

Celebrating 6th National Meet Of SAVE INDIAN FAMILY MOVEMENT

SAVE FAMILY MAGAZINE

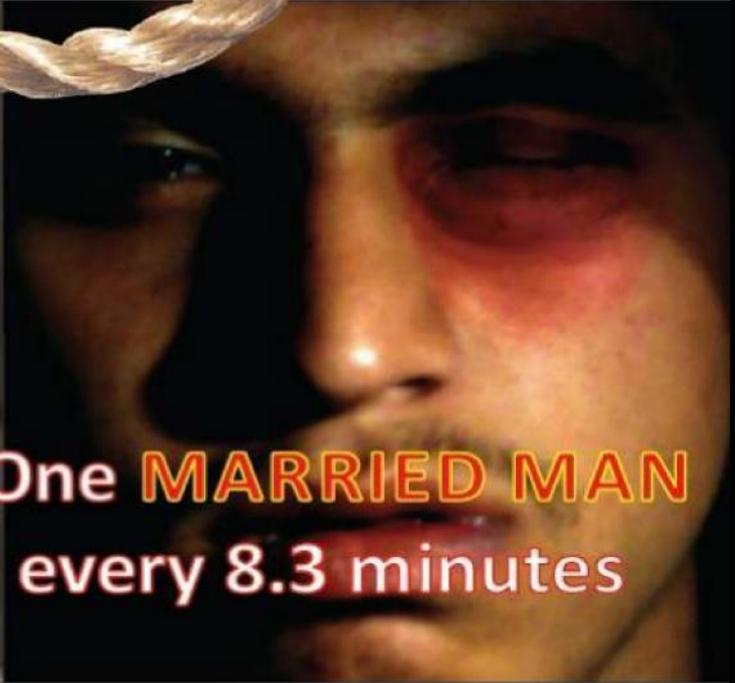
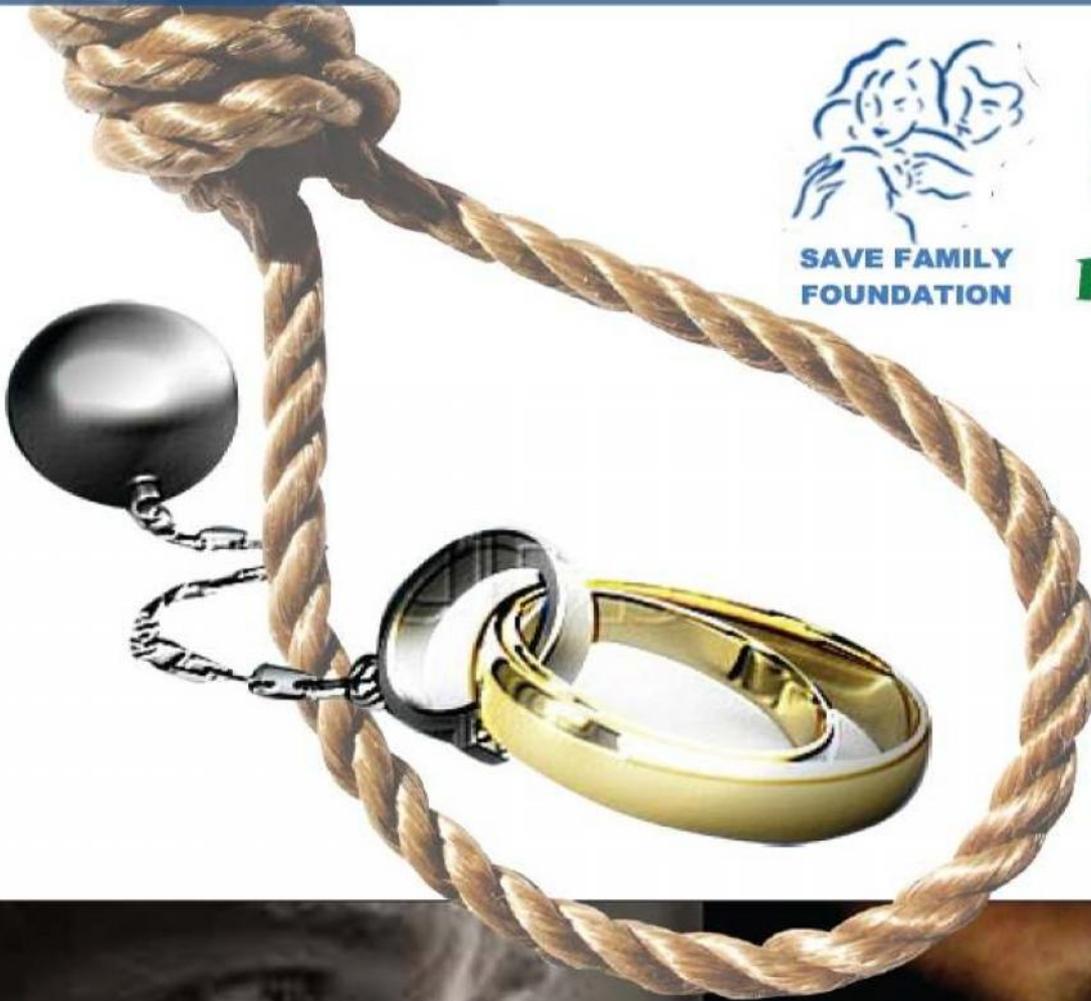
Volume II



SAVE FAMILY FOUNDATION



HRIDAYA



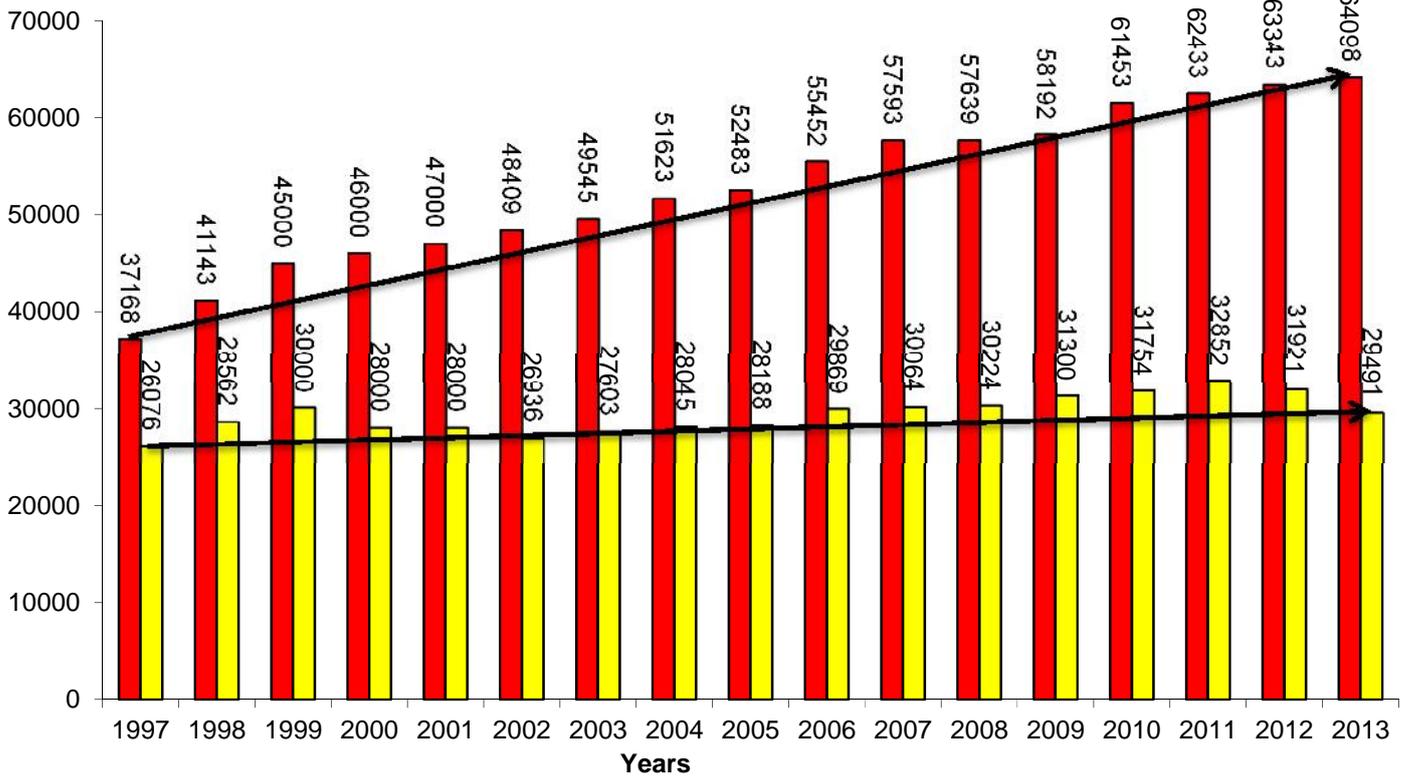
The bitter TRUTH - One MARRIED MAN
Commits SUICIDE every 8.3 minutes

a joint venture between SAVE FAMILY FOUNDATION & HRIDAYA - NEST OF FAMILY HARMONY

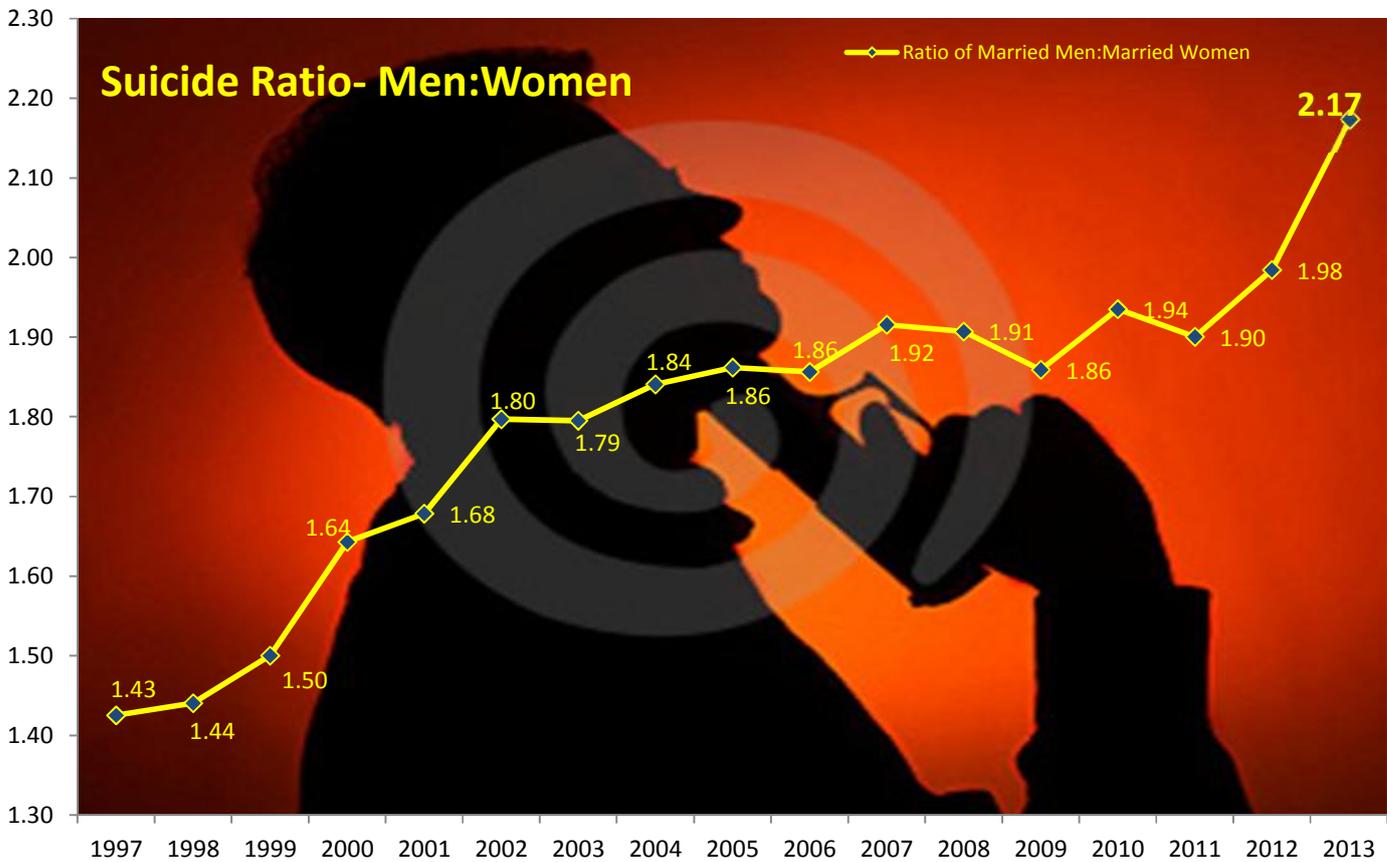
www.saveindianfamily.in
NOT FOR SALE (for private circulation only)

■ Husband Suicides ■ Wife Suicides

Suicide when married (past 17 years)



DATA FROM NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS)



ALARMING INCREASE IN RATE OF SUICIDE OF MARRIED MEN



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Thanks to all NGOs, Groups,
Admirers of the Save Indian Family
Movement Globally.

