

INTERNATIONAL
MENSDAY

November 19

Handbook ~

*Equality
For
Men -
Myth Or
Reality ?*

INTERNATIONAL
MENSDAY

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Foreword

We are all familiar with the whole array of days dedicated for valentines, women, mother, children etc, but have you ever wondered why Men's Day is not that familiar; why did it take until 1999 to recognize it? One possible reason is that, Men's day has no commercial value; in other words, for all the other special days, it is predominantly a male wallet that gets drained out of money.

Indian men's rights Movement 'Save Indian Family' has joined in with an inaugural celebration of International Men's Day since November 19, 2007. We are pleased to welcome you to join the family, share the fun, recognize the invaluable contributions of men both towards family and society, and recognize men's endless sacrifices and glorious achievements. Possibly, that may sound strange to you, but your confusion will soon be over as you read on.

Edward Bernays, in his famous book 'Propaganda' published in 1928, said

*"...The conscious and intelligent manipulation of the organized habits and opinions of the masses is an important element in democratic society. Those who manipulate this unseen mechanism of society constitute an invisible government which is the true ruling power of our country. ...**We are governed, our minds are molded, our tastes formed, our ideas suggested, largely by men we have never heard of.**"*

The majority of the criminal activities are done by men; but very few of you might have paid attention to the fact that it is a tiny minority of men that fall into that category. This handbook is an attempt to show you the other side of the coin, and to give you a deeper look into the top ten lies spread by the "Sexist Feminists". Their lies are often used as a basis to create bad laws, and bad laws result in a bad society.

Who is behind the campaign to spread 'Misandry' or Hatred for Men? Who is funding this campaign? Who is drafting lobbying and enacting irrational and draconian laws that destroys the family unit? Are these invisible people aiming to destabilize Indian society? These questions are beyond the scope of this handbook and readers are encouraged to do their own research. This book is meant only to spread awareness about the dire need to drastically rationalize and degenderize family laws in India.

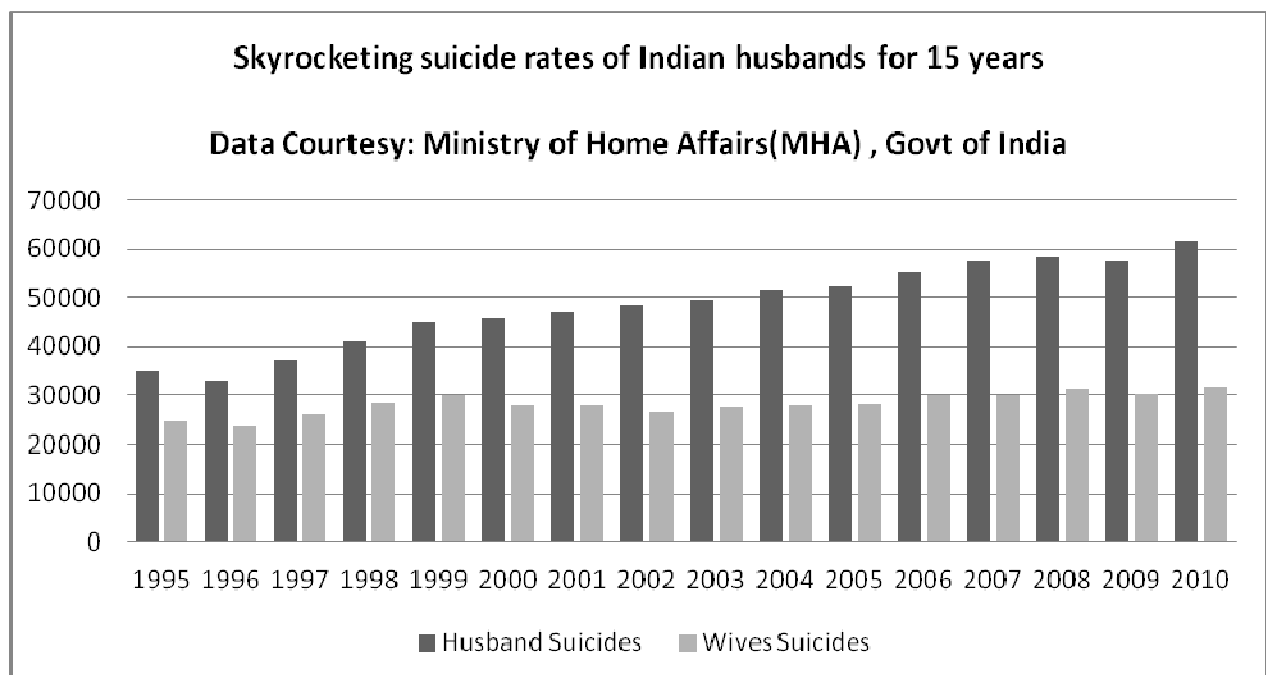
All the data presented was collected through applications under the Right to Information (RTI) act by various activists, or it was gathered from authentic government sources. No data presented here came from any unscientific surveys done for financial gains by private corporations or propagandists.

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Myth# 1. Dowry Death

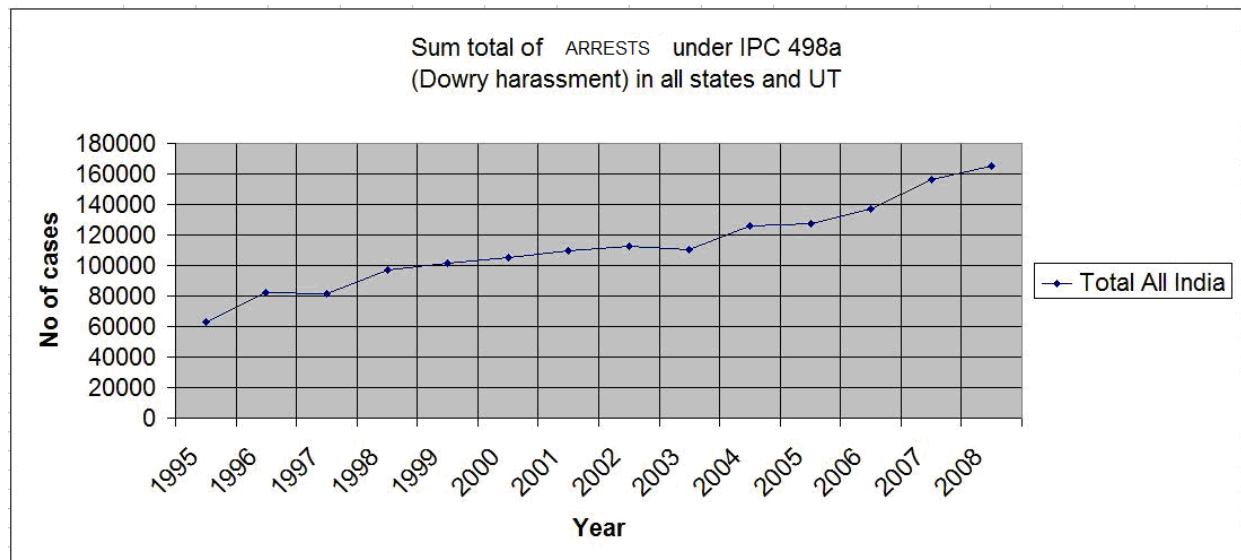
You don't need any introduction to this topic, do you? Dowry death is generally perceived as harassment and torture of a woman in order to force her to bring in more money or valuables. Failure in bringing money will result either in the murder of that woman or force her to commit suicide. This is the same script that we have been reading in the media for over 60 years almost everyday. There will not be any disagreement for legislating dowry transaction as an offense; so we did in 1960. Do you have any idea about how many people got convicted for GIVING dowry until 2011? **0**; Yes, **ZERO**! Does that give us any indication that the practice of giving dowry got stopped since 1960?

