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Prostitution: A Dark Patch On Women Empowerment In India: A Review Based Analysis

Abhijit Saha
MA(Education),B.Ed
Kolkata, West Bengal, India

Abstract:

Women empowerment aims to provide women with equal rights, opportunities, respect and the ability to make independent. In the last few decades Indian government as well as different state government took lots of initiatives for this purpose. Educational, economical and social scenario changes a lot by these efforts but dark always under the lamp. Prostitution in India one of the dark patch on women progress. Prostitution is said to be world's oldest profession and it signs found from ancient to present age. In India prostitution is not legal but there some loopholes must be, so it spreaded whole country. The problem pull back the society year after years.

Keywords: Prostitution, women empowerment, dark patch, gender equality, society.

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I. INTRODUCTION:

The word "society" comes from the Latin word "societas," which means "fellowship, alliance, or association". Men and women are both vital parts of a healthy society. But In the patriarchal society in India women deprived since early age. To maintain gender equality government empowered women for long time. Indian government introduces different schemes for the purpose like Beti bachao Beti padhao, Mahila Shakti kendras, Rajiv Gandhi National creche scheme, Ujjawal scheme, Swadhar greh and some scheme launched by state government (West Bengal) like Kanyashree, Rupashree, laksmir bhandar. As a result we get literacy rate of women increases from 39.29% (census 1991) to 65.46% (census 2011) and the female labour force participation rate increases from 27.06% (2013) to 32.68% (2023) [according to PLFS report 2021-22]. Also the females (<18 years) marriage rate decreases from 43.4% (census 1981) to 3.7 % (census 2011) due to the enhance effort of government.

The positive scenario soon be disappeared when the ray of light can't enter some places like kamathipura (Mumbai), Sonagachi (West Bengal), GB Road (Delhi), Budhwar peth (Pune), Shivdaspur (Varanasi) and many others, as the places known for Prostitution (Red light areas). Prostitution is a type of sex work that involves engaging in sexual activity in exchange for payment according to Wikipedia. Number of female sex workers in India approximately 657829 in 2016 according to UNAIDS. Also according to annual report of 2021-22 of MoHFW more than half of India's female sex workers present in 5 Southern states (highest in Andhra Pradesh) in India where as literacy rate among the southern states very high (>75%) according to census 2011. The laws associated with prostitution is vague itself. According to Immoral traffic (Suppression) act (1956) prostitutes can practice their trade privately but cannot legally solicit customers in public. A BBC article, however, mentions that prostitution is illegal in India but Indian law does not refer to the practice of selling one's own sexual service as "prostitution". Where as female prostitution (male prostitution is not recognised in any law in India) in public place, organised prostitution (Brothels) is illegal in India. In 1986 the old law was amended as the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act or ITPA. Supreme Court of India on May 19, 2022, upheld that everyone, including sex workers are guaranteed the right to dignity and life under Article 21 of Constitution of India. But the actual scenario totally different. The laws try to improve the life style of the prostitutes but less concern to demolish the profession prostitution.

II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

- 1) To understand the impact of prostitution in India according to legally and socially.
- 2) To understand the scenario of women empowerment in India.
- 3) To study the various research findings related to the scenario of prostitution in India and women empowerment progress in India.

III. METHODOLOGY:

This study follows a systematic review of 24 qualitative and quantitative evidence based studies (12 based on scenario of prostitution in India and rest 12 based on women empowerment in India) including different articles from Google scholar, Research gate and also from wikipedia. The researcher critically analysed and found the impact of Increasing prostitution pull back the women empowerment movement in India.

IV. REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

1) Scenario of Prostitution in India:

Reena Dipak (2024) conducted a study to analyze legally and socially whether it is actively outlawed, tacitly accepted, formally controlled, or a mix of these, prostitution is a booming industry people who work in prostitution have long been stigmatised as dirty and shameless by the society. The laws dealing with prostitution in India are weak and lack a clear approach. The vast majority of those who engage in the sex business experience regular verbal and physical abuse as well as discrimination in the legal and social system. Prostitution has been linked in recent research to acts of violence, prejudice, and exploitation. Policymakers in India have been slow to address the problem of prostitution because of the stigma associated with the industry in the country. This article uses doctrinal analysis to consider whether or not prostitution should be legalized, regulated and treated like any other profession.

