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DAMAN4MEN



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**Men's HUB looking for writers and graphic designers.
Volunteers please communicate at**

mhub@daman4men.in

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 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 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. 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.



mhub@daman4men.in

FROM THE DESK OF EDITOR



Every issue will cover atleast one of such story.

An Important Person

The section will cover a special person irrespectave of male or female working in society for the betterment of Men or he can be just a normal men well aware of issues faced by men in daily life. The currest 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

पत्नी किसी और के साथ रही तो भी कम नहीं होती पति की जिम्मेदारी

July 30, 2018

कुटुम्ब न्यायालय ने भरण-पोषण के एक केस में महत्वपूर्ण फैसला सुनाया है। कोर्ट ने कहा है कि पत्नी अगर कुछ दिन के लिए किसी और के साथ रहती है तो भी पति की जिम्मेदारी कम नहीं हो जाती है। उसे पत्नी को भरण-पोषण तो देना ही होगा।

जानकारी के अनुसार खजराना क्षेत्र निवासी उषा कटारिया ने पति ऋषि कटारिया के खिलाफ भरण-पोषण पाने के लिए केस दायर किया था। महिला का कहना था कि उनकी शादी फरवरी 1981 में हुई थी। उनके दो बच्चे भी हैं। करीब 12 साल पहले आपसी विवाद में पति ने घर से निकाल दिया। इसके बाद से वह बेटे के साथ अलग रह रही है। उनकी आय का कोई साधन नहीं है। इधर, पति ने कोर्ट में उषा को पत्नी मानने से इनकार कर दिया। उसने कहा कि उषा मुस्लिम है और उसका असली नाम नरगिस है। उसने उसे कुछ दिन आसरा जरूर दिया था, लेकिन कभी शादी नहीं की। वह सिर्फ ब्लैकमेल करने के लिए भरण-पोषण मांग रही है। उसने अब तक धर्म परिवर्तन भी नहीं किया है, इसलिए उसे पत्नी माना ही नहीं जा सकता। पति ने यह भी कहा कि उषा ने 1985 में नूर मोहम्मद नामक व्यक्ति से निकाह कर लिया था। इसके समर्थन में उसने काजी इशरत अली के बयान भी कोर्ट में करवाए और निकाह के दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किए।

पत्नी ने पेश किए पुराने प्रकरणों के दस्तावेज

उषा की तरफ से एडवोकेट कमलेश गौसर और सुनील पाटीदार ने तर्क रखा कि ऋषि की खजराना गणेश मंदिर के पास दुकान और पांच मकान हैं। इनसे उसे हर माह हजारों की कमाई होती है। उषा की तरफ से उन पुराने प्रकरणों के दस्तावेज प्रस्तुत किए गए जिनमें ऋषि ने उसे पत्नी स्वीकारा था। कोर्ट ने दोनों पक्षों को सुनने के बाद ऋषि कटारिया को हरमाह पांच हजार रुपए भरण-पोषण के रूप में देने के आदेश दिए।

यह माना कोर्ट ने

इधर, कोर्ट ने यह भी माना कि उषा और ऋषि कटारिया पति-पत्नी की तरह साथ रह रहे थे। बाद में उषा ने नूर मोहम्मद से निकाह कर लिया था, लेकिन वह कुछ दिन बाद ही वापस ऋषि के पास लौट आई थी। ऋषि के साथ पत्नी के रूप में रहने पर ही उनकी दो संतान भी हुईं। पत्नी के कुछ दिन किसी और के साथ रहने से पति का दायित्व खत्म नहीं हो जाता।

PATRIKA

Kerala High Court warns against misuse of POCSO Act provisions

July 29, 2018

Flaying the practice of levelling false sexual abuse charges against someone with the aim of wreaking vengeance, the Kerala High Court has held any attempt to misuse the provisions of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO Act) to settle scores needs to be nipped in the bud.

The court made the observation when a POCSO case charged against a person was found to be fictitious. The court also ordered to inquire whether prosecution steps can be taken under section 22 of the POCSO Act against those who made the false complaint.

According to the court, an allegation of sexual abuse of a child is a matter of serious concern which affects public conscience. "The POCSO Act provides for very deterrent punishment to the guilty. Hence, a false case of sexual abuse of a child has to be treated very seriously and any attempt to implicate a person falsely in an offence under the provisions of the POCSO Act has to be seriously dealt with," it observed.

The court issued the order while dismissing a petition filed by Sujatha, mother of the victim minor girl in the case, seeking a directive to entrust the investigation with a special investigation team. According to the complaint, the accused trespassed into the house of the petitioner and caught hold of her 16-year-old daughter while she was alone. The petitioner alleged the case was not effectively investigated by the police.

The court noted the statements of the mother, victim, neighbours and the teachers to whom the victim allegedly disclosed the details were recorded.

Though the victim was stated to have disclosed the incident to the teachers, despite repeated questioning, she conspicuously did not reveal the name of the accused, who was her neighbour and known to her. She revealed the name of the accused two days thereafter. The police found the accused was at Karunagappally, far away from the alleged place of the incident at Sasthamcotta, on that day.

New Indian Express

**Bombay HC: Pheras Around Burning Incense Sticks is Saptapadi
u/Hindu Marriage Act**

May 10, 2018

In a recent case, the Bombay High Court while deciding a matrimonial case recognized a bundle of burning agarbattis as "sacred fire" under Section 7 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.

HC of MAHARASTRA

SC of INDIA : Woman can file complaint against ex-husband for cruelty even after divorce

May 12, 2018

A woman can lodge a complaint under the domestic violence law against the excesses committed by her ex-husband even after the dissolution of marriage, the Supreme Court has said. The top court refused to interfere with the order of the Rajasthan High Court which held that the absence of subsisting domestic relationship in no manner prevents a court from granting relief to the aggrieved woman. The high court had passed the order while adjudicating a matrimonial dispute. A bench of justices Ranjan Gogoi, R Banumathi and Navin Sinha dismissed the appeal against the high court verdict, saying it was not inclined to interfere with the order in the facts of the case.

CRIME NEWS

NRI ends life over wife's 'illicit relation'

July 30, 2018

A 29-year-old man allegedly committed suicide by consuming poison just two days after returning from Dubai. It is believed that he took the extreme step because of his wife's alleged illicit relationship. The deceased has been identified as Karan Aast of Shimlapuri.

Daba police registered a case under Sections 306 (abetment to suicide) and 34 (act done by several people in furtherance of common intention) of the IPC against wife Vinny and her mother Maninder Kaur on Saturday. Initially, the police had started proceedings under Section 174 of CrPC in the matter.

Karan got married to Vinny eight years ago. He went to Dubai two years back where he worked as a driver.

Karan's brother Joginder Singh said his brother Karan returned on July 24 and went to Vinny's house as she used to live with her parents. On July 26, Karan came to his house where his health deteriorated. He was taken to a hospital where he died.

ASI Satvinder Singh, investigating officer, Daba police station, said during investigation, the police found out that Vinny had an illicit relation. Her mother Maninder Kaur was also aware of it. When Karan returned to India, he came to know about Vinny's alleged 'illicit relation' due to which he consumed poison, the cop added.

Times of India

Woman fined for lying to get hefty alimony

May 12, 2018

In an exceptional order that could have a bearing on other cases related to marital dispute, a 36-year-old hospital employee from the city — who lied under oath to seek a fat maintenance from her estranged husband — will have to face a major penalty for 'perjury'. Despite earning Rs 15,000 per month, she had informed the family court that she was a homemaker and, therefore, liable to get alimony. The court refrained from filing an FIR against the woman, but imposed a fine of Rs 5,000 for lying under oath. The fine will be deposited in the government treasury.

शादी के 6 माह बाद पैदा हुआ बच्चा, **DNA** टेस्ट से घबराई पत्नी ने किया ऐसा काम

बालाघाट - जिला अस्पताल में तीन दिन के नवजात की संदिग्ध स्थिति में हुई मौत के मामले में शुक्रवार को नया खुलासा हुआ। नवजात को उसकी मां ने ही गला घोटकर मार दिया था। पिता को पहले से ही शक था कि बच्चे की मौत सामान्य नहीं है। बाद में जब पीएम हुआ तो हकीकत सामने आ गई। इधर, जब पुलिस ने नवजात की मां से पूछताछ की तो उसने अपना जुर्म भी कबूल कर लिया। बाद में उसे जिला अस्पताल से ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया।

पुलिस के अनुसार, चांगोटोला क्षेत्र निवासी चंचल भगत की मई 2017 में शादी हुई। शादी के 6 महीने होने को आए थे कि पत्नी ने 9 महीने के स्वस्थ नवजात को जन्म दे दिया। पति को संदेह हुआ तो उसने बच्चे का डीएनए टेस्ट कराने की बाद कही। इस पर पत्नी पहले तो नाराज हुई फिर कहीं उसका राज लोगों के सामने न आ जाए इस डर से मौका मिलते ही नवजात को मौत के घाट उतार दिया। पुलिस पूछताछ में महिला ने कहा कि उसने बदनामी के डर से नवजात की हत्या कर दी।

अब पुलिस को तीसरे की तलाश

पुलिस अब महिला से पूछताछ कर तीसरे व्यक्ति की तलाश में जुट गई है। उक्त व्यक्ति की तलाश के बाद पुलिस मामले की तह में जाने के लिए उसका डीएनए टेस्ट कराएगी।

INFORMATION

Should a petition be filed in Supreme Court seeking similar directions as in the SC/ST Act case, to prevent misuse of s.498A and the PDV Act?

Aug 1, 2018

Many people, including dalit leaders, have criticised the Supreme Court judgment in Subhash Kashinath Mahajan vs State of Maharashtra (see online). In this judgment the Court has said that before registering an FIR under the SC/ST Act a preliminary enquiry must be held by the police to determine whether there is any prima facie case, and no arrest should be made before getting permission from the appointing authority (in case the accused is a public servant) or the SSP (if he is not), and the authority granting permission must record his reasons. Anticipatory bail can also be granted in suitable cases.

No doubt these directions are legislative in nature, and hence they can be questioned as judicial overreach. But there is no doubt that the Court's concern was genuine since the SC/ST Act is often grossly misused.

But leaving this issue aside, one doubts the efficacy of the SC/ST Act. No doubt this law was made because dalits are treated horribly in Indian society even today. But can social evils be eliminated by legislation ? If that were so, all social evils in India could be abolished by simply making a law against them. Why not abolish the caste system by making a law outlawing it ?

Many laws have been made for protection of women e.g. section 498A IPC and Protection of Domestic Violence Act. But these laws are often grossly misused, and have in fact become a weapon in the hands of estranged, cantankerous, vindictive wives to blackmail their husbands. Often FIRs are filed by them falsely implicating not just the husband but also a host of the husband's relatives e.g. his parents, aged grandparents, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, cousins etc. The result is that the police arrests all of them, or often demand bribes for not doing so. Marriageable age sisters of the husband who are falsely implicated find it difficult to get married. The wife often blackmails by demanding a huge sum of money, and the police also often demand bribes.

I suggest a petition be filed in Court seeking similar directions as in the SC/ST Act case to prevent misuse of sec 498A and the PDV Act.

Justice Markandey Katju's Facebook post.

