the international legal framework for prostitution, sexual exploitation, and trafficking, this section of the paper will go on to discuss the safeguards that are built into those frameworks.

The present paper is an attempt to gain greater clarity about the potential risks of this occupation. To assess whether commercial sex workers will ultimately suffer traumatic experiences to such an extent that their psychological and emotional health will prevent them from leading functional productive social and healthy lives.

## **INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

The rights and interests of those who work in the sex industry are protected by a large number of international treaties and agreements. The most significant international agreement that addresses the issue of those who work in the sex industry is the United Nations Convention against Trafficking in Persons and the Exploitation of Prostitution of Others, which was signed in 1949. Insofar as it has fallen short of adequately recognizing the human rights of sex workers, this Convention exhibits an abolitionist viewpoint. The promise to abolish sex work and to view all sex workers as victims who must be protected from themselves and rehabilitated is another tenet of this Convention. Even with the other person's consent, it is against this Convention to pressure them into prostitution. Profiting from another person's prostitution, even with that person's consent, is also against this Convention. Any individual who maintains or oversees the finances of a brothel or who knowingly rents or leases a structure or other location for prostitution shall be subject to

punishment by the State Parties. The most recent international treaty on this subject is the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime<sup>19</sup>. However, India has not yet ratified it, so it is not currently in effect.

This Protocol prohibits engaging in fraud, deception, or the abuse of a position of vulnerability while receiving, transporting, harboring, recruiting, or transferring individuals for the purposes of prostitution, forced labor, or other types of sexual exploitation. It also prohibits doing so while using force, the threat of using force, or by enticing individuals with the use of force. This convention does as little as possible to acknowledge the rights and agency of women working in the sector and continues to be written in language that is strikingly similar to that of the 1949 Convention. It does not distinguish between forced prostitution and human trafficking on the one hand, and voluntary prostitution on the other, which justifies the criminalization of these workers and the denial of their fundamental rights. In a similar vein, there are specific provisions for employees in the sex industry in the Anti-Slavery Convention of 1926<sup>22</sup> and its Supplementary Convention of 1956<sup>23</sup>. According to one interpretation of Article 1 of the Supplemental Convention, linked labor in general and debt bondage in particular are covered. These are the groups into which the working conditions of sex workers may fall. People who work in the sex industry should be aware of the more general international human rights instruments in addition to these specific international human rights instruments.

The relative contributions of the protections that can be acquired via the use of these instruments must be outlined in a wide perspective. The two instruments that have come to be associated with the defense of fundamental human rights of individuals are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which is possibly the best legal foundation for the protection of sex workers. The primary international legal framework for the defense of human rights is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights is another instrument that has come to be associated with safeguarding individuals' fundamental human rights (ICCPR). The Universal

Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) preamble states that men and women have equal rights and dignities, the right to life and liberty, equal protection under the law, the right to be free from all forms of slavery and servitude, the right to be protected from arbitrary invasions of one's privacy, one's family, one's home, or one's correspondence, the right to work, the right to free employment, and the right to fair and beneficial working conditions. The importance of this right is especially felt by those who work in the sex industry. A person has the right to an appropriate standard of living, which includes having access to housing, food, clothing, healthcare, and other crucial social services. This is a very significant right.

Therefore, the protection of those who work in the sex industry is in line with a number of fundamental rights and principles that are outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Similar rights are reflected in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which places particular emphasis on the right to freedom of association. In order for this right to be granted, it must be in the interests of public safety, national security, the preservation of morals and public health, or the defense of other people's rights and effective anti-discrimination measures. CEDAW contains provisions that deal specifically with issues related to prostitution and human trafficking as well as the right to choose one's profession and workplace. The CEDAW, or Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, recognized that unemployment and poverty can drive many women into prostitution and that these women are "particularly vulnerable to violence because of their status, which may be unlawful, tends to marginalize them."

#### **PROBLEMS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT AND INADEQUACY OF THE AND INADEQUACY OF THE ITPA:**

The flawed and corrupt way in which the law is being carried out in practice is the primary source of the issue, not the shortcomings of the ITPA itself. The client, without whom the act of prostitution cannot be carried out, is likewise excused from blame under the legislation, which is supposed to safeguard the exploitation of sex workers but really works against those workers since it is meant to protect the exploitation of sex workers. It is abundantly evident that the mentality of the police and even the judges has not altered in any way, which is one of the primary reasons why the legislation has had such a limited impact. In a

similar vein, the impact of the legislation has been relatively underwhelming. In addition to this, as a consequence of this, the police frequently apprehend female sex workers rather than pimps, procurers, or brothel proprietors when they conduct raids ("madam").

