



INTERNATIONAL LAW
JOURNAL

**WHITE BLACK
LEGAL LAW
JOURNAL**
**ISSN: 2581-
8503**

Peer - Reviewed & Refereed Journal

The Law Journal strives to provide a platform for discussion of International as well as National Developments in the Field of Law.

WWW.WHITEBLACKLEGAL.CO.IN

DISCLAIMER

No part of this publication may be reproduced or copied in any form by any means without prior written permission of Editor-in-chief of White Black Legal

– The Law Journal. The Editorial Team of White Black Legal holds the copyright to all articles contributed to this publication. The views expressed in this publication are purely personal opinions of the authors and do not reflect the views of the Editorial Team of White Black Legal. Though all efforts are made to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the information published, White Black Legal shall not be responsible for any errors caused due to oversight or otherwise.

WHITE BLACK
LEGAL

EDITORIAL **TEAM**

Raju Narayana Swamy (IAS) Indian Administrative Service officer



a professional
Procurement from the World Bank.

Dr. Raju Narayana Swamy popularly known as Kerala's Anti Corruption Crusader is the All India Topper of the 1991 batch of the IAS and is currently posted as Principal Secretary to the Government of Kerala . He has earned many accolades as he hit against the political-bureaucrat corruption nexus in India. Dr Swamy holds a B.Tech in Computer Science and Engineering from the IIT Madras and a Ph. D. in Cyber Law from Gujarat National Law University . He also has an LLM (Pro) (with specialization in IPR) as well as three PG Diplomas from the National Law University, Delhi- one in Urban Environmental Management and Law, another in Environmental Law and Policy and a third one in Tourism and Environmental Law. He also holds a post-graduate diploma in IPR from the National Law School, Bengaluru and diploma in Public

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay

Dr. R. K. Upadhyay is Registrar, University of Kota (Raj.), Dr Upadhyay obtained LLB , LLM degrees from Banaras Hindu University & Phd from university of Kota.He has succesfully completed UGC sponsored M.R.P for the work in the ares of the various prisoners reforms in the state of the Rajasthan.



Senior Editor

Dr. Neha Mishra



Dr. Neha Mishra is Associate Professor & Associate Dean (Scholarships) in Jindal Global Law School, OP Jindal Global University. She was awarded both her PhD degree and Associate Professor & Associate Dean M.A.; LL.B. (University of Delhi); LL.M.; Ph.D. (NLSIU, Bangalore) LLM from National Law School of India University, Bengaluru; she did her LL.B. from Faculty of Law, Delhi University as well as M.A. and B.A. from Hindu College and DCAC from DU respectively. Neha has been a Visiting Fellow, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, 2016 and invited speaker Panelist at Global Conference, Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute, Washington University in St.Louis, 2015.

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi,

Ms. Sumiti Ahuja completed her LL.M. from the Indian Law Institute with specialization in Criminal Law and Corporate Law, and has over nine years of teaching experience. She has done her LL.B. from the Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. She is currently pursuing Ph.D. in the area of Forensics and Law. Prior to joining the teaching profession, she has worked as Research Assistant for projects funded by different agencies of Govt. of India. She has developed various audio-video teaching modules under UGC e-PG Pathshala programme in the area of Criminology, under the aegis of an MHRD Project. Her areas of interest are Criminal Law, Law of Evidence, Interpretation of Statutes, and Clinical Legal Education.



Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal

Dr. Navtika Singh Nautiyal presently working as an Assistant Professor in School of law, Forensic Justice and Policy studies at National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. She has 9 years of Teaching and Research Experience. She has completed her Philosophy of Doctorate in 'Intercountry adoption laws from Uttranchal University, Dehradun' and LLM from Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.



Dr. Rinu Saraswat

Associate Professor at School of Law, Apex University, Jaipur, M.A, LL.M, Ph.D,

Dr. Rinu have 5 yrs of teaching experience in renowned institutions like Jagannath University and Apex University. Participated in more than 20 national and international seminars and conferences and 5 workshops and training programmes.

Dr. Nitesh Saraswat

E.MBA, LL.M, Ph.D, PGDSAPM

Currently working as Assistant Professor at Law Centre II, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. Dr. Nitesh have 14 years of Teaching, Administrative and research experience in Renowned Institutions like Amity University, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Jai Narain Vyas University Jodhpur, Jagannath University and Nirma University.

More than 25 Publications in renowned National and International Journals and has authored a Text book on Cr.P.C and Juvenile Delinquency law.



