

MEN'S HUB

MY VOICE



एक बड़ा प्रश्न ?

क्या पुरुष आयोग होता तो
हमारे देश के डी.एम., आईपी.एस.
या आम आदमी
कभी भी आत्महत्या करते ?

**We want
Men's Commission**

चक्कर के डीएम ने क्यों की खुदकुशी?



बिहार केडर के 2012 पेय के IAS थे मकेश INDIAN



पहले डीएम, अब ओएसडी ने की खुदकुशी

BREAK **जानकारी**

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FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR

Main Attractions

The men's HUB was an initiative to publish experience by common men, the objective will continue as main attractions of the magazine. Articles shared by various readers as well as professional authors will be published, language can be either hindi or english. The articles can cover any recent incident event or experience of the readers. Although we are morally bound to stay with our main objective but to cover more areas we ourselves limit to number of articles or number of pages. In any edition we limit ourselves to cover 3 to 4 articles in max 20 pages.

Keshav & Sharma

Keshav & Sharma is a cartoon series originally started by Daaman Welfare Society with the help of Volunteers. Mr. Diljeet & Mr. Anupam Dubey are main artists of the series and the scripts are written by volunteers. Keshav & Sharma are two main characters representing our society's bias against men. There are many more characters with these two leading characters. Every issue now onward will cover at least 2 scripts and 1 graphic representation of Keshav & Sharma.

Men's Panchtantra

The section is newly introduced section. In this section volunteers will try to raise men's issues they face in daily life with the help of animals. Animals will be used as representatives. Every issue will cover at least one of such stories.

An Important Person

The section will cover a special person irrespective of male or female working in society for the betterment of Men or he can be just a normal man well aware of issues faced by men in daily life. The current issue is covering Mr. Upendra Dhull

Special Coverage

This section is introductory section to tell about something special. The section will be in slides format and will cover important points in brief, we wont go into detail but we will try to cover the important facts about the topic and also we will try to speak about the source of the fact. This issue we are talking about Father & Kid relations.

Inspirational Story

An inspirationa story for the betterment of men which can motivate men to fight for their rights and justice.

Social Media

This section is to cover various activities by various NGO working for men on social media. This won't be a seprate section but will be intigral part of other topics.

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LAW NEWS

Cases of only 'constitutional and national importance' to be live streamed; Supreme Court Rules to be modified suitably

October 1, 2018

A Bench comprising of CJ Dipak Misra and A.M. Khanwilkar and Dr D.Y. Chandrachud, JJ. decided in favour of live streaming [Swapnil Tripathi vs Supreme Court of India] of cases of constitutional or national importance before a Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court. Justice Khanwilkar delivered the leading judgment for the CJI and himself. While Justice Chandrachud rendered a separate concurring opinion, reported SCC.

The petitioners, claiming to be public-spirited persons, sought a declaration that Supreme Court case proceedings of constitutional importance having an impact on the public at large or a large number of people should be live streamed in a manner that is easily accessible for public viewing. Further direction was sought to frame guidelines to enable the determination of exceptional cases that qualify for live streaming. The Court requested the Attorney General for India, K.K. Venugopal to collate the suggestions given by him as well as the petitioners and submit a comprehensive note for evolving a framework, in the event the relief claimed in the writ petition(s) was to be granted.

SC of INDIA

SC Modifies The Earlier Directions Issued To Prevent Misuse Of 498A IPC, Says No To 'Welfare Committees'

Sep 14, 2018

The Hon'ble Supreme Court while disposing of a writ petition related to Section 498-A IPC, modified the directions concerning registration of FIR, arrest and bail under the said section as given in a recent judgment in Rajesh Sharma v. State of U.P., 2017 SCC OnLine SC 821.

The writ petition, under Article 32 of the Constitution, was filed seeking directions to the respondents to create an enabling environment for married women subjected to cruelty to make informed choices and to create a uniform system of monitoring and systematically reviewing incidents of violence against women under Section 498-A IPC including their prevention, investigation,

prosecution and rehabilitation of the victims and their children at the Central, State and District levels. That apart, prayer was made to issue a writ of mandamus to the respondents for a uniform policy of registration of FIR, arrest and bail in cases of Section 498-A IPC in consonance with the law of the land, i.e., to immediately register FIR on complaint of cruelty and harassment by married women as per the IPC. It is worthy to note here that during the pendency of the instant petition, the judgment was pronounced in Rajesh Sharma. During the course of proceedings, learned Amicus Curiae submitted that the said decision requires reconsideration.

The Supreme Court, in order to adjudicate on the petition, perused scheme and object of Section 498-A as well as guidelines laid down in D.K. Basu v. State of W.B., (1997) 1 SCC 416 and also Lalita Kumari v. State of U.P., (2014) 2 SCC 1 wherein the Court opined that the scope of preliminary enquiry is not to verify the veracity or otherwise of the information received but only to ascertain whether the information reveals any cognizable offence. On perusal of directions in Rajesh Sharma, the Court found that it directed constitution of the Family Welfare Committees by the District Legal Services Authorities and prescribed the duties of the Committees. The prescription of duties of the Committees and further action therefor, in Court's view, were beyond the Code and the same did not really flow from any provision of the Code. It was stated that there could be no denial that there has to be just, fair and reasonable working of a provision. The legislature, in its wisdom, has made the offence under Section 498-A IPC cognizable and non-bailable. The fault lies with the investigating agency which sometimes jumps into action without application of mind. In the aforesaid analysis, the Court declared the directions pertaining to Family Welfare Committee and its constitution by the District Legal Services Authority and the power conferred on the Committee is impermissible. Therefore, it is appropriate to direct that the investigating officers be careful and be guided by the principles stated in Joginder Kumar v. State of U.P., (1994) 4 SCC 260; D.K. Basu; Lalita Kumari and Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar, (2014) 8 SCC 273. It was thought appropriate to direct the Director General of Police of each State to ensure that investigating officers who are in charge of investigation of cases of offences under Section 498-A IPC should be imparted rigorous training with regard to the principles stated by the Court relating to arrest. In view of the aforesaid premises, the direction contained in paragraph 19(i) as a whole was not in accord with the statutory framework and the direction issued in paragraph 19(ii) shall be read in conjunction with the directions given by the Court. Direction No. 19(iii) was modified to the extent that if a settlement is arrived at, the parties can approach the High Court under Section 482 CrPC and the High Court, keeping in view the law laid down in Gian Singh v. State of Punjab, (2012) 10 SCC 303, shall dispose of the same. The petition was accordingly disposed of.

SC of INDIA

Adultery no more a crime

Sep 27, 2018

SC says 'women can't be treated as subordinates', Section 497 IPC 'deprives women of dignity', hence 'Adultery' decriminalized and held, unconstitutional!

Child Adoption Regulatory Authority (CARA) has allowed live-in partners to adopt children

Sep 26, 2018

Individuals in a live-in relationship will now be able to adopt children from and within India after India's Nodal Adoption Agency CARA decided to withdraw a circular issued earlier this year disallowing them from doing so.

Most of the people who are in a live-in relationship are because they want freedom & marriage demands lifelong commitment, so this idea of live-in relationship fulfills their desire of freedom as well as the benefits of having a partner.

According to the Supreme Court in India, a live-in relationship has become an acceptable norm in modern times and it is not a crime, but at the same time, the apex court has also clarified that the children born of parents in a live-in relationship could not be called illegitimate.

Provision for Anticipatory Bail now in Uttarakhand too

September 22, 2018

The Uttarakhand High Court has declared that provision for anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Code of Criminal is applicable in the State of Uttarakhand.

Section 438 of CrPC was made inapplicable in State of Uttar Pradesh, from which Uttarakhand was carved out in 2000, as per Section 9 of the Code of Criminal Procedure(Uttar Pradesh) Amendment 1976. The issue was whether the suspension of anticipatory bail provision as per 1976 UP Amendment was applicable to Uttarakhand as well.

CRIME NEWS

Woman burns minor boy's genitals with hot tongs after he refused sex

Oct 10, 2018

The incident was reported from Chapraula village under Badalpur police station limits, they said, adding that the woman is absconding after the incident.

According to the mother of the 13-year-old boy, the accused woman is from their neighbourhood and had allegedly made sexual advances, a police official said.

Women lure wealthy men; make porn films at gunpoint for ransom

Oct 03, 2018

The victim alleged that he was tempted by one of the women to pay her a visit at her house where three other members of the gang were already present. He was then forced to take off his clothes by the accused and was filmed naked with the woman. He was later threatened to pay a hefty sum of Rs 10 lakh by the means of the recorded video.

25% of rape cases filed this year in 9 districts of Meerut zone were fake, says police

Sep 24, 2018

Official data on police investigation in rape and gangrape cases lodged in nine districts of Meerut zone so far, this year, shows that a whopping 25% of these cases are false. According to data accessed from the additional director general's (ADG) (Meerut zone) office, 477 cases were lodged under IPC sections 376 (rape) and 376 D (gang rape) in Meerut zone alone and investigation was complete in 371 cases. Of these, 90 turned out to be false, while chargesheets were filed only in 281 cases, reported Times of India.

Officials claimed that stringent rape laws were being misused to take revenge and also force settlement in existing cases. "We are bound by duty to register an FIR any time a woman (or a complainant) comes forward with written complaint alleging rape. We have to arrest the suspect based on the survivors' statements," said a senior police official, on the condition of anonymity.

Sexual assault by woman tutor, now threatening boy's family

Sep 24, 2018

A 34-year-old woman teacher, who is currently out on bail for sexually abusing a 15-year-old boy who was taking tuitions from her, has allegedly been threatening him and his family members. This was submitted by the victim and his father before a court here on Thursday, reported Hindustan Times.

Family jailed illegally for 7 years, to wait 5 months more for justice

Sep 24, 2018

Not all petitioners get the benefit of a priority hearing like high-profile cases. A family of four, sentenced to 10 years in prison in 2001 for abetting the suicide of a daughter-in-law but still in prison, filed an appeal in May and the Supreme Court has finally scheduled a hearing after five months in October, reported Times of India.

INFORMATION

Sexual victimization by Women is more common than previously known

Sep 24, 2018

Take a moment and picture an image of a rapist. Without a doubt, you are thinking about a man. Given our pervasive cultural understanding that perpetrators of sexual violence are nearly always men, this makes sense. But this assumption belies the reality, revealed in our study of large-scale federal agency surveys, that women are also often perpetrators of sexual victimization.

In 2014, we published a study on the sexual victimization of men, finding that men were much more likely to be victims of sexual abuse than was thought. To understand who was committing the abuse, we next analyzed four surveys conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to glean an overall picture of how frequently women were committing sexual victimization.

The results were surprising. For example, the CDC's nationally representative data revealed that over one year, men and women were equally likely to experience nonconsensual sex, and most male victims reported female perpetrators. Over their lifetime, 79 percent of men who were "made to penetrate" someone else (a form of rape, in the view of most researchers) reported female perpetrators. Likewise, most men who experienced sexual coercion and unwanted sexual contact had female perpetrators.

We also pooled four years of the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) data and found that 35 percent of male victims who experienced rape or sexual assault reported at least one female perpetrator. Among those who were raped or sexually assaulted by a woman, 58 percent of male victims and 41 percent of female victims reported that the incident involved a violent attack, meaning the female perpetrator hit, knocked down or otherwise attacked the victim, many of whom reported injuries.

And, because we had previously shown that nearly one million incidents of sexual victimization happen in our nation's prisons and jails each year, we knew that no analysis of sexual victimization in the U.S. would be complete without a look at sexual abuse happening behind bars. We found that, contrary to assumptions, the biggest threat to women serving time does not come from male corrections staff. Instead, female victims are more than three times as likely to experience sexual abuse by other women inmates than by male staff.

Also surprisingly, women inmates are more likely to be abused by other inmates than are male inmates, disrupting the long held view that sexual violence in prison is mainly about men assaulting men. In juvenile corrections facilities, female staff are also a much more significant threat than male

staff; more than nine in ten juveniles who reported staff sexual victimization were abused by a woman.

Our findings might be critically viewed as an effort to upend a women's rights agenda that focuses on the sexual threat posed by men. To the contrary, we argue that male-perpetrated sexual victimization remains a chronic problem, from the schoolyard to the White House. In fact, 96 percent of women who report rape or sexual assault in the NCVS were abused by men. In presenting our findings, we argue that a comprehensive look at sexual victimization, which includes male perpetration and adds female perpetration, is consistent with feminist principles in important ways.

For example, the common one-dimensional portrayal of women as harmless victims reinforces outdated gender stereotypes. This keeps us from seeing women as complex human beings, able to wield power, even in misguided or violent ways. And, the assumption that men are always perpetrators and never victims reinforces unhealthy ideas about men and their supposed invincibility. These hyper-masculine ideals can reinforce aggressive male attitudes and, at the same time, callously stereotype male victims of sexual abuse as "failed men."