Women work longer hours than men

Jul 31, 2018

Never underestimate the power of feminist mathematics

Women are working longer hours while men are putting in less time for their money.

And yet the pay gap between the sexes has widened, research revealed yesterday.

A nationwide survey of 1,600 employees found that women now work almost 34 hours a week on average - half a day longer than the figure of 30.4 hours five years ago.

According to the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD) which carried out the research, the shift reflects the growing number of women in more demanding management roles and professional jobs.

Over the same five-year period, men's average work hours fell from 45.5 hours per week to 44.8 hours, although among the hardestworking males the number putting in more than 49 hours a week has passed the three million mark.

Separate research from the Office of National Statistics shows the average salary gap between men and women has grown from 18 per cent to 19 per cent over the past three years - largely because of disproportionate pay rises among senior bosses, more of whom are male.

Women are also more likely to be found in relatively poorly-paid caring professions than men, pushing down their overall average wages.

Patricia Hewitt, Trade and Industry Secretary and Cabinet Minister for Women, has promised more help to promote flexible working, particularly for women.

According to the CIPD, more women are now working full time and staying in jobs for longer because of improved maternity provision.

The study found one in four people believed Britain's culture of working long hours had taken its toll on their mental health, while a similar proportion said their sex life or relationship with their children had suffered.

Almost three-quarters of those working long hours admitted they were likely to go to work even if they were ill, while two thirds had gone to the office on public holidays in the past year and half said they would put work ahead of a personal commitment.

Yet most said they believed excessive hours meant they performed worse in the workplace, taking longer to complete a task and making more mistakes-Mike Emmott, head of employee relations at CIPD, said: 'The negative effects of working long hours are increasingly recognised.'

But he said the survey found little support for ending Britain's optout from the European Working Time Directive aimed at limiting the working week to 48 hours, and around half of those who worked long hours said they did so out of choice.

The UK is the only EU country where workers can opt out of the directive, although the rules are under review. Technically workers cannot work more than 48 hours without signing an agreement.

Past research has found the average UK worker puts in 43.6 hours a week compared with 38.4 hours a week in Belgium, which boasts Europe's shortest working week.

The Government claims from its own surveys that the number of workers putting in more than 48 hours a week has fallen from 23.5 per cent to 20.4 per cent over the past six years, while the average working week has shrunk by around one hour over the same period.

DailyMail

NCPDR mediation cell for women fleeing with kids from abroad to escape domestic violence: Maneka Gandhi

July 29, 2018

Gandhi said her ministry was desperately looking for a solution for women who have fled from abroad with their child to escape domestic violence or for some other issue.

A mediation cell has been opened on the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights' (NCPDR) website to register complaints of Indians who have fled with their children from abroad to escape domestic violence or some other issue, Union minister Maneka Gandhi has said.

Addressing a national conference of the state women commissions, Gandhi yesterday said the cell, consisting of members of the Ministry of External Affairs and the NCPDR, would contact the embassies of the respective countries and try to reach a solution after consultations with them.

About why India should not become a signatory of the Hague Convention, she said if India was a signatory, then the child would have to be sent back and the woman apprehended.

"We refused that we would not send our women back so their child is snatched away from them," the Women and Child Development minister said.

She said her ministry was desperately looking for a solution for women who have fled from abroad with their child to escape domestic violence or for some other issue.

"We haven't come to a solution, but till a solution is reached this cell has been formed," Gandhi added.

The Hague Convention is a multi-national treaty that seeks to protect children wrongfully removed by one of the parents from the custody of the other parent.

She recommended members of the women commissions to follow three things — release a book on the performance every year, identify single cases and try to solve them and hire lawyers for women who cannot afford it.

Money Control

MEA developing portal to serve summons, warrants against absconding NRI husbands: Sushma Swaraj

July 29, 2018

The MEA is developing a portal where summons and warrants against absconding NRI husband's would be served, and if the accused does not respond he would be declared a proclaimed offender and his property would be attached, Union minister Sushma Swaraj said today.

She said for coming up with such a portal, there needs to be amendments in the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPc) that would allow district magistrate to accept such summons and warrants put on the portal to be "deemed as served".

The External Affairs minister said the Law Ministry, Legislative Assembly, Home Ministry and the Women and Child Development Ministry have agreed on the proposal.

Swaraj said the move aims to prevent NRI marriages where husbands abandon their wives and abscond or mentally and physically abuse them after marriage in a foreign country.

According to the Ministry of External Affairs, 3,328 complaints have been received during the last three years (January 2015 to November, 2017) from distressed Indian women deserted by their NRI spouses.

In a bid to prevent such fraudulent marriages, the Ministry of External Affairs is developing a portal, where summons and warrants against absconding NRI husbands would be served, and if the accused does not respond he would be declared a proclaimed offender and his property would be "attached", Swaraj said.

Attachment is a legal process by which at the request of a creditor, designates specific property owned by the debtor to be transferred to the creditor, or sold for the benefit of the creditor. The creditor in this case would be the victim.

"We are trying if the amendments could be introduced in the Cabinet and we would try to get it passed in the next Parliament session," she said at the national conference on NRI Marriages and Trafficking of Women and Children.

But in the meantime, an inter-ministerial committee has been established for which the Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority.

The committee also has members from the Law Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs and based on their recommendations lookout notices against eight absconders have been issued and their passports have been cancelled.

"The accused whose passports were revoked have surrendered," she added.

A Women and Child Development official has said the committee has received 70 complaints in the last two months based on which the National Commission for Women conducted its probe and recommended cancellation of eight passports.

Delhi: External Affairs Minister Sushma Swaraj with Maharashtra Women Commission chief Vijaya Rahatkar during the 'National Conference on NRI marriages and trafficking of women and children', in New Delhi on Friday, July 27, 2018.

Economic Times



10th National Conference on
Men's Issues
11 to 13 Aug 2018

Dear Men's Rights Activists,

Daaman Welfare Society and Trust is delighted to invite the brethren to the 10th Annual National Meet of Save Indian Family Movement (SIFM). The details are as set out in this invitation.

It's been many years since SIFM, the torch bearer of Men's Rights in India, did first raised its voice on the cause of men's rights. An issue hitherto unheard-off and frowned upon by many, till date. Persistent efforts, hands on work and selfless sacrifices of many unsung heroes had brought fruits to the movement in more ways than many. The best of these efforts are recognized, strategies made and tones are set for future work, when activists from across the country connect personally on the occasion of National Meet.

National Meet is the movement's most exciting event of the year. It's an opportunity to welcome new participating chapters and activists from across the country. A chance to meet and hear the experts and stalwarts of Men's Rights Movement in India (MRM) who descend to share their achievements and activities. Also, assess the impact of our works on the movement and the society at large.

While the movement started to take shape many years ago, the idea of organizing a national meet was only scaled a decade ago. Time flew by and it's been a decade since such events were organized by various chapters of SIFM. Year 2018 will mark the 10th such National Meet. Daaman is pleased to welcome you on this occasion and solicits the

presence of activists from across the country to discuss pressing issues, resolve and enlighten the movement on its way forward. This year's edition of the National Meet is being organised in Varanasi.

About the City of Varanasi - A centre of pilgrimage, tourism and politics too... Mythological beliefs mention Varanasi, a.k.a Kashi as the oldest living city on the planet. Mythology, even going on to state that the City of Varanasi is situated on the forehead of SheshNaag (the serpent on which Lord Vishnu rests), which even makes it a different land within the planet Earth. It's a city that has seen the tides of changes and generations of humans come and go. Many even choose to come to Varanasi to breathe their last, as it's believed that a death in Varanasi is a sure ticket to moksha. Numerous temples, ghats, centers of learning, music & tantra and historic places mark the geography of this city. A visit to Kashi is incomplete if one misses these stopovers of this divine city.

Being the parliamentary constituency of present Indian Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, Varanasi is presently politically relevant.

Please take this opportunity to mark your calendars and make your travel arrangements in advance. The National Meet requires you to reach Varanasi by the morning of 11th August 2018. The outline of the 10th National Meet schedule is detailed below.

Venue: Hotel Hindustan International, C-21/3, Maldahiya, Varanasi - 221 002. (Uttar Pradesh)

Phone : 91 0542-7110711 / 0542-2411484, Fax - 91 542 2410931

<http://www.hhihotels.com/hotel-varanasi/>

Event Schedule:

Check-in at Venue: 10 AM, Saturday, 11th August 2018

Check-out from Venue: 9 AM, Monday, 13th August 2018

Venue Distance:

From Varanasi Railway Station: 1.6 km

From Lal Bahadur Shastri International Airport/Varanasi Airport: 23.5 km

Single Point Of Contact (SPOC) For Each Chapter:

Each chapter is requested to nominate their SPOC for communications, coordination, nominations of delegates and payment processing. SPOCs shall be receiving the procedure to be followed for nomination and payment processing.

Agenda:

Detailed agenda of the National Meet will be shared through SPOCs and also directly to participating delegates.

Awards:

Details of awards and nomination process will be shared through SPOCs and also directly to participating delegates.

Men's Hub:

We invite articles on following topics that are important for the movement and relevant to the external world; chosen articles will be published in Men's Hub (National Meet issue) and authors awarded in the Meet!

Topics for articles:

Men and Emotions

Is media biased against Men?

Juvenile Justice Act in terms of 'child begging' and 'child labor'

Social Discrimination against Men and Boys

Affect of Juvenile Justice Act on society

Male suicides and it's prevention

Impact of family litigations on Health of Men

Lifestyle, Financials, Retirement and Old Age Planning for Men with family litigations

Surrogacy and adoptions: Medical and legal options for single or separated men

Articles must be submitted in English or Hindi by 30th May, 2018, via email to mhub@daaman.org

Video Presentation:

Two minutes to showcase your activities before the national audience.

National Meet is also a platform for SIFM chapters to showcase their achievements. Each chapter is allotted a time slot of two minute to make their audio visual presentation. Chapters are expected to showcase their recent (2017-2018) activities and achievements. It is suggested to use this opportunity to present activities undertaken for spreading awareness and taking the voice of the movement to the masses. Scheduled activities like Father's Day or Men's Day should be avoided to save time of repeating.

Timeline for SPOCs:

Announcement of 10th National Meet - 24th February 2018

Nomination of SPOCs for each chapter starts - 24th February 2018

Last date for Submission of Articles - 30th May 2018

Last date for payment of Delegate Fee - 10th June 2018

Last date for submission of final list of Delegates - 15th June 2018

Last date for submission of 2 minutes video - 30th June 2018

Meet Fees:

Delegate fees per person for the Meet: Rs.5000/- (Rs Five Thousand Only).

Note:

The above fee per delegate is on the basis of Triple Occupancy. (3 people per room). Room allocation will be done nearer to the Meet date.

The delegate fee includes stay, food and Meet at the venue from 11th to 13th August 2018

Online bank account details shall be made available to SPOCs. Delegate registrations have to be done compulsorily via SPOCs for chapter members.

Although all registrations are accepted through SPOCs only, but incase seats are available individuals may be considered, for which one has to contact the organizing team in advance.

As seats are limited, each chapter has a tentatively allotted strength of 15 delegates. Filling of seats are made on first-come-first-serve basis. Additional bookings shall be kept on waitlist to be adjusted on availability.

