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**PREDATORS UNDER THE BLANKET OF PSEUDO FEMINISM**

Joyshree Roy\*

**ABSTRACT**

*The concept of feminism is widely been misunderstood. The so-called feminists or let me correct, the pseudo feminists have forgotten the basic quintessence or essence of the feminist movement i.e. equality. While feminism has empowered the victimization of women to be recognized, further understanding of the victimization of men is required.*

*Traditionally, rape was thought to be and defined as a crime committed solely against women. But there are so many men out there who had been a victim of female predators, and even male. On top of that, because of social stigmas and a lack of legal recourse, males are even less likely than females to report an assault. We will try to analyze the patriarchal mindset of society and put forward laws to protect the victims.*

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## INTRODUCTION

Feminism, as we all know, is all about creating a sense of equality among genders. Yes, not only males and females, but all other genders. As, this movement evolved from the first wave in the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the third wave and now in the present world, the concept has seemed to be changed very drastically. From a gender equality movement to a gender-biased movement.

Men have been raped, abused, assaulted, sexually harassed, and been a victim of domestic violence, fake sexual harassment cases, and even body shamed. And nobody is talking about these issues regarding men. Isn't it a part of feminism, to talk about male issues too, not being gender-biased? Indeed it is, but nobody follows that though. Yes, being sensitive towards the cause of women is okay, but it doesn't mean we have to bash the other gender. If you are wrong you are wrong! There should be equal punishment for everyone. Then why can't our law and society see that? Why is that law only talk about sexual offenses against women? Why not men? Being called patriarchal is not always meant to be patriarchal, there are exceptions to it. Men too can get, victimized by the predators.

Although the effects of the sexual assault of women by men have been studied for a long time, there has been a very foggy exploration of social and sexual abuse on men by other men or women. Seeing the present condition of the world, just like the female rape victims, the male victims rarely turns to the medical, legal, or mental health system for help. As they see it as a term of humiliation, shame, and self-blame, but males are even less likely to file a report of their assault than females.

## HISTORY

The history of sexual assault on men goes back to the beginning of the time. In the famous *Greek mythology*, the king of gods or Zeus himself abducted other males against their will for sexual purposes.<sup>1</sup> In some societies, the rape of a defeated male enemy was considered as the right of the winner of the battle. This is to lose once manhood which is equal to humiliation and shame, which plays a huge physiological role in no longer being able to be a ruler or a warrior. The Lawrence of Arabia was captured by the Turks and raped. The following interruption of his life can now be acknowledged as a rape trauma condition.<sup>2</sup> Gang rape is

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<sup>1</sup> Andrew Calimach, The Zeus and Ganymede Myth: Analysis and Resources, "Gay History", The Zeus and Ganymede Myth: A Conflict in Greek Religion, 2000, World history of male love <http://www.gay-art-history.org/gay-history/gay-literature/gay-history/zeus-ganymede-analysis/zeus-ganymede-analysis.html>.

<sup>2</sup> Matthew Beard, Manuscript reveals dark side of Lawrence of Arabia's sex life, Independent, (Jan. 31, 2004)

reflected as a critical form of punishment and is inhuman; rape of a male for adultery is used in many countries for damages and violations.

Man rape by a woman is depicted in the *Mahabharata*, where Arjuna was threatened by Uloopi, that she will commit suicide, if he does not say with her one night, so Arjuna did as she demanded. He spent one night with her; this instance is considered as rape.

Apart from this, there can be many other instances where a similar aspect of male rape can be found. But why did our lawmakers not comprehensively embedded the same concept in the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

Further in this paper, we will analyze this question, in detail. Another thing that must be kept in mind is that our lawmakers have not completely ignored this concept. But another question that we will analyze here is that, is the inclusion of a section for an unnatural offense is enough to protect males?

