

STUDY REPORT

A STUDY ON MENTAL HEALTH OF INDIAN MEN

Criminals Are Made, Not Born

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We cannot run society for the privileged and allow a significant proportion of the population to be marginalized. It impacts the quality of life for all of us if we have 'throw away' people. A justice system which tolerates injustice is doomed to collapse. - Leonard Noisette

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This survey and study report is PART II of earlier study (Ref: https://mynation.net/voice/study-report-dv-on-men/) Domestic Violence: The Male Struggle to Survive and Mental health. By MyNation Hope Foundation.

Introduction: MyNation Hope Foundation with a presence on the internet for over 15 years and having more than 10,000 families registered with them that includes men, women and old aged parents. This study has been conducted between January 2018 and March 2020 by many Social workers, Researchers, Doctors, IT Engineers, Bankers and MyNation Foundation. This study covers men of Indian origin from various socio-economic groups but most of the respondents, according to the researchers, come from the upper middle class and middle class.

Preface: There is no research data available on Violence against Men nor are any Studies on their mental health recorded in any existing scientific literature. Any violence on men affects their lives physically, mentally, emotionally, and psychologically. It is also a violation of basic human rights. Most of the violence on men is however unreported, unnoticed or simply ignored which may lead to denial in acceptance by their families, to divorce or depression, and even to suicide in extreme cases while other men may resort to taking the law into their own hands and turning into criminals.

Abused men often are victimized when they step in to protect their children from being abused. However many men also think that, for reasons of masculinity, they have no other option but continue to stay in an abusive relationship with their

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wives and they do not even defend themselves despite being physically assaulted by their wives.

Abused men also are more restrained than women in revealing their victimization partly for fear of being ridiculed and shamed. Many of the men had never even told close family members about the abuse because people usually would assume that they had done something to their wives, or that they as husbands deserved such abuse. While abused women and men both often feel shame over revealing instances of marital violence, men, unlike women, fear being characterized as "wimps", or worse. Their isolation is thus extreme. Shame and fear of ridicule helped to keep their problems hidden, adding to this societal views of proper masculine behaviour and also lack of support and resources has ensured that the most shocking form of domestic violence on men has remained hidden till date.

The long lasting negative effects are seen to persist in those who are fathers. It did not seem to matter whether the fathers had physical custody of their children. The psychological harm visited upon men victimized by wife-to-husband violence tends to contradict those who subscribe to the view that abused men do not suffer psychologically. Indeed, when the issue of psychological harm was examined, empirically, findings revealed no significant gender differences in psychosomatic illness, or stress, although abused women were more likely than men to be depressed.

Bewilderment and betrayal are the most common feelings of bruised men on finding themselves in an abusive relationship with the most common thought being "What am I supposed to do?" a question which has not been answered by either lawmakers or law enforcement or by anyone else at all.

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As far as men are concerned, no studies have addressed the repercussions of experiences of conjugal violence on men's health. All over the world, this issue is not a specific priority for research and overshadows the fact that men may also be badly impacted by such violence.

No man is a born criminal, criminals are made by **S**ociety (Surrounding environment), **family (S**pouse) and **S**ystem. There are several theories, no single theory of behavior can account fully for the complexities and range in criminal behavior that may make a man turn into a criminal.

There may be many reasons including socio-economic, and societal influences as well as consistent failure of the government to provide help when needed. These however can be dealt with provided that such men get all required help and support so as to change their way of life and stop being criminals.

When we say "crime", it is relative to each geography. What is considered a crime in one country, might not be a crime in another. In India, majority of crimes are categorized as below:

- Violent Crimes Indian Penal Code (murder, homicide, abetment, kidnap, rape etc...)
- Special and Local Laws (SLL include Motor Act, Excise Act, DV Act and many more)
 - Crimes against Women (Domestic Violence, Rape, Dowry etc.)
 - Crimes against Senior Citizens and SC/ST
 - Juvenile Crime
 - Economic Offenses & Corruption related
 - Cyber Crimes
 - Offenses against the State or relating to Railways, Foreigners, Custodial crimes and many more

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Crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL) - 2016-2018

S. No.	Year 2	Mid-Year Projected Population (in Lakhs)	Crime Incidence +			Crime Rate ++			Percentage of IPC Crimes to Total Cognizable
			IPC 4	SLL 5	Total 6	IPC 7	SLL 8	Total 9	Crimes 10
3	2017	12885.3	3062579	1944465	5007044	237.7	150.9	388.6	61.2
3	2018	13233.8	3132954	1941680	5074634	236.7	146.7	383.5	61.7

Organised crime may involve illegal trade of drugs, arms trafficking, poaching and wildlife trafficking, each of which is covered by stringent special acts in place.

Petty crimes like pick pocketing, confidence tricksters and taxi scams mostly are covered within IPC.

