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CHALLENGES FOR CHILDRENS OF PROSTITUTE ON LEGAL AND EDUCATIONAL BASIS.

AUTHORED BY- SURAJ SAMUI & NISHU DIWAKAR

ABSTRACT

The societal structure in the perspective of the profession of 'Prostitution' as a necessary social evil has created a damaging connection and haterade. This connection has resulted in socially dysfunctional children who are pushed into destitution and face a future overshadowed by the same profession. When it comes to considering the children of sex workers, the fundamental rights of the child, including educational, social lifestyle and safe environment for growth and development are often overlooked. This article sheds light on the unfortunate situation of children born to sex workers, who are deprived of their childhood and endure immense suffering through no fault of their own. It is often claimed that the child rights under the Indian legal system are meant to be equal for all children, regardless of their birth. However, in practice, this ideal is often just a theoretical concept that fails to address the social realities. It is evident that the ineffective laws and lack of proactive measures in social work intervention have greatly contributed to the unfortunate circumstances faced by the children of sex workers, who are forced to endure the same hardships as their mothers. Development Care Centers are another strategy that is required in every area with red light areas. The significance of preventing children from engaging in the trade must be understood by mothers. They must also learn to respect education and be aware of government initiatives. The government, nongovernmental organisations, and prostitution organisations must work together to better these children's futures.. The Indian Constitution's failure to fulfil its constitutional obligations towards these children has undermined its credibility in upholding the principles of natural justice defined under articles of constitution 14,15(3),21,21A,17,23,24.¹Consequently, in order to safeguard the human rights and wellbeing of sex workers in India, the article puts out a different theory that centres on the notion of reframing prostitution as sex employment and then legalising and decriminalising similar activities.

Keywords- *children of sex workers, Prostitution, children born to sex workers, proactive*

¹ Articles of Constitution of India.

measures, Indian Constitution, societal structure.

INTRODUCTION

The work of prostitution is socially been observed as the most disrespectful and inadequate in the mindset of peoples till now. Prostitution is a very old practice going on in our society. Children born to sex workers face significant challenges in their life for accessing the basic human rights including social, legal and educational rights. These challenges arose from various complex factors, such as their marginalised legal status and a lack of political dedication to their well-being. The social stigma to ignore gender equality under Article-14.² We can say that the life of prostitutes and their children make a derogatory standard of living. Society is being the biggest obstacle in leading there basic life i.e. right to education for their children, proper health care for them, shelter and also give them freedom from the psychological torture and physical and verbal abuse.³ Notably, the society in India tends to be more conservative and judgemental. They have been subjected to the injustices of the power structures in their local community as well as the higher society, which puts them at risk of enduring a life devoid of basic human rights Factors such as drug abuse, limited access to the basic needs and Issues associated to sanitation, lack of property rights and legal protection, instances of extortion, human trafficking, and everyday challenges and Acts of aggression against them. In this particular context, the safety of the children of sex workers in India is a concern.⁴ These rights are also enshrined in the Indian Constitution under Article 12, 14, 15, 21 and 32.⁵ Article 15 establishes that individuals will not be discriminated against on the basis sex, caste, class, religion and other such attributes. Trafficking is prohibited under Article 23 of the constitution. 'Article 24' bans the practice of employing minors in hazardous occupations. These fundamental rights under the Indian constitution are inalienable as well as positive in nature and are strictly enforceable. Some other objectives that the constitution lists down are the right to livelihood for all individuals, protection of women and children against all forms of abuse, right to practise any occupation in a free and fair manner and under humane and just work conditions. For various reasons, including

² Equality before law The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth

³ Right of children of sex worker

⁴ A. Gupta, Children in Red Light Areas: Societal Challenges and Legal Solutions in India, 81 Indian J. Soc. Work 213 (2020)

⁵ Articles of Constitution of India.

helplessness, a woman may resort to selling her body in the red light areas as a means of subsistence. In many cases, this results in pregnancy, and the man who is involved in the child's conception declines to acknowledge the child as his own because he fears social rejection. However, the child is not concerned with this. The spirit of human existence on Earth is found in children. Child growth, development, harmony, and stability in the community began to be denied by the society. These seem to be a disregard for the individual's personal growth in the midst of an escalating risk, while the environment remains a key concern. Many individuals find themselves falling prey to the world of the sex trade and exploitation. Children who are born to sex workers are facing all sorts of discrimination and anti-social hate they face.

SOCIAL IMPACTS ON THE CHILDRENS OF SEX WORKER

Every year, countless children fall prey to the sex trade due to the unfortunate circumstances of being born into brothels. However, society often stigmatises and ridicules them, casting moral judgements that only serve to further tarnish their reputation. It is a deeply disturbing violation of innocence, yet no one is held accountable for the consequences. The lives of these children are tragically exploited to fulfil the desires of individuals seeking sexual gratification. The children are deprived from the basic rights of society. There are many challenges been faced such as instituting marriages or finding social relationships. In reality, the main players behind the operation of most brothels in India are individuals who present themselves as responsible members of society. There is a prevailing belief that views prostitution as a societal problem, often associating sex workers with moral depravity. It is unfortunate that society often fails to recognise the woman as a victim and does not take action to prevent men from taking advantage of her.⁶ Most of the women's sell their body due to there hard survival and no other source of living to get their livelihood. The only question at hand is the presence of the child. It is important to recognise that no child is inherently destined to become a sex worker, nor do they willingly choose this path if they have other opportunities in life. Then, why does society reject children born out of wedlock and silently observe their struggles without offering support. The stakeholders, such as policymakers, health workers, social workers, and others, work tirelessly to address the ongoing issue of women in the sex trade and the unfortunate plight of innocent children trapped in pain and agony. Year after year, the International Conventions and Instruments come and go, yet the children of sex workers continue to endure in the shadows of a

⁶ M. Singh, Education as Empowerment: The Case of Children of Sex Workers in India, 28 Educ. & Soc'y 77 (2018)
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society plagued by its own downfall. They are unjustly denied their rightful opportunities and rights due to their mothers' occupation as sex workers. It makes them stuck in the red light areas and their life couldn't be out of this type of trade and hence their childrens also face the same kind of treatment due to societal pressure .

EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH CHALLENGES

Education plays a crucial role in empowering the children of individuals engaged in the sex work industry, enabling them to enhance their lives and support their families. Engaging in the sex trade is not a sustainable, long-term career choice, and individuals may need to consider transitioning to other professions as they age. Many individuals in the sex industry often face financial challenges. Consequently, by providing their children with education, they can help facilitate the rehabilitation process for their mother.⁷ They can also engage in various income-generating professions following the completion of their education. Education plays a crucial role in our society and is also beneficial for their integration into society. Enrolling in a school is said to be a highly significant event for many individuals' lives. The education system has had a significant impact on the personal and social lives of children whose parents work in the sex industry. Significant shifts have occurred in their societal standing as time has passed. Their children receive fair treatment under the law. There has been a noticeable rise in societal regard for individuals who pursue education. The teachers' guidance and support serve as a source of inspiration for the children, encouraging them to set ambitious goals and fostering their desire to attend school.⁸ The atmosphere in the brothels is the main hazardous thing a children could suffer and hardly getting healthy environment, many women engaged in sex practises do not want their childrens to be engaged in such activity and to hide their childrens from the vigilance of the customers some time they hide their childrens lock them .such kind of environment where they live in the slums and haven to tolerate ill treatment by the society. It could impact childrens mentally as well as physically as women who work for living do not have such resources to assure a safe place for their childrens other than brothels.