Date: 14th August 2014

EDITORIAL

Save Family Magazine, Second Edition marks the 6th National Meet for Men's Rights & Save Indian Family Movement (SIF). It was 2005, when abused Men of India joined hands and formed, Save Indian Family Movement. The movement started with a Yahoo Group named "saveindianfamily". In a short duration of few years, the group added over 10,000 members and also had spread its reach with State wise groups and also groups of various countries. As the time passed, SIF had to change for the changing times and had to become more effective for its prime objective. SIF started breathing and living for Men and Families who were left battered, abused, depressed by the widespread Male hatred in the Society. The same hatred gave birth to many and continuously incoming Anti-Male laws and slowly SIF observed that India had converted into a Gender Based Crime Society. Men's Rights in India started taking shape with formation of SIF and soon it was decided that communication platform needs to become more personal. Based on this very thought, concept of National Meet immersed few years back. Started with Goa, continued with Yercaud, Shimla, Kolkata, Nagpur and this time, it is Agra.

Volume II brings to you the Articles of Nationally and Internationally acclaimed bloggers & Men's Rights Activists. This edition also takes you through the "Year It Was" for Men's Rights Activities across India. A quick snapshot of 10th Foundation Day will take you through a journey of "Oh, I missed" or déjà vu.

Save Indian Family Movement also took some huge leaps on Social Support front. We launched "SIF One", 8882 498 498, a single number Helpline for Men across the World. The Helpline allows anyone in need of help to speak to over 70 counselors of the movement who are equipped to provide emergency first aid. The helpline on an average gets over 250 calls per day. We also launched, "SIF One App", an android mobile app on Google Playstore. The Mobile App gives a direct access to SIF's counselors and even to E-Magazine. The app has witnessed over 5000 downloads already.

In the End, we would like to Thank You for your Patronage, your time and interest in Save Family Magazine. We also wish to thank all our Sponsors and all those people who are directly or indirectly involved with this Endeavour of ours.

**We are alive, We are there,
We walk towards Happiness, TOGETHER!**

Member, Team "Save Family Magazine"
sifhelpline@gmail.com



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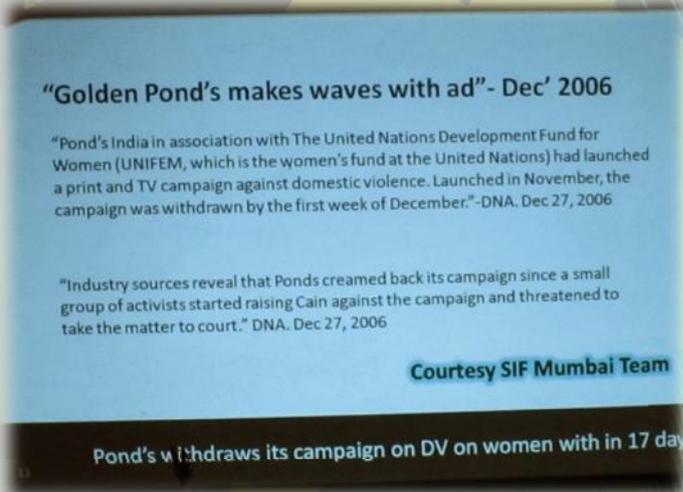
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Cover Page (Photo): Depicts that 64098 Married men, under clutches of bad marriage are forced to commit suicide (1 married man every 8.19 minutes). The Ring held by weights shows the way men are forced and tied down to bad marriages while the faces at the bottom of page represent the Victim in Red and the thoughtful Save Indian Family Movement, always available as a Patient supporter.

Inside Cover: Graph on top illustrates the date available from National Crime Records Bureau (Ministry of Home Affairs). The data lays down the pictorial representation of the data of Husband and Wife suicide in India thus clearly showing how Husband Suicide has been ever increasing for last 17 years. The bottom Graph shows the ratio of Husband and Wife suicide which has reached from 1.36 Husband Suicide per wife in 1996 to whopping 2.17 Husband Suicide per wife in 2013.



10th Foundation Day – The Journey through Pictures



Clockwise from Top Left:

- SIF Foundation day dias graced by Hon'ble (retd.) Justice Shiv Narayan Dhingra, Shri Suhaib Ilyasi;
- Slide inviting for National meet;
- Presenting Memento to Hon'ble (retd.) Justice Shiv Narayan Dhingra;
- Shri Suhaib Ilyasi delivering his Key Note;
- SIF's starting success in 2006



SIF IN IMAGES



Clockwise from Top Left:

- Gujarat Chapter covered by DD;
- Doordarshan @ Ahmedabad;
- IrBM protest by SIF Karnataka;
- Father's Day at Orphanage by SIF Chennai;
- SIF Karnataka meets with Shri Akhilesh Yadav for Men's Rights





SIF IN IMAGES



Clockwise from Top Left:

- Child Rights Press Conference by SIF Chennai;
- Father's Day at India Gate, Delhi;
- Hunger Strike & Super Dad at SIF Hyderabad;
- SIF Hyderabad Warriors spread Men's Rights @ Marathon;
- Delhi mourns Husband Suicides – Candle March to Police Headquarter

Men are Human too
Crime has no Gender



SIF IN IMAGES



Clockwise from Top Left:

- Indore Chapter Launch;
- Indore Legal Seminar – over 200 Participants;
- Jaipur starts Weekly Meetings;
- DAMAN Kanpur protests Husband Suicide;
- Jaipur Chapter launches SIF One.





SIF IN IMAGES

दमन वेलफेयर सोसाइटी ने उठाया कदम

पीड़ित पुरुषों की मदद के लिये हेल्पलाइन शुरू

कानपुर (एसएनबी)। महिला सशक्तिकरण कानून के दुरुपयोग की शिकारियों के बाद इससे पीड़ित पुरुषों की मदद के लिये दमन वेलफेयर सोसाइटी ने हेल्पलाइन शुरू की है।
 फोन नम्बर
 0-8882-498-498
 498-498 से लौ सकतये हैं मदद किया है।



दमन नम्बर की मदद से पीड़ित पुरुष कोर्ट काटोर कदम उठाने से पहले काउंसलिंग कर सकता है। यह जानकारी सोसाइटी के अध्यक्ष अनुपम दुबे ने प्रेस क्लब में आयोजित पत्रकार वर्कशॉप के दौरान कही।

उन्होंने कहा कि नारी सशक्तिकरण कानून के नाम पर समाज मामलों में इसके दुरुपयोग की भी शिकारियों सामने आती है। इसमें अकेले कानून और आस्था के जिलों में लगभग 18 पुरुष आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं और न जाने कितने लोग बेकसूर छोटे छुए भी जेल में सजा भोग रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पुरुषों के हो रहे उपीड़न और उनका कोर्ट मददवार होने के कारण यह महसूस किया कि गैरियन बन गया था। पुरुष समाज को बचाने के लिये 2010-11 के दमन वेलफेयर सोसाइटी का गठन किया था। अब अकेले कानून में सोसाइटी के 4 वर्षों से भी ज्यादा मदद है। सोसाइटी की सार्वजनिक बैठक कचहरी के सामने कोशिक पार्क

हेल्प लाइन का शुभारंभ करते दमन वेलफेयर सोसाइटी के सदस्य।

में होती है। बैठक में पुरुष उपीड़न के प्रभाव मामलों के सम्बंध में अपने को रणनीति तैयार की जाती है। उन्होंने बताया कि त्रिहाड़ जेल में ऐसे मामलों में बंद कैदियों को केस का निर्णय आने तक वहाँ के अक्सर अन्य कैदियों से अलग रखते हैं। उनका कहना है कि ये कोई अपराधी नहीं है।

उन्होंने बताया कि सोसाइटी ने जिलाधिकारी से मांग की है कि सोसाइटी के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल को कानून कारागार में बंद ऐसे कैदियों से मिलने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाये। जॉक काउंसलिंग की मदद उन्हें मिल सके। यहाँ में अनैतिक अश्रवाल, मनोच गुण, पम्मा गुला मुखव रूप से उपस्थित थे।



Clockwise from Top Left:

- DAMAN-Kanpur launches SIF One;
- Men's Rights Maharally reaches Khardung-la top;
- (Retd.) Justice AK Ganguly, Chief Guest at Kolkata Father's Day;
- Kolkata team celebrates Men's Day;
- Maharally, the message it carried from Kerala to Ladakh (a world record)



SIF IN IMAGES



जय विरोधी कानून के दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ पति-परिवार कल्याण समिति ने प्रेस क्लब में सम्मेलन का आयोजन किया। • हिन्दूस्तान



05 01 2014

VAASTAV FOUNDATION
THE SOCIAL REALITY



Clockwise from Top Left:

- Lucknow showcases Husband Suicide;
- Cold waves can't make Lucknow loose it's heat;
- Mumbai team gets Yes Bank award for best documentary;
- Nagpur Chapter starts it's Weekly Meetings;
- Mumbai Chapter makes Mumbai Marathon remember Men's Rights



**Men are Human too
Crime has no Gender**



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SIF & MRA (Pune) IN IMAGES



Clockwise from Top Left:

- Launch of SIF One at Nagpur;
- MRA Pune celebrates International Men's Day;
- United Kingdom's Marital Justice, 1st Conference;
- United Kingdom (Marital Justice) talks to MAA TV;
- MRA Pune takes Hon'ble Supreme Court Judgment to Police Station.

Men are Human too
Crime has no Gender



POEM OF MEN, BY MEN, FOR MEN

ठोक ठोक ठोक करदगे हम अब खुद
ठोक ठोक ठोक करदगे हम सब कुछ

08882 498 498 पर कॉल करके हमसे पूछ
झूठे इल्ज़मा से करते हैं कैसे युध
जब ग़लती नहो को तो डरने को बात नहो कुछ
पोलीस वकीलों को परेशानी से मिलेगी अब छूट

ठोक ठोक ठोक करदगे हम अब खुद
ठोक ठोक ठोक करदगे हम सब कुछ

498a करने वालों को हवालात ले जाएँगे अब हम
पीड़ित पुरुषों को इंसाफ़ दिलाएँगे अब हम

SIF होगा साथ तो आपराधी जाएँगे जेल
ख़तम होज़ाएगा DV को धमकों का खेल

ठोक ठोक ठोक करदगे हम अब खुद
ठोक ठोक ठोक करदगे हम सब कुछ

पुरुष आयोग का गठन कारएंगे अब हम
पुरुष विरोधी को चुनाव से हराएँगे अब हम
पुरुषों को सताया डराया करती थी अब तक जो
SIF के नाम से हो घबराएगी अब वो
फोन उठाए और नंबर दबाए 08882 498 498

ठोक ठोक ठोक करदगे हम अब खुद
ठोक ठोक ठोक करदगे हम सब कुछ

कौन कहता है दूल्हा जलाया जाता नहो,
NCRB ये अपराध गिनाता नहो

कौन कहता है बहू सास को डरती नहो,
NCW यह सच को छुपाति रहो

कौन कहता है झूठा बलात्कार केस आता
नहो,
वो अँधा है जो ये सच देख पाता नहो.

कौन कहता है लड़को बलात्कार कर सकती
नहो,
मीडीया ऐसे खबर छुपा रखती रहो

कौन कहता है बीवी 498a से फसाती नहो,
NCRB हमे ये सच बताती नहो

कौन कहता बीवी का सताया खूदखुशी करता
नहो,
कोई अखबार इन्हे छापा करता नहो

मं ये कहता हू म किसी से डरता नहो,
वर्योको 498a का मारा दोबारा मरता नहो

POET: BINOD



ARE MEN FASHIONABLE?

Men's fashion across globe have come off age. We often hear about global fashion trends for men. But in Indian context, by and large men still think that fashion is something that doesn't concern them. Or if they are too much in fashion, they will be considered less manly.