Anshika Dhingra (2024) studied an overview of the intricate relationship between morality and legality surrounding the practice, delving into the nuances of India's legal framework and the ethical debates surrounding the profession. India's legal stance on prostitution is convoluted, with varying regulations across states and union territories. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, forms the cornerstone of legislation related to prostitution, criminalizing activities such as solicitation and running brothels. However, the decentralized nature of India's legal system results in divergent approaches, from pragmatic policies in states like Maharashtra to more stringent measures elsewhere. The Supreme Court of India has significantly influenced the discourse on prostitution. In 2011, it issued guidelines aimed at safeguarding the rights of sex workers, differentiating between voluntary and forced prostitution. Landmark cases, such as *Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal* (2011), have emphasized the need to recognize sex workers' rights and ensure their access to essential services. Case examples, including the *GB Road Case* (2016) and the *Sonagachi Case* (2001), illuminate the challenges of human trafficking, forced prostitution and the exploitation of vulnerable individuals. These underscore the imperative for nuanced legal frameworks that address the complexities of the sex trade. Recent developments, such as the Justice Verma Committee Report (2013) and the proposed Trafficking of Persons Bill (2018), reflect ongoing efforts to reform India's legal approach to prostitution. Activists are advocating for the decriminalization of voluntary adult sex work, prompting broader discussions on the rights and well-being of sex workers. Addressing prostitution in India requires a comprehensive approach that navigates the intricate balance between morality and legality. The ongoing debates necessitate a nuanced understanding of the rights of sex workers, the complexities of human trafficking, and the imperative for legal reforms to create a more just and compassionate framework for all stakeholders involved.

ARUN KUMAR ACHARYA (2011-2012) conducted a study to analyze the impact of cultural and religious Practices of Prostitution on the Trafficking of Women in India. Trafficking women is a result of poverty, un-employment and other social conventions. But, in this study, I have found that, among other factors, the main reasons for the trafficking of women in India are the cultural and religious practices of prostitution. Evidence shows that, every year, some 20,000 women are trafficked within India, with nearly 50 percent originating from states where the cultural and religious practice of prostitution is observed. During the past few decades, India has made great progress in terms of economic growth. However, there persist practices, attitudes and behaviors that continue to subordinate and oppress women. In the present study, an attempt has been made to show how traditional and religious practices in India provoke the problem of trafficking women in present-day society.

ADEEB BAKHTAVAR (2024) conducted a study on the basis of legally, socially with historical context. Examining these aspects through www.ijcrt.org © 20XX IJCRT | Volume X, Issue X Month Year | ISSN: 2320-2882 IJCRT1601009 International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT) www.ijcrt.org 27 the lenses of both societal perspectives and constitutional considerations.. It seeks to analyze the disjunction between the legal rights afforded to sex workers as delineated in court judgments and parliamentary statutes, and the actual conditions experienced by prostitutes. Utilizing statistics and diverse datasets, the article aims to shed light on the state of healthcare for sex workers and the prevailing societal treatment towards them, thereby providing a nuanced understanding of the complex landscape surrounding this issue.

Rashid Manzoor Bhat (2022) studied prostitution according to historical aspects of different civilization. Since the beginning of time, the history of romantic relationships between men and women has been one of the most fascinating and complex. Hugging and sexual intercourse between men and women is an example of a romantic act that can take many forms. Different countries' policies on prostitution, such as legal and illegal forms, have been widely disseminated. Various forms of prostitution, such as consensual and forced prostitution, will be discussed here. Every country and every type of society has had some form of prostitution at some point in its history. It is an age old social evil. Kautilya in Arthashastra refers to the ganikas as an indispensable factor in royal courts and in India, it became institution in the post Vedic period. Prostitution was an organized profession and was a source of revenue to the State in ancient times. This article is prepared through analytical and archival method of research. **Rajeshwari Subramanian (2018)** conducted a study to analyse the formalization of labour and economical scenario of prostitutes in India. Prostitution is one of the oldest professions of the world and has been practiced since the birth of the Indian society. The moral ambiguity that engulfs this practice is increasingly bringing out the question of its formalization. This paper assesses the technical shortcomings in India that go unnoticed in the midst of the social debate of a formal industry for prostitution and objectively lays out a steady path for a better socio-economic development. A historical analogy was employed in the prediction of the outcomes of the policy models of the Dutch and Bangladesh in the Indian context by employing economic theories. This application places the questions asked in the context of the current stage of development of India. Along with Growth Indices, Human Trafficking Statistics and trends on HIV/AIDS are superimposed into this because of the direct impact it has on the Prostitution industry and to examine how the legalization affects these statistics. With reference to the analytical insights studied, the paper arrives at a conclusive inference that India is, as yet, not economically equipped to undergo formalization of prostitution. The developing nation does not have the preconditions for ensuring the upward trajectory in the standard of living. The findings are backed by statistical data from surveys from national registries, research and reports. India.