Reasons for Committing Crimes:

- Unemployment & Poverty
- Addiction to drugs, alcohol &intoxication
- Deprivation of basic needs
- Ignorance of Law of the Land
- Family needs & Spousal Demands
- Peer pressure
- Bad parenting
- Poor Mental Health, Sadism
- Sex, Lust and carnal pleasure, Extra-marital relations.
- Envy, Jealousy Reason for most of Crime committed by Women.
- No fear of law and punishment because of delayed justice

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Society Vs. Men

No man is born a criminal. Society around makes him what he is. Society includes everyone around him, Family dependency, social and economic deprivation of basic needs are also key factors. It starts from the initial days of upbringing with good education, a supporting family, healthy public environment, societal emphasis on ethics and values of the family system and nurturing good habits for physical and mental health all playing important roles. There are several theories, no single theory of behaviour can account fully for the complexities and range in criminal behaviour that turn a man into a criminal.

In the modern e-linked world, media content on TV, internet and print media are also important factors with any access to improper content having a devastating effect on immature children and teenagers. Deprivation of basic needs such as food or bad parenting could lead to development of mental health issues and of a misanthropic mindset.

This study has been conducted in India and on Indian Men only. As per the study of MyNation, in India, despite there being no governmental support (like there is for women) majority of men try to survive by whatever means possible, struggling to make ends meet without engaging in any criminal activities. Majority of men travel to distant cities for employment and commute long distances only for better pay, often surviving on only one meal per day to keep their dependents happy. 95% of men and only 5% of women contribute or support families economically and financially to ensure proper meals and nutrition for their families.

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Women Vs. Men

Most of the criminal codes (IPC/Cr.P.C) in India are blatantly biased in favour of women. Many of the special acts created for the welfare of women are drafted not actually for women but for appeasement of the feminist lobby. Quite often such acts are poorly drafted and deliberately kept wide open to misinterpretation, being totally biased and favoring women in general, thus are tailor made to abuse and misuse by disgruntled and vindictive women.

These half-baked drafts are publicly supported and intensely lobbied by feminist mafia and so become the law of the land in double quick time without delving deep into the possible consequences. Most of such acts and amendments are introduced very quickly without taking proper measures for society to adapt to the same. They lack any clarity and appear to be created with the single motive of multiplying litigation in the country there being little doubt that, most regrettably, such a result would always be welcomed by the legal fraternity, police and supporting departments.

With a country having 50% women population no government is brave enough to challenge such notions. As a matter of fact those who insist either on denying or repudiating countless, empirically sound studies showing women to be no less violent than men, act in a manner very similar to those who once vehemently insisted that the earth was flat, and who then went on to brand the purveyors of new knowledge as heretics. But it is not just that the idea of women's complicity in interpersonal or intimate violence challenges old ideas, and what many regard as common sense, it also generates fear among those with vested interests in the perpetuation of government funding and other undeserved benefits based on the age old notion that spousal violence is a wholly male-perpetrated phenomenon.

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Also it is perceived by some feminist chauvinists as undercutting of their power derived solely from the presentation of women only as helpless victims, a notion that leads uninformed and well-meaning sponsors to fund women's services (but not people's services), and to enact legislation, such as the *Prevention of Domestic* Violence Act Against Women, that empowers only one gender i.e.women, but not people overall. Consequently, the notion that women are no less violent than men is very threatening to those wishing to empower only one gender at the expense of the other gender, particularly given the fact that there is virtually no data government-funded feminist demonstrating that approaches organizations such as the National Commission of Women have been effective in resolving issues of domestic violence.

Male abuse victims tend to find that exiting an abusive situation is especially difficult. Male victims believe that it is their responsibility to provide for their children, and in many cases, they act as actual shields or buffers between their wives and their children to protect the latter, sometimes even becoming the targets of physical aggression that otherwise would have been directed towards their children. Many of the men also strongly believed that no matter how much their partners abused them, that the judicial system would always rule against them. Thus not only would they fail to gain custody of their children if they left the marital relationship but visitation also would be blocked by their wives as a continuation of controlling and abusive behaviour, with husbands having little or no recourse under the law.

There may be multiple reasons for committing crimes including socio-economic, and societal influence, as well as failure of government to provide minimum help for men in need, however petty crimes can be prevented if men can get the required help and support in time to change their way of life thus stopping them from becoming criminals.

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As per the study of MyNation conducted in India and on Indian Men only, there is no government provided support for men. Although the Government of India has come out with many schemes and plans, none have been created to deal with the challenges and problems faced exclusively by Men in India. In contrast there is a multitude of various Government of India schemes for women as listed below.