To get a better grasp of the whole scenario, you need to know a little bit of the legal aspects. By definition, dowry law mandates police to register FIR and do investigation whenever a woman dies under "*abnormal*" conditions within 7 years of her marriage. This is what we see in newspapers with the title "**Harassed for dowry woman commit suicide**", on the very next day when police do their mandatory job, with all other probable causes in matrimonial discords totally removed. Remember, this is only the first step of investigation; the accused are not given a fair trial yet; no one is convicted; but media already gave you an impression that an offense has been committed! Let's take a look at the latest statistics of National Crime Records Bureau. A country having 120 crore population is reported to have 8391 cases under IPC section 304(b) in 2010. The conviction rate for this category of crime is 33.6%, which brings down the "*dowry death*" numbers to 2819! Folks, please listen, our country polled 61,453 suicides of married men in 2010 where family problems have been reported as major reason. Traffic accidents took away 4,61,757 lives in year 2010; India has a soaring maternal mortality rate of **540** per 100,000 live births (USA has 8, China has 55). How would you like to evaluate these figures with "**dowry death**" hoax?



Myth# 2. Dowry harassment

As per news paper reports DIVORCE RATES have increased many-fold in the last two decades, marking 600 percent rise in Kerala; Delhi has been termed as Divorce Capital. In America 66% of divorces are initiated by women; Indian women outnumber the west by polling 80 to 85%. People are aware that India government has not started keeping records of divorce yet, but we do get an idea about how many families are getting broken down every year from the statistics of existing draconian laws.



The truth of the matter is that, now-a-days, all broken marriages are ending up in dowry harassment cases or domestic violence cases. These law suits ropes in the entire family of husband. In each of these cases there is an average of 5 accused along with a demand for ransom, which **averages** to 30 lakhs!!!

History of IPC 498a as known to common man

Before 1980's dowry deaths were **said to be** a widespread menace, at least in the lower economic strata of the society. Legal provisions did exist to punish the offenders, both in the cases of murder and suicide of married woman. In certain scenarios where a wife attempted to commit suicide, but survived, the so called offenders were set free because they could not be charged with:-

- **IPC 307** (murder attempt) because it was a suicide attempt
- **IPC 306** (Abetment of suicide) because suicide never happened.

To plug this loophole India government introduced IPC 498a. Act 46 of 1983 with reasonably high level of clarity explains in its '*Statement of Objects and Reasons*' that the said amendment is to deal effectively on **dowry related harassment**.

Supreme Court has iterated the same in various judgments too.

One key argument of feminists is that, this law covers mental cruelty as well and so it should remain in the statute books. They are now collectively bad mouthing and blaming Judges for 1.9% conviction rate. Aggrieved with the complaints from men's rights activists they did their own study recently. The following table is from EKTA / AIDWA report.

Final Conviction Rate at the level of Appellate Courts				Year	Women Arrested
Chennai	1.90%	Madurai	1.70%	2004	27832
Coimbatore	7.70%	Salem	2.90%	2005	28745
Cuddalore	7.50%	Sivagangai	2.90%	2006	31253
Dindigal	1.00%	Trichy	2.70%	2007	35667
Kanchipuram	15%	Virudhunagar	5.10%	2008	37369
Kanyakumari	1.90%			TOTAL	160866

Law says, For the purpose of this section, “cruelty” means—

(a) any willful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman; or

(b) harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand.

Unlike civil laws, one of the basic requirements of the criminal law is to establish and prove the guilt beyond reasonable doubt. As you noticed, by definition, mental cruelty cannot be established unless and until such an offense would cause grave injury or danger to life limb or health. Had such offense ever happened, would definitely have left some evidences too. Oral evidences will result in conviction only when the defending party accepts the guilt.

The obvious question you may ask is, “*Then, who are those getting convicted*”? Usually, all dowry death cases are registered along with charges of dowry harassment. In general, courts do not grant bail to the accused on dowry death cases. After the trial when the prosecution fails to prove it as a dowry death, then it is the law enforcement departments and the courts that have to answer “why innocents got wrongly jailed?” In order to avoid that embarrassment, whatever period of time the accused people spent in the jail will be treated as conviction against dowry harassment.

There have been several occasions where possibility of corruption was mentioned by Supreme Court. India Today reported that, a bench of Justices Markandey Katju and Gyan Sudha Misra expressed serious concern over growing corruption in the subordinate judiciary involving judges, advocates and the litigants.

<http://indiatoday.intoday.in/story/sc-pulls-up-lower-courts-orders-disciplinary-proceedings-against-judge/1/137674.html>

Delhi additional sessions judge Kamini Lau while acquitting a man and three of his family members said,

*“The provisions of Section 498-A IPC are **not** a law to take revenge, seek recovery of dowry or to force a divorce but a penal provision to punish the wrong doers. The victims are often misguided into exaggerating the facts by adding those persons as accused who are not connected with the harassment under a mistaken belief that by doing so they are making a strong case as has happened in the present case where the*

complainant has involved the entire family of the husband i.e. father-in-law, mother-in-law and brother-in-law

*I may further observe that section 498a in recent years has become the consummate embodiment of **gross human rights violations**, extortion and corruption, and even the Supreme Court of our country has acknowledged this abuse and termed it as **“LEGAL TERRORISM”**.*

Myth# 3. NRI Bride dumping

It was sensational news in major news papers regarding huge number of “Bride Dumping” based on the statement made by National Commission for Women. MOIA Minister was ‘celebrating’ the story in a meeting conducted in USA. “Don’t marry Indians in America, including Canada,’ Vayalar Ravi, India’s minister for Overseas Indian Affairs often tells people back home. Revealing this to the media at the Indian consulate in New York, Ravi explained: “Complaints about non-resident Indians deserting their wives are skyrocketing. In Punjab alone at least 20,000 cases are pending against NRI husbands. Women approaching me, crying, to tell me their plight is a common thing. We want to prevent men using marriage to cheat poor women and leave them after some time,” he said.”