The International Trafficking in Persons Act (ITPA) is implemented in an inconsistent manner to prostitute women for a variety of various reasons. One of these is the considerable collusion that occurs between elected officials, law enforcement, and brothel operators, which inhibits the severe execution of Act 91's requirements. This collusion is one of the reasons why Act has not been effectively enforced. This cooperation needs to be brought to light and dismantled so that we can put an end to the inconsistent application of the ITPA.

The problem of corrupt law enforcement officials being employed by various agencies is a widespread one. It is possible that a more desirable outcome could be reached through the implementation of reforms to the existing police procedures utilized in ITPA cases as well as an inquiry into the corrupt behaviors of police officers. Because of this, training for those who work in law enforcement is a vital necessity. Studies conducted in the field have uncovered the second recurring issue with the ITPA's enforcement, and one of these studies indicates how difficult it is to collect sufficient evidence to provide an unequivocal conviction. This issue has been the subject of discussion for some time now. The number of crimes that are reported in the official police records and the number of crimes that are actually committed are said to be significantly different from one another, according to a number of officers who work for the police department. This is due to the fact that a significant number of the reported offenses were not properly documented (around 60 percent). The third issue is that the correctional and rehabilitation homes that have been constructed as a direct result of the Act do not meet the necessary standards. These kind of institutions are referred to as reformatory houses.

Because they are already at capacity, homes of this kind are unable to accommodate the number of prostitutes who have been found guilty of violating the ITPA 100 because there is not enough room for them. In addition, ex-convicts who have been freed from protective homes should be given the opportunity to reside in subsidized hostels and care facilities where they can receive assistance in redefining who they are as surviving human beings. The regulations for protective houses need to

provide a variety of professional and occupational training options, with each option being weighted according to the woman's potential and the value of the field in question.

Justice Ramaswamy's opinion in the case of Gaurav Jain v. Union of India and others stated that "women found in the flesh trade should be viewed more as victims of socio-economic circumstances and not offender of the society." Some police authorities have already begun the process of sensitizing the public toward sex workers and their treatment in accordance with Justice Ramaswamy's opinion. This is in accordance with the opinion that some police authorities have already begun.

### ASPECTS OF LEGALIZATION

Legislation pertaining to prostitution has been drafted and executed under three distinct sets of laws, and each of these laws has a unique level of effectiveness and applicability. These beliefs are referred to as the Prohibitionist system, the Tolerationist system, and the Legalized Prostitution method, respectively. These techniques can be divided into three categories: criminalization, decriminalization, and legalization. The criminal justice system, often known as the prohibitionist system or the criminalization system, aims to modify the criminal penalties in order to regulate and legalize prostitution. It seeks to eradicate prostitution because it views it as sinful. It accomplishes this by criminalizing the activities of all parties involved in prostitution, including brothel owners, pimps, procurers, customers, and prostitutes. Consequently, all types of prostitution are illegal.

It is predicated on voluntariness and viewed as an act between two consenting individuals in a setting where the State's involvement is limited to eradicating coercive prostitution. In a system known as decriminalization or tolerance, prostitution is neither considered a crime or a licensable activity; rather, it is recognized as an act between two adults. To prevent excessive exploitation and safeguard public health, the government can implement a limited number of preventative measures. Prostitutes in this culture have nearly the same rights as other residents and are not penalised for their trade. The objective of this system is not to criminalize prostitution per se; rather, it is to criminalize the trafficking of women and girls for prostitution, the operation of brothels and pimping businesses, as well as the acquisition and exploitation of real estate for prostitution.

Decriminalization will allow those who operate in the sex business in India to do so without fear of police harassment, which is a major concern for many individuals in the sex industry in India. It gives the bare minimum of a partial answer to some of the issues faced by men and women in the prostitution industry. Decriminalization may result in the protection of worker rights and the enforcement of criminal liability on brothel owners. The best interests of the sex worker are not served by adopting a policy that punishes everyone else in the prostitution sector except her. In a paper she produced, Janice G. Raymond of the Convention Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) offers ten grounds against legalizing prostitution.