### **DOES RAPE HAVE A GENDER?**

We all will agree that rape has no gender. But if I say, yes! It has. Let's look at it factually, with proper evidence. Rape is defined under, *Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)*<sup>3</sup>, which further states, if sexual intercourse is done with a woman against her will, or without her consent, by fraud, misrepresentation, or coercion at the time if she is intoxicated or in an unsound condition, tricked or if not even attend the age of 18 is said to be called rape. What we can see here is the word “*her*” repeatedly, can't we see the gender-biased legal provisions here. Now, if we see the American definition of rape by *The United States, Department of Justice Archives*, previously “*Forcible rape*” had been defined by the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) Summary Reporting System (SRS) as “*the carnal knowledge of a female, forcibly and against her will.*” which was unchanged since 1927, was a gender-biased definition of rape, which involved forceful male penile penetration of a female vagina. The new definition does not include any gender of the victim and the perpetrator, i.e. like in other definitions “*women being raped by men.*” The definition says, “The penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.”<sup>4</sup> We can now all agree that we also need a proper definition

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01:00 AM), <https://www.independent.co.uk/arts-entertainment/books/news/manuscript-reveals-dark-side-of-lawrence-of-arabias-sex-life-76363.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Section 375, PEN. CODE (1860).

<sup>4</sup> Frequently Asked Questions about the Change in the UCR Definition of Rape, Federal Bureau of

of section 375 of the IPC, a more accurate one which emphasizes more on the word “*person*” rather than her only.

## CHALLENGES

As we all say, being a woman in this world is difficult, why not being a man? We all have a story to tell and a life full of unexpected challenges and difficulties. Not even the strongest of the men are left in peace. Yes, even in the military men are not safe. There are so many myths that surrounded the male victims of sexual assault, (1) Male rape is rare, (2) Only gay man get raped, a real man cannot be raped, (3) These kinds of activities are only applicable to prisons, (4) Even if a man is raped they are less traumatized than the females. (5) If sexual arousal or orgasm is experienced by the male victim during the rape, it means he enjoyed it. We all need to bust these myths.

Here in this research paper, we will be dealing with the sexual tortures that the male community face by the devils that have manipulates the basic sense of feminism and use it as a weapon.

- **Social pressure**

Men are subjected to be strong and masculine; a slight unnatural activity can be a bottleneck in the question of their manhood. Being a rape survivor is hard in itself adding up with the stigma of the patriarchal society, a man should go by the rules made by the society. These kinds of societal pressure can add up to the mental and even physical health of a person.

- **Mental/physical health**

Whether it’s a man or a woman, violent or forced sexual activities can be mentally and physically very traumatic. It is difficult for a man to seek support or help such as psychotherapy, psychiatric care, and counseling because the services are not appropriate as per their needs.<sup>5</sup> According to a survey man Patrizia Riccardi, an MD<sup>6</sup>, victims prefer women councilors, over men, as they think a lady is more likely to understand their feelings than a man. Although in the research of Walker et al. in

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Investigation, Dec. 11 , 2014, Retrieved 22 March 2015, <https://ucr.fbi.gov/recent-program-updates/new-rape-definition-frequently-asked-questions>.

<sup>5</sup> Walker, J., Archer, J., & Davies, M. (2005b). Effects of male rape on psychological functioning. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 44(3), 445–451. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1348/014466505X52750>.

<sup>6</sup> Patrizia Riccardi, MD, Male Rape: The Silent Victim and the Gender of the Listener, US National Library of Medicine, National Institutes of Health, Prim Care Companion J Clin Psychiatry, Vol 12, No 6, (Dec 2, 2010), 10.4088/PCC.10i00993whi.

*'Effects of rape on male survivors: A descriptive analysis'*, 58% of the men faced some or the other form of psychological intervention, i.e. such as suicide attempts, and even taken years to seek help.<sup>7</sup>

- **Feminism as a weapon (PSEUDO FEMINISM)**

How can we forget rape has been a feminist issue for a long time. But looking at the condition of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, where the definition of feminism is in question. The predators hide behind the pillar of feminism, whether it's a male or a female. This is because of all those myths surrounding the victims such as man cannot get raped, or here goes the most popular, *"he is putting false allegation against me, a woman can't rape a man it is against the dignity of women"* or *"he is the one who raped me"*. And our so-called society burst into aggression without, evaluating a single fact about the situation. Why it's always a fault of a man? Pseudo Feminism is the biggest reason for all these, adding fuel to the myths related to male sexual harassment. Mostly the female who has been accused of rape, hides behind the pillars of feminism and asks for justice for the fake allegation and infringing the dignity of a woman by using the female card. In a blog post by The Times of India, it was well written that *"Indian feminists and society think that only men are perpetrators of a heinous crime like rape and they don't get that even women can rape a man."*<sup>8</sup>

