Chapter 1: AN INTRODUCTION

“At his best, man is the noblest of all animals;
Separated from law and justice, he is the worst.”

- ARISTOTLE

Pran-nath, Pati-parmeshwar – these were the terms, which were used for the husbands by their wives. Husbands were the God for that time of wives. Wives kept the fasts, until their husbands returned alive from the war. Even, the wives at that time sati themselves in the fire of funeral of their martyr husbands, as the wives deemed their life of no meaning without their husbands. Wives were so dedicated to their husbands.

It is not difficult to conclude that in the early stages of civilization women had an existence no better than a slave. However, such references to scriptures are liable to be misleading regarding the status of women in society, as they were contextual. Wife enjoyed full rights and regularly participated in religious ceremonies with her husband. In Vedic period, the status of woman was not low. They enjoyed adequate rights in social and religious fields.

Ramayana provided that the faces of women are like flowers; their words are like the drops of honey, but their hearts are like sharp razor; the interior of them no one can know. It is also held in the Mahabharat that women are the root of all evils. There is no creature more sinful than woman. She is a burning fire. She is the illusion that “Daitya Maya” created. She is the sharp edge of a razor. In present scenario, women are justifying the above statements of Ramayana and Mahabharat. Women, generally, are misusing the laws for taking their revenge against that Pran-nath or Pati-parmeshwar or any other men. This is what we known as clear misusing the laws and her position, against the men, which ultimately violates the rights of men. Due to her ego, females are violating the rights of men. The dowry cases, sexual harassment cases, eve-teasing cases are some examples of misuse by women against men. Many a times,

1 Readings in Early Indian History – Women in Early Indian Societies, B. D. Chattopadhyaya
2 Women and Society in India, Neera Desai and Maithvi Krishnaraj
women themselves know that they are doing wrong, and even then they proceed on the way, as their ego comes between.

1.1. Introduction

Being a man, his life is very typical, because it is pre-decided that are men are strong and the wrong-doer is always a man. Society or the court does not see the particular case. Their mind has already set that women can do no wrong and all the women are the weakest creature, surviving on this planet. The emotional touch, given by a woman, turns the whole case in her favour, neglecting the rational procedure for deciding the matter. Often a woman, when achieve new heights in her field, that moment is the moment of celebration, but when this celebration turns into her ego, then this corrupts the whole environment and specially, of her husband, father, son and her male colleagues.

When the things are going in right way, all is good, but when the situation get worst, woman turns those happy incidents into the evidence of her harassment by man.\(^3\) What is this? She manipulates the situations, as she wants, and man is just the puppet in her hand in that situation. If that is harassment, why did she not complaint at that time, when the things were going wrong according to her? Why did she wait for the situation to get worst? All because she knows that she can show the situations in the manner, in which she wants, as she is “pre-defined victim” in all cases.

Media plays the assisting role to women in violating the rights of men. It shows generally, the man as an accused and the woman as the serious victim. Although, this may be true in some cases, but most of the cases are opposite to this. Media pre-trial affects all the persons in the society. Far before the actual trial of the man before the court, media set the mind of the public that men are always be an accused. Court decides it later whether the accused man is a convict or not, but by the effect of media, society decided on the very day of the reporting of the case that the accused man was the only convict. He would have surely committed the said

\(^3\) Socio-Legal Status of Women in India, Rama Mehta
offence, as blamed by the woman in her complaint. Even, the judges are not remained unaffected by this role of the media. The judges are seemed to be under pressure, may be a little, while dealing with the cases against women, and ultimately, they have to decide the case against men, which is violation of the right of fair justice of men.

Further, government is creating the new (special) laws every another day for the women, in which the government clearly neglect the aspect of men. Government forgets that, it is true that there may be some men, who are accused, but there are a lot of other men, who are innocent, who have their own rights. So, why should they be victimised and harassed, by attending the courts or any other institutions in fake cases by women? The Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2013, which got Presidential assent on 02 April, 2013 and is in effect as The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013, is less in favour of women and more targeted against men. The basic rights of men are again more restricted by the new amendments. There are very strict restrictions on the movement of men under new amendments. Men can’t move here and there. They can’t see, where there is a lady sitting or standing, otherwise they will be charged for Voyeurism under section 354-C of Indian Penal Code. They can’t go towards the way, where a woman is already going, otherwise they will be charged for Stalking under section 354-D of Indian Penal Code. Pulls and pushes is a normal routine in the over-crowded public transports, but this will be treated as an offence according to new amendments of Criminal Law. How men will survive in these strict restrictions? Where are the human rights of men, being a human being? Men are the puppets in the hands of women. General friendly comments will be turned into eve-teasing and taunting, when the relations between the man and woman will get worst.

