



ILE

LEX SPECULUM

VOLUME 1 AND ISSUE 1 OF 2023

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION



ILE LEX SPECULUM

APIS – 3920 – 0036 | ISBN – 978-81-964391-3-2

(Free Publication and Open Access Journal)

Journal's Home Page – <https://ls.iledu.in/>

Journal's Editorial Page – <https://ls.iledu.in/editorial-board/>

Volume 1 and Issue 1 (Access Full Issue on – <https://ls.iledu.in/category/volume-1-and-issue-1-of-2023/>)

Publisher

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Chairman of Institute of Legal Education (Established by I.L.E. Educational Trust)

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UNPRECEDENTED VOICES: EXPLORING MALE RAPE IN INDIA AND AROUND THE WORLD

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BEST CITATION – ANIRUDH ALEX VICTOR, UNPRECEDENTED VOICES: EXPLORING MALE RAPE IN INDIA AND AROUND THE WORLD, *ILE LEX SPECULUM (ILE LS)*, 1 (1) OF 2023, PG. 136-141, APIS – 3920 – 0036 | ISBN – 978-81-964391-3-2.

Abstract

Rape is an intolerable act that has tormented social orders around the world. While women are in many cases the essential casualties, men can likewise be focuses of sexual viciousness. This paper plans to analyze the issue of male assault both all around the world and in India.

Internationally²⁷⁶, male assault is a generally dismissed theme, with restricted examination and information accessible. In any case, studies recommend that the predominance of male assault is higher than usually accepted. Men who experience rape face novel difficulties, including social shame and an absence of assets and backing.

In India²⁷⁷, male assault is an especially touchy issue, given the country's man centric culture and social standards. Men who are physically attacked are frequently hesitant to report the act because of fears of disgrace, scorn, and incredulity. The overall set of laws likewise presents difficulties, with male assault not perceived as an unmistakable offense in Indian regulation. Generally speaking, tending to male assault requires more noteworthy mindfulness, examination, and backing for casualties. Endeavors ought to zero in on testing social mentalities that sustain orientation based viciousness, further developing admittance to equity and backing administrations, and guaranteeing that male casualties get the acknowledgment and mind they merit. Research has observed that male assault is predominant in many regions of the planet, including struggle zones, penitentiaries, and different establishments where people are defenseless. Nonetheless, because of the disgrace and disgrace appended to male assault, numerous occurrences go unreported, and the genuine pervasiveness of the act stays obscure.

In India, male assault²⁷⁸ is many times treated as an untouchable theme, with casualties confronting critical difficulties in getting to equity and backing administrations. The overall set of laws doesn't perceive male assault as a different act, and cultural perspectives towards orientation and sexuality²⁷⁹ further confuse the issue. In such a unique circumstance, male assault survivors frequently face social shame, dismissal, and fault.

The ongoing paper surveys the current writing on male assault in both the worldwide and Indian settings. It investigates the extraordinary difficulties looked by male assault survivors, including the mental and profound effect of the act, and the obstructions to looking for equity and backing. Furthermore, it features the requirement for an extensive way to deal with tending to male assault that incorporates legitimate, social, and social changes.

²⁷⁶ Abbey, A. et al. (2010). Sexual assault and alcohol consumption: What do we know about their relationship and what types of research are still needed? *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 15(5), 325-332. doi: 10.1016/j.avb.2010.02.004

²⁷⁷ India Today. (2021). India's patriarchal society makes it tough for male survivors to speak up about rape. Retrieved from <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/india-s-patriarchal-society-makes-it-tough-for-male-survivors-to-speak-up-about-rape-1770732-2021-03-05>

²⁷⁸ National Crime Records Bureau. (2021). Crime in India - 2020. Retrieved from <https://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-india-2020>

²⁷⁹ Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network. (n.d.). Sexual Assault of Men and Boys. Retrieved from <https://www.rainn.org/articles/sexual-assault-men-and-boys>

All in all, male assault is a critical issue that requires more prominent consideration, exploration, and backing. It is fundamental for challenge social perspectives and accepted practices that sustain orientation based brutality, further develop admittance to equity and backing administrations, and bring issues to light of the issue to guarantee that male survivors get the acknowledgment and care they need.