But various RTIs revealed that the total complaints over the past several years amount to only about **100**! All the RTI documents are available here <http://menseekjustice.blogspot.com/2010/01/ncw-lies-once-again-this-time-on-nri.html>

This propaganda was an attempt to bring in more regulations and rules to control the NRI population. Some of the demands set forward by feminists, in connection with the false alarm, were to collect enough details of the husband’s property abroad during the marriage registration process.

When challenged the NCW replied that the below statistics for the number of complaints they have received year wise against NRI Husbands.

2006 – 23 Complaints (NCW chairperson claimed they have 1000+ complaints)
2007 – 20 Complaints
2008 – 42 Complaints

The WCD Ministry in its RTI reply stated the below statistics for the number of complaints they have received year wise against NRI Husbands.

2005 - 1 Complaint
2006 - 1 Complaint
2007 - 14 Complaints

Myth# 4. Women are lesser sex

Are they? Here are some facts for your analysis. India has a long history of upholding women's status and dignity; perhaps it's the only country in the world where women enjoy the most privileges and less hassles. History says that, in ancient India, women enjoyed equal status with men in all walks of life. They were educated during the Vedic periods and had full rights to choose their husband. "Swayamvaras" were a good example to support that claim. But, after a couple of centuries of Mughal rule, indeed some restrictions got established; social status of women began to decline, and later entry of Christianity curtailing the women's freedom and rights that they enjoyed earlier. Altogether over 400 years of slavery plus 2-3 years of emergency pushed the entire population, not just women, into a state less than animals. Is this a gender specific issue? Of course not! But various vested interest groups are compelling us to believe so, as if history of India starts from 1960!

Carroll Quigley a Harvard university professor in his book Tragedy & Hope published in 1968, said

"In general, most Indians lived in abject poverty and want; only about one in a hundred could read in 1858, while considerably less could understand the English language. The overwhelming majority at that time were peasants, pressed down by onerous taxes and rents, isolated in small villages unconnected by roads, and decimated at irregular intervals by famine or disease." (Page 155)

Pre independent India had wider presence of women population in the freedom movement and also witnessed great women leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Indira Gandhi etc. Indian women enjoyed voting rights even 10 years before American women. Now women need to pay only less tax compared to men for the same pay. Widows are entitled to pension; married women are legally entitled to be maintained by husbands regardless of their qualification or earning potential.

Around 11% of Indian companies have women CEOs, while in the case of Fortune 500 list from the US, the women CEOs just account for 3% of the total consideration set. On International rape statistics table South Africa tops with 1.2 rapes per 1000 people where as India stands in 56th place with 0.01 in the 65 countries list. Social status of women has been dramatically improved compared to pre independent era and they also enjoy different choices in life such as

- 1) Be a housewife
- 2) Work fulltime
- 3) Work part-time
- 4) Work occasionally.

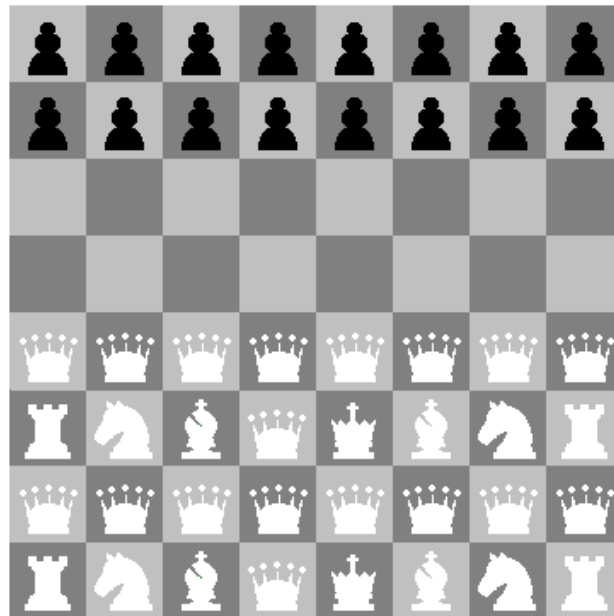
On the other hand choices for men are

- 1) Work fulltime!
- 2) Work fulltime!!
- 3) Work fulltime!!!
- 4) Work fulltime!!!!

GENDER EQUALITY IN INDIA: AN OVERVIEW



LAWS FOR INDIAN HUSBAND / MALE



VERSUS



WIFE CENTRIC INDIAN LAWS FOR HER

ADVANTAGES TO HER

1. Section 497 (Adultery) 2. 498a (Wife Centric, anti women if she is a relative of husband other than wife) 3. D V Act
4. NCW, AIDWA, UNIFEM (National and International Groups) 5. Suicide Laws (Man w/s Wife) 6. Local Mahila Mandals
7. FIR for Wife / NC for him? 8. Crpc 125 & 24 HMA 9. Interim Alimony Benefits
10. Pro wife Investigating procedures
11. Public 12. Judiciary 13. Politicians
14. Media 15. Corporates 16. movies, ads, Entertainment 17. Tax Benefits to women
18. Loan non repayment concessions
19. Education Benefits, fee waivers.
20. IPC 406 (powerful with wife) 21. Live In benefits to the women 22. 1-way share in husband's belonging
23. Special Transportation in metros 24. Statement Power (in cases of Rape, 498a, etc)
25. Child Custody 26. Mahila Thana's and social service branches 27. Friday Arrests
28. Public prosecutor 29. Reservation in the parliament 30. Skewed Statistics
31. Police 32. No punishment to wife for misuse of law.

Concept and Image Processing: Jinesh Zaveri.
<http://indianhusbands.blogspot.com>

Myth# 5. Women are sole victims of Domestic Violence

This chapter is dedicated to bring to your attention about some of the domestic violence (or domestic terrorism?) incidents that media covered over the past several months. After reading this you will be in a position to decide whether or not India government made a mistake in not bringing women under the purview of Domestic Violence Act 2005.

College girl slaps father in public

BHUBANESWAR: Agitated over her father's claim that she featured in a porn CD, a college girl on Monday slapped him in full public view outside the office of the State Commission for Women here.

(Times of India PTI Sep 5, 2011)

BJP leader's sister given 70 sleeping pills by daughter-in-law

Reena Singhal, 28, a resident of Anand Vihar in East Delhi, was arrested on Saturday for drugging her mother-in-law Asha Singhal, 60, with an intent to kill her and grab property and for fabricating the story of her mysterious disappearance, police said.

(NDTV August 30, 2011)

Woman kills husband, drinks his blood

A woman hacked her husband to death and drank his blood before setting the body on fire after an argument during lunch at their Guwahati home this afternoon. Though it is unclear what triggered the row, it enraged 37-year-old Minoti Rabha enough for her to attack her husband, Dev Charan Bongjong, 40, with a machete. Bongjong, an employee of Army Base Hospital at Basistha, suffered multiple cuts and died on the spot. (www.telegraphindia.com – Tue, Aug 30, 2011)

Woman, paramour get life term for killing husband

GURGAON: A woman has been sentenced to life imprisonment for murdering her husband in July 2007. Her paramour and two others were also sentenced to life. Neeti Agarwal, 37, and her paramour, Nandlal, 40, had conspired to kill Aditya, who had belonged to a royal family of Pilibhit in UP. The prosecution argued that the duo had murdered the victim to usurp his property and business. The victim's family owned several sugar mills in UP.