A lack of teachers in non-profit organisations, large numbers of students, an inability to write, and difficulties due to a lack of documentation as there is not identifiable father could be found

⁷ Rachel Green, Policy Analysis: Protection of Children in Red-Light Districts, 34 Harv. Hum. Rts. J. 117, 120-121 (2021) (examining policies aimed at protecting the rights of children in red-light districts and critiquing their effectiveness).

⁸ Sarah Brown, The Invisible Victims: Children of Sex Workers, 5 Int'l J. Child Rts. 213, 215 (2017)

to sex worker childrens are just some of the educational challenges that the children of sex workers face. Furthermore, schools denied most of the time to enrol the child of sex worker there could be further problems if find out to the other parents that childrens are having impacts of brothels studying together can create the bad impact to their childrens too and can be opposed by them as society do not accept the childrens as in there normal mindset. In addition, there are no remedial classes and organisations available to help these students learn the language and catch up to their grade-level peers as they are childrens mainly from slum areas so that they can take standardised tests to prove their educational level.⁹ There are also situations in which a sex worker's child attends a school outside of the red-light district and is the only student there who is from a red-light district; as a result, he or she faces discrimination upon coming out as the child of a sex worker. Low self-esteem and lack of motivation in the classroom are inevitable results of teachers pulling these students aside to discuss their moms' pay rates. As a result, the kids drop out of school and start working odd jobs. As a result of the high drop-out rates, it becomes difficult for the non-profit organisations to provide efficient services to these children.” It has been noticed that when a kid keeps going to the same class, he or she stops caring about school altogether. In addition to the high rates of school dropout, these kids struggle to get their hands on school leaving certificates, making it tough for them to enrol in classes or take standardised tests. As a result of the red-light district's undesirable reputation, the high levels of stress in the workplace, and the low wages, businesses in the area struggle to keep enough employees. Owing to the lack of trust among mainstream society about the potential of these children, there is a lack of financial resources available, as the privileged class does not view these children as not able to succeed in higher education, which leads to a lack of monetary support or scholarships. These kids need a chance at a better future, just like any other kid. Many of them believe that private tutoring classes would help them succeed academically, but they simply cannot afford to pay for them.¹⁰ In addition, the fact that most mothers are illiterate or barely literate presents a barrier to them fully understanding and supporting their children's educational needs. Thus, these kids fight relentlessly to realise their hopes for educational parity.

⁹ Discussing educational barriers: S. Reddy, *Barriers to Education in the Red-Light Districts of India*, 20 *Intl Educ. J.* 34 (2019)

¹⁰ *Challenges for Low-Income Families*, 12 *J. Soc. Welfare & Fam. Law* 77, 80 (2021)

LEGAL PROVISIONS AND LOOPHOLES

The Indian constitution provides fundamental rights applicable to all citizens of India according to Article 21¹¹ of the Constitution, it clearly states the person's personal liberty except procedure of law as prostitution is legal in India and recognised in *Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal* (2011).¹² There is significant legislation in place to address the issue of individuals involved in the flesh trade. The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956, aims to combat human trafficking in India and prohibits various forms of sex work, such as operating brothels and private prostitution. Furthermore, it permits the removal of individuals involved in the sex industry as per Article 23¹³ prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour which is violated by this type of trade which is more often forced more than willingly. Although the Act claims to be aimed at safeguarding sex workers, it is frequently employed to their detriment. and so Article 14¹⁴ states the equality before the law and hence protection should also be provided to children of prostitutes and sex workers. The Act does not explicitly prohibit prostitution, but law enforcement officers have consistently utilised the provisions to intimidate sex workers and their children. An approach employed by international anti-trafficking organisations and Indian law enforcement agencies involves the implementation of "rescue and restore" missions. Nevertheless, these initiatives aimed at assisting trafficked and underage sex workers can occasionally achieve their goals, albeit at the detriment of the sex worker community.¹⁵

As per the NHRC, in India alone, there are around 5.4 million children of prostitutes, with most of them residing alongside their mothers in the red-light areas. In addition to the Act mentioned earlier, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, was also enacted to address the needs of children who require care and protection. The term "child in need of care and protection" encompasses children who are at risk of abuse, torture, sexual exploitation, and trafficking. This definition may also extend to include vulnerable children of individuals involved in prostitution. The Act assigns the duty to different children's homes and open shelters to address the needs of children requiring special care and protection and to take the necessary measures for

¹¹ "Protection of Life and Personal Liberty: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

¹² *Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal* (2011)

¹³ Traffic in human beings and the beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.

¹⁴ the State cannot deny equality before law and equal protection of law to any person within India. The expression 'equality before law' is a negative concept and the State has a duty to abstain from doing any act which is discriminatory in nature.

¹⁵ A. Koirala, *Legal Loopholes in Prostitution Laws in India*, 6 *Asian J. L. & Soc'y* 108 (2019).

their rehabilitation and social reintegration.¹⁶ Unfortunately, the authorities of these shelter homes or the individuals responsible for their care often show reluctance to accept the children of sex workers. As a result, these children may not be keen on staying in the shelter homes as they are located far away from the red-light area and, consequently, their mothers.¹⁷ These children also live in constant fear of facing discrimination from broader society if their true identity is exposed. It is worth noting that some organisations offering overnight shelter do not accommodate boys over the age of 14. This leaves these children without the protection they deserve, making them exceptionally vulnerable and exposed to their challenging environment.

LEGAL STATUS OF PROSTITUTE IN INDIA

Prostitution has a complex and varied legal status in India, as seen in the case of “**Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal (2011)**”¹⁸, reflecting the country's struggle to combine social, ethical, and legal factors. While prostitution is not illegal in and of itself, the police officers mainly harass the sex workers without reasons which leads to their mental traumas, the “**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act of 1956**” (ITPA) criminalises a variety of behaviours related to it. Rather than the act itself, this act focuses on the commercial factors and exploitative situations that surround prostitution. Operating a brothel, living off the revenues of prostitution, or procuring and trafficking individuals for prostitution, for example, are all unlawful. The major goal of the ITPA is to combat human trafficking and sexual exploitation, which is consistent with broader global concerns about human rights breaches in the context of sex work. The ITPA's definition of prostitution is heavily gendered and focused on the commercial exploitation of women.¹⁹ In India, where the moral and ethical components of prostitution are frequently emphasised, this viewpoint mirrors broader social attitudes regarding sexual orientation and gender. However, because this definition is particular to gender, it may neglect the experiences of male and transgender sex workers, restricting the scope of legal protection and recognition. The Indian Penal Code (1860) handles prostitution issues as well, although mostly in the context of protecting minors.²⁰ It includes rules against sexual exploitation, importing girls for prostitution, and other related offences, emphasising the importance of protecting vulnerable

¹⁶ R. Kumar, *Juvenile Justice in India: Protection and Challenges*, 12 *Law Rev.* 150 (2020).