- Mother and Child Tracking System (MCTS)
- 2. Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana
- Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
 - a. Sabla Rashtriya Mahila Kosh
- 4. National Action Plan for Children
- 5. Digital Laado (Digital Laado)
 - a. Giving Digital Wings to Daughters Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme
- 6. One Stop Centre Scheme
 - a. Emergency Response and Rescue Services
 - b. Medical assistance
 - c. Assistance in lodging FIR /NCR/DIR
 - d. Psycho social support/counselling
 - e. Legal aid and counselling
 - f. Shelter
 - g. Video Conferencing Facility to record statement for police/ courts
- 7. Women Helpline Scheme (24 Hours)
- 8. UJJAWALA: A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-integration of Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation Working Women Hostel
- Ministry approves new projects under Ujjawala Scheme and continues existing projects SWADHAR Greh (A Scheme for Women in Difficult Circumstances)
- 10. Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP)
- 11.NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR
- 12. Awardees of Stree Shakti Puruskar, 2014 & Awardees of Nari Shakti Puruskar

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- 13. Awardees of Rajya Mahila Samman & Zila Mahila Samman
- 14. Mahila police Volunteers
- 15. Mahila E-Haat
- 16. Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK)
- 17.NIRBHAYA

Different schemes for women in Goa:

Kanyadhan Scheme

This Scheme provide immediate financial assistance of Rs.25000 to the economically weaker section of the society for their daughter's marriage thereby achieving a goal of upliftment of the down trodden.

Mamta Scheme

This scheme provides financial incentives of Rs.5000 to mother who deliver a female child.

Dhanalaxmi Scheme

Under this scheme the Government provide Rs.25000 in the form of fixed deposit in the name of newly born girl child which can be accessed by the girl on completing 18 year of age. The scheme aims at improving the sex ratio of the girl child Goa.

Yashaswini Scheme

This scheme aims to promot self help group for self emplyment. The state social welfare board will provide financial assistance toeach self help group to the tune of Rs.1 lakh.

Shelter home for women

This scheme has been implimented to provide temporary shelter and support to those women who have no family or social sopport. It aim to rehabiliate women socially and economically by provision of skill training.

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Grih Adhar Scheme

Goa Government provide Rs. 1000 per month to those housewives whose family's gross income is less than 300000 per annum. The scheme is introduce to off-set the impact created due to price rise.

From Government of Haryana: Swayamsidha, Swa-Shakti, Balika Samridhi, Hostel for working women, Swadhar, Kishori Shakti Yojana, Ladli.

Kanyashree Prakalpa from Government of West Bengal

This scheme is implemented by the Department of Women Development and Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal in the form of conditional cash transfers.

The Kanyashree scholarship is Rs. 750 annually for girls between the age of 13 and 18 years along with a one-time grant of Rs. 25,000 for girls between the ages of 18 and 19 years.

Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Scheme from Government of Maharashtra

The girl child's mother receives Rs. 5000 every year for the first 5 years after the birth of the girl child. Subsequently, financial aid of Rs. 2500 per year is provided till the girl child is enrolled in 5th class.

After this, the financial aid is increased to Rs. 3000 per year till the girl child is enrolled in class 12. Once she attains the age of 18 years, she will receive Rs. 1 lakh annually for her education. Further payouts may be available to the girl child for further studies.

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Bhagyashree Scheme of Karnataka government

The girl child receives health insurance cover up to a maximum of Rs. 25,000 annually. The girl child receives an annual scholarship of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 up to class 10th.

Ladli Laxmi Yojana of Madhya Pradesh

Rs. 6000 worth of National Saving Certificates will be purchased every year for the first 5 years in the name of the beneficiary.

Out of this investment, Rs. 2000 will be invested after the girl child is admitted in 6th class and subsequently Rs. 4000 will be invested in the admission of a girl in 9th class.

This is just a quickly compiled list of various support schemes available for women which highlights the gender biased approach of the governments and completely exposes it's hypocrisy in crying foul over the high crime rate by men while doing absolutely nothing to alleviate the same.

Other than above Government sponsored schemes, there are other perks sponsored by State / Organisations and Individuals.

Free Bicycle to Girl child
Education seat reservation quota for girls.
Transport seats Reservation.
Ladies only Bus/Train
Women only queue
Free Bus ride in Delhi
Free Legal Assistance/Aid
Fee PIL

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In fact men are burdened by the very notions of 'Patriarchy' that feminists are so fond of attacking daily. The unjust burden so imposed on men leads them to take the heavy responsibility for the entire family which may extend to distant relatives and cover even two or sometimes three generations. Driven by notions of being the sole provider and having no support at all from the government nor from society at large, men may feel that they have no option other than to engage in criminal activity. Once apprehended neither the law enforcement nor the judicial authorities make any attempt to understand the critical circumstances that may have driven a man to commit a crime. Here too the contrast in society's hypocrisy while perceiving an accused becomes apparent as any woman committing a crime is immediately excused by claiming 'depression' or 'dispute with husband' or 'abuse' but no such reasoning is ever attempted in case of a man accused of a crime. Noteworthy is the fact that though Patriarchy is the evil that all gynocentric laws claim to be fighting against, no laws have ever been made to assist men burdened with the very same concept of Patriarchy and indeed no mention is ever made of the same by law makers nor by law enforcement nor even by the judiciary. In such a situation men feel absolutely helpless and desperate which may drive at least some men to turn to a life of crime.