Niranjan Saggurti, Shagun Sabarwal, Ravi K. Verma, Shiva S. Halli and Anrudh K. Jain (2018) examined the reasons for women's involvement in sex work in India. This study documents the reasons and processes for involvement of women into sex work in India. The study is based on in-depth interviews with a cross-section of commercial sex workers in four Indian states – Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It shows that most women enter sex work due to a

complex set of reasons as opposed to any one single over-riding reason. While abject poverty was cited as the main cause by almost three-fourths of the women interviewed, lack of education, financial freedom, domestic violence, family responsibility, lack of support by family members and harassment and abuse in society and in the workplace, were other inter-linked factors facilitating involvement into sex work. Some women reported that they were pushed into sex work by deception or force by known or unknown persons. Many women who initiate sex work are not forced physically, but do so because of reasons over which they had little or no control. In this sense, initiation into sex work is far more complicated than a simple distinction of 'voluntary' and 'involuntary' as explained by other studies in India and around the world.

PRASHANTI BARUAH AND CHAYANIKA PATHAK (2024): conducted the study of legal status of prostitution in India. Sex work has existed since the dawn of civilization and has been ingrained in Indian society since the inception of the institution of marriage. Lately, commercial sex work has become associated with instances of violence, discrimination, and exploitation. Sex workers are frequently regarded as taboo in Indian society, and insufficient attention has been devoted to its regulation. In this research paper, the researcher explores on the part whether prostitution in India is legalised or not. Both pre- and post-independence governments have enacted diverse measures concerning commercial sex work, alongside a plethora of literature discussing the potential legalization of this profession. While this research work also investigate the current scenario of the profession and the rights which are enjoyed by them, given under the constitution of India. Moreover, to limit the exploitation of the profession, the researcher also briefly explains the facts mentioned under the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

Bhavana Sharma (2021) critically analyze that Prostitution in India should be Legalize or not. Prostitution is defined as providing sex services for a fee. It encompasses not only sex gratification but also related activities such as customer solicitation, brothel management, pimping or dealing with prostitutes, sex trafficking, and other activities that aid in the growth of the sex industry. It took the path of devolution in India. Prostitution is a severe social problem in India, and its remedy has proven challenging, despite the fact that it is an ever-present issue. Prostitution, like other forms of violence perpetrated by males against women, is a gender-specific phenomena, with the vast majority of victims being girls and women and the offenders always being men. The Devadasi system existed in the past, and it was common practise among Hindus to donate their female child for the purpose of dancing at temples and worshipping God. However, as feudalism faded, these so-called Devadasis lost their guardians and were mistreated by temple priests. Prostitution is not explicitly banned in India, but it is considered unethical by the courts, and certain acts that facilitate prostitution are also considered unlawful.

SOHAM DAS and RITIKA GHOSH (2020) conducted the study to analyze the protection of human rights of sex workers in India. Prostitution is the second oldest occupation after agriculture and has its roots in India since ages. Its existence is evident in the historical texts. The question that remains unanswered is whether the sex workers have any human rights at all or whether they are merely seen as a sexual object. India is a signatory to a number of international covenants on human rights along with rights of women and also the Constitution of India protects the right of individuals against discrimination, nonetheless it has failed to adequately protect the human rights of sex workers. This paper seeks to unravel some concealed facts about the human rights of sex workers in India and whether the Indian legal system acknowledges the rights of the sex workers. It also aims to uncover the prevailing condition of them in our Indian society. The research paper is concluded with noteworthy findings and recommendations that may assist to re-establish the fundamental human right of the sex workers in India.

RAJDEEP GHOSH AND SASWATI NAG(2021) studied comparison between ancient and present outlook of prostitution in India. There have always been issues relating to the social, moral and legal legitimacy of 'prostitution'. Prostitution is always not forceful; it can also be a wilful profession sometimes. Immoral Trafficking and forceful Prostitution should be dealt with strictness but how should the wilful profession of prostitution be treated legally is an unsolved pertinent question which needs to be answered as the persons involved in the wilful profession are major and do the same with their own consent but this at the same time involves moral questions too. This article focuses on the ancient and present state of laws relating to prostitution including the rights of prostitutes in India along with providing few guideposts for future course of action.