New amendments of Criminal Law empowers the woman to report the incident of sexual harassment, public disrobing of woman, voyeurism, stalking or any other kind of harassment, to police, and she will have not to prove that case before the police. Further, in these type of cases, police will also be duty bound to register the FIR, there and then. This is clear violation and negation of fundamental rights of men. Any woman can knowingly report to the police, against any man, to harass him. Here, the police will have no other alternative, instead of harassing the man on the fake case, to which the man has no relation far away. These new amendments are “nuclear bomb” in the hands of women, who don’t know its uses, but very well know the misuses.
Divorce laws are “atom bomb”, already in the hands of women. These divorce laws are frequently misused by women against men. Moreover, these laws are now become the source of income for women. She takes money on every other day from man by intimidating him of applying different sections of these laws. How can a man survive with these laws? Misuse of these laws by women against men are up to such extent that a lot of men had to take step suicide, to murder his wife and her relatives, to leave his job, to sell out his property, to destroy his own life, plus of his family members. This is why a boy is afraid of becoming a husband. He has lost his faith in “woman”, due to everyday’s misuses of the special laws by women against men.

Marriage is a sacrament and not a contract, as in Hindu Law, but wives are taking their silly issues before the authorities for harassing their husbands. Ultimately, husbands are losing their peaceful right to life and family. It is justified to say that, “In the last 20 years of criminal law reform a common argument made against laws relating to violence against women in India has been that women misuse these laws. The police, civil society, politicians and even judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court have offered these arguments of the misuse of laws vehemently. The allegation of misuse is made particularly against Sec 498-A of the IPC and against the offence of dowry death in Sec 304-B. One such view was expressed by former Justice K. T. Thomas in his article titled *Women and the Law*, which appeared in The Hindu. The 2003 Malimath Committee report on reforms in the criminal justice system also notes, significantly, that there is a general complaint that Sec 498-A of the IPC is subject to gross misuse; it uses this as justification to suggest an amendment to the provision, but provides no data to indicate how frequently the section is being misused. It is important therefore that such arguments are responded to, so as to put forth a clearer picture of the present factual status of the effect of several criminal laws enacted to protect women.”

It is admitted fact that, “Domestic violence and abuse by spouses and family members are complex behaviours and the social organisation of courts, the police and legal cultures systematically tend to devalue domestic violence cases. Sec 498-A was introduced in the IPC in 1983 and the reforms of the past 20 years have not been adequately evaluated at all by the

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government with respect to their deterrence goals, despite the institutionalization of law and policy to criminalise domestic violence. A program of research and development is urgently required to advance the current state of knowledge on the effects of legal sanctions on domestic violence. The narrow or perhaps almost negligible study done by law enforcement agencies about the deterrent effects of legal sanctions for domestic violence stands in high contrast with the extensive efforts of activists, victim advocates and criminal justice practitioners in mobilising law and shaping policy to stop domestic violence. It is important to do these studies to correct the general misconceptions that women are misusing the law by filing false cases against their husbands and in-laws in order to harass them and get them convicted. The perspective of the state and its agencies needs to change from that of protecting the husbands and in-laws against potential misuse of the laws of domestic violence to that of implementing their real purpose – to recognise that such violence is a crime and protect women, who have the courage to file complaints against their abusers.”

1.2. Laws for the welfare of women

There are numerous laws enacted which exclusively or partially have the provisions for the benefit and welfare of women in India. Some are as follows:-

(i) Constitution of India:
   Article 14, 15 (j), 15 (3), 16 (2), 23 (1), 39 (a), 39 (d), 39 (e), 42, 46, 47, 51-A (e), 243-D (3), 243-D (4), 243-T (3), 243-T (4); and 73rd and 84th Amendment.

