



CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF INDIAN AND UNIVERSAL PROTECTIVE EFFORTS COMBATING CHILD TRAFFICKING AND PORNOGRAPHY WITH A SPECIAL FOCUS ON CHILD PROSTITUTION

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INTRODUCTION

The global issues of child prostitution, sale of children, and child pornography are grave violations of children's rights and have devastating consequences for the victims. The global issues of child prostitution, sale of children, and child pornography involve the exploitation and abuse of children for sexual purposes. These crimes violate the rights of children and have severe physical, psychological, and emotional consequences for the victims. It is essential to address these issues through robust legal frameworks and comprehensive measures to protect children and prosecute offenders. In the context of India, the country has enacted legislation and implemented measures to combat child prostitution, sale of children, and child pornography.

Child prostitution involves the sexual exploitation of children, where they are forced or coerced into engaging in commercial sex acts. Children in vulnerable situations, such as those living in poverty, lacking education, or experiencing homelessness, are particularly at risk. Factors like organized crime, human trafficking, and tourism contribute to the perpetuation of child prostitution.

The sale of children refers to the practice of transferring or trading children for various purposes, including sexual exploitation, forced labor, illegal adoption, or child marriage. This heinous crime often involves a range of actors, including traffickers, brokers, and individuals seeking to exploit children for their own gain.

Child pornography involves the creation, distribution, and possession of explicit materials that depict sexual abuse or exploitation of children. It encompasses various forms, including images, videos, or online content. The production

and consumption of child pornography contribute to the perpetuation of child sexual exploitation, with a significant portion occurring online.

Ultimately child pornography and sale of children is part first step of child prostitution and the both male and female children are sold out by their relatives for the purpose of pornography and prostitution. These issues are prevalent globally and cut across national borders, affecting children from diverse backgrounds. The consequences for the victims are severe and long-lasting, including physical and psychological harm, emotional trauma, disrupted education, and the perpetuation of cycles of abuse.

DEFINITION OF CHILD PROSTITUTION

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990 defines 'child prostitution' as sexual exploitation of a child below the age of 18 for remuneration in cash or kind. Medical dictionary defines that the performance of sexual work by a person considered to be a child in a particular jurisdiction. International Labour Organization describes 'child prostitution' as the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution.

EXTENT AND NATURE OF CHILD PROSTITUTION

Child prostitution is a global issue that affects numerous countries around the world. While the extent and nature of child prostitution may vary across regions, the underlying factors and consequences remain consistent. Here is an overview of the international reality of child prostitution:

- **Global Presence:** Child prostitution exists in various countries across the world, both in developed and developing nations. It is

prevalent in regions such as Southeast Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Central and South America, as well as parts of Europe and North America. However, it is important to note that child prostitution can occur in any country, including those with strong economies and robust legal systems.

- **Transnational Trafficking:** Child prostitution is often linked to transnational trafficking networks. Traffickers exploit vulnerabilities, such as poverty, lack of education, and social instability, to recruit and transport children across borders for sexual exploitation. Children are frequently trafficked from less-developed countries to more affluent regions to meet the demand for commercial sex.
- **Sex Tourism:** The phenomenon of sex tourism contributes to the international reality of child prostitution. Individuals travel from their home countries to destinations known for cheap and accessible sexual services, including those involving children. Popular tourist destinations can become hotspots for the sexual exploitation of children, as demand drives the market.
- **Online Exploitation:** The rise of the internet has facilitated the growth of child prostitution in the virtual realm. Children are increasingly vulnerable to online exploitation, where perpetrators use social media platforms, websites, and encrypted networks to groom, exploit, and sell images and videos of child sexual abuse. Online child prostitution extends beyond national borders, making it challenging to combat and regulate effectively.
- **Complex Supply Chains:** Child prostitution often occurs within complex supply chains, involving multiple actors and layers of exploitation. Pimps, brokers, and traffickers operate within networks that extend across countries and regions. These networks may involve the collusion of corrupt officials, complicit individuals, and organized criminal groups.
- **Challenges in Identification and Reporting:** Identifying and reporting cases of child prostitution can be challenging due to the clandestine nature of the crime, fear of reprisals, and the reluctance of victims to come forward. Limited resources, inadequate training of law enforcement personnel, and corruption in some regions further hinder effective identification and prosecution of offenders.
- **Cross-Cutting Consequences:** Child prostitution has severe and lasting consequences for the victims. Physical and psychological trauma, health risks including STDs and

HIV/AIDS, educational disruption, social stigma, and increased vulnerability to further exploitation are some of the wide-ranging impacts experienced by child prostitutes.