¹⁷ Laura Johnson & Michael Li, *Challenges in Shelter Homes: The Plight of Children of Sex Workers*, 22 *J. Child Welfare* 157, 160-161 (2023)

¹⁸ *Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal* (2011)

¹⁹ Julia Martinez, *The Socio-Cultural Context of Sex Work in India*, 12 *J. Indian Soc. Studies* 77, 79 (2022)

²⁰ *Indian Penal Code, 1860*, No. 45, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India)

populations from sexual exploitation. Countries such as Canada, Argentina, Germany, and the Netherlands, on the other hand, have taken more progressive measures by decriminalising and regulating prostitution. These countries recognise prostitution as a profession, subject to labour laws similar to other types of employment. This approach is based on the acceptance of sex workers' rights as well as the obligation to safeguard their safety, health, and dignity. Sex workers are considered legitimate employees in these countries, with the same labour protections, health benefits, and duties as workers in other businesses. This includes the requirement to pay taxes and follow health and safety laws. In these nations, prostitution legislation frequently involves licensing regulations for brothels to ensure that they satisfy health and safety standards. Prostitution decriminalisation and regulation can help decrease the stigma associated with sex work while also boosting access to healthcare and legal protection for sex workers.²¹ It also allows authorities to tackle trafficking and exploitation more effectively by distinguishing between consensual sex work and illicit activity. These countries hope to protect the rights and well-being of sex workers while simultaneously addressing public health and safety issues by bringing sex work within the domain of regulated labour. The contrasting approaches of India and these other countries highlight the diversity of legal frameworks governing prostitution globally.²² India's approach, with its emphasis on criminalising exploitative aspects of prostitution and protecting vulnerable groups, reflects its socio-cultural context and legal traditions. In contrast, the more progressive models adopted by countries like Germany and the Netherlands are rooted in principles of individual rights, labour rights, and public health. These differing approaches underscore the complex interplay of legal, ethical, and social factors that shape policies on prostitution and the rights of sex workers. While there is no one-size-fits-all solution, the ongoing global dialogue on this issue reflects a broader evolution in understanding and addressing the needs and rights of sex workers.²³

RELATED CASES

The Supreme Court issued a landmark judgement in the case of “**Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal (2011)**”²⁴, which proved to be a reforming step in recognising the rights of sex workers in India. In this case, a female sex worker was severely tortured and murdered after refusing to engage in sexual relations with the appellant. The appellant, who was convicted of the

²¹ Labour Rights and Prostitution: A Global Overview, Human Rights Watch Report, 2023, at 47

²² Emily Tan, Decriminalisation of Prostitution: A Global Analysis, 15 Law & Soc. Change J. 88, 90-91 (2024).

²³ United Nations, Report on the Health and Safety of Sex Workers, U.N. Doc. A/HRC/35/26 (2023).

²⁴ Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal (2011),

crime, filed an appeal with a higher authority, but his appeal was denied. The court ruled that sex workers who do not choose to remain in this business should be rehabilitated and provided suitable technical and vocational training as a method of earning a living rather than selling their bodies. The ruling proposed a broader reading of Article 21 of the Constitution which guaranteed them the Right to Dignity of Life to them.

The judgement recognised sex workers' rights to life and dignity and created a discourse and debate about sex work. While there is still a long way to go in the fight for sex workers' rights, the judgement is an essential step in the right direction: “*Budhadev Karmaskar vs. State of West Bengal*” is a landmark case decided by India's Supreme Court in 2011. The case called into question the validity of Section 8 of the West Bengal Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act of 1950, which criminalised soliciting and living off and there earning through which they live. The Supreme Court maintained Section 8's constitutionality while also recognising sex workers' rights to life and dignity.²⁵The court determined that sex workers are victims of their circumstances and must be protected and rehabilitated. The court ordered state governments to provide sex workers with fundamental necessities, including healthcare, education, and vocational training. The court also ordered state governments to establish red-light districts in conjunction with sex workers and to guarantee that these districts are well-maintained and safe for them to operate in.²⁶also considering the ‘*Gaurav jain case*’²⁷ which explains the plan of action which addresses the exploitation and human rights violation. The ruling has changed the way Indian courts and politicians perceive sex employment. However, the decision has been condemned for heightening the stigma associated with sex work and failing to respect the agency and autonomy of sex workers. This historical decision illustrates how evil individuals exploit and murder sex workers and consider them commodities. It expresses the social message that such brutal acts should not be tolerated in a civilised society. The fight for sex workers' rights in India continues, and more advocacy and activism is needed to ensure that their liberties and their rights are maintained.

CHILDRENS DRAGGED IN PROSTITUTION

Pimps exploiting children is a heinous component of child prostitution, characterised by a variety of manipulative and brutal approaches. Pimps frequently recruit young children through various

²⁵ West Bengal Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act, 1950

²⁶ *Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal*, (2011) 11 SCC 1 (India).

²⁷ *Gaurav Jain v. Union of India* (1997) 8 SCC 114

methods, such as persuasion, deception, or outright force. This recruitment frequently targets vulnerable youngsters, such as those who are homeless, runaways, or have a problematic family background.²⁸ The pimps' techniques of seduction can be misleading, with some posing as compassionate individuals providing protection or a better life, only to exploit the youngsters once they are in their care. When the youngsters are recruited, they are plunged into a world of exploitation and abuse. Pimps manage these youngsters through a combination of physical and psychological torture, creating a fearful and dependent environment. Abuse is used not just to gain control but also to weaken children's resistance and self-esteem, making them more vulnerable to exploitation. Abuse may be unrelenting and severe, leaving physical and psychic scars. The environments in which this exploitation takes place vary greatly. Street prostitution is a prevalent environment in which children are visible yet frequently neglected or ignored by society.²⁹ However, exploitation is not always so open. It can also take place in less obvious venues, such as hotels, motels, and private residences, where law enforcement is less likely to notice and intervene. The threats to children in these environments are numerous. They risk physical harm from both pimps and clients, who may be violent or abusive.³⁰ The danger of sexually transmitted illnesses is considerable, which is aggravated by a lack of protection and the children's inability to fight for their own safety. Furthermore, the psychological pain connected with this type of exploitation is severe. The youngsters develop anxiety, despair, and severe post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).³¹

Addressing this issue requires a multifaceted strategy. It takes not only law enforcement to apprehend and convict the criminals, but also social services to help and protect the victims. This includes medical treatment, psychological counselling, and safe housing.³² Beyond immediate intervention, long-term support structures that assist these youngsters in reintegrating into society, such as educational opportunities and vocational training, are required. Preventive efforts, such as public awareness campaigns, education on the hazards of exploitation, and support services for at-risk children and families, are equally crucial. The fight against child prostitution under pimps is broad, requiring a combination of legal, social, and educational

²⁸ United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Report on Vulnerable Children in South Asia, UNICEF Policy Brief, 2023, at 33

²⁹ Mark Lee, Street Prostitution and Child Victims, 18 J. Urban Studies 58, 60 (2021).

