



TENSIONS IN MARITAL RELATIONS: A STUDY OF PURUSH HAKKA SANRAKSHAN SAMITTEE, NASHIK

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INTRODUCTION :

It is general assumption that a study of harassment in marital/family relations is a study of female harassment /exploitation. Majority of them cannot imagine that even male can be a "victim" in marital relations. The changing socio-scenario indicates that just like female, male can be victims. Even the organizations of such male victims have come in to existence. "In order to defend male victims, we observe 19th November as International Male Rights Day. Efforts are being done for their protection, in the form of legislations, social support and compassion" (Handigol Subhash, 2009: 4). 19th November is observed as "International Male Rights Day" in the different nations like Trinidad, Tobago, Jamaica, Australia, India, U.S., Singapore, U. K., Malta, South Africa, Hungary, Ireland, Ghana and Canada etc.

The present paper aims to take review, and analyse the functions of Purush Hakka Sanrakshan Samittee which aims to give an expression to injustice done to the male victims and implementing various activities to give them justice.

The social changes in previously organized Hindu society started to take place with the passage of time. The process of social change began with the endeavours of social reformers in pre-independence period. In the post independence period the process became speedy. It was particularly due to Indian constitution, legislations (prominently I.P.C. 354, 509, 375/376, 498-A, 125, 497), industrialization, urbanization and spread of education.

It is true that all these things brought about remarkable or expected changes, in Indian society, but at the same time social institutions became weak and the process of social disorganization took place. In the process of social disorganization there were remarkable changes in traditional Hindu marriages, family institutions, marital relations, values and legislations etc. The problem of male victims in marital relations is an outcome of social disorganization.

Indian culture is male dominated. Naturally male race is supposed to be strong and women as "weak". Attitude of looking at women as "weak" is changing day by day. The legislations enforced by Indian government have helped to strengthen the social status of women. If we take the Indian Penal

Code, in to consideration it is seen that I.P.C. 354, 509, 375/376, 498-A, 125, 497 are enforced and brought into practice for women only.

Awareness of legal protection, created the feeling among women that they are previledged and they nurtured another feeling that legislations thereon are the mighty sources of their empowerment. As a result, they happen to misuse the previledges, and rights against their own family members and kins. Some women undertook evil acts like harassment of husband, in-laws, relatives of husband's side, (e.g. in-laws, sister-in-law, brother-in-law etc.). Their tendency of harassment and mental torture is kind of injustice on the part of husband.

OBJECTIVES :

The main objective of the present paper is to study the aims and objectives of PHSS, the present legislations in favour of women, role of PHSS and its yeoman contribuutuion to uproot the social evil of under- esteeming male victims.

METHODS :

The paper is based on primary and secondary data collected for the purpose. The primary data was collected by the author by way of personal interview of nine office bearers and executives of the samittee. The secondary data was collected through authentic publications, magazines, newspapers and internet etc.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PURUSH HAKKA SANRAKSHAN SAMITTEE :

The frequency of harassment by women has resulted in loss of peace in family life, even it has brought about complete destruction of family. In order to cease harassment of male generation by marital partners an institution was established at Nashik in Maharashtra on 7th November 1996. It is the unique example of such type of work. The institution thus established was entitled as "Purush Hakka Sanrakshan Samittee"(PHSS). Adv. Dharmednra Chavan is the founder of this institution. Thus the organization has come into existence. The institution has helped to protect against injustice on the part of male victims.

PHSS is the only registered institution established for the soul aim to entitle justice, rights and protection to the male victims. Due to dynamic leadership of Adv. Dharmendra Chavan, the institution is successful to spread its network all over the country. The effective functioning of the samittee is going on endlessly in thirteen states including Maharashtra Goa, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, West Beangal, Zarkhand, Uttaranchal, Madhya Pradesh, Assam etc.

PHSS does not work against the interest of women's organization or womanhood; on the contrary some women workers are rendering yeoman contribution by way of an active participation in activities of PHSS.