- **Lack of legal activation**

India a diverse country with the second-largest population in the world does not have a diverse law, for its citizens in the context of rape or laws related to sexual offenses regarding different genders. What we expect as a society from the victims is to open up about their stories, so that we can help them, though later they face mockery from the same society. Anyway, but the question is why will they? What are the benefits of coming forward from the dark? Are there any legal provisions especially designed for the *"human"* not only for the *"women"*. Sadly, no! We need a strong legal framework to help these victims and make our legal system more powerful. And for this, adequate legal activation is needed.

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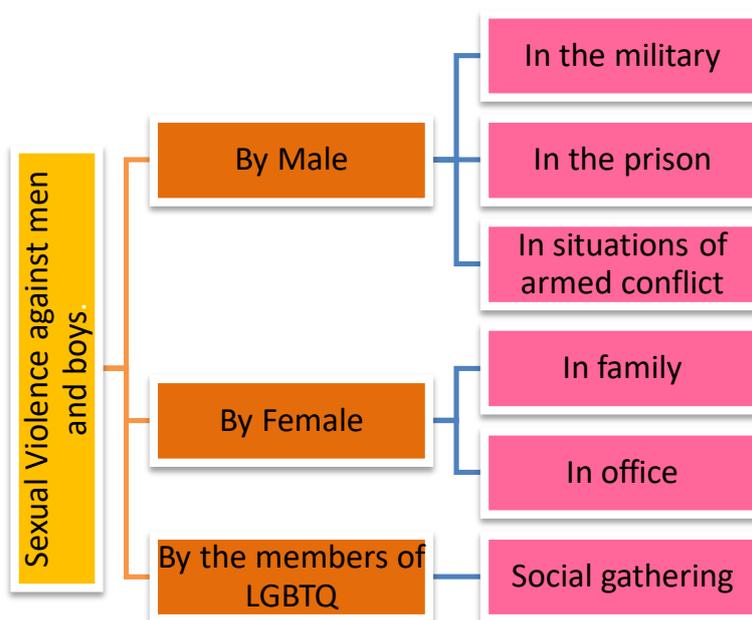
<sup>7</sup> Walker, J., Archer, J., & Davies, M. (2005a). Effects of rape on male survivors: A descriptive analysis. Archives of Sexual Behavior, 34(1), 69–80. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10508-005-1001-0>.

<sup>8</sup> Riya Mishra, The gender advantage: Women who misuse it & men who bears it, THE TIMES OF INDIA, (SEP 05, 2019), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/riyable/the-gender-advantage-women-who-misuse-it-men-who-bears-it-5475/>.

**SITUATIONS AND THE CRIMINAL MINDSET OF A PREDATOR**

The concept of male rape can further be broken down into the types of offenders. We all may be aware of the sexual harassment and abuse in the workplace, in a social gathering (e.g. parties), or by their family members or relatives. But we are less like to be aware of the sexual assault done by men especially, as in these conditions only males are applicable, they are (1) Male rape in the military; (2) Male rape in the prison; and (3) In situations of armed conflict.

**I have portrayed the conditions or situations below:**



- **Male rape in the military**

According to the New York Times article, more than a hundred thousand men have been sexually assaulted in the military in recent decades.<sup>9</sup> Sexual assault in the military is very rarely understood by the common people. Earlier, the sexual exploitation of women in uniform was done by the elected officials and higher post officials. But, from the last few decades, it is seen to have a portion for men as well.

Generally, the victims are young and of lower rank. Sometimes they are also kicked out of their jobs and had trouble to restart their lives in a normal way.