(ii) Indian Penal Code, 1860:

(iii) Criminal Procedure Code, 1973:
   Section 125

(iv) Indian Evidence Act, 1872:

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Section 113-A, 113-B and 114-A
(v) Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956:
   Section 18 and 19
(vi) Hindu Succession Act, 1956
(vii) Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:
   Section 13, 13-B and 24-26
(viii) Special Marriage Act, 1954
(ix) Foreign Marriage Act, 1969
(x) Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929
(xi) Family Courts Act, 1984
(xii) Guardians and Wards Act, 1860
(xiii) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
(xiv) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
(xv) Indian Divorce Act, 1869
(xvi) Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936
(xvii) Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
(xviii) Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937
(xix) Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
(xx) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
(xxi) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
(xxii) Factories Act, 1948
(xxiii) Minimum Wages Act, 1948
(xxiv) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
(xxv) Mines Act, 1952
(xxvi) Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
(xxvii) Plantation Labour Act, 1951
(xxviii) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
(xxix) Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923
(xxx) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
(xxxi) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
(xxxii) Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994
(xxxxiii) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
(xxxxiv) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
(xxxxv) National Commission for Women Act, 1990
(xxxxvi) Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
(xxxxvii) Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013

Many other laws are also there, which are for the women empowerment and need to analyse them in respect to men.

An overview of present scenario reveals that India serves as a source, transit and destination of the harassment of men by women. The collaborated and protected system in India further makes it a complex, multi-layered and multi-dimensional problem. This thesis involves various types of studies, as examination of various decided Supreme Court cases, news published in various newspapers and library method. Men are being charged by women in numerous of cases by misusing the special laws for women. In the present scenario, “Violation of section 498-A, IPC, its goals and its aims is on the rise with the woman frivolously making false allegations against their husbands with the purpose of getting rid of them or simply hurting the family. The abuse of this section is rapidly increasing and the women often well-educated know that this section is both cognizable and non-bailable and impromptu works on the complaint of the woman and placing the man behind bars. When women accuse their husbands under s. 304-B and s. 498-A, IPC by making the offence non-bailable and cognizable, if the man is innocent, he does not get a chance quickly to get justice and justice delayed is justice denied. Therefore, the lawmakers must suggest some way of making this section non-biased to any individual such that the guilty is punished and the person wronged is given justice.”

1.3. Object of the Study
The present situation of our country shows that there are a huge number of cases in India, which makes India as a platform for the harassment of men by women. A large series of laws, bye-laws, culture and usage in our country, makes it more typical to understand and heal the problem. The object of study is propounded as –

- Demystification of the term “harassment”, so as to understand its trends, patterns and its prevalence.
- Understanding vulnerabilities, correlating harassment of men with commercialization of unjust benefit to women; and effect of legal status of special laws for women on it to ascertain the root cause of the wrong in order to combat the misuse of special or other laws by women for harassing the men.
- To assess efficiency of present infrastructure for rescue operations and victim oriented rehabilitation program, along with ascertaining the requirement of a sympathetic approach in the society for the acceptance of victims.
- To understand the trends and patterns of harassment and the violation of rights of men by women; and the structural and functional mechanism that reproduces and reinforces the processes that perpetuate the phenomenon.
- Analyse legal initiatives against harassment of men by women; and highlight the inadequacy of execution of present laws in favour of men; and administrative policies to target the women, misusing the laws against men.
- To analyse the roles and functions of the formal and voluntary agencies that are involved in containing and combating this phenomenon.
- To examine and analysis of the existing database; and to prepare a comprehensive new database.

1.3.1. Significance

In modern era, due to ego of women, they many times violate the rights of men. Many a times, women themselves know that they are doing wrong, and even then they proceed on the way of harassing and violating the rights of men, as their ego comes between. The ultimate victim in this race is MAN. Men have to face the court or semi-
court proceedings, for that act, which they have never done and which can never be expected from them. Men have to be defamed during the legal proceedings, until and unless the judgment comes in their favour. Men have to spend their precious time, in preparing their defence, in collecting the evidences, in searching the witnesses, even leaving their jobs. The fundamental right to life and liberty of men under Article 21 of Constitution of India is being violated before the court itself, as they are forcibly involved in a fictitious case.  

1.4. Scope and Limitations of the Study

The area of study is doctrinal research. For this type of study, examination of various decided Supreme Court cases and library method has to be adopted, as there are a lot of cases, in which this topic can be justified.