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By way of organized efforts, samittee is successful to settle the disputes in family relations, the tensions, and conflicts between men and women in their domestic life. Matters related to marital relations and conflicts are settled by compromise

PHSS is successful to give social justice to large number of male victims by way of social awareness. As a result samittee is successful to spread its network from rural areas to metropolitans and even at national level. This means, society in general has faith in moral support, aims and objectives of the samittee to minimize injustice by women which leads male to become "**victim**".

Majority of 'male victims' seek assistance of samittee to get natural justice, their rights and protection against injustice by women. Every victim seeks legal advice and counselling free of charge by PHSS. Most of the disputes between the wife and husband are settled by compromise without any judicial support or court matters. The samittee helps to settle disputes between marital couples and enables them to lead peaceful life and helps them to lead domestic life with peace.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF "P.H.S.S."

1. To protect male likely to be tortured and treated as if dupe for sacrifice by arrogant women.
2. To enable such male to understand their moral duties, natural justice and to make them aware of their legal rights.
3. To enable them to lodge a complaint and protest against injustice.
4. To ensure the male victims with both mental and social support.
5. To enable male victims to take active part in the mass movement, entitling due importance to womanhood in the form of I.P.C. 498-A (related do Dowry) 375/376, 354, 509 and unfair provisions in Marriage Act etc. and to motivate them to bring about necessary amendments in above cited I.P.Cs through the assistance of M. L.As and M.Ps of concerned region.
6. Arrangement of Discussions and Seminars for men to keep them away from addiction and participation in anti-social activities.

FEATURES OF P.S.S.S. :

1. This 'Samittee' does not oppose women or womanhood.
2. 'Samittee' helps both men and women who are harassed by the misues of Legislative rights.
3. Samittee possess its office along with counselling cell. The people who are already or likely to be torturd are guided regularly.
4. Any person, from any district in the state of Maharashtra can take advantage of counselling centre in nominal fees.

5. Workers of 'Samittee' are open handed to guide the needy people any time.
6. The complaints against any man or woman are taken seriously by the 'Samiti'. Serious action is taken in case of those who tend to file faked complaints.

FUNCTIONS OF P.H.S.S. :

1. **Platform for Victims** : To provide platform for 'victims' in the form of moral and judicial support.
2. **Judicial Councelling and Guidance** : To provide facility of judicial councelling to victims who are tortured by marital problems, guiding them properly about court cases, free of charge counselling in the matter of police cases.
3. **Mental and Social Support** : Providing mental support to victims and endeavour to set them free and get rid of the problem.
4. **Awareness among the Male victims regarding Judicial Rights** : To enable the "Male Victim" to be aware of his judicial rights to get rid of injustice done to him and raise his confidence regarding what efforts to be taken for natural justice and to minimize injustice by his marital partner.
5. **Lodging Complaints on behalf of Male Victims** : In protest of injustice done to male victims 'Samittee', files complaints on behalf of victims. It appeals the concerned individuals e.g. marital partners, their kin relatives, police station, court, MP's or MLA's etc. and endeavours to give them natural justice.
6. **Protests against unfair Provisions in Marriage Acts and Amendments:** Protests against unfair provisions in Marriage Acts in Indian Penal Codes i.e. 498-A, 375, 354, 509 and amendments therein are demanded; constant efforts are done through the medium of MP's and MLA's of areas concerned.
7. **Rehabilitation of Victims** : Endeavours for 'Rehabilitation' of male victims are made through creative activities like awareness of evils of addiction, giving him moral support and arrangement of special sessions, seminars and discussions, etc.
8. **Interactions with alike friends & moral support** : Purush Hakka Sanrakshan Samittee enables the male victims to interact with other friends having similar woes. As a result they assist each other wholeheartedly. It is possible due to efforts of Samittee only.
9. **Financial Support** : In case of male victim whose earning is meagre or who is not financially sound, the office bearers of Samittee, Workers, and well-wishers provide him financial support at the time of court case, police case and expenses for documentations or journey expenses etc.