The protector and provider inside every man makes him think that his wife, mother or sister are the ones, fashion is meant for. If the wife is fashionably correct and gets appreciated in social gatherings, the Man feels so proud as if he's won an Oscar, not bothering about his own outlook and appearance. It is not that he doesn't want to but it is that first he wants it for everyone else and his own turn never comes, so buying a piece of clothing is just to make sure that he has something to wear at work, something which is fresh and clean. No even remotely close to what the trends are.

The women always want to be in sync with the trend and be the talk of the town but she wants the man to concentrate on other things rather than something that turns heads towards him.

So, for generations, Indian men have been programmed in such a fashion that he makes sure that everyone else is in fashion and feels as if this is one of those things which proves his manhood.

Most Indian men still buy clothes as a piece of necessity.

In-fact another form of misandry is commonly found when people make fun of men who are fashionable and trendy. A women in fashion business is called a "fashion Diva" and a man in fashion business is still called "Darzi" in most circuits, Ignoring the fact that legends in the fashion business have always been men.

Well, globalisation and technology has made the global fashion industry come closer in the recent times and the fashion trends in Paris, Milan and London, travel across countries in no time and as a result the metro's and some major cities in India have started taking fashion more seriously than ever. A fashion article in a Men's rights magazine is quite evident of this and the message is pretty clear. We men were, and will always be fashionable as fashion is not just about wearing clothes. It is about what you are from within. What you wear reflects your inner more thoughts in some or the other manner. A same piece of apparel may look trendy on one and may not look appropriate on other coz fashion is also about how you feel and the attitude you carry.

In the next editions we will be talking in detail about what men's fashion is all about and how the trend forecast is done.

For now, let's take the excitement higher and talk about what is on the door steps. This coming season.

Well, winters is round the corner,...Yes a new season, a new lease of life, a new you and of-course a new clothing line. It's time to throw away all the unwanted swag and make way for something that makes you stand apart. Fashion's constant evolution takes new turns...After a couple of seasons of artificial effects and synthetics, the trend takes a much more urbane point of view for Autumn- Winter 2014. This season, I suggest you to put together a simple, but cool look that can make you stand out in a crowd: Sporty monochromatic layers, the fusion of natural and man-made materials, and the inclusion of "smarter" textiles for menswear basics takes the center stage. Printed and plaided pants, patterned shirts, all- black dressing , color- blocked t shirts, rolled up pants and not to miss the wool long coat which is going to be the in thing this season, The trick is to play with the textures contrasts which compliments each other to keep it from becoming tacky. With a decidedly ethnic influence, the trend celebrates bold print and pattern with digital camouflage, animal prints, batik and medallion motifs. The color trend takes a more grounded approach. Brighter hues gives way to more warmer colors - all accentuated in a wide range of saturated Earthen colors.

While accessories play an important role in completing a men's wardrobe but more about that in the coming editions.

One thing to remember here is that your clothing can represent your personality, and quite often people will draw opinions about you based on your choice. So all u men out there, fashion is for u... Go get it!!

AUTHOR: AMIT LAKHANI



Domestic Violence in India – A Hidden Reality

Domestic Violence may primarily be defined into 4 classes, a) Physical Abuse, b) Emotional & Verbal Abuse, c) Sexual Abuse and d) Economic Abuse.



As per section 3 of the The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (DV Act), the definition of the various categories of domestic violence are [i]–

Physical Abuse: means any act or conduct which is of such a nature as to cause bodily pain, harm, or danger to life, limb, or health or impair the health or development of the aggrieved person and includes assault, criminal intimidation and criminal force.

Sexual Abuse: includes any conduct of a sexual nature that abuses, humiliates, degrades or otherwise violates the dignity of the person.

Verbal and Emotional abuse includes-

- insults, ridicule, humiliation, name calling and insults
- repeated threats to cause physical pain to any person in whom the aggrieved person is interested.

Economic Abuse includes-

- deprivation of all or any economic or financial resources to which the aggrieved person is entitled under any law or custom whether payable under an order of a court or otherwise or which the aggrieved person requires out of necessity
- disposal of household effects, any alienation of assets whether movable or immovable, valuables, shares, securities, bonds and the like or other property in which the aggrieved person has an interest or is entitled to use by virtue of the domestic relationship
- prohibition or restriction to continued access to resources or facilities which the aggrieved person is entitled to use or enjoy by virtue of the domestic relationship

Majority of the domestic violence studies focus primarily the violence committed by the male spouses on their female counterparts. Many studies conducted in the west have found

that domestic violence is not a gender specific issue but affect both the genders equally. **Both ‘Husband to wife’ and ‘Wife to Husband’ violence has been found in various studies.** In the study by Morse, 1995^[ii], the researcher came to a conclusion that both men and women are equally likely to assault their partners. In a study conducted by Whitaker DJ, Haileyesus T, Swahn M, Saltzman LS. in 2007^[iii], found that in almost 24% of relationship there was some sort of violence with about 49.7% of violence activities to be reciprocal. In non-reciprocal violence **women were the perpetrators in over 70% of the cases.**

Women are more likely to use weapons during domestic violence as per an international study by Brown GA, 2004^[iv]. As per the study 28.4% of the women were charged by assaulting with a knife, 11% with a blunt instrument and 7.7% with some other weapon.

A gist of some other international domestic violence surveys/studies is given below –

| | Male-to-Female (%) | Female-to-Male(%) |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| Bland & Orn (1986)(a) | 14.6 | 22.6 |
| Brinkerhoff & Lupri (1988)(b) | 24.6 | 27.5 |
| DeKeseredy & Schwartz (1998)(ade) | 35 | 46.1 |
| Grandin & Lupri (1997)(b) | 18.3 | 25.3 |
| Straus & Gelles (1986)(b) | | |
| Men’s Reports | 12.2 | 10.5 |
| Women’s Reports | 12.1 | 11.9 |
| Magdol et al. (1997)(bd) | | |
| Men’s Reports | 22.8 | 34.1 |
| Women’s Reports | 27.1 | 37.2 |
| a: prevalence rates (violence experienced ever in the past) | | |
| b: one-year prevalence rates | | |
| c: violence experienced from a current partner | | |
| d: young adult sample | | |
| e: women’s reports only | | |



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(Source: [Gender Differences in Patterns of Relationship Violence In Alberta, 1999- By Kwong M, Bartholomew K and Dutton D](#))

Domestic Violence Studies conducted in India:

Majority of all domestic violence studies conducted in India are primarily targeting male to female domestic violence. Reciprocal violence and female to male violence does not seem to be researched. For example in the research article Violence against Women in India: Evidence from Rural Gujarat (http://www.womenstudies.in/elib/dv/dv_violence_against.pdf%E2%80%8E), 1999, 346 women were contacted for the survey. Please note that in the sample not a single male respondent is there. Further, the questions asked don't seem to probe the female to male domestic violence (women initiated domestic violence). In another study titled, Domestic violence against women in eastern India: a population-based study on prevalence and related issues (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2685379/>), both men and women were part of the sample. In this study, both men and women were administered different questionnaires. For women the questionnaires focused on victimization where they were asked whether their husbands or family members committed violence against them. Men were administered questionnaires on perpetration where they were asked if they had committed violent acts against their wife. The copy of the questionnaire can be found [here](#) (<http://www.biomedcentral.com/content/supplementary/1471-2458-9-129-S1.doc>).

The important points to note in these surveys are –

- In many studies only women are the respondent and the questions administered are primarily of victimization
- In other studies where both men and women are respondents questions administered are victimization for women and perpetration for men.

In domestic violence studies conducted, men are never asked if they ever suffered domestic violence at the hands of their wives and women are never asked if they were ever perpetrators of domestic violence against their husbands. The construct of these studies were primarily based on a biased notion that women are victims of domestic violence and men the perpetrators. At the onset of the study, bias has been introduced by the researcher either by way of choosing the sample or by way of administering different sets of questions to different genders. Therefore, the results obtained by these studies cannot be said to be free from bias.

A detailed analysis on domestic violence studies conducted in India and its deficiencies have been enumerated by Sadhukhan P, in a [blog post](#) written in 2012. In this article Sadhukhan concludes that the research conducted in India is

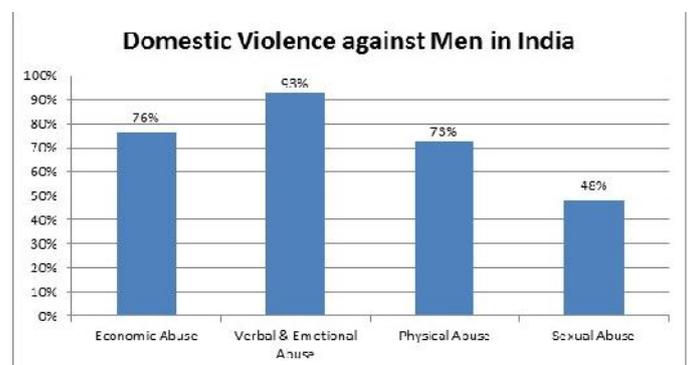
administered in a gender biased way and ignores female to male violence (ie. ignores men as a victim of domestic violence).

Men as victims of Domestic Violence: A study conducted by Save Family Foundation by Sarkar S, Dsouza R and Dasgupta A, titled Domestic Violence Against Men, 2006 (<http://www.slideshare.net/swarup1972/domestic-violenceagainstmen1>), interviewed 1650 men across India as to whether they suffered domestic violence at the hands of their wives. A substantial percentage of men reported suffering domestic violence at the hands of their wives during the in-depth interviews.

In the paper titled The Hidden Side of Domestic Violence, 2013

(http://savefamily.in/reports/Dv_Act_study.pdf), by Nupur Bhutani, a research was conducted on instances of domestic violence on men with a sample size of 242 participants. The questionnaire administered contained various questions exploring the above 4 classes of domestic violence. Approximately 93% of the participants indicated that they suffered Verbal and Emotional violence at the hands of their wife. 76% stated that they had experienced Economic Abuse and 48% stated sexual abuse was suffered by them at the hands of their wives. Further, roughly 73% men had experienced physical abuse at the hands of their wives.

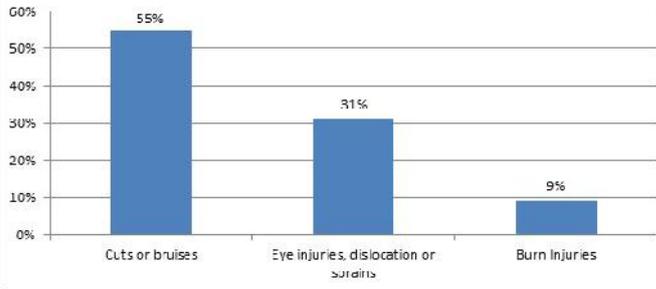
Approximately 55% of men had cuts, bruises or aches due to the physical violence at the hands of their wife, 9% men got burnt because of their wife and almost 31% men had eye injuries, sprains or dislocations due to the domestic violence. The participants were also asked if they had ever initiated domestic violence with their wives. **96% of the participants replied in the negative stating that they never abused or tried to abuse their wives.**



(Source: [The Hidden Side of Domestic Violence, 2013 – By Nupur Bhutani](#))



Type of Injuries suffered by Men In India due to Domestic Violence



(Source: The Hidden Side of Domestic Violence, 2013 – By Nupur Bhutani)

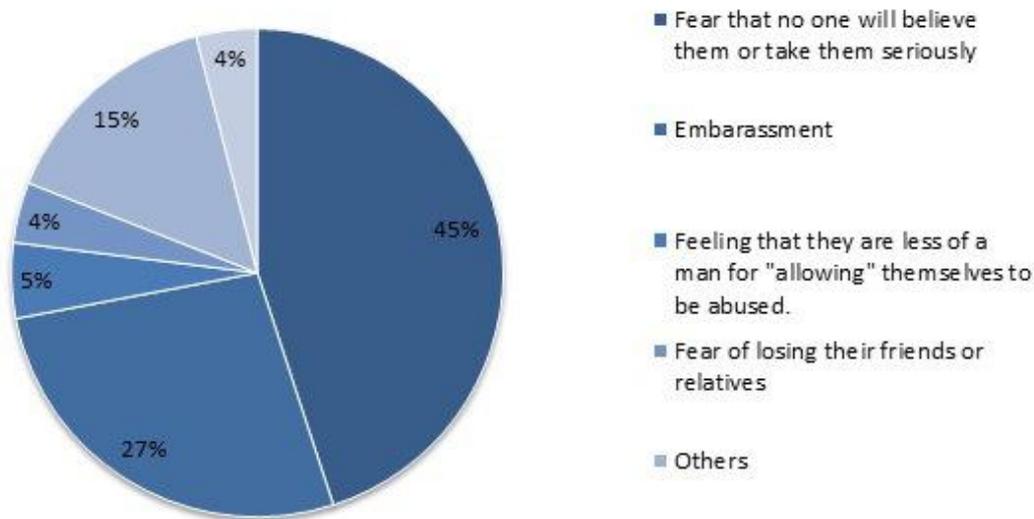
In both the above domestic violence studies conducted in India a high percentage of violence is reported against men. The results of these surveys are consistent with international

studies where a higher percentage of men had experienced domestic violence.