Men are being charged by women in numerous of cases by misusing the special laws for women. It is justified to say that, “Violation of section 498-A, IPC, its goals and its aims is on the rise with the woman frivolously making false allegations against their husbands with the purpose of getting rid of them or simply hurting the family. The abuse of this section is rapidly increasing and the women often well-educated know that this section is both cognizable and non-bailable and impromptu works on the complaint of the woman and placing the man behind bars. Like in the case of Savitri Devi v. Ramesh Chand & Ors, the court held clearly that there was a misuse and exploitation of the provisions to such an extent that it was hitting at the foundation of marriage itself and proved to be not so good for health of society at large. The court believed that authorities and lawmakers had to review the situation and legal provisions to prevent such from taking place.”

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6 Gender, Constitution and the Courts – in Engendering Law, S. P. Satlie

7 2003 CriLJ 2759, 104 (2003) DLT 824
In an another case, in *A. K. Srinivasa Rao and others v. The State of A.P.*, Justice M. Seetharama Murti, of the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, while deciding the petition under s. 482, Cr.P.C. for quashing the proceedings under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, commented that, “For a person to be made a respondent in a DV case filed by an aggrieved woman, such respondent, must have a domestic relationship with the aggrieved person and must have been living or must have lived together in a shared household along with the aggrieved person when they are related by consanguinity marriage or through a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption or are family members living together as a joint family. Therefore, when any person who is so related who has been not living or had not lived together at any point of time with the aggrieved person in a shared household and who has/had no domestic relationship cannot be made a respondent to a case filed by the woman under the provisions of the Act. To put it in other words, in order to make a person as a respondent in a DV case filed under section 12 of the Act, there must be a domestic relationship either in present or in the past between the aggrieved person and the respondent. In any case the domestic relationship must be in existence at the relevant time when aggrieved person has been subjected to any act of domestic violence by the respondent. It is noticeable from the provisions that a domestic relationship arises between the aggrieved person and another in case when either they are living together or have at any point of time lived together in a shared house hold and when they are related by consanguinity, marriage or through a relationship in the nature of marriage, adoption or are family members living together as a joint family. The aggrieved person and the respondent need not be living together in a shared household at the time of the filing of the case/petition and it would be sufficient if they had lived together at any point of time in the past, when the alleged acts/omissions/conduct complained of had taken place.”

The court further stated that, “The law is well settled that in a matrimonial case like the present case, when only a casual reference is made to the relatives of the husband and there is absence of specific allegations of active involvement in the matter and when the allegations made are omnibus and vague in nature and when the uncontroverted allegations made in the complaint/DV case do not disclose even a prima facie case, the continuation of the proceedings

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against such relatives of the husband would be an abuse of judicial process. The above view of this Court finds support from the ratio in the decision in *Geeta Mehrotra v. State of U.P.*

Therefore, this case is an evidently fit case to quash the proceedings to prevent abuse of process of court and secure the ends of justice. Viewed thus, this Court finds that the petitioners have made out valid and sufficient grounds to quash the proceedings against them in the D.V.C.No.11 of 2012 on the file of VII Metropolitan Magistrate, Cyberabad at Hayatnagar. The points are accordingly answered in favour of the petitioners. In the result, the criminal petition is allowed and the proceedings against the petitioners/respondents 5 to 8 in D.V.C.No.11 of 2012, on the file of learned VII Metropolitan Magistrate, Cyberabad at Hayathnagar, Hyderabad are quashed.”

It is correct to say that, “Section 498-A, IPC was made keeping in mind protection of the married woman from unscrupulous husbands, but is clearly misused by few women for harassing their husbands; and again this is strictly condemned in *Saritha v. R. Ramachandran*, where the court did notice that the reverse trend and asked the law Commission and Parliament to make the offence a non-cognizable and bailable one. It is been a duty of the court to condemn wrongdoings and protect the victim, but what happens when the victim turns into the abuser? What remedy does the husband have here? On this ground, the woman gets to divorce her husband and re-marry or even gain money in the form of compensation. Many women rights groups go against the idea of making the offence a non-cognizable and bailable one, thinking that this gives the accused a chance to escape conviction. But, what this would do is that it would give a fair chance to the man and above all help meet the ends of justice. Justice must protect the weaker and ensure that the wronged is given a chance to claim back his/her due.”