Subhrajit Chanda

BBA. LL.B. (Hons.) (Amity University, Rajasthan); LL. M. (UPES, Dehradun) (Nottingham Trent University, UK); Ph.D. Candidate (G.D. Goenka University)

Subhrajit did his LL.M. in Sports Law, from Nottingham Trent University of United Kingdoms, with international scholarship provided by university; he has also completed another LL.M. in Energy Law from University of Petroleum and Energy Studies, India. He did his B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) focussing on International Trade Law.

ABOUT US

WHITE BLACK LEGAL is an open access, peer-reviewed and refereed journal provided dedicated to express views on topical legal issues, thereby generating a cross current of ideas on emerging matters. This platform shall also ignite the initiative and desire of young law students to contribute in the field of law. The erudite response of legal luminaries shall be solicited to enable readers to explore challenges that lie before law makers, lawyers and the society at large, in the event of the ever changing social, economic and technological scenario.

With this thought, we hereby present to you

OFFENCES AGAINST MEN: **STEREOTYPE GENDER CLASSIFICATION**

AUTHORED BY - RIYA MAURYA,
Pursing B.A.LL.B (HONS.) at Apeejay Stya University
School of legal studies, Gurugram, Haryana.
Email id. riamaurya011@gmail.com
Phone number. 93198 00537

AUTHORED BY - SUKHBIR PATHAK,
Pursing B.A.LL.B (HONS.) at Apeejay Stya University
School of legal studies, Gurugram, Haryana.
Email id. Sukhbirpathak55@gmail.com
Phone number. 83681 88244

Abstract

Men's crimes are a serious but frequently disregarded part of the legal system. Most discussions on violence and gender-based offences have focused on crimes against women. It is crucial to remember that men can also experience various types of harm and victimisation. This abstract provides a concise overview of the complicated topic of crimes against men and highlights the legal perspectives involved. This thorough research starts by observing the various offences males may be subject to, such as physical violence, sexual assault, domestic abuse, and harassment. It goes in-depth on the societal and cultural causes of underreporting difficulties the men encounter when seeking help or justice. The abstract looks at the various jurisdiction's current legal systems and how well they work to address crimes against men. The importance of intersectionality is further explored and recognised that men from disadvantaged groups could experience particular difficulties and vulnerabilities. The value of providing male victims with a supportive atmosphere gives them access to specialised services, counselling, and legal remedies. It also emphasises the necessity of increasing knowledge and dispelling prejudices that discourage males from asking for help or reporting crimes. This abstract attempts to promote a more inclusive and thorough understanding of gender-based violence and victimisation by highlighting offences against men. It emphasises the value of societal acceptance, awareness efforts, and legal protections in providing justice and assistance for all victims, regardless of gender.

Introduction

We are frequently accused of living in a patriarchal or male-dominated culture. Do we truly have rules favouring men in India, though, when it comes to the law?

When we discuss gender equality, we do not just mean equality for women; we also mean equality for everyone, including men. In India, crimes against men are not as frequently reported or even publicised as acts of violence against women, including sexual harassment, domestic abuse, dowry charges, etc. All we think about when we refer to or discuss gender equality is equality for women. It is uncommon for us to witness or read about crimes against males or equality for men regularly. Although it shouldn't come as a surprise, most guys are reluctant to discuss it. Even the laws of India do not encourage crime against men too much. Thus, these issues continue to be ignored and unchallenged.

We have a variety of laws against crimes against women, such as rape, workplace sexual harassment, domestic violence, and dowry cases, and we frequently speak out against these crimes against women. On the other side, we refuse to recognise and accept the fact that even males can become victims of sexual assault, domestic abuse, etc. If we truly preach about equality, then does that equality even exist? This can be explained by using Delhi Metro's dedicated coach for women as an illustration. However, if a guy occupies a seat in the general coach designated for women, he is forced to stand up, disregarding the possibility that he may need to sit down. Why don't we raise our voices when a man is a victim when injustice is being done to women? According to sections 354A to 354D and 375 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, a man would be the perpetrator and only a woman might be the victim of the offences described in the aforementioned sections. The Protection of Domestic Violence Act, of 2005, is a law that supports women who have reportedly experienced domestic violence. There is almost no mention of what recourse a guy has if he experiences domestic violence. Men frequently have to deal with false charges and prosecutions as a result of these laws that favour women since some women use them as a tool to harass men.