Akanksha Dave(2023) conducted a study whether prostitution is legal in India according to a ruling by the supreme court. Prostitution means giving one's body for sexual activity in exchange for money. Anyone who engages in this practice is known as a prostitute. It has been a long-practiced activity since the society was organized. It is a practice that has been prevalent in both ancient and modern India. Furthermore, prostitution is criminalized in India but there is a range of activities related to it such as solicitation, kerb crawling, owning prostitutes, prostitution in public places, exploitation of children, pimping, and pandering. In her career. Some sex workers choose this profession out of their own consent, but brothel owners offer some of it. Intercourse workers' violence is linked to residents' perceptions of them as criminals. India's Supreme Court made headlines by directing it to recognize prostitution as a profession and asserting that sex workers, like some other professionals, are entitled to dignity and constitutional rights. The Indian Penal Code outlaws a number of activities related to prostitution, including pimping and renting property to run a brothel. According to the Immoral Traffic Act of 1956, human trafficking is prohibited in India.

2) Scenario of women empowerment in India:

Dr. Balasaheb Babanrao Kalhapure(2024) conducted a study of women empowerment schemes in India. This research paper focuses on exploring whether mentoring programs for women can speed the process of bridging the gender gap. Several measures have been taken in the past to ensure that gender equality in the workplace in the organization and society is practiced at the grass-roots level. However, the barriers and difficulties encountered during such an exercise may be compounded by the women's own attitudes towards their work place in the social hierarchy and their potential as well as their assessment of other women. Today the empowerment of the women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century but practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. Women Empowerment is essentially the process of upliftment of educational economic, financial, cultural, social and political status of every woman, the traditionally underprivileged ones in the society. This paper focus to analysed the need of Women Empowerment in India and highlights the challenges and schemes of Women Empowerment. Empowerment is the main process of social development which can enable women to participate, in the educational economic, cultural, political and social sustainable development of the rural area communities. Women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men inspite of many efforts undertaken by Government.

Malay Kumar Ghosh(2020) examined women empowerment as a weapon of sustainable development in this paper, it has been endeavoured to resolve the social rank of women in India and display the issues and challenges confronted by women empowerment. This paper is basically conceptual and descriptive in nature. The paper expresses that in spite of government schemes, legislations and other various attempts, women of India have been remained till behind in status than that of men.

Dr. K. V. Sobha Rani(2021) conducted a study of women empowerment in India about economical, social and political upliftment. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. Women empowerment involves the building up of a society, a political environment, wherein women can breathe without the fear of oppression, exploitation, apprehension, discrimination and the general feeling of persecution which goes with being a woman in a traditionally male dominated structure.

Women constitute almost 50% of the world's population but India has shown disproportionate sex ratio whereby female's population has been comparatively lower than males. As far as their social status is concerned, they are not treated as equal to men in all the places. In the Western societies, the women have got equal right and status with men in all walks of life. But gender disabilities and discriminations are found in India even today. Thus this paper will focus on the place of women in the society of India.

Bapan Biswas and Nasrin Banu(2022) studied the economic empowerment of rural and urban women. The status of women is intimately connected with their economic situation depending upon the opportunity for participation in economic activities. The census data, 2011 shows a vast inequality between rural and urban women work participation as urban women associated with economic activities is just about half of the rural women. Available pieces of the literature revealed how the employment status of women makes them empowered, but limited research has been conducted on the comparison of women empowerment in the rural-urban area in different dimensions. In this perspective, assuming that women's economic empowerment is dependent on work participation, the present study attempts to compare the magnitude of women's economic empowerment in urban India with its rural counterpart, focusing on various dimensions of work participation. This study is entirely based on secondary databases collected from the Census of India, 2011 and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2019-20. Economic Empowerment Index (EEI) of women has been measured with the help of women work participation, literate women work share, educational level-wise women work participation, work share by married women and job profile wise women work share using the widely adopted normalization technique. The overall analysis is reflected in EEI, which proves that rural women are more economically empowered in comparison with their urban counterparts.