In *Faisal v. State of Kerala*, the High Court of Kerala held that, “To punish the accused under s. 306, I.P.C., a situation must exist, where the act of the accused would, in ordinary circumstances, drive the victim to the commission of the suicide. The prosecution will have to prove that there is nexus between the act of the accused and the commission of the

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9 (2012) 10 SCC 741

10 (2003) DMC 37 (DB)

11 I.L.R. 2016 (2) Kerala
suicide. The alleged commission of suicide must be proximate result of the alleged act of the accused constitution abetment. Only then can the punishment for the said abetment of suicide can be awarded against the accused.”

It has been seen that, “When women accuse their husbands under S.304-B and S.498-A IPC by making the offence non-bailable and cognizable, if the man is innocent, he does not get a chance quickly to get justice and justice delayed is justice denied. Therefore, the lawmakers must suggest some way of making this section non-biased to any individual such that the guilty is punished and the person wronged is given justice. The educated woman of today must agree with the mantra of equality and demand the same, but the trend is slowly getting reversed. Women are taking due advantage of the fact that they are referred to as the weaker sex and on the foundation of rights ensured to them are violating others’ (men’s) rights. The Supreme Court has plainly told the government to take a relook at the anti-dowry law, Section 304-B and 498-A of Indian Penal Code, saying it has been misused by women to lodge false or exaggerated complaints against husbands and their relatives accusing them of cruel behaviour. The bench of the Supreme Court of India, comprising Justices Dalveer Bhandari and K S Radhakrishnan, said that such is the level of exaggeration of cruel behaviour on the part of husbands and their relatives that to find out the truth is a Herculean task in a majority of these complaints. Expressing concern at the rise in number of complaints under Section 498-A, the bench said that we come across a large number of such complaints, which are not even bona fide and are filed with oblique motives. Advising extreme caution in dealing with such complaints, the bench said courts must take pragmatic realities into consideration while dealing with matrimonial cases.”

Our Supreme Court of India said, “It was high time that the legislature considered and made suitable changes in the law taking into account public opinion, sending a copy of the judgment to the Union law minister to initiate the process. At times, even after conclusion of criminal trial, it is difficult to ascertain the truth. It gave examples of cases, where the woman in her complaint had roped in the husband's relatives, who lived in different cities and rarely visited them, of cruel behaviour towards her. Justice Bhandari has also asserted that such accusations invariably led to the husband and his relatives remaining in jail for a few days, breeding rancor, acrimony and bitterness and ruining all chances of an amicable settlement.”
In the present scenario, it is also stated that, “The significance of the court's directive goes beyond what happens to Section 304-B and 498A. It marks a conceptual shift, a turn away from the culture where women were seen only as victims, who were incapable of leveling false allegations. The conception of women as the silent suffering sort, who could do no wrong has influenced the administration of justice in both open and subtle ways. The assumption of women's innocence is apparent in laws devised to deal with rape and other crimes against women, where the presumption of innocence is not available to the accused. Section 304-B and 498A and other laws were meant to level the field, which has traditionally been tilted in favour of men, and were meant to help women get their due. But, with instances of their misuse rising, the apex court has been impelled to draw the government's attention to revisit the issue. It is also a matter of common knowledge that exaggerated versions of incidents are reflected in a large number of complaints. The tendency of over implication is also reflected in a very large number of cases. Criminal trials lead to immense suffering for all concerned. Even ultimate acquittal in the trial may not be able to wipe out the deep scars of ignominy.”

1.5. Research Methodology

The methodology has, therefore, accordingly responded innovatively in devising and evolving instruments and strategies of research. It is not surprisingly that reliability and authenticity of existing data is matter of concern. The research work is from the secondary sources and will be carried accordingly.

(a) The work is carried out by devising necessary and appropriate research tools to collect secondary data from various law reports, research papers, case registered in the particular area, i.e. Rohtak PS Sadar.

(b) Number of cases registered under the various Acts by women and were mediated either in cash or in kind.

The research design involved a process of triangulation of quantitative methodologies of research. It drew upon data of a varied nature. This method is effective for the research on this topic, thus, providing scope for making scientific generalizations that are reliable and specific.
Primary data was not be used, as the type of research is Quantitative Research. Secondary sources were obtained from the law reports, law journals, research papers, case registered at various police stations all over the country.

