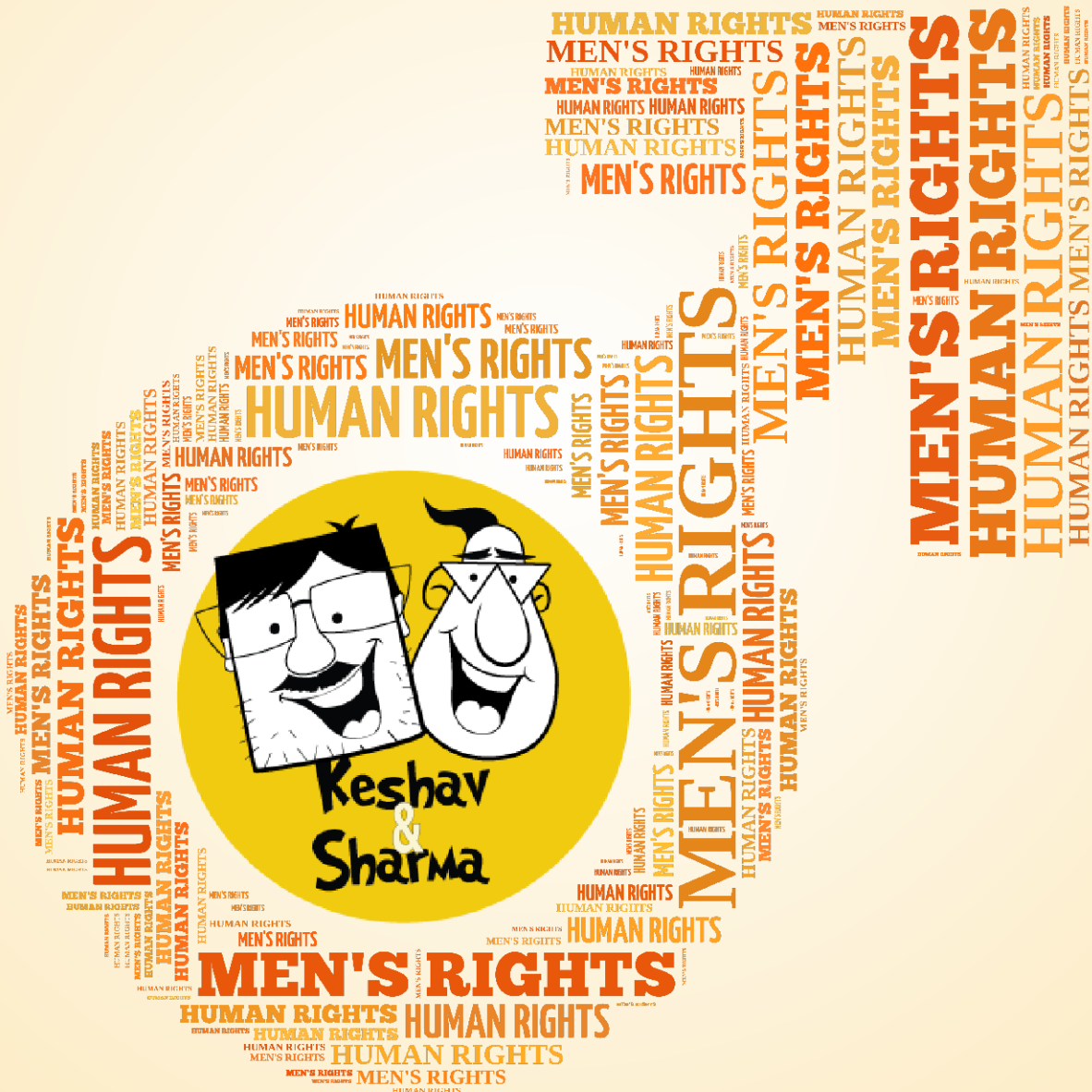


MEN'S HUB

MY VOICE



*For distribution to delegates in
2nd UP and neighbouring States Meet
Under The Aegis Of
SAVE INDIAN FAMILY MOVEMENT*



FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR

It's my pleasure to finalize the sixth issue of Men's HUB, a collection of articles from various professional and casual writers. The collection is not exactly the stories but these are feelings or experience by various people as a common men, we just trying to keep them together.