Non-Reporting of Domestic Violence by Men: Men typically don't report domestic violence due to the deep rooted bias in the society against them. Mostly, the men who speak-up are made fun off, shamed and even ridiculed when they disclose that they have suffered domestic violence. Further, there is no institutional support to safeguard men against an abusive partner. In certain cases the abusive partner may use the same institution

(<http://standupforacause.wordpress.com/2013/07/02/national-crime-records-bureau-2012-crime-in-india-suicide-statistics-analysis-final-part/>) to further abuse the harassed husbands. These social and structural factors serve as a negative catalyst which keeps the husbands in an abusive relationship.

Reasons why men do not report Domestic Violence In India



(Source: The Hidden Side of Domestic Violence, 2013 – By Nupur Bhutani)

It is high time we realize this serious issue in the society and Stand Up for a Cause to promote a positive change in the society by making the DV Act gender neutral.

1. The definition have been abridged for the purpose of the article. Further, the definitions have also been modified to make them gender neutral.
2. Beyond the Conflict Tactics Scale: (<http://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/springer/vav/1995/00000010/00000004/art00001>) Assessing Gender Differences in Partner Violence, Author: Morse, Barbara J
3. Differences in frequency of violence (<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17395835>) and reported injury between relationships with reciprocal and nonreciprocal intimate partner violence, Authors: Whitaker DJ, Haileyesus T, Swahn M, Saltzman LS.
4. Gender as a factor in the response of the law-enforcement system to violence against partners (http://www.familyofmen.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Grant_Partner_Violence.pdf), Author: Brown GA, 2004

AUTHOR: BURT PHOENIX



पेड़ पर कुल्हाड़ी चलाने वाले का, क्या पेड़ के फल पर हक होता है?

Author: Kapil Mohan Chowdhary

एक छोटी सी कहानी

एक बार एक किसान पति-पत्नी ने एक आम का बाग लगाया यह सोचकर कि बुढ़ापे में इसका छांव में रहेंगे और बाग का आमदनी से उनका परिवार हो जाएगा। दोनों किसान पति-पत्नी ने कई साल तक अपना सबकुछ उस बाग को बढ़ा करने लगा दिया। जब बाग बढ़ा हो गया तो उसका देखभाल के लिए उन्होंने एक औरत को साथ में रख लिया कि सब लोग इस बाग का देखरेख करेंगे तो बाग हरा भरा और फलदार रहेगा। इसके लिए उन्होंने उस औरत से इकरारनामा भी कर लिया। लेकिन अब औरत ने देखा कि इस बाग में फल अच्छे आते हैं तो सारे फल व पूरा बाग पर अपना अधिकार बताने लगी। कहने लगी कि बूढ़े किसान को पेड़ पालने का तमीज नहीं है बल्कि ये बूढ़े किसान पेड़ के लिए बोझ हैं।

बूढ़े किसान पति-पत्नी यदि बाग का छांव में बैठते तो उन्हें खराब खोटी सुनाती। उस औरत के मायके वाले भी धीरे-धीरे पेड़ का लकड़ियां काट कर अपने घर ले जाने लगे। औरत बाग को कभी पानी न देती, न खाद डालती। धीरे-धीरे बाग के पेड़ मुरझाने लगे। फलों का संख्या कम हो गई। लेकिन इस औरत को सिर्फ कमाई चाहिए थी वह भी ज्यादा और बिना मेहनत करे। इसके लिए औरत व उसके परिवार वालों ने योजना बनाई कि क्या न पेड़ को "नालायक और बेकार" बताकर उसे काट लिया जाय।

अगले दिन औरत और उसके मायके वाले कुल्हाड़ी लेकर बाग पहुंचे और पेड़ को गालों देते हुए उसके तने पर वार करने लगे। बूढ़े किसान पति-पत्नी ने औरत व उसके मायके वालों को वार करने से रोका तो उन पर इन लोगों ने वार किया। यह देख बूढ़े पति पत्नी ने भागकर और घर-घर जाकर लोगों से मदद मांगी तब जाकर पेड़ तथा इन पति पत्नी को बचाने के लिए दो-दो लोग सामने आये और इस तरह पेड़ कटने से बचा। बूढ़े किसान पति-पत्नी से फिर से उस बाग को काफ़ी मन लगाकर सींचा जिससे पेड़ पर फिर से फल लगने लगे। लेकिन अब उस औरत को फिर से उस बाग के पेड़ के फल चाहिए जिसपर उसने कुल्हाड़ी चलाई थी? क्या उसे बाग के फल मिलने चाहिए?

शायद आपका जवाब होगा - नहीं।

लेकिन हमारा अदालत का जवाब "हाँ" होता है और पहला हक भी उसका औरत का होता है। अदालत यह मानती है कि वह औरत बेचारी है। सेवा न करना उसका अधिकार है और औरत के जीवन यापन

का जिम्मेदारों उस पेड़ का है जिसने उस औरत को सहारा देने का वादा किया था, न कि उसके मायके वालों का जिन्होंने उस औरत को जन्म दिया था। औरत चाहे पेड़ पर कुल्हाड़ी चलाये यह उसका अधिकार है, पेड़ का तकलाफ सुनने वाला कोई नहीं है। पेड़ अगर कुल्हाड़ी के वार से बच जाये तो भी मायके में बैठे रहते हुए बिना सेवा किये उस पेड़ के फल पर उस औरत का अधिकार है।

मौजूदा सरकार पेड़ के कम से कम 40 प्रतिशत फल इस औरत को देने का कानून लाने जा रहा है।

अब तक तो आप हमारा बात समझ गये होंगे - पेड़ - अर्थात् वह पति जिसे बोलने का अधिकार नहीं है, सिर्फ उसके फल पर सबका निगाह होती है। जब यह पेड़/पति अपने ऊपर चलने वाला कुल्हाड़ी अर्थात् 498ए, घरेलू हिंसा आदि धाराओं में दो-दो जमानतदारों का वजह से बचता है और बाद में अपने आप को संभालता है तो झूठा आरोप लगाने वाला महिला का उस बाग/पति का आमदनी पर कैसे हक हो सकता है, जिसमें औरत/पत्नी का कोई सहयोग न हो।

सार - पत्नी और उसका परिवार अच्छी तरह से जानता है कि महिला कानूनों में पति व उसके परिवार को कम से कम तीन वर्ष का सजा होगी। अर्थात् पति जेल में होगा। इस हिसाब से, तीन साल तक या जब तक दोष सिद्ध नहीं होता है तब तक जेल में जो पति का आमदनी होती है, लगभग 30 से 75 रूपया प्रतिदिन, होती उसी में से पत्नी को गुजारा मिलना चाहिए न कि पति का उस आमदनी पर, जो कि पति अपने जमानतदारों का मदद से बाहर आकर और अपनी मेहनत से, बिना पत्नी के सहयोग से, करता है।

लेकिन अफसोस आज भी न्यायालय को सिर्फ औरत का तकलाफ और कुल्हाड़ी का चिंता है। पेड़ और पेड़ के तने पर कुल्हाड़ी से लगे घाव/अपमान का चिंता नहीं है और उन बूढ़े किसान/माता पिता के दद का भी कोई चिंता नहीं है जो कि बेटे के जेल जाने के बाद ये लोग झूठे आरोपों के अपमान के साथ बिना पैसे के कैसे जियेंगे। इन्हें सिर्फ औरत का चिंता है।

सन् 2013 में 65000 पतिव्रता ने आत्महत्या का। यदि इतनी ही संख्या में वास्तव में कोई सच में पेड़/वृक्ष

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WHY CANT' N.C.W. BE GIVEN CIVIL COURT STATUS?

Response to Amendments to the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:

We wish to strongly object and oppose the Amendments suggested by National Commission of Women (NCW) vide The Commission for Women (Amendment) Bill, 2000. With the said amendments, NCW has proposed to acquire powers of a Civil Court of India for matters related to Crime against Women.

We hereby wish to bring to your kind notice on how is such a proposal is unconstitutional and grossly wrong:

1. Mandate of NCW includes Investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws.

This means, that **mandate of NCW is ONLY for Women** and thus a body which is mandated to protect interest of only one part of a family/society (generally overriding the interest of Children, Senior Citizens and Men) **cannot even be considered** for such an amendment.

2. Wish to state experts from Speech on 'Duties and Responsibilities of Judicial Officers' by Hon'ble Chief Justice of Madras. The Hon'ble Chief Justice said, "As a Judicial Officer, you have to play multifaceted roles. On the judicial side, you interpret the law, assess the evidence presented before you and control how hearings and trials are to be conducted in the court. In our adversarial system of justice, **we must ensure that the evidence on both sides are fully presented and that both sides are fully heard. Then you have to provide an independent and impartial assessment of facts** and apply the law to those facts."

When, Judicial officers have duty to be impartial, **can a body like NCW be ever be trusted for duty of any court, when it's mandate itself is for protecting the interest of Women and NOT Citizens.**

3. We hereby also wish to show you the reality of our apprehension based on **official reply from the West Bengal Women's Commission** to a complaint filed by a senior citizen mother against harassment done to her by her Daughter in Law. **Can a biased organization thus be entrusted** with such an unbiased role? The State Women Commission (State of West Bengal) denied picking the complaint from an old Mother-In-Law of the harassment done to her by her Daughter-in-Law as a matter of POLICY.

4. With such an amendment, NCW, has questioned the very need of having courts in India. This amendment is in reality **questioning the sheer ability of our Hon'ble Courts** by proposal of taking matter in their own hands. Thus, such a proposal is a **big threat to the existence of the Constitution itself** and hence needs to be struck down with directions to NCW to first become impartial and atleast treat Wife & Mother-in-Laws/Sister-in-Laws, all as Women.

5. As it is, India **under influence and push of one-sided data consideration, has made 49 laws which are Gender Biased** (defying the section 15 of constitution of India). By a proposal to give powers of a Civil Court to NCW, it would further infringe the fundamental rights on Men, Children and Senior citizens. **Empowerment must not be provided by infringing rights of others.**

WE HEREBY SUBMIT TO YOU THE PROOF OF REALITY OF OUR OPPOSITION: National Commission for Women has acted more as National Commission for WIVES:



Thus, vide this Article, we wish to submit to you:

1. No.21. The National Commission for Women Act, 1990 must **be rejected** at very proposal stage.
2. National Commission of Women must be strongly directed to adhere to their constitutional mandate and not to differ between Women themselves. Else, **they should be renamed to "National Commission for Wives" instead.**
3. It is **dire need** of the hour to constitute **"National Commission for Men"** if men have to feel any safer in India.