❖ **Case study:-** This is the story of Mr. Lloyd who joined the Army National Guard in the USA military at the age of 17. One night when he was in the shower taking bath

<sup>9</sup> Dave Philipps, Six Men Tell Their Stories of Sexual Assault in the Military, N.Y. TIMES (SEPT. 10, 2019), <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2019/09/10/us/men-military-sexual-assault.html>.

late, he was beaten and raped by another recruit, during his Army basic training in 2007. Later on, he ends up in the hospital with internal bleeding and a torn rectum. He never told anyone about it, but later he got the courage to come out.

*“I felt like I couldn’t say anything,” he mentioned, “I would look like a total failure — to my family, to my platoon, to myself.”<sup>10</sup>*

- **Male rape in the prison**

Nobody is safe nowhere, in a statistical survey by the Director of the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Health along with the Human Rights Law Project, Lara Stemple, has come up with a fact, which emphasize on the reporting of sexual violence in the prison by the National Crime Victimization Survey, where she had found that 38 percent of the victims of sexual assault in a prison were men.<sup>11</sup> A figure which is increasing rapidly. The problem with the prison is that the prison is separately made for the male and the female but does not identify other genders. These prisons also include those who were born as a woman but later on recognized as men, intersex or genderqueer, as well as people who were born as a male but, now recognize themselves as female. Therefore, there should be a separate prison for these LGBTQ communities as well.

- ❖ **Case study:-** At New Hall prison in Wakefield, a prisoner named Karen White sexually assaulted two women, in the year 2017. She was born as a male but now identifies herself as a female. She was described as a *“predator”* by a judge, who can be a potential danger to children and women. This case led to the formation of new rules for the transgender prisoners and was the stepping stone for the creation of a new transgender unit in south London, at HM Prison Downview.<sup>12</sup>

- **Sexual violence against men and boys in situations of armed conflict**

War crime related to sexual violence is one of the most common things that one can come across. If we look at the *“feminization theory”*, the theory states the conversion of gender to another gender, which we can later interpret as the conversion of gender to establish violence. As men are considered to be masculine and in power, to destroy

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<sup>10</sup> *id.* 10.

<sup>11</sup> Conor Friedersdorf, The Understudied Female Sexual Predator, The Atlantic, (NOV. 28, 2016), <https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2016/11/the-understudied-female-sexual-predator/503492/>.

<sup>12</sup> Danny Shaw, Eleven transgender inmates sexually assaulted in male prisons last year, BBC NEWS, ( May 21, 2020), <https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-52748117>.

their pride and the sense of masculinity within them, the war criminals use rape as a tool.

❖ ***Case study:-*** In a documentary named '*Gender against Men*' Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) was nicely illustrated, it portrayed the attack on the Ugandan masculine society. This documentary addresses the issue of men where he is unvalued and there is a question on his masculinity by the patriarchal society. It takes back to the civil war in Northern Uganda, where they are internally displaced, sexually harassed, and were given camp facilities and aids by international organizations. The documentary argues that, because of the sexual and gender-based exploitation of men, the male community in Uganda (1) became violent towards women; (2) started to drink; (3) united with the armed force to regain '*their masculinity*'; and even (4) committed suicide.<sup>13</sup>

### **ASEAN COUNTRIES: CRIMINILIZING MALE RAPE**

Male rape is considered to be a taboo in Southeast Asia or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, especially in conservative nations, like Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia, where male-on-male penetration or homosexuality is illegal. So much so that homosexual acts can lead one to capital punishment which includes "*death by stoning*". And in Indonesia, "*flogging in public*" is practiced as a form of punishment for homosexuals, in a semi-autonomous province, called Aceh.

In a survey performed by the Cambodian government along with UNICEF, they found out that 5.6 percent of males aged between 18 and 24 had experienced sexual abuse before reaching the age of 18.<sup>14</sup> Even during the Rohingya refugee crisis, several cases of sexual assault against men has come up.

Malaysia's Penal Code defines rape in section 375, in a very gender-biased manner repeatedly mentioning '*her*' in its definition. Thus, coming forward as a man can only lead to disappointment as he can only use the sections of sexual assault, but not rape, which carries a lesser penalty.