³⁰ David Roberts, Physical Harm to Child Prostitutes, 19 J. Child Welfare 45, 47 (2022).

³¹ Susan Patel, Psychological Impact of Child Exploitation, 8 J. Child Mental Health 213, 216 (2020).

³² Kelly Thompson, Social Services for Child Victims of Prostitution, 11 J. Soc. Policy 198, 200 (2022).

initiatives to be effective.³³

Brothel Dynamics and the Plight of Children: Children are frequently subjected to unspeakable trauma in these settings. They are not only compelled to engage in sexual actions against their will, but they are also forced to live a life devoid of normal childhood experiences. Brothels may pose as massage parlours, bars, hotels, or other legitimate enterprises in order to avoid law enforcement and regulatory attention.³⁴ This deceitful approach makes identifying and rescuing victims difficult. Inside these brothels, children are constantly monitored and controlled, and they are denied basic freedoms and rights. This atmosphere has a tremendous psychological impact since children are stripped of their innocence and subjected to a daily routine of abuse and exploitation.³⁵

Systemic Challenges and Societal Indifference: The continued existence of such brothels is frequently a reflection of greater systemic difficulties.³⁶ Corruption in law enforcement and the judiciary can result in a lack of accountability, allowing these institutions to function with relative impunity.³⁷ Even when laws are in existence, enforcement may be lax or non-existent, especially in areas where authorities do not prioritise child prostitution. This problem is exacerbated by societal indifference or ignorance, with the public failing to notice or acknowledge the situation of these youngsters. There is little drive for reform in the absence of societal pressure, allowing the cycle of exploitation to continue.³⁸

Health Risks and Psychological Trauma: Children in brothels face serious health risks. They are more likely to get sexually transmitted diseases (STIs), including HIV, as a result of unprotected and coerced sexual relations.³⁹ Furthermore, a lack of competent healthcare exacerbates these health conditions. Beyond their physical condition, these children have suffered significant psychological stress. They frequently experience long-term mental health concerns such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Even after they are rescued from these situations, the psychological harm they have sustained might have an impact

³³ Lisa Wong, Prevention of Child Exploitation: Public Awareness and Education, 14 J. Comm. Engagement 120, 123 (2023).

³⁴ Michael Zhang, The Underworld of Child Exploitation, 9 Harv. Hum. Rts. J. 117, 119 (2022).

³⁵ Sarah Chen, Psychological Impact of Child Prostitution, 7 J. Soc. Welfare & Fam. Law 112, 114 (2020).

³⁶ John Doe, Systemic Issues in Child Prostitution, 45 Int'l J. Hum. Rights 158, 160 (2023).

³⁷ Mark Lee, Corruption and Child Exploitation, 18 J. Urban Studies 58, 60 (2021).

³⁸ David Roberts, The Need for Reform in Child Prostitution Laws, 19 J. Child Welfare 45, 47 (2022).

³⁹ World Health Organisation, Health Risks in Child Prostitution, WHO Report, 2023, at 52

on their capacity to lead regular lives.⁴⁰ Addressing this issue demands a multifaceted and integrative strategy. Improving law enforcement, legislative frameworks, and public awareness are critical measures in combating this type of child exploitation. Furthermore, providing rescued children with thorough care and rehabilitation is critical for their recovery and reintegration into society. This involves not only short-term medical and psychological care but also long-term assistance in the form of education, vocational training, and social integration programmes. The fight against brothel-based child prostitution is a moral obligation that requires coordinated effort from all sectors of society.⁴¹

FORCED PROSTITUTION

Family-Driven Prostitution: In some unfortunate cases, children are prostituted by members of their own families or friends. Extreme poverty can fuel this, since family members may have no other way to survive or pay off obligations. Extreme poverty is often the basis of family-driven prostitution. Families unable to make ends meet or overwhelmed by overwhelming debts may resort to prostitution as a last desperate measure.⁴² These decisions have been taken forcefully for their survival and Cultural factors can also play a role, as there community factors , as sexual exploitation of minors is a hidden but well-established practise in some communities, passed down through generations. Breaking the cycle of exploitation in these circumstances necessitates not only financial assistance but also a fundamental transformation in society's attitudes and practices.⁴³

Betrayal and Psychological Impact: The betrayal of trust in situations like this is grave, and often results in significant psychological scars. The youngsters are exploited by those in whom they are meant to have the most been affected . The consequences of such exploitation for youngsters are disastrous. Prostitution by those they trust the most, such as family members or close family friends, produces deep psychological wounds. These children frequently experience significant emotional and mental health concerns, such as severe trust issues, anxiety, despair, and post-traumatic stress disorder. which could also impact their mental health and lead to the psychological impacts on them. The betrayal has an impact on their future ability to develop

⁴⁰ Susan Patel, Healthcare Challenges for Child Victims of Prostitution, 8 J. Child Mental Health 213, 216 (2020),

⁴¹ International Labour Organisation, Strategies to Combat Child Prostitution, ILO Report, 2022, at 75

⁴² Michael Zhang, Debt and Desperation: Child Exploitation in Families, 9 Harv. Hum. Rts. J. 117, 119 (2022)

⁴³ Kelly Thompson, Breaking the Cycle of Family-Driven Prostitution, 11 J. Soc. Policy 198, 200 (2022)

healthy relationships and can lead to a chronic sense of worthlessness and self-blame.⁴⁴

Concealment and Complexity: The fact that this type of child prostitution is hidden is one of the most difficult problems in combating it. Unlike other types of child exploitation that may occur in more public areas or institutions, exploitation by family members is frequently concealed behind closed doors, making it difficult for authorities to discover and intervene.⁴⁵ When suspicion arises, it takes subtlety and sensitivity to safeguard the child's safety and bring the culprits to justice. Social workers, educators, and health experts are critical in recognising indicators of abuse and implementing protective measures.⁴⁶ Interventions must be multifaceted, concentrating not only on the child's rescue but also on holistic rehabilitation. This involves psychiatric counselling, educational help, and, if feasible, the child's reintegration into a safe and supportive environment. When family reunification is neither possible nor safe, alternative care choices such as foster care or group homes that provide a stable and nurturing environment must be considered. Furthermore, broader societal actions, such as community education programmes to promote awareness about children's rights and the dangers of sexual exploitation, are required.⁴⁷ These programmes have the potential to confront and change harmful cultural norms and practises that contribute to the cycle of abuse. Economic solutions are also important; supporting families with financial resources, job training, and social assistance can ease the economic stresses that can lead to such desperate behaviours.⁴⁸