It is past time to start putting a meaningful emphasis on equality when we talk about gender equality. As a culture, we must be aware of and speak out against atrocities against males. Even though we are aware of no instances of domestic or sexual violence against men, these incidents are never recorded.

In societies where men predominate, such as India. Men are expected to be the strongest of all, so they are not permitted to act in ways that contradict their masculinity, not even crying aloud. The idea that men are the strongest members of society implies that neither they nor anybody else is susceptible to rape. In these communities, only women are capable of being sexually abused.

This is because many critics claim that violence shown by women is usually caused by retaliation or Self-defence, therefore we only need to tackle the issue of violence against women (Kurz, 1993; Pleck et al, 1980). This is because many critics claim that violence shown by women is usually caused by retaliation or Self-defence, therefore we only need to tackle the issue of violence against women (Kurz, 1993; Pleck et al, 1980). This is because many critics claim that violence shown by women is usually caused by retaliation or Self-defence, therefore we only need to tackle the issue of violence against women (Kurz, 1993; Pleck et al, 1980). This is because many critics claim that violence shown by women is usually caused by retaliation or Self-defence, therefore we only need to tackle the issue of violence against women (Kurz, 1993; Pleck et al, 1980).

This is because many critics claim that violence shown by women is usually caused by retaliation or self-defence, therefore we only need to tackle the issue of violence against women (Kurz, 1993; Pleck et al, 1980). Society barely accepts the idea that a woman can harm a man due to gender stereotypes. Many judges have also made remarks about fabricated domestic abuse claims made by women. Men are still hesitant to talk about the violence perpetrated against them, and many are unaware of the legal resources available to them to stop it. But there is still a long way to go. It's time to abandon the stereotyped views of males and masculinity. Men must be willing to talk openly about the issues they encounter, and society as a whole must recognise and recognise these issues while also assisting and supporting men. There should be no gender bias in the name of gender equality; everyone should be treated equally in the eyes of the law. Another common perception of men in society is that they are always looking for sex and are readily aroused. This fostered the idea in society that most sexual behaviour between men occurs willingly and can only take place if both parties are open to engaging in it. Another stereotype held by society about men is that they experience less trauma. As a result, kids are less likely to experience any form of maltreatment. These patriarchal stereotypes turned males into silent sexual assault victims. However, the majority of the nation now acknowledges that males can also be raped and has made it a crime.

Methodology

This study applies a hybrid methodology to evaluate the many forms of crimes against women that occur in India. A total of 1000 married men in the age range of 21–49 years were interviewed for the study, which was community-based and cross-sectional. The interviews used the modified Conflict Tactics Scale¹. This information is supplemented by a range of sources, including reports from national and international governmental and non-governmental organisations, books, journals, and articles that have been published, as well as legal and judicial documents.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The study's main objective is to chart the development of crime against males in India; it carefully examines the data and comes up with insightful conclusions. One of the main objectives includes enlisting the causes and identifying the societal stereotype towards gender, and suggesting in favour of this study. Empowering men is crucial to take action against the crimes occurring against them, whether it's a false accusation or any sought of violence be it sexual, emotional or economic. We need to take major steps to protect the interest and rights of men to sever equality in the nation. Providing equality means severing equality for everyone. Regardless of gender, all deserve to be treated with decency and respect.

Causes of crime against men

Men's crime has many different root causes, many of which are intricately intertwined with institutional, cultural, and human variables. While it's important to remember that crime affects everyone, there are a few things that contribute to crime against males specifically:

1. **Gender Stereotypes and Expectations:** Some sorts of crimes against males may be influenced by societal expectations of masculinity. Male power, dominance, and invulnerability stereotypes may deter males from seeking assistance or reporting victimisation. Underreporting and a lack of assistance for male victims may result from this.
2. **Power Dynamics and Aggression:** Violence against men can be sparked by aggression and power inequalities. Conflicts, disagreements, or the desire to exercise authority or control over others can all lead to violent crimes, such as physical attacks, robberies, and homicides.
3. **Peer Pressure and Gang Violence:** In some circumstances, involvement in gang activities and

¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6437789/>

peer pressure may make men more likely to become victims of crime. Targeted attacks on anybody, especially men, can come from gang-related violence, territorial disputes, and retaliation.