Point wise reply to Amendments follow



| Existing Provision | Comments / Objections |
|---|---|
| <p>It extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir</p> | <p>STRONGLY OPPOSED: 1. NHRC extends its powers to J&K in current manner only. When citizens could reach out to NHRC from J&K then why another commission needed in J&K? 2. Is India having a single law? NO IPC – India EXCEPT J&K CrPC – India EXCEPT J&K CPC – India EXCEPT J&K & Nagaland and Tribal Areas.</p> |
| <p>Definitions- In this Act, unless the context otherwise refers- (a) "Commission" means the National Commission for Women constituted under Section3; (b) "Member" means a Member of the Commission and includes the Member-Secretary; (c) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act</p> | <p>STRONGLY OPPOSED: The definition of 'Complainant' is completely wrong as per any law of the land. Indian law only allows an actual complainant to file a complaint via his/her legal representative. An organization, if given a right to file complaints on behalf and be treated as a complainant, it would be gross injustice done to the other party. As it is, various Courts of India, including Hon'ble Supreme Court, have highlighted GROSS misuse of various Gender Biased Laws and with organizations being given authority to be a complainant, India will be responsible of increased Suicide in Men & even increase in Crime because of no way out left for men. Lot of such organizations are already infamous for using false litigations to put pressure on the opposite Party. So such a gender biased organisation, filing a gender biased law based complaint in a Gender Based body like NCW, is the darkest future of India as a Country. Please see this report on how such organizations have grossly misused Gender Biased Laws. Case against NGO for forcing woman to file false rape case http://archive.indianexpress.com/news/case-against-ngo-for-forcing-woman-to-file-false-rape-case/1078735/ A complainant, has to be a DIRECT aggrieved party ONLY and NOBODY ELSE.</p> |
| <p>The commission shall consist of – (a) a chairperson committed to the cause of women, to be nominated by the Central Government; (b) five Members to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of ability, integrity and standing who have had experience in law or legislation, trade unionism, management of an industry or organisation committed to increasing the employment potential of women, women's voluntary organisations (including women activists), administration, economic development, health, education or social welfare; Provided that atleast one Member each shall be from amongst persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively; (c) a Member Secretary to be nominated by the Central Government who shall be- (i) an expert in the field of management, organisational structure or sociological movement, or (ii) an officer who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or holds a civil post under the Union with appropriate experience.</p> | <p>STRONGLY OPPOSED: Women, Women, Women, thats all written all through the mandate of NCW. Does the Ministry appreciate existence of Men, Children, Senior Citizens? Who will take care of these ignored set? Giving additional power to NCW is a HUGE infringement to the rights and sheer existence of other Gender. NCW Chairmanship has a history of Political infighting to grab the position. This fact itself proves the fact of how lucrative the position is considered to be. It is sad to see that Chairmanship eligibility is not even thinking about if the candidate has a history of working towards making Women Self-Reliant. Historically, Chairman have been people who are working towards infringing rights of Men to give false feeling of empowerment to Women. Is this what it is supposed to be?</p> |



| Existing Provision | Comments / Objections |
|---|---|
| <p>A vacancy caused under subsection (2) or otherwise shall be filled by fresh nomination</p> | <p><u>STRONGLY OPPOSED:</u></p> <p>The Chairperson must first be evaluated and recruited based on the history of the candidate on working of policies of self-reliance rather than parasitic policies of burdening the Men or the tax payers. If the objective itself of the commission isn't self-reliance, then it cannot claim what it claims.</p> |
| <p>The Central Government shall provide the Commission with such officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Commission under this Act. (i) The Central Government shall provide the Commission with such officers and employees as may be necessary in addition to a police officer not below the rank of Director General of Police for the efficient performance of the functions of the Commission under this Act (ii) Notwithstanding any thing contained in the sub clause(i), subject to availability of resources, the Commission may engage social scientists, research scholars, lawyers, academicians and other professionals etc. on contractual basis for any project, task or purpose duly observing the provisions of General Financial Rules, 2005 of the Union of India, as amended from time to time</p> | <p><u>STRONGLY OPPOSED:</u></p> <p>India, as a country has alarming shortage of basic services which are MANDATORY for a country to run and instead of bring these services to normal, the commission wants the Government to keep filling their Human Resources?</p> <p>How A Third of India's Judiciary Just Does Not Exist http://www.indiaspend.com/investigations/how-a-third-of-indias-judiciary-just-does-not-exist-16699</p> <p>India's Alarming Police Shortage http://news.rediff.com/interview/2010/feb/15/number-of-policemen-per-100000-people-in-india-is-130.htm</p> |
| <p>Functions of the Commission- (1) a. Investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws; b. present to the Central Government, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards; c. make in such reports recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards for improving the conditions of women by the Union of any State; d. review, from time to time, the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments thereto so as to suggest remedial legislative measures to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such legislations; e. take up cases of violation of the provisions of the Constitution and of other laws relating to women with the appropriate authorities; f. look into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to :- i. deprivation of women's rights; ii. non implementation of laws enacted to provide protection to women and also to achieve the objective of equality and development; iii. non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships and ensuring welfare and providing relief to women, and take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities; g. call for special studies or investigations into specific problems or situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women and identify the constraints so as to recommend strategies for their removal; h. undertake promotional and educational research so as to</p> | <p><u>STRONGLY OPPOSED:</u> (1)</p> <p>a. India as a country has Police Structure & even other intelligence and investigation agencies to take care of violations of law, why should parallel investigation agencies run based on special alleged requirements? b. No Comments c. It is an irony of this country that when it comes to making laws in India, only 1 gender is represented fully while other Gender, age groups are completely ignored as even NFHS doesn't include men nor does NCRB report crime against men. It is a dire need to have National Commission for Men. d. Laws should be made after lot of thinking and discussions and cannot be made at Knee Jerk Reactions or that or reports submitted by Bodies whose mandate is not for the country or it's citizens but purely for a particular gender. India has suffered enough at the hands of laws made at such un-thoughtful and biased views. NCW should be taken away from this process as one-sided reports work towards biasing the thoughts and views of Law Makers and thus making laws which are prone to Misuse and hence have directly affected very life and existence of the ignored Gender, Men. e. Any cases of violations of Human Rights of Citizens or that of violation of Laws of the land has appropriate existing authorities namely NHRC & the Court of Law respectively to take care of any such violation. If we need to have a watchdog everywhere then there is a dire need of a watchdog of that watchdog and then another watchdog and so on and so forth. Where does the responsibility end then? f. i. NHRC is there doing the same job. Why duplication? ii. NHRC, Court of Law, Ministry of Women and Child</p> |



| Existing Provision | Comments / Objections |
|---|---|
| <p>suggest ways of ensuring due representation of women in all spheres and identify factors responsible for impeding their advancement, such as, lack of access to housing and basic services, inadequate support services and technologies for reducing drudgery and occupational health hazards and for increasing their productivity;</p> <p>i. participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women;</p> <p>j. evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union and any State;</p> <p>k. inspect or cause to be inspected a jail, remand home women's institution or other place of custody where women are kept as prisoners or otherwise, and take up with the concerned authorities for remedial action, if found necessary; l. fund legislation involving issues affecting a large body of women; m. make periodical reports to the Government on any matter pertaining to women and in particular various difficulties under which women toil; n. any other matter which may be referred to it by Central Government; (2) the Central Government shall cause all the reports referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, =of any of such recommendations. (3) Where any such report or any part thereof relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, the Commission shall forward a copy of such report or part to such State Government who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations. (4) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in clause (a) or subclause (i) of clause (f) of sub-section (1), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and, in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:-</p> <p>a. summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person room any part of India and examining him on oath;</p> <p>b. requiring the discovery and production of any document;</p> <p>c. receiving evidence on affidavits;</p> <p>d. requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;</p> <p>e. issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and</p> <p>f. any other matter which may be prescribed.</p> | <p>Development, Ministry of Social Justice jointly cover it. Why a need of duplication?</p> <p>iii. Compliance of policies is the responsibility of execution bodies and there are more and enough safeguards internally in those departments to monitor and take corrective actions. If NCW only has to do the entire watchdog's work, then why waste tax payers' money to have such big Departments on Legislation & executive bodies?</p> <p>g. NCW has a proven history of helping women ONLY against alleged atrocities / harassment done by Men. NCW has always kept it's silence on alleged atrocities / harassment done to women by another women. Hence, the body must not be allowed to run any one side researches to just create an Anti-Male environment in the society.</p> <p>h. Has NCW ever taken a study towards making women self reliant? If no, isn't NCW being regressive on it's thoughts & targets?</p> <p>i. Socio-economic development is needed for citizen as a whole. Deprivation is nothing to do with Gender but with socio-economic status.</p> |
| <p>10 (4) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in clause (a) or subclause (i) of clause (f) of sub-section (1), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and, in particular in respect of the following matters, namely:-</p> <p>a. summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;</p> <p>b. requiring the discovery and production of any document;</p> <p>c. receiving evidence on affidavits;</p> <p>d. requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;</p> <p>e. issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and</p> <p>f. any other matter which may be prescribed.</p> | <p>STRONGLY OPPOSED:</p> <p>10 (4) THIS IS GROSS VIOLATION OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF MEN. When the commission does not have mandate to protecting Men, how can it be given any rights even closer to a Civil Court? So, India is heading towards making a Justice system where Men will ALWAYS BE RESPONDENT? MEN WILL HAVE NO RIGHT TO START LITIGATION?</p> <p>a. India is now a country where a man under litigation (as a respondent) goes through multiple cases for the same alleged offence thus violating his Human Rights Guaranteed under Section 20(2) of</p> |



| Existing Provision | Comments / Objections |
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| | <p>Constitution of India. With this proposed amendment, a man, on just a written complaint, would simultaneously summoned by a Mahila Thana & a Court & even NCW now? Isn't this gross violation of Human Rights of Men?</p> <p>b. Giving investigative authority to the commission shows a total lack of authority of police. If NCW is so doubtful about usefulness of work, Mahila Thana or CAW cell MUST be closed down first and a bigger debate should be initiated along with Men's Rights Organizations on this.</p> <p>c. NCW takes evidences or does investigation in very biased manner with focus of blaming men for all crimes. Such a body cannot be entrusted with any such powers.</p> <p>d. If the target of these amendments is to run parallel justice system, we would be inducing further delay in already delayed justice mechanism. Government must instead look towards strengthening the Justice system by first making more courts and filling all vacancies of Judges.</p> <p>e. NCW does not have any mandate to allow men to file complaints of harassment done to them and will always start proceedings with man being a respondent and hence a biased system for any witness recording or examination. We cannot allow NCW to question authenticity of the Judicial Justice delivery system. As it is the Justice system is sometimes Anti Male in its judgements but still citizens have some trust left on Judiciary. This amendment would take away that trust too from Judiciary.</p> <p>f. Strongly opposed as an open ended demand will be MISUSED like so many laws which are MISUSED already.</p> |
| <p>Inquiry into Complaints- The Commission while Inquiring into the complaints may- (i) Call for information or report from the Central Government or any State Government other authority or organisation subordinate thereto within such time as may be specified by it: Provided that if the information or report is not received within the time stipulated by the Commission, it may proceed to inquire into the complaint on its own; (ii) If, on receipt of information or report, the Commission is satisfied either that no further inquiry is required or that the required action has been initiated or taken by the concerned Government or authority, it may not proceed with the complaint and inform the complainant accordingly; (iii) Without prejudice to anything contained in clause (i), if the Commission considers necessary, having regard to the nature of the complaint, initiate an inquiry; (iv) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clauses (i) (ii) & (iii) call for further particulars or information from any person or authority against whom any complaint has been made or initiate an enquiry. V. The Commission may take any of the following steps during or upon the completion of an inquiry / investigation</p> | <p>STRONGLY OPPOSED: Inquiry into Complaints- (i) Proposed Amendment brings in parallel investigation and justice system based on Gender. Instead of bridging the gender divide already created by 49 Gender Biased Laws and 1 Gender specific Ministry, 1 Gender biased Commission. How can a commission given such kind of rights? If the objective is to doubt the effectiveness of Judicial system then the commission is questioning very existence of Democracy in India. (ii) Is Justice expected from a biased organization? Can a biased organization decide picking or dropping complaints at its choice? (iii) A biased organization, a selective picking of complaints & a mandate no covering citizens, how can such a power be handed over to NCW? (iv) This single proposed amendment brings our apprehension & opposition to reality. A man or an authority would ALWAYS BE A RESPONDENT ONLY. This would be a One of the most unique feature which will make the whole world question our understanding of Democracy and if we even give slightest respect to our Constitution. (v) Within this proposed amendment, the commission is absolutely clear about taking care of rights of only Women. Is this Principle of Natural Justice that the Judicial system needs to run on? (a) A Biased Court which will prosecute Men? India will soon be Anarchy for Women and Slavery for Men. Is this the definition of democracy? (b) This is done even currently by NCW so does that mean they are</p> |



| Existing Provision | Comments / Objections |
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| <p>/ hearing held under this Act, where prima facie the inquiry discloses violation of women’s rights provided under the constitution of India and other laws, by a public servant, the Commission may recommend to the concerned Government or authority:-</p> <p>(a) to initiate proceedings for prosecution or such other action as the Commission may deem fit against the concerned person or persons;</p> <p>(b) approach the Supreme Court or the High Court concerned for such directions, orders or writ as the Court may deem necessary;</p> <p>(c) Recommend to the concerned Government or authority at any stage of the inquiry for the grant of such immediate interim relief to the complainant or the members of her family as the Commission may considered necessary.</p> | <p>doing it crossing their boundary of their mandate? NCW has been filing few curative petitions against Justice & Orders announced by various High Courts & Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.</p> <p>(c) Relief only for a Complainant. What about relief to a Respondent to a false case? What about relief to a victim of opposite Gender? Is India giving NCW Civil Court and stop women from using actual Judiciary and Civil Courts of India? Clear violation of Principle of Natural Justice.</p> |
| <p>Acts done in Good faith - No prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any member of the Commission or any officer or other employee of the Commission or any person acting under directions of the Commission, in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or any rules, regulations or orders made there under.</p> <p>This insulates the functionaries from facing legal proceedings in respect of acts done in good faith as per the provisions of the Act.</p> | <p><u>STRONGLY OPPOSED:</u></p> <p>Whereas India as a country is talking about Judicial Accountability Bill and current laid out processes of superior courts keeping an eye on the Justice system’s honesty in subordinate courts, NCW is asking for prime and unquestionable authority. When this is not even given to Judiciary of India, isn’t this demand being made out of oblique intentions? MUST NOT BE GRANTED AT ALL.</p> |

AUTHOR: Ritwik Bisaria



IT'S ABOUT ALIMONY HONEY!!