To ensure your allotment, please contact your SPOC immediately for further details. Daaman reserves the right for allotment or non-allotment of seats. Additional notifications shall be communicated to SPOCs from time to time. Please keep in touch with your SPOC. Make the registrations and make your travel arrangements early and have a power packed meet in Varanasi.

Contact Info:

SPOCs shall be appointed for each chapter. SPOC contact information shall be intimated updated and circulated soon. SPOCs to please create their login ids at <https://www.daaman.org/natcon18>

If you have any query or need any assistance please call anyone of Daaman volunteers:

Gaurav Bhattacharjee at 7905783128

Neeraj Aggarwal at 9838882063

Dinesh Chandra at 9458401266

Alternatively, please feel free to drop us an email at
natmeet18@daaman.org!

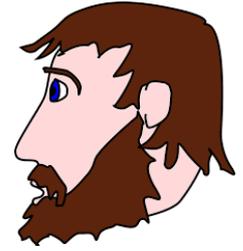
Best regards

Team Daaman

3rd UP+ STATE MEET at AGRA



Is Media Biased Against Men-Submission



Amartya Talukdar

1. "Women make India proud at Rio Olympics", India today, December 27, 2016
2. "Sydney Olympic Games gave me belief to win gold: Abhinav Bindra", TOI, Aug 21, 2017.
3. "8 women, 2 children among 18 killed in Satara tempo mishap", TNN, Apr 11, 2018
4. "Three people killed as bus rams into commercial complex in Coimbatore", TOI, Aug 27, 2013
5. "Texas teacher who had sex almost daily with 13-year-old student gets 10 years in prison", washington post, January 15, 2017
6. "Professor Arrested For Allegedly Raping Minor Student In Madhya Pradesh", NDTV, June 16, 2018

Headlines like this show the inherent misandry that is present in today's media.

In News number (1) and (2) we see that when women won Olympic medals, their gender is highlighted. But when a man wins Olympic medal his gender is not highlighted.

News number (3) highlights the fact that eight women and two children were killed. The fact that eight men were also killed in the accident was considered unimportant.

News number (4) all the victims of accident were men. Hence the fact was not highlighted.

News number (5) when a lady rapes a minor student, it is not called rape. Instead media underplayed the incidence as sex between two individuals.

However in news number (6) when a man has sex with a minor student, it is called rape.

If you take a close look into headlines of some of our newspapers, it will be apparent that they underplay the gender of men who are victims of violence, whereas gender is usually

Media Tell us day and night that how many Rape Cases are filed in India & How India is worst Country for Women. But the same Media don't tell us that around 72 % matter fo Rapes are not actually Rape but these are the cases where Men is Victim.

highlighted when women are victims. Similarly, the gender of male offenders is usually highlighted, but not so for female offenders.

So why is our media biased against men?

Reason is most of our journalist have a left liberal leaning. They regard their missions as not reporting and informing the truth, but indoctrinating. Also today, women which feminist leaning, constitute a significant proportion of journalist.

Hence newspapers and electronic media are full of stories that perpetuate myths about rape culture, wage gap, women as victim of oppression by men, inherent evilness of masculinity etc.

The other reason is today media is increasingly dependent on advertisement for revenue.

Advertisers pay newspapers to reach their messages to target demographic groups.

The preferred target demographic group by companies is women because worldwide, 80% of all purchases are made by women (even though men make more money than women). Women also own 60% wealth of the world. In their desperate quest to maintain profit margins, newspapers are in constant competition to deliver the female demographic to potential advertisers.

Media Tell us day and night that how many Rape Cases are filed in India & How India is worst Country for Women. But the same Media don't tell us that around 72 % matter fo Rapes are not actually Rape but these are the cases where Men is Victim.

So how do newspapers deliver the female demographic to their advertisers?

Women, enjoy seeing men fail. This fact is backed by various studies. When men are painted in a negative light, and women in a positive one, it creates a feel-good factor among women. Media has been exploiting this time-proven technique for a long time now. Women consistently come back to read newspapers and magazines which make them feel good in some way. Hence media is full of stories that show men in poor light and women in positive light.

Men are routinely portrayed as uncouth, violent and perverted.

Commercials regularly portray men as idiots and irresponsible beings who must be saved by clever and smart women. It is also "acceptable" for women to kick, and slap men.

Men's Rights Activists (MRA's) must fight against the negative portrayal of men by the media. Only then can they fight the larger misandry that is present in our society.

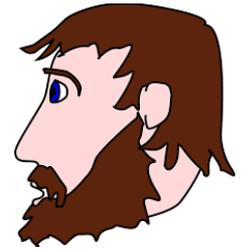
DO YOU KNOW ?



महिला एवं बाल कल्याण मंत्रालय की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 18 से कम की आयु के बच्चों के साथ यौन शोषण के हर 100 मामलों में पीड़ित, 53 लड़के हैं और 47 लड़कियां हैं।

हमारे देश में लड़कों का ही यौन शोषण अधिक हो रहा है।

Marital Rape & Men's Rights Surrogacy and Adoption : Medical and legal options for single or separated men.



Amartya Talukdar

“Life without wife, maybe; life without baby, never”

Single or separated Men may like to have kids without a female partner for the following reasons:-

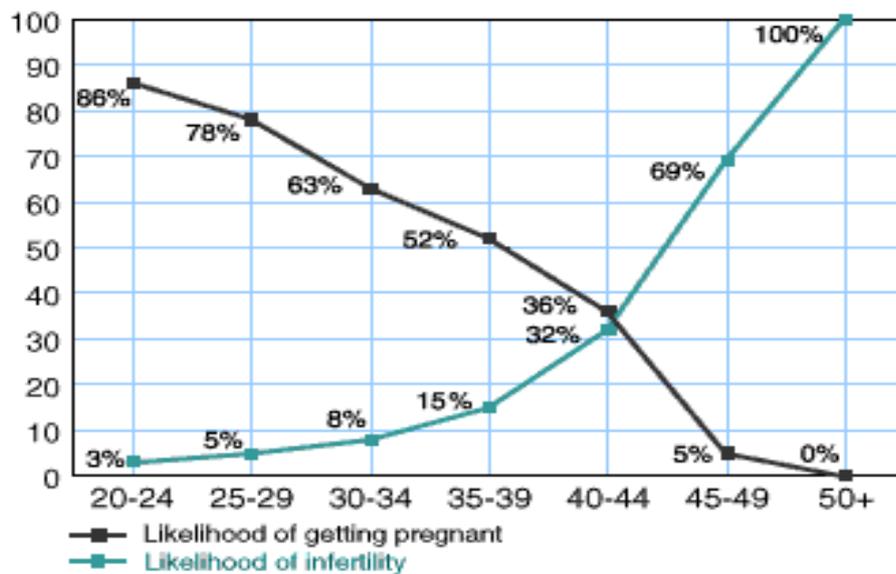
1. They do not like the trouble and legal consequences of getting married or remarried and yet desire having children
2. Litigations have taken years and finally when they have got divorce, they are too old to marry a fertile woman.

The figure below

shows fertility among

women drop rapidly after 35 years of age, and by 45 years of age it is practically zero in females. Males are fertile till their old age, even though age affects quality and quantity of sperm.

We are living in a Country where Marital Disputes are Criminal Offenses for Men and his Family, but we even don't know. Marital Rape is next in queue.



Two options available to single or separated men for getting children without a female partner are:-

1. Through surrogacy
2. Through adoption.

The surrogacy process is more attractive as it enables the parent to be the genetic parent of the child.

There are two types of surrogacy arrangements: - gestational surrogacy and traditional surrogacy.

Gestational surrogacy arrangements, means the gestational carrier has no genetic connection to the child. Through in vitro fertilization (IVF), embryos are created in a lab and are transferred into the surrogate mother's uterus.

In a traditional surrogacy arrangement, a surrogate becomes pregnant with the use of her own eggs.

In India, Surrogacy in Commercial form is formally legalized with the Supreme Court judgment of *Baby Manji Yamanda Vs Union of India* and reiterated in *Jan Balaz vs Anand Municipality* judgement. Subsequent to this judgement there has been a draft ART Bill which legalized commercial surrogacy in India and other legal instruments.

Surrogacy is regulated in India under these legal instruments as following:

1. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Guidelines 2005,

2. Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill 2010, Draft Bill awaiting enforcement

3. Home Ministry Regulations on Surrogacy, January 2013 whereby Indian missions and foreigners regional registration offices (FRRO) have been instructed not to grant visa to couples intending to visit India for surrogacy.

However the new Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016 limits surrogacy as an option only for married couples who cannot have children. Single Men/ NRIs/ Gay couples have been excluded from having child through surrogacy. The bill is under consideration of the parliament and yet to become a law.

The main points of the bill are:-

1. Surrogacy is an arrangement whereby an intending couple commissions a surrogate mother to carry their child.
2. The intending couple must be Indian citizens and married for at least five years with at least one of them being infertile. The surrogate mother has to be a close relative who has been married and has had a child of her own.
3. No payment other than reasonable medical expenses can be made to the surrogate mother. The surrogate child will be deemed to be the biological child of the intending couple.
4. Central and state governments will appoint appropriate authorities to grant eligibility certificates to the intending couple and the surrogate mother. These authorities will also regulate surrogacy clinics.
5. Undertaking surrogacy for a fee, advertising it or exploiting the surrogate mother will be punishable with imprisonment for 10 years and a fine of up to Rs 10 lakh.

The other option available is adoption. According to the **Juvenile Justice Act** that was amended in 2006, adoption means, "The process through which the adopted child is permanently separated from his biological parents and becomes the legitimate child of his adoptive parents with all the rights, privileges and responsibilities that are attached with the relationship."

Indian citizens can adopt in India under three major legislations: the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act of 1956, the Guardians and Wards Act of 1890 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act of 2000, amended in 2006.

Indian citizens who are Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, or Buddhists are allowed to formally adopt. The adoption is under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act of 1956.

The Islamic term for what is generally called adoption is *kafala*. Adoption is not prohibited in Islam. What is unlawful is to attribute one's adopted child to oneself, as if there is a biological relationship. This is because Islam seeks to safeguard biological lineage. Hence a guardian/ward role is given to adoptive parent. Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Jews in India usually go for guardianship of a child through the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.

In India all adoption issues are handled by the **Central Adoption Resource Authority** (CARA), an autonomous body governed by the Ministry of Women & Child Development.

The only condition which is specifically required for a single male to adopt a child are:-

1. The adopting male must be 25 years old
2. Earning enough to give a standard life to the child
3. Mentally sound
4. Is not suffering from any serious disease

Under Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act - if the adopting male already had a male child, adopted or biological, he cannot adopt another male child, and vice versa for female child.

Hence we see that Indian males can still hope to be fathers even though they are averse to marriage are single or separated.

In India we don't have any Law which cover men's rape as criminal offence. Even most of us don't consider men as a victim. Marital Rape going to be another gender biased Law.

