
Domestic Terrorism against Men –“ Hidden and Untouched aspects of Society”



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Introduction

Crimes against women are common in India. They are neither safe nor protected, whether at home, in public, or at work. Given the prevalence of crimes against women, certain laws aimed specifically at women have been enacted in India to protect them. India is routinely scolded for its shabby treatment of women, but have we ever considered that a woman could harass or assault a man? The legislation is tilted in favour of women, whether through reservations or constitutional restrictions. Men's abuse is not covered by the same laws that apply to women's abuse, displaying legal inequity. Although women outweigh men in terms of victims, there are many false allegations directed against innocent men as well. Women started using these as a weapon against her male counterparts. They started blackmailing, harassing, and humiliating the males by false allegation. Men are also victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, but because of traditional attitudes regarding men, such as the assumption that men are fearless, can endure more pain, and are more capable of self-defense, governmental institutions and society in general take such abuse less seriously. These legislations have given an arbitrary power to women to exploit men.

The studies identified by the search yielded prevalence rates of 3.4% to 20.3% for domestic physical violence against men. Most of the affected men had been violent toward their partners themselves. 10.6–40% of them reported having been abused or maltreated as children. Alcohol abuse, jealousy, mental illness, physical impairment, and short relationship duration are all associated with a higher risk of being a victim of domestic violence. The reported consequences of violence include mostly minor physical injuries,

impaired physical health, mental health problems such as anxiety or a disruptive disorder, and increased consumption of alcohol and/or illegal drugs.

Many people suffer in quiet and remain unidentified. The discriminatory laws are claiming lives, and only a small number of social activists and policymakers are paying attention to this humanitarian concern. Even so, there are a number of cases where innocent people are wrongfully convicted of crimes they did not commit. While some laws protect women who have been subjected to abuse, violence, or other forms of violence, others do not.

For example, In Amity Noida, two girls asked 25-30 goons to beat up the victims viciously over petty parking difficulties, and they also filed a false molestation case against them. One of the victims was certified dead, while the other was still fighting for his or her life in the hospital.

One more example relates that, On the 21st of November 2020, an incident occurred in Chennai. Santhosh, an engineering student, was accused of sexually assaulting a woman. Both of them were born and raised in the same community and lived in the same area when their families made the decision to marry. Santhosh's parents were approached by the woman's mother, who claimed that he had impregnated her daughter and sought an immediate marriage arrangement. Santhosh was charged with rape after his family refuted the allegations, and he was detained and remanded in judicial prison for 95 days. The wedding was later postponed owing to a feud between two families. The woman had given birth to a baby girl by the time he was released on bail, and it was discovered that the baby's DNA did not match Santhosh's. On the 10th of February 2021, the court acquitted him based on DNA results. Meanwhile, he had dropped out of college and had a tarnished image.

Domestic terrorism against men

While the globe strives for equality, we are seeing the worst side-effects of women-centric policies and the penalties that males face. We are now seeing in the press and reading on social media how women are torturing men by misusing the laws.

Many examples of women pestering men occur on a daily basis, the majority of which are tied to domestic violence. Because there is no legislative time restriction for launching a dowry claim, women are filing it after a long period of time, such as 20 or 30 years, against their male counterparts and in-laws. Even after that, the wife is not required to prove it, and the husband lacked adequate proof to establish his innocence.

In each scenario in which a woman is the victim, society assumes that the husband is to blame, whether or not this is proven.

All of the males who were affected by these women-centric policies suffered from mental stress. In order to pass harsh rules favouring women, legislators failed to consider the negative implications that have harmed men. In most family laws, females are strongly supported, such as in divorce cases, if maintenance is not provided to females, males can be imprisoned, child custody is primarily given to the mother (at least if the child is under the age of 5), a single male is not allowed to adopt a female child, and so on. There were some flaws in these laws that had a significant impact on the position of men.

Indian feminists and society believe that only men can commit a horrific crime like rape, and they are unaware that women may also rape men. This is revolting; as a result of this mindset, there are no laws protecting guys who have been raped.