There is another aspect also that is relevant here. The idea that women are the weaker sex is so deeply ingrained in the psyche of human beings that even when it comes to sentencing it is men who quite often get sentenced to longer sentences and who in general will face harsher penalties as compared to women quite often for committing the same crime. Longer sentences leading to greater exposure to criminal influences increase the possibility of a man turning into a full-fledged criminal when in fact had he been a woman he would stand a good chance of never going to prison in the first place.

It looks like Government Ministries wish to Divide and Rule using Gender Politics with everything coming down to Women Vote Banks and Money Making

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Businesses. Women's ministry receives more than Rs 25,000 Crore grants from the Government but there is no proof that even 10% is utilized for Women's Empowerment. As per some prevalent conspiracy theories in fact a big chunk of the money may be ending up as party funds or even in some ministerial account.

The question that needs to be asked and answered is that when 95% tax payers are Men, and 95% Men work hard, struggle and die early to fulfill the needs of their families, why then is there not even a single Scheme or Plan or any Support whatsoever for Men in India.

Bias by Birth: Male-perpetrated violence against women is taken much more seriously than female-perpetrated violence against men due to real or perceived physical strength differences between women and men.

The feminist paradigm supports the notion that domestic violence is primarily a culturally supported male enterprise and that female violence is always defensive and reactive. When women are instigators, in this view, it is a "pre-emptive strike", aimed at defending against an inevitable male attack. In contrast, violence against males is not similarly contextualized and is always attributed to a broader social agenda. As a result of this perspective, feminists tend to generalize about violent men and about all men while completely ignoring female pathology.

There are strong social prohibitions inhibiting men from being aggressive against women and harsh legal sanctions facing men who dare to transgress but rarely any social prohibitions or legal sanctions inhibiting women from being aggressive against men - that is the reason why it is often said that it's a crime being a Male or to be born as a Male Child in India.



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System Vs. Men

Government of India has enacted various one sided and biased laws against men and favoring only Women. Unlike above mentioned Schemes for Women, there is not a single scheme to support Men nor any law to protect Men in India.

Men who had become trapped in the justice system had experienced severe social, economic, cultural and political disadvantages. Accordingly, these determinants of wellbeing are considered, in order to provide a greater understanding of the factors which have permeated and shaped their lived experiences.

Men's experiences from their initial engagement with the police, then their experiences with lawyers, through to orders passed by Courts, clearly reveal that there exist strong perceptions of unconscious bias, unjust practices and an unholy nexus between feminists mafia, Police and Lawyers which the Government has not made any effort to address so far.

The use of legal terminology, the range of legal options made available to clients, and lawyers' willingness or lack thereof to defend non-guilty pleas has created barriers in the pursuit of justice for these men. When an individual is arrested for an alleged crime, and subsequently tarred with a criminal record, there are long-term effects which may persist lifelong despite the individual getting bail or being acquitted from criminal charges. This is commonly referred to as the 'collateral consequences of conviction' which have a variety of impacts. Whilst this has broader socio-economic consequences, the stigma of having a criminal record provokes wide-ranging and subtle forms of discrimination and embarrassment. Once someone has been tagged as a criminal, it is almost impossible to get rid of

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the label; the public is easily persuaded that once a man is jailed, he must be a hardened criminal and must therefore be segregated and excluded from the rest.

The inability of men to access quality legal services can generate, and/or perpetuate, social exclusion for individuals, especially when they are unaware of their legal rights. This is driven by a dominant discourse within the criminal justice system underpinned by the notion of Article 14 of the Constitution of India which says 'All are equal In front of law'.

A woman who killed her husband has been freed of murder charges by the Supreme Court on the grounds that the husband had called her a prostitute, and that this amounted to "sudden and grave provocation" which led to his killing in a fit of rage (NAWAZ Vs. THE STATE REP. BY INSPECTOR OF POLICE).

One-night stand in an excusable situation not adultery: Gujarat HC (Sharmilaben vs. Pravinsinh Balvantsinh Solanki)

Such decisions leave one with no option other than to conclude that there exist unfortunate patterns of unconscious/conscious bias against Men in the Indian Justice System.