Other gender stereotypes prevent effective responses, such as the trope that men are sexually insatiable. Aware of the popular misconception that, for men, all sex is welcome, male victims often feel too embarrassed to report sexual victimization. If they do report it, they are frequently met with a response that assumes no real harm was done.

Women abused by other women are also an overlooked group; these victims discover that most services are designed for women victimized by men. Behind bars, we found that sexual minorities were 2-3 times more likely to be sexually victimized by staff members than straight inmates. This is particularly alarming as our related research found that sexual minorities, especially lesbian and bisexual women, are much more likely to be incarcerated to begin with.

In addition to the risk faced by sexual minorities, the U.S. disproportionately incarcerates people who are black, Latino/a, low-income, or mentally ill, putting these populations at risk of abuse. Detained juveniles experience particularly high rates of sexual victimization, and young people outside of the system are also at risk. A recent study of youth found, strikingly, that females comprise 48 percent of those who self-reported committing rape or attempted rape at age 18-19.

Professionals in mental health, social work, public health, and criminal justice often downplay female perpetration. But in fact, victims of female-perpetrated sexual violence suffer emotional and psychological harm, just like victims of male-perpetrated abuse. And when professionals fail to take victimization by women seriously, this only compounds victims' suffering by minimizing the harm they experience.

Researchers also find that female perpetrators have often been previously sexually victimized themselves. Women who commit sexual victimization are more likely to have an extensive history of sexual abuse, with more perpetrators and at earlier ages than those who commit other crimes. Some women commit sexual victimization alongside abusive male co-perpetrators. These patterns of gender-based violence must be understood in order to reach the troubled women who harm others.

To thoroughly dismantle sexual victimization, we must grapple with its many complexities, which requires attention to all victims and perpetrators, regardless of their sex. This inclusive framing need not and should not come at the expense of gender-sensitive approaches, which take into account the ways in which gender norms influence women and men in different or disproportionate ways.

Male-perpetrated sexual victimization finally came to public attention after centuries of denial and indifference, thanks to women's rights advocates and the anti-rape movement. Attention to sexual victimization perpetrated by women should be understood as a necessary next step in continuing and expanding upon this important legacy.

Source - Scientific American

Daaman Welfare Society (Regd.)

An affiliate of 'Save Indian Family Movement'

प्रेस विज्ञप्ति

देशभर के पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं ने वाराणसी में मांगा पुरुषों के लिए बराबरी का हक
 # खुद को बताया समाज का विष पीने वाला नीलकंठ.
 # प्रधान मन्त्री को ज्ञापन देकर उठायी पुरुष आयोग बनाने की मांग.

तीन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय पुरुष अधिकार अधिवेशन की झलकियां

- देशभर के 150 से अधिक पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ता, अपने लिये अधिकारों की आवाज बुलंद करने तीन दिवसीय राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन हेतु प्रधानमन्त्री के संसदीय क्षेत्र वाराणसी में एकत्र हुए.
- पुरुषों को समाज के जहर से बचाने के लिये खुद को नीलकण्ठ बनाया, समाज में पिता, भाइयों आदि को बेहतर भविष्य देने के लिये संघर्षरत.
- पुरुषों के पारिवारिक जीवन, वैवाहिक जीवन, उनको प्रभावित करते कानून, न्याय, स्वास्थ्य, प्रजनन, गोद लेने के कानून, संपत्ति अधिकारों, समाज एवं परिवारों में स्थान आदि विषयों पर हुई चर्चा
- पुरुषों की दुश्वारियां और उनके दुख दर्द को उद्घ्वरित करके दुनिया को पुरुषों के लिए बेहतर बनाने की आवश्यकता
- वरिष्ठ पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं द्वारा पुरुषों के लिए सहायता की व्यवस्था की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया, जो कि अभी भारत में है ही नहीं
- पुरुषों से संबंधित विषयों पर शोध एवं आंकड़ों की कमी को दूर करने के लिए छात्रवृत्ति दिए जाने की आवश्यकता
- वैवाहिक जीवन को नष्ट करने के उद्देश्य से 'वैवाहिक बलात्कार कानून' को पिछले दरवाजे से लाए जाने के प्रयासों पर जताई गहन चिंता
- पुरुष अधिकार संगठन पर देश का पहला डाक - टिकट जारी
- 'पिशाचिनि मुक्ति पूजा' आयोजित करके पुरुषों को, समाज को, सरकारों एवं न्याय व्यवस्था को महिलाओं के फ़र्जी - मुकदमों से बचाने की प्रार्थना की गयी
- महिलाओं के फ़र्जी मुकदमों से जीवित बच सके कार्यकर्ताओं ने मणीकर्णिका घाट पर वैवाहिक सम्बन्धों का किया पिण्डदान
- प्रतिभा - खोज प्रतियोगिता के माध्यम से संवारे गये भविष्य के पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ता
- चिकित्सकीय परिक्षण में आधे से अधिक कार्यकर्ता पाये गये अस्वस्थ
- विजेताओं को पुरुस्कार एवं प्रतिभागियों को स्मृति चिन्ह देकर सम्मानित किया गया

- अगला राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन नागपुर में व्यापक एवं वृहद स्तर पर आयोजित करने के संकल्प के साथ समापन.

पुरुषों के अधिकार एवं उनसे संबंधित विषयों पर दशम राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन वाराणसी के होटल हिन्दुस्तान इन्टरनेशनल में दिनांक 11 - 13 अगस्त, 2018 के बीच आयोजित हुआ। 'पुरुषों के लिए नीलकंठ' विषय पर यह अधिवेशन, सेव इंडियन फैमिली (SIF) के द्वारा आयोजित किया गया। यह संस्था भारत में पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं एवं उनकी संस्थाओं का सर्वोच्च संगठन है। इस दौरान पुरुषों के पारिवारिक एवं वैवाहिक जीवन, पुरुषों को प्रभावित करने वाले कानून, न्याय, स्वास्थ्य, प्रजनन, गोद लेने के अधिकार एवं संपत्ति अधिकार आदि विषयों पर चर्चा हुई। व्यवस्था के हाथों कठोरता से कुचले जाने पर एवं पुरुष अधिकारों के संबंध में सहृदयता के कारण यह कार्यकर्ता एवं उनके शुभेच्छु-गण एक मंच पर एकत्र हुए हैं। निजी दुःख-दर्द से उबरने के बाद इन कार्यकर्ताओं ने मोर्चा लेने की ठानी और अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने का प्रण किया। पुरुषों से संबंधित बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु हमारे समाज में उपेक्षित रहते हैं। यह कुछ ऐसे विषय हैं जिन पर कहीं, किसी मंच पर, किसी प्रकार की कोई चर्चा नहीं होती है।

आयोजन सचिव अनुपम दुबे ने अधिवेशन की विषय वस्तु पर प्रकाश डालते हुये बताया कि पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ता नीलकंठ के समान है जो समाज का जहर पीकर, आने वाले समय में पुरुषों के लिए बेहतर समाज के निर्माण के लिए कार्यरत है। जिस प्रकार भगवान शिव ने समुद्र मंथन से निकला हुआ जहर पीकर दुनिया को उसके दुष्प्रभाव से बचाया था और स्वयं नीलकंठ कहलाए। उसी प्रकार पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ता भी आज समाज में पुरुषों के विरुद्ध व्याप्त भ्रान्तियों एवं पूर्वाग्रहों का जहर पीकर, स्वयं को भस्म करके, आने वाले समय को पुरुषों के लिए एक बेहतर समाज बनाने के लिए कार्य करते हैं।

इस अवसर पर बोलते हुए सेव इंडियन फैमिली (SIF), के संस्थापक सदस्य निलाद्री दास ने समाज में पुरुषों की सहायता के लिए व्यवस्था विकसित करने की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। भारतीय समाज इस भ्रम में रहता है पुरुषों को सहायता की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं होती है। वह अपने जीवन की दुश्चारियों का सामना करने के लिए स्वयं सक्षम है। वास्तविकता में पुरुषों के ऊपर महिलाओं के द्वारा फर्जी मुकदमे की बाढ़ आ गई है। ऐसी दशा में बहुत से पुरुष एवं उनके परिवार अपने आप को एकतरफा कानूनों के मकड़जाल में फंसा हुआ पाते हैं। बलात्कार, दहेज-उत्पीड़न, छेड़छाड़ करना आदि तमाम प्रकार के फर्जी मुकदमे कुटिल महिलाओं के द्वारा अपने व्यक्तिगत हितों को साधने के लिए पुरुषों के ऊपर लिखा दिए जाते हैं। यद्यपि व्यवस्था एवं उसके अधिकारियों को जमीनी हकीकत का ज्ञान है पर फिर भी वे पुरुषों की मदद के लिए आगे नहीं आते। कानून की लंबी प्रक्रिया और अदालत की लड़ाई के कारण बहुत से पुरुष अपना समय, धन और स्वास्थ्य खोते जाते हैं। जबकि कुटिल महिलाएं, महिलाओं के लिए बनाए गए एकतरफा वैवाहिक कानूनों एवं अन्य दीवानी एवं फौजदारी कानूनों के पीछे छुप कर पुरुषों की संपत्ति को हड़पने तक का प्रयास करती हैं। "प्रेमी से मिलकर पति की हत्या" - रोज की खबर हो चुकी है। ऐसी दशा में पुरुषों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वह अपने जीवन काल में ही अपनी वसीहत तैयार करके जाएं जिससे कि ऐसी महिलाओं को अपने मंसूबों में सफलता ना मिले।

वास्तव फाउंडेशन, मुंबई के संस्थापक अमित देशपांडे ने पुरुषों के संबंधित विषयों पर किसी प्रकार के शोध के ना होने पर चिंता जताई। यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि सरकार के पास आधिकारिक रूप से

पुरुषों के स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा व उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति एवं उनसे जुड़े हुए किसी भी मसले पर, किसी प्रकार का कोई आधिकारिक आंकड़ा नहीं है | यहां तक कि राष्ट्रीय परिवार स्वास्थ्य सर्वे भी सिर्फ बच्चों और महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में आंकड़े एकत्र करता है | यह किसी भी व्यक्ति के समझ से परे है कि क्यों पुरुषों को और उनकी समस्याओं को देश के आंकड़ों से भी बाहर रखा गया | अमित देशपांडे ने इस समस्या से पार पाने के लिए शोध के लिए छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया | उन्होंने अपनी संस्था द्वारा इस दिशा में पूर्व में किए गए कुछ अनुभवों को भी साझा किया | उनका मानना है कि विश्वविद्यालयों एवं शोध संस्थानों में पुरुषों से संबंधित विषयों पर शोध को बढ़ावा देने के लिए कार्य किया जाना चाहिए |

मैन वेलफेयर ट्रस्ट वेलफेयर ट्रस्ट, दिल्ली के संस्थापक ट्रस्टी अमित लखानी ने वैवाहिक संबंधों में बलात्कार को फ़ौजदारी अपराध बनाने की दिशा में पिछले दरवाजे से किए जा रहे कुत्सित प्रयासों पर चिंता जताई | उन्होंने दिल्ली हाईकोर्ट में लंबित एक याचिका का हवाला देते हुए बताया कि किस प्रकार उस याचिका में वादी के द्वारा फर्जी एवं मनगढ़ंत तथ्यों के आधार पर कोर्ट से अनुतोष की प्रार्थना की गई है | उनके ट्रस्ट द्वारा इस याचिका में हस्तक्षेप करके इसके निस्तारण से पूर्व न्यायालय को सही तथ्यों से एवं पुरुषों के पक्ष से भी अवगत कराया जा रहा है | उन्होंने कहा कि वैवाहिक बलात्कार कानून को चोरी-छुपे, चोर दरवाजे से लागू करके लागू करने के प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं | ऐसा किया जाना भारत में पारिवारिक व्यवस्था को छिन्न - भिन्न एवं पति-पत्नी के संबंध अदालतों के गलियारे में चक्कर लगाते हुए समाप्त हो जाएंगे | क्योंकि बंद दरवाजों के पीछे पति-पत्नी के बीच क्या घटित हुआ था इसको कोर्ट में साबित करना मुश्किल होगा और कानून महिलाओं के पक्ष में झुका होने के कारण, सिर्फ महिलाओं को सुनने के बाद पुरुषों को सजा दे देने की प्रवृत्ति जोर पकड़ेगी |