(Times of India Jul 27, 2011)

Women more abusive to in-laws: Report

Pune: The traditional 'Saas-Bahu' equation seems to have taken a swirl, with the daughter-in-law emerging as an "abuser" of the elderly in the country's lower socio-economic strata, according to a recent study. "Nationally, daughter-in-law emerged as the major abuser of the elderly (63.4 per cent) followed by the son (44 per cent) from lower socio economic strata as against the son (53.6 per cent) last year in the higher socio-economic strata," said a report on "Elder abuse and crime in India", released by HelpAge, India.

(IBN Live Jun 18, 2011)

Wife decamps with Rs 8.85L before fleeing with lover

NAGPUR: Eight year after their love marriage, wife left husband and decamped with cash and valuables worth Rs 8.85 lakh before fleeing with her lover. On a complaint lodged by the husband, Jaripatka police has booked

wife, Surendra Kaur (30) and her lover, Audumbar Karande for criminal breach of trust under section 406 IPC and for abetment under section 109 IPC.

(Times of India Jul 24, 2011)

Crime of passion: Woman stabs husband 35 times, arrested

New Delhi: The Delhi Police on Saturday gave a Jeffrey Archer-style Twist in the Tale to the murder of a city businessman this week by dramatically arresting his wife. Arti opens the door, letting in lover Sant Saran and hired killer Mridul Dixit who are carrying a hammer and an ice-poker. The story as we know so far - On Wednesday at 4am, 38-year-old Sonu Sachdeva, who ran a snacks chain in west Delhi, was stabbed to death by two men as his wife, Arti, watched in horror at their second-floor residence in Moti Nagar.

(India Today September 25, 2011)

Tihar jail: 46% of murder convicts are women

According to an annual survey report of 2011, of the 2,751 convicts lodged inside the Tihar jail in 2010 for various crimes, 46.15 per cent of female inmates have been convicted for murder charges alone as against the male count of 33.47 per cent. Along with this, 6.73 per cent of women have been convicted in attempt to commit murder cases as against 5.93 per cent of their male counterparts. Female inmates also top the chart in kidnapping and abduction cases, dowry death cases and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances cases.

(IBN Live Jul 10, 2011)

Woman booked for pushing minor daughter into prostitution

A woman has been booked for pushing her 13-year-old daughter into prostitution. Also an owner of a beauty parlour has been booked along with her. Police said the case came to light when the girl left her home on Wednesday morning after a quarrel with her mother. Police found the girl after a passerby informed about her to them. On questioning, the girl told the police that her mother Dimple started sending her to a beauty parlour on Gaushala Road. Later in connivance with the parlour owner Rani, she pushed her daughter into prostitution.

(Indian Express Jun 30 2011)

Woman hires killers to bump off husband

AURANGABAD: Fed up with her husband's reckless spending after he came into money, a 32-year-old woman from Adgaon near here allegedly hired two men for Rs 50,000 to kill him. The woman, Sunita Daspute, was arrested by the Aurangabad rural police on Tuesday. Assistant police inspector Sandeep Gurme of the Chikalthana police station said that the murdered man, Baburao (35), had received his share of Rs 23 lakh after his father sold seven acres of land in Nipani village for Rs 76 lakh a few months back. "Baburao spent part of the money to buy 12 acres of land. However, he also began spending heavily on female 'tamasha' artistes, alcohol and buying vehicles. He also started living away from home," Gurme said.

(Times of India Jan 26, 2011)

Myth# 6. Women are sole victims of Sexual harassment

WHO report on sexual violence.

The world health organization in its report titled “Sexual Violence” (Page 154 , Box 6.1) has dedicated a separate section on sexual assault against men and boys and states...

“Sexual violence against men and boys is a significant problem. With the exception of childhood sexual abuse, though, it is one that has largely been neglected in research. Rape and other forms of sexual coercion directed against men and boys take place in a variety of settings, including in the home, the workplace, schools, on the streets, in the military and during war, as well as in prisons and police custody. In prisons, forced sex can occur among inmates to establish hierarchies of respect and discipline. Sexual violence by prison officials, police and soldiers is also widely reported in many countries. Such violence may take the form of prisoners being forced to have sex with others as a form of “entertainment”, or to provide sex for the officers or officials in command. Elsewhere, men who have sex with other men may be “punished”, by rape, for their behavior which is perceived to transgress social norms.”

The WHO report also very blatantly states that “In many countries the phenomenon is not adequately addressed in legislation. In addition, male rape is frequently not treated as an equal offence with rape of women. Many of the considerations relating to support for women who have been raped --- including an understanding of the healing process, the most urgent needs following an assault and the effectiveness of support services --- are also relevant for men. Some countries have progressed in their response to male sexual assault, providing special telephone hotlines, counseling, support groups and other services for male victims. In many places, though, such services are either not available or else are very limited --- for instance, focusing primarily on women, with few, if any, counselors on hand who are experienced in discussing problems with male victims. In most countries, there is much to be done before the issue of sexual violence against men and boys can be properly acknowledged and discussed, free of denial or shame. Such a necessary development, though, will enable more comprehensive prevention measures and better support for the victims to be implemented.

The WHO report on Sexual Violence, states that between 7% and 48% of adolescent girls and between 0.2% and 32% of adolescent boys report that their first experience of sexual intercourse was forced (Jewkes et al., 2002). (*WHO Intimate Partner Violence – Sexual Violence Report – Page 4*)

Shamefully India is a textbook example of the kind of countries that the WHO mentioned which does not have any law or support to prevent Sexual Violence/ Assault on men and boys. The committee which has made the amendments in the Sexual assault bill has also unfortunately made the same mistakes of deliberately ignoring the area of protecting men and boys from sexual assault. Much needs to be done in India to even discuss the heinous crime of sexual assault on men and the starting point is to first recognize the fact that sexual assault against men is also a crime through a gender neutral criminal amendment bill on Sexual assault. The

committee by not even recognizing that sexual assault against males is a crime of equal proportions as that of women has given a clear indication of the Anti Male bias with which laws are formulated in India.

Social Stigma

The same report says

"Most experts believe that official statistics vastly under-represent the number of male rape victims. The evidence available suggests that males may be even less likely than female victims to report an assault to the authorities. There are variety of reasons why male rape is underreported, including shame, guilt and fear of not being believed or of being denounced for what has occurred. Myths and strong prejudices surrounding male sexuality also prevent men from coming forward."