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<sup>13</sup> Gender and Security.org, Refugee Law Project, Gender against Men, (June 4, 2009), <http://www.refugeelawproject.org/resources/video-documentaries/video/latest/gender-against-men.html>.

<sup>14</sup> Athira Nortajuddin, Taking male rape seriously, THE ASEAN POST, (February 6, 2020), <https://theaseanpost.com/article/taking-male-rape-seriously>.

However, expanding its definition of rape as a gender-neutral crime, Singapore proposed a bill in 2019, to protect the interests of male victims. Talking about another ASEAN country, the Philippines has recognized male rape as a sexual assault, which is penalized by imprisonment of between 6 to 12 years. Therefore, a more careful definition of rape is needed to be made in these South Asian countries.

### **A RECENT CASE OF MALE RAPE 2020**

Let's look at the case of a young Asian psychopath **Reynhard Sinaga**, a 37-year-old Indonesian student in Manchester, United Kingdom, who is a vile rapist and was jailed in January 2020. He is said to be one of the most prolific rapists in British history, after carrying out successful 136 rapes and a chain of sexual assaults against men in the UK.<sup>15</sup> He has a count of 159 sexual offenses against 48 men and about 70 other anonymous male victims. According to the news, the rapist used to hunt for intoxicated men outside bars and nightclubs, then he took the victims to his apartment and give them high dose drugs to make them unconscious and then rape and sexually assault them. Later, he was caught and was sentenced to life imprisonment, when one of his victims while being raped regained consciousness. The Serial rapist is now moved to notorious, *Her Majesty's Prison (HMP), Wakefield* from Manchester, which is famous for its large number of famous sex-offenders murderers.

### **CRITICAL ANALYSIS**

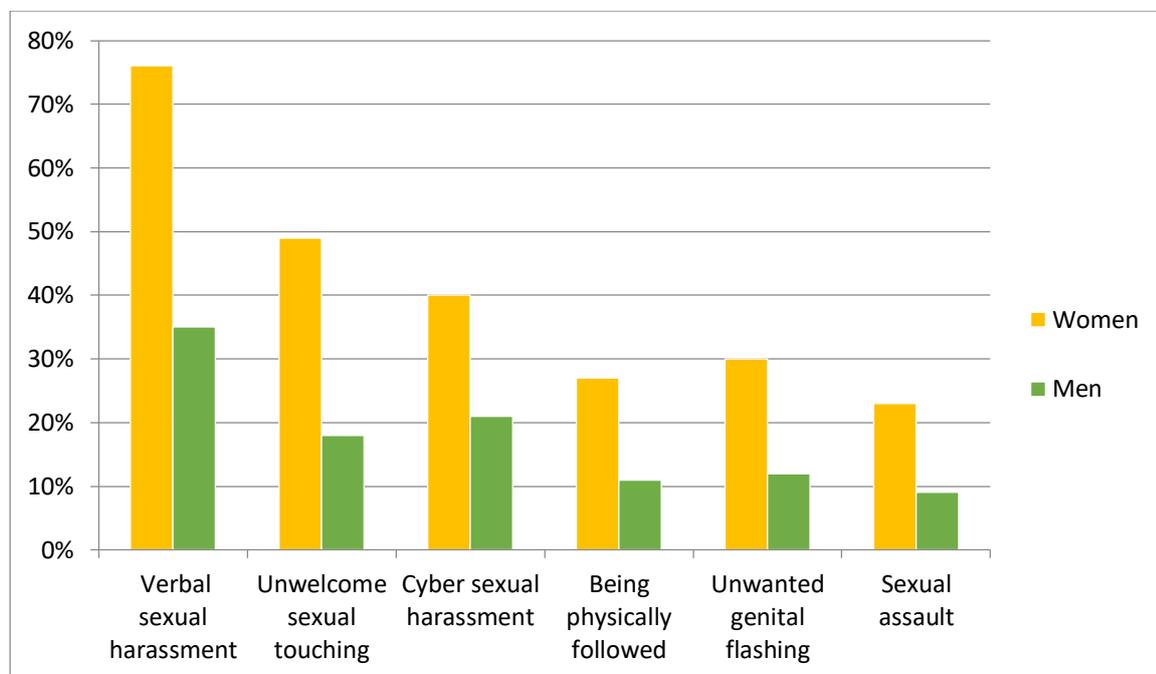
In a report released by the California State Coalition of Rape Crisis Centers. The California Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CALCASA) and Center on Gender Equity and Health (GEH) lead a California state version. Where it is found that 81% of the women and 43% of