अधिवेशन के दूसरे दिन प्रतिभा-खोज प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया | इसके माध्यम से भविष्य के पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं में गुणों की पहचान करके उन्हें आन्दोलन की भविष्य की रणनीति के अनुरूप तैयार किया जायेगा | इस प्रतियोगिता में देश भर के तेरह प्रतिभागियों ने अपने कौशल दिखाये | “पुरुष अधिकारों की आवाज को समाज से जोड़कर सभी तक पहुंचाने”, विषय पर अपने प्रस्तुति पर सेव इण्डियन फ़ैमिली कर्नाटक के नितिन पी. कदम को विजेता घोषित किया गया | वास्तव फ़ाउण्डेशन, मुम्बई के आनंद रामकुमार को उनकी प्रस्तुति “विशेष अवसरों पर आम जन मानस तक पहुंचने के तरीकों” विषय पर उनकी प्रस्तुति के लिये दिव्तीय पुरुस्कार मिला | एस.आई.एफ. - गुजरात के जयनाथ सिसोदिया को उनकी प्रस्तुति “महिलाओं के फ़र्जी मुकदमों से लड़ाई पुरुष अधिकार आन्दोलन नहीं है पर उसका एक भाग है”, के लिये तृतीय पुरुस्कार मिला |

अधिवेशन में एकत्र पुरुष अधिकार कार्यकर्ताओं ने ‘पिशाचिनी मुक्ति पूजा’ का आयोजन किया | इस पूजा के माध्यम से ईश्वर से प्रार्थना की गई कि पुरुषों को कुटिल स्त्रियों के द्वारा दाखिल किए गए फर्जी मुकदमों से बचाया जा सके | साथ ही यह प्रार्थना भी की गई कि सरकार और न्याय व्यवस्था इन पिशाचिनियों के प्रभाव से बाहर आ सके जिससे कि इन लोगों की बुद्धि पर पड़ा हुआ पर्दा हटे और उनको पुरुषों का दुःख-दर्द भी दिखाई पड़े | गौरतलब है कि बनारस में पिशाच मोचन मंदिर है परंतु कोई पिशाचिनी मोचन मंदिर नहीं है | यह भी एक प्रकार का लैंगिक भेदभाव ही है |

देश के लिये वह एक गर्व का अवसर था जब पहली बार किसी पुरुष अधिकार संगठन पर डाक टिकट जारी किया गया। पांच रुपये के इस टिकट पर 'सेव इण्डियन फैमिली आन्दोल' का प्रतीक चिन्ह मुद्रित है। हृदया - नेस्ट, बंगाल के वरिष्ठ कार्यकर्ता आमृत्य ताल्लुकेदार के प्रयासों से यह डाक टिकट अस्तित्व में आया। सेव इण्डियन फैमिली, दिल्ली के वासिफ़ अली, वास्तव फाउंडेशन, मुम्बई के अमित देशपाण्डे और दामन वेलफ़ेयर सोसाइटी, कानपुर के अनुपम दुबे से संयुक्त रूप से इस डाक टिकट को जारी किया।

अधिवेशन के तीसरे दिन बनारस के मणिकणिका घाट पर वैवाहिक संबन्धों का अन्तिम संस्कार और पिण्ड दान आयोजित किया गया। इसके माध्यम से यह सन्देश दिया गया कि जीवन के कठिन समय को पार करने के बाद अब यहां एकत्र सभी पुरुष अपने कटु अनुभवों को भुलाकर आगे नये एवं स्वतंत्र जीवन की शुरुआत करेंगे। अधिवेशन के दौरान कार्यकर्ताओं के चिकित्सकीय परिक्षण में आधे से अधिक प्रतिभागियों को उच्च रक्तचाप से ग्रसित पाया गया। सभी प्रतिभागियों द्वारा प्रधानमन्त्री को सम्बोधित एक ज्ञापन भेजकर पुरुष आयोग गठन की मांग की गयी।

आयोजन सचिव अनुपम दुबे ने बताया कि राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन आयोजित कराने की पहल मात्र दस वर्ष ही पुरानी है। इतने कम समय में भी पुरुष अधिकार आन्दोलन काफ़ी तेजी से लोकप्रिय हुआ है जिसके कारण दो लाख से अधिक लोग इससे जुड़ चुके हैं। उन्होंने सेव इण्डियन फैमिली की अखिल भारतीय पुरुष सहायता हेल्पलाइन नम्बर 8882 498 498 के प्रसार की आवश्यकता पर बल दिया। इस हेल्पलाइन पर फ़ोन करके पुरुष अपनी समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु से बात कर सकते हैं।

कार्यक्रम के समापन के पर विजेताओं को पुरुस्कार वितरण एवं प्रतिभागियों को स्मृति चिन्ह देकर सम्मानित किया गया। कार्यक्रम में आने वाले में मुख्यतः चेन्नई से सुरेश राम, औरंगाबाद से जयंत फुलारे, कोलकता से अभय भारुन्त, पंजाब से रोहित डोगरा, त्रिपुरा से दिलीप सरकार, बरेली से डॉ वैभव गुप्ता, भोपाल से डॉ सुमंत मिश्रा, कानपुर से गौरव भट्टाचार्य, वाराणसी से के. के. रंजन, लखनऊ से यक्ष, गोड्डा से प्रदीप विद्यार्थी सहित सैकड़ों कार्यकर्ता रहे। आश्चर्यजनक रूप से इस कार्यक्रम में महिलाओं के द्वारा भी पुरुषों के समर्थन में सहभागिता की गई। जिसमें लखनऊ से डॉक्टर इंदु सुभाष एवं सरिता सिंह एवं अहमदाबाद से कलावती पटेल आदि शामिल रहे। सभी कार्यकर्ता अगले राष्ट्रीय अधिवेशन को और वृहद स्तर पर नागपुर में आयोजित करने के संकल्प के साथ विदा हुए।

सादर,
अनुपम दुबे
आयोजन सचिव

स्थान : वाराणसी
दिनांक : 27 अगस्त, 2018

नोट:

1. कार्यक्रम के कुछ फ़ोटो संलग्न हैं ।
2. इस कार्यक्रम को स्थानीय एवं राष्ट्रीय प्रेस द्वारा प्रमुखता से स्थान दिया गया । इस कार्यक्रम की खबर अंग्रेजी, कन्नड, तेलगू, बंगाली आदि भाषाओं में प्रकाशित हुई, जिसका की संकलन हमारी वेबपेज www.daaman.org/natcon18coverage पर उपलब्ध है ।
3. कार्यक्रम की प्रेस विज्ञप्ति, फोटो, वीडियो एवं अन्य जानकारी भी हमारी वेबसाइट www.daaman.org पर उपलब्ध है ।
4. किसी प्रकार अन्य जानकारी के लिए media@daaman.org पर ईमेल करें या +91-98891 88810 पर फोन करें ।
5. सेव इंडियन फैमली आंदोलन के बारे में अधिक जानकारी हेतु www.SaveIndianFamily.in पर जाएं ।

प्रेस विज्ञप्ति

सेव इंडियन फैमिली मूवमेंट, जो कि 40 से ज्यादा पुरुष अधिकारो के लिये काम करने वाली गैर सरकारी संगठनो का समूह है, के सदस्यो ने मानिकर्णिका घाट पर महिला वादी सोच, महिलावाद खासकर सरकार और न्याय पालिका मे व्यापत पुरुष विरोधी और महिला के पक्ष मे एक तरफा, गैर वाजिब सोच के विरोध मे महिला वाद का पिण्ड दान किया ।

पुरुषों की वेदना पर समाज की संवेदना विकसित करने के लिए आपके अमूल्य सहयोग की अपेक्षा के साथ,

भवदीय,

अनुपम दुबे
(आयोजन सचिव)

स्थान: वाराणसी
दिनांक: 13/08/2018



Daaman Welfare Society (Regd.)

Promoting Family Harmony

Dear Committee Members

We introduce ourselves as Daaman Welfare Society, a registered NGO in India, working against the prevailing gender bias in society and laws almost everywhere. We are in India but we have several members living in Australia, through them only we got to know about this government initiative in Australia.

We are writing to you with reference to discussions in regards to dowry abuse in Victoria to the Legal and Constitutional Reference Committee.

We are not only representing the Indians of masculine gender of all ages in Australia, but also their families for the reason that our experience about such gender biased laws in India states that at best what such biased laws can do is, just spoil the social fabric and slowly demolish the institution of marriage.

- **We strongly oppose the proposed idea of dowry abuse legislation.**
- **From our experience with the people of Australia, especially with those who are from Indian sub-continent, we believe that dowry is not an issue among the Indians living in Australia.**
- **Also since we've learned that The Australian Family Violence Act 1975 covers the issue of economic abuse/coercion.**

Issue that actually need to be understood:

By virtue of this dowry harassment argument being gender biased and always with an implied presumption that the woman is harassed to the maximum extent with inhuman behavior; it takes precedence over any other argument/conflict/issue prevailing between the couple and with our experience we can say that anything and everything culminates in an allegation of dowry harassment by husband and in-laws. It has hardly any use except being a tool for vengeance, extortion and blackmailing because it's whole philosophy is in absolute contrast to the normal jurisprudence, 'innocent until proven guilty'.

National Helpline Number #8882-498-498

We suggest that before moving further, a committee be setup to study the negative impacts of notorious IPC (Indian Penal Code) Section 498a and dowry laws in India

In 1961, Government of India too criminalized the demand and acceptance of dowry by passing '**Dowry Prohibition Act**' and in 1989, Government of India added **498a in Indian Penal Code**, supposedly for prosecuting the husband and his relatives who harasses the wife

But the only use of these gender biased laws which were meant to safeguard and empower women, have just been 'misuse'!

Without going in any other arguments, we wish to bring to kind notice that even Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a catena of cases have pointed the government repeatedly to amend the 498a IPC and check its misuse. In this very regards we wish to draw your kind attention to the observations made by Hon'ble Supreme of India in following two cases:

1. **Sushil Kumar Sharma vs Union of India and Ors**
[<https://www.daaman.org/references/b80e7802-e4f4-4986-b2a7-b219b042ca8f/498a-and-related-sections/Sushil-Kumar-Sharma-vs-Union-of-India-and-Ors>]

A case where the Hon'ble Supreme Court gone to the extent of calling the misuse of 498a IPC as 'Legal Terrorism'

*"The object of the provision is prevention of the dowry meance. But as has been rightly contended by the petitioner many instances have come to light where the complaints are not bonafide and have filed with oblique motive. In such cases acquittal of the accused does not in all cases wipe out the ignomy suffered during and prior to trial. Sometimes adverse media coverage adds to the misery. The question, therefore, is what remedial measures can be taken to prevent abuse of the well-intentioned provision. **Merely because the provision is constitutional and intra vires, does not give a licence to unscrupulous persons to wreck personal vendetta or unleash harassment. It may, therefore, become necessary for the legislature to find out ways how the makers of frivolous complaints or allegations can be appropriately dealt with.** Till then the Courts have to take care of the situation within the existing frame work. As noted the object is*

to strike at the roots of dowry menace. **But by misuse of the provision a new legal terrorism can be unleashed.** The provision is intended to be used a shield and not assassins' weapon. If cry of "wolf" is made too often as a prank assistance and protection may not be available when the actual "wolf" appears. There is no question of investigating agency and Courts casually dealing with the allegations. They cannot follow any strait jacket formula in the matters relating to dowry tortures, deaths and cruelty. It cannot be lost sight of that ultimate objective of every legal system is to arrive at truth, punish the guilty and protect the innocent. There is no scope for any pre- conceived notion or view. It is strenuously argued by the petitioner that the investigating agencies and the courts start with the presumption that the accused persons are guilty and that the complainant is speaking the truth. This is too wide available and generalized statement. Certain statutory presumption are drawn which again are reputable. It is to be noted that the role of the investigating agencies and the courts is that of watch dog and not of a bloodhound. It should be their effort to see that in innocent person is not made to suffer on account of unfounded, baseless and malicious allegations"

2. **Rajesh Sharma vs State of UP**

[\[https://www.daaman.org/references/1cf121b9-e5c1-4203-9188-244abd85cad3/498a-and-related-sections/Rajesh-Sharma-vs-State-of-UP\]](https://www.daaman.org/references/1cf121b9-e5c1-4203-9188-244abd85cad3/498a-and-related-sections/Rajesh-Sharma-vs-State-of-UP)

Extract from para 8 the judgment are as below:

"Referring to *Sushil Kumar Sharma versus Union of India*¹ , *Preeti Gupta versus State of Jharkhand*² , *Ramgopal versus State of Madhya Pradesh*³ , *Savitri Devi versus Ramesh Chand*⁴ , it was submitted that **misuse of the provision is judicially acknowledged and there is need to adopt measures to prevent such misuse.** The Madras High Court in M.P. No.1 of 2008 in Cr. O.P. No.1089 of 2008 dated 4th August, 2008 directed issuance of following guidelines:

"It must also be borne in mind that the object behind the enactment of Section 498-A IPC and the Dowry Prohibition Act is to check and curb the menace of dowry and at the same time, to save the matrimonial homes from destruction. **Our**

experience shows that, apart from the husband, all family members are implicated and dragged to the police stations. Though arrest of those persons is not at all necessary, in a number of cases, such harassment is made simply to satisfy the ego and anger of the complainant. By suitably dealing with such matters, the injury to innocents could be avoided to a considerable extent by the Magistrates, but, if the Magistrates themselves accede to the bare requests of the police without examining the actual state of affairs, it would create negative effects thereby, the very purpose of the legislation would be defeated and the doors of conciliation would be closed forever. The husband and his family members may have difference of opinion in the dispute, for which, arrest and judicial remand are not the answers. The ultimate object of every legal system is to punish the guilty and protect the innocents."