Legalizing prostitution will assist pimps, traffickers, and the entire sex industry since it will legitimate sex buyers who would otherwise purchase sex at the expense of the prostitute. This includes pimps, brothel owners, and independent entrepreneurs. Prostitution is the form of sexual exploitation. Although legalization will raise the credibility of the sector as a whole, sex workers will gain nothing from it.

The legalization of prostitution and the sex industry encourages sex trafficking since there is no way to ensure that immigrant sex workers will voluntarily consent to work in the sex industry. This would make it easier for human traffickers to locate potential victims. There is no foolproof method for identifying situations of forced labor or sexual compulsion. The legalization of prostitution has little effect on sex industry regulation. They manufacture more of it. If more private investors participated, the prostitute industry would develop significantly. As a result, the horrors that spurred the legalization of sex work in the first place would worsen. It could pave the way for more forms of sexual exploitation, such as tabletop dancing, beer bars, peep shows, and pornography.

Legalizing prostitution encourages the underground, illegal, and street variants of the profession because many prostitutes find it more difficult to meet the standards for registration with the right authorities. Others may be minors, undocumented immigrants, or suffer from HIV or other venereal diseases that make them hostile to legalization. Collectively, these factors may convince someone to oppose legalization. This would result in a substantial number of sex workers moving underground, so fueling the expansion of street prostitution and unlawful sex trade. Working on the streets exposes an individual to a range of occupational risks, including the

possibility of sexual assault, unfair treatment by the authorities, and drug misuse.

According to research, after the legalization of sex work in the Netherlands and Victoria, Australia, the rate of child prostitution surged, leading to an increase in the variety of commercial sexual exploitation of minors. This shows that legalizing prostitution increases the number of children who are prostituted. Legalizing prostitution will not protect women who engage in it, as there would be no safeguards in place to prevent sexual assaults. The client would benefit more from legalization than the individual giving the sexual service. There are many debates going on about whether prostitution should be legalized or not. There are pros and cons to both. The researcher has tried to analyze the effect of legalization on exploitation of women and children and has tried to establish what good it can do.

Atrocities on women is gaining traction in recent years, and there have been many efforts to protect the rights of women and children. Considering this, the researcher has given their perspective on the effectiveness of legalization of prostitution on women who are victims. In order to scrutinize the topic at hand and provide a better understanding of the legalization of prostitution, doctrinal research was conducted. The research conducted involved analysis of qualitative data such as books, articles, judgments, websites, and law journals. These were collected from online database and sources such as JSTOR, Hein Online and SCC online. The reference to the same provided opinions of various researchers and social scientists and also helped conclude the research. The advantages of such a method of research includes better analysis of the topic at hand and helps in identifying certain loopholes and ambiguities in it. The books, articles and case laws used are not restricted to a particular time period. This research paper spans legislations in various countries where prostitution is legalized and regulated and compares the situation in India.

The analysis and interpretation of previous or already existing data fall under the range of doctrinal research. This is why doctrinal research is best suited for analyzing the impact and advantages of the legalization of prostitution. Prostitution has existed in India since centuries. It has recently gained a lot of supporters for it to be made a legal and normal profession without any stigma. In India, prostitution rackets are run and this is often linked to trafficking and sexual abuse by men. The prostitutes involved are victim to societal isolation and are sometimes denied basic fundamental rights

owing to the stigmatization. Legalization of prostitution in India is also associated with curbing health complications such as STIs and unwanted pregnancies.

In this context, there have been supporters of legalizing prostitution which includes sex workers themselves. Legalization, especially in India, will help ridding prostitutes of exploitation and lack of healthcare. The countries where prostitution is legalized have shown a prominent decrease in STIs. Thus the analysis of these policies in the current research can be taken as a precedent for framing policies in India. It analyzes and suggests liberal action plans regarding the legalization of prostitution. In this respect, the research can serve as a suggestion for the executive. This study will benefit academicians, lawyers and students who would want to carry out further research on the matter, since prostitution is a sphere of society which needs more research and perspective of the aforementioned groups. It will help the general readers in viewing prostitution in the perspective of a victim, and also helps in gaining knowledge of the plight of sex workers and possibly clear the stigma.