4. **Substance Abuse:** Alcohol and drug addiction, as well as substance abuse, can lead to criminal activity and victimisation. Because substance misuse is more among men, which puts them at risk of violence and exploitation, therefore, men are likely to engage in criminal activity.
5. **Mental Health Problems:** Mental health disorders including anger management, hostility, or antisocial behaviour can be a factor in crime and violence. When mental health issues go untreated, men are more inclined to conduct crimes or become victims.
6. **Cultural and contextual factors** might affect the regularity and type of crime against men. These aspects include cultural norms, values, and context. The dynamics of crime victimisation can be influenced by elements including society's attitudes towards violence, gender roles, and cultural acceptance of particular forms of aggressiveness.

Types of crimes against men

Men can be raped, and the attacker may be either a person of the same gender or someone of the opposite gender, which is not very witty to say. However, due to a lack of provisions in Indian law, males are hesitant to speak up and report crimes out of fear of being humiliated in public and instead choose to remain silent.

1. **Physical violence** is any act that causes bodily harm by hitting, punching, kicking, slapping, choking, or by the use of a weapon.
2. **Emotional or psychological abuse** refers to actions intended to humiliate, control, or otherwise abuse a person's emotions. Constant criticism, humiliation, intimidation, threats, and isolation are a few examples.
3. **Anynon-consensual sexual action**, such as rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, or coercion, is considered to be sexual violence.
4. **Financial abuse** refers to the manipulation or exploitation of a person's financial resources, as well as the denial of access to funds, the theft of assets, or the impediment to employment or independent financial decision-making.
5. **Verbal abuse** includes using aggressive language, insults, name-calling, yelling, or insulting remarks to humiliate or emotionally damage a person.

6. Stalking: Stalking is the practice of giving someone repeated, unwanted attention or harassment, such as by following them, issuing threatening calls or texts, or secretly watching their activities.
7. Digital or online abuse includes the publishing of sexual pictures without permission, cyberbullying, or the ongoing observation of online activity. It includes the use of technology, such as social media platforms, to harass, threaten, or manipulate someone.

India and Other Countries in Comparison

In the most recent Indian survey, spouse/intimate relationship violence was prevalent (51.5%)² and was discovered to be greater than data gathered for domestic abuse through the Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project (PASK) from the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom (19.3%)³

Table 01: Types of crimes against men in India

S.No	Types of Violence	Percentage
1.	Percentage of men who experienced gender-based violence:	52.4%
2.	Violence from wives or intimate partners (out of 1000 cases)	51.5%
3.	Incidents of violence in the previous year (out of 1000 cases)	10.5%
4.	Emotional abuse by a spouse	51.6%
5.	Physical abuse by a spouse	6%
6.	Husband initiating physical and emotional abuse	Nearly 50%

As represented in Table 01, in the current study, gender-based violence was experienced by 52.4% of men. Males faced violence from their wives or intimate partners in 51.5% of cases out of 1000, with 10.5% of those incidents occurring in the previous 12 months. Emotional abuse against a spouse was more prevalent than physical abuse (51.6%) and 6%. Physical attacks were only severe

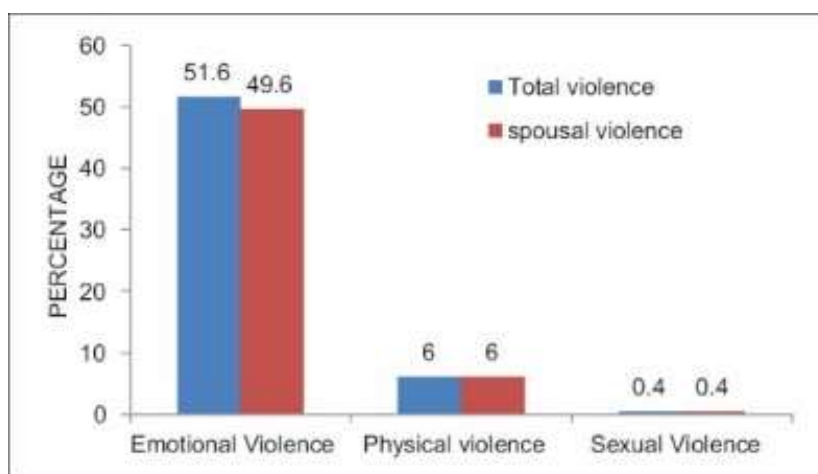
² Malik JS, Nadda A. A cross-sectional study of gender-based violence against men in the rural area of Haryana, India. *Indian J Commu Med.* 2019;44(1):35.