The last issue (fifth) was delayed by one month because of circumstances. The issue suppose to be out of 1st Jan 2017 but because of shortage of manpower it was out on 1st Feb 2017. We can't say if delay was good, but it motivate us to start compiling this issue well before the release date. I believe in future we will be able to stay within dead-line.

Before i describe the issue, I would like to share the success of fifth issue. Fifth issue was delayed still it performed very well. Today when I am compiling sixth issue the fifth issue has been downloaded more than 15000 times. I also would like to share that a large number of readers are non-Indians. That is not a bad news but we also need to focus on Indian readers. For that we are focusing on Indian Language articles as well as graphical contents.

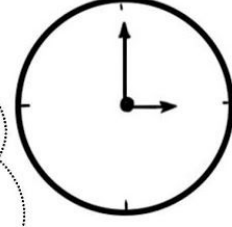
Our next issue is special because of two reasons. First reason is the issue will be out just before the 2nd UP and neighbouring States Meet. This year the meet going to be organized by Daman & PPPK in Kanpur, U.P. and Men's HUB team decide to publish hard copy for distributing during Meet. Officially this is our first printed issue. The second reason is to attract Indian readers, we are going to start a series of graphical content. This issue going to introduce two new face of comic world Keshav & Sharma ji. Hope Reader will enjoy both of them.

**I HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED WITH THE URGENCY OF DOING.
KNOWING IS NOT ENOUGH; WE MUST APPLY. BEING WILLING
IS NOT ENOUGH; WE MUST DO.**

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“भारत सरकार ने पुरुषों को भी
महिलाओं के समान अधिकार देते हुए
घरेलू हिंसा से पुरुषों का संरक्षण
अधिनियम ध्वनि मत से पारित किया”



...जी भर आया, हम रो दिए...

2nd UP and neighboring states meet

Anupam Dubey

Since the inception of Save Indian Family Movement (SIF), activists around the country has constantly been trying to have maximum awareness in society, against the prevalent gender bias in society and laws. For this, founders of the movement started promoting members in all city chapters to organise weekly meetings, the objective was to somehow unlock the inherent potential of activism in various chapters. In last about a decade, SIF has gained strength and is successfully organising weekly meetings in around 50 locations across the length and breadth of the country. Now we proudly say that help and guidance to any victim of gender bias in India are within easy reach, not only as a call on SIF-One (8882-498-498) but physically too at the nearest weekly meeting location.

In order to have proper and systematic interaction amongst various SIF chapters, SIF started organising annual National Meet.

After the launch of SIF-One and it's very successfully running for more than a couple of years now, baffled by the way new painful stories of victim families of gender bias are cropping up daily, it has become all the more important to somehow make sure that assistance is available to every innocent soul. Because when prevailing gender bias in society hammers someone especially in the shape of false and fake cases of gender biased laws, it destroys innocent lives and their families.

Both our formats of meetings, viz. weekly chapter meetings and annual National Meet, are sufficiently catering to the needs of activism at hand, but still, we realised that something new needs to be done considering the new challenges cropping up. Our weekly city wise chapter meetings are still far of for few victims in desperate need and our annual National Meet isn't feasible to all activists across the country. To order to have an intermediary, in our National Meet held at Mumbai in 2015, it was decided to organise state level meets in all states, with an idea to bring all activists of state on a single platform, so

that they can interact and promote activism in their respective chapters, promote new chapters coming up and thereby make assistance accessible to victims, as near as possible.

DAMAN Welfare Society and PPKS, torch bearers of Men's rights in UP organised 1st UP and neighbouring states' State Meet in Lucknow in 2016, which got a wonderful response and was participated in by activists from few other states too. It helped promote new chapters and activism. Encouraged by last year's success, this year we are organising 2nd UP and neighbouring states' State Meet in Kanpur. This year also participants in our meet not only include activists from across UP but also from around 6-7 other states.