The researcher intends to study the legalization of prostitution in the context of India. All states of India are covered in a general sense, and the recommendations made are also broad in sense. The research contains an account of the history of prostitution, making the timeline broad as well. The research however does not cover the effect of legalization of prostitution with respect to the health of sex workers, society in general, etc., and also refrains from taking into account the status of prostitution in other countries. There are many sources, primary and secondary, which the researcher has referred to. The primary sources of data include international as well as national statutes, acts and legislations. Articles, journals and books written by significant authors form the secondary sources of data. The above mentioned sources were taken from databases and online libraries.

### **Prostitution: Exploitation and Violence**

According to the definition offered by the Oxford English Dictionary, prostitution can be described as "the practice or occupation of engaging in sexual activity with someone for payment." It is commonly believed that prostitution is one of the oldest professions in the whole wide world. In the 21st century, women are not the only people who engage in this line of work. Prostitution is not exclusive to women; men and transgender people

are also participating, but to a much lesser extent than women. There are a few different kinds of prostitution, the most common of which are brothels, escorted prostitution, and street prostitution. The definition of prostitution's place in the law varies greatly from nation to nation. At this time, prostitution has been decriminalized and regulated in Austria, as well as in certain states in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Belgium, and Brazil. A large majority of African nations, as well as Brazil, Argentina, Italy, Spain, the United Kingdom, Singapore, and Sri Lanka, to name a few, have made it illegal to engage in prostitution. Prostitution is legalized but not regulated in some countries, like India, for example. It is possible to trace prostitution all the way back to the ancient civilizations of the Near East, where there are depictions of prostitutes in temples. It was in Ancient India that the practice of prostitution first took shape in India. This coincided with the rise of extramarital affairs and illicit love affairs. The term "Sadharani," which is synonymous with the word "prostitute," is mentioned in the Rig Veda, which provides some evidence that prostitution existed in ancient times. The institution of prostitution came into being simultaneously with the institution of marriage. Even during the time of Mohammed, there was a tradition of appointing dancing girls to serve in the courts of the Sultans. These girls were often prostitutes. These young women were also kept by the Sultans for the purpose of providing entertainment for the military personnel. These ladies were referred to as "Tawaifs." In the time of the British, there was an increase in the number of brothels that catered to the soldiers. The Cantonment Act of 1864, which was enacted by the British Raj in order to regulate prostitution and is considered to be one of the earliest pieces of legislation in India pertaining to the subject of prostitution, was one of the first laws in the country.

Many people believe that women are exploited when they are forced into prostitution. This is correct, at least when considering India as a whole. Prostitution is viewed as more of a subjugating profession for women in India, where the majority of prostituted women are either passively or actively coerced into their work. This is due to the fact that they have been subjected to human trafficking, sold as child prostitutes by their own parents, or have chosen to engage in prostitution as a profession in order to make a living from it (as a necessity). Women and children of all ages are being trafficked and coerced into prostitution through this method. Targeted are women who are either economically disadvantaged or vulnerable, and they are coerced into prostitution under the

guise of potential marriage or employment opportunities. They are frequently coerced into entering the industry by members of their immediate families. After being subjected to this form of human trafficking, they are then put through the most horrific form of torture at the hands of their clients. This is something that can be deduced from the numerous interviews of Indian prostitutes conducted by a variety of researchers and social workers. The customers, who are almost exclusively men, refuse to use condoms, which contributes to the rising HIV/AIDS infection rate. They bribe the owners of the brothels so that they can continue exploiting the women.

### **Legal aspects of Prostitution in India**

Some states in India have legislation on the books that decriminalizes prostitution. Private acts of prostitution are permitted, but it is illegal to solicit clients or maintain a brothel. Prostitution is legal in some countries. It is not impossible to engage in prostitution in settings that are not open to the public. In addition, the practice of prostitution is legal in India, but only for women.

Prostitution is a shady business that is difficult to quantify due to the fact that brothels and other organizations that facilitate prostitution are rackets. In spite of the fact that brothels are illegal, the government makes very little effort to track them down and close them down in order to put an end to the sex trade. Despite this, there are a few guidelines that must be followed when it comes to prostitution.