³ Hamel J. Facts and statistics on domestic violence at-a-glance. *DV Research.* Retrieved from <https://www.domesticviolenceresearch.org/domestic-violence-facts-and-statistics-at-a-glance/>

in tenths of the cases. Nearly half of the time, the husband started the physical and emotional abuse. In India, there is no gender parity in physical violence. Risk factors included lower family income, middle-class education, a nuclear family structure, and an alcoholic perpetrator. Bidirectional physical aggression is more likely to occur if the earning spouse has education up to the graduate level.⁴

The majority (51.6%) of the individuals reported having encountered emotional abuse from a female, followed by physical violence (6%), and finally sexual violence (0.4%). Figure 1 depicts the total prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual spouse violence.

Figure 1:



25 males (2.5%) out of 60 had been physically abused in the previous year. Slapping was the most frequent type of physical violence (98.3%), whereas beatings with a weapon were the least frequent (3.3%). Physical assaults were only severe in tenths of the cases (seven men). The physical abuse was always committed by the spouse. Among those who experienced emotional abuse, 85% received criticism, 29.7% were humiliated in public, and 3.5% received threats or physical harm. 20 (3.9%) of the 516 victims had it within the past year. Only four (0.4%) of the 1,000 respondents had experienced sexual violence, and only one had in the previous 12 months. Only one woman physically coerced her husband to engage in sexual activity, and three other women physically coerced their partners to engage in sexual activity with her against their will.

⁴ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6437789/>

Table 02: Numerous elements linked to violence against men in India⁵

S.No		Violence not present (%)	The violence present (%)
1.	Monthly income <1000	162(39.2)	251 (60.8)
	>1000	314 (53.5)	273 (46.5)
2.	education status of men up till middle school (eighth grade)	146 (36.9)	250 (63.1)
	Above middle	330 (54.6)	274 (45.4)
3.	Alcoholism of offender under alcohol	2 (8.7)	21 (91.3)
	Non- alcohol	474 (48.5)	503 (51.5)
4.	Type of family Joint	309	274
	Nuclear	167	250

Lack of laws to protect men against abuse

While laws against domestic abuse and violence frequently prioritise protecting women, it's vital to remember that men can also become victims of abuse. There is a rising understanding of the necessity for gender-neutral laws and regulations that safeguard everyone against domestic violence, regardless of gender, in many nations, including India. It is true that traditionally, due to the larger incidence of women as victims, there has been a greater emphasis on protecting them from domestic violence. However, there is a rising awareness of male abuse victims and initiatives to offer those help and legal protection. To combat abuse against women, the Protection of Women from Domestic Abuse Act (PWDVA) was passed in India in 2005. However, the law makes opportunities for men to seek protection and aid because it acknowledges that men can also become victims. It is crucial to keep pushing for laws and policies that are gender-neutral, acknowledge the experiences of both male and female abuse victims, and secure their safety and welfare. The main objectives should be to increase understanding, offer assistance, and promote reporting of abuse by all victims, irrespective of gender.

⁵ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6437789/>

Knowing about the rape of men

Rape is a horrifying crime that can happen to anyone, regardless of gender. It is important to recognise that men can be victims of rape even though society frequently places more emphasis on female victims. The goal of this research paper is to raise awareness of the frequently ignored problem of rape against males, examine its effects, and stress the value of helping male survivors. The Prevalence of Rape against Males: Despite being underreported, research shows that a sizable portion of males are victims of rape and sexual assault. It is crucial to establish safe spaces for male survivors to come forward and share their stories because societal stigma and preconceptions may be a factor in the underreporting. Male and female perpetrators of rape against men are both possible, and the assaults can take place in a variety of settings. The perpetrators can be strangers, friends, spouses, or even people who work in institutions like the military or prisons. Awareness of the dynamics of male rape and creating suitable support networks require an awareness of the diversity of these circumstances. Impact on Male Survivors: Male survivors of rape may suffer serious physical, psychological, and emotional repercussions. The trauma endured may result in post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), emotions of guilt, shame, and dread. Due to cultural expectations, such as views on masculinity and tropes of male suffering, male survivors may encounter particular difficulties. These elements may make it even harder for survivors to ask for assistance and support.

Section 375 of the Indian penal code defines RAPE as “Any sexual activity with a woman under the age of 18 must be done against her will, without her agreement, under duress, by deception, misrepresentation, or force, or when she is drunk or under the influence of drugs.” The scope of section 375 of the Indian penal code should be widened in terms to include men as the victim of rape, not just section 375 but offences like domestic violence, sexual harassment and any sought of abuse. As a society we need to understand these crimes are not gender-specified, crime can occur to anyone.