केशव & शर्मा : जेंडर बायस्ड लॉ



केशव : आइये शर्मा जी

शर्मा : केशव जी यह मेहता जी है इनकी गर्ल फ्रेंड ने इन पर रेप का मुकदमा करवा दिया है और शादी के लिए दबाव बना रही है आपकी राय महत्वपूर्ण है

केशव : मुकदमे में अपना पक्ष रखिये और लड़िये कैसे लड़ना है यह मुकदमे पेपर स्टडी करने के बाद ही बताया जा सकता है

मेहता : परन्तु इसमें तो वक़्त लगेगा

शर्मा : इसीलिए मैंने इनसे कहा है की इनको भी अपनी गर्ल फ्रेंड और उसके परिवार वालों पर ४ ५ मुकदमे लगा देने चाहिए इससे प्रेशर बनेगा

केशव : शर्मा जी हम किसी भी तरह से जेंडर बायस्ड लॉ का मिसयूज सपोर्ट नहीं करते। फिर चाहे वह मिसयूज के जवाब में ही दाखिल किया गया हो बल्कि हम जेंडर बायस्ड लॉ के एक्सिस्टेंस के ही खिलाफ हैं

**IPC 498A, DV act
2005, CrPC 125 and many
more Gender Biased Law
Exist**

Marital Rape & Men's Rights

Karan Doshi

There is a heated debate currently going on about the whole notion of marital rape. A topic of much interest, with many newspapers publishing articles [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9] as well as it being discussed on various TV networks [10] [11] etc... The overwhelming consensus seems to be that marital rape should be considered as, well, rape of a woman i.e. of the wife by her husband and should be punished according to extant rape laws.

Needless to say that punishment for committing rape is severe with extended jail terms and the like... For e.g., in our country, rape is punishable for a period of not less than seven years but which may be extended to a life term [12]. Further many are of the view, especially after the Nirbhaya incident [13] that rape should carry the maximum possible punishment, namely the death penalty... Now, rape is a serious offense and should be punished severely though for the record, I am against the death penalty. As an aside, I state that entailing the death penalty for rape amounts to a violation of one of the basic tenets of English Common Law which state that punishment should be commensurate with the crime so committed [14]. A life for a life i.e. the death penalty be instituted only for murder and not for any other crime... Rape, though of course being a serious offense, still does not kill you and ergo cannot command the death penalty.

Coming back to the topic at hand, let us discuss specifically the notion of marital rape. Marital rape, in the generally understood context, involves the husband forcing his wife into sex when, for whatever reason, the wife does not want to... Many are calling for this deed to be made a criminal offense and the husband be punished as per prevalent rape laws i.e. the clamor is to treat 'marital rape' as, well, 'rape'. Now, in this article I take a firm stand that I am

A Large Number of Rape Cases are actually physical relations by consent, but filed as Rape when relation break. In such cases actual victim is Men and Marital Rape is Next in queue where Men will be Actual Victim

dead against making marital rape a criminal offense i.e. equivalent to the act of rape as understood in the general sense.

Now, before I give my reasoning for what is a controversial and could well be a minority stance, let us first get to the definition of rape. The generally agreed one is; any type of sexual crime, usually involving intercourse, perpetrated against a person without that person's consent [15]. Do note here, the phrase 'against a person' rather than the colloquially accepted 'against a woman'. This is an important distinction which will be taken up later. Based on this definition however, at first glance it would indeed seem that marital rape is rape as the husband forces his wife to intercourse against her will. Indeed many in our print media have taken a similar stand [1] [2] [3] [4] [5] [6] [7] [8] [9]...

Now, for the record, I do not advocate the use of force by the husband to pressurize the wife to intercourse. However, I ask an open question... Can rape be one sided. Can it be only that the husband can force his wife? What if the wife uses force to beget sex from her husband? Can that not be considered marital rape too? Many would consider this to be neigh impossible but I ask the reader for some forbearance before jumping to this conclusion. All those, especially in the print media, who are strongly advocating that we recognize marital rape and thus make our rape laws up to 'Western' standards are forgetting that these very same Western laws are gender neutral. They recognize both female and male rape. So the question of a husband being raped cannot be outright dismissed just because he is male and supposedly only females can be raped. I ask these same newspaper editors who assert that our rape laws be made in tune with Western standards; have any of them read the definition of rape as given in 'Western' law. Can they quote any case law promulgated by some court in the US or UK to this effect...? I think not...

Vide gender neutral laws, we are now forced to include in the definition of marital rape, the act of raping of a husband by his wife. You may wonder how this is possible... Is it realistic to imagine a woman forcing a man to sexual intercourse? Now, herein lies the crux of the matter. The words 'intercourse without the persons consent' in the definition of rape is generally meant to assume use of physical force and generally by the man. The law, however, does not just recognize physical force but also other forms of force like emotional blackmail vide use of say fear, obligation, guilt, social ostracism, disparaging remarks on the guy's manhood etc. Can we imagine a scenario in which the husband may go through some form of this force? Let's do some hypothetical role playing to find out...

Wife: Hey let's do it...

Husband: Hey, I'm really tired. Had a long day... Maybe some other time...

Wife: Hey I'm really wanting to...

Husband: No dear please try and understand, I'm too tired today and not quite in the mood.

Wife: I can't believe I am hearing this. Most other men would jump at this chance.

Husband: Dear please... Don't say such crude things.

Wife: I am saying crude things...? So I am at fault now... Don't dear me... What's wrong with you, aren't you a man? Why did I ever get married to you in the first place I wonder...? What am I to do with an impotent guy like you? You know what; I am going to tell this to the whole world. Really, I am... You should be ashamed of yourself. Which guy has ever refused sex? Are you even a man, I wonder? I am going to tell this to my parents and then I am going to tell this to your parents. Hell, you know what, I hate you... I might as well tell it to everyone, our neighbors, your friends, your colleagues and your Boss even. I am going to humiliate you in front of everybody... You just wait and watch... In fact, I want a divorce. I can't live like this... Hell you know what, I am going to have an affair with someone just to take revenge on you. I hate you; I hate you; I hate you...

Husband relents and they have sex... Vide the definition of marital rape which alludes to the use of force and not necessarily just physical force; I now pronounce the wife guilty of raping her husband...

One objection from the reader would be that not all wives are like in the above role play. My simple rejoinder would be that not all husbands force their wives either. But if the idea is to make marital rape a crime with the intent of punishing errant husbands, then please also make it a crime when wives do the same keeping in mind that physical force is not the only means to coerce the other partner to sex...

Now consider a happily married couple in a long term marital relationship spanning many years, even decades. Can it not be imagined that sometimes the husband is not in the mood... Can it not be imagined that the wife 'forces' her husband by using some or all of the above in varying degrees to persuade him to intercourse. Can it then not be called marital rape too, only in this case it is rape of the husband rather than of the wife...? Shouldn't rape laws be gender neutral? Further, aren't gender neutral laws the basis of the right to equality...

What is a marriage, if not some give and take? Sometimes the wife accommodates the husband and sometimes the reverse, assuming realistically that men are not always in the mood either rather than the simplistic portrayal of men being sex starved and ever ready for sex. If a strict definition of rape implies any use of force, then what is inescapably true is that in the course of a marriage, especially one lasting for many-many years, both parties have at some point raped each other. If these be convicted as 'regular' rapes then I daresay most married couples will end up being convicted and for those who are advocating the death penalty for said crime, these same married couples will end up being hanged. The Indian family unit will stand voided...

Again, the reader may question my motives... Am I really advocating use of force by either partner in a married relationship to get sex irrespective of whether the opposite partner is willing? Well of course No... But in a long married life, can there be some scenario in which this has happened. No one will admit it, but I'm sure that in their hearts-of-hearts everyone knows the answer... Further, there are many who don't even want to entertain the possibility of marital rape being rape of a husband by the wife. They cannot imagine a scenario in which the husband would have given in despite not being in the mood. The repercussions for such a one sided stance are dire for men.

To all women who are stuck in this situation wherein the husband is forcing them on a regular basis. Because sex is expected out of marriage, the husband can alternatively accuse the wife of constantly denying sex. In this situation, it is best, rather than going into this whole concept of marital rape, withdraw from the relationship and file for divorce. Let the wife claim mental cruelty rather than marital rape. Your relationship has no future. Quit... Let's not demean the institution of marriage calling it a license to rape. As an aside, for all those who want to institutionalize marital rape, the other side of the coin is when the wife or let's just say any one spouse to maintain gender neutrality is constantly denying sex. Take note; this is grounds for divorce too on the basis of mental cruelty [16].

To all men who fall into two categories, I say this...

In the first category, if sex is being constantly denied quit the relationship and file for divorce on the basis of mental cruelty. The law is clear on this [16]... Sex is expected in a marriage and constant denial of which is grounds for divorce... Do not use force to get sex.

In the second category, those men who have to succumb forcefully into sex at their wives behest, I suggest that they too leave the marriage... Sex is an integral part of marriage and is expected. Rather than accusing your wife of marital rape, file for divorce. Claim mental cruelty rather than marital rape. Quit... Let's not demean the institution of marriage calling it a license to rape.

Now coming to the part of divorce, what most people have not realized is that the accusation of marital rape can become a tool for blackmail. It could very well be claimed by the wife as part of the divorce petition that the husband was forcing her into sex. Whether this is true will be hard to ascertain as, mind you, hardly any video of the marital bedroom can be shown in a Courtroom. What happens then...? Ominously the Supreme Court has ruled that in cases of rape, credence should be given to the woman's testimony as the man would deny it and the woman generally won't lie [17]. This is a reasonable stand to take in a general rape case but when the accusation is of marital rape involved as a part of a divorce petition, it obviously could not hold water as the woman has an ulterior motive to get her husband convicted. The wife will use the threat of the accusation of marital rape to get what she wants in any divorce settlement. Further, imagine the husband being convicted based on accusation alone sans evidence being condemned to prison for a large number of years or for those clamoring for the death penalty, hanged... I say this, be prepared then for mass hangings of husband's in this country.

This is not as farfetched as it sounds... For e.g., a similar issue already exists with dowry harassment. Again the mere complaint by the wife without any supporting evidence can lead to the arrest of the husband and his parents [18]. So widespread is the abuse of this dowry statute as a tool of blackmail that the Supreme Court has called the misuse of Section 498A, legal terrorism [19].

I ask this of all, especially our lawmakers and our Judges, has our Justice system become so one sided? That mere accusation can lead a man in jail. What about that most sacrosanct of all concepts of English Common Law, that of presumption of innocence. If the wife is allowed to claim marital rape with scant or no evidence, then, I say, so should the husband. Now imagine the husband doing the same i.e. accusing the wife of rape, again with

scant or no evidence. Will the Court now allow the wife to be convicted based merely on the husband's testimony and consequently sentence her to long periods of imprisonment and if we pander to those clamoring for the death penalty, hanged? Don't quite see that happening...

Further, a word of warning to those like me (and yes I am well aware of what I can get into) who support such reverse sentencing i.e. punishing the wife in equal measure, beware the wrath of Feminists... You risk being ganged-up upon, scorned and publicly ridiculed. Yet, and this is where it gets really brutal, these same Feminists are demanding, mind you with full conviction, the exact opposite be sanctioned in the name of women's rights... I ask; whatever happened to the Right of Equality?

So in essence, I conclude that I am dead against codifying of marital rape as actual rape. Let the victim, whether it be the husband or the wife, ask for dissolution of such marriage based on mental cruelty. For proponents who are hell bent on criminalizing marital rape, make it gender neutral; allow the husband to claim duress too... Further, beware of its misuse in divorce petitions as a tool of terror to intimidate, harass, browbeat and falsely convict the man of a most heinous crime thereby running his life, his career, his reputation and making a travesty of the Justice delivery system of our country...