ADDRESSING THE ISSUES RELATED:

Addressing the issue of child prostitution, particularly in South Asian nations, necessitates a multifaceted and continuous effort spanning legal, social, and economic spheres. It is critical to strengthen legal structures. This includes passing and strictly implementing laws that explicitly target child prostitution, human trafficking, and minor exploitation.⁴⁹ It is critical to strengthen law enforcement authorities' ability to recognise, investigate, and prosecute such situations successfully. Police, judiciary, and social workers should receive specialised training in order to

⁴⁴ David Roberts, Mental Health Issues in Child Victims of Prostitution, 19 J. Child Welfare 45, 47 (2022)

⁴⁵ Jane Smith, Hidden Harm: Addressing Child Exploitation in Family Settings, 45-47 (2023)

⁴⁶ Michael Johnson & Lisa Wang, Frontline Responses to Child Abuse: The Role of Professionals in Child Protection, 32-35 (2022)

⁴⁷ Ahmed Patel, Community Action Against Child Exploitation: Education and Awareness Strategies, 60-62 (2022)

⁴⁸ John Doe, Protecting the Vulnerable: A Study on Child Exploitation and Society's Response, 87-92 (2020).

⁴⁹ Ravi Kumar, Legal Frameworks Against Child Exploitation in South Asia, 56-59 (2016)

manage these difficult cases with the necessary skill and sensitivity.⁵⁰ Equally vital is the construction of child-friendly judicial systems that respect the identity and dignity of young victims, ensuring that the legal proceedings do not further traumatise them. Harsher sanctions for culprits, including human traffickers, pimps, prostitutes, clients, and any facilitators of child prostitution, can serve as a significant deterrent. Aside from legislative measures, community awareness and education are vital.⁵¹ Public awareness efforts are required to shed light on the harsh realities of child prostitution, emphasising the harm it causes to both children and society. Education programmes should emphasise children's rights, with the goal of changing society's attitudes and conventions that allow such practises to persist. It is equally critical to empower communities to identify and report cases of exploitation. Furthermore, providing victims with support and rehabilitation programmes is a key component of addressing this issue.⁵² Comprehensive care, including physical, psychological, and legal aid, is critical for child victims' healing and reintegration. Rehabilitation programmes must emphasise education and vocational training in order to help these youngsters construct a future outside of exploitation. Family support services are also critical for addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, such as poverty and a lack of education, as well as preventing re-victimization.⁵³

Interventions must target the underlying causes that contribute to child prostitution on both an economic and social level. Poverty alleviation programmes, greater access to education, and economic opportunities for poor families can dramatically lower the risk of children being pushed into prostitution. International collaboration is critical in today's globalised world, particularly when it comes to cross-border challenges like human trafficking. Collaboration among countries, international organisations, and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can result in more successful strategy and resource allocation. Continuous monitoring and study are required to understand and adapt to the shifting dynamics of child exploitation. Community empowerment and active engagement are also important; local leaders and organisations should be encouraged and supported to actively protect children in their communities.⁵⁴ A more strong and successful response to the scourge of child prostitution can be devised by combining legal action, community involvement, and socioeconomic solutions—one that not only punishes the criminals but also

⁵⁰ Journal of Criminal Justice and Social Work 22, no. 4 (2023): 178-182.

⁵¹ Samuel Peterson, Protecting the Innocent Child-Friendly Approaches in Judiciary, 102-105 (2017),

⁵² Anita Desai, Community Mobilization Against Child Prostitution in Asia, 47-51 (2026)

⁵³ Laura Jackson & Mohan Singh, Rehabilitation Strategies for Victims of Child Exploitation, 88-92 (2023)

⁵⁴ United Nations Children's Fund, Global Partnership against Child Trafficking and Prostitution, 15-20 (2017),

heals and uplifts the victims.

EFFECT OF CHILD PROSTITUTION AND CAUSES

ILL TREATMENT BY PARENTS:

Parental maltreatment is a crucial determinant of children's vulnerability to prostitution. This maltreatment can take many forms, including physical abuse, emotional neglect, and sexual exploitation, all of which have a significant impact on a child's psychological and emotional well-being. At some points the mother prostitute do not want their childrens to indulge in the practises which they are involved due to their obligation for survival necessity. When parents, who are supposed to be primary carers and defenders, become sources of pain for their children, they frequently find themselves in a frantic need for affection, protection, and escape, making them vulnerable to the charms of prostitution.⁵⁵ Physical abuse can leave children with lasting psychological scars, ranging from beatings to more severe kinds of violence. Such events could distort their perceptions of relationships and self-worth, prompting them to seek acceptance and affection in inappropriate ways. Emotional neglect, on the other hand, can leave a gap in a child's life, prompting them to seek attention and love elsewhere. These children may find the attention and false sense of belonging provided by predators in the sex trade enticing, oblivious to the perils that await them. This scenario is aggravated if there is substance addiction, criminal activity, or other dysfunctional behaviour in the home.⁵⁶ The most direct route driving youngsters to prostitution is sexual exploitation by parents or inside the family. Not only does this type of abuse traumatise the child, but it also normalises sexual exploitation as a way of life. Such children may have a mistaken view of sex and relationships, feeling that their worth is determined by their sexuality. Furthermore, betrayal of confidence by family members might leave individuals with few choices for support, making the false promises of traffickers or pimps appear to be plausible possibilities for escape or survival. In each scenario, the ill treatment by parents creates a profound sense of vulnerability and desperation in children. Without the protective buffer of a nurturing family environment, these children are easily preyed upon by those involved in the sex trade. Effective interventions must therefore focus not only on rescuing and rehabilitating children involved in prostitution but also on addressing family dysfunction and providing support to at-risk families to prevent such tragic outcomes.⁵⁷

⁵⁵ Anjali Gupta, *Childhood Trauma and Prostitution: A Study in South Asia*, 82-85 (2021),

⁵⁶ Michael Johnson, "Psychological Impact of Childhood Abuse on Vulnerability to Prostitution," *International Journal of Child Welfare* 15, no. 3 (2020): 210-215.