Some of the most compelling scientific evidence proves that women are no less violent than men. But it has been seen that women's groups have threatened and bullied researchers or media or law enforcement agencies even Judges by any means possible to stop them from presenting evidence of the tendencies of women to engage, as much as men, in the perpetration of domestic violence, and additionally to file false reports of sexual harassment, rape or abuse.

As an example, there is the case of a Judge who in his judgement had declared the IPC Section 498A as a tool of legal terrorism. Women's groups protested this

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judgement and broke several pieces of furniture and damaged public property in the court room.

Crime prevention is critical to maintain law and order in the country. National Crime Records Bureau mentions deterring criminals through deployment of more police force is one of the major strategies practiced. It also mentions reasons such as unemployment, poverty, a lower per capita income affects the crime rates in India.

The Government however has never tried to curtail crime by providing basic needs like education, training, spreading awareness of Law and ensuring guaranteed employment.

Opportunities for men to earn decently are almost nil in the country. In the name of gender upliftment, government has been completely biased in the appearament of women and mostly one particular sector of women.

It should not come as a surprise to check the below statistics for the arrests and the gender ratio. There are many poorly drafted Acts and amendments to IPC that define the perpetrator as only a Man. And a significant percentage of fake cases too contribute to these high figures of arrests of Men.





Number of arrests in IPC Crimes of male (31,38,756) to female (1,76,288) ratio for the Year 2018 as per NCRB data is as below:

TABLE 19A.2

S. No		60	years and abo	we	Total			
	State/UT	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total Persons Arrested by age and Sex	
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	
STATE	5:							
1	Andhra Pradesh	1087	116	1203	111031	11216	122247	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1	5	2156	84	2240	
3	Assam	705	0	705	129434	1215	130649	
4	Bihar	1570	159	1729	185738	9638	195376	
5	Chhattisgarh	780	73	853	73525	3884	77409	
6	Goa	56	11	67	2300	188	2488	
7	Gujarat	1587	278	1865	182862	11086	193948	
g	Haryana	461	47	508	82347	2846	85193	
9	Himachal Pradesh	490	122	612	13025	1790	14815	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	246	4	250	31252	1951	33203	
11	Jharkhand	88	3	91	39803	2148	41951	
12	Karnataka	1504	283	1787	141540	11167	152707	
13	Kerala	3266	104	3370	223678	3927	227605	
14	Madhya Pradesh	3779	282	4061	252417	12660	265077	
15	Maharashtra	4291	623	4914	325205	23374	348579	
16	Manipur	4	0	4	1419	106	1525	
17	Meghalaya	4	1	5	1728	24	1752	
18	Mizoram	11	3	14	1809	148	1957	
19	Nagaland	12	1	13	1322	27	1349	
20	Odisha	117	9	126	48292	1892	50184	
21	Punjab	378	39	417	40205	2765	42970	
22	Rajasthan	1474	120	1594	138801	8550	147351	
23	Sikkim	0	0	0	454	22	476	
24	Tamil Nadu	4695	339	5034	398396	39856	438252	
25	Telangana	677	49	726	75404	5583	80987	
26	Tripura	3	0	3	3523	108	3631	
27	Uttar Pradesh	719	53	772	403757	10355	414112	
28	Uttarakhand	6	0	6	9206	486	9692	
29	West Bengal	833	84	917	110203	7354	117557	
	TOTAL STATE(S)	28847	2804	31651	3030832	174450	3205282	
UNION	N TERRITORIES:		- 75					
30	A&N Islands	13	1	14	790	21	811	
31	Chandigarh	19	5	24	3267	109	3376	
32	D&N Haveli	7	1	8	474	11	485	
33	Daman & Diu	1	0	1	344	12	356	
34	Delhi	348	12	360	98316	1559	99875	
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	21	1	22	
36	Puducherry	0	0	ō	4712	125	4837	
80	TOTAL STATE(S)	388	19	407	107924	1838	109762	
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	29235	2823	32058	3138756	176288	3315044	

As per data provided by States/UTs

TABLE 19A.2 Page 3 of 3

Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim

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Number of arrests in SLL crimes of male (20,96,359) to female (96,798) ratio for the Year 2018 as per NCRB data is as below:

		60 y	ears and abo	ve	Total			
5. No	State/UT	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total Persons Arrested by age and Sex	
1 2		15	16	17	18	19	20	
STATI	IS:				100000			
1	Andhra Pradesh	340	6	346	31535	808	32343	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	280	15	295	
3	Assam	87	0	87	10024	114	10138	
4	Bihar	118	1	119	74602	1413	76019	
5	Chhattisgarh	867	7	874	57264	1212	58476	
6	Goa	58	0	58	1312	28	1340	
7	Gujarat	2423	1182	3605	261922	54441	316363	
8	Haryana	60	5	65	37787	466	38253	
9	Himachal Pradesh	94	10	104	5095	296	5391	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	15	0	15	3937	46	3983	
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	8167	249	8416	
12	Karnataka	908	207	1115	67190	2201	69391	
13	Kerala	9132	13	9145	342077	341	342418	
14	Madhya Pradesh	2592	35	2627	159550	3561	163111	
15	Maharashtra	1922	162	2084	168124	6280	174404	
16	Manipur	17	3	20	956	153	1109	
17	Meghalaya	3	0	3	573	21		
18	Mizoram	7	4	11	587	152	739	
19	Nagaland	5	0	5	766	58	824	
20	Odisha	8	0	8	12662	256	12918	
21	Punjab	119	19	138	34983	1960	36943	
22	Rajasthan	479	4	483	92688	849	93537	
23	Sikkim	6	0	6	292	10	302	
24	Tamil Nadu	6821	423	7244	345767	17724		
25	Telangana	96	2	98	11534	420		
26	Tripura	3	0	3	913	40		
27	Uttar Pradesh	806	17	823	295945	2158		
28	Uttarakhand	266	0	266	16365	177		
29	West Bengal	421	3	424	25275	553		
	TOTAL STATE(S)	27673	2103	29776	2068172	96002		
UNIO	N TERRITORIES:	1000000	2000	1000000	200202000			
30	A&N Islands	160	25	185	2868	239	3107	
31	Chandigarh	7	0	7	3855	16		
32	D&N Haveli	1	0	1	122	5	10000	
33	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	42	0	- 100.1	
34	Delhi	81	8	89	20435	535	20970	
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	57	1		
36	Puducherry	12	0	12	808	0		
	TOTAL STATE(S)	261	33	294	28187	796		
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	27934	2136	30070	2096359	96798		

[·] As per data provided by States/UTs

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[#] Clarifications are pending from West Bengal, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya & Sikkim



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Unlike the Schemes created for the welfare of only women, there is not even a single Law or Act to protect vulnerable men from crime. Below listed Laws made only for women, and none for men and almost all of them are misused by women to make money or to control men.

- 1. Maternity Benefit Act, 1861
- 2. Special Marriage Act, 1954
- 3. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- 4. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- 5. Indian Divorce Act, 1969
- 6. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971
- 7. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- 8. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- 9. The Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- 10. National Commission for Women Act, 1990
- 11. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- 12. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- 13.Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
- 14. Nirbhaya Act.
- 15. Disha Act

Most of the crimes could be prevented with better policies, employment opportunities and widespread awareness of law. This would help counter the petty crimes to a major extent. But, Government of India is turning a blind eye to the acute need to protect and support men in distress. When it comes to police custody again men are at a disadvantage as no policeman/woman in his or her right senses would dare lift a finger against any woman considering the multitude of woman centric laws, acts and regulations that protect women. Unfortunately the same cannot be said to extend to men who can be treated like animals without any fear of repercussion thanks to the total lack of any legislation aimed specifically at protecting men. The most recent example has occurred just

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recently when a father-son duo were tortured, brutalized and murdered in a police station and it was only after a public outcry that action was taken against the culprits. Is it surprising then that given such wide ranging systemic discrimination against men and abuse of men, that a lot of men feel that they have no option left than to end their own life.

Government of India is over enthusiastic to buy into the worldwide feminist ideology. But feminism disguised as women empowerment is causing severe damage to the unifying fabric of cultural, family and spiritual values that defines this nation. The core mindset of the Government is misandrist which is clearly visible in the lack of support and help offered to Men in distress. Men are left out in the cold with no Law to take recourse to when victimized and are therefore more commonly resorting to suicides. The rate of Men's suicide in India is alarming with male deaths from suicides being nearly double that of females thanks to rising numbers of fake cases, ill treatment by society and total neglect by the Government.

As per the statistics, India has around 3.3 Crore people who pay tax and out of them 95% are men who work hard, struggle and even risk early deaths to satisfy the needs of their families but there is not even a single Scheme exclusively for men. 95% men work hard and pay taxes for the nation to run, but it is a shame to say that there are:

- No Laws to safeguard Men in the country
- No recovery or rehabilitation centres only for Men
- No recent Acts to look after the physical, economic and family welfare of Men
- No data capture or analysis to research the actual crime rates against Men
- No small-scale economic opportunities
- No one-stop centres to guide or train Boys and Men for proper employment
- No research on the needs and support required for Boys and Men.

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A National Men's commission is the most critical need of Indian Men today.

CONCLUSION:

Feminist research, feminist advocacy, and public debate so far have paid very little attention to the problems of gender bias and gender constructions in laws in general when it comes to Men which proves that such organizations are least interested in true gender equality.

Criminal laws must emphasize that violence and harm against other people is morally wrong and that domestic violence is not a shameful private matter but a societal as well as individual injustice.