In the book "Perspectives on female sex offending: a culture of denial"[5] the author Myriam S Denov states in page 23 " The taboo nature of Female sex offences prevents many victims from coming forward with their experiences (Renvoize , 1982 ; Kasl , 1990 ; Elliot 1993 ; Koonin 1995) " . The British Crime Survey 2001/2 reported that while 4.2% of women and 4.2% of men said they had been victims of domestic violence in the past year, only 19% of men went on to report it compared with 81% of women. Last year UK's ChildLine reported that having "specifically targeted boys, hoping to reassure them that it was not a sign of weakness to ask for help" they had seen a 196% increase in those who reported sexual abuse since 1991/2.

Sexual violence in Police custody

Why is a police officer/government official not held guilty of sexual assault if he is found guilty of outraging the modesty of a man? Do only females have modesty in India and not men? Is a man any less of a human being in the eyes of the government than a woman when it comes to safeguarding his modesty? A Police officer violating the modesty of man must be held equally guilty of Sexual Assault. The below recent study expose the fact that the relative brutality of sexual assault on a man by the police is often much more than that as compared to a woman and hence the punishment for the crime of sexual assault against man also must be commensurately more.

1) Study: - Torture in India 2010 - Asian Center for Human Rights

The Asian Center for Human Rights in its report titled 'Torture in India 2010'[3], discloses that with the 2000-2001 as the base year, custodial deaths have increased by 41.66% persons under the UPA government between 2004-2005 and 2007-2008 in India. This includes 70.72% increase of deaths in prison custody and 12.60% increase of deaths in police custody. Rampant and deadly sexual assault cases against males in particular have been documented in this shocking study. Few are highlighted below.

- i. Page 20 "The victims told the court that they were tortured for four days. The police used candles on their genitals forcing them to confess to the crime which they insisted they did not commit. The court instructed the police to take

the victims to hospital for treatment. The doctors found burn injuries on the genitals and legs of both victims.”

- ii. Page 21 “In June 2009, Jitumoni Bora, the officer-in-charge of Nitaipukhuri police outpost in Sivasagar district of Assam allegedly stripped naked two Class X students and rubbed “Bhut Jolokia” (also called Naga Jolokia), the world’s hottest chilli, on their bodies.”
- iii. Page 80 “Mr. S. inquired as to the reason for his detention, but he was hit by BSF personnel with wooden sticks, which made him fall to the ground. At that time, other personnel started beating him with their boots, resulting in black spots all over his body and bleeding from his penis.”

2) Study: - “POLICE TORTURE IN PUNJAB, INDIA: An Extended Survey

While in custody male prisoners are routinely subjected to brutal and life threatening sexual assaults for various reasons such as signing forced confessions. Although very little information is actually gathered by the government on these sexual assault techniques for obvious reasons, there are a few very reliable reports like “POLICE TORTURE IN PUNJAB, INDIA: An Extended Survey” by Ami Laws and Vincent Lacopino[4] which list the some of the brutal and life threatening sexual assault techniques used by the India police

- i. Disrobing the male prisoners causing them deliberate embarrassment
- ii. Kicking the male prisoners in their groin and thighs by officers wearing heavy boots
- iii. Electric shocks administered to male genitals
- iv. Motor Oil being pushed up a Male’s anus
- v. Chili Peppers pushed up the Male’s anus
- vi. Inserting foreign objects like Batons and other instruments in private parts
- vii. Raping Male prisoners with relatives having to watch

A report from Physicians for Human Rights (PHR) Denmark indicated that, as recently as 2000, Punjab police were still using the same sexual assault techniques on detainees.

It is hard to contemplate and understand the logic that if the above crimes would have committed by a police officer against a woman they would come under severe sexual assault, but when the same crime is committed against a man even with much more brutality there is no mention of sexual assault anywhere .

Given such a brutal track record of the Indian police against male prisoners and detainees, why it has chosen to deliberately leave male sexual assault out of its purview in section 376 of the Criminal assault bill? When a clear section is provided for protecting females against sexual assault by the Police what is the justification for deliberately not offering the same protection to males? Is this not clear discrimination against the male citizens of the country? When the law protects only one gender and deliberately exposes the other gender to sexual assault then that law violates the constitution.

Sexual assault in Homosexual relationships

Homosexual rape has been documented worldwide and occurs on a large scale in all societies. India too has a large number of homosexual couples who lived in the shadows earlier, but now with the Honorable Delhi High Court decriminalizing

homosexuality there will be a huge increase in male-male and female on female relations all over the nation. Our Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill makes no provision for victims of sexual assault in same sex relationships. It refuses to acknowledge this form of sexual violence completely. Prison rape figures from the USA show the extent of this problem even in a highly advanced and financially privileged society. What can happen in prison will definitely echo on what happens in society at large. According to Human Rights Watch, at least 140,000 inmates in the US are raped each year. The figures for a poor nation like India with a much lower ratio of citizens to law enforcement professionals can only be worse. Since the definition of rape is wide enough to include penetration by an inanimate object or finger or similar, what is the justification of leaving this kind of homosexual rape by either gender on their partner of the same gender ?

Myth# 7. Child custody

When the relationship goes murky, those who suffer most are undoubtedly the children. As an attempt to fish in the troubled waters, women most often spread big fat lies against fathers, so as to gain sole custody of kids. In general, a woman learns from her friends and obviously from her attorney that if she lies to the court she'll get what she wants; there will be no penalty or perjury charges and she can justify it to herself and her friends as, "I had to do it to protect my babies." That's the great cover up. It's the mother of all lies. It's the lie that allows all the other lies to happen absolutely guilt free and reduces fathers to mere visitors. In most of the cases, Family courts have been acting like a mindless well-greased machine doing its routine job of accepting all the false allegations on its face value and granting sole custody to mothers as if law of the land has made it mandatory not to apply its mind. A large number of fathers give up their legal battle half way as they don't see any light in the long dark tunnel. Even the most aggressive litigant will end up getting a 20 or 30 minutes of supervised visitation once a month. Supervised visitation means visitation in the court corridor! It's demoralizing, humiliating, demeaning and in most cases completely unnecessary. Dads, who were fine fathers for all those years, are subject to this character assassination most of the time.

Dowry harassment cases and domestic violence cases have become standard charges that all litigant fathers face today but some are even more vulnerable to face the charges of murder attempt and PNDT Act too. When the wife do not want the kid as the relationship is on the rocks, some of them take that an opportunity to kill two birds with one stone. The family courts, with out even looking at the merits of the claims or instead of ordering any sort of investigation, writes the verdict with its ears closed and eyes shut.

It left a lot of eyebrows raised and jaws dropped when Indian Express reported "**12-yr-old girl files petition against father**" on Sun Jun 21 2009.

The petition says she doesn't want to study at the boarding school. Her elder sister, who was also a student there, has shifted to Pune for higher studies. So the mother got the girl admitted to a school in the city. Rabindra, who is the joint custodian of the girl, took an order from the family court at Nagpur which prohibited Pritam from admitting the girl to the Pune School. The court directed that the girl should not be admitted to any other school without her father's permission."