Recently in many quarters there is a demand of making alimony as a right to women. Many feminist organizations are seeking this as a right stating that divorced women undergo a lot of hardships after divorce and hence most of the time it becomes difficult for them to fight a court battle for alimony and many choose not to fight for the same. As a result many of them suffer irreparable damages post their divorce.

Whereas these feminists always have projected miserable image of Indian women but in reality it is observed that the benefits of our alimony / maintenance laws are claimed by women who are working in reputed multinationals or in prestigious institutions. It is observed that men who suffer false criminal cases on divorce many a times lose their job yet they are asked to pay maintenance to their wife by the courts. It is also observed that many women who work in reputed organizations leave their job so that they get alimony and after getting the same they again take up a job or get married. But even if these women take up a second job or get married second time there is no mechanism to repay the previous husband the amount claimed as alimony by her.

This is creating a crisis situation among men as many a times they need to take personal loan to meet the alimony demand of their wives. If the man loses his job in between he still needs to pay the money or repay the loan. Most of the time they can not even think of remarrying and have a second life as they go bankrupt due to huge losses suffered in their first divorce. In a way lives of these men are ruined for good and they become lonely. There is another psychological impact to these men as they can not trust any other woman for their future marriage and think of uncertain behaviour of their future wife.



This is a serious issue raging this society that needs immediate attention from all concerned. With the new feminist demand of making alimony a right for women will only make things worse for men in the days to come. But many people and society at large still do not think of this as a big issue and even educated, empowered and working women demand and claim alimony on divorce from their husband and feel proud about it.

At the outset it is very important to understand that this gender biased thought process of only a man responsible for paying alimony and a woman responsible for getting alimony is wrong especially when we are talking about equality. This gender biased approach creates unnecessary burden on a man as it shows that maintaining a wife even when she is NOT present with a man is responsibility of the man. In an era when we talk about equality in rights we also need to talk about equality in responsibilities undertaken and no spouse should be allowed to be a burden on the other spouse simply based on gender.

Because if that happens then marriage will become a money making and property transfer institution which is very wrong.

The proposition of making alimony as a right becomes outrageous when a woman's contribution to a marriage is not specified and may be termed as dowry and a criminal offence; it is made legitimate and as a right when the man pays the same. So marriage becomes an institution where money flows only one way from the man to the woman whereas ideally a relationship is responsibility of both.

But even if we consider alimony in gender neutral way and talk about it as a right to any spouse that will be a wrong approach. It is because a right is something that the state needs to ensure and provide. For example when we say education is a right to the citizens it becomes a state responsibility to ensure free education upto a certain level. The state can not force some private institution or any person to do the same. If alimony is considered as a right then the state needs to provide the same and the husband can not be forced for the same. So we understand that alimony can never be considered as a right to any spouse.

So we understand that alimony needs to be considered in gender neutral way and can not be a right to anyone. However, it should not be a practice for any spouse to get alimony simply because of their marriage, there are other factors that need to be considered.

The first factor that needs to be considered is the ability of the person to maintain himself / herself. This is derived out of his / her education, skills, working experience etc. So a highly qualified spouse can not be allowed to get alimony lest we as a society want to encourage parasitism. But even in these cases one not employed for a long time may not find himself / herself easily employable in current highly competitive job market. And the alimony needs to be allowed wisely only to cover the employability concerns and only for a brief period of time so that the less capable spouse is given reprieve for a limited period of time (a few months). This is what we see in countries positioned high in gender equality e.g. Sweden or in Netherlands.

Question is what happens when one spouse is not capable of finding any job or employment opportunity because



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of very limited skills. It is even serious because in India we have high unemployment and under-employment problem. It becomes even more difficult for a spouse to find employment when one does not work for a long time.

For all such cases our Govt. needs to have citizen's welfare program to improve their skills and make them employable. The reason is simple, any person earns or develops capability to earn based on one's capabilities for which the other spouse is not responsible. One may have several qualities that may bring fortune to him / her whereas these can not be attributed to the other spouse always. Hence the other spouse can not claim the benefits of the high income.

One popular thought process to counter the above reasoning is that because of housewives taking care of the family and household activities the high earning spouse (the husband) is able to earn high income. So the wife becomes 50% shareholder of the property that the husband earns during the matrimonial period. However, this is not true always. There are many wives who create negative thought and hinder the husband from earning. Many suspecting women or adulterous wives make lives of their husband hell and these husbands undergo tremendous stress in their personal as well as professional life. There are many women who do not take care of household activities that they are supposed to perform. Since there is no responsibilities that can be legally enforced on the housewives making them eligible for alimony will only make marriage an extortion tool.

However, those who demand alimony as a right for the women say that household work need to be valued more. The proposers of this thought claims that because the wife does all the household work the husband can peacefully earn and be employed in the first place. Hence she becomes owner of his 50% property.

However an analysis of the global time spent on household activities show us that Indian housewives spend around 5 hours every day which is on the higher side in global scenario.



However, the people fighting for Men's rights say that if we include housework in GDP and value it at higher level we do not consider the following –

1. When we consider a family is the responsibility of both the spouse the responsibilities of each spouse need to be defined. If the man is supposed to earn and feed the family then wife's responsibility of the household work also need to be defined and any wife not doing that need to be held responsible and can not be given alimony or maintenance.
2. Since a man can not claim additional benefit for earning money and providing for the family a woman too can not claim additional benefit for doing her duty e.g. household work.
3. A man always works under stress in a highly competitive environment with chance of losing his job anytime. Whereas a wife does not have any competition in her household work. So these two jobs can not be equated.
4. A man's work is always evaluated and his pay is determined not only by his qualities, experience, skills of the job etc but a evaluation of household work is never done that way. If we need to make household work valued at higher level then all quality parameters, work hours, leave etc. need to be fixed beforehand.
5. A man also contributes a lot in household work as his duty. These also need to be considered for evaluation.
6. If we want to value the household work more then the families that keep maids for supporting the wife in her daily chores also need to be paid more. Also if the household chore is the woman's responsibility then it she who needs to pay for these maids since getting these done is her responsibility.

We have seen that housewives have round the clock responsibility of the family whereas the husband can enjoy weekly offs and restricted working hours. Indian women always have qualms about their 24X7 working schedule which also needs to be looked into.

If we consider equality and equal responsibility in a family then the husband can not be over demanding from a wife and need to share household responsibilities. If that is not possible then they may consider taking help of electrical equipment to reduce the household workload. However, the families having children it may not be possible. No electronic gadget can replace a mother's love or care. Even keeping an ayaa may not be good for the family.

So it is seen that for the cases where children are involved the alimony or maintenance need to be looked into differently. But the modern society has seen a different problem even in the families with children.



Many a times husbands find out that their wife having illicit relationship and many of these wives carry child outside their marriage. Most of the time even though the husband comes to know that he is forced to pay maintenance for the child or the wife and our legal system take many years even to come to any logical conclusion. Problem in these cases is these housewives become eligible for maintenance and alimony simply because they don't have employability in the job market. MRAs say if they were doing household work (cooking etc.) she can still work as a cook or an ayya somewhere to support herself because no one can be made to depend on another person for lifelong as that will adversely affect our economy. This is because if we don't consider behaviour of a wife in a marital relationship marriage will only be extortion tool for these unscrupulous women who will opt for free lunch called marriage while they continue their unchaste behaviour.

It is thus observed that the discussion of alimony is not easy. Also lifelong support for a spouse only creates adverse impact to the economy and if the man is asked to pay maintenance always it creates a group of people (men) who only works like slave while few women enjoy the free lunch provided by patriarchy. This system of free alimony to women also undermines the effort of the women who works hard and takes up responsibility both at work and at home. It undermines the women who spend years in a marital bond and worked for the prosperity of her family and the benefits of the work done by these women go to the unscrupulous criminal women simply because of marriage. Moreover, when the money given by the woman to a man is considered as dowry and a crime how can alimony be even considered legal and as a right? Because both dowry and alimony are in fact two sides of the same coin.

Today even working or capable of working women ask alimony as right and men are asked to "Beg, Borrow, Steal" to maintain such wives. Do you want to be the one to see yourself on the receiving end due to such criminal women who needs to be punished but get free lunch. If not protest today against this. Alimony can't be a right to anyone.

AUTHOR: PARTHA SADHUKHAN

बिजनेस न बन जाए विवाह

एक नए काल में जहाँ भी पुरुषों को अपना पालन-पोषण देनी ही एक सपना के रूप में ही बन चुकी है, वही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है।

इसे नहीं पाल लेना चाहिए

पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है।

अर्थी क्या क्या सुविधाएँ हैं

अर्थी को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है।

क्या है अर्द्धजातीय

अर्द्धजातीय को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है।

क्या पति को सपना के सपना में बदलना चाहिए?

अर्थी को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है। इससे पहले ही पुरुषों को पालन-पोषण देना ही एक सपना बन चुका है।

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Trivial Disputes become Molestation cases. Misusing IPC 354

Many young guys supported strong #IPC354 without prior understanding of the law, which led to #IPC354 be made non-bailable. As per this law any woman can label a boy as 'Molester' without having to undergo a medical examination.

Recently in SIF we are getting many complaints that even age old ladies are filling molestation cases against young boys secondary to trivial disputes such as Parking of cars or bikes.

25 years old Arun, working in Delhi metro one day reached home on his bike and found that their neighbor had parked their bike in his place. He requested the neighbor to move their bike to an alternate place, but they refused and started to abuse him. He contacted Delhi Police at number 100 after which the neighbor removed their bike.

But a big surprise awaited him the next day morning. He received a call from local Police station, that he and his 22 year old brother were accused of Molesting the neighbor who was a 45 year old woman.

Police arrested them both and put them behind bars for 9 days, which is the time it took for them to get bail. All his lawyers and other neighbors asked him to compromise and offer 5 Lakh Rupees to the 45 year old woman. He was left very confused, and wondered why was he put through such injustice? He started calling us to seek answers for why such unfair, biased law was made in the first place? Mr. Arun is not alone, every day in SIF we witness such cases and find that young guys are totally ignorant and unaware of the dangers of #IPC354. This law was created in a way, that any women irrespective of her age can send any man behind bars by a simple verbal allegation.

In the parliament many MPs did express concern about its misuse, but radical feminists ignored their valid concerns. SIF also made recommendations to ensure innocents were not harassed, however government paid no heed to what MPs and SIF were stating and went ahead in approving this unfair, and biased law.

In another case in a shopping mall, Mr. Karan Gupta, 35 years old, met with an accident. A young woman crashed his car from behind. He immediately started video the situation using his mobile phone.



Although the woman was at fault, she started to be abusive towards him. In order to seek justice Mr Gupta contacted Police at 100. Police officer took both of them to the local Police Station. At the Police Station the woman filed a molestation case on him misusing #IPC354. She alleged that he had touched her private parts. Mr Gupta requested the Investigating Officer to record the lying woman's statement and for her to undergo medical examination. The woman refused to undergo a medical exam. A lady police officer then advised this erring woman that she should not say that Mr Gupta touched her but she should make allegation that he abused her verbally and attempted to touch her body. This made the woman change her statement, and IO was about to arrest Mr. Gupta. Mr Gupta then showed IO the recorded video of what had actually happened. Mr Gupta was lucky that he was facing an honest IO. Looking at the video evidence right in front of him, he closed the case against Mr Gupta. Not only that he went ahead and filed a case against the erring woman under #IPC182 for giving false statement to a government officer with intention to hurt. **Ironically the court gave bail to that woman straightaway despite the Video evidence to support #IPC182.** This is the main reason for increase in false, fabricated Molestation and rape cases in India.