”

Also pertinent to mention here is that as per the National Crime Record Bureau of India, the rate of convictions in such cases negligible in comparison to the number of cases registered.

It is now pretty well known and admitted fact that the Indian laws related to dowry and harassment are among the most misused laws and this fact have surfaced in hundreds of court trials in India. This has led to emotional, psychological and financial strain of the innocent people undergoing stigmatization and hardship with a large number of falsely accused men committing suicide, just because of the harassment showered by such gender biased laws. Rate of suicide of husbands in India is twice in comparison to that of wives.

Also as per our understanding, Australian Family Violence Act already covers economic abuse by a person that is coercive, deceptive or unreasonably controls another person without the second person's consent. In a scenario when the family violence act precisely covers economic abuse, there is no need to redefine, amend or duplicate the legislation with more confusing clauses for a foreign issues specially for which legislation already exists in Australia.

We strongly recommend:



1. Orientation programs be organized specially for the newly arrived community regarding relevant Australian Laws particularly in regard to Family Violence and Healthy Relationships
2. Primary preventative measure for Family violence.
3. Ongoing education of the community regarding Family Violence.

Submitted by:

Anupam Dubey
(President)
Daaman Welfare Society

Date: 14/09/2018

Black September - For Indian Men in 2018

Anupam Dubey

“September 2018 would always be remembered as 'Black September' in the lives of Indian Men.”



Individuals today, mostly females, are proud to be 'feminists'. But what exactly is feminism? How is it defined? If at all you ask this, all will give a different answer. The only common factor among all these definitions would be that it has something to do with 'females'. When explored, people who call themselves feminists, were of many different and often contradicting views. While some would say **women are superior to men**, others would say **women are equal to men**. While some would **want women favouring laws**, others would **want women protection laws**, yet others would **want equal laws for men and women**. While some people think **women behind the veils are not liberalized**, others think **women in burkhas are not liberalized**. While some **demand police protection**, others **demand protection from the police**. Only God can understand what exactly 'feminism' actually stands for...

Irrespective of the fact that whatever the definition of feminism may be; under the garb of this very hollow feminism and in the name of women empowerment, this September, India witnessed 4 major blows to the rights and dignity of men because of following:

- Hon'ble Supreme Court reviewed it's own Judgement of "**Rajesh Sharma vs State of UP**" and removes "Family Welfare Committee" in cases dealing with Matrimonial Cruelty u/s IPC 498A
- Central Government cleared "**The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance 2018**" Announcing giving Triple Talaq BY HUSBAND ONLY as Non-Bailable offence along with other penalties too
- Hon'ble Supreme Court decriminalized IPC 497 #Adultery
- Hon'ble Supreme Court allowed entry of women to #Sabrimala Shrine

Both the above announcements/judgments have used the same Statement as the reasoning for making/changing the pre-September 2018 scenario.

Whereas the Hon'ble Supreme Court used the logic that "*since it is impermissible, hence we are removing it*"; the Central Government's action reads, "*though it is impermissible, we are still making it more draconian*".

14/09/2018

Supreme Court reviewed "Family Welfare Committee" w.r.t. Rajesh Sharma vs State of UP:

A three Judges bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, headed by the Chief Justice of India, removed the Family Welfare Committees (FWC) which were made as per the guidelines issued by a 2 Judges Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of "**Rajesh Sharma vs State of UP**". The Hon'ble Supreme Court said that such guidelines or committee cannot be made by Judiciary.

Daaman expresses it's grief on the review done by the Court for following reasons:

- Mediation inside Mahila Thana or CAW Cells was always a very Anti-Male procedure, which was generally done more as forced interrogation and not reconciliation/Mediation process. FWC was filling this gap by making the process more Humane and unbiased for a Husband.
- The earlier judgment has already taken the work of reviewing the same Guidelines within 6 months so any further review ought not have been taken up.
- FWC was helpful to a great extent as it was able to bring down the load of the Indian Courts for False Matrimonial cases and plethora of Anticipatory Bail cases.
- FWC was also able to ensure that IPC 498A, which has earned it's nicknames of *Legal Terrorism*, *Assassin's Weapon* and similar names by the magnitude of it's misuse, is to some extent controlled in unnecessarily dragging innocent Husband and Families into Criminal Procedure on basis of mere allegations.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court also removed the part of earlier order which allowed the Magistrate to not force all accused to be present in person in IPC 498A. Removal of this clause as well brings in lot of Harassment to IPC 498A accused, who are already fighting a Criminal case, which has lowest conviction rate of about 12% and highest misuse rate as well.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court agreed on the huge amount of misuse of IPC 498A and also referred to Justice Malimath Committee report along with Rajya Sabha Committee report and talked about the need to curb the menace of misuse, it still ventured out to close FWC.

FWC was not the first time that Hon'ble Supreme Court has formed quasi-Judicial Committees. It had done the same in various other judgments including the judgments of Vishakha (Workplace Harassment), Delhi sealing drive committee along with many others. So making a FWC was very much constitutional, if making ICC in Vishakha Judgment or making of Sealing Committee in Sealing drive in Delhi was constitutional.

Daaman is evaluating various legal options on the review judgment.

19/09/2018

Government of India passed the Triple Talaq Ordinance:

India has now become the first country across the globe where a man could be jailed for a Civil dispute of Divorce. This reality has now happened for Muslim men and without knowing the details, implications of the same, it is unfortunate that such an Ordinance has been pushed onto Indian Men.

As per the Ordinance, a man can be jailed for 3 years for giving instantaneous Triple Talaq (*talaq-e-biddat*) either orally, written, electronic form or any other manner whatsoever.

This Ordinance was absolutely wrongly conceived since the Hon'ble Supreme Court has already held *talaq-e-biddat* as Unconstitutional in ***Shayara Bano vs Union of India***. When this particular Triple Talaq is void *ab-initio*, bringing in Penal provision is absolutely unacceptable.

Also, Divorce/Talaq are civil laws and remedies. By the Ordinance, Divorce cases have been moved out of Ambit of Family Courts and thus the concept of Family Court has been questioned.

This Ordinance has far reaching implications on Indian Society:

- In spite of specific sections dealing with Maintenance and Custody of the Child, the Ordinance brings in clear violation of the Constitution of India via this **Double Jeopardy**
- This Ordinance actually means that a Muslim Husband can be Jailed for filing a wrong Divorce Petition (*talaq-e-biddat*, post Supreme Court Judgment, is a Wrong Divorce Petition as it is void *ab-initio*)
- Once a Husband is Jailed, does the Ordinance save a family? Is it right to expect OR FORCE a Husband to stay with a wife who got the person Jailed?

Daaman strongly opposes this Ordinance and requests the government to withdraw this Ordinance to maintain the sanctity of Civil Law which governs marital relationships.

27/09/2018

Supreme Court strikes down #Adultery IPC 497:

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a 5 judges bench, headed by Chief Justice of India, decriminalized Adultery thus making Sexual relationship outside the Marriage not a Criminal Offence.

With the way the definition and reality of Marriage has changed in India, where Husbands were forced to live under constant fear of False Dowry, Maintenance, Domestic Violence, Custody cases, Adultery law was the only protection they had in case of adulterous wife filling false bouquet of cases. That shield, which could have helped Husband prove the Cruelty he has undergone because of Wife' Adultery has been taken off and Husbands are left defenceless.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court while pronouncing the judgment mentioned that Husband is not a Master of the wife. Daaman wishes to submit an amendment that, No Spouse is Master of Other Spouse. It is highly unfortunate that though the Husband is not a Master of Wife, but still the Hon'ble Supreme Court allowed archaic and draconian laws like Maintenance, Alimony laws which force the Husband to be the PROVIDER to his wife.

With the removal of Adultery law, which gave 100% immunity to an Adulterous wife, now wife will have no deterrent in having Sexual Relationship outside her marriage. It would be pertinent to add that a Husband, if at all, even talks to another female (or doesn't even do that much), a wife has all the right to file Criminal Case on her Husband (and his entire family members) under IPC 498A, CrPC 125, PWDVA 2005 and many other sections.

It had been our demand for long time that Adultery law MUST be amended to make it Gender Neutral. With Hon'ble Supreme Court doing away with the law inspite of correcting it, the value of Marriage has been left to nothing in India. Now the big question remains, WILL A CHILD EVER BE SURE WHO IT'S FATHER IS?

28/09/2018

Supreme Court allows entry of women (specific age group) in Sabarimala:

Entry of women between 10-50 years of age was not allowed in the shrine of Sabarimala, which is considered to be the abode of Celibate Lord Ayyappa. Interestingly, a religious sentiment case, was conveniently converted and viewed as a Feminist Issue which means that Feminists don't regard females under 10 years and over 50 years as women at all.

Hon'ble Supreme Court 5 judges bench, headed by Chief Justice of India, also used terms like "*Patriarchy*", "*Women not inferior to Men*" etc. Though, the case was never a Gender based case, the Hon'ble Supreme Court verdict made it like one.

Daaman believes in religious autonomy to remain untouched by Judiciary but would request the Hon'ble Supreme Court to also issue directions to Attukal Temple, Chakkulathukavu Temple, Santoshi Maa 'Vrat', Lord Brahma Temple (Pushkar), Bhagati Maa Temple (Kanyakumari), Mata Temple (Muzaffarpur), Trimbakeshwar Temple, Kamrup Kamakhya Temple **TO ALLOW MEN INSIDE THESE TEMPLES FOR THE SAME EQUALITY.**

Daaman, thus, would be taking following actions:

1. Evaluate the Legal options to challenge the court orders
2. Reach out to all the Members of Parliament to not pass "The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 by sharing detailed response to the said Ordinance
3. Submit Memorandums to the Government for Formation of "National Commission for Men" so that Men have a Constitutional body which could be much more proactive to take care of the rights and dignity of Men and Boys.

MAKES NEED OF MEN'S COMMISSION MORE AND MORE STRONGER

Shiva

Dr. Mishra

हर हर महादेव

हर हर महादेव एक ऐसा नारा है जिससे शायद ही कोई व्यक्ति परिचित ना हो खास तौर पर नार्थ इंडियन | परन्तु बहुत कम लोग वास्तव में इसके मतलब से परिचित होंगे शायद इस लिए क्योंकि हमें जो अच्छा लगता है हम उसे याद रखने तक सीमित रहते हैं आचरण में अपनाने तक जाना आसान नहीं है परन्तु इस लेख को लिखने के पीछे मेरा मकसद ना तो इस नारे का मतलब समझाना है और ना ही मैं यह दावा कर सकता हूँ की मैं इसका असली अर्थ समझता हूँ मेरा मकसद सिर्फ और सिर्फ शिव को याद करना है परन्तु शिव को याद करने के पीछे कोई धार्मिक कारन नहीं है बल्कि मैं शिव की एक कथा पर ध्यान दिलवाना चाहता हूँ

मेरी नज़र में शिव ब्रम्हा विष्णु कोई व्यक्ति या भगवन न होकर मनुष्य की प्रवृति को इंगित करने का साधन है इसे दूसरे शब्दों में कह सकते हैं की शिव ब्रम्हा विष्णु

मनुष्य के अंतर में ही है परन्तु शिव को भारत में एक पूजनीय देवता के रूप में देखा जाता है अगर अधिक विस्तार में न जाये तो शिव या महादेव को ३ मूल देवताओं में से एक माना जाता है और शिव या महादेव का सम्बन्ध विध्वंश से भी जोड़ा जा सकता है बेशक शिव का जीवन या शायद यह कहना उचित होगा की शिव की लीलाएं अपने आप में बहुत विस्तृत और प्रेरणा दायक है शिव के जीवन की बहुत सारी घटनाएं पढ़ते सुनते हुए ही हम में से अधिकांश लोग बड़े हुए |

शिव के जीवन से जुडी घटनाओं को शायद इसी लिए ही कहानियों का रूप दिया गया ताकि उसे सुनने वाले उन घटनाओं से कुछ सिख सके और अपने जीवन में उतार कर अपने जीवन को एक सही दिशा दे सकें परन्तु शायद वक्रत ने इस प्रेरणा दायक घटनाओं या कहानियों को विकृत कर दिया और इसमें से अधिकांश कहानियां प्रेरणा दायक न रहकर सिर्फ शिव को एक भगवान् के रूप में स्थापित करने का साधन मात्र बन कर रह गयी

बेशक शिव का जीवन और उससे जुडी घटनाएं ही शिव को भगवान् का दर्जा दिलवाती है परन्तु अगर इन घटनाओं से आम आदमी को सिखने के लिए कुछ नहीं मिल पा रहा तो शायद इन घटनाओं या कहानियों का मकसद पूरा नहीं हो सकता 'हर हर महादेव' हमको यही सिखाता है की हर मनुष्य या व्यक्ति में महादेव जैसे गुण और साहस है जरूरत सिर्फ

It Does not matter if men filled a false case after or before a false case is always a false case and we don't support it.