One-sided governmental policies that fund women-only resources, based on the assumption that women rarely, or never, engage as perpetrators of domestic violence, lie at the heart of the problem. Primary prevention efforts to curb domestic violence, rather than focusing on male violence alone, should be paid as much attention as possible even to assaults by women on their male partners.

Priority needs to be assigned to the victims of domestic violence, regardless of gender, particularly given the fact that men can also be victimized brutally, suffer serious financial hardship, and are no less required to visit physicians, take time off from work or seek urgent counselling following any victimization.

That victimization experiences of men are downplayed as compared to those of women is discriminatory and should never be allowed. Domestic violence must be viewed not through the prism of gender but instead be considered as an issue that may be encountered by any human being regardless of gender.

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Suffering due to atrocities and without legal recourse an abused man may as a last resort commit serious crimes or even commit suicide. This may be is seen in some cases:

Article 14 of the Constitution of India reads as under: Equality before law - "The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India" (Ref: https://mynation.net/laws/coi/coi.htm)

Article 15 of the Constitution of India reads as under: "**Prohibition of discrimination on grounds** of religion, race, caste, **sex** or place of birth."

But same Article 15 of the Constitution of India contradict with clause 3 of Article 15, which reads as "Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children."

This shows systematic bias against Men, overriding 'Equality before Law' and 'Discrimination on grounds of Sex' Articles. If so why to add clause in Article 14 - Equality before law and discrimination on grounds of Sex in Article 15? Same can be drafted in simple way saying MEN ARE NOT EQUAL TO WOMEN AND THEY ARE DISCRIMINATED BECAUSE OF THEIR GENDER/SEX.

Is this the Constitution of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar..! We can only wonder.. Why make a mockery of the Constitution for Political gain or to appease the feminist lobby?

All of the above mentioned causes as well as Society, Spouse and System push men to take drastic steps finally leading to them either becoming criminals or to taking of their own lives. Feminist mafia, prejudiced Indian society, one-sided media, bias from birth, and gynocentric, short-sighted Government Policies that

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completely neglect men are the main reasons which are responsible for tragic news links like those listed below:

https://m.timesofindia.com/city/chennai/coimbatore-man-murders-wife-commits-suicide/amp articleshow/76750863.cms

https://m.timesofindia.com/city/kolkata/man-kills-estranged-wife-in-bluru-mom-in-law-in-kol-shoots-self/amp_articleshow/76519987.cms

https://www.hindustantimes.com/pune-news/woman-booked-for-driving-husband-to-commit-suicide-in-pune/story-EaUFQm1qlpfRgaXdYJf9qN.html

https://punemirror.indiatimes.com/pune/crime/man-murders-wife-hangs-self-from-fan/articleshow/73257323.cms

https://www.hindustantimes.com/cities/iim-iit-grad-suicide-wife-in-laws-booked-for-abetment/story-0EbrW59dP53NcDaYh0VRJJ.html

https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/noida-bhel-engineer-booked-over-husbands-suicide-6105072/

https://m.timesofindia.com/city/gurgaon/ladwa-man-commits-suicide-after-consuming-poison-in-laws-booked-under-abetment-charges/amp_articleshow/71395384.cms

https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/karnataka/newly-wed-man-commits-suicide/article24678828.ece

https://www.deccanherald.com/content/360846/cases-married-mencommitting-suicide.html

https://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-one-married-man-commits-suicide-every-9-minutes-1350968

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https://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/62-yr-old-delhi-doctor-shootswoman-dead-over-affair-then-kills-himself-cops/storyanOV4wG7EWdg8tpaEB8vjL.html

https://www.hindustantimes.com/gurgaon/man-hangs-to-death-ingurugram/story-pKizpqTGCUBP4dXpQbhZLJ.html

https://m.timesofindia.com/city/chandigarh/mohali-27-year-old-married-mancommits-suicide-at-balongi/amp articleshow/68807049.cms

https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2018/jul/31/man-commits-suicideafter-fight-with-wife-in-gurugram-posts-video-on-net-1851201.html

https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/dalit-man-commits-suicide-inhyderabad-blames-in-laws-for-separating-him-from-obc-wife/storyrf6G8fPlUwPHkx2uxwg5SN.html

https://punemirror.indiatimes.com/pune/crime/man-kills-self-after-beingharassed-by-wife-her-lover/articleshow/68982225.cms

https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/man-live-streams-suicide-onfacebook/article24567463.ece

https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2019/dec/15/woman-two-friendsbooked-for-abetting-husbands-suicide-in-maharashtra-2076478.html

https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/ludhiana/moga-man-commits-suicide-incanada-kin-claim-harassment-from-wife-in-laws-for-cash-property-6319388/

https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/cop-kills-constable-wife-commitssuicide-delhi-police-6395884/