We welcome all the participants and let's hope for a wonderful and successful meet

DAMAN WELFARE SOCIETY

www.daman4men.in

***YOU CANNOT DISCOVER NEW OCEANS UNLESS HE HAS THE COURAGE TO
LOSE SIGHT OF THE SHORE.***

KESHAV & SHARMA JI

Dr. G. Singh



Keshav & Sharma ji are two character of cartoon series started by DAMAN WELFARE SOCIETY with the help of Mr. Diljeet. All right reserved with DAMAN.

Keshav & Sharma ji are two characters (close friends) to show the biased behaviour of society toward men, in short keshav & Sharma ji will disclose how men (society) think about other men in simple and short discussion. Stories selected for this cartoon series are written by many from self experience and picturization is done by Mr. Diljeet.

KESHAV : Keshav is a young men of the age of around 35+ and he is free minded without any prejudice toward men of women. In short he doesn't decide anything about any one based on experience, but his thoughts are based on science / survey / statistics and logics.

SHARMA JI : Sharma is another character of the same age group 35+ but he is opposite to keshav. His thoughts are prejudice mostly based on what he learn from his past generation.



Confused Fool



Are Kahan ja rahe hai
Sharma G?

Are apne Singh Sahab ki
ladki ko madad chahiyea yeh
decide karne mai ki aage
kya padna hai?



Singh Sahab kya kehte
hai?

Are wohi Purush Pradhan
Samaaj wali baatein....



Ja hi rahe ho to Gupta g ke
bete ko bhi guide kar dijiyea

Use kon guide kare....
CONFUSED FOOL hai!!



Does India need stronger laws to end female foeticide?

Partha Sadhukhan

Before we indulge in legal perspective of the issue, let's try to understand how female foeticide is projected. Even though dictionary definition of foeticide means killing a foetus in the womb, while showing female foeticide the dwindling sex ratio between 0-6 yrs children is shown as evidence.

To understand this issue better we need to check the census data in a different manner by comparing 2001 data of 0-6 year old children and compare with that of children between 10-16 years from 2011 census and we find this –

CENSUS AND FEMALE FETICIDE

- There were 78,820,411 (7.8 crore) females between the ages 0-6 years in India per census 2001
- There were 86,989,930 (8.6 crore) females between the ages 10-16 years in India per census 2011

ARE WOMEN GETTING BIRTH AT 10 YEARS OF AGE?

Upon further this analysis for other age groups we find this –

Age group per census 2001	2001		Age group per census 2011	2011		Difference (2011-2001)	
	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
0-10 yrs	14,17,96,148	13,08,23,184	10-20 yrs	14,82,48,445	13,37,85,895	64,52,297	29,62,711
11-20 yrs	11,62,27,015	10,33,47,559	21-30 yrs	10,96,36,293	10,46,60,577	-65,90,722	13,13,018
21-30 yrs	9,13,76,306	8,80,77,224	31-40 yrs	8,71,07,766	8,47,23,683	-42,68,540	-33,53,541
31-40 yrs	7,26,06,793	6,83,41,006	41-50 yrs	6,58,76,101	6,17,86,992	-67,30,692	-65,54,014
41-50 yrs	4,93,76,729	4,45,77,080	51-60 yrs	4,25,88,976	4,19,59,101	-67,87,753	-26,17,979
51-60 yrs	3,05,34,097	3,03,08,367	61-70 yrs	2,83,59,076	2,89,28,354	-21,75,021	-13,80,013
61-70 yrs	1,94,42,370	2,04,22,516	71-80 yrs	1,04,72,377	1,07,65,428	-89,69,993	-96,57,088
71-80 yrs	70,68,099	69,92,850	81-90 yrs	26,81,883	29,69,083	-43,86,216	-40,23,767
81-90 yrs	17,53,005	17,96,695	91 yrs+	8,76,098	9,76,028	-8,76,907	-8,20,667
Overall difference						-3,43,33,547	-2,41,31,340

If we understand that the population numbers of same group (e.g. 0-10 years in 2001 census and 10-20 years in 2011 census) cannot increase but can only decrease we find there is some issue with that number for first two groups. It can also be noted that the difference reduces (natural due to death) in 2011 census for all other age groups.