Addressing the international reality of child prostitution requires concerted efforts at the national and international levels. Collaboration between governments, civil society organizations, law enforcement agencies, and international bodies is crucial to combat trafficking, strengthen legal frameworks, raise awareness, provide support to victims, and promote comprehensive strategies for prevention and intervention.

TYPES OF CHILD PROSTITUTION

Child prostitution is a form of commercial sexual exploitation that involves the engagement of children in sexual activities in exchange for money, goods, or other benefits. It is important to note that child prostitution is illegal and a violation of the rights of the child. Here are some types of child prostitution:

- **Street-Based Prostitution:** This involves children engaging in prostitution in public places such as streets, parks, alleys, or red-light districts. Children may be solicited directly by clients or may work under the control of pimps or traffickers.
- **Brothel-Based Prostitution:** In this type, children are prostituted in brothels or establishments where commercial sex activities take place. These brothels may be formal or informal, operating in designated areas or hidden locations.
- **Escort Services:** Some child prostitutes are hired through escort services, where clients make arrangements to meet the child for sexual activities. These services may operate through websites, phone calls, or intermediaries.
- **Hotel-Based Prostitution:** Child prostitution may occur in hotels or other accommodation establishments. Traffickers or pimps may bring children to hotels where they are exploited by clients who have arranged for their services.
- **Online Child Prostitution:** With the rise of the internet, child prostitution has extended to the digital realm. Children are exploited through online platforms, social media, chat rooms, and websites where they are marketed for sexual services or where clients arrange encounters.
- **Survival Sex:** In some cases, children engage in prostitution as a means of survival. They may exchange sex for food, shelter, money, or other basic necessities due to extreme poverty, homelessness, or other desperate circumstances.

It is essential to recognize that child prostitution is a result of various underlying factors, including poverty, lack of education, social inequality, family dysfunction, and vulnerability to exploitation. Efforts to combat child prostitution should focus on addressing these root causes, providing support and protection to child victims, and implementing effective legal measures to hold perpetrators accountable.

It is crucial to emphasize that child prostitution is a crime, and the focus should be on the rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration of child victims, as well as the prevention of such exploitation through education, awareness, and comprehensive child protection measures.

CAUSES OF CHILD PROSTITUTION

Although cases of prostituted children is not new to South Asian region, child prostitution as commercial enterprise is relatively new. Majority of the child prostitution may be found in 3 categories, i.e. children prostituted by pimps, children prostituted by brothels and children prostituted by family members and friends.

Child prostitution is a complex issue that arises due to a combination of various social, economic, and individual factors. Understanding the causes can help in developing effective strategies to prevent and address this form of exploitation. Here are some common causes of child prostitution:

- **Poverty and Economic Factors:** Poverty is often a significant factor driving child prostitution. Families living in poverty may view child prostitution as a means to alleviate financial burdens or provide for basic necessities. Economic inequality, lack of job opportunities, and limited access to education or vocational training can contribute to the vulnerability of children and their families to engage in exploitative activities.
- **Lack of Education:** Limited access to education or high dropout rates can increase the vulnerability of children to exploitation, including child prostitution. Illiterate or undereducated children may lack awareness of their rights, be more susceptible to manipulation, and have fewer opportunities for alternative livelihoods.
- **Family Dysfunction and Abuse:** Children from dysfunctional families, including those experiencing physical, emotional, or sexual abuse, are at higher risk of entering prostitution.

Family breakdown, neglect, or parental substance abuse can contribute to the vulnerability of children and their involvement in exploitative situations.