Srilatha Gurulingayya Swamy and Dr. Mahesh Saini (2022) conducted a study on the impact of women empowerment on Indian society. Women's empowerment has emerged as a powerful force, reshaping the landscape of Indian society. It has ignited a transformative journey, challenging age-old norms and ushering in a new era of equality and progress. The impact of women's empowerment is far-reaching, touching upon various facets of Indian life, from the economic and social spheres to the realms of politics and culture. Economically, empowered women are driving growth and development. With increased access to education and employment opportunities, women are breaking barriers and entering the workforce in greater numbers. This participation has led to a rise in household incomes, improved financial stability, and a reduction in poverty levels. Women entrepreneurs are also making significant strides, establishing successful businesses and creating employment opportunities for others. Socially, women's empowerment is fostering a more equitable and just society. By challenging traditional gender roles and stereotypes, empowered women are advocating for their rights and challenging discriminatory practices.

Prof. Sanjay Baija and Shamim Alam(2017) studied on Issues and challenges of women empowerment in India. This paper attempts to analyze the status of Women Empowerment in India and highlights the Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment. Today the empowerment of women has become one of the most important concerns of 21st century. But practically women empowerment is still an illusion of reality. We observe in our day to day life how women become victimized by various social evils. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. The study reveals that women of India are relatively disempowered and they enjoy somewhat lower status than that of men in spite of many efforts undertaken by Government. The study concludes by an observation that access to Education, Employment and Change in Social Structure are only the enabling factors to Women Empowerment.

Madhu Arora, Poonam Khurana and Laxmi Rani(2024)critically analyze women empowerment in India since 1947. The issue of women's empowerment is not new, this is an early concept. To empower the nation, we should empower the women. Discrimination between men and women, domestic violence, lack of education, lack of awareness about the government's efforts for women's empowerment and sexual harassment are the most common problems faced by women. Although various measures have been taken by the government and supporting bodies. The purposes of this paper are to explore the various schemes, acts, and laws for women's empowerment and to identify the status of women at present. For this research, various secondary resources like research papers, reports by various ministry organisations and reports by government, non-government and international organizations are used. Government and other supporting bodies' role in women's empowerment is reviewed. Based on analysis, it was found that women are not aware of their social and legal rights, especially in rural areas. They feel inferior to themselves economically or socially or prestigiously compared to men. Though several steps have been taken by the government and other supporting bodies like NGO's, still the women's condition in society is not satisfactory. Various rules and regulations have been formulated but the government must ensure that these rules are followed properly in the society. Women do not even know their rights, education can improve these inequalities. So, more efforts need to be made for women empowerment, so that women can use their full potential and contribute to themselves, family, society, and country.

Rouf Ahmad Bhat(2015) conducted a study of role of education in the empowerment of women in India. Women education in India has a major preoccupation of both the government and civil society as educated women can play a very important role in the development of the country. Education is milestone of women empowerment because it enables them to responds to the challenges, to confront their traditional role and change their life. So that we can't neglect the importance of education in reference to women empowerment and India poised to becoming superpower in recent years. Education of women is the most powerful tool to change the position in society. Women education in India has been a need of the hour, as education is a foundation stone for the empowerment of woman. Education also brings a reduction in inequalities and functions as a means of improving their status within the family and develops the concept of participation.

BALESHWAR PRASAD(2018) conducted a study to analyse social and economical upliftment of women. The empowerment of women has become of the most important concerns of 21st century. Because the Word Empowerment of women is still an illusion. In the real scenario, there is picture which is still contradictory. Women play an important role in the family and society, but they were discriminated in all essential areas of life, whether in terms of education, income, partner choice, inheritance laws, property rights, decision-making process, community organization or access to leadership positions in education, business or politics. The need of empowerment of women thus arises from this harsh social scenario and hence women empowerment has become a major task now-a-days. Empowerment is a process of awareness and capacity building leading to greater participation, to greater decision-making power and control and transformative action. Women Empowerment refers to increasing and improving the social, economic, political and legal strength of the women, to ensure equal right to women to make them confident enough to claim and enjoy their rights, to control and benefit from resources, assets, income and their own time, as well as the ability to manage risk and improve their economic status and well being. The progress of any nation is inevitably linked with social and economic upliftment of women in that country. The role of women is now widely recognized in the sphere of human development and accepted in most parts of the universe. The need to analyze the women empowerment arises because the recent considerable importance that the government of India has placed on this concept. The study is based on the secondary sources. The general objective of this work is to evaluate women empowerment due to social and economic upliftment which ultimately leads to the overall development of the country. Through the study it has been found that acceptance of an equal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. Government and its agencies, NGO's and several national and international organizations are working for the empowerment of women.