Our understanding of this issue will not be complete unless we investigate into the reasons of this decreased gender ratio. According to 2014 UNICEF report on India's infant and child mortality female children die more compared to that of male fetus –

Table 5.5(a): Level and trends of components of under-five mortality according to sex of the child for the period 1981-86 through 1999-05, India based on NFHS-1, NFHS-2 and NFHS-3

Sex of the child	Period	Mortality Rate				
		NN	PNN	IMR	Child	U5MR
Female	1981-86	50.6	43.8	92.2	46.6	134.5
	1987-92	46.8	32.4	77.7	37.4	112.1
	1993-98	44.5	26.8	70.1	33.8	101.6
	1999-05	38.7	21.1	59.0	22.7	80.4
Male	1981-86	62.1	37.4	97.2	31.9	126.0
	1987-92	54.3	29.0	81.7	27.4	106.8
	1993-98	48.8	24.4	72.0	21.6	92.0
	1999-05	42.7	17.4	59.4	14.8	73.3

NN: Neonatal Mortality; PNN: Post neonatal Mortality; IMR: Infant Mortality Rate; Child: Child Mortality Rate age (1-4 years); U5MR: Under-five Mortality Rate age (0-4 years)

UNICEF, in this report has categorized the reasons in the following ways –

Socio-Economic Characteristics—

- Urban / Rural residence
- Mother's education
- Social group
- Standard of living index
- Effect of group of state

Maternal and Demographic characteristics

- Mother's age at childbirth
- Birth order
- Preceding birth interval
- Succeeding birth interval
- Child's sex
- Assessment of high risk birth
- Maternal nutrition status and birth weight
- Assistance at childbirth

Environmental factors

- Access to safe drinking water
- Access to improved toilets
- Use of clean cooking fuel

Inequalities in child survival

1. Health inequality

As we understand from above factors that low sex ratio does not mean deliberate killing of fetus always. It has a plethora of reasons for that.

There is one more factor that contribute to low sex ratio without killing any fetus. It is called the *son preference*.

Since in India it is believed that a son will give us moksha after our death, parents prefer to have sons. Also sons are entrusted with the responsibility of taking care of their parents in old age. Even though legally daughters are also responsible today, but since they get married off still today sons have this unspoken responsibility of taking care of their parents. So when a couple has first child as a baby boy they do not try for another but in most likelihood they would try for another child if the first child is a girl. If we look at these two instances together we understand that the gender ratio can be skewed even without any female feticide.

There are medical studies that confirm that probability of giving birth to a male baby in first pregnancy is statistically higher compared to that of having a female child.

We also need to understand that natural sex ratio at birth is 105:100 (Male:Female) per UNDP HDR (2013 HDR states that *“The natural sex ratio at birth is commonly assumed and empirically confirmed to be 105 male births to 100 female births”*; *Population Trends, Table 14, Page 197*)

So we understand that even though the gender ratio is skewed against females there need not be any killing of fetus involved in the same.

Now that we understand female feticide in totality and the different factors contributing to the so called myth we find hardly any reason to strengthen the *Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971*. This law may be amended suitably per the recent medical advancements but making the provisions harsher against a poorly conceived reason will only be detrimental to the society.