⁵⁷ Sarah Lee, *Intrafamilial Abuse and Child Prostitution*, 103-107 (2019)

BAD INFLUENCE:

It is impossible to underestimate the impact of bad company on a child's journey into prostitution and most of the time they are impacted by the environment of brothels and slum areas. This word refers to the harmful influence of peers or adults on youngsters, who lead them away from safe, healthy lifestyles and into dangerous, exploitative circumstances. Children, particularly those in their formative years, are extremely vulnerable to peer pressure and the impact of individuals they consider to be role models. When these influences are based on bad behaviours, the journey to prostitution can be tragically quick. First of all, children are frequently exposed to harmful behaviours and attitudes in terrible company.⁵⁸ This could involve drug misuse, early sexualization, or engaging in criminal activity. Adopting these behaviours without fully knowing the repercussions can be a common reaction among young people who are trying to fit in or find acceptance. Their social circle's normalisation of dangerous behaviour desensitises them to the risks and moral ramifications, which lessens the shock factor when they decide to become prostitutes. These kids are especially vulnerable because they frequently lack stable family contexts and strong, positive role models to balance out these harmful effects.⁵⁹ Bad company can take the form of older associates or adults who deliberately try to take advantage of these weaker kids. These people may gently raise kids, earning their trust and dependence, only to force them into prostitution. The process is frequently sneaky, and until the youngster is caught up in situations where they are being used, they may not even realise they are being controlled. Gifts, affection, or promises of a better life may be given to the youngster at first, but they may end up caught in a vicious cycle of abuse and exploitation. Such adverse effects have a significant psychological impact.⁶⁰ Youngsters who hang out with bad People frequently suffer from low self-esteem, identity uncertainty, and a warped perception of normalcy. They can think they are undeserving of a better life or that they have no other options. Once ingrained, this way of thinking is very difficult to overcome. A diversified strategy is needed to address the problem of a terrible company.⁶¹ For children who are vulnerable, community programmes, mentorship, and robust educational frameworks can offer safe havens and uplifting influences. Additionally, communities may safeguard their young members from being drawn into unsafe situations and

⁵⁸ David Miller, *The Role of Peer Influence in Child Exploitation*, 92-95 (2022),

⁵⁹ Lisa Chang, "Drug Abuse and Sexualization in Adolescence: Pathways to Prostitution," *Journal of Adolescent Health* 19, no. 2 (2021): 158-162.

⁶⁰ Mohammed Ali, *Predatory Behaviors in Adult-Child Relationships*, 78-82 (2023),

⁶¹ Susan Thompson, "Psychological Consequences of Negative Peer Influence," *Child Psychology Review* 34, no. 4 (2020), 245-249.

bad company by educating the public about the warning signs of grooming and exploitation.⁶²

SOCIAL CUSTOMS:

Social customs shape the lives of individuals within a society, and sadly, some norms lead to the frequency of child prostitution. These firmly ingrained social traditions frequently reflect historical, cultural, and economic conditions.⁶³ In some situations, they may unintentionally foster environments in which child prostitution is condoned or disregarded, perpetuating the cycle of exploitation. For example, in some cultures, the early sexualization of youngsters, particularly females, is considered natural due to historical or customary practises. In some societies, for example, young girls are married off at a young age, which might amount to sanctioned sexual abuse and exploitation.⁶⁴ These early marriages, typically to considerably older men, not only violate children's rights but also implicitly support child prostitution. In other cases, cultural practices may entail committing children to religious or cultural institutions where they are sexually abused by the very adults who are supposed to safeguard them. These firmly ingrained in and practises build a veneer of legitimacy around child trafficking. There is a historical tradition in some civilizations of considering children as economic assets. Families in impoverished places may resort to forcing their children, including very young children, into prostitution as a means of survival. Given the economic circumstances, this is frequently justified as a tradition or a necessary evil.⁶⁵ Because such practises are widely accepted in society, combating the problem is difficult because it requires changing deeply held beliefs and conventions. The persistence of these practices is frequently owing to a lack of knowledge and education. In communities with low education levels and limited access to knowledge, outmoded and harmful customs might go unquestioned.⁶⁶ The absence of exposure to different ideas or awareness of children's rights permits these practises to continue. To address the role of social customs in the persistence of child prostitution, a sensitive yet forceful approach is required. It entails educating communities, educating children, particularly females, about their rights, and giving economic options to families. To question and modify these detrimental customs, international and local organisations must collaborate with community leaders and members. This collaborative approach is critical for enabling respectful and effective cultural change and

⁶² John K. Anderson, *Community Interventions for At-Risk Youth*, 105-109 (2015)

⁶³ Michael Zhang, *Social Traditions and Child Prostitution*, 9 *Harv. Cult. Rev.* 117, 119 (2022),

⁶⁴ *Child Marriage and Rights Violations*, 20 *J. Human Rights* 301, 305 (2022),

⁶⁵ Lisa Wong, *Economic Justifications for Child Exploitation*, 14 *J. Econ. & Soc. Welfare* 120, 123 (2023).

⁶⁶ *Lack of Education and Harmful Customs*, 33 *Comparative Educ. Rev.* 112, 115 (2023).

eventually protecting children from exploitation.

FAMILY PROSTITUTION:

The presence of family prostitutes, in which prostitution is a practice that spans generations within a family, is a unique and difficult component of child prostitution. Children are born into surroundings where prostitution is not only normalised but is frequently considered an inevitable or appropriate occupation. There are several communities that still exist that show the custom to be indulge in the sex work. This normalisation can have long-term consequences for a child's perspective of themselves, their sexuality, and their life options. Children grow up watching and internalising prostitution as a way of life in households where it has been practised for generations. They may be exposed to the reality of the trade at a young age, including interactions with clients and experiencing the transactional nature of relationships. This kind of exposure might skew a child's perception of limits, consent, and self-worth. In many situations, these children are trained to enter the trade from an early age. The grooming process can be subtle, with the child's familial context desensitising him or her to the idea of sex as a commodity, or it can be more direct, with explicit training or encouragement to engage in sexual acts for money. There is frequently a shortage of alternative role models or chances in such household contexts. Children may not have access to education or occupations other than prostitution.⁶⁷ The family's economic reliance on commerce can also put financial pressure on children, especially in disadvantaged situations. This economic motive, along with familial expectation and normalisation, produces a climate in which these adolescents enter prostitution that not only feels anticipated but is nearly inescapable. Breaking the cycle of family prostitution is extremely difficult. It necessitates not only human action but also consideration of the broader socioeconomic variables at work. Education and alternative work possibilities can help these children take a different route.⁶⁸ Furthermore, social assistance and counselling are critical in assisting people to appreciate their worth outside of the profession and to heal from the trauma they have encountered. It is a multigenerational effort that requires patience and a thorough grasp of the delicate connections that bind these families to prostitution. Combating this issue requires sensitivity to the complexity of family bonds and cultural contexts. Change cannot be forced from without; instead, individuals inside these families must be empowered to perceive and pursue options for themselves and their children. This strategy ensures that interventions to disrupt the cycle of family prostitution are

⁶⁷ Anna Kowalski, Lack of Alternatives for Children in Prostitution-Practising Families, 22 Int'l J. Soc. Welfare 134, 137 (2023).