The secondary data was collected from the studies conducted by various governmental and non-governmental organizations prior to and during the period, law reports, law journals, research papers, case registered at various police stations all over the country. It includes information from various reports, excerpts and publications. Moreover, the research involved critical study of the legal provisions and judicial pronouncements.

Once the data is been collected from the all over, data is processed and the task included feeding in the data, verification, computation, validation and presentation of tables to facilitate data analysis and interpretation. The result has been obtained and it corroborates the information assessed from the other secondary methods. This study, as a pilot study, helped me to make my research work worth.

1.6. Hypothesis

The hypothesis for the purpose of the study was proposed to be as –

(a) Vulnerabilities of men, which women do by misusing the laws and harassing men. She pushes men in the harassment for the reasons, to which he has nothing to do.

(b) Existing legal regime in India is sufficient to check harassment of men by women, but it needs to be adequately interpreted and implemented.

(c) Sympathetic approach to victim men and criminalized approach for women can curb the harassment of men by women.

(d) Attitude of NGO, society, media, court, government, family and women herself, which make the men bait, can bring change in the degraded position of men.

1.7. Research Questions
(a) What is the role and function of the law enforcement and adjudication machinery in dealing with the problem of harassment of men by women?

(b) Are the “functionaries concerned” working effectively towards achieving the desired objectives emphasized in various pro women cases?

(c) What are the lacunae specific to each component, namely, the police, the prosecution, the judiciary and the correctional institutions, those are responsible for the ineffective functioning of the criminal justice system (CJS)?

(d) Are the victim men of the harassment and whose rights are violated, accorded justice and the perpetrator women punished according to the established law of the country?

(e) What changes can be made to improve the functioning of various components of the CJS in dealing with the issue?

1.8. Scheme of the Study

The study is divided into following sections:-

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter contains the introductory part, which explains the problem, on which the research work has been done. It also contains the objectives, which forced to do the study on the present topic of the thesis. The other part has the material of the hypothesis, made before starting the study. That hypothesis gave the proper track to complete the study in right direction. Further, a scheme of chapterisation is also mentioned in the first chapter, so that it becomes easy to create an image in the mind, while studying the thesis.

Chapter 2: Cruelty and Harassment against women in India
This chapter is divided into two parts: first part is proposed to give deep explanation about the concept of Cruelty over women and Harassment of women by men in a wider perception, including trends and various exploiting practices usually executed on harassed women. The second part is about literature review and research methodology. After reviewing the existing literature, the methodology is discussed. Further, this chapter traces the growth of harassment of women by men in India through various phases of development, while the prime emphasis on calculating the extent of problem in allover India. The chapter also deals with execution of the menace through establishing a relationship between vulnerabilities and modus operandi of wrongdoer men.

Chapter 3: Protective Laws for the benefit of women – National and International Perspective

This chapter provides for those enactments, which are enacted by our Parliament especially for the protection of rights of women in India. These enactments touch the various aspects of women in their daily life, where the chances of infringement of their rights persist. But, these protective laws for the benefit of women in India now becomes the weapon for the harassment of men.

Chapter 4: Misuse of Protective Laws by Women in India

This chapter defines violation of rights of men by misusing the special laws. It also traces back to the extent how the women are misusing the laws for commercial purposes against men; and how the illegal benefits are gained through these laws, which were never supposed to by our legislative bodies. The concept is explained through various case laws.

Chapter 5: Harassment of Men by Women in India - A Critical Study
This chapter has the contents, which focuses on the violation of basic human rights of men through the misuse of the special protective laws for the benefit of women. The chapter represents the change of the objects of the special protective laws for the benefit of women by the women for their personal meager benefits, without caring for the rights of the men.

Chapter 6: Judicial Observations in India

This chapter shall deal with international framework of laws that criminalizes misusing of laws by women against men, with a special focus on contemporary legislations in India and legal measures taken by courts against misuse of laws by women against men. Further, this chapter analyse through various collected data, the sanctity of criminal justice system in curbing harassment of men by women; and need to analyse them in respect to men.

Chapter 7: Conclusion and Suggestions

This chapter contains the conclusions and suggestions after analyzing all the study, carried out during the research work through various chapters of this thesis. So, that the problem, which was taken in mind while making the hypothesis, can be attempted to be resolved.