KESHAV & SHARMA JI : EXTRAMARITAL AFFAIR

Dr. G. Singh



केशव : अरे शर्मा जी सुना है सोनम का तलाक हो गया

शर्मा : हाँ केशव जी और क्या करती बेचारी के पति का किसी और से सम्बन्ध था

केशव : अरे आपको कैसे पता

शर्मा : सोनम ने बताया

केशव : अरे पर मेने तो सुना था की सोनम का ही राजीव से चक्र चल रहा था

शर्मा : आपको किसने बताया

केशव : सोनम के पति ने

शर्मा : अरे झूठ बोलता है अपना पाप छुपाने के लिए

केशव : आपको कैसे पता

शर्मा : सोनम ऐसा काम कर ही नहीं सकती शरीफ घर की लड़की है वह

केशव : कैसी बात करते हैं शर्मा ही हम सब जानते हैं शादी से पहले सोनम राजीव से प्यार करती थी

शर्मा : वह सब तो शादी से पहले की बातें हैं

केशव : कौन जानता है शादी के बाद भी चक्र चालू हो

शर्मा : आप भी शर्मा जी बच्चों जैसी बातें करते हैं

केशव : हाँ मैं भूल गया था सिर्फ सोनम ही शरीफ घर की लड़की है । उसका हस्बैंड तो अक्वल दर्जे का बदमाश है ।

शर्मा : अरे आप जानते हैं सोनम के हस्बैंड को । मिलें हैं कभी मैं तो नहीं मिला

केशव : जानता नहीं पर आदमी (men) है शरीफ तो हो ही नहीं सकता न ।

शर्मा : आप भी केशव जी बातों को कहाँ से कहाँ ले जाते हैं

शर्मा : चलिए आप ही बताए सोनम अपना घर क्यों बर्बाद करेगी

केशव : और सोनम के हस्बैंड को अपना घर बर्बाद करने का शौक है क्या

शर्मा : अरे अपनी गर्ल फ्रेंड को ले आएगा शादी करके

केशव : यह तो सोनम के बारे में भी कहा जा सकता है वह राजीव से शादी कर लेगी

शर्मा : क्या केशव जी आप तो पुरे महिला विरोधी हैं ।

Should marital rape be classified and punished as severely as rape?

Partha Sadhukhan



Image courtesy – Buzz South Africa

Recently there is a hue and cry about marital rape with mainstream media bringing veiled women who claimed to have been raped by their husbands. One section of population is demanding the exemption of marital rape from IPC 375 to be withheld whereas another section claiming that women already have remedy under DV Act and under IPC 377 as well. However, rape being defined in gender biased manner do not provide any remedy for men who are raped by their wives or grown up women.

2016 India Today Annual Sex Survey showed 20% men being forced into sex by their wives. However, in no discussion or scholarly research work this issue is ever discussed.

The way marital rape is promoted as a widespread crime itself raises serious questions about the intention behind this. NDTV started its campaign by saying 70%

housewives in India are raped by their husbands. While netizens trashed the claim saying if 70% Indian housewives were raped then most of their fathers would have been rapists. When this failed, media immediately changed the number to 30% and Indians had no reason to believe that every one in three husbands were rapists.

Before even we consider marital rape as another crime, we need to understand that we provide almost no quality sex education to any individual. This is dangerous in a highly sexualized environment. This makes any individual fallible to any sexual misdemeanor. As India Today Annual Sex Survey also showed that it is women who love more experiment in bed, it becomes more likely that a man is raped most often when he is forced to perform a sexual act against his will. Since rape is considered as a gender biased crime, a man becomes either impotent or a rapist.

We also need to understand that we never measure sexual compatibility before marriage. So our marriages have high probability of having sexually incompatible couples forced to unite without their knowledge or understanding. This way a man will always be termed as a rapist or impotent. This coupled with the fact high rate of misuse of women centric laws and such criminal cases being filed without any evidence and based on verbal evidence of a woman makes these cases highly fragile.

In criminal jurisprudence we have certain process to try rape cases. Almost all of those will be invalid in marital rape cases and courts will be forced to judge these cases based on circumstantial evidences only. Since one can tell lies anytime for personal vendetta, proving such lies will be almost impossible in courts. The result will be devastating for all men. Today we see frivolous dowry cases being filed in large numbers, tomorrow it will be marital rape cases. Not only marriages will break but innocent men who are today contributing to workforce and India's growth will be behind bars. With educated women not taking part in workforce, this will create a deadlock situation in India. Not only men will stop marrying but violent crimes like murder of women will increase.

This shows that marital rape will bring more injustice than anything else.

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