10. **Counselling Activity** : The office bearers of P.H.S.S. and their followers try to understand the problems of male victims and arrange the activities like family counselling, parents counselling, pre-marital and post marital counselling, vocational counseling, evils of addiction of alcohol.

STEPS OF CONCILIATION:

1. To understand the marital problem of male victims.
2. To instill and impart the feeling of co-habitation for personal and social good, by male victims and their marital partners. Efforts are made to enable them to adjust with each other and to compel them to make proper compromise.
3. Explaining the need of mutual co-operation for removing marital problem.
4. To enable the male victims as well as his marital partners to make an introspection / self-evaluation. Both of them are expected to express their ups and downs face to face each other.
5. Explaining the evils of divorce to male victim and his marital partner and by asking them to avoid it. At the same time they are advised to be away from day-dreams and accept facts, and to avoid extra-marital relations. In case of sexual inability consult with psychiatrists for medical guidance, Avoid physical and mental harassment for proper handling of disputes, and to retain husband and wife relation from core of heart.

In this way P.H.S.S. undergoes counselling programme for male victim and if possible his marital partner also, and guides them properly. Samittee has not been established to oppose women. It is the observation of samittee that the fundamental rights are sometimes misused by women. The sole aim of samittee is to focus on injustice on the male by misuse of some fundamental rights of women. Thus P.H.S.S. works for the betterment of male victims and also for their marital partners.

OFFICE PROCEDURES FOLLOWED :

Samittee runs counselling and guidance cell in each district through regular legal advisors. Any male or female victim is expected to submit an application in specific format. Within a week, both plaintiff and defendant are summoned to defend their side to make compromise. If both the plaintiff and defendant remain present as per call of Samittee, they are allowed to defend their sides face to face. After hearing, Samittee tries to settle the dispute by compromise. If the defendant doesnot remain present as per the call of the Samittee, they are allowed to file a suit and they are supported with counselling and guidance in judicial matters to settle their problems.

LEGISLATIONS SUPPORTING WOMEN AND ROLE OF P.H.S.S.:

The following legislations which focus support to women are taken into consideration from the view point of P.H.S.S. in the present study. I.P.C. 354, 509, 375/376, 498-A, 125, 29-A and 497 the Other legislations supporting women are not taken into consideration.

PURUSH HAKKA SANRAKSHAN SAMITI : THEIR DEMANDS REGARDING ADDITIONS TO SECTIONS OF I.P.C.

"354. Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty—Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both" (Government of India, 1993: 68).

"509. Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman—Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both" (Government of India, 1993: 98).

The P.H.S.S. demands that the provisions made in I.P.C. under Section 354 protect women. The Samiti does not oppose it. But with the passage of time it is dire need of social circumstances to amend the I.P.C. 354 into sub-section A by entitling protection to men like that of women. The amendment made thereon should consist of the fact that outrage or physical assault made by women should be treated as criminal offence.

The P.H.S.S. further demands that act of outrage is possible in case men as well as women. Naturally the women should be regarded liable for the penalty under section 354 if they publically insult men or outrage their modesty. The same should follow in case of I.P.C. 509 to the effect word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of women.

"375. Rape—A man is said to commit "rape" who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the six following descriptions :—

*First—*Against her will.

*Secondly—*Without her consent.

*Thirdly—*With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in fear of death or of hurt.

*Fourthly—*With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

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Fifthly—With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.

Sixthly.—*With* or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

376. Punishment for rape—(1) Whoever, except in the cases provided for by sub-section (2), commits rape shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine' unless the woman raped is his own wife and is not under twelve years of age, in which case, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a terra which may extend to two years or with fine or with both" (Government of India, 1993: 71-72).

P.H.S.S. demands that the men (the offenders) involved in the antisocial and brutal act like rape should be sentenced to deaty, provided that the investigation of such cases should be impartial and objective. It the appellant (plaintiff) files faked complaint against defendant and if the inquiry reveals that the defendant is acquit, the plaintiff should be supposed to be liable to receive the fine of Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- by plaintiff for his financial, mental and social rehabilitation.