If you have a reason to file false case she also has same or similar reason.

उनको बहार निकलने की और समाज की भलाई के लिए इस्तेमाल करने की है और शायद यही शिव पर आधारित कहानियों का मकसद है की व्यक्ति प्रेरित हो महादेव बनने के लिए

एक ऐसी ही कहानी याद आ रही है जोकि शिव और सती पर आधारित है

The story of Mahadev and Sati is the reunion between Shiva and AdiShakti. The story of these two begins at the advent of time:

When Lord Brahma tasked his son Prajapati Daksha to populate the Earth, Daksha prayed to the Universal Mother, Adi Parashakti and requested Her to be born as his son. Thus, Parashakti incarnated as Sati in the house of Daksha.

From an early age, Sati was the apple of Daksha eyes. What she wished, she got. In this incarnation, as Sati, Parashakti temporarily forgot Her true self. Sati's destiny was to wed Shiva, but her father's extreme hatred towards the Ascetic Lord was the greatest hurdle.

Once, while collecting flowers for a Pooja, Sati wandered into a collection of caves, in which lived ascetics or followers of Shiva. These sages recognized Sati as Shakti and bowed to her. Sati, on the other hand, ran away frightened. Some distance away, when she looked in her basket, she noticed a Rudraksha and out of fear, dropped in a stream.

Some time later, Daksha erected a grand temple for Lord Vishnu, in the form of Padmanabhaswamy. With due rituals, the idol of Vishnu was taken to the sanctum sanctorum, but suddenly, the idol refused to budge beyond the threshold of the sanctum.

No one knew why this was happening, until the sculptor of the idol quietly asked Sati to place a Shivalinga below the hand of Vishnu. The sculptor said that without Shiva, the idol was incomplete and an incomplete idol cannot be worshipped.

Sati, stealthily places the Linga in its position and the idol is able to be pushed and installed in the temple. After everything is complete, Daksha notices the Linga and gets furious. He roars and demands to know who placed the Linga there. Sati confronts her father on this, and gets severely scolded for having done so. Suddenly, a sage and follower of Shiva present in the crowd comes ahead and consoles Sati. The sage is Rishi Dadhichi and Daksha has insults about Shiva in front of Dadhichi. Daksha asks Dadhichi to bring Shiva to the gathering, and taking a step further, asks Sati to be the devotee.

Dadhichi consoles the frightened princess, hands her a Bel leaf and asks her to pray with a pure mind. While Daksha watches with scorn, Shiva grants an audience to all those present. Daksha

stares at Shiva in horror, while Sati is smitten by the Lord. Shiva then suddenly disappears after seeing Sati.

There are many more incidents in which the duo get involved including Shiva saving Sati from an Asura, performing dance with Sati (reluctantly) and also waking Sati up from a coma after she got exposed to Shiva's divinity.

Slowly, love blossoms between the two and Sati wishes to get married to Shiva. But Daksha is against Shiva and the marriage. Daksha treats Sati badly and refuses when she tells him about wedding Shiva.

Daksha, taking an opportunity to insult Bholenath once again, organizes a swayamvara for Sati and places a statue of Shiva outside the main hall, insulting the Lord like a gatekeeper. Sati walks with the garland in her hands and without looking at any suitor, walks upto the statue of Shiva and places the garland around the statue.

Daksha starts to laugh but turns red when Shiva materializes from the stone and accepts Sati as His wife. Since that point, Sati ceased to exist for Daksha.

Shiva and Sati spend their time in Kailash, where due to Sati's humane nature, certain conflicts rise. The ultimate event is marked with Sati's death.

One day, Daksha organizes a Yagnya and invites everyone except Shiva and Sati, to show his scorn and hate towards both. Sati, being perturbed with this, asks Shiva to come with her to the sacrifice. But Shiva refuses, and tries to stop Sati from going. But, stubborn as she was, Sati remained resolute to attend the ritual. Shiva warned her that this was foolish. But Sati, not heeding a word, leaves. Shiva sighs, preparing for what will happen next.

Sati reaches the venue and is happy to meet her family. But Daksha does not talk to her and insults both her and Shiva. Sati, tortured by guilt, decides to end her life. She burns herself and gives up the world. All watching the spectacle are shocked to the bone, while Daksha feels happy about that.

Miles away, when Sati kills herself, Shiva goes full angry and changes into Rudra. He burns everything in sight and begins to render the place into a wasteland. While dancing the fierce Tandava, Shiva pulls locks of His hair and summons Veerbhadra and Bhadrakali to teach Daksha a lesson.

Veerbhadra and Bhadrakali, along with goblins and ghosts, go to get rid of Daksha. Daksha's armies are mercilessly slaughtered and even Lord Vishnu is defeated when He tries to protect Daksha (Vishnu was under a promise to do so).

Terrified, Daksha watches in horror as Veerbhadra runs toward him faster than the wind. In a flash, Daksha finds himself under Veerbhadra's foot and in his moments of death, Daksha chants the Panchakshari mantra of Shiva. Veerbhadra cuts off Daksha's head and transforms into Shiva.

Shiva then grants Daksha the head of a goat, and carries Sati's smoldering body out of the scene and wanders the realms with it. Concerned about Shiva, Vishnu uses His Sudarshan Chakra to cut Sati's body into 51 parts which get scattered around the Earth.

Shiva wanders the Earth, establishing Shakti Peeths wherever the organs fell and then retires into Samadhi for years, until Adi Parashakti returns as Parvati to fulfill Her destiny once again.

Sati is Parvati who is Adi Parashakti, the inseparable half of Shiva.

हलाकि शिव और सती की कहानी अलग अलग शब्दों में और शायद अलग अलग स्वरूप में प्रचलित हो परन्तु ज्यादातर कहानियों का मूल सिर्फ और सिर्फ शक्ति या सती को शिव का आधा भाग दिखने में ही सीमित जान पड़ता है परन्तु क्या सिर्फ इतना ही सिखने के लिए है ?

मेरे विचार यह कहानी या फिर इस जैसी कहानियां शिव को एक महामानव के रूप में सामने रखती है और एक महामानव का मुकाबला मानव नहीं कर सकता सिर्फ और सिर्फ महामानव को आदर और पूजा कर सकता है उसके बनाये रास्तों पर चल नहीं सकता यही किस्सा तकरीबन हर भगवन के साथ है हमारी कहानिया जोकि व्यक्ति को प्रेरणा देने के लिए होनी चाहिए थी उन्होंने विकृत होकर ऐसा रूप ले लिया जो व्यक्ति को पूजा के लिए प्रेरित करती है न की बनाये हुए मार्ग पर चलने के लिए ऐसा ही कुछ मेरे बहुत क्लोज रिलेटिव भी कहते है सीख धरम बहुत पुराना नहीं है और सिख इतिहास में प्रेरणा देने वाले हज़ारो व्यक्ति मोजूद है परन्तु मेरे रिलेटिव का मानना है की वह सारे सिख अलग थे हम उनका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते मतलब यह की हम उनकी पूजा करने योग्य है परन्तु उनके बताये मार्ग पर चलने योग्य नहीं

बहुत सालो पुराणी बात है (मित्र द्वारा सुनाया गया किस्सा) जब मैं किसी के साथ तर्क वितर्क कर रहा था रामायण पर मेरा प्रतिपक्षी का मानना था की रामायण झूठी है क्योंकि ऐसे बन्दर भालू या रीछ नहीं हो सकते जो मनुष्य की तरह बातचीत और व्यवहार कर सकें और मेरा तर्क था की यह देखने का बहुत ही कमजोर नज़रिया है रामायण उस वक़्त की कहानी है जिसे हमने नहीं देखा और किस्से जो हम तक पहुंचे विकृत हो चुके होंगे वक़्त के साथ शायद वानर किसी मनुष्य समूह (शायद आदिवासी समूह) के लिए इस्तेमाल किया गया हो जो शायद बन्दर की पूजा करते हैं और इसी तरह बाकि पात्र भी आदिवासियों मनुष्य ही हों बस उनके लिए शब्द जो इस्तेमाल हुए उनके आराध्यों के आधार पर हो

एक और बहस हुई (मित्र द्वारा सुनाया गया किस्सा) कुछ दिन पहले ही एक दोस्त ने तर्क दिया की रामायण के वास्तविक होने के अवशेष राम सेतु के रूप में खोज लिए गए है तब मैंने तर्क दिया की राम सेतु रामायण की सत्यता कैसे हो सकता है यह संभव है की राम सेतु जैसी सरचना को बाल्मीकि ने देखा हो और उसे वह पसंद आई और उसका इस्तेमाल उसने एक नावेल या नाटक लीखने में कर लिया हो |

खेर न तो मैं रामायण की सत्यता पर बात कर रहा था और न ही अपनी विचारधारा पर परन्तु मेरा मानना है की ज्यादातर कहानियां जो की हमने सुनी उनको बनाये जाने के पीछे मुख्य कारन व्यक्ति का मार्ग दर्शन करना रहा होगा परन्तु

वक्रत के साथ मकसद शायद मनोरंजन तक सीमित रह गया इसी संदर्भ में हाल ही में एक पुस्तक पढ़ने का मौका हासिल हुआ जोकि शिव और सती पर आधारित थी

इस पुस्तक में शिव और सती को भगवन के रूप में न दिखा कर सिर्फ और सिर्फ मनुष्य के रूप में दिखाया गया है पुस्तक इस बात का विस्तृत वर्णन है की किस तरह से शिव ने अपने जीवन को एक मानव के रूप से उठा कर महामानव के रूप में स्थापित किया या दूसरे शब्दों में कैसे शिव ने एक मनुष्य से भगवन का दर्जा हासिल किया और एक ऐसा मार्ग स्थापित किया जिस पर दूसरे चल सकें इसी पुस्तक में से कुछ सवाद बहुत उल्लेखनीय है जोकि शायद मनुष्य को एक सही दिशा प्रदान करने में सहायक हो सकें हलाकि यह इस बात पर निर्भर करता है की व्यक्ति विशेष किसी किताब को की उद्देश्य से पढ़ रहा है परन्तु फिर भी यह निश्चित है की पढ़ते वक्रत कुछ विशेष अवश्य की मस्तिष्क में अपने प्रभाव छोड़ देता है

पुस्तक में शिव को एक सामान्य इंसान के रूप में दिखाया गया है और उस सामान्य इंसान पर एक बड़ी जिम्मेदारी ढाल दी गयी है जिसे वह सामान्य इंसान अपने पुरे सामर्थ्य से निभाने का प्रयास कर रहा है एक विशेष अवसर पर जब शिव को एक ऐसे दो रस्ते पर खड़ा कर दिया गया जहां पर उसे चुनाव करना है एक रस्ते का : प्रथम रास्ता आसान है परन्तु इस रस्ते पर शिव को अपने नैतिक आचरण से समझौता करने की आवश्यकता है तथा दूसरा रास्ता ऐसा है जो शिव को उसके उदेश्य को बहुत ही मुश्किल बना देता है परन्तु इस रस्ते पर शिव के नैतिक आचरण पर आंच नहीं आ रहे

ऐसे वक्रत में अधिकांश मानव उस रस्ते का चयन करते है परन्तु शिव उस रस्ते का चयन करते है जिस पर बेशक उनकी मंजिल उनसे बहुत दूर तथा मुश्किल हो गयी परन्तु उनके नैतिक मूल्यों की रक्षा संभव हो सकी

यहाँ महत्वपूर्ण क्या है ?