Many males who are unable to prove their innocence commit themselves in order to avoid society's scornful judgments. However, the law is blind to all of this. Even if a woman is arrested, she is given various instructions and may easily obtain bail, but if a guy is arrested, he is practically subjected to several horrors. the majority of the laws discussed throughout the research are intended to provide for the maintenance of a wife by her husband, but there are no provisions that speak to the maintenance of a husband by his wife. There may be a case where the husband need maintenance as well, but that requirement is not included in the provisions outlined above.

Women-centric legislation were enacted for a worthy reason, but as circumstances changed, they had a significant impact on all males. This is because, in order to exact revenge, women attempt to trap and imprison the majority of their kin. We have always favoured women's empowerment, but this does not imply that in order to benefit one gender, we must harm the other. When a female is raped, people think about her entire life and sympathise with her, but when a false accusation is made against an innocent guy, he is unable to align his eyes with those of society, he cannot walk with pride, society thinks him guilty, and he is mentally raped.

Women, too, have begun to abuse the advanced technologies that had been introduced. Misuse of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act of 1971 is the best illustration of this. These sophisticated treatments are used by mothers who only want a boy child to abort their female infant.

Legal movement for domestic terrorism against men

The basic goal of the judiciary is to protect the innocent and punish those who have been wrongfully accused after a thorough inquiry. However, once a case involving crimes against women is brought to court, the judge tends to favour the victim over the accused. Before convicting the accused, the court must perform a thorough investigation. In **Kanraj vs. State of Punjab**, the Supreme Court ruled that there must be clear evidence of relatives' involvement in criminal activity before they can be arrested for their husband's fault.

According to a 2007 survey done by the Indian government, the recorded incidences of sexual abuse against children, including rape or sodomy, were 57.3 percent for boys and 42.7 percent for girls. According to the Delhi-based Centre for Civil Society, roughly 18 percent of Indian adult men have been forced for sex.

According to the National Crime Records Bureau, 44.7 percent of married males committed suicide in 2003, but only 25% of married women died as a result of domestic abuse. In India, approximately 20-30% of males or members of their families have been abused by their spouses. In almost all situations of domestic violence, the woman is the wrongdoer or torturing person, as he emphasizes.

In the case of **Dr. N.G. Dastane vs. S. Dastane**, the Supreme Court declared that, while physical cruelty is considered to be committed primarily by the husband because he is the most powerful, mental cruelty can be perpetrated by both the husband and the wife. Even a wife can be harsh to her husband mentally. In the case of **Anil Bharadwaj vs. Nimlesh Bharadwaj**, the court ruled that it is cruelty if a wife refuses to have sexual intercourse with her husband for no reason.

The judge in the case of **Savitri Devi v Ramesh Chand & Ors** (II (2003) DMC 328) stated that women-centric laws were created for the benefit of women who are victims of domestic violence and other forms of violence against women but that these laws have been abused by dragging the husbands distant relatives into the case, including minors and grandparents. Women are bringing lawsuits against 10 to 15 persons at the same time. When only the spouse or the in-laws or both committed the cruelty or the offence, the case should be brought against them and not the entire family of the accused

"By the misuse of the provision, a new legal terrorism is unleashed," the court stated in **Sushil Kumar Sharma v. Union of India and others** (JT 2005(6) 266). The provision is meant to be used as a shield, not as a weapon for assassins."¹ The honorable judge sought to say with this term that these provisions are

¹others (JT 2005(6) 266)

utilized to help and protect individuals who are in need, rather than for an impure and manipulative motivation. The court further emphasized that the court's responsibility is to find the truth in the situation and not to accept broad allegations without a thorough investigation by the investigating agency.

There is no law that protects a male against crimes of cruelty and harassment, which is extremely unjust and discriminatory. They require assistance in times of crisis and domestic violence: Violence by a spouse, in particular, is a crisis. Male victims of violence can be saved/helped with appropriate action, such as recognizing violence against men by women as a public health concern, establishing a helpline for male victims of abuse, and providing education, awareness, and legal safeguards.