- **Gender Inequality and Discrimination:** Child prostitution is disproportionately experienced by girls, highlighting the gender inequality prevalent in societies. Discrimination against girls, limited opportunities for girls' education, and societal attitudes that devalue and objectify girls can increase their vulnerability to exploitation.
- **Trafficking and Forced Migration:** Children who are trafficked or forcibly migrated are particularly susceptible to child prostitution. They may be deceived, coerced, or abducted and forced into prostitution in different locations, including within their own countries or across borders.
- **Demand and Sex Tourism:** The demand for commercial sex acts involving children, both from local and foreign individuals, contributes to the perpetuation of child prostitution. Sex tourism in certain regions, where individuals travel to exploit children for sexual purposes, creates an environment that fosters the commercial sexual exploitation of children.
- **Lack of Awareness and Protective Measures:** Insufficient awareness among communities, children, and even law enforcement agencies about child rights, child protection laws, and the recognition of exploitative situations can impede the prevention and intervention efforts against child prostitution.

Addressing the causes of child prostitution requires a comprehensive approach that includes poverty reduction, access to quality education, gender equality promotion, strengthening child protection systems, and awareness-raising campaigns. It is essential to provide support and services to vulnerable families and children, enforce laws against child prostitution, and foster a safe and protective environment for children to prevent their exploitation.

MENACES FACED BY CHILD PROSTITUTES

Child prostitutes face numerous challenges and problems that have severe physical, emotional, and psychological consequences. Here are some of the key problems faced by child prostitutes:

- **Exploitation and Abuse:** Child prostitutes are victims of exploitation, as they are coerced, forced, or manipulated into engaging in commercial sex acts. They often endure

physical, sexual, and emotional abuse at the hands of pimps, clients, and traffickers. This exploitation leads to physical injuries, trauma, and long-term psychological harm.

- **Health Risks and Vulnerability to STDs:** Child prostitutes are at a high risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV/AIDS, due to unprotected sexual encounters. Lack of access to healthcare, including regular check-ups and appropriate treatment, exacerbates their vulnerability to health problems and diseases.
- **Substance Abuse:** Many child prostitutes are exposed to substance abuse as a means to cope with the harsh realities of their situations. They may turn to drugs or alcohol as a way to numb their pain, deal with trauma, or cope with the demands of their exploitative circumstances.
- **Lack of Education and Skills:** Child prostitution often disrupts or completely halts the education of the victims. The lack of education and skill development opportunities limits their future prospects, perpetuating the cycle of poverty and vulnerability.
- **Stigmatization and Social Rejection:** Child prostitutes face social stigma and rejection from their families, communities, and society at large. They are often blamed or labeled as morally corrupt, making it challenging for them to reintegrate into mainstream society even after leaving the exploitative environment.
- **Mental Health Issues:** Child prostitutes frequently experience a range of mental health issues, including depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and suicidal tendencies. The trauma of their experiences, coupled with the lack of appropriate support and care, exacerbates their mental health struggles.
- **Lack of Support and Protection:** Child prostitutes often lack the necessary support systems to escape their exploitative situations. They may face barriers in accessing protective services, such as shelters, counseling, and legal aid. The fear of retaliation from traffickers or pimps may also prevent them from seeking help.
- **Legal Vulnerability:** Child prostitutes are at risk of being arrested, detained, or prosecuted by law enforcement authorities, who may not always recognize them as victims of exploitation. They may face legal consequences for engaging in illegal activities while being exploited and struggle to access justice or seek redress.

Addressing the problems faced by child prostitutes requires comprehensive measures, including the

provision of safe and supportive environments, access to healthcare, mental health services, education and skill-building opportunities, legal protection, and rehabilitation programs. It is crucial to treat child prostitutes as victims and provide them with the necessary support and resources to heal, recover, and reintegrate into society.