शायद मंजिल को प्रपात करना नहीं बल्कि मंजिल किस प्रकार प्राप्त हुई यह ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है मंजिल प्राप्त हुए यह महत्वपूर्ण है वर्तमान के लिए और मंजिल किस रस्ते पर चल कर प्राप्त हुए यह भविष्य के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है

मंजिल प्राप्त करने के असंख्य मार्ग हो सकते है परन्तु एक विशेष मार्ग जो सही और गलत के बिच कर फर्क जानने के बाद तय किया गया हो निश्चित रूप से सुखद भविष्य का निर्माण कर सकता है परन्तु ऐसा मार्ग जो सही और गलत के बिच फर्क करने में असमर्थ संभव है मंजिल तक ले जाये परन्तु सुखद और प्रकाशमय मार्ग तक नहीं ले जा सकता

हलाकि शिव सती की कथा किसी के लिए भी प्रेरणा दायक हो सकती है परन्तु मेरा मकसद उन पुरुषों से संवाद कायम करना है जो किसी न किसी कारन से निर्दोष होते हुए भी सजा भुगत रहे है या भुगत चुके है किसी महिला द्वारा की गयी झूठी कम्प्लेन के कारन किसी भी निर्दोष पुरुष को अत्याचार सहना पड़ सकता है परन्तु महत्वपूर्ण है की पुरुष खुद की निर्दोषिता साबित करे और उसे सही मार्ग पर चलते हुए साबित करे क्योंकि यह सिर्फ उस व्यक्ति विशेष का ही नहीं बल्कि सम्पूर्ण पुरुष जयति के भविष्य का सवाल है ऐसे पुरुषों के पास सरल रास्ता भी है हो की शायद कुछ पैसे खर्च करके समझौता के माध्यम से मंजिल तक ले जा सकता है या शायद अपने विरोधी के खिलाफ कुछ गलत तरीके से मुकदमे दाल कर भी मंजिल शायद प्राप्त हो जाये परन्तु यह रास्ता सिर्फ और सिर्फ तात्कालिक समादन दे सकता है भविष्य नहीं किसके लिए कोनसा रास्ता उचित है वह व्यक्ति विशेष को ही तय करना है परन्तु रास्ता सही और गलत पर विचार करके चुना जाये यह जरूरी है

It Does not matter if men filled a false case after or before a false case is always a false case and we don't support it. If you have a reason to file false case she also has same or similar reason.

IPC 497 – Adultery recent Development

Dr. G.Singh

Most important thing for a civilized society is rules or law. Law exist for every society all over the world and it exist from the beginning. I can not claim about the time when human was just an animal and he was in forests but as soon as human started forming societies he drafted rules for their members. It may possible that at different time drafted rules was different but they exist.

As long as I can remember the ramayan yug was also based on law, it is true the governing authority and passing of laws was different but it exist in certain form.

It may not be important that how rules or law formed but it is important that law should be in a shape which is suitable to punish criminals without differentiating between members. What I want to say is law should be equal for every member without knowing about religion/cast/gender etc of accused.

Yes India has almost similar approach, we have a lady with blind eye as symbol of justice. Which says law is equal for everyone and it can not differentiate between members. But it is truly implemented ?

People may have different views on this but my view is the symbol used for justice is never implemented truly. When and wherever emotion will be considered as basic for justice, injustice

IPC 497 - Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offense of rape, is guilty of the offense of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor.

will be there inbuilt. It may possible that people don't see it in time or they ignore it deliberately but injustice is injustice.

Although there are many example but IPC 497 is recent example for this injustice. When and How the section was passed that is not important (although information can be searched in google) but what is important is its content.

I remember a story.

Long time ago in North Hills a king and his kingdom was known for his his Law, Justice and Implementations. Citizens of state were also aware about their rights. One day king went to forest with his son. Because of his son one men was killed and his son was found guilty. This was the first time when kings reputation was tarnished because he failed to provide justice, he was emotionally attached with his son and he let him free.

Why ? One incident and kings fame was nowhere because he choose emotion over Justice. Where he was wrong ? What happen to his kingdom ? What happen to his son ? How citizens of kingdom reacted ? All and many more question rise but they are not part of this story. Let me come to the point.

When and wherever JUSTICE & EMOTION move together justice cant be ensured. India where society is emotionally attached with females expecting justice for Male is dream or fantasy. Let us see what happen when emotion and justice stand together.

Murder : One person coming back from office late night. His parents, wife and kids waiting at home but he never returned back because he was murdered for some reason. As per Law the criminal must be punished and he get what he deserved. Law and Justice not worrying about victims parents, wife and kids just because they are not part of Law. Law is there to just ensure justice not to see beyond the limit of crime. Here what happen to parents, wife and kids can't be the part of justice. Punishment is same in both the cases, if the men is one ans only son of family or family has 3 son.

Rape : One female (scientifically male also can be victim of rape but there is no law for MALE RAPE so i exclude that) when coming back late night, she was raped by someone. She is alive, she return back for those waiting at home. Law must be drafted to provide justice. The person must be punished. What should be punishment is matter of debate but one thing is confirm it can't be same as in murder. Why ?

Is our Law drafted for the same ? No. Here Law took a different path from what it suppose to take. In case of murder the accused is assumed to be INNOCENT until he is proved CRIMINAL. That is correct because no-one can be criminal until proved. IO can be wrong and in many cases it happen. But when it is RAPE law took entirely different path, Is start from the

assumption that ACCUSED is CRIMINAL and he will be CRIMINAL until he is proved INNOCENT. There can be thousands of logic behind this assumption but one of them is how she can prove ? I am asking how he can prove ? If female can't prove situation doesn't change for male.

Here at-place of serving justice LAW and COURTS start playing with emotion. The most popular logic is SHE WILL DIE EVERYDAY AFTER RAPE. Why and how it is part of JUSTICE. She may be disturbed or may not be no-one knows but it is not part of JUSTICE it is part of society.

When LAW & EMOTION stand together Rape looks like a much bigger crime then MURDER but when we stand where on LAW & JUSTICE exist MURDER is much bigger crime and it must be.

India where society is not only emotional but biased toward females. Law maker must carefully exclude EMOTION from JUSTICE. Unfortunately Law maker failed at this point and Delhi HC commented about this in one of his judgment regarding.

Another example of section where law maker did injustice toward men or they failed to provide justice to men just because they wanted to save one gender from punishment. Yes I am talking about IPC 497. In this section soul of justice was killed.

IPC 497 in original form was drafted to punish men (a specific gender) without worrying whose fault was. That way the soul of justice was killed. Because the law was gender biased.

Recently the biased nature was challenged in SC, motive was to make it gender neutral so that men and women both can be punished for the crime. And SC of India take action on the biased Law and at place of making in Gender Neutral the section itself is removed from Law. SC of India said physical relation between men & women are not criminal offense therefore none can be punished. Although still adultery can be used to apply for Divorce.

Different people have different opinion about the development. Some people are happy with the ruling and some other saying it is attack on the institution of Marriage. There are other view too, but I am just focusing on men and his future (not because I am against women but there are many more resources available for women).

Personally I believe marriage is CIVIL in nature and the offenses related to handled in CIVIL manner. So the adultery too.

But This is true when we are having this as a basic rule. Unfortunately we Indians are habitual of making Marriage and related offenses as Criminal, specially when it is about men. Just for example recently SC of India declared 'Instant Triple Talak' and immediately Govt declared it a criminal & punishable offense. We Indian do not consider Marriage as Civil but we assume it as Criminal. So how recent development going to affect men ?

SC says 'women can't be treated as subordinates', Section 497 IPC 'deprives women of dignity', hence 'Adultery' decriminalized and held, unconstitutional!

Now if Wife commits adultery, and the husband looks for some remedy, he has NIL!

Till yesterday too, the husband could have prosecuted wife paramour only u/s 497 IPC, as the wife had immunity against it and couldn't have been prosecuted for adultery earlier too. Now even paramour is free from any prosecution!

Apart from that, by virtue of decriminalization of 497 IPC, asking your wife to leave adultery or not to sleep around with anyone will also be treated as Domestic Violence against wife!

If the husband do not like or cooperate with wife's adulterous behaviour, he should be ready to be prosecuted for having committed cruelty against wife!

Husband can no doubt seek civil remedy like Divorce or Judicial Separation from Family Court, making adultery a ground, BUT for that too court will demand irrefutable, reliable and concrete evidence to prove adultery, any good evidence like virtually a blue film, which in itself is a herculean task!

Now, if Husband commits adultery, he can very well be prosecuted with the full package of all the existing gender biased laws!

Most importantly, with the observation 'that mere adultery cannot be a crime, but if any aggrieved spouse commits suicide because of life partner's adulterous relation, then if evidence produced, it could be treated as an abetment to suicide', as reported by SCC; is the Hon'ble Supreme Court trying to suggest that suicide is the only option left for the aggrieved spouse to prosecute the adulterous partner?

Suicide is the only option left for the aggrieved spouse (husband) to prosecute the adulterous partner

PURUSH AAYOG



**NUMBER OF MARRIED MEN COMMITTING
SUICIDE COMPARE THEN MARRIED WOMEN
IS ALMOST 3 TIMES.**

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



**MALE KIDS INVOLVED IN CHILD LABOUR IS
MUCH MORE THEN FEMALE LABOUR.**

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



**MALE KID'S SCHOOL DROP OUT IS
HIGHER THEN FEMALE KID'S SCHOOL DROP
OUT.**

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



4

WOMEN ARE CONSIDERED AS PRIORITY IN MOST GOVT SCHEMES FOR EXAMPLE IN BIGGEST HEALTH SCHEME OF GOVT WOMEN WILL GET MEDICAL TREATMENT WITH PRIORITY.

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



**FATHER IS BOUND TO FEED A FEMALE
MAJOR BUT MALE MAJOR CAN NOT ASK
FOR ANY HELP.**

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



**FATHER IS CONSIDERED AS ATM WHILE
MOTHER IS CONSIDERED AS PRIORITY FOR
KID'S CUSTODY.**

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



**ANY WOMEN CAN RISE ALLEGATION ON
ANY WOMEN WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE AND
NOT ONLY SOCIETY BUT MEDIA AND LAW
ALSO CONSIDER HIM AS CRIMINAL.**

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



8

**THERE IS NO LAW TO PROTECT MEN. BUT
TO ACCUSE MEN WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE
THERE ARE 30+ LAW'S.**

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



9

WHEN DRAFTING ANY LAW WHICH AFFECT MEN, WE DON'T HAVE ANY REPRESENTATIVE. JUST FOR EXAMPLE REGARDING THE FORMATION OF MEN'S COMMISSION, WOMEN'S COMMISSION'S ADVICE IS TAKEN.

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

PURUSH AAYOG



10

**MEN HAS ALL RESPONSIBILITY AND WOMEN
HAS ALL RIGHTS & POWER. TO SECURE
MEN'S RIGHT WE NEED REPRESENTATION.**

THAT'S WHY WE NEED PURUSH AAYOG

Role Of Judiciary In Modifying The Society

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India is the largest democratic country in the world of different cast, creed, race, religion and culture. In our constitution there is no discrimination of cast, creed, race, religion and sex too. Every citizen of India has certain rights and duties. If a person performs his duties faithfully then he has not to worry about his rights. The four pillars of democracy are legislature, executive, judiciary and media. These four pillars play an important role in effective democracy of country. Judiciary has more powers in this four pillars. In a democratic country voting is very important and each and every citizen has to vote while election to the proper person not to the party, because they are going to form the government and they are going to make law in the nation which effects our day to day routine life.

Judiciary System of India. Judicial System or the court system is also Judiciary System. The court has the power to make decisions and also enforce the law, solve disputes.

Judicial System of India consists of Supreme Court, High Court, District Court or Subordinate Court.

What is the need of law - Purpose of law is not

to punish the person but to maintain harmony, love and peace in the family and society. Before thousands years back there is no law at all, and as the time goes and men became educated and more understandable the things more men are using the nature (things) in men's need-wishes. Hear comes the need of law and order system and law was made, as time moves different types of law are amended i.e. law for animals, law for trees, law for water and also a law for marriage too. In India there are many marriage act like Hindu marriage law, Muslim marriage law, Parsi marriage law because there are different people obeys different casts. In Hindu marriage law itself there are Domestic Violence Act, Maintenance Act, Dowry Act, and Divorce Act too where there are certain grounds where couple are not able to live together obtain divorce and live peacefully. While making law, lawmakers has a noble intentions of love peace and harmony in the society men live with respect and dignity too. In the first sentence in law it is said "let a hundred guilty be acquitted, but one innocent should not be convicted"

Society is nothing but a group of different cast, creed, race, religions, beliefs and behaviors. The behavior of the society depends on so many things media (newspaper, television, film, social media) social activists, NGO's, spiritual organizations etc. Movie - television plays a great impact on the human mind because it is audio-visual both and now a days social media, by

rapid growth of internet, a great role on the mindset of the society and society thinks and behaves in certain directions of its beliefs, so who are dealing with have a great responsibility. There are certain wrong beliefs in society where husband / men loses the case in the court. 1) I am not married so there must be no case against me 2) I have not taken any dowry therefore no dowry case against me 3) we have separated since long back (about 5 years) therefore there must not any case against me 3) Courts shall give justice to me 4) My dvocate definitely favors me 5) My wife - never does wrong she is "Godess" In a society there are certain activities other than routine activity, people are used to do for their personal interest and fulfill personal desires, like anti-superstition and black magic activity. It is grossly used by the people against positive activity by tantric and black magicians. Mr Narendra Dabolkar from Maharashtra, a founder and President of MANS (Maharashtra Andhashraddha Nirmoolan Samiti) working for Anti-Superstition and black magic bill, but unfortunately triggered by his murder on 20th August 2013. He was posthumously awarded the Padma Shri for Social work too.