A recent case of rape against men.⁶

Earlier this year, a guy from Jalandhar said that four ladies, all of whom seemed to be in their early twenties, had kidnapped him in a car after dousing him in chemicals, drugged him, and then sexually assaulted him in a forest. He was then abandoned by the four women in a remote location, late at night, it is further added. Police have not been notified of the incident, but the victim has

⁶ <https://theguardian.com/jalandhar-male-rape-are-men-safe-in-india/>

spoken to the local media about his trauma and stated that he is married with children. He claims that his wife asked him not to make a complaint because the family cared more about the fact that he survived than anything else, according to sources. The man said that sexual motivation was used in the kidnapping.

Suggestions

1. Promote awareness-raising initiatives that aim to dispel gender stereotypes and preconceptions about male suffering. Inform the public about the incidence of male abuse, its effects, and the available support resources.
2. Encourage reporting by providing a secure and accepting environment where men feel comfortable coming forward to report abuse. Encourage law enforcement to act responsibly and seriously when receiving reports of violence against men.
3. Gender-Neutral Laws and Policies: Speak out in favour of the creation and application of laws and regulations that address the mistreatment of anybody, regardless of gender. Make sure that legal systems offer victims of both genders equal protection and assistance.
4. Support Services for Male Victims: Create support programmes that are especially suited for male abuse victims. This includes support groups, counselling programmes, helplines, and shelters that are specifically designed to meet the needs and circumstances of male survivors.
5. Training for Professionals: Educate professionals in fields like law enforcement, medicine, and social work, and education about how to spot and deal with abuse of males. Give them the information and abilities they need to support male victims successfully.
6. Implement prevention strategies that tackle problematic social norms, toxic masculinity, and gender inequality as well as the underlying causes of abuse. These initiatives should be directed at people of both genders and stress the importance of consent, good relationships, and peaceful conflict resolution.
7. Promote respectful behaviour, question damaging masculinity standards, and serve as good role models to encourage men to actively participate in efforts to end abuse.
8. Research and Data Gathering: Invest in studies that focus on the dynamics, causes, and effects of violence against males. To successfully guide policies and activities, collect thorough data.
9. Foster worldwide collaboration to exchange best practices, ideas, and tools for combating violence against men. Develop inclusive strategies by engaging with organisations that promote gender equality and violence prevention.

Conclusion and Discussion

Violence was more prevalent (52.4%) in the current study than it was in the Indian study by Sarkar et al., which revealed that 98% of men had experienced domestic abuse. This can be because the technique and sample size were different, and it may also be because only six males from Haryana were interviewed. In a later study, 1650 husbands from all over India were not randomly interviewed between the ages of 15 and 49. They were primarily from the upper middle class and middle class, and they used a schedule that was adapted from a WHO multicounty study on husbands' health and domestic violence. This schedule contains 14 items for emotional violence and 8 items for economic violence. Economic violence was not assessed in the current study, and only two items related to emotional violence were collected. Economic violence was not assessed in the current study, and only two items related to emotional violence were collected. 4.4% of men in England and Wales were estimated to have experienced domestic violence in the past year, which is significantly fewer than the 10.5% reported in the current study. This could be because the earlier estimates were based on people reporting acts against them that they believed to be crimes. As a result, crime numbers, which primarily reflect physical violence, are likely to greatly understate the true extent of domestic abuse.

The prevalence of spouse/intimate partner violence (51.5%) in the present study was found to be higher than data collected for domestic violence under the partner abuse State of knowledge project (PASK) from the U.S., Canada, and the U.K. (19.3%).⁷

This may be due to differing methodologies and a larger participant pool (students, married participants, and unmarried participants), but in the current study, only married males between the ages of 21 and 45 years were included. According to Shuler's analysis of the literature (CA, US), 1.3 men out of every 1000 are victims of intimate partner abuse annually. Because the current study (8.2%) was community-based and the literature review cited all types of studies (community-based, hospital-based, from police records, etc.), the incidence is greater than the present study (8.2%). It's impossible to deny that India is changing and developing.

⁷ Hamel J. Facts and statistics on domestic violence at-a-glance. *DV Research*. [Last accessed on 2018 May 11]. Available from: <https://www.domesticviolenceresearch.org/domestic-violence-facts-and-statistics-at-a-glance/> [Ref list]