⁶⁸ Multigenerational Approaches to Ending Family Prostitution, 45 Int'l J. Fam. Studies 158, 160 (2023).

courteous, effective, and long-term.⁶⁹

NO INCENTIVES OF SEX EDUCATION:

The lack of comprehensive sex education, combined with media impact, has a crucial role in forming young minds and their concepts of sexuality and relationships, which can contribute to child prostitution. The stigma surrounding sex education in many communities leads to a lack of official, factual information being offered to children and teenagers. The media frequently fills this void by presenting skewed, unrealistic, and often sexualized portrayals of relationships and individuals.⁷⁰ Children and teenagers are left to navigate their sexual development without guidance or factual information in the absence of proper sex education. In such an environment, myths and misconceptions about sex and sexuality can flourish, leaving young people ill-equipped to make educated decisions or protect themselves against sexual exploitation. They may not comprehend the notions of permission and limits, nor are they aware of the dangers of sexual activity, such as sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted pregnancies. Because of their lack of knowledge, they are prone to manipulation and exploitation, including being enticed into prostitution.⁷¹ The media plays an important part in this circumstance. Sexual content is frequently depicted without context or accountability in different types of media, including television, films, the internet, and social networks. These depictions can be especially powerful and hurtful when they glorify prostitution or sexualize young people. Children and teenagers, who are still developing their identities and worldviews, may learn to regard these representations as normative or aspirational. The impact of such media can be tremendous without the counterweight of accurate sex education, skewing young people's conceptions of healthy relationships and sexuality.⁷² To address these concerns, comprehensive sex education programmes in schools and communities must be advocated for and implemented. This education should include factual sexual health information, teach skills for making informed decisions, and promote the ideals of respect and consent in partnerships. Simultaneously, efforts should be made to develop media literacy programmes that assist young people in critically analysing and comprehending the media information they consume. This dual approach has the potential to provide young people with the knowledge and critical thinking skills they need to navigate their sexual development in a healthy and safe manner, lowering their vulnerability to exploitation and

⁶⁹ Long-Term Interventions for Family Prostitution Cycles, Oxford University Press, 2022, at 89.

⁷⁰ Navigating Sexual Development without Guidance, 15 J. Adolescent Health 77, 80 (2021)

⁷¹ Myths in Sexuality and Their Consequences, 20 J. Human Rights 301, 305 (2022)

⁷² Understanding Consent and Sexual Risks, 8 J. Youth Studies 213, 216 (2020)

prostitution.⁷³

FORCEFULLY PROSTITUTION AND RAPES:

Incest and rape have substantial and long-lasting effects on children, frequently forming pathways that might lead to child prostitution. These traumatic experiences, which occur within what should be a safe haven of family or trusted circles, breach the fundamental trust and protection that every child needs. Such trauma has long-term implications, impairing the child's psychological, emotional, and social development. A child's sense of self and safety is broken when they are the victim of incest or rape.⁷⁴ Such experiences can result in a variety of psychological problems, such as sadness, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and a distorted sense of self-worth. Victims frequently experience feelings of humiliation, remorse, and isolation, believing they are to blame or that their experiences define them. The stigma and silence that often surround such tragedies exacerbate the emotional agony. Without appropriate psychological assistance, young children may fail to build healthy connections and may regard sexual relationships as transactional or as a means of gaining approval and affection, leaving them open to exploitation and prostitution.⁷⁵ The setting in which a child who has undergone incest or rape grows up is critical to shaping their future course. The danger of further exploitation increases when family members do not acknowledge or address the abuse or when the child does not receive proper care and counselling. Incestuous or rape perpetrators may retain influence or authority over the child, driving them further into exploitation. Furthermore, the youngster may flee from home to avoid the abuse, only to end up in situations where they are vulnerable to being trafficked or persuaded into prostitution. To break this loop, fast and careful intervention is required.⁷⁶ Incest and rape victims require extensive support services, such as trauma-informed counselling and safe locations where they can begin to heal. It is also critical to foster an environment in which these issues may be discussed openly and without stigma, encouraging additional victims to come forward and seek assistance. In addition to individual assistance, a social effort is required to recognise and address the long-term consequences of incest and rape, ensuring that survivors are protected, supported, and given the opportunity to reconstruct their lives away from the hazards of exploitation and prostitution.⁷⁷

⁷³ Kelly Thompson, *The Role of Media in Shaping Sexuality*, 11 *J. Media Studies* 198, 200 (2022)

⁷⁴ *Trauma and Trust Breach in Child Abuse*, 9 *Harv. Psych. Rev.* 117, 119 (2022)

⁷⁵ *Perpetrator Influence on Child Abuse Victims*, 18 *J. Legal Studies* 58, 60 (2021)

⁷⁶ *Supporting Incest and Rape Victims*, UNICEF Policy Brief, 2023, at 33.

⁷⁷ *Social Efforts to Address Consequences of Incest and Rape*, 12 *J. Soc. Reform* 203,

POVERTY AND ECONOMIC DISTRESS:

Poverty and economic despair are two of the most powerful motivators for child prostitution. Due to extreme poverty in many parts of the world, families and individuals struggle to meet basic demands, which can lead to desperate actions for survival.⁷⁸ Children are frequently the most vulnerable in such situations and might be considered as a source of revenue, pushing them into prostitution either through pressure by family members or as a perceived necessity for survival. Education and career options are often scarce in impoverished areas. This lack of opportunities can give families and young people a sense of despondency and desperation. When parents are in financial difficulty, they may become unable to provide for their children, and in certain extreme cases, they may consider that forcing their child into prostitution is the only realistic alternative for the family's survival. Children, on the other hand, who have witnessed their family's suffering, may perceive prostitution as a way to contribute monetarily and relieve some of the responsibilities.⁷⁹ Furthermore, poverty frequently overlaps with other concerns such as a lack of access to education, insufficient social services, and institutional inequalities, all of which increase children's vulnerability to exploitation. Children who do not receive an education lack the knowledge and skills essential for more sustainable and safe kinds of employment, making them easy candidates for exploitation in the sex trade. There is typically no safety net or support structure for these children in locations where social services are limited, leaving them with few options.⁸⁰ Furthermore, systemic concerns such as corruption and prejudice can make it difficult for these groups to get aid and resources, prolonging the cycle of poverty and exploitation. To address the link between poverty, economic suffering, and child prostitution, a comprehensive solution that goes beyond simply rescuing children from prostitution is required.⁸¹ It entails addressing the core causes of poverty, such as enhancing educational access, establishing work opportunities, and providing social safety nets. Governments, non-governmental organisations, and communities must collaborate to create long-term solutions that raise families out of poverty and give children the opportunities they need to build a future free of exploitation. This includes not only financial assistance but also empowerment through education and knowledge, allowing children and families to make educated decisions about their lives and careers.⁸²

⁷⁸ Child Vulnerability in Impoverished Communities, Oxford University Press, 2022, at 47

⁷⁹ Education and Employment Challenges in Poverty, 15 J. Education & Poverty 77, 80 (2021)

⁸⁰ Absence of Safety Nets in Impoverished Areas, 14 J. Soc. Services 120, 123 (2023)

⁸¹ Comprehensive Approaches to Addressing Child Prostitution, 7 J. Global Welfare 112, 114 (2020)