"498 A – Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty – Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a women, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine" (Government of India, 1993: 93).

P.H.S.S. demands that the woman/wife should not misuse the favourable provisions under I.P.C. 498 – A and that such offence under said Section should be believable or it should be treated as null and void. The suit filed in such circumstances by woman must be squashed and set aside. The suit filed against husband or his relatives treating them as offenders, for the act of cruelty, no servere action be taken unless and until it is proved or the convicts should not be arrested without prior intimation. As per the provisions made under Section 498 – A favourable to woman, there should be an amendment like 498 – B. It should consist of the fact that if a wife/ woman or her relations from mother are involved in the act of cruelty against man/husband/his relatives for any demand or causing any mental or physical torture or any act tempting him to commit suicide. The punishment liable under Section 498 – A must be mentioned in proposed amendment in Section 498 – B – which will protect men. P.H.S.S. thinks that the woman responsible for the complete destruction of family or

defamation of family should be liable for the penalty or Rs. 10,000/- to Rs. 1,00,000/-

“125. Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents - If any person having sufficient means neglects or refuses to maintain,-

- (a) his wife, unable to maintain herself, or
 - (b) his legitimate or illegitimate minor child, whether married or not, unable to maintain itself, or
 - (c) his legitimate or illegitimate child (not being a married daughter) who has attained majority, where such child is, by reason of any physical or mental abnormality or injury unable to maintain itself, or
 - (d) his father or mother, unable to maintain himself or herself,
- a Magistrate of the first class may, upon proof of such neglect or refusal, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child, father or mother, at such monthly rate I [***], as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate may from time to time direct” (Nanda Amit, 2009: 101).

P.H.S.S. appeals that the provisions made in the said section are again misused. Maharashtra stands second state in the country to make such provision to pay the maintenance upto Rs. 1500/- per month. In other states the amount so claimed by women is not more than Rs. 500/- per month. The husband has alternative to appear before Court to pay the maintenance claimed.

P.H.S.S. demands that the man/husband who is liable to pay the penalty as per the decision of the magistrate must have an option to decide to pay such amount in one instalment if possible or in suitable instalments as per his financial status. Such provision should be made in I.P.C. 125 and the new amendment should be entitled as 125 – A. It should include the fact that “if a woman/wife deliberately harass her husband/or causes him mental, physical or financial torture or who is unwilling to accompany her husband or if she denies divorce to her husband without sufficient reason, she must be treated as liable to pay the penalty worth Rs. 1,500/- per month. The samiti emphasises such change to enable the woman or her relatives to pay the penalty as in Section – 125.

If the woman/wife develops sexual relation with person other than her husband or if she has own source of income, she should not claim for maintenance.

WOMEN'S SUCCESSION ACT :

Under Succession Act different religions have made special provisions favourable for women in case of movable and immovable property. Hindu Evidence Act 1994 – Section 29 – A quoted that female child born after 1994 or those who will get married after the year 1994 will be liable to claim equal rights and share in ancestral property. As a result number of suits by women has

increased. Women are exempted from court fees. P.H.S.S. doesnot oppose the equality of rights to women but insists the fact women should be prepared to bear equality with men in case of social, moral, ethical, financial and legal responsibilities with men.

MARRIAGE ACT :

"497. Adultery—Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. I such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor"(Government of India, 1993: 93).

P.H.S.S. demands changes in the present Marriage Act. In many cases recorded in the court it is noticed that the engstrangenent, mental/physical harassment, immoral physical contacts and a number of such reason not to be proved create barrier in getting divorce both their mental and physical life is badly affected but also they are unable to reestablish their life. The P.H.S.S. insists that the mutual consent both by men/women should be the religion, caste, creed etc. The conditions to be laid down under this new law should be common to men as well as women.

The provisions regarding the union or divorce of men/women must be reasonable or bearable. There must be the provision of taking divorce any time as per the will of the both. No specific period upto one year or one and half year should be considered as condition to seek divorce. The present provision of the period upto two years must be abolished. The period upto six months of engstrangement must be considered for divorce. The cases in marriage courts must be decided within the period of six months.