INDIAN LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The Constitution of India

Under the constitution, Article 23 deals with prohibition of trafficking in human beings, forced labour and all forms of exploitation. This was aimed at putting an end to all forms of trafficking in the human beings including prostitution and beggary. The judiciary in *Raj Bahadur Vs Legal Remembrancer*, the court held that the traffic in women for immoral purposes is prohibited under Article 23. The Directive Principles of State Policy serve as the guiding star for various social welfare legislation passed in favour of women. Article 39(e) deals with the health and strength of workers, men, women and the tender age of children should not be abused. Article 39(f) insists that children be given opportunities to develop in a healthy manner so that childhood and youth are protected. Referring to Article 39 in *State of Rajasthan Vs Om Prakash*, the Supreme Court said that the courts would have a sensitive approach when dealing with cases of child rape and it is the responsibility of the court to provide proper legal protection to these children. Article 15(3) enables the state to make special provisions for woman and children even if they are discriminatory.

The Indian Penal Code

The Indian Penal Code lends a helping hand to the special laws enacted to curb prostitution by attacking the source of this evil. Section 366A makes procreation of a minor girl from one place to another is punishable and section 366B, which makes importation of a girl below the age of 21 years is punishable. These sections try to prevent prostitutions by strict penal action. Section 372 and 373 makes selling and buying of minor girls for the purpose of prostitution, a crime for which even 10 years of imprisonment and fine can be awarded.

Selling minor for purposes of prostitution (sec. 372)

Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person under the age of 18 years with intent

that such person shall, at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any lawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that, such person will, at any age, be employed or used for any such purposes, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to fine.

When a female under the age of 18 years is sold, let for hire or otherwise disposed of to a prostitute or to any person who keeps or manages a brothel the person so disposing of such female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have disposed of her with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution. In this context, 'illicit intercourse', means sexual intercourse between persons not united by marriage, or by any union of which, though not amounting to a marriage, is recognized by the personal law or custom of the community to which they belong or, where they belong to different communities, or both such communities as constituting between them a quasi-marital relation.

Buying minor for purposes of prostitution (sec. 373)

Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any person under the age of 18 years with intent that such person, shall, at any age, be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to fine. Any prostitute or any person keeping or managing a brothel, who buys, hires, or otherwise obtains possession of a female under the age of 18 years shall, until contrary is proved, be presumed to have obtained possession of such female with that intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

In this context also, 'illicit intercourse' has the same meaning as in section 372 mentioned above. This section aims at the punishment of those persons who are buyers or hirers in any such transactions as those provided in section 372. However, this section 373 does not apply to a case where a man solicits a girl to have sexual intercourse with him.

Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956

Trafficking was first dealt with by the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 which was passed on 31 December, 1956. The legislation was enacted in pursuance of the U.N. Conventions of 1950. The Act was enacted under Article 35 of the Indian Constitution with the object of inhibiting or abolishing the immoral traffic in women and girls. The Act aimed to rescue the exploited women and girls, to prevent deterioration of public morals and to stamp out the evil of prostitution which was rampant in various parts of the country. According to SITA, prostitution is not illegal per se. The prostitute can carry on her trade wherever she likes subject to certain restrictions. Section 7(1) of SITA operated against the interest of the prostitution, the sexual partner who brings her for sexual gratification gets away because of the inherent defects of the act. Being a penal statute SITA should have atleast some welfare provisions. Section 19 is the only section which says that if a women or a girl wants to go out the profession she should be placed in a protective home or under the care of the court; but the prostitutes are, in the majority of cases, the unfortunate victims of circumstances. In *Upendra Bakshi Vs State of U.P.*, it was found that the inmates of Agra Protective Homes were living in inhuman and degrading conditions in blatant violation of Article 21 of the constitution.

The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956

The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 proved to be inadequate to combat the increasing commercialization of trafficking. Parliament amended the law in 1970 and later in 1986. As a result of substitution of the words "Immoral Traffic Prevention Act" for the words "Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and girls Act" made by section 3 of the amending Act No 44 of 1986, the principal Act was short titled as the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, (104 of 1956). This Act has introduced the concept of child victims as against minors and majors and imposes higher degree of criminality to sexual exploiters of children. Section 9 of this Act provides greater punishment to persons who cause, aid or abet the seduction of women and girls, over whom they have authority or who are in their care and custody for prostitution. This Act empowers the Central Government to appoint trafficking officers. These special police officers can search without warrant any premises where this offence is suspected of being committed, and they can rescue any person who is being forced into prostitution or is carrying on or is being made to carry on prostitution.