In closing, I say this; Men of the world; rise, object, fight and rebel against this one sided notion of marital rape. If not, I state this with all eloquence it will be you who'll end up being raped and I don't just mean sexually but in the broadest meaning of that word...

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ADVICE

Financial support is what one need in his old age. He must prepare for the same when he is young. But Health is another sector where one need to invest on time. You may not be able to realize this when you are young but you can not change it once it is gone. Do some exercise daily.



Why Egalitarianism Failed in Kidbutz

Partha Sadhukhan



Image Credit – Wikipedia

Their society was built on complete egalitarianism where father's role was eliminated to weed out patriarchy from the society. Couples there didn't marry and could just walk into a room if they wanted to stay together. The children had the identity of the state and were responsibility of the state. Women there were completely equal to men except the fact they could give birth to children. There was NO traditional gender role. Everyone had to do every work and all were paid exactly the same. Only couples with children were paid little more.

Yet, women of this society rejected equality and went back to traditional gender roles only after 'enjoying' equality for two generations. The society that was built completely based on egalitarian principles, failed to sustain equality and had to go back to traditional gender roles.

Kidbutz (also known as kibbutz) society was set up in Israel in 1909. This society was completely gender neutral from beginning and shunned patriarchy in all forms. In fact, to kill patriarchy they killed the role of fathers, discarded the Hebrew word 'bah-al' for husband because it meant 'master'. But after approximately two generation and 50 years, they not only

discarded egalitarianism but also went back to traditional roles and started getting married and calling husbands 'bah-al' (master). Women either didn't work any more or concentrated in services sector.

Equality in Kidbutz

The concepts of equality were taken very seriously in Kidbutz society. You can say that it was ideal socialism established there. Kibbutzniks (member of the community) didn't own any tools or even clothing. Even all gifts and income received from outside went to a common treasury. All members ate together in community halls.

Children

The Kidbutz philosophy was so egalitarian in nature, that they even wanted to free children from the 'clutches' of patriarchal concept of 'parents'. They observed that parents think of children as their personal property and dominate them. So, they thought parental control over children was oppressive and was deterrent to full growth of children. Hence,

they created a social system where children were kept in communal children's homes almost from very beginning of their life. Parents were allowed to meet their children only for 3-4 hours every day in the evening. This communal child rearing responsibility was created to take away children's dependency on their fathers and thus to eliminate father's control over the child and end patriarchy.

These homes were furnished properly by the community to accommodate children of all ages. Their individuality, creativity and basic trust factors were improved. In reality, it created more of uniformity rather than individuality and killed traditions.

But in spite of all these, the children fought among themselves for toys and to possess more toys for them. This was against the values of egalitarianism based on which the society was built and slowly the utopian social concept started falling apart.

In the children's houses, trained nurses and educators were teaching them and that was thought of lessening the duties of parents as sole disciplinarians. In this aspect Kidbutzim (plural of Kidbutz in Hebrew language) wanted their children to be completely trained in community values. But their hopes were shattered when they saw the same children fighting for toys among themselves.

***It Does not matter if
your FATHER is Rich or
Poor he is the Best***

Why Kidbutzim Had to Close Children's Homes

Soon Kibbutzim were forced to close their children's homes as it was a nightmare for the children to stay in those homes with other children and without any adult around. Almost every night the children started having nightmares and started complaining to their mothers about their nightmares. Many wanted to go to their parents' houses at night only to be caught by the night guards. This made parents nervous about their well-being in those homes.

Soon, parents wanted to keep their children with them. Also since these children were nurtured by different caregivers on different days, they never developed any bonding with those caregivers and felt more attached towards their parents as they met their parents every day. Children and parents felt safer in parents' home at night rather than in children's homes. Hence, all parents started pulling their children out of these homes, and soon all Kidbutzim were forced to close these homes.

Closure of Children's Houses - End of Kidbutzim (Kibbutzim)

The Kidbutz concept was built on concept of equality where everyone did everything and there was no gender specific role. To liberate women from child rearing responsibilities, Kidbutzniks (the members) had created children's homes. However, when those homes were closed and children went back to their parents then the concept of egalitarianism fell apart as there needed someone to take care of children at home.

Alongside this there were other problems as well. Newer generation Kibbutz kids, when went to meet their friends from normal society, saw individuals owning huge property and luxury items. Since Kidbutz society was built on socialist concepts, no one owned anything there. Even personal dresses were shared. Everything was accounted for, a manager and a door keeper received same salaries and there was no one wealthier than the other. This created another problem of social 'parasites', who didn't work hard or contribute to the community but were too eager for their share of benefits (rights). Since food and shelter were provided free of cost, these 'parasites' started wasting a lot of food and damage public property. Even though those Kidbutzniks used to get chastised but this didn't change the situation. Some Kidbutzniks soon started overdrinking in their free pubs at night and started being absent from community work next day, which led to productivity crises in Kidbutzim.

In 1980's when Israel's economic crisis started, these Kidbutzim went into deeper financial crises and the govt refused to bail them out of that. Hence, they could not sustain the philanthropic egalitarian model and ended up in privatizing a lot of Kidbutzim.

Development of Traditionalism

With their share of 'parasites', many Kidbutzniks felt to live separately and owning private properties as the way forward. It was seen that the 'gender equality' that was the prime focus of 1909 Kidbutzniks, reverted back to traditional gender roles. Women not only stopped working in fields and in industries but they endorsed traditional gender roles of women; like cooking, nurturing children, cleaning etc. Not only that, they started endorsing marriage and calling their

husbands – 'bah-al' (a word in Hebrew that means 'master' and that was abandoned in 1909 when Kidbutzim was established). The grandmothers of these women reportedly didn't like this.

Some statistics shows that in 1948 Kidbutz society went back to traditional gender roles so much that there was no equality in any sphere. Neither women participated in work equally nor did they participate in politics. In 1948, it was found that out of 8 Kidbutzim in Ihud, 78.3% women worked in services sector as compared to 16.7% men. The same year, 15.2% women and 58.2% men worked in production environment. Similar situation was found in politics as well. In 1979, these figures of women working dropped further and only 12% were found to be working in productive sector compared to 50% in 1920.

Why Egalitarianism Was Needed in Kidbutz

To understand why egalitarianism was extremely important in initial years of Kidbutzim, we need to go back to their formation years and the reason. When people from Israel and many other west European countries wanted to set up settlements in Palestine, in an area which was harsh and difficult for human habitat, they had no option but to engage all members to work. Even though the forefathers of Kidbutz movement says it was a philosophical decision, you can understand that it was more of compulsion given the nature of harsh climatic conditions there. A community that was agriculture based had no option but to have all its members working in the field. Since there was no method of earning in initial years and they had to grow their own food, the social model needed to be on complete sharing basis. Since, none of the settlers had anything significant in initial years, it was a compulsion for them to follow the socialist model.

However, as time passed and the Kidbutzim started growing surplus crop and setting up all amenities and life became better, the sense of individual property developed. This was aggravated when the kids had to mix with other kids from neighboring areas. Those outside kids had a lot of property and personal belongings that created a sense of emotional detachment from the original philosophy.

Another problem of Kidbutzniks was that since they were raised together in children's houses until a very adult age, children considered one another as siblings. So, those boys didn't have any attraction to the girls from their Kidbutz and vice versa. Hence, they had to marry outside Kidbutz society and got attracted to capitalism and accumulation of wealth and personal property. Subsequently, when Kidbutz had their share of 'parasites' and found that those 'parasites' were getting benefits of the produce of hard working Kidbutzniks, they started parting ways.

Feminists Vs Kidbutzniks

Kidbutzniks believed in egalitarianism and didn't think only about women as feminists do today. If women committed any crime, they were equally punished, even though it is said that the crime rate was very less. Today, feminists are creating a huge disturbance in all parts of the world by having a 'criminal women' centric approach. Feminist controlled legal system of any country is jeopardizing the legal system so much that the system has lost its trustworthiness.

This is happening in the name of bringing equality in the society when all it does is create a society of hatred.

Under feminist regime, while women are forced to work, children's welfare is not looked after. The sense of individualism and privatized property is being fueled and extortion of husbands is justified to empower women. You will see that very often highly educated women and celebrities justify alimony and maintenance and also file cases to get that. The relationship of husband and wife has become more economic under feminism than romantic. Added to this is the rotten value system propagated by feminists. For them, showing private parts in public, being abusive and promoting hatred are forms of equality. So, feminism from beginning is creating a demonic society in the name of equality.

Kibbutzim however were not like this. Even though they followed egalitarianism, they followed traditional moral standards, like honesty, hard-working, simple living etc. They didn't want 'right' to go out nude or file false complaints as feminists do today. The lazy 'parasites' in kibbutz society were chastised rather than today's women who like to be considered as victims.

So, we understand that the kibbutzim still had a good humane culture and philosophy, rather than today's gynocentric feminist philosophy.

Egalitarianism – The Kibbutz Way

When we see the fact that Kibbutzim (plural of Kibbutz) could turn perched desert lands into lush green land with abundant crop, that eventually led to industrial and other growth as well; we tend to think that egalitarianism or socialism is the best approach in life. Kibbutz system was cautious about not promoting parasitism and always promoted good virtues of life rather than filing false cases. However, we also see when they got the much-needed comfortable life, women didn't want to work in the field or in hard working jobs.

From basic economic understanding, we will always have jobs that need special skills to be paid more. In this scenario, one needs to acquire that skill or upskill oneself to be in the job. If one doesn't have much needed qualities for that job, one will not be able to earn that much wages like a skilled person would do.

From the Kibbutz example, we also understand that as long as there is individual run business (agriculture) kind of scenario, then everyone working would make sense. But if they need to work for others (say in industry) then this model will not work because of simple economic principles.

When individuals work in industries, then with more women taking part in the labor force alongside men, makes ample availability of skilled labors and reduces the wages. Now for a working couple when both of them need to go out for earning, their children become lonely at home and hence become vulnerable from all sorts of abuse. So, Kibbutz chose the easy way of keeping women at home to take care of children, while men went out to work.

Egalitarianism – Vedic Way

Vedic India was completely male dominated. That means, only men went out to work (if needed) and women remained indoors. While feminists say it was oppression for women, if we look closely at this system we will understand that it was the most natural choice for both genders and for families. While the need of taking care of the elderly, sick and children were to be addressed; at the same time the goal of working outside was achieved by sending the males out. For safety of children, sick and elderly people Vedic Society was based on large families that created a safety net for everyone.

Conclusion

There is always an opportunity cost involved in whatever life choices we make. In modern feminist way, if we want our women to go to work equally, we need to embrace wage cut, more hard labor, more stressful life. Also, our children and sick members will not get any care or they will have to 'BUY' those services.

If we want only the men to go out and work then only they will be stressed extremely but then under different feminist agendas, feminists will justify extorting the man in various ways as they do today. If we live in a capitalist consumerist world, this debate will always continue and even for cooking and house cleaning women will demand half the salary of the husband (not everyone has a child). Many will then try to evaluate mother's love and care and eventually our relations will end.