This is a classic example of how children are been used in by mothers to blow up their own ego problems against fathers. The irony is that fathers are forced to fight this legal battle with no weapons or shields at all. No wonder, Syed Makdoom and 100s of his likes committed suicide for not able to meet or even see their kids.

This depressed father committed suicide on 5th April 09, and left 4 suicide notes and a video recorded on his mobile. (YouTube link - <http://youtu.be/KrGmSI-xdTk>) Here he clearly mentions how he was tortured by his wife & in-laws and not allowed to even see his only son whom he loved more than his life.

There is also a heart rending message to the entire society towards the end... He said, "**Fathers should not be separated from their children**".

Myth# 8. Reservations and Special privileges

India has stepped forward a lot over these 60+ years of Independence in terms of establishing women's rights and empowerment. Even the prominent women leaders who were in the Constituent Assembly like Sarojini Naidu, Hansa Mehta, Durgabai Deshmukh, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur etc did not find the need of special consideration for women during those days. Ambedkar was against any kind of reservations, but even in that case, he was absolutely against giving reservations for more than 10 years. But now, after more than 60 years of independence, India is working on women's political empowerment through 33% reservation in parliament and state assemblies; even at the cost of uprooting the fundamental principles of democracy (free and fair elections). Men are already banned from contesting panchayat/municipal elections in 50% of constituencies. Indian politicians feel no guilt in undermining the constitution; they feel no shame at all to take away men's right to contest in elections, in order to appease women voters.

Feminists claim that, women need reservation and special privileges because they are not at par with men and required to be uplifted. From bus stations to parliament we have witnessed this battle for charity. The same group argues that women are equally good and as capable as men are, and so they can do anything that a man can; therefore army should keep the doors wide open for women. For the same reason women **should be paid equal** for the same job. This double standard is often left unnoticed.

There have been heated discussions going on to dilute the entrance exams for higher education in order to increase the female head count. IIT-JEE girl candidates wouldn't have to pay any application fee from year 2012. Meanwhile IIM has decided to award up to 30 'grace marks' to female applicants. Depending on which organs one may stand with, shall read it as "*No grace marks for male sex organs*" or "*grace marks for female sex organs*". Isn't this what we call sexism? If not, then what is sexism?

Myth# 9. Equal wages

Regardless of illness, tiresome, lack of interest, abusive boss or coworkers, millions of Indian men have to work day in and day out in order to feed their families and look after children and elders financially, medically, socially and also to satisfy their entertainment needs. Such an invaluable contribution to the family has never been given a monetary value. No one knows what they contribute as they do a range of unpaid work — from household chores in the home after their routine job at workplace and running a small businesses to earn some extra bucks, to home-based work (that is not always paid), to helping out in a variety of tasks that they are expected to do only because they are men. Not even a single country has a monetary value been placed on such unpaid work.

No international organizations have ever come out with a study that looks at this issue: men's unpaid work. Dr. Warren Farrell, author of "Myth of male power", "Why men are the way they are", "Why men earn more" etc takes a deeper dive into the amount of time men spends on unpaid work as compared to women.

Farrell found that men contribute more money to the family than women, at the same time women own more things than men do. Women have 4 options in life, 1) be a housewife 2) be a professional 3) do part time job 4) be occasional housewife where as the four options that are available for men are 1) work fulltime 2) work fulltime 3) work fulltime and 4) work fulltime. (*Yes, this was mentioned in this book earlier and is intentionally repeated because of its importance*) This is not surprising given that in practically all societies, men are expected to bear the maximum burden of formal as well as domestic work with women helping out if and when they can. Yet, at the end of the day, it is the man who is automatically expected to take care of all the financial responsibilities, leaving kids at school, fixing broken stuffs etc; precisely, bringing home food shelter clothing and entertainment.

A current TV advertisement for insurance sums this up rather well. It shows a husband, obviously exhausted, working for his family who returns home and had a chest pain. The advertisement takes it for granted that the man should have taken insurance to protect his family **EVEN AFTER HIS DEATH**. There is nothing in the ad to indicate what the woman's role in the family is or her responsibility compared to her husband, one can well imagine. It would never have occurred to the woman to figure out a way of relieving her husband of this particular responsibility even if she is more educated or her earning potential is equal or more than her husband.

Huge differences

The ILO study found another element of concern, what the report calls a clear "gender gap" in working time. (http://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/press-and-media-centre/press-releases/lang-en/WCMS_082827) The study says men tend to work longer average hours than women worldwide, with women working shorter hours in almost every country studied. This is very true in Indian society. Women take advantage of employment at home and also take advantage of family at workplace. For example a typical Indian woman wants her husband to drop the kids off to school early morning as she wants to reach office on time because of an "important" meeting; at the same time she wants to leave the office early in the pretext of pick up the kids from school in the evening, handing over the critical responsibilities on male colleagues. And while the men work late, Indian wives and daughters spent time shopping, sleeping, eating, chatting with friends, watching television and relaxing.

Apart from the gender difference in time spent, the value of such unpaid work was not factored into economic calculations that assess a country's development. "When we focus our binoculars only on discrimination, we miss opportunities available to women, such as the 80 fields (e.g., financial analysis, radiation therapy, statistics and most engineering fields) in which women now earn more than men" says *Dr. Farrell who is the only man in the U.S. ever elected three times to the board of directors for the National Organization for Women in New York City*

To many, this would appear to be a non-issue along with the issues that men face in terms of violence, inside and outside the home, many forms of discrimination, sexual harassment and assault etc which he has absolutely no available option of legal recourse. Yet, there is a good reason for assessing the extent of unpaid work men do, the gender gap between women and men on this count, and the value of their labor.

Quantifying the value

Men's groups never advocated assessing the value of unpaid work until 27th march 2011 when they were forced (by the government of India) to come forward in large numbers sending memorandums to Law commission of India with regard to THE MARRIAGE LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010. There is no world conference or even national level commission to address the issues of men and they remain as second class citizens even in this 21st century!

A strong reason for not putting a monetary value to such work is that it puts a price tag for human relations where everyone lives and dies for money minus all family and social values. In India, such women — and they are mostly women — who are well paid to advocate such absurd demands of putting price tag for housewives are reducing the value of motherhood and even womanhood. Setting a standard for the amount they should be paid for the kind of work they are expected to do is tantamount to reducing motherhood into a surrogacy; reducing nurturing care and love into a paid service. What is even more disappointing is that women, who is said to have good education and earn well in the formal sector, seems to have replaced all their moral, family and social values with **MONEY**, and they dance on the tunes of Rothschild's International banking dynasty.

Gender assumptions

Ultimately, the issue is not the amount of time spent on unpaid work, or whether men should be paid for such work, but the expectation that they will do it unquestioningly and for all time to come. Surely, with so much changing around us, this is yet another arena where gender roles must be questioned; why would the physically easy and non-hazardous household work should also be shared with men after his regular and mandatory hours of job at risky and dangerous workplace, and where those who work silently to run millions of families around the world, should be given the honor, recognition and appreciation that they deserve.