Rescue and Rehabilitation of Children and Minors under the ITPA, 1986

When a magistrate has reason to believe from information received from the police or from any other person authorized by the state government that any person is living on, or is caring on, or is being made to carry on prostitution in a brothel, he may direct a police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector to enter such brothel and to remove such person and produce the person before him. A minor as a child rescued under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 is treated as a neglected child which is also known as child in need of care and protection, now the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and has to be produced before the Juvenile Welfare Board, now the Child Welfare Committee for reception and rehabilitation, and placing in safe custody.

The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973

The Criminal Procedure Code of 1973, also protects girls from sexual exploitation. It states that a presiding Judge or District Magistrate may, upon complaint that a female child under the age of 18 years is abducted or unlawfully detained, order the immediate restoration of the girl to her liberty or to her parent, guardian or husband. Section 98 is intended to give immediate relief to a woman or girl abducted or detained for any lawful purpose. An action under this section cannot be taken except upon complaint made on oath.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of children) Act, 2000

The Act was passed in consonance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the 'juveniles in conflict with law' and 'children in need of care and protection'. This Act has elaborate provisions for the care, protection, treatment, education, vocational training, development and rehabilitation of children rescued from those procuring, inducing or taking person for the sake of prostitution and detaining person in premises where prostitution is carried on. The definition specifically includes the child who is found vulnerable and is therefore, likely to be induced into trafficking. The problem that was raised in the case of Gaurav Jain Vs Union of India, seem to have been solved to a larger extent. Obviously, with the setting up of different institutions such as the Children's home, special home and shelter home and participation of the government and also the non-government voluntary social service organiza- tions and

rehabilitation of juveniles and children who need care and protection, there is hardly any justification for separate hostel or school for the prostitute's children. Children of prostitutes should not be permitted to live in undesirable surroundings of prostitutes homes. The court ruled in favour of shifting these children to existing juvenile institutions. There was an implicit assumption that these juvenile institutions would be better run and organized and help the rehabilitation of these children.

Information Technology Act, 2000

Digital technology has also allowed child pornography to be produced without a child actually being present, introducing into the review of laws on child porn issues that are complex and that go beyond the argument that child pornography records a criminal act. Trafficking, Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Sex tourism and Pornography are all interrelated crimes. The Information Technology Act, 2000 extends throughout India and also has extra-territorial jurisdiction. Under section 67, publication and transmission of pornography is an offence.

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

To prevent indecent representation of women in numerous forms, Parliament passed the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986. The object of the Act was to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisements or in publications, writings, paintings, figures or in any other manner. It defines 'indecent representation of women' as the depiction in any manner of a figure of a woman, her form of body or any part thereof in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent, or derogatory to, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure public morality. The Act puts a restriction on the publishing or sending by the post, of books, etc containing indecent representation of women.

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO)

The POCSO Act, enacted in 2012, is a comprehensive law that specifically deals with crimes against children, including child sexual abuse, child pornography, and child trafficking. It defines various offenses and provides for stringent punishment for offenders. The act also includes provisions for the establishment of special courts, child-friendly procedures, and protection of the identity and privacy of child victims.

NATIONAL AND STATE COMMISSIONS COMBATING CHILD PROSTITUTION ISSUES IN INDIA

India has established national and state-level commissions for the protection of child rights. These commissions play a crucial role in monitoring and ensuring the implementation of laws, policies, and programs related to child protection, including issues of child prostitution, sale of children, and child pornography.

In India, there are national and state-level commissions dedicated to the prevention and protection of children from various forms of exploitation, including child prostitution and child pornography. These commissions play a crucial role in promoting child rights, monitoring the implementation of laws, policies, and programs, and ensuring the effective functioning of child protection mechanisms. Here are the key commissions in India:

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR): The NCPCR is a statutory body established under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. Its mandate is to safeguard and promote the rights of children in India. The commission works towards the prevention of child prostitution, sale of children, and child pornography, along with addressing a wide range of issues related to child protection and well-being at the national level.

State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs): Each state in India has a State Commission for Protection of Child Rights, established under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. These commissions mirror the role of the NCPCR at the state level. They monitor and address child rights violations, including issues of child prostitution, sale of children, and child pornography, within their respective states.