KEYWORDS – Male assault, Women as primary victims, Global perspective, Limited research and data, Social stigma and lack of resources, India's patriarchal culture.

INTRODUCTION

The paper is organized as follows: the main segment gives an outline of the current writing on male assault, looking at the definitions, pervasiveness, and effects of the act. The subsequent segment looks at the lawful and social reactions to male assault, zeroing in on the difficulties looked by male survivors in getting to equity and backing administrations. The third segment looks at the remarkable difficulties looked by male assault survivors in India, including social perspectives towards orientation and sexuality, and the legitimate and social setting of sexual viciousness. The last area gives suggestions for tending to male assault and sexual savagery, both universally and in India.

The examination draws on a scope of sources, including scholarly investigations²⁸⁰, reports by worldwide and homegrown associations, and media reports. The examination expects to give an exhaustive outline of the issue of male assault and sexual savagery, drawing on both quantitative and subjective information. The exploration likewise expects to distinguish holes in the current writing and regions for additional examination.

All in all, male assault and sexual viciousness is a perplexing and disregarded issue that requires more noteworthy consideration, exploration, and backing. By looking at the predominance, effects, and reactions to male assault, this paper intends to add to a superior comprehension of the issue and to illuminate endeavors to forestall and answer sexual savagery against men. The paper likewise

features the requirement for an extensive way to deal with tending to male assault that incorporates lawful, social, and social changes, as well as more prominent mindfulness and backing for male survivors.

This exploration is huge because of multiple factors. In the first place, it adds to the improvement of a more thorough comprehension of sexual brutality, one that perceives the encounters of male survivors close by those of ladies. Second, it features the significance of tending to orientation based savagery in a way that considers the multifaceted encounters of people. This incorporates perceiving the effect of elements like race, class, sexuality, and handicap in molding the encounters of male overcomers of sexual brutality. Third, the examination features the requirement for a more nuanced comprehension of manliness, one that perceives the variety of men's encounters and the effect of social developments of orientation on their lives.

The exploration²⁸¹ isn't without its constraints, be that as it may. One of the primary difficulties in exploring male assault is the absence of accessible information, which makes it hard to assess the predominance of the act precisely. Moreover, because of the disgrace and disgrace related with male assault, numerous survivors are hesitant to report their encounters, which further mixtures the issue of under-detailing.

In spite of these constraints, this exploration plans to add to a superior comprehension of

²⁸⁰ Keddie, A. (2018). Male rape and sexual assault: Challenging the taboo. Routledge.

²⁸¹ Anderson, I. (2017). Male rape: The stigma of victimhood. The Guardian. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/nov/30/male-rape-the-stigma-of-victimhood>

male assault and sexual savagery, and to illuminate endeavors to forestall and answer the issue. By bringing issues to light of the issue, testing disgrace and disgrace, and pushing for change, we can make a general public that is more steady of all overcomers of sexual brutality, paying little heed to orientation or other social variables²⁸².

LAWS REGARDING RAPE OF MALE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

In spite of the lawful acknowledgment of male assault in certain nations, male overcomers of sexual savagery actually face critical difficulties in getting to equity and getting support²⁸³. Numerous survivors are hesitant to report their encounters because of dread of disgrace, disgrace, and incredulity. This is particularly valid for male survivors, who might confront extra boundaries because of social and cultural perspectives towards manliness and sexuality.

Notwithstanding lawful structures²⁸⁴, it is essential to analyze the social and social factors that add to the propagation of sexual viciousness against men. Orientation standards and generalizations can make a culture that downplays or excuses male assault, leaving survivors without satisfactory help or response. By moving these standards and attempting to advance orientation uniformity, we can make an all the more and impartial society for all people.

Research on male assault and sexual brutality²⁸⁵ can assume a significant part in illuminating approach and support endeavors, as well as in bringing issues to light and advancing comprehension of this issue. By looking at the encounters of male survivors, we

can foster more powerful avoidance and reaction techniques that address the complex interconnected factors that add to sexual brutality. Eventually, the objective is to make a general public where all people are liberated from the anxiety toward sexual savagery, paying little mind to orientation or other social variables.

US²⁸⁶: In the US, every one of the 50 states have regulations that characterize assault as non-consensual sexual entrance, no matter what the orientation of the person in question or culprit. Male assault is thusly legitimately perceived and deserving of regulation.