Necessary changes in court business should take place. The marriage court cases should be decided at Taluka and District level courts. P.H.S.S. emphasise that such case should not be law-oriented only, but the contemporary practical evidences should betaken into consideration. Samiti insists necessary practical changes in Registration of Marriage Act according to the changing circumstances.

VIEWS OF OFFICE BEARERS OF PURUSH HAKKA SANRAKSHAN SAMITTEE:

A brief summary of opinions of nine office bearers of PHSS in connection with male victims:

All office bearers unanimously expressed their view that “a person suffered from female favoured provisions in law/legislations or by wife or any other female who is harassed, tortured and suffered is called as “Victim Male”.

We find male victims both in joint and nuclear families in society. In joint family marital relations between man and wife are spoiled due to interference of other relatives, whereas lack of compromising factors create gap in matrimonial life of husband and wife in nuclear family.

Though there is gap in educational status, proper mutual, understanding helps the wife and husband to minimize quarrels. The couples below S.S.C. level have no sufficient and broad thinking capacity. Naturally the quarrels take place repeatedly and male becomes “Victim”.

The male victim, whose earning is meagre, is always in trouble while making up the daily basic needs. Naturally he is depressed both financially and mentally. In such cases couples are unable to make compromise. Even the people with hand to mouth earning have to endure the torture of wife.

In some cases males belonging to financially sound status also become “victims”

Majority of Indians belong to the Hindu religions so the number of victims among the Hindus is more compared to other religions. The tendency of lack of adjustment has increased among the women belonging to all the religions.

The female partners in urban areas lack adjustment nature due to the factors like wide spread of education, support by maternal home, self-reliance and introspection; due to employment and education, female protection by law; and excessive individual freedom etc. These factors lead the male to become “Victim” of circumstances.

Besides caste, the educational status, lack of culture, limited income resources, cause family confrontations and differences. It leads male to become “Victims”.

In case of arranged marriage one cannot perfectly predict about likes, dislikes and temperament traits of the proposed partner. The lack of fulfillment of expectations causes lack of understanding and generosity about each other.

While stating the marital experience of “Victim” male respondents and almost all the office bearers think that the marital experience of the victims is not satisfactory.

After taking in to consideration the common suggestions of male victims, the office bearers think that the victims look forward to get rid of their wives. They hope for quick decision by court. Even they look forward to seek guidance regarding how to get separated from their partner without any judicial matter or filing the case. All the office bearers think that there should be proper counselling before marriage so as to prevent conflicts after marriage or if it

happens so, there should be proper guidance or advice regarding how to behave in such case.

While talking about "What role can government play" about the male victims? Majority of office bearers think that the principle of equality before law should be followed strictly at the constitutional level whereas there should be "Male Rehabilitation centres or *Purush Dakshata Samittees*" should be established at social level and at the financial level, there should be provision that male victims should receive expenses in court matters like that of women.

While thinking of what role can society perform for the male victims? majority of office bearers feel that society in general must have sense of justice towards such males. They should not criticise them, try to understand them and provide mental support and inspiration to lead life.

"Future prospect" of male victims is the serious concern of all the office bearers. They think that when a male becomes victim, he losses his status and respect in the society. He gets depressed. Their children are deprived of parental affinity. It affects their life and there is complete loss of the family.

While dealing with other factors related to male victims, most of the office bearers think that male victim may belong to any religion, failure in first marriage proves hurdle in remarriage in the form of neglect for divorce by female (wife), if she is ready to give divorce, she demands large amount, if the demand of money remains unfulfilled, she is not ready for the divorce. These and such circumstances affect male and it tempts him get addicted to evil practices.

While talking about the attitude of society and people in general about the PHSS, the office bearers say that initially people protested against it but now the situation is altogether changed. At present even women workers are referring some cases to the PHSS.

Office bearers think that PHSS is the dire need of society. Since it will enable the male victims to get justice.