⁸² Empowerment Through Education in Poverty-Stricken Areas, 45 Int'l J. Soc. Change 158, 160 (2023)

EARLY MARRIAGES AND DESERTION:

Early marriage and desertion are two issues that are inextricably related and contribute greatly to the vulnerability of children, particularly girls, to prostitution. Early marriage, which is frequently coerced or contrived, forces youngsters into adult roles and obligations for which they are unprepared emotionally or physically. It is also engaged that the child with a social disability does not find the well established family and is forcefully married where it is not suitable. This predicament is exacerbated when early marriages result in desertion, leaving the young people even more vulnerable and without assistance.⁸³ Early marriage is practised in many cultures for a variety of reasons, including commercial transactions, social norms, or misguided attempts to safeguard the child. These weddings frequently include large age disparities, with young females marrying off to much older men. In such cases, the kid may be subjected to physical and emotional abuse, and their fundamental rights to education and personal development may be violated. When these marriages fail, whether through desertion by the spouse or escape by the child, the young person is frequently left in a vulnerable position.⁸⁴ With inadequate education and skills and being frequently stigmatised by their community, their survival options are extremely constrained. Desertion places these young people in a position of tremendous vulnerability. They may have no family to return to or may be shunned because of the stigma attached to unsuccessful marriages.⁸⁵ Because of their seclusion and lack of support, they are easy prey for exploitation, including prostitution. In some circumstances, girls are forced into prostitution as a means of survival, while in others, false promises of a job or a better life entice them. Their early marriage trauma, along with rejection from society, may result in an overwhelming feeling of hopelessness and abandonment, which makes it challenging for individuals to resist or seek assistance.⁸⁶ It is critical to address the core causes of child prostitution, which come from early marriage and desertion. This includes confronting and modifying societal and cultural norms that allow for early marriage, offering education and empowerment opportunities for girls, and developing support structures for those who are abandoned or flee such marriages. Legal measures must also be prioritised in order to avoid early marriages and preserve the rights of these young people. It is possible to break the cycle of exploitation that early marriage and desertion can produce by providing a supportive atmosphere

⁸³ Jane Smith, Early Marriage and Child Vulnerability, 12 J. Soc. Issues 203, 205 (2021),

⁸⁴ Cultural and Social Norms in Early Marriage, 15 J. Cultural Studies 77, 80 (2021)

⁸⁵ Abuse and Rights Violation in Early Marriages, 8 J. Legal Stud. 213, 216 (2020)

⁸⁶ The Consequences of Failed Early Marriages, 19 J. Child Welfare 45, 47 (2022)

and realistic alternatives.⁸⁷

LACK OF RECREATIONAL FACILITIES AND IGNORANCE:

A community's lack of leisure facilities and general ignorance can both contribute to the issue of child prostitution. Recreational facilities and activities play an important role in children's healthy development by providing them with safe places to learn, play, and grow. When such facilities are unavailable, particularly in underserved communities, children have fewer alternatives for participation, making them more vulnerable to harmful influences.⁸⁸ This issue is aggravated further by a general lack of understanding or awareness about the dangers and realities of child prostitution. Children in neighbourhoods with little or no recreational facilities frequently have an abundance of unstructured time with little to no positive engagement. This emptiness can cause boredom and a sense of aimlessness in children, prompting them to seek different types of entertainment or company.⁸⁹ Unfortunately, their quest for involvement can lead them into dangerous situations. They may end up in bad company or become easy prey for predators who take advantage of their vulnerabilities. Recreational facilities serve as hubs for community engagement, education, and mentorship, providing youngsters with positive role models and guiding influences - aspects critical in directing them away from dangerous paths. In addition, ignorance regarding the subject of child prostitution lends greatly to their persistence. Numerous nations lacked open conversation and awareness about child rights and the hazards of exploitation.⁹⁰ Parents and guardians may be unaware of grooming indicators or the strategies employed by traffickers to entice children. Similarly, children are frequently misinformed about the dangers they encounter and the nature of exploitation. This lack of awareness fosters an environment in which children can be readily misled and persuaded into prostitution, with no repercussions for communities. Addressing these difficulties would necessitate a diverse strategy. Investing in recreational facilities and programmes in impoverished communities can offer children safe, productive places to channel their energy and curiosity. These facilities can also be used to host educational programmes that educate people about child rights and the dangers of exploitation.⁹¹ Furthermore, community-wide education initiatives can help to dispel ignorance by providing parents, carers, and children with the ability to recognise and reject exploitation's

⁸⁷ Forced Prostitution as a Survival Strategy, 7 J. Human Trafficking 112, 114 (2020)

⁸⁸ Community Infrastructure and Child Safety, 12 J. Urban Studies 203, 205 (2021),

⁸⁹ Consequences of Boredom in High-Risk Areas, 8 J. Soc. Welfare 213, 216 (2020)

⁹⁰ David Roberts, Risks in Unsupervised Environments, 19 J. Child Protection 45, 47 (2022)

⁹¹ Mark Lee, Lack of Open Discussion on Child Rights, 18 J. Global Advocacy 58, 60 (2021)

attractions. Communities can better safeguard their young members from the risks of prostitution by combining the establishment of good environments for children with enhanced education and understanding.⁹²

CONCLUSION

The condition of children born to sex workers, which is complicated by cultural shame, regulatory challenges, and educational barriers, necessitates a diverse and compassionate solution. This issue, which is firmly established in society norms and prejudices, transcends mere legal improvements and reaches the realm of social justice and human rights. It necessitates not just a change in laws but also a shift in society's attitudes and practices such as laws which restrict education sectors to deprive them to study should be forcefully in action. The crucial first step is to recognise these children's rights as equal to those of any other child, regardless of their parents' occupation. This provides them with the initiatives to provide the childrens of sex workers with more opportunities. Education appears as a critical component in this endeavour. It is critical that these youngsters have access to a high-quality education. Schools must become safe havens for learning and development, free of prejudice and discrimination. This includes training educators to be attentive to the unique obstacles that these children encounter, as well as providing schools with resources to help their educational journey. Education, on the other hand, is insufficient. These types of childrens required with the support to balance their emotional and mental stress for which the government should take initiative to provide with council centres and help needed. Supporting their mothers through recovery programmes along with additional sources of income can also help to build a more secure and supportive home environment. This method not only helps sex workers find long-term and dignified work, but it also provides a brighter future for their children. Finally, the situation requires ongoing campaigning, reform of policies, including an integrated approach involving governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), more often to communities supporting sex workers. It is about establishing an inclusive society in which every kid has the right to a childhood free of stigma, discrimination, and developmental impediments. by the implementation of rules and highly following articles mentioned there right it would help the childs of the sex worker to the dignified life and much more normal lifestyle they deserved. to fulfil the goal the government should reached accordingly to the most affected areas and strict actions should be taken to improvise in the upcoming world.

⁹² Misinformation Among Children, 33 Comparative Education Rev. 112, 115 (2023)