Myth# 10. Patriarchy

This word was imported to India in order to fertilize feminism. Most Indian languages may not have a proper translation; neither do they know what its original meaning is. Wikipedia definition states that

“Patriarchy is a social system in which the role of the male as the primary authority figure is central to social organization, and where fathers hold authority over women, children, and property. It implies the institutions of male rule and privilege, and entails female subordination. Many patriarchal societies are also patrilineal, meaning that property and title are inherited by the male lineage.”

Interestingly, as the word “patrilineal” is typed in Microsoft word 2003, its spell checker marks it as error and its suggestion box shows “matrilineal”! Agree that MS Word is not the final word for “Dictionary” but the point is, it does know the word “matrilineal” which our feminists are totally unaware of! They strongly believe or force others to believe that women are supposed to put up with everything that happens to them because they are told, that is how the 'great Indian family' as an institution, has thrived over centuries and it is something to be proud of, as celebrated in Bollywood films.

Is this a gender specific issue? Older generations did control both men and women. The justification was, centralized money management; for better and efficient running of the house which is what the imported word "Patriarchy" means. A large number of societies in India were matrilineal too. The reason was just because the amount of income was too limited; number of bread winning members was less and number of bread eaters was large. People of India need no special lessons about 400 years of slavery plus 2-3 years of emergency!!! How many women will dare to step out of the houses if India declares state of emergency today? (We did have such a state in recent history, that too done by a woman Prime Minister who misused her constitutional power!) Now if things have changed in the structure of family, that is only because people started chasing better education & jobs and begin to relocate in large numbers.

Feminist demands of 21st century for property rights was based on the claim that women had no right to reside in the marital home (the sasural), she stayed there at the will of the in-laws. She could be thrown out anytime, if she did not conform to 'the Indian ethos' and there was no law which could help her.

Both Men and Women have statutory inheritance rights at their own parents house if and only if parents don't have registered Will. Both Men and Women do NOT have residence rights at their own parent's house. It is against the civil procedure code and civil rights of the owner of the house who has registered title deed on his/her name. A living person has the fundamental right to property that s/he owns. It is common sense that if anyone tries to encroach others property that will result in chaos and riot. The enactment of the domestic violence act covered their demand to a certain extent through which an Indian wife can now kick out the resident owners of the 'sasural' to protect her own rights!

Unsatisfied with this, the fight is still on going for marital property rights and a bill is pending in parliament to address this. Bizarre blames continue to flourish and they claim that, women have very little right to property, even though there are some exceptions like the Hindu Succession Act (HSA) including the recent amendments to

it, and some provisions in State laws - even the legal rights to property that they enjoy under HSA, they hesitate to claim, just because they do not want to annoy the brothers, they know that in case the husband drives them out of the marital home, or if the life there becomes unbearable, their only life-line is the 'maika', but the brothers (or their wives) are most likely to be annoyed and would not welcome them. The brothers would say, "we have given our sister lot of dowry, jewelry, etc. so why does she come back again and again?" SO WHERE DOES SHE GO?

This shows that, invariably, women seek patriarchal considerations even though they shamelessly blame the same social set up. No one has right to someone else's property! Dowry was an early partition as far as women were concerned. All the saving of the working members get drained to "settle in advance" a woman's share in the household. There were so many men who give away their hard earned savings for their sisters and later they get kicked out from the house just because they got married to women who were not acceptable to the elders in the family.

All these twisted thoughts and ideologies are nothing but a confused state of mind where feminists are trying to create a fools paradise assuming that as western world! It is amazing that Carroll Quigley had mentioned this phenomenon way back in 1968.

"At the same time those who sought power, advancement, or knowledge continued to learn English as the key to these ambitions. Unfortunately, these semi-westernized Indians neglected much of the practical side of the European way of life and tended to be intellectualists and doctrinaire and to despise practical learning and physical labor. They lived, as we have said, in a middle world which was neither Indian nor Western, spoiled for the Indian way of life, but often unable to find a position in Indian society which would allow them to live their own version of a Western way of life." - Tragedy & Hope (page160)

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This is not the END –

10 Questions that men seek answers for

- Women get equal education and more privileges than men. Then why are husbands legally forced to carry wives financially?
- If husband ask money from wife it is termed as dowry and has made a crime. Why is it termed as Alimony and has made a right, if wife does the same?
- Adultery is legal for wives; why are men jailed for the same act?
- If mother take away kids, courts say kids need mother. Why are fathers jailed for child abduction if he does the same?
- If women dress like hookers its liberation; if men show any sort of sexual interest why is it called sexual harassment?
- Why are men taxed more than women for the same pay?
- Why are men banned from contesting in panchayat/municipal elections in certain constituencies?
- Why men are denied protection under Domestic Violence Act and Sexual Harassment at workplace Bill?
- Why do we hear ONLY about 8,000 legally PRESUMED dowry deaths per year, but not the soaring maternal mortality rate of 540 per 100,000? (China=55, Srilanka=60, USA=8)
- Why do women child and animals have ministries but not one for men?

Pro-Family NGOs, to end discrimination against men

Men's Rights Association (MRA) (Regd. NGO) # E3/401, Hariganga, Near RTO Alandi Road, Yerawada, Pune 411006 Phone : 9823788013 mra-help@mensrightsassociation.org www.mensrightsassociation.org	Bhavya Foundation postal address : 301/B-71, shalimar Garden Extn-II, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad (UP) www.bhavyafoundation.org
PASS (Purushavakasha Samrakshana Samiti) Room No.58, Jai Hind Building, M.O.Road, Thrissur, Kerala - 680 001 www.mensrights.in	Childrens Rights Initiative For Shared Parenting (CRISP) (Regd. NGO) # 78, Osborne Road, (Near Lake Side Hospital), Bangalore - 42, India. www.crisp-india.org
Save Indian Family Foundation (Banglore) www.saveindianfamily.org	Save Family Foundation (Delhi) www.savefamily.org/
498a.org (Global) www.498a.org/	Association for International Men's Rights Activism and Welfare (Banglore) www.aimraw.org
Save Family Initiative Jharkhand (Jharkhand) www.sfijharkhand.org	SIF Times (India) www.siftimes.com
Samseva (Banglore) www.samseva.org	Protect Indian Family (Mumbai) www.protectindianfamily.org
Global www.internationalmensday.com	We Men www.wemen.us (Bangalore)
Blog www.ipc498a.wordpress.com	National Family Harmony Society www.498a.org.in
Purushavakasha Samrakshana Samithi (PASS) Address: No.58, Jai Hind Building, M.O.Road, Thrissur, Kerala - 680001 Phone: 9846159688, 8606161313 www.mensrights.in info@mensrights.in	Family Protection Council 'Saraswati', Deshabhimani Road Elamakkara, Cochin, Kerala Phone: 9995876301 youkay.nair@gmail.com
Kutumba Vimochana Vedhi (former Purusha vimochana vedhi) Kiklikkodan House, Paapparakkal, Cherai.P.O, Ernakulam District, Kerala Phone: 9495269388 email: gmpillaimklm@gmail.com	Kutumba Vimochana Vedhi (former Purusha vimochana vedhi) Kiklikkodan House, Paapparakkal, Cherai.P.O, Ernakulam District, Kerala Phone: 9495269388 gmpillaimklm@gmail.com
All India Mother-in-law Protection Forum www.aimpf.org/	Family Protection Council 'Saraswati', Deshabhimani Road Elamakkara, Cochin, Kerala Phone: 9995876301 youkay.nair@gmail.com
"Pati Pariwar" - Kalyan Samiti Lucknow Phone : 9793530430 patipariwar@gmail.com http://www.patipariwar.org/	Janamithram Janakiya Neethivedhi Akaparamba, Malapuram, Kerala - 673 641 Ph: 09387469083/09495419409 janamithram1@gmail.com