A mere allegation by a 45 years old women, without any evidence, sent two young men behind bars for 9 days. On the other hand, despite video evidence of false molestation charges, a woman got bail in 2 minutes. Such injustice against boys or men is not new. Law makers are in deep slumber while radical feminist organizations are manipulating the Media. This leads to Media showing only incidents of alleged rape/molestation cases, but they never show any cases in which a man has proved himself innocent after having lost 5 to 7 years running around in courts. Is there any way out? Yes, it needs awareness and will power of our Law makers to stop such abuse of law. They must realize that non-bailable criminal case is not a joke like ordering some Pizza. Such false allegations destroy an innocent, law abiding man's self-esteem, confidence and faith in humanity. **Any FIR/complaint on the basis of Verbal statement of women which leads to #IPC354 must be made bailable.**

The punishment for making false fabricated statement under #IPC182 should be non-bailable and strong punishment in jail terms, without accepting any excuses is the need of the hour. Government must issue strong directions in law itself, so that Judges should not allow bail in such cases where by documentary evidence (like video recording, CCTV footage, Mobile locations, and audio recordings) itself prove the case was false and fabricated. History has taught us that sending innocents behind bars doesn't reduce crime rates. It will only have a backlash which will lead to revenge, violence and raised crime in India.

AUTHOR: SWARUP SARKAR



Women’s Reservation in Parliament

In the recent past there have been a lot of debate on the reservation of women in the Parliament and a bill on Women’s Reservation has been promulgated in the parliament. There have been many reasons advanced for passing the bill such as:

- 50% of the population are women, hence reservation should be there in the Parliament: As per Aristotle, democracy is akin to freedom, a freedom to rule and be ruled. “But one factor of liberty is to govern and be governed in turn; for the popular principle of justice is to have equality according to number, not worth, ... And one is for a man to live as he likes; for they say that this is the function of liberty, inasmuch as to live not as one likes is the life of a man that is a slave.” In essence, freedom to be elected is an important canon of democracy and reserving seats in the parliament is a blow to this canon and counterproductive to democracy. Reasons such as 50% of the population are women is not a correct way of looking at it. In India, there are no restriction on women to contest elections and canvassing for the same. As democracy is based on the concept of liberty and choice, let the people choose whosoever they feel are the best candidates to represent them. Having a reservation, takes away the liberty of choice from the people and also the liberty to be elected to represent the public, which is against the philosophy of democracy. On another note, taking the above reasoning further, as 25% of the Indian population are children, why should we not reserve seats for them in the parliament?

- There is no political representation of women in the parliament: India being an indirect democracy, has elected representatives who control the law making process. The elected representatives need to do as directed by the electorate as they are representing them. In case of India, over the last few elections, the percentage votes of men and women are:

| General Elections | Men (% votes) | Women (% votes) |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1999 | 40.01% | 59.99% |
| 2004 | 41.93% | 58.07% |
| 2009 | 45.80% | 54.20% |

The dominant group from the above data is clearly the women of India, as they are nearly 60% of the voters, and not the men. Hence, women exercise more political representation than men as is evident from the voter data above. Women have themselves elected their representatives to the parliament and stating that they donot have an equal representation is incorrect as it is primarily their representatives in the parliament.

- Women own just 1% assets of the world: How is owning just 1% assets a proof of ability to be elected to the parliament? Further, this number is used in many places but no source for the same is ever given. As per an estimate, the consumption of assets (real estate and jewellery) per year between men and women in India is about US\$ 40.8 bn for men and US\$ 58.5 bn for women. If they consume more assets than men then how

come they hold only 1% of assets? Further, this reasoning does not have any bearing on the discussion at hand.

- **Women’s voice is not heard:** Again this is a misplaced argument. The government has special ministry just for Women’s Welfare and also many NGOs are funded for the development of women and to hear their voice. The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MoWCD) has been formed by the government of India. As per the website of MoWCD “*the broad mandate of the Ministry is to have holistic development of Women and Children. As a nodal Ministry for the advancement of women and children, the Ministry formulates plans, policies and programmes; enacts/ amends legislation, guides and coordinates the efforts of both governmental and non-governmental organisations working in the field of Women and Child Development*”. Another statutory organization working for women development is The National Commission for Women (NCW) whose mandate includes, “*review the Constitutional and Legal safeguards for women, recommend remedial legislative measures, facilitate redressal of grievances and advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women*”. Therefore, stating that women’s voice is not heard is an incorrect reasoning as there are ample constitutional machineries for the same.

- **Reserving seats in the parliament is a tool for women empowerment and upliftment:** India has about 11% women in the parliament. Pakistan has a reservation in its parliament for women and has a 17.5% women representation. Do let me know if Pakistan’s ranking in women empowerment and freedom is higher than India. United States does not have any reservations for women in their house of representatives, do women there have no empowerment and freedom?

Reservation in the parliament is not a method and correct way to improve women empowerment and freedom. These objectives are best achieved by way of primary, secondary and tertiary education. India is already focused on education for both the genders, you may refer to the article Higher Education: Gender Biasness Myth for a further discussion. One of the notable feature of the Indian Constitution as compared with the Government of India Act, 1935 was the abolition of communal elctorates, which the British had incorporated in the 1935 Act. The vice of communal voting and reservations was abolished with the Indian Constitution. Therefore adding reservation based on gender in the parliament not only vitiates the ideology of our founding forefathers, which they had for independent India, but also infringes upon the liberty of the Indian people. Such a reservation, in essence, is a step backwards in democracy and against the vision of our learned forefathers. Reservations may also cause a deterioration in the quality of leaders/representatives as then the electorate may have to choose between sub-optimal candidates.

AUTHOR: BURT PHOENIX



Men's Rights groups respond to WCD's Nirbhaya OSCC.

This Article is in reference to Public Notice vide File No. 27-1/2014-WW, asking response from Public on Concept Note for setting up Nirbhaya Centre by Women and Child Development Ministry.

As a concerned NGO of the Republic of India, we wish to share some preliminary objections to the whole concept:

1. We wish to draw your attention to the FIRST and FOREMOST important "CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS", which in Chapter 1: Purposes and Principles, under Article 1 (The Purposes of the United Nations are:), in Point No. 3. Here, the Charter says, "*To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion;*"

*Reference: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/charter/chapter1.shtml>

So, the very reference of United Nations, which has been mentioned into your report, in its Charter or its Constitution, talks about Human Rights, without distinction based on Gender of the Human. Article 7 of The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, says, "**All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.**"

*Reference: <http://www.un.org/en/documents/udhr/>

So, while referring to United Nation's declaration on the Elimination of Violence, the concept of the paper itself misses out the fact that United Nation's PRIMARY role and preamble is about Protection and Justice without Gender discrimination. **This means that the very foundation of these centers is actually flawed as it takes AWAY the Right of Men of India for same services.**

2. Also, your concept paper refers to a report from Ministry of Women and Child Development, XII Five Year Plan. We hereby wish to draw your attention to the very same report, Page No. 5, Table No. 1, which clearly shows that Sex Ratio of India actually increased with age. Meaning, more Men are dying faster as against Women. Sex Ratio increases from

914 per 1000 in Child Sex Ratio to 940 per 1000. This means, that whereas Men need more Protection, leaving them out of this Initiative is like going against the same Publication. And we wish to stress even more on the fact that this report is drawn by a Ministry which does not even have Mandate to protect and help Men i.e. Ministry of Women and Child Development.

*Reference:

http://planningcommission.gov.in/aboutus/committee/wrkgrp12/wcd/wgprep_women.pdf

3. You have even referred data from N.C.R.B. We wish to draw your attention on how is this initiative missing out worst hit Men/Husbands. The below graph is prepared from the Suicides that Men-Husband-Women-Wife commit every year in India because on non-availability of Support system. Whereas, women enjoy protection of over 49 Law along with over 10000 Women Organization, Special Ministry, Special commission and other support system like concessions / quotas / reservation apart from specially created Legal processes for their benefit including Crime Against Women (CAW) cells / Mahila Thanas. Men continue to be on receiving end of the society where being the ones who are weaker to handle pressures created by society/women on them, men still remain an ignored entity.
4. Now, coming to the mention of Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 or that of Sexual Harassment at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is concerned, We must also bring to your notice observations about these laws:
 - a. Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013: Various courts have raised their serious concerns about the misuse of this Ordinance which was converted to an Act. Please see article SC raises concern over misuse of rape cases (<http://www.vakilno1.com/slider/sc-raises-concern-misuse-rape-cases.html>).
 - b. Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act 2013: The way Gender Biased Laws have become a basket of laws, easy to misuse, the Law Makers while forming this law were forced to include Misuse clause as shared in Article 'Add misuse clause in sexual harassment bill' (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Add-misuse-clause-in-sexual-harassment-bill/articleshow/3542554.cms>)



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So the very laws that you are basing your concept to justify the need of these centers are being questioned on the very Motive behind these laws by either Hon'ble Supreme Court of Law Ministry itself.

5. Coming to quoting of various countries OSCC, lets first see if India is even ELIGIBLE to equate itself to these countries:

- Bangladesh : Definition of Rape is different from India
- South Africa : The law is Gender neutral UNLIKE India
- England : The law is Gender neutral UNLIKE India
- Rwanda : Law was formed for Genocide
- Zambia : The law is Gender neutral for Accused UNLIKE India
- Australia : The law is Gender neutral UNLIKE India
- Malaysia : Definition of Rape is different from India

And only countries of "convenience" for such a data have been included in your note and clearly excluded are the huge list of countries which have Gender Neutral Rape Laws.

6. On the services to be provided, any man who is a victim of a Gender Crime (victim of Domestic Violence or victim of Rape or victim of false Gender Biased cases), is in dire need of all the mentioned services and hence there is no reason that spending 477 crores for this project unless ALL citizens will get an access to this.

7. The very laws stated in your note for which a "Woman" needs OSCC have been grossly misused to the tune that even Hon'ble Supreme Court of India was forced to call such gross misuse as "Legal Terrorism". Read this Article Inside the new 'legal terrorism': How laws are being abused to settle personal scores (<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/indiahome/indianews/article-2516150/Inside-new-legal-terrorism-How-laws-abused-settle-personal-scores.html>)

Owing to the above contents, we hereby submit our proposal for following changes:

1. OSCC to be made available to ALL citizens irrespective of GENDER, Age, ethnicity, Caste, Creed or ANY OTHER differentiation.
2. OSCC MUST also have the facility of asking Police to file a FIR or a False case when such a case comes to OSCC as violation to this would mean gross injustice to one who is falsely accused.
3. Proceedings / discussions / processes happening at OSCC must be video recorded.
4. OSCC must be penalized if they differentiate between victims based on their GENDER, Age, ethnicity, Caste, Creed or ANY OTHER differentiation.

With the above submissions, we also wish to depose before the Panel in person if you feel to have a need of doing so.



AUTHOR: RITWIK BISARIA



The Holy work of Indian Wives – Burning Husband Alive

Crime does not have Gender, which everyone knows, but due to biased media and radical women organisations any crime done by wife and her family members against Husband or Husband's family is never termed as Heinous crime in India.

Wife and her family members openly demand separate home, Car, Expensive Diamond / Gold Jewellery in wife's name from Husband and from his family members, but we never term the same as Dowry Death or any crime in India.

Any wife's suicide within 7 years of marriage for any unnatural reason, the same is termed as Dowry death in India and all blame is put not only on the Husband but also on his mother/sisters & all are sent behind the bars without any investigation. But when a married man commits suicide, the same is not termed as Dowry death and nor wife is held responsible inspite of suicide notes naming wife and in-laws.

From the National Crime Records Bureau report, we have witnessed, the Husband suicide per year is more than 64000 as against wife suicide, which is, 32000 every year. And the gap is increasing, but still we fail to amend the law to Spouse and not wife.

Now, coming to Bride Burning Issue. Any women dying of Burn injuries, let it be an accident or another cause also, everyone only doubts the Husband and the whole family is put behind the bars. There are ample number of cases where due to accidental fire at home, a wife dies of burns inspite of the husband trying his best to save her. But still the Husband is convicted even by Supreme Court under so alleged Dowry death.

Do you know how many Husbands are burnt alive in India every year? No. You will not know as media never makes it a breaking news or there is no sensitive citizen who can even think of it as a crime in India. As per NCRB data, every year, more than 3300 men are burnt alive. But it never gets reported as 304B is applicable only if wife dies & a case can be registered, if wife kills husband or burns him alive, the same never termed as Dowry death.