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https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/man-kills-wife-and-son-afterquarrel-attempts-suicide-in-hyderabad/story-py4rEVcLa5fLejsNirZKIM.html

https://m.timesofindia.com/city/chandigarh/man-facing-dowry-charges-commitssuicide/amp_articleshow/74052004.cms

https://mumbaimirror.indiatimes.com/mumbai/crime/case-against-wife-in-lawsfor-abetting-mans-suicide/articleshow/74182621.cms

https://m.timesofindia.com/city/gurgaon/ladwa-man-commits-suicide-afterconsuming-poison-in-laws-booked-under-abetmentcharges/amp articleshow/71395384.cms

https://www.hindustantimes.com/chandigarh/nri-attempts-suicide-wife-ex-wifeamong-11-booked/story-pPkl1ezhuH1W5YOYt5qFBO.html

https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/hyderabad/hyderabad-doctor-suicide-6313099/

https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/man-kills-girlfriend-over-hercharacter-tries-to-commit-suicide/story-hkTNllbfxrEA0DzzcdyOrL.html

https://indianexpress.com/article/india/husband-killed-jalandhar-woman-incanada-before-shooting-self-6156280/

https://www.india.com/news/india/delhi-man-stabs-married-girlfriend-to-deaththen-slits-his-own-throat-3702763/

https://www.newindianexpress.com/nation/2018/jul/31/man-commits-suicideafter-fight-with-wife-in-gurugram-posts-video-on-net-1851201.html

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https://dainikmatikimahima.page/article/patnee-se-vivaad-ke-baad-pati-nelagaee-phaansee-parijanon-ne-daravaaja-todakar-laash-utaaree-theep/ 9N1Hq.html

Unable To Pay Maintenance To Fully Abled Wife, Court Sentences Man To 480-Days In Jail (https://www.mensdayout.com/in-the-law/ahmedabad-mansentenced-to-480-days-jail-for-non-payment-of-maintenance-to-estranged-wife/)

https://zeenews.india.com/hindi/india/up-uttarakhand/husband-shoots-himselfafter-killing-his-wife-younger-brother-also-commits-suicide-in-aligarh-uttarpradesh/701428

https://www.livehindustan.com/uttar-pradesh/amroha/story-troubled-bydomestic-discord-youth-commits-suicide-by-shooting-himself-3324017.html

https://www.jagran.com/uttar-pradesh/lucknow-city-barabanki-family-murderand-suicide-case-latest-update-husband-commit-suicide-spent-24-hours-withthe-dead-body-of-wife-and-children-20358569.html

https://www.bhaskar.com/local/uttar-pradesh/news/uttar-pradesh-man-shothimself-with-gun-after-killing-his-wife-his-brother-also-committed-suicide-inaligarh-district-127445539.html

http://m.sanjeevnitoday.com/crime/shivpuri-husband-also-commits-suicide-bykilling-his-wife/20200624/367354

https://www.livehindustan.com/uttar-pradesh/etah/story-safety-engineercommits-suicide-after-killing-his-wife-in-etah-3289111.html

https://www.bhaskar.com/local/rajasthan/news/a-man-killed-his-wife-in-jaipurat-his-house-then-he-committed-suicide-127273646.html

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https://www.naidunia.com/madhya-pradesh/khargone-khargone-cirme-murderof-wife-in-character-doubt-husband-also-committed-suicide-5530836

https://www.amarujala.com/haryana/sonipat/husband-tried-to-commit-suicideafter-he-strangled-his-wife-with-a-blade31

https://www.amarujala.com/uttar-pradesh/jhansi/husband-committs-suicideafter-killing-wife-jhansi-crime-news-in-hindi

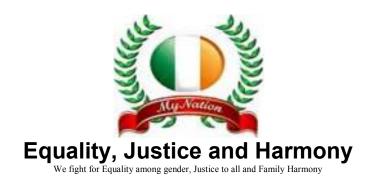
https://zeenews.india.com/hindi/india/madhya-pradesh-chhattisgarh/mancommits-suicide-after-killing-his-wife-in-gwalior/600811

https://www.jagran.com/rajasthan/jaipur-suicide-after-murder-of-wife-inudaipur-at-rajasthan-20118095.html

https://www.abplive.com/news/states/couple-suicide-after-dispute-in-familyunnao-1394670

All the above news stories show why men are committing suicide, most of the suicides are because of family problems, threats from wives to file fake cases, financial commitment towards the family, one sided laws, Reservation and Schemes meant only for females, zero support from government, protection from current laws against false accusations and fake cases. Majority men will not turn criminals but instead they opt for suicide, NO MAN IS BORN A CRIMINAL, if anyone turns a CRIMINAL then he was MADE so by Society, Spouse or System.

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