We need to understand that a society built on individual 'rights' can never succeed. Be it traditional Vedic Society or Modern Kibbutz society, both were built on responsibilities. If we can build a society on responsibilities and human values only then we will succeed. Under feminism which is created on lust of material enjoyment and sense gratification, we are only set to get destroyed.



Pyar & Sex



Keshav ji, **Sex** ke liye **Prar** hona jaroori hai kya?

babu, **India Today Annual Sex Survey 2016** ke hisab se to **32.1 %** purush **Sex** ke liye **Pray**

hona jaroori maante hain, lekin **mahilayen** keval **22.9%** hi **Pray** ko importance deti hain...



iska koi to **kaaray** hoga?

yar Sharma ji, dimag na kharab kiya karo...

mahilaon ki **'My Choice'** ka jawab bhagwan ke paas bhi hai kya?



Understanding Neglect of Elder Abuse & Child Boys Issue in Current India

Pankaj Gupta, Mumbai

Firstly, my best wishes to Daaman Welfare Society on organizing the 10th National Summit on Men's Issues.

We, the Men's Rights Activists of India, are fighting against the #GenderBiasedLaws, against #FakeCases, against #498A, and many other laws which are one-sided and are biased against men. Is our sole goal just to repeal these biased laws? We also ask for a Men's Commission or a Men's Ministry, is it our sole goal?

I will speak for myself here. For me, being a Men's Rights Activist is not just raising my voice against the Gender Biased Laws and the women appeasement but also raising my voice when I see anything happening with the sole aim to appease women and/or to deprive men of basic rights. Misandry is so deep in our society that some people don't even realize that they are full of misandry – for them it is a part of life.

Due to the deep misandry and Women Appeasement, the Indian Society is not just facing numerous issues like #FakeCases, #MenSuicides, #498AJailsInnocents etc. but many others. I am going to discuss about two such issues: Neglect of Elders Abuse and Neglect of Child Boys' Issues. These issues are hugely rampant yet completely ignored.

ELDER ABUSE IN INDIA

We live in times where men & women both are working professionals with careers & ambitions of their own. Our culture has always been one which gives respect to elders & takes care of them during their hard times, especially in their old age years. Abuse or mistreatment of elders would have been a non-issue or a non-event a few decades back. But it is a stark reality of present times. Remember Baghban? Four sons do not take care of their ageing father & mother. Do you remember the role of daughter in laws in the movie? May be not. One of them cooks a story that the mother is an attention seeker & another one says that father is good for nothing.

Helpage India has a dedicated page for "Elder Abuse" where they list certain facts & figures for elder abuse in India. Below is what they write:

The Youth perception and elder reality is very different when it comes to who the abuser is. While 24% of the Youth perceive the Son as an abuser, the Elder experience blames the son in 59% of cases.

The daughter-in-law remains the primary abuser be it Youth Perception or Elder Reality.

I repeat, "The daughter-in-law remains the primary abuser be it Youth Perception or Elder Reality."

Many of us are aware of this reality, but we choose to ignore it. May be because we like to blame the sons all the time or may be because we don't care till fire reaches our doorsteps.

Remember the viral video of daughter-in-law named Sangeeta Jain who is brutally thrashing her mother-in-law Rajrani Jain. All major news agencies covered this including NDTV, Indian Express & even Dailymail UK. The Sansani guy at ABP News called the episode "Torture" and he is absolutely right. The video would give chills to any sane person. A simple YouTube search will throw up many such videos.

A research paper called "Domestic Violence against Elderly People: A Case Study of India" by Punita Govil and Swati Gupta, Aligarh Muslim University (A.M.U.), Aligarh, India presents the below chart:

Table 6. Perpetrators of abuse.

Daughter-in-law	61%
Son	59%
Daughter	7%
Son-in-law	6%
Relative	3%
Caregiver/Servant	3%
Other	6%

Source: Help Age India Report (2014).

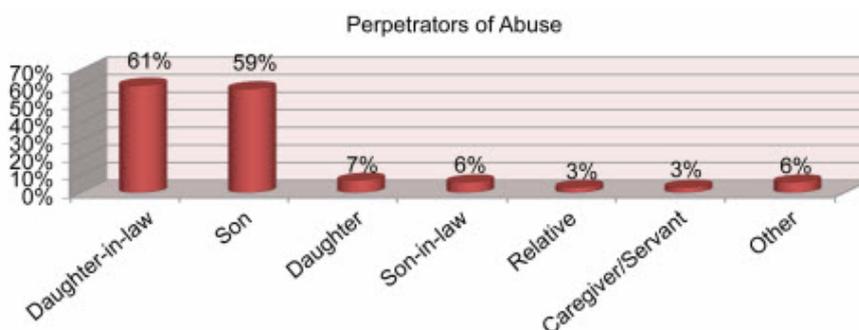


Figure 7. Perpetrators of abuse.

I came across a "Country Report for World Health Organization" prepared by Shubha Soneja & the report also bears Helpage India's name. I will present some excerpts from the report.

"Daughters-in-law" was the next "problem" in both the groups. While both the groups stressed on the lack of caring attitude by the daughters in law, women of the lower socio-economic class got very vocal about the fact that daughters in law were misusing the law, by reporting harassment by in-laws to the police, leading to maltreatment by the police to the in-laws. (Indian Penal Code sec.498(a), is designed to tackle dowry deaths)

1.

Verbal abuse seemed to exist however, the older people were not very vocal about it. There seemed to be some talk about "some daughters-in-law" speaking very rudely" to their old in-laws. No major details were provided but a glaring fact was of a woman who talked about "someone she knew" who was constantly called a "bloody bitch" by her daughter in law, even while crossing her bed, or wherever the she used to be sitting. The narrator had tears in her eyes, and within a matter of a few minutes after this was frankly crying.

2.

abuse however was not cited. Another glaring aspect seen in the study was use of crime as a weapon for elder abuse. There is a special cell for crime against women where cases of domestic violence and dowry deaths are handled on priority. These are now being grossly misused by the younger daughters – in - law against the parents –in-law.

3.

I am not going to argue if daughter-in-laws & their involvement in elder abuse is a problem in India, because it is not an argument or a debate, it is a FACT.

If you think that the problem is not as big, check the report by "The World Health Organization (WHO), the International Network for the Prevention of

Elder Abuse (INPEA) and partners" where they conducted research across many countries of the world & this is what they stated about India.

D) Legal and financial abuse

Legal abuse was named as a particular type of abuse in both India and Lebanon, although each country has its own specific version of this. The Indian expression of legal abuse is through abuse of the dowry laws by daughters-in-law:

In India, there is a law that is intended to protect daughters-in-law from abusive in-laws. A daughter-in-law can go to the police station and lay a complaint that she is being abused by her in-laws, and the in-laws are arrested on her word alone. However, the focus group participants reported that some daughters-in-law are using this law as a form of elder abuse, by making false police reports. In general, participants stressed that the lack of a caring attitude by daughters-in-law was a major problem. (India)

CHILD BOYS' ISSUES IN INDIA

Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao!, Sukanya Samridhi Yojna, Balika Samridhi Yojna, Mukhyamantri Rajshari Yojna, Mukhyamantri Kanya Suraksha Yojna, Mukhyamantri Ladli Yojna, Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme, Nanda Devi Kanya Yojna - I am sure you must have heard/read about some or all of the mentioned Government schemes/yojnas. There are many other similar schemes but let us take a pause for a moment. Now, take a minute & go through the list again and replace all the girl related words with their parallel boy related terms. Have you heard of any scheme called Beta Bachao, Beta Padhao! or maybe Baalak Samridhi Yojna? No, you haven't. The reason is simple - no such schemes exist. So does this imply that as per the Government 'Betas' need no protection and 'Betas' don't need any education?

When I write Betas, I cover the younger boy children, the boy children (12-13) and adolescents (15-18). The Government spends a lot on the welfare & empowerment of girl child. Somewhere in the midst of all the rhetoric & vote bank politics (more on this later), the Government has completely ignored the mere existence of a Boy Child in the society.

The recent ordinance (as I write this in May, 2018) that confirms for death penalty for child rapists only stands for rapists of girls. Infact, those guilty of raping boys below the age of 12 years old would not be subject to the death penalty provision, at least till now as the Government is still thinking & finalizing the proposal for boys. So, steps are taken at lightning speed for girls/women but when it comes to boys, let the matter be. It is shameful that the Government is indirectly differentiating rapes as Good rapes & Bad rapes.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development of GoI conducted a "Study on Child Abuse: India 2007" and this report stated "More than half of the victims are boys". To be

precise: 53.22% children faced one or more forms of sexual abuse; among them, the number of boys abused was 52.94%. Read about it here.

The report also shows some eye opening facts:

Percentage of boys and girls working at tea kiosks and restaurants		
Age group	Boys	Girls
5-12 years	85.71	14.29
13-14 years	85.96	14.04
15-18 years	78.87	21.13
Total	84.00	16.00

Gender-wise percentage of children reporting sexual abuse		
States	% Boys	% Girls
Andhra Pradesh	54.21	45.79
Assam	53.48	46.52
Bihar	52.96	47.04
Delhi	65.64	34.36
Goa	52.27	47.73
Gujarat	36.59	63.41
Kerala	55.04	44.96
Madhya Pradesh	42.54	57.46
Maharashtra	49.43	50.57
Mizoram	59.96	40.04
Rajasthan	52.50	47.50
Uttar Pradesh	55.73	44.27
West Bengal	43.71	56.29
Total	52.94	47.06

Gender break-up of emotional abuse		
States	Boys	Girls
Andhra Pradesh	69.70	30.30
Assam	50.21	49.79
Bihar	54.56	45.44
Delhi	60.62	39.38
Goa	44.12	55.88
Gujarat	30.26	69.74
Kerala	35.14	64.86
Madhya Pradesh	52.81	47.19
Maharashtra	48.72	51.28
Mizoram	44.03	55.97
Rajasthan	59.44	40.56
Uttar Pradesh	42.19	57.81
West Bengal	48.18	51.82
Total	49.99	50.01

Clearly, the boy child is a victim of PHYSICAL ABUSE, SEXUAL ABUSE, EMOTIONAL ABUSE & NEGLECT in our society.

A study conducted on "Silence of male child sexual abuse in India" concluded very importantly -

"To make this world safer for children, we need to protect our sons and daughters equally. Patriarchy is not protecting our boys more than our girls in childhood. The very low rates of reporting and help seeking among victims of sexually abused boys in India could be due to the hegemony of patriarchy. This social construct is usually being applied to understand the subordination of girls and women, the fact that it is oppressing all children who are perfect victims irrespective of their gender is being ignored in male children who are expected to be superior due to their biology and also because of this myth of superiority, there are unethical expectations for them to overcome the harmful effects of sexual abuse of childhood without treatment."

Coming to CHILD LABOR, UNICEF states:



ILO World Report on Child Labor 2015 states that more boys than girls (38.7 million vs. 8.8 million) are forced into doing hazardous work.