But due to rent-less effort by all SIF volunteers now some print media Journalists started reporting some news of Husband being burnt alive by wife. But we still wonder how much time will it take to wake up for other News Journalists and Men of India to Stop such Barbaric crimes by wives and her family towards Husbands family and make the law gender Neutral by replacing the word Husband/wife with Spouse.



In another incident recently, in Jaipur a Husband was burnt alive and the Husband's Father is running from pillar to Post to even register the FIR, forget about any arrest of wife or in-laws.



In another incident, an Indian wife, in so called Patriarchal Society, burnt her Husband as his complexion was Dark.



In another incident, an Indian wife, in so called Patriarchal Society, burnt her Husband as his complexion was Dark.



We do not know how many years we will take to recognize that crime does not have any Gender and LAW should be Gender Neutral. Media keeps ignoring such barbaric act done by Wife & her family. Result, more and more Husbands ending their life every year & the ratio is sky rocketing. Now, the harassment of Husband's family members does not stop with their innocent son's death. All these Husband killer wives and her family members are now demanding the share in Property from Husband's Family and for that cases like 498A, Domestic Violence Act filed against many dead Husband's Parents, brother, Sisters.

In SIF, we witness such harassment every day. Husband Suicide, Husband cut in pieces, Husband burnt Alive but still the insensitive Indian Men, Media along with LAW makers prefer to sleep in deep silence and suppress such suffering every day. So, if you have slight Humanity left in your heart, wake up and #StopAbuseofMen because of #FakeCases and Stop @CrimeAgainstMen by replacing the term Husband/wife with Spouse in every Law.

Want to #StopAbuseofMen by #Fakecases? Call 0-8882-498-498 & Join Save Indian Family Movement.

AUTHOR: SWARUP SARKAR



MISS-USE OF INDIAN LAW

After Supreme Court judgement on CrPC 41 all national channels have featured discussion on the judgement and questioned the law misuse. Feminists however have always said non conviction in a case does not mean it is a law misuse. Let's look at one such debate on DD News –

Feminists have rightly pointed out that in cases like murder, adultery, rape the conviction rate had been low. Does that mean we should ban all laws? Now let's look at each crime and try to understand the nuances –

Rape – Considered most heinous crime today. 75% of rape cases turn out in acquittal as of today (see some of these cases here). With change in rape law this situation is surely to increase. Question is will that mean more rapes are happening in the society? or India has suddenly become a rapist country? Is conviction on simple allegation is in the best interest of justice? To understand this we need to understand the definition of rape or sexual assault. It is very important to understand that rape is no more “**Forceful sexual intercourse**” as people may mostly think. It encompasses many different acts. We consider all of these acts as rape when this happens against women and do NOT even consider that as a crime when happen against men, that becomes an issue. Even if we consider the erstwhile definition of rape then we will see that rape could have been gender neutral (read – Can we have a gender neutral rape law in India? <http://parthasadhukhan.wordpress.com/2013/03/07/can-india-have-a-gender-neutral-rape-law/>).

When we consider this crime one way then always we will see crime against women happening and keep on considering that men have been criminals while completely ignoring the same crime happening against men. One simple example – Sex on premise of marriage is rape when the boy refuses to marry the girl, however the same is NOT true when the girl refuses. That becomes women empowerment and if the boy talks about it he becomes a loser to the society.

Thus, if we consider rape as a serious crime then women need to take up responsibility of their behaviour first. The law need to be gender neutral and frivolous cases need to be punished. Also sex before marriage can't be rape as the women need to take responsibility for their conduct and the blame can't be one sided.

Also cases where it is found that the rape was filed for ulterior motive, to extort money or to marry the boy of her choice the complainant need to be punished. Because as we

make stricter punishment for a crime and the accused undergo severe treatment on being accused, we just can't ignore frivolous cases.

Murder- It is said that most of the murder accused too get acquitted after trial. But in these cases even for a false case a dead body is required as evidence. So it does not matter whether one has committed the murder but in absence of a dead body or evidence a murder case cannot be registered. The case may be found to be false or end in acquittal later but the point that a prime evidence is required for a criminal case is very important for us to note.

Adultery – A husband can file adultery case on the paramour of wife under IPC 497. For which if he wants to prove adultery he needs loads of evidence. This case cannot be filed against the wife and hence even if the wife has kept her paramour in dark about her marital status and had sex still the man will be punished if proven guilty. So acquittal in these cases is 94%.

A husband can get divorce under adultery only if the wife is 'living in' adultery. That is only if she is living separately with her paramour. However, in cases where the wife is living with her husband & having sex with other men in her matrimonial house when the husband is absent it is next to impossible for anyone to prove adultery. Any attempt to record video, install CCTV camera etc will be considered as grave offence by the husband for which he will be instantly sent to jail. Also any husband filing divorce under this clause is considered as extremely cruel and the wife is granted immediate maintenance under several sections till the time husband proves his case.

This law earlier said 'where wife lived in' adultery but was later changed by feminists to 'living in adultery' thus making it very difficult for the husband to prove the same. Also the cases where the wife has an illicit baby out of her paramour it is even more difficult as getting DNA test done is just impossible in India without a court order (read – Paternity Fraud and related crime to continue in India – <http://parthasadhukhan.wordpress.com/2013/08/07/paternity-fraud-and-related-crime-to-continue-in-india/>). So winning an adultery case is very difficult for a husband even though he is the one who can file it.

One important point to understand here is that in these IPC 497 cases there is no immediate arrest or even arrest threat to the accused. The accused goes to jail only after the case is proved. Rather when a husband files such a case against the



paramour of his wife, the husband himself is in danger of getting false 498a case and paying maintenance to wife.

IPC 498A – Now let's see what happens in IPC 498a cases. This is a case of mental cruelty by husband and his family. As discussed in earlier cases these cases are filed mostly without any evidence. For example to file a murder case against someone you need a dead body, to file rape case only verbal statement of the woman is enough as she can file even years later, to file adultery husband needs a lot of proof. Supreme court has already defined the cruelty of 498a earlier, As defined by the supreme court cruelty under 498a is where the life and limb of the woman is under threat. So ideally there should be a medical report but mostly these cases are filed without any material substance and most of the cases where dowry death (IPC 304B) is filed, only in those cases we see conviction. (Dowry death cases always have added 498a cases in it). Hence the acquittal percentage is 98% in only 498a cases and 85% in all 498a cases (498a+304B).

So we understand that now filing criminal cases in Indian social system has become too easy for women. Also when the cruelty under 498a is defined still many frivolous cases are filed and goes to court because police is duty bound to register all cases under 'Crime against women' and only a court can decide or dismiss them.

Thus we can see that in rape and IPC 498a cases some cases that do not even qualify as the crime are filed and all of these clog our judicial system. Police can arrest the accused with immediate effect in these cases. Thus the SC order and hence so many debates. These cases are the reason why justice is delayed and most often denied to the real victims. However, feminists who are supposed to act on behalf of women do not understand this and in fact act against the interest of real victims.

Remember, making every interaction a crime does not make our society any better place to live in. That is definitely not women empowerment and only creates disturbance in our lives. This makes our life miserable and helps the legal terrorists and those who do business with women empowerment.

AUTHOR: PARTHA SADHUKHAN

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WEEKLY MEETINGS

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>Delhi VENUE: Park, Near Gate No. 2 of Patiala House Court TIME: 4.00 PM to 6.00 PM DAY: Every Saturday CONTACT: Wasif Ali (9818509406), Vitesh (9958987919), Ritwik (9910074914), Amit (9811004578)</p> | <p>Chennai VENUE: Marina Beach, Kamarajar Statue (near Light house) TIME: 5:30 PM – 8:30 PM DAY: Every Saturday CONTACT: Sureshram (9941012958), Manoj David (9840324551), Kannan (9443551113), Guna (9500003293)</p> |
| <p>Bengaluru VENUE: Cubbon Park, Steps in front of King Edward Statue. TIME: 2:00 PM to 5:00 PM DAY: Every Sunday CONTACT: Prakhyat (9632812802), Sarkar (9036212439), Raju (9731770092), Deepak (9845210996), Kishore (9738167933)</p> | <p>Chandigarh VENUE: Shanti Kunj, Sector 16 (opposite Rose Garden). TIME: 11:30 AM – 12:30 PM DAY: Every Third Sunday CONTACT: 8283001188, 9888513513, 9803000945</p> |
| <p>Kolkata VENUE: Jatin Das Park. TIME: 5:30 PM – 6:30 PM DAY: Every Saturday CONTACT: D S Rao (9830151555), Amit (9830072891)</p> | <p>Pune VENUE: Shambhaji Park, JM Road, Deccan, Pune. TIME: 4:00 PM – 6:00 PM DAY: Every Sunday CONTACT: Suyog (9922910271), Deepak (9881464845)</p> |
| <p>Indore (Madhya Pradesh) VENUE: Mahalakshmi Ground, Near Bombay Hospital TIME: 5:00 PM – 7:00 PM DAY: Every Saturday CONTACT: Deep (8889914463), Ankit (9669666668)</p> | <p>Kanpur VENUE: Kaushik Park, Opposite Kanpur Court's Gate. TIME: 4:00 PM – 6:00 PM DAY: Every Saturday CONTACT: Anupam Dubey (9889188810) and Manuj Gupta (9026974100)</p> |
| <p>Western Mumbai VENUE: Veer Savarkar Udyan, St. Anne's School, Borivali. TIME: 11:00 AM to 1:00 PM DAY: Every Sunday CONTACT: 9769770498, 9820241589</p> | <p>Central Mumbai VENUE: Deshmukh Garden, Mulund (E). TIME: 4:00 PM – 6:00 PM DAY: Every Sunday CONTACT: 9820241589</p> |
| <p>Kolkata VENUE: Dum Dum Metro Station TIME: 5:30 PM – 6:30 PM DAY: Every Sunday CONTACT: D S Rao (9830151555), Amit (9830072891)</p> | <p>Amritsar VENUE: Ram Bagh gardens (Company Bagh), Amritsar. TIME: 6:00 PM – 7:00 PM. DAY: Every Sunday. CONTACT: Rishi Raj Singh (9780881414)</p> |
| <p>Jaipur VENUE: Jawahar Park Circle, Tonk Road (near Fortis). TIME: 5:00 PM to 7.00 PM DAY: Every Wednesday CONTACT: Dr. Brijesh (9414990102), Harry (9982249245)</p> | <p>Lucknow VENUE: Laxman Park, Opposite KD Singh Babu Stadium. TIME: 4:30 PM – 6:00 PM DAY: Every Sunday CONTACT: Yaksh (9838097522)</p> |
| <p>Vishakhapatnam VENUE: S.R. Square, D. No. 48.13.28, Srinagar, VZG. TIME: 10:30 AM to 12:30 PM DAY: Every Sunday CONTACT: 8912762442</p> | <p>Hyderabad VENUE: Public Gardens, Nampally, Hyderabad. TIME: 10:00 AM – 12:00 PM DAY: Every Sunday CONTACT: Shailesh (9908136075), Partha (9573605415)</p> |



<https://groups.yahoo.com/neo/groups/saveindianfamily/info>



Group Description

Save Indian Family is a strong team of dedicated families comprising of victims of misuse of 498A, Misuse of R@pe law & all gender biased laws of India, including NRIs, Sr. citizens who campaign and create awareness about gross injustice and abuse that happen in Indian legal system.

SIF is a movement which promotes, associates with formation of various NGOs, which intend to work for Men's welfare and strongly believe in replacing the word Men/Women by Person and Husband/Wife by Spouse in any Government law/policy.

No single NGO can claim SIF as a movement of their own. Whosoever believes in SIF ideology is part of this movement.

Some Reference Website:

www.saveindianfamily.in

www.savefamily.in

You can Join Twitter:

<https://twitter.com/SFFNGO>

<https://twitter.com/SIFKtka>

Group Website

<http://saveindianfamily.in/>

Group Email Addresses

Post Message : saveindianfamily@yahoogroups.com

Subscribe : saveindianfamily-subscribe@yahoogroups.com

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List Owner : saveindianfamily-owner@yahoogroups.com

Helpline Number:

Delhi: 9958987919, 9910074914

Mumbai: 8652843011, 9820241589

Chennai: 9840443555, 9941012958, 9445119559

Hyderabad: 9849778007

Bangalore: 9632812802, 9036212439

Pune: 9823788013

Kolkata: 9830151555, 8420200516

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