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<sup>15</sup> Beth Abbit, Serial rapist Reynhard Sinaga moved from Manchester to notorious 'Monster Mansion', MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS, (30 APR 2020), <https://www.manchestereveningnews.co.uk/news/greater-manchester-news/serial-rapist-reynhard-sinaga-moved-18175726>.

the men have conveyed experiencing sexual harassment or assault in some of the other forms in their life.<sup>16</sup>

**The graph will show the main categories:** National Prevalence of Sexual Harassment and Assault in the state of California.<sup>17</sup>



**International Laws and Conventions**

*The Rome Statute, 1998*, recognized Sexual and Gender-Based Crimes (SGBC) as a separate law for war crimes and crimes against humanity, under the international criminal law system. Under its Articles 7(1)(g), 8(2)(b)(xxii) and 8(2)(e)(vi), sexual slavery, rape, forced pregnancy, enforced prostitution, enforced sterilization, and other forms of sexual crimes are defined as international crimes. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), were the only codified jurisprudence where these crimes were developed in the 1990s.

A new argument has been come up, between international criminal justice scholars, which questions the term ‘gender’ as a modern discriminating factor against men. In their opinion,

<sup>16</sup> Measureing #MeToo in California, Calcasa, May 2019, <http://www.calcasa.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/CAMeTooReport-052219.pdf> (last visited Sept. 25, 2020).

<sup>17</sup> *id.* 16.

the victimization of a man can be broken down into three folds: (1) sexual violence; (2) violation of their masculinity; and (3) masculinity itself.

*The Criminal Justice and Public Order Act, 1994*, in the United Kingdom, added: ‘*non-consensual anal as well as vaginal penile penetration*’ in their legislation. It was the 1<sup>st</sup> act that recognized male rape in the legal system of the United Kingdom. Later in 2003, in the *Sexual Offences Act* of Wales and England, they further removed unwanted and vague concepts, thus added: ‘*non-consensual penetration done with the mouth*’. But the definition provided by the UK legal system lacks penile penetration. Therefore, the laws related to rape in the UK is somewhat gendered biased towards women as, a woman cannot be charged for raping a man, as per the present definition.<sup>18</sup> *Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act, 2009* of Scotland and *Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order, 2003*, made changes in their legal interpretation of rape. They have used the word ‘*person*’ rather than the word ‘*women*’ which has a wider scope to include males as a rape victim, which was earlier stated as ‘*non-consensual intercourse by a man*’. Later on, oral rape was included in the federation under the *Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order, 2008*.

### **Indian Laws**

If we see the definition presented by the Indian Penal Code (IPC), under section 375<sup>19</sup>, the definitions only mention two things: (1) An offender is always a man; and (2) A victim is always a woman. Therefore there is no clause within Indian laws that includes the rape of males, by a female or by another male. Though, section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), mentions Buggery, where unnatural sexual activity is an “*Act against the god*”. As it states “*Unnatural offences.—Whoever voluntarily has carnal inter-course against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal, shall be punished with 1[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine*”<sup>20</sup>. Therefore, to establish the carnal intercourse penetration is enough. This section also recognizes the right of men as a victim of sexual offense or rape and there is no mention of the gender of the predator. Thus, this section can have a fair share of its own in

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<sup>18</sup> Michelle Lowe and Paul Rogers, The scope of male rape: A selective review of research, policy and practice, ResearchGate, (June, 2017)  
[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317729028\\_The\\_scope\\_of\\_male\\_rape\\_A\\_selective\\_review\\_of\\_research\\_policy\\_and\\_practice](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317729028_The_scope_of_male_rape_A_selective_review_of_research_policy_and_practice) (last visited Sept. 27, 2020).

