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Response Paper

# Introduction

 There is a large number of people associated with the prostitution industry. They invite people to their places or go with them, just for the sake of money. Those who have been the part of this industry for quite a long, know that exploitation is what predominant in this profession remains. Although many countries in the Western regions have legalized prostitution, they have remained to fail in providing them with the same rights as people in other professions have. Although these states consider prostitution legal in a way or another, the people associated with the industry are not liable for the health and safety insurances offered by the state. Being one of the largest industries in the world, instances of exploitation are also large. Those who step into this industry (irrespective of their genders) are exploited and are denied the output in terms of finances or health benefits.

# Summary

 For Aziza Ahmed, a dwindling agreement among states over the legality of sex is the prime reason why the workers attached to this field face sewer circumstances (Ahmed). Throughout the length and breadth of the European and Scandinavian regions, the prospects and legality of prostitution remain different (“16 Years Since Decriminalizing Prostitution, Here’s What’s Happening in Sweden”). Those who are into prostitution for the first time wet through extreme exploitation in the hands of those who earn finances out of them. There is no difference between prostitution and sexual exploitation. Such an absence of difference between sexual exploitation and prostitution results in denying the basic human and health rights to those involved in prostitution. The form of exploitation then stretches to include denying the body rights and repudiating their personal self-controls and wills.

 The laws related to prostitution extensively differs from state to state and between jurisdictions. However, generally, prostitution is fated as a bad form of human rights. For many, prostitution is against the dignity of human life and is a synonym to human rights abuse. In the year 1999, Sweden was the first country to declare it illegal to buy sex. However, the confusion pertaining to its interpretation and legal nature with time started to widely accepted as a different form of exploitation (Goldberg). Similar to the laws in Sweden, different states then embraced changes in their laws, which also remained contrary to the basic values of human rights. This, therefore, reveals that largely, the current laws are considered as a different form of exploitation.

 Similarly, for the fact that there exists a wide gap between income and expenditures throughout the world. Therefore those who don’t find a reasonable livelihood tend to sell their bodies. It takes a similar pattern throughout the world, irrespective of being from a developed state or a developing state. For Jim Wilson, if the statues related to limiting sex trafficking differ from region to region, it becomes a synonym to exacerbation of the different forms of prostitution (*Is Legalized Prostitution Safer?*). It likewise becomes apparent from seeing the fact that countries from a region to another adopt different laws, which results in upbringing the presumption of exacerbating different prostitution as a different form of exploitation.

 The laws adopted by some Scandinavian countries suggest that legalizing prostitution makes human trafficking more vibrant. According to André da Loba, Spain, which made prostitution legal, is now considered an alluring place by the human traffickers (*Should Prostitution Be a Crime?*). There exist loopholes in-laws, and the interpretation remains widely different throughout the world; therefore, unless an agreed and stringent framework is not adopted, the loopholes in prostitution-related laws will keep on dampening the anti-human trafficking laws (*Document*). This is the reason that until now, the legalization of prostitution has not eradicated human trafficking.

# Conclusion

 From human history, until the present time, prostitution has remained the largest industry. There are many who remain associated with this industry for financial gains and for personal leisure. Beyond what they are apparently loosing, there exist wide threats to their life. Countries where prostitution is illegal, prostitutes are denied basic rights and are treated unkindly. The situation in countries where prostitution is legal is also not different. In such countries, these people are not provided with the basic health and life necessities; resultantly they adopt prostitution. Such a state of affairs calls for a general and widely accepted approach to curb this menace of prostitution.

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