I am not reducing the children to statistics. I feel disgusted to mention this statistics & figures, but what can one do when nobody from the Government or authorities is even ready to listen to the facts? And the Facts say-

1. Boy Child are victims of abuse in India
2. Boy Child does not receive proper care or attention from the Government authorities.
3. The Ministry of Women & Child Development is either busy in making new laws for 'so-called' aggrieved wives or is busy in schemes for girl child. (It is a matter of a different post altogether as to what does the 'Women' & 'Child' stand for in the Ministry's name)

Why is the problem of Elder Abuse not getting addressed on larger platforms or by Government officials? Why is this injustice happening to child boys & what are the reasons behind this?

There are certain layers to this:

1. Vote Bank Politics combined with TRP Politics

Women Appeasement is the name of the game. While Congress was & is pro at this, BJP has gone one step ahead & further divided this into Muslim women appeasement. News about atrocities on women sells. Mere allegations made by women generate TRPs. Politicians are competing with each other to establish themselves as the messiah of women

empowerment, even if it means supporting feminists who do not strive for equality but whose whole aim is male bashing. Sympathy towards Boy Child or men in general does not garner votes or TRP.

The Government of India has a Ministry called "Ministry of Women & Child Development" (The child part is a matter of an individual discussion altogether). When the Minister & Ministry get some time from calling men "haraamzaade ki tarah mote", they don't see any issues with the elder men/women and the abuse that they face. They are busy making more laws for married women rather than implementing the existing laws properly and rather than focusing on fixing the BIG loopholes in the existing set of #GenderBiasedLaws. A question to the Ministry: Are this elder women not part of your definition of women? When will you protect them?

2. Selective Outrage of Media, Politicians & people in general

One of the case studies mentions the victim's (who is a 9-year-old male) father saying, "He is a boy; he neither lost a hymen nor will get pregnant. He should behave like a man, not a sissy".

In another case study quoted here, the father of a 4-year-old victim of abuse in an educational institution says, "If he was a 4-year-old girl, raped by two older boys, school would be afraid of a scandal. Because he is a boy no one cares or accepts the crime".

Till the time, we all do not treat the CRIME against Boys with the same anger & punishment as the CRIME against Girls; we are not going to see equality.

3. False Definition of Boyhood & Manhood

Mard Ban, Mard ko Dard nahi hota, Ladki ki tarah mat ro - these are some of the classic examples of machismo in our country. Men and boys are not supposed to cry. They are not allowed to feel vulnerable. They are not supposed to ask for help. If a boy cries, he is a loser. We all collectively have to change this mindset. A man can cry, a boy can feel vulnerable. Till the time we don't generate that empathy in our hearts, nothing will change.

The Government is going dead silent on these burning issues. Why, why, why? No working is being done to change the mind-set/to educate/to create awareness with regards to this taboo subject. While talking about betis, about menstruation, bleeding, sanitary pads, about sex is all encouraged, then why such important topics are being pushed below the carpet as if nothing exists. Such a blind eye. WHY?

4. The inherent Misandry in our society



The statements brings out the great thinking that all these women hold, the strong negative bias against all boys/men. I wonder what the root cause of such misandry is. Are all men brought up the same way - to be women haters? Men are not criminals, it is the person who is, not the gender. The jails of India and world are testimony that even women are behind bars for the heinous of crimes, they why make the scapegoat for all wrong acts alone?

5. False narrative that "Boys cannot get raped"

As Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code stands, rape is something that only a man can do to a woman. There is no room for adult male victims, much less female perpetrators. Although child survivors of both sexes are covered by the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012, current rape laws leave out a large swathe of male victims, who cannot come forward for fear of stigma and a lack of legal recourse. Reuters writes "In India, Boy Victims of Sexual Assault Await Attention".

6. False narrative that "Women can never abuse or offend", "Girls always speak Truth"

A simple search on Twitter with the hashtag #CrimeByWomen will be good enough to make people realize the magnitude & extent of crimes that are committed by women.

7. Misuse of laws and filing of #FakeCases

There are laws made by the Government which are 'supposedly' made for protection of women but this laws are grossly misused by wives to harass & torture husband, his parents & his relatives. False cases of domestic violence, dowry, abuse etc. are now a regular thing in courts & courts have gone to the extent of stating that "Misuse of dowry provisions is legal terrorism". But there is no concrete punishment for such women who file false & fake cases. Barring a few instances, most of them are let to go free. Some of them want money, gold & property, some want dominance, some just want to harass. Till the time there is a fear of law & strict punishment among the serial abusers, this will not stop. Women in India cannot be charged with sexual harassment, rape, adultery, stalking even though there have been hundreds of reports of it happening.

8. Most Important Point - #PAISA

IT IS ALL ABOUT MONEY. The Central Government's WCD Ministry is allocated more than Rs. 18,000 Crore per year & it is increasing every year. Also, every state has a WCD Ministry & they have their own budget. Add to this, the women NGOs working relentlessly to get funds in the name of Women Empowerment, while sitting in their AC cabins & sipping hot coffees. All in all - we may be looking at an industry at the tune of around Rs. 1 Lakh Crores. If audits are conducted for these women NGOs, most of them would be caught red handed with misuse of funds and neck deep in corruption. What do they do to get away from this - propose a new law or a new commission & thus, the audit is complete, yearly target is achieved. Media stays happy, Banks stay happy, Rhetoric stays happy, Fake Women Empowerment stays happy.

SOLUTION:

1. What are we doing against elder abuse? What do we do when we see a video of abusive daughter in law or read such a report? Probably nothing. So, this means we are part of the problem. Speak up, share, name & shame them. Most of the elder men & women do not share the abuse by daughter-in-laws with the fear of shame in society or fear of being laughed at. This elder men & women need our support. If we don't support them, who will? The abusers have to be punished.
2. Who holds the key to the problem of child boys' issues? We, the People. We have to make others aware about this issue and talk more about it openly. There should be no differentiation between our actions and/or reactions towards a girl child and a boy child.

3. Getting involved in the fight against sexual abuse is the only way to prevent it, especially boy child sexual abuse. We should raise awareness of the prevalence and consequences of child sexual abuse by educating adults about preventive steps, recognize and react responsibly to the reality of child sexual abuse. We need to teach children, both boys and girls about empathy, respect, compassion and consent. We have to nurture kids with unbiased thinking.
4. We have to get rid of Gender Biased Laws & bring in Gender Neutral Laws against all crimes.
5. Seeking stronger and stringent punishment to all those who file false cases, and put burden on our Judicial system, ruin innocent lives of others beyond repair to settle personal scores, using laws as weapons
6. Elect representatives, from municipal elections to Parliament elections, who strive to work for #MensRights, #BoysRights & #FathersRights. The representation of #MensRights advocates in Indian Legislature is as good as zero right now.
7. Highlight the shortcomings and biasedness of Media, Political parties and people along with naming & shaming of liars, hypocrites
8. Work towards eradicating Misandry from our society
9. Speak clearly and loudly - #CrimeKnowsNoGender

I am an eternal optimist & believer that things will change & situation will improve. Till then, support each other & support the needy.

Indian Society

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

We are living in a society which is biased against one particular gender. Most believe that gender is female. Is that true ?

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.

Men's Panchtantra : Father

पढ़ाई पूरी करने के बाद एक छात्र किसी बड़ी कंपनी में नौकरी पाने की चाह में इंटरव्यू देने के लिए पहुंचा छात्र ने बड़ी आसानी से पहला इंटरव्यू पास कर लिया अब फाइनल इंटरव्यू कंपनी के डायरेक्टर को लेना था और डायरेक्टर को ही तय करना था कि उस छात्र को नौकरी पर रखा जाए या नहीं

डायरेक्टर ने छात्र का सीवी (curricular vitae) देखा और पाया कि पढ़ाई के साथ-साथ यह छात्र ईसी (extra curricular activities) में भी हमेशा अक्ल रहा

डायरेक्टर- "क्या तुम्हें पढ़ाई के दौरान कभी छात्रवृत्ति (scholarship) मिली...?"

छात्र- "जी नहीं..."

डायरेक्टर- "इसका मतलब स्कूल-कॉलेज की फीस तुम्हारे पिता अदा करते थे.."

छात्र- "जी हाँ, श्रीमान ।"

डायरेक्टर- "तुम्हारे पिताजी क्या काम करते हैं?"

छात्र- "जी वो लोगों के कपड़े धोते हैं..."

यह सुनकर कंपनी के डायरेक्टर ने कहा- "ज़रा अपने हाथ तो दिखाना..." छात्र के हाथ रेशम की तरह मुलायम और नाज़ुक थे...

डायरेक्टर- "क्या तुमने कभी कपड़े धोने में अपने पिताजी की मदद की...?"

छात्र- "जी नहीं, मेरे पिता हमेशा यही चाहते थे कि मैं पढ़ाई करूँ और ज़्यादा से ज़्यादा किताबें पढ़ूँ हाँ, एक बात और, मेरे पिता बड़ी तेजी से कपड़े धोते हैं..."

डायरेक्टर- "क्या मैं तुम्हें एक काम कह सकता हूँ...?"

छात्र- "जी, आदेश कीजिए..."

डायरेक्टर- "आज घर वापस जाने के बाद अपने पिताजी के हाथ धोना फिर कल सुबह मुझसे आकर मिलना..."

छात्र यह सुनकर प्रसन्न हो गया... उसे लगा कि अब नौकरी मिलना तो पक्का है तभी तो डायरेक्टर ने कल फिर बुलाया है छात्र ने घर आकर खुशी-खुशी अपने पिता को ये सारी बातें बताईं और अपने हाथ दिखाने को कहा पिता को थोड़ी हैरानी हुई लेकिन फिर भी उसने बेटे की इच्छा का मान करते हुए अपने दोनों हाथ उसके हाथों में दे दिए

छात्र ने पिता के हाथों को धीरे-धीरे धोना शुरू किया। कुछ देर में ही हाथ धोने के साथ ही उसकी आंखों से आंसू भी झर-झर बहने लगे पिता के हाथ रेगमाल (emery paper) की तरह सख्त और जगह-जगह से कटे हुए थे यहां तक कि जब भी वह कटे के निशानों पर पानी डालता, चुभन का अहसास पिता के चेहरे पर साफ़ झलक जाता था...।

छात्र को ज़िंदगी में पहली बार एहसास हुआ कि ये वही हाथ हैं जो रोज़ लोगों के कपड़े धो-धोकर उसके लिए अच्छे खाने, कपड़ों और स्कूल की फीस का इंतज़ाम करते थे पिता के हाथ का हर छाला सबूत था उसके एकेडैमिक कैरियर की

एक-एक कामयाबी का पिता के हाथ धोने के बाद छात्र को पता ही नहीं चला कि उसने उस दिन के बचे हुए सारे कपड़े भी एक-एक कर धो डाले उसके पिता रोकते ही रह गए , लेकिन छात्र अपनी धुन में कपड़े धोता चला गया

उस रात बाप- बेटे ने काफ़ी देर तक बातें कीं अगली सुबह छात्र फिर नौकरी के लिए कंपनी के डायरेक्टर के ऑफिस में था डायरेक्टर का सामना करते हुए छात्र की आंखें गीली थीं

डायरेक्टर- "हूं , तो फिर कैसा रहा कल घर पर ? क्या तुम अपना अनुभव मेरे साथ शेयर करना पसंद करोगे....?"