Both the NCPCR and SCPCRs have powers to inquire into complaints, initiate proceedings, and recommend appropriate actions to the respective government authorities for the welfare and protection of children. They work closely with government departments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of child protection laws and policies.

These commissions undertake various activities, including:

- Conducting inquiries and investigations into reported cases of child rights violations, including child prostitution and child pornography.
- Advising the government on policies and programs related to child protection, prevention of child exploitation, and rehabilitation of child victims.
- Advocating for child rights and raising awareness among the public through campaigns, workshops, and other initiatives.
- Monitoring the implementation of laws, schemes, and programs related to child protection and making recommendations for their improvement.
- Coordinating and collaborating with other organizations, government agencies, and stakeholders working on child rights and protection issues.
- The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights play instrumental roles in advocating for child rights, addressing child exploitation, and ensuring the well-being of children in India.

UNIVERSAL COOPERATION TO ADDRESS CHILD PROSTITUTION

Trafficking For Forced Prostitution:

According to the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women, trafficking means the recruitment, transportation, purchase, sale, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons; by threat or use of violence, abduction, force, fraud, deception or coercion (including the abuse of authority) or debt bondage for the purpose of placing or holding such person, whether for pay or not, in forced labour or slavery, like practices in a community other than the one in which such person lived at the time of original act of transportation, etc.

There are many forms of trafficking but the most visible and widespread is the trafficking of women and children for commercial exploitation. Women and girls are trafficked both within South Asia and to other regions. Poverty remains the main cause for which the victim initially wants to move and forced prostitution remains the primary cause behind trafficking. Nearly 2 million children are abused and trafficked globally every year. South Asia and South East Asia take the lead in the volume of trafficking in children for sexual exploitation. It is the prime duty of a state to protect their children from any kind of exploitation. Child trafficking is worse form of

child exploitation. The numbers related to sexual exploitation of minor girls in India are hard to believe. The latest National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) statistics show that human trafficking rose by 25% in the year 2015. 40% of these cases involve the exploitation of children, with 1.25 million girls being forced into child prostitution.

CONCLUSION

Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive and coordinated response, including Legal Frameworks, International Cooperation, Victim Support and Rehabilitation, Strengthened Law Enforcement and Justice Systems and Collaboration with Civil Society. Countries must enact and enforce strong legal frameworks that criminalize child prostitution, the sale of children, and child pornography. Laws should provide for the protection of child victims and appropriate penalties for offenders, ensuring the prosecution and punishment of those involved in these crimes.

Global cooperation is essential to combat these issues. Countries must work together to share information, intelligence, and best practices, as well as collaborate on investigations, extradition of offenders, and mutual legal assistance. Prevention and Awareness: Effective prevention strategies should focus on raising awareness about the risks and consequences of child exploitation, promoting education and economic opportunities for children and families, and addressing the underlying factors that make children vulnerable to these crimes.

Comprehensive support services should be provided to child victims, including access to safe shelters, medical and psychological care, education, vocational training, and social reintegration programs. Efforts should prioritize the well-being and protection of the victims while holding their best interests as paramount. Capacity-building for law enforcement agencies and the judiciary is crucial to ensure effective investigation, prosecution, and punishment of offenders. Specialized training on child rights, child-sensitive interviewing techniques, and victim-centered approaches is necessary for professionals working on these cases.

Partnerships with civil society organizations, NGOs, and grassroots initiatives are essential to combat these issues. These organizations play a critical role in prevention, victim support, advocacy, and awareness-raising efforts. By addressing these global issues with a

comprehensive approach, society can better protect children, hold offenders accountable, and create a safer environment for all children to grow and thrive.

All children should provide at least basic education. The quality of education must be improved so that a child enable to think on its own and be able to choose a way of life with human dignity. There should be counselling and guidance services for children in school and out of school. Awareness about child prostitution should be given to the public. Laws should not only to just remove the child prostitutes but also to change the mentality of people who are interested in those activities by punishing them in such a manner so that people of same mentality will dare to indulge themselves in similar activities.

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