In order to survive family institution and stop the harassment/ exploitation of innocent children, PHSS is the need of present time and the future to come.

While referring to other dominant traits of PHSS, and the office bearers added that they had undertaken other activities like

- i) *Purush Vyasana-mukti Kendra*
- ii) *Purush Aadhar Kendra etc.*

THE CASES TRIED AND WON BY P.H.S.S.:

Details regarding Office Bearers and districtwise court cases of "male victims", tried and won through the medium of P.H.S.S.

1. Adv. Dharmendra Chavan: The Founder and Secretary Rashtriya P.H.S.S. Nashik, tried 110 suits since the foundation of samittee till date and won all suits in favour of male victims.
2. Adv. B.M. Patil: President, Sangli District P.H.S.S. Sangli tried about 180 suits since foundation of samittee. He won 90 suits in favour of male victims.
3. Adv. Santosh B. Shinde: President, Pune District P.H.S.S. Pune and the member of National Executive Council, P.H.S.S. Nashik. He is active worker since foundation of the samittee. He tried 40 suits in all. 15 out of them are won in favour of male victims and remaining 25 suits are settled by compromise. As a result the male/female partners concerned are leading their marital life peacefully.
4. Mrs. Sangita Nanaware: Vice President Pune District P.H.S.S. Pune and The Member, National Executive Council, P.H.S.S. Nashik. Despite the fact that she is not solicitor by profession, she is successful to settle 20 cases by compromise so as to enable the marital partners to be away from engstrangements. Some of her cases are pending.
5. Shri. Bhimrao Buddhiwant : Secretary, Mumbai Region, P.H.S.S. Mumbai and Member of National Executive Council P.H.S.S. Nashik. He is not associated to legal profession; still he settled about 200 disputes with the assistance of agencies like solicitors, social workers, and C.I.D. Branch.
6. Shri. Vijay Tatyabhau Nalawade: President, Sahyadri Purush Bachat Gat, Navi Mumbai and Member of Executive Council, P.H.S.S. Mumbai and Nashik. He is not associated to legal profession. He is an Auto Rikshwa driver. He is the editor of an edition "Chintanpushpawati" - a special Diwali edition. By way of social commitment he settled 12 disputes by compromise with mutual co-operation at Rikshaw stop. The marital partners concerned are leading peaceful marital life. He charged no fees for the purpose. He rendered his service for the purpose of social peace.
7. Adv. Natha Sabale: President, Beed District P.H.S.S. Beed; The member of National Executive Council P.H.S.S. Nashik. Tried 10 suits and won in favour of male victims.
8. Adv. Rajendra Bhagvan Bhingardev: President, Khanapur Taluka P.H.S.S. Khanapur Dist. Sangli, Member of Executive Council P.H.S.S. Sangli, Notary Public appointed by Govt. of India. He tried 9 cases in all and won all of them in favour of male victims.
9. Late Arun Mahipat Kulkarni: Secretary, Sangli District P.H.S.S. Sangli who was not associated with profession, settled five cases by compromise. Due to severe heart attach, he passed away on March 25, 2009 when he was 70.

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION:

One should not look upon P.H.S.S. from view point of negative mentality. It is a platform, established for the sole aim to give voice to the injustice of male victims, to give them justice, to solve their marital problems, and guide them properly. The establishment of this Samittee has made the male victims to be aware of their rights as well as an injustice to them. 19th November is observed as "International Male Rights Day". The contribution of P.H.S.S. has enhanced the importance of this day even in India. This organization does not oppose to any of women's organization or womanhood. It stands for the natural justice to male victims in society.

Home ministry has come to conclusion that family Violence Prevention Act (498A) is misused on a large scale. In order to avoid it, the ministry concerned has issued a circular and directed the police Department to the effect that in-laws will be subject to prosecute only if the complaint is a functioning reality.

The office bearers of P.H.S.S. were successful in wining the cases of male victims in Maharashtra.

Due to organized efforts, samittee is successful to settle the disputes in family, tensions, and conflicts between men and women in their domestic life.

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