छात्र- " जी हाँ , श्रीमान कल मैंने जिंदगी का एक वास्तविक अनुभव सीखा नंबर एक... मैंने सीखा कि सराहना क्या होती है मेरे पिता न होते तो मैं पढ़ाई में इतनी आगे नहीं आ सकता था नंबर दो... पिता की मदद करने से मुझे पता चला कि किसी काम को करना कितना सख्त और मुश्किल होता है नंबर तीन.. मैंने रिश्तों की अहमियत पहली बार इतनी शिद्धत के साथ महसूस की..."

डायरेक्टर- "यही सब है जो मैं अपने मैनेजर में देखना चाहता हूं मैं यह नौकरी केवल उसे देना चाहता हूं जो दूसरों की मदद की कद्र करे, ऐसा व्यक्ति जो काम किए जाने के दौरान दूसरों की तकलीफ भी महसूस करे ऐसा शख्स जिसने सिर्फ़ पैसे को ही जीवन का ध्येय न बना रखा हो मुबारक हो, तुम इस नौकरी के पूरे हक़दार हो..."

आप अपने बच्चों को बड़ा मकान दें, बढ़िया खाना दें, बड़ा टीवी, मोबाइल, कंप्यूटर सब कुछ दें लेकिन साथ ही अपने बच्चों को यह अनुभव भी हासिल करने दें कि उन्हें पता चले कि घास काटते हुए कैसा लगता है ? उन्हें भी अपने हाथों से ये काम करने दें खाने के बाद कभी बर्तनों को धोने का अनुभव भी अपने साथ घर के सब बच्चों को मिलकर करने दें ऐसा इसलिए नहीं कि आप मेड पर पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते, बल्कि इसलिए कि आप अपने बच्चों से सही प्यार करते हैं आप उन्हें समझाते हैं कि पिता कितने भी अमीर क्यों न हो, एक दिन उनके बाल सफेद होने ही हैं सबसे अहम हैं आप के बच्चे किसी काम को करने की कोशिश की कद्र करना सीखें

एक दूसरे का हाथ बंटाते हुए काम करने का जज़्बा अपने अंदर लाएं यही है सबसे बड़ी सीख

अपनी आँखें बंद होने तक जो प्रेम करे वो 'माँ' है परन्तु आँखों में प्रेम न जताते हुये भी जो प्रेम करे वो 'पिता' है।

Half Law (Adha Law)

Harish Vyas

Family word comes from Latin familia '. Family is a group of people related each other. By marriage or other relationship, or co-residence, may include spouses, parents, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters. Members of the extended family may include grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces. Sometimes these are also considered members of the immediate family, depending on an individual's specific relationship with them. In most societies, the family is the principal institution for the socialization of children. As the basic unit for raising children.

Marriage is a institution and husband is the head of the institution. As any institution the final decision must be taken by the head of the institution, in family too the head of the family i.e. husband the head of the institution took the final decision and that must be taken into consideration and must be obey by all the family members because he (husband) is the person who is responsible and suffers all the consequences of the decision taken by him.

With noble intention the institution of family is born by performing a ritual of marriage. While performing marriage seven sacred vows of marriage are taken by both the adult (male & femaly).

For the First Vow, the Groom promises: "om esha ekapadi bhava iti prathamam" meaning 'You will offer me food and be helpful in every way. I will cherish you and provide welfare and happiness for you and our children'. The bride complies in return: "dhanam dhanyam pade vadet" I am responsible for the home and all household, food and finance responsibilities'. Concisely, the bride and groom promise each other prosperity by fulfilling their respective roles in their lives.

For the Second Vow the groom says: "om oorje jara dastayaha", meaning 'Together we will protect our house and children'. The Bride in return promises "kutumburn rakshayishyammi sa aravindharam", which translates as 'I will be by your side as your courage and strength. I will rejoice in your happiness. In return, you will love me solely'.

During the Third Vow, the Groom says, "om rayas santu joradastayaha" by which he means 'May we grow wealthy and prosperous and strive for the education of our children and may our children live long.' In return the Bride promises, "tava bhakti as vadedvachacha", meaning 'I will love you solely for the rest of my life, as you are my husband. Every other man in my life will be secondary. I vow to remain chaste'.

During the Fourth Vow, the Groom declares "om mavo bhavyas jaradastaya ha" by which he means 'You have brought sacredness into my life, and have complected me. May we be

blessed with noble and obedient children' In return for this promise, the Bride says 'Lalayami cha pade vadet', by which she means, 'I will shower you with joy, from head to toes. I will strive to please you in every way I can.'

During Fifth Vow, the Groom says "om prajabhyaha santu jaradastayaha", which means 'You are my best friend, and staunchest well-wisher. You have come into my life, enriching it. God bless you'. To this the Bride says, "arte arba sapade vadet" or 'I promise to love and cherish you for as long as I live, Your happiness is my happiness, and your sorrow is my sorrow. I will trust and honor you, and will strive to fulfill all your wishes'.

During Sixth Vow, the Groom asks, "Rutubhaya shat padi bhava" which means 'Now that you have taken six steps with me, you have filled my heart with immense happiness. Will you do the kindness of filling my heart with happiness like this for all times?' to this the Bride replies "yajna hom shasthe vacho vadet" meaning 'I will always be by your side'.

During Seventh Vow, the Groom says "Om sakhi Jaradstayahga", by which he proclaims 'We are now husband and wife, and are one. You are mine and I am yours for eternity.' The Bride accepts this proclamation and says "Attrmshe sakshino vadet pade". Which means 'As God's witness, I am now your wife. We will love, honor and cherish each other forever.'

The vows cover the generally accepted do's and don'ts of successful married life. They promise to bear the responsibility of rearing a family together and do right by their children. Not just for the Hindus, during a vedic wedding ceremony, but in every other culture, wedding vows outline the same goals- lifelong commitment, devotion and mutual respect. Marriage is a bond that is everlasting and all these vows reinforce the couple's intent to stay together through thick and thin of life, till death separates them.

The sole purpose of making law is to govern the society in proper way. The noble intention while making law especially for the family laws. In colloquial way people are talking that ANDHA KANOON, Laws are Bias and Bad Family Laws and One Sided Laws and so on. Up to some extent that's true but I like to say that HALF LAW. Looking to the present scenario of the India the families and legal judiciary system, so many families are ruined, and the future of India (children's future) looks so dark because the children who is developed without the love of both the parents that we can't imagine. The reason behind this situation is HALF LAW.

While making law the law maker has amended them with a clear and noble intention, if you want to come back and re-union with the other spouse you may put the case of re-union (sec-9) if you want divorce then you put a file of divorce (sec 13 or sec 13-A) if there is a genuine Hinsa in your matrimonial home you may put a file of DVA and if the in-laws, if a wife is not capable to earn and the husband is not giving money to maintain the routine family expenses then she pursues the case of crpc125, if the in-laws demands dowry then you may put a file of 498-A too. But frankly speaking that the implementer at the root level if a wife wants divorce with an extra marital relation other than her husband practically speaking put a file of 498-A and gives the mental, physical retraction to the in-laws and her husband and gain her intention of divorce and also earns a huge amount of money from in-laws. And even practically speaking looking to the family courts in India wife putting a file of case towards her in-laws a

multiple cases toward her husband and family members of her husband (DVA,Cr.Pc 125, 498-A, Sec-9 etc..) and at the result in current time almost at every 7 minuts one husband commits suicide due to these mis-use of the laws. The Law which is meant for protection of wife is in real sense money making business in India.Even solders, police men, Judges, Advocates, Govt.Officers and even a common man are committing suicide due to this misuse of the laws. Now a days the Famimy Courts are became a money making business and gives a herracement to the in-laws and her husband too to maintain her extra marital relations. Even so many crimes and murders happens by wives too.

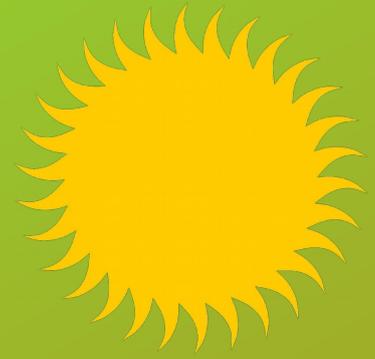
Law makers has made the complete law but looking to the current situation that's my observation the HALF LAW is being followed by judiciary itself. Dahej giving and taking both are crime but the punishment is to be given to husband and husband's family members only. Even a husbands are arresting at even a critical situation and put him under the bars and family members are going to suffer somany problems due to NOBLE MARRIAGE (Pavitra Bandhan) The maintenance act clearly defines that if a husband is not giving recurring expence of house and a wife is not earning and not capable of earn then husband has to pay maintenance, but the family courts and other courts releasing orders of maintenance such a way that the husbands are committing suicides or put in the imprisonment. Is this the Marriage Act are meant for to maintain peace and harmony in the family in India ? The guideline of Supremen Court of India is not followed by High Courts of India and even guidelines of High Courts are not followed by lower courts and police officers too. What is the use that implementers are using the HALF LAWS. So that's my observation is that HALF LAW is obeyed for the benefit of wife only and to maintain the recurring expence of the learned advocates of the family courts.

A grate responsibility of the legal judiciary system who is implementation the law and implementer while implementation one must strictly follow the law and not to punish the husband and his family members.

The media and the movi industry have plays the grate impact on the society of India. They are showing the one face of the women (WIFE) but the other side of the face (WIFE), the greed and money making business of the wife and in-laws are grown up very fast and taking lifes of the male citizen of the India. So I urges both of them, the media and movie makers show the other side face of Wife and save the life of the Indian Husbands. There are so many institutions working for these activity and Save Indian Family (SIF) has plays a grate role about last 10 years. My special regards to those who are working for these type of activity.

SCIENCE

SUN



Some key information about the SUN

- ✓ The Sun accounts for 99.86% of the mass in the solar system.
- ✓ Over one million Earth's could fit inside the Sun.
- ✓ The energy created by the Sun's core is nuclear fusion.
- ✓ The Sun is almost a perfect sphere.
- ✓ The Sun is travelling at 220 km per second.
- ✓ It takes eight minutes for light reach Earth from the Sun.
- ✓ The Sun is halfway through its life.
- ✓ The Sun will eventually be about the size of Earth. Once the Sun has completed its red giant phase, it will collapse. It's huge mass will be retained, but it will have a volume similar to that of Earth. When that happens, it will be known as a white dwarf.
- ✓ The distance between Earth and Sun changes. This is because the Earth travels on a elliptical orbit path around the Sun. The distance between the two ranges from 147 to 152 million km.
- ✓ The Sun rotates in the opposite direction to Earth
- ✓ The Sun has a powerful magnetic field.
- ✓ Temperatures inside the Sun can reach 15 million degrees Celsius.
- ✓ The Sun is classified as a yellow dwarf star.

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 : Bus Journey

*Dadi ke Time main Bus Journey Kitni Aasan thi.
Mahila hone ke karan bhari Bus main bhi seat
mil jati thi.*

Kash woh gujara waqt wapis aa jaye



About the Writers

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EDITORIALS:

K. Doshi, "तेलाच्या किमतींचे गौडबंगाल", Page 15, Maharashtra Times, 25 Mar 2015

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Books:

K. Doshi, "Land Acquisition in India: Is the farmer wrong...?", CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 31 Dec 2015, Available:

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