Prof. (Dr.) Sonia Kaul Shali(2018) conducted a study on women empowerment with special emphasis on gender inequality, educational status and victimization. This paper is an attempt to examine the status of women empowerment in India and highlights the Issues and Challenges of Women Empowerment with special emphasis on gender inequality, educational status and victimization. Women Empowerment is the vital instrument to expand women's ability to have resources and to make strategic life choices. Empowerment of women is essentially the process of upliftment of economic, social and political status of women, the traditionally underprivileged ones, in the society. It is the process of guarding them against all forms of violence. The study is based on purely from secondary sources. It is found that acceptance of unequal gender norms by women are still prevailing in the society. The study concludes by an observation that access to Education, Employment and Change in Social Structure are only the enabling factors to Women Empowerment.

I. Sundar(2017) critically analyze gender equality and women empowerment. The term gender refers to the economic, social and cultural attributes and opportunities associated with being male or female. In most societies, being a man or a woman is not simply a matter of different biological and physical characteristics. This paper deals with importance of gender equality towards achieving the goal of women empowerment. It outlines the gender inequality scenario in India and types of inequalities between men and women. This paper concludes with some interesting findings along with policy suggestions.

Tanya Chaudhary(2021) conducted a study on public education for gender equity and women empowerment. Women Empowerment comprehends the action of elevating the status of women through education, awareness, literacy, and training. Empowerment is also about equipping them to make life determining decisions and giving them power in that space of society where they didn't have it earlier. Though policies on women's empowerment exist, there are significant gaps between policy advancement and 'actual' practice at the community level. Women in India are victims of crime, specifically- rape, kidnapping and abduction, dowry-related crimes, molestation, sexual harassment, eve-teasing, etc., with the crime rate against women being 62.4% (2019). In spite of various measures taken by the Government, women are still discriminated against and marginalized at every level of the society, whether in access to education, economic participation, social participation, political participation, or reproductive healthcare. The lack of any serious effort to rectify the above issues against women further compounds the situation, ranking India at the position of 112/153 in World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2020. The dignity of women can be upheld only by empowering them. This research paper explores 'Revamping Public Education in India to make it gender-inclusive', premised in the Education 2030 Framework for Action, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) - 'Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all' and SDG 5 - 'Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls', and a follow-up multi-sectoral approach as a primary condition for women empowerment.

Importance of the study:

- 1) Prostitution creates a negative impact on women empowerment in India.
- 2) Socio- economic condition of prostitutes and the red light areas not up to the mark.
- 3) Prostitution is not legal in India but runs since ancient time.
- 4) Lots of scheme and project launched for women empowerment.
- 5) To maintain gender equality in every space government take different responsibilities.
- 6) Post independence to present social, economical and educational progress of women continues in India.
- 7) Prostitution is not legal, not recognised by Indian government but proceed in India, removes all hurdles like education, culture, positivity of society.
- 8) Women empowerment developed in specific parts not as a whole in allover the country.

V. Conclusion:

In this 21st century, when Indian women ruled everywhere like post of former prime minister of India (Smt Indira Gandhi), present president of India (Smt Draupadi Murmu), former chairman of SBI (Smt Arundhati Bhattacharya), present finance minister of India (Smt Nirmala Sitaraman) Chief minister of West Bengal (Smt Mamata Banerjee) and lots of others in different fields but on other side women treated as materials in red light areas. Due to the awareness project initiated by government (both central and state), also different NGO's, clubs some issues may be resolved. STD (Sexually transmitted diseases) rate decreases due to increase the use of condom, according to wikipedia use of condom increased in sonagachi, West Bengal from 27% (1992) to 86 % (2001). But the actual scenario of sex workers in the red light areas and the tradition of prostitution will not be resolved completely whether government implement lots of scheme under women empowerment.

Each and every women in our society should get proper respect and can enjoy the beauty of life that must be ensured by the central as well as state government and at first introduced a strict law with proper implementation design to destroy the prostitution from each and every state of India. Also proper awareness, work culture, strategy of government against poverty and gender discrimination makes an adequate environment to empower women. Otherwise the women empowerment process completely engulfed by the dark patches of prostitution in upcoming days.

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