Volunteered Help lines

North India			East India			South India		
Agra	Harsh Verdhani Kohli	9808142507	CoochBehar (WB)	Goutam	9002625538	Andhra Pradesh	Kiran Panjala (Nalgonda Town)	9849504830
Aligarh	Gaurav Bhardwaj	9927018998		Subamaye	9434212032		Ram Prasad (Vijayawada)	9177722930
Allahabad	Anirudh	9919473960		Arindam	9832641575	Bengaluru	Santosh Patil	9845746684
		9335516974	Guwahati	Durga Shankar Singh	9864022348		Phani	9663366496
							Sivasankara Narendra Sharma	9743183369
						Samseva (NGO)		9845293056
						Bengaluru	Santosh Patil	9845746684
						Belgaum		
						Bellary	Hemant V	9844958455
Ambala(Haryana)	Mukesh Soni	9899005482	Jamshedpur	Chandrakant Jugsejiya	9308953797	Chennai	Manoj	9840324551
Amritsar	Pawan Sharma	9781642003	Jharkhand	Rajesh Dwivedi	9204624465		Kalishelvan	9445119559
	Surjit Singh	9781629986	Kolkata	Hridaya (NGO)	9830151555		Amamath	9840587653
	Ravi Kumar	9779928521	Orissa	Kailash Sahu	9040126636 (After 7pm)		Aravind	9941162085
Bhatinda	Gurjas	9356208896		Chandan Kar	9437133488	Coimbatore	Padmanabhan	9790019658
	Surender	9463628198		Tarun Dass	9853216066		Prakash	9443241769
	Arora	9814172119	Purulia/Raghunathpur (WB)	Goutam Sur	9434373027	Erode	Krishna	9894103539
Bihar	Shekhar	9999598635				Hassan	Dr Swagath	9448941084
Chandigarh	Mandeep Puri	9888009199				Hydrabad	Narendra	9731388924
	Arun Gupta	9216612271					Prasad	9848280354
	Arun	9872417373					Puli	9985027646
	Vikas	9988293457					Venu	8143372457
Delhi	Ravi Mishra	8800110729					Sanjay Thumma	9000525222
	Niladri	9811052770	Central India				Kiran	9848790146
Dehradun	Bhush Gera	9012228383	Bhopal	Dr. R.S.Chaudhary	9893307307	Kerala	Mohan Pillai (Alapuzha)	9495269388
	Rishi Jain	9971132132		Prakash Jugnake	9827385156		Rajendran (Palakkad)	9526852338
Faridabad	Yogesh	9868069544	Bilaspur	Sajeev Patro	9302518144		Gafar Khan	9142464636
Jammu & Kashmir	Vijay	9906907950		Murali	9301072007		Pathanamthitta	9846627710
Kanpur	Sandeep Chakrawarty	9956090904		B.R. Sahu	9303267623		Ashraf Moulavi (Calicut)	9846159688, 9061757177
Ludhiana	Amandeep Singh	9316929321		Abdul Sattar	9406213536		Francis (Thrissur)	9605666248
Lucknow			Gwalior(MP)	Sanjay Dupar	9425308423, 07514070523		Vincent (Thrissur)	9633409355
	Yaksh	9793530430	Indore	Rahul	9302394340		Unnikrishnan Nair (Kochi)	9995876301
	Mrs. Sharda	9936418066		Gaurav Bandi	9329043172		Sumesh Nadaria (Kochi)	9497030739
	Dr. (Mrs.) Indu Subhash	9336002063	Jabalpur	Sukant	9826156395		Vinod Krishna (Kochi)	8891198545
	Brjesh	9305323243	Raipur/Bhilai	Kamal Malu	9425501248		Deepu ((Kochi/Tvm)	9995341952
	Sanjay	9415028041		Ajay Reddy	9425565619		Sanju (Tvm)	9745097082
	Indrani	9956956834		S.R.Swamakar	9425565608	Mysore	Dr. Ponnappa	9901310307
Muzaffarnagar	S C Jain	9319072913		Devendra Gupta	9302203747	Vishakhapatnam/Vizag	Mr. B.K. Agarwal	9246623460
Meerut (UP)	Amitabh	9258011122		Shekhar Reddy	9826710977		Kaushal Kishore	9885037796
Patiala	Abhishek	9780911550				Warangal	Anil	9652732787
Rae-Bareilly (UP)	Pawan Singh	9198536449					Nageshwar	9676829452
West India			International					
Amravati	Syed Asfaq Ahmed	9765744177	USA		+1-917-512-5362			
Goa	Ruben	9890081688			+1-732-333-4346			
Jalgaon	Deepak Pawar	9372227399	Canada - Toronto (5:00 EST - 7:00 EST)		+1-416-710-5329			
Jodhpur	Deepak Sen	9352844907	Kuwait		+90965-3869295			
Mumbai (CRFW)	Sandip Kedia	9867854147	Japan		+8190 9929 5287			
	Deepak	08108271976	Singapore	Kesav	+65 82092991			
	Subodh	9768046667						
Mumbai	Jinesh	9820241589						
	Dedicated Helpline	9769770498						
	Suhail	9833066726						
	Vikas	982056091						
	Ashish	8652843011						
	Helpline	9769770498						
Nashik	Adv. M.K.Vaishnav	9822011250						
	S.P.Jadhav	9860175908						
Nagpur	Rajesh	9890974788						
	Prakash	8807458140						
Pune	Kailash Khairnar	9225600956						
	Subir Biswas	9689939392						
	Sandesh	9890925273						
	Ajit Rajpara	9823788013						

Attention:

"No helpline volunteers are expected to charge any sort of fees for the service. The act of charging fees by itself invalidates him/her from being part of Men's Rights Movement"

***Disclaimer:** This booklet is prepared based on available government/authentic statistics and inferences thereupon, with an intent to spread awareness among the society for the larger benefit of all. Factual errors, if any, are unintentional and may be reported to the publishers directly for correction in future. Any libel or slander will be taken seriously and would be legally dealt with at appropriate forums.*

Suicide Victims by Sex & Age-Group during 2010