Hide & Untouched part of Society

There is no law that protects a male against crimes of cruelty and harassment, which is extremely unjust and discriminatory. Data demonstrates that the majority of guys commit suicide as a result of mental pain caused by false accusations levelled by their female counterparts, rather than stress from job or other factors. There are regulations in place to protect women from sexual harassment in the workplace, but no similar prohibitions exist for men. It is commonly assumed that only women are victims of sexual harassment and eve-teasing, and that men may only be perpetrators, not victims, which is not the case.

We emphasize that a woman is not always wrong, and that women are not always correct. The legislature must identify the flaws in such laws, the judiciary must interpret them liberally rather than literally, and society must adjust its skewed attitude toward men. In this post, I will discuss situations in which men are harassed by women and the drawbacks of such flexible women-centric policies.

All powers, tranquilly and intelligence are personified in women (goddess Durga). The government has enumerated special legislations favouring women and protecting them from any kind of discrimination or exploitation, such as the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Protection of women from sexual harassment at work place Act, 2013, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, Hindu Succession Act 2005 and several offences and their punishment described in the Dowry Prohibition Act 1961, Domestic Violence Act 2005, Protection of women from sexual harassment at work place ct These have been put in place to improve the situation of women.

Ray of hope for men: Gender Neutrality

Gender Neutrality is the idea that promulgates the belief that everyone is equal and roles and jobs in society must not be decided upon the basis of one's gender as it may have nothing to do with the person's capability of working. The gender neutrality movement is one that believes in fair and equal opportunity for all individuals and hinders the conventional gender stereotypes in each class, workspace and society itself.

There is a strong need to conduct gender sensitization programs for the entire population, particularly for law enforcement authorities, whether they be judges, police officers, or politicians. This is necessary so that victims do not hesitate to report complaints to police officers. Victims usually approach the police as the first authority in the judicial system. Also, in the fight against the sexual offence, both genders must work united and fight together.

The Madras High Court recently proposed amending the 'woman protection' rules in order to prevent their exploitation and preserve the interests of 'innocent masculinity.' According to a poll, 75% of rape allegations are fraudulent. Despite being innocent, one out of every four men is subjected to false accusations and bogus FIRs, and is even imprisoned for long periods of time.

During a procedure, Justice S Vaidyanathan of the Madras High Court observed while dismissing a petition filed by an Assistant Professor at Madras Christian College seeking to quash the Committee of Enquiry's (Internal Complaints Committee) "Finding of Fact" report, which found that he had engaged in sexual harassment.

Despite dismissing the petition, the court noted that various laws were enacted to protect women's rights, but voiced reservations about whether those provisions are used by women for legitimate purposes. It stated: "Certain laws, which exist to provide easy access to women, lend themselves to simple abuse, and women will struggle to resist the urge to "send a lesson" to male members by filing frivolous and bogus claims. A similar trend may already be seen in the instance of the anti-dowry law (498-A), which has been misapplied to the point where the Supreme Court has labelled it "Legal Terrorism." This is the perfect time for the government to consider appropriate changes to those laws in order to prevent their misuse and to protect the interests of innocent masculinity as well."



Conclusion

India is frequently chastised for its poor treatment of women, yet it has never considered women harassing a guy. However, men's rights campaigners in India recently won a major win when the Supreme Court declared them to be the victims of domestic violence. The Supreme Court of India declared in a landmark decision that women are promoting legal terrorism in India. According to a recent poll, more than 66 percent of respondents believe that rules designed to safeguard women are being abused. A group of St. Xaviers College students undertook a poll to investigate men's social discrimination. The survey's goal was to uncover challenges that men encounter, such as discrimination and harassment. The main goal was to raise awareness about men who are frequently accused of fostering patriarchy in society. Men are threatened by laws that protect women, according to 58.95 percent of respondents.