<sup>19</sup> Section 375, PEN. CODE (1860).

<sup>20</sup> Section 377, PEN. CODE (1860).

the gender-neutral, futuristic laws of India. *Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO)*, governs sexual violence towards a child who can be male by gender, but such laws are not provided within the ambit of an adult male. *Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act*, also identifies man, can be sexually abused at any workplace.<sup>21</sup>

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution, states *'The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.'*<sup>22</sup> And if we read it with Article 14 of the Indian Constitution, *'The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India'*<sup>23</sup> we get a question in our mind that if the Constitution of India mentions the equality before the law, then why there is no equality in rape laws, in India. We may understand it as a patriarchal side of society, where men do not feel the need to include the word *"male"* in rape law. Though according to Article 15 (3) *'Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children'*<sup>24</sup> the state can improve in its laws making it more gender-neutral and can even add the context of male sexual assault in them.

In March 2000, the 172<sup>nd</sup> law commission of India proposed to make a gender-neutral law for the protection of the male victims under sexual abuse, but unfortunately, the government didn't work on it.<sup>25</sup> Since then several cases and PIL has been filed but, the law is still in the dark.

## CONCLUSION

Despite positive changes in the law related to gender and sexual violence against men, there is a lack of specialized law for this context of the research. Though few westernized nations have a clear and more in-depth gender-neutral legislation, it is also not up to the standards of the present need of the world. Apart from that, there is a lack of government funding and staff training, in the field of physical and mental health to support the male survivors. Further, research and academic assistance are needed, to shade myths towards male sexual harassment. The other outlook is that laws regarding sexual offenses against women are very comprehensive in today's context but the laws for sexual offenses against men are not

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<sup>21</sup> Aneesha Mathur, Bill to make sexual crimes gender neutral introduced in Parliament, India Today, New Delhi (July 13, 2019), 23:44 Ist <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/bill-to-make-sexual-crimes-gender-neutral-introduced-in-parliament-1568504-2019-07-13> (last visited Sept 26, 2020).

<sup>22</sup> Article 15, Clause 1, Constitution of India 1950.

<sup>23</sup> Article 14, Constitution of India 1950.

<sup>24</sup> Article 15, Clause3, Constitution of India 1950.

<sup>25</sup> Flavia Agnes, Law, Ideology and Female Sexuality: Gender Neutrality in Rape Law, Jstor, 844–847 (2002), <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4411809>.

extensive, there is further scope in this sphere to develop laws in a gender-neutral way. We need to look above the peculiar thought process that it is always the woman who is the victim. Being a woman in today's society is difficult especially considering the increasing numbers of rape, acid attacks, and other sexual offenses against women. But a pertinent thing to note here is that these offenses are more or less connected to the mentality of a person and no two people can have the same mentality. These laws intend to protect women but in the modern world, they are used as a weapon to harass men. A point that we all need to accept is that the conception of a man being stronger or more tolerant must be discarded. In today's society, everyone regardless of gender has to deal with pressure. This stigma of false feminism will only make the females weak as in the real world they will also be faced with the same pressure as males and if stringent protection is given provided to females they there is a rare chance that females will become independent.

In other words, this paper represents an illustrative evaluation of the legal systems feminist perspective but also represents an understanding of how the term "*patriarchy*" is mimicked and rooted in everyday life, from culture to culture, and even in the international criminal justice system. Study in this field is really important, as it is not just a historical inheritance or a leftover, which can be stored in the darkest corner of the modern institutions, or maybe neglected. It is a modern-day problem, with more liberty comes more, restrictions, is what we should keep in mind. These 21<sup>st</sup>-century people are breaking down gender by giving new terms to patriarchal philosophies, to fit in the modern legal responsiveness. In my opinion, we need to comprehend the conversational changes that transform the law of the genders into transformative motivations, rather than baffling the legal system as an everlasting patriarchal force or making it *gender essentialism*.