Judiciary plays a great role in construct and modifying the society. Judiciary plays a grate impacts on the mindset of the society. Now a days people loses faith on judiciary and people afraid of judiciary as well as judiciary system. Too much time and money is spent after judiciary to obtain justice. As far as matrimonial law is concern there are so many laws imposed and disturbs routine life of the people. Now a days law enters in to the bedroom of the couple. Some time while delivering justice order's under certain specific fixed method. After studying the HMA and judiciary system and behavior of advocates working in the area of family courts a shocking experience to me. There are certain misbelieves in the people and as a result the matter spoiled in the court. Judiciary has to be serious in the specially family matters. Certain changes are required to change the society is urgent.

Drastic change in the Society can possible if we work together (Government, Judiciary, Police force, Society and NGO's). Before some time Justice M R Shah from Gujarat High Court had deliver a judgment regarding smooth city traffic, being immediate implementation has been done by Ahmedabad city police and corporation joint venture, as a result a immediate result is appreciated by the public too. The justice M R Shah said "A few people have suffered in this drive, but when there is large public interest, private interest has to make way for it." Justice Manhar Mehta at Ahmedabad Family court, had studied the family disputes and written a book on "Keys For Happy Marital Life". Justice Mehta has implemented a new method, he give his book to the couple who are coming in his court for granting divorce. As a result Justice Mehta has reunited more than 300 families.

In current situation in every eight minute one husband is committing suicide due to wife and in-laws. There are several husbands and in-laws are murdered by wife and in-laws of the husband. Even a men is not married at all he is being accused by his brother's wife, and put in the jail, even the whole family is being put in the jail by one wife of the family members. Even after divorce in-laws are so much harassed the husband that husband had suicide. In one case Adv. Arvind Bharti a very much discussed in media and newspapers. Mr Arvind Bharti had committed suicide and no action has been taken by the Delhi police. Delhi police is famous in making false fingerprint and false documents. In most of the matrimonial cases (about 80%) the wife is having extra matrimonial relation and had been caught by husband / in-laws she goes to her parental house and file a case of 498-A and other package of case, simultaneously husband and his family

members goes to jail and spoil the job, reputation and put in a very miserable conditions. Even in High Court I observe that while delivering judgment the boy is belongs to minor Muslim community and girl belongs to Hindu community and father of the girls has file a case to arrest the boy for marring in under age and court has release the boy ordering that when he attend majority he will marry with the same girl ! Hear the point is that while delivering judgment nothing (cast, creed, religion, sex) shall be effected by cast, religion or sex. One side judgment without looking in to the matter only wife is always benefited and always husband is punished. Once Supreme Court of India has stated that husband is not to be always punished. In crpc 125 maintenance or interim maintenance case or DVA maintenance or interim maintenance case or multiple maintenance to wife is being awarded by the courts of justice and being harassed brutally in the courts of justice. As a result even Judiciary, Advocates, police force, soldiers and highly educated citizens (CA,ICWA, CS, Dr. ect) are suicide in every eight minute in our country. One of the Justice in High Court of Gujarat has stated that "There are two enemies in our nation one is corruption and other is reservation." I am very much sorry to say that Family Courts are highly corrupted in our nation and therefore Supreme Court of India has stated that **"STOP COMMISSION PRACTICE"**

Not only matrimonial law is misuse it is grossly misused by wife and in-laws of the husband and also by the lover (extra marital relation). There are few sample cases where court has given special statement while delivering orders. Justice Arjit Pasayat and Justice H K Sema of Supreme Court of India in Sushil Kumar Sharma vs. Union of India & Ors, said that misuse of provision of 498-A "A new Legal Terrorism, and provision is intended to be used a shield and not an assassin's weapon." Jt. Dalveer Bhandari of Supreme Court of India in Preeti Gupta vs State of Jharkhand told that "We would like to observe that a serious relook of the entire provision is warranted by the legislation. Unfortunately a large number of these complaints have no only flooded to the courts but also have led to enormous social unrest affecting peace, harmony and happiness of the society." Justice Gyan Sudha Mishra of Supreme Court of India in Geeta Mehrotra vs State of UP said that "overlooking the fact borne out of experience that there is a tendency to involve the entire family members of the household in the domestic quarrel taking place in a matrimonial dispute specially if it happens soon after the wedding." Justice J D Kapoor of Delhi High Court in Savitri Devi vs Ramesh Chand & Ors said that "I feel constrained to comment upon the misused of provisions of Sec. 498a/406 IPC to such an extent that it is hitting the foundation of marriage." Justice BSA Swamy of Andhra Pradesh High Court and Dr Justice V.S.Malimath formerly, Chief Justice of Karnatka and Kerala High Courts while reforms of criminal justice system, 2003 that "It is thefore nessary to make this offence a)ailable b) compoundable and c) non-cognizable.

Several time Supreme Court of India has given guidelines as well as many High Courts have also guided to the family / lower courts the conditions of the husband/men situation has not changed. In spite of having many ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolution) system we (society) are living in miserable condition therefore I urge the law makers, judiciary, media and the society to have think over to modify the present condition. Media has to work naturally without any pressure of any NGO's must show the injustice to the husband and his family members. Society has to change the fixed method of thinking and go deep into (out of box thinking). The Supreme Court of India has ruled in about 2017 in one of the judgments on maintenance that "Man is bound to pay maintenance to his divorced wife even if he obtains the divorce after proving

desertion or adultery on her part.” However, Section 125(4) says: “No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance under this section if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.” Section 125(5) makes adultery and desertion grounds for cancellation of maintenance. As per the family court act advocates are not permitted to enter in to the court, but we are looking the present condition in the family court - worst than any court of India. High Court of Gujarat, circular dated 11-1-2017 to the Chief Justice of Family Court and has been circulated to each and every family court regarding behavior of the family courts advocates, insisted that as matters are personal, sensitive and family -there fore behave in friendly manner. Recently Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India Mr. Deepak Mishra had given a wonderful talk on “Human values and the legal world” dt 11 Aug. 2018 in his talk he explains courts and human values are not separate things. Constitution of India is your “Keshava” whatever your religion is, whatever your belief is, whatever your faith is human values which is inseparable facet of constitution., he added that all your attitudes, all your feelings, all your religions, all your aptitudes, all your surrender must be bounded by constitution of India.

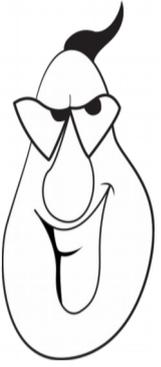
There must be a **Ministry For Men** and Child development. Each and every court must have one cell (department) who go through the case before filing the case and if it is not fit for admit, must be rejected (dismiss) at the early stage. There must be **gander natural law**, any spouse can make a complain at the court of justice, at the same time filing a false case court must be given a power to **punish** for filing a wrong case as well as court must **quash** the matter too husband must not go to the High Court for that. **New amendments** are required because marriage act are very old. **values base education** must be include at very early stage in education, and values of life must be build in life - this is the responsibility of spiritual organizations. **Advocates** must practice with total ethics and stop **comission practice** at all. There must be a **special department** in each and every court where highly educated and reputed persons to be trained to solve the case at a early stage. There must not be any kind of **reservation** in the whole judiciary system specifically family matter and must be appointed on only high qualification basis. Only **one law** includes all the acts (HMA,498-A,DV,crpc 125, 497 etc.) Case must be file at **only one court** in one state where couple lives. **Speedy trial** in every family matter must be finish in maximum two years. NRI's disputes already settled at overseas courts never been entertain in Indian Courts. In GWA act there must be a **joint custody** law for the welfare of the child, because children are the future of the Nation. If the child can't be brought up with proper love and care and direction of both the parents the future of the Nation is in dark.

Looking to the above situation I humbly prey to the Govt. of India and Law makers as well as Judiciary to think over and make it implacable.



#MeToo

Dr. G.Singh



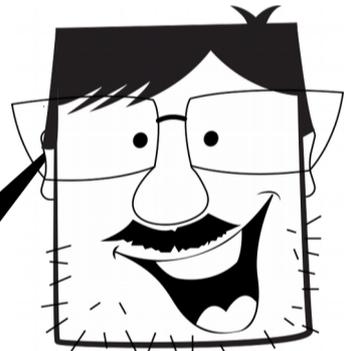
Keshav ji Namaskaar.
Miliye Sazid Bhai Se.

Namaskar. Yeh Whi Sazid
hai Na Film Actor Jinpar 5
Actress ne Sexual
Hrashment Ke Aarop
Lagaye Hain



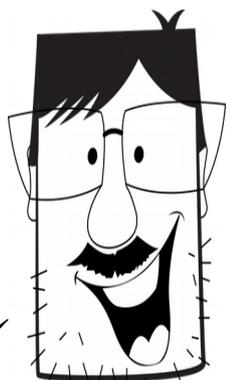
Keshav Ji Aarop Jhoothe
Hain.

Kya Faltu Baat Karte Hain Sazid
Bhai. Ek Mhila Bhala Kabhi
Jhooth Bol Sakti Hai ?



Shazid Bhai Aapka Hi Dailog Hai.
Aapki Kisi Film Se. Aur Haan yaad
aaya Aapne Kam se Kam 10 baar
TV par interview mein Dohraya
hai.

Bhala Bataiye to Sazid Bhai Aapne
Jo Gyan Itne Salon Se Diya Usko
Khud Hi Jhoothla Rhe Hain.



Men's Panchtantra - विवाह

Dr. G.Singh

एक लड़का मंदिर में पंडित जी के पास आता है उसके साथ एक महिला भी है लड़के और पंडित जी के बिच हुए सवाद के कुछ अंश

लड़का : पंडित जी नमस्कार

पंडित : नमस्कार पुत्र कैसे हो तुम

लड़का : मैं अच्छा हूँ पंडित जी आप कैसे हैं

पंडित : मैं भी अच्छा हूँ क्या किसी कार्यवश आये हो

लड़का : जी पंडित जी पंडित जी मुझे शादी करनी है

पंडित : अवश्य पुत्र उम्मीद है तुमने शादी के जिए आवश्यक अध्धयन कर लिया होगा

लड़का : जी पंडित जी मैं बालिग हूँ और पढ़ा लिखा हूँ

पंडित : क्या तुमने **IPC 498a 376 377 506 304b crpc 125 hma24** आदि का अध्ययन कर लिया है

लड़का : पंडित जी विवाह एक आत्मिक बंधन है

पंडित : बिलकुल है पुत्र

लड़का : फिर आप इसमें **ipc** और **crpc** को क्यों ला रहे हैं

पंडित : पुत्र विवाह का जो रूप हमारे समाज में प्रचलित था वह अवश्य ही आत्मिक बंधन था परन्तु वक़्त हर वस्तु एवं सम्बन्ध को बदल देता है

पंडित : वर्तमान में विवाह आत्मिक बंधन नहीं बल्कि कानूनी एग्रीमेंट से अधिक कुछ नहीं है

लड़का : कैसी बात कर रहे है पंडित जी

पंडित : बिल्कुल पुत्र तुम्हे पूरा ज्ञान होना चाहिए कि तुम पर अपराधी की तरह दहेज़ मांगने का मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है इसके साथ ही तुम पर **Domestic Violence** का मुकदमा भी चलाया जा सकता है

लड़का : परन्तु पंडित जी मैं न तो दहेज़ ले रहा हूँ और न ही मैं कोई जानवर हूँ जो पत्नी के साथ मारपीट करूंगा बल्कि मैं तो दहेज़ विरोधी हूँ

पंडित : सही है पुत्र परन्तु दहेज **Domestic Violence** आदि का मुकदमा चलने के लिए तुम्हारा दहेज समर्थक होना आवश्यक नहीं है

लड़का : ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है पंडित जी

पंडित : बिलकुल हो सकता है पुत्र | एक संस्था के मुताबिक दहेज के **98-99 %** मुकदमे झूठे होते हैं

लड़का : ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है पंडित जी अगर मैंने दहेज नहीं माँगा तो सबूत कहां से आएगा मुकदमा चलने के लिए

पंडित : साबुत की आवश्यकता नहीं है पुत्र पत्नी का बयान ही काफी है

लड़का : पत्नी अपना घर क्यों बरबाद करेगी पंडित जी झूठा बयान देकर

पंडित : पुत्र हमारा समाज इसी गतल धरना में फसा हुआ है सालो से महिला भी इंसान है और उसमे झूठ बोलने की उतनी ही समर्थ है जितना कोई अन्य प्राणी इसके अतिरिख बहुत सारे कारन हो सकते है झूठा मुकदमा दर्ज करवाने के जैसे की पति को मजबूर करना अपने सयुक्त परिवार से अलग होने के लिए या लड़की का बॉय फ्रेंड या कोई अन्य कारण

लड़का : आपका मतलब है की अगर मैंने कोई अपराध नहीं किया तब भी मेरी पत्नी या गर्ल फ्रेंड मुझे झूठे मुकदमे में फसा सकती है

पंडित : बिलकुल पुत्र तुम्हे पूरा ज्ञान होना चाहिए कि तुम पूरी तरह निर्दोष होते हुए भी अपराधी की तरह जेल जा सकते हो क्योंकि तुमने भारतीय महिला से विवाह करना चुना तुम्हारी मेहनत प्रतिष्ठा सब खतम हो सकता है

लड़का : पंडित जी क्या यह जानकारी देना आपका काम है

पंडित : बिल्कुल पुत्र यह जिमेदारी हर पुरुष की है कि वो अगली जनरेशन को सावधान करे

लड़का : इसके अलावा कुछ और पंडित जी

पंडित : लड़की की जाति क्या है पुत्र

लड़का : मैं आधुनिक सोच का लड़का हूँ पंडित जी उंच नीच जाति को नहीं मानता

पंडित : पुत्र में भी नहीं मानता

लड़का : तो फिर

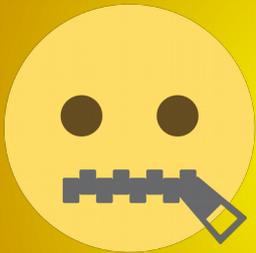
पंडित : तुम्हे यह पता होना जरूरी है कि अगर तुम **SC/ST** कन्या से विवाह करते हो तो तुम पर **SC/ST Act** के तहत भी कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं

लड़का : तो क्या **SC/ST** की कन्या से विवाह करना अच्छा नहीं है पंडित जी

पंडित : ऐसा नहीं है पुत्र मानव मात्र सब एक समान है परंतु अपनी सुरक्षा अपने आप की करनी एवम सोचनी पड़ती है पुत्र

लड़का : मेरी आँखें खोले के लिए धन्यवाद पंडित जी अब मैं शादी नहीं बल्कि विवाहित विचारों का पिंड दान करने वाराणसी जा रहा हूँ

DO YOU KNOW ?