The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, which was passed in 1956, is the primary piece of Indian legislation that was enacted with the intention of reducing the prevalence of prostitution. A fine and a sentence of between two and three years in prison are the penalties for operating a brothel or allowing a premises to be used for prostitution. Under Section 5, the penalty for obtaining a person for the purpose of prostitution without the individual's consent ranges from three to seven years in jail, in addition to a fine. According to Section 7 of the law, it is illegal to engage in prostitution in or near a public area. This piece of legislation does not address issues relating to the trafficking of children, as well as acts of violence and cruelty committed against women by other individuals. In the same manner as in the case of *Smt. Afjal vs. State of U.P.*, the defendants ran a brothel and held underage girls in their facility in order to force them into prostitution. The accused was found guilty of the crime, and the minor girls were spared as a

result of the rules that were outlined in the statute.

In addition, the Indian Penal Code contains measures that specifically address prostitution. Clause 366 of the Indian Penal Code criminalizes the recruitment of a minor female for the purpose of engaging in sexual activity that is unlawful (A). This section makes it illegal to bring a young lady from another country into the country solely for the purpose of exploiting her in prostitution (B). In the case of *Fateh Chand v. State of Haryana*, the defendant, a man, was charged with violating section 366 of the Indian Penal Code by attempting to force a minor girl into prostitution. It is against the law to sell or otherwise dispose of a child girl with the knowledge that she will be forced into prostitution, as well as to buy or employ a minor girl with the intent to compel her into prostitution, according to sections 372 and 373 of the IPC. The law does not handle the issue of customers or brothel owners inflicting physical damage on a prostitute. Again, this is because the law does not address the subject. In addition to this, it does not require the use of condoms and does not provide for the healthcare of people who work in the sex industry, which has led to the spread of HIV/AIDS as well as an increase in the overall population.

### **Effect of Legalization of Prostitution on Exploitation and Violence**

Ethical, medical, and legal issues have been addressed in the debate over whether or not prostitution should be legalized. As previously stated, prostitution is acceptable in India as long as it is discreet and performed by a single individual. There is a need for government regulation of brothels and other prostitution-related businesses. Even though it is against the law to manage a brothel or engage in prostitution, it is nevertheless allowed and harms women every day. In many cases, police raids fail because the brothel proprietors use bribes to sway the officers. The fact that this result is a direct function of supply and demand is not surprising. If the government took over these brothels, not only would supply and demand be met, but there would be no need for middlemen as well. Additionally, allowing prostitutes to work in private is critical if they are to be able to earn a living without attracting the attention of the general public.

If prostitution is no longer a criminal, it will be considerably easier to regulate its treatment. Thus, the number of girls and children pushed into prostitution will be reduced. As things stand, there is no way to tell whether the women have granted

their permission to engage in prostitution. If prostitution were made illegal, it would be easier to keep illegal activities under control, and it would also be able to help those who had been abused. Young girls' involvement in prostitution can be eliminated by regulation, as can pedophilia, which can be reduced.

Prostitutes at the brothels are sexually assaulted and physically abused by customers who know and approve of their actions. The owners of the brothel frequently reward their customers who engage in aggressive behavior with money. There isn't much respite or escape for prostitutes who are subjected to this kind of abuse. The horrors committed against women in the name of prostitution can be greatly reduced if the unscrupulous intermediaries are removed and replaced with government regulation.

To be sure, this won't put a stop to women being exploited sexually in the future. The authorities must also be involved in order to dismantle any lingering illicit networks that may have been established. It's time for the administration to take action against police corruption. This approach to regulating prostitution could drastically reduce social ills associated with the sex business, such as abuse and violence.

### **Conclusion and Suggestions**

One occupation that has been and will continue to be despised by society is prostitution, and those who choose to engage in it are despised as unclean and shameless individuals. India's prostitution regulations are weak and ambiguous, and there is no reliable system for enforcing them. Because of this, some sort of regulation for this kind of business is absolutely necessary. Because sex work will still be practiced even after strict laws are passed to make it illegal, it is best to have regulations in place rather than a complete ban. Prostitution can occasionally put a person in danger and expose them to violent and exploitative situations. On the other hand, it might be advantageous for some individuals managing a family. In order to prevent them from perpetrating such terrible atrocities against women, which is still the main worry, the general public also needs to be taught about matters that concern women. The researcher gets to the conclusion that legalizing and regulating prostitution can safeguard the rights of sex workers and children as well as their protection. The researcher believes that, in light of these considerations, it is appropriate to legalize prostitution under the control of a regulating authority.

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