Picture an image of a rapist, without a doubt, you are thinking about a man

but

Sexual victimization by Women is more common than previously known.

Scientific American



ADVICE

Old Age Home is considered as a symbol of bad taking care of parents by kids.

By Right Financial Management at Right Time one can save enough for his Old Age and He can save himself from staying in Old Age Home.



केशव & शर्मा : IPC 497



केशव : आइये शर्मा जी

शर्मा : केशव जी यह सुधाकर जी है इनकी पत्नी के अपने मित्र के साथ नाज़ायज़ सम्बन्ध हैं

केशव : आगे बताइये

शर्मा : सुधाकर जी आगे आप खुद बताइये

सुधाकर : मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में जरूरी एविडेंस इकठे किये है पुलिस के पास गया था तो उन्होंने बताया की इस मामले में पुलिस कुछ नहीं कर सकती

केशव : ठीक कहा पुलिस ने विवाहित रहते हुए अगर महिला किसी अन्य पुरुष से सम्बन्ध बनती है तो या अपराध की श्रेणी में नहीं आता इसे आप चाहे तो नैतिक रूप से गलत कह सकते है प्रान्ती इसे अपराध की श्रेणी में नहीं रखा जा सकता

सुधाकर : परन्तु मैंने सुना था की **IPC 497** के तहत अडल्ट्री अपराध है

केशव : पहले हुआ करता था अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने धरा ४९७ को निरस्त कर दिया है

सुधाकर : इसका मतलब मेरी पत्नी मेरी पत्नी जिससे कहे सम्बन्ध बना सकती है और मैं कुछ भी नहीं कर सकता

केशव : आपको भी पूरा अधिकार है आप भी चाहे तो

सुधाकर : कैसी बात करते है केशव जी !! तो मेरे पास करने के लिए कुछ नहीं है ?

केशव : आप चाहे तो तलाक ले सकते है बेशक अडल्ट्री अपराध नहीं है परन्तु यह तलाक का आधार अभी भी है

सुधाकर : परन्तु तलाक मिलने में तो बहुत वक़्त लग जायेगा और भी बहुत सारी दित्तें आँगी

केशव : है यह तो है

सुधाकर : तो मुझे क्या करने की सलाह देंगे आप केशव जी

केशव : मैं सिर्फ 2 काम करने की राय दूंगा

सुधाकर : कोनसे दो काम

केशव : बिल्ली को देखकर कबूतर आँखे बंद कर लेता है आपको वैसा नहीं करना है बल्कि अपने अधिकारों के लिए लड़ना है बेशक तलाक में वक़्त लगे और कई परेशानियां भी आँगी परन्तु परेशानियां तो जीवन का हिस्सा है इसीलिए परेशानियों को स्वीकार कीजिये और उनसे लड़िये

सुधाकर : आपकी बात ठीक है परन्तु

सुधाकर : और दूसरा काम क्या करने को कहेंगे

केशव : एक बात बताइये जब आपकी शादी हुई तब आपको पता था कानूनों के बारे में

सुधाकर : कहाँ पता था केशव जी

केशव : जबकि पता होना चाहिए था

सुधाकर : जी हां अगर पता होता तो अच्छा था

केशव : तो आप ऐसा कुछ कीजिये जिससे आपने वाली पीढ़ी आपकी तरह अनजाने में शिकार न बने बल्कि उनको पता हो और वह सोच समझ कर फैसला करें

सुधाकर : समाज सेवा ?

केशव : आप चाहे तो ऐसा भी कह सकते हैं

सुधाकर : परन्तु उससे मुझे क्या मिलेगा

केशव : वही शांति और संतोष तो मुझे हासिल हो रहा है आपके लिए वक़्त निकल कर

सुधाकर : आपने सही कहा मैं इस बारे में विचार करूंगा

केशव : बेशक हर पुरुष को इस बारे में सोचने समझने की जरूरत है

सुधाकर : तो आप मुझे तलाक हासिल करने की रे देते हैं

केशव : बेशक यह आपका हक़ है और अपने हक़ के लिए लड़िये

सुधाकर : धन्यवाद केशव जी आपसे जल्द ही मुलाकात होगी

Indian Society – Episode 001

Men's HUB Team

The society in which we live is neither good nor bad. Sometime we see a good face of society and sometime we find a very different face. What we want to say is the society is neither good nor bad, but we all can agree at one point that the society is biased against one particular gender.

Anonymous : Society is biased against women ?

Men's HUB : No dear that is where we disagree.

Anonymous : We can discuss a lot of incident where society looks anti women.

Men's HUB : Yes we can discuss a lot of incidents where society looks anti men too.

Anonymous : What does that mean ?

Men's HUB : I mean dear we are a huge society where everyday a lot happen. Just for example consider this story shared by someone on social media.

A man is not a man, if you need to take a stand for him.

I'm serious. That's what our society says. Read to know what I exactly mean.

Last week, I was walking when I noticed an uncle driving a scooty hit a BMW. It was a minor accident. The car had a few scratches, and no one was hurt, but what followed made me write this answer.

Never in my entire life have I seen people use such bad language. The guys driving the car were goons basically. They got out of the car with such aggression and started cursing. Immediately the scene caught an audience, and there was a big jam. The uncle seemed scared, I mean really scared, or maybe he was way too decent. He was unable to reply to their slangs and cursing. He just kept apologising repeatedly, as he was the one driving on the wrong side. Those brats- they enjoyed this, it might have given them a feeling of superiority. They kept on cursing and abusing a man in his late 50s, and what's worse is no one stood up for him.

My heart was burning. I felt so disgusted. Why create so much fuss over a few scratches? I really wanted to do something, but I keep getting strict warnings from my parents about not to get myself involved in these kind of situations especially where such guys are involved.

"There are acid attacks, rapes and kidnappings for revenge"

"Guys like that take it on their ego when a girl speaks against or abuses them, they go to any extent"

"The best way is to ignore when it doesn't concern you"

This is what most of the Indian parents keep telling their daughters and you can't blame them, the increasing crime rate is responsible for this. Their only intention is their daughter's safety.

Recollecting all their warnings I chose not to get involved.(I being an ENFJ relate to people very quickly and I have a constant need to help others.) Being helpless made me even more angry.

The heated conversation continued, where the 17 year old kept cursing uncle's family, status etc. Then they asked him for money to which he said, "I don't have that amount with me right now, but I can give you my address, and you can collect it from there."

As he said this one of the guy held his collar, and gave him a tight slap.

"Tere baap ke naukar hai kya?" he yelled. (Are we your dad's servants)

Everything stopped for a second. What if someone slaps my dad like that? Will I still choose to be the audience? That moment I didn't care about what my parents would react or what those assholes would do or say.

It was more than one can stomach.

Me: "How dare you? Sorry bol rahe hai na vo. Aap haath kyu utha rahe ho?" (How dare you? Can't you see he is apologising? How dare you raise a hand on him?)

Guy 1: "aaaye chal tu apna deekh. Nai tho duga ek lagake" (Mind your own business. I'll slap you as well)

I was so shocked! So angry. I really can't put that into words.

Me: "Haath lagake deekha. Yehi police bulaugi. Nikal chal licence aur gaadi ke papers nikal." (touch me and see I'll call the cops right now. Show your licence)

I was sure he was not even of the age to drive a car.

Guy 2: "Who the hell are you, asking us for licences?" (Used slangs)

Me: *"Who the hell are you? How dare you hit an old man? Don't you understand what sorry means? Wait the cops will teach you."* (Removes phone to dial 100)

Guy: *abuses in Marathi.*

This is when some random guy from the crowd spoke up. "Respect a woman, talk properly", he said.

Then many followed. Aunties, uncles everybody spoke. Seeing the tables turn the guys kept their mouth shut. I left the minute I knew they won't cause more harm. The whole situation irritated me.

When a girl is abused everybody has balls to take a stand.

Why? Oh cause she is girl. She needs protection. It's one's moral duty to protect a girl.

And when an old man is being slapped by punks on the road your balls are like- "oh you don't need me right now."

Why? Right! Cause he is a man. He is supposed to protect himself.

Women should be respected.

And men? Is it okay if you disrespect them?

Aren't these double standards? Chuck standards this is inhumane!

I wanted to put this point up there, but it was worthless. So I decided to write an answer. Atleast here people will get, what I'm trying to convey.

Everybody deserves respect. And such road side punks deserve a punch in the face.

Men's HUB : So dear from this incident can we say society is anti men ?

Anonymous : *What you want to say people should not raise voice when some goon doing nonsense against a women ?*

Men's HUB : Why only women ?

Men's HUB : Why people should not raise voice when goon doing nonsense against anyone ?

Anonymous : *hmm.*

Men's HUB : Exactly that is what we mean we even don't care what is happening against men and that is what make us Anti-Men Society.

Men's HUB : Hope you understand my point.

Anonymous : Trying to digest.

Men's HUB : No problem take your time. Soon we will discuss more of such incidents. Which will help you about to know the ignorance toward men.

NOTE : Incident shared here is taken from social media.

SCIENCE

MARS



Some key information about the MARS

- ✓ Mars is 4th Planet from SUN.
- ✓ Mars is 2nd Smallest Planet in our Solar System.
- ✓ Mars is also describes as 'RED PLANET' due to reddish appearance.
- ✓ Mars has thin atmosphere composed of CO₂.
- ✓ Mars has 2 Moon (Phobos & Deimos)
- ✓ Polar Diameter of Mars is 6752 km.
- ✓ Mass of Mars is 6.42×10^{23} kg which is around 10.7% Earth.
- ✓ Mars and Earth has almost same landmass.
- ✓ Mars is home of tallest mountain in our Solar System.
- ✓ Mars has the Largest Dust Storm in our Solar System.
- ✓ Temperatures on the Surface of Mars is -153 to 20 C.
- ✓ Possibility of Water existence on Mars is sufficient.

After G - WAR

After G - War

A new Series Men's HUB is working on. For the same we are looking for volunteers with drawing skills. Intrested volunteers please communicate

at

mhub.daman@gmail.com

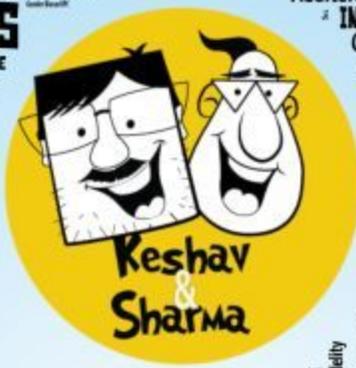
G-WAR : Allegations

*Dadi ke Time main Kisi bhi purush
par Alligations Bina Evidences ke Lagane ki Jarorat
thi bas baki Sab media aur samaj kar deta the.*

Kash woh gujara waqt wapis aa jaye



SEX SURVEY CONSENSUAL SEX
 GENDER EQUALITY INDIAN PENAL CODE
GENDER BIASED IPC
 Sex on Promise of Marriage
 MISUSE OF LAWS
 MAINTENANCE
 Constitution
 FANTASIES
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 DIVORCE
 Adulterous Wife
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 Sex Survey



**Keshav
 &
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 Article
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 SEX SURVEY

Rise to the challenge