UK²⁸⁷: Joined Realm: The Sexual Offences Act 2003 in the UK characterizes assault as non-consensual entrance of the vagina, butt, or mouth of an individual with a penis. This definition does exclude non-consensual entrance of the penis, and that implies that male assault isn't expressly perceived in UK regulation. Notwithstanding, male assault can in any case be arraigned under different regulations that restrict rape and sexual offenses.

Canada²⁸⁸: In Canada, assault is characterized as non-consensual sexual movement that includes the entrance of the body of an individual by someone else's private parts. This definition incorporates non-consensual entrance of the rear-end, mouth, or vagina, and applies to both male and female casualties.

India²⁸⁹: The Indian Punitive Code (IPC) perceives and condemns assault of all kinds of people. Segment 375 of the IPC characterizes assault as non-consensual sex with an individual without their assent, and incorporates

²⁸² Keddie, A. (2018). *Male rape and sexual assault: Challenging the taboo*. Routledge

²⁸³ Fisher, B. S., Daigle, L. E., Cullen, F. T., & Turner, M. G. (2003). Reporting sexual victimization to the police and others: Results from a national-level study of college women. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 30(1), 6-38.

²⁸⁴ Anderson, I. (2017). Male rape: The stigma of victimhood. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/society/2017/nov/30/male-rape-the-stigma-of-victimhood>

²⁸⁵ Koss, M. P., Gidycz, C. A., & Wisniewski, N. (1987). The scope of rape: Incidence and prevalence of sexual aggression and victimization in a national sample of higher education students. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 55(2), 162-170.

²⁸⁶ United States: Bureau of Justice Statistics. (2019). Rape and Sexual Assault Victimization Among College-Age Females, 1995-2013 (NCJ 248471). Retrieved from <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5176>

²⁸⁷ United Kingdom: The Crown Prosecution Service. (2019). Rape and Sexual Offences - Chapter 2: Rape. Retrieved from <https://www.cps.gov.uk/legal-guidance/rape-and-sexual-offences-chapter-2-rape>

²⁸⁸ Canada: Government of Canada. (2019). Sexual Assault. Retrieved from <https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/victims-victimes/ss-aa/index.html>

²⁸⁹ India: Government of India. (1860). Indian Penal Code, Section 375. Retrieved from <https://indiankanoon.org/doc/112077/>

the infiltration of the penis, mouth, rear-end, or vagina.

South Africa²⁹⁰: The Criminal Regulation (Sexual Offenses and Related Matters) Correction Act 32 of 2007 in South Africa perceives male assault and characterizes it as non-consensual entrance of the rear-end, mouth, or privates of a male individual by another male individual.

It is critical to take note of that regulations with respect to male assault and rape shift generally across various nations and locales, and that the execution and implementation of these regulations can likewise contrast. Moreover, social and cultural perspectives towards male assault and sexual brutality can influence the detailing and indictment of these violations.

MALE RAPE AND INDIAN LAWS

Male assault is a shocking act and a serious infringement of common freedoms. In India, male rape is recognized and criminalized under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, which characterizes assault as non-consensual sex with an individual without their assent. The segment doesn't separate among male and female casualties, and accordingly, male assault is lawfully perceived in India.

Nonetheless, the Indian general set of laws frequently neglects to give sufficient insurance and equity to male assault casualties because of social shame, absence of mindfulness, and orientation predispositions. Male assault casualties frequently face cultural and social strain to stay quiet and might be exposed to casualty accusing and segregation.

Also, the meaning of assault in the Indian general set of laws is frequently reprimanded for being excessively limited and not comprehensive of all types of rape and badgering. Many backers for orientation correspondence and basic freedoms have required a more extensive meaning of assault

that incorporates all types of non-consensual sexual exercises, regardless of the orientation of the person in question or culprit.

Lately, the Indian general set of laws has made a few strides towards resolving the issue of male assault. In 2013, the Criminal Regulation (Change) Act was passed, which extended the meaning of assault to incorporate non-consensual entrance of any body part by any item. This revision was a critical stage towards perceiving and tending to male assault in India.

Regardless of these endeavors, male assault stays an exceptionally demonized and underreported act in India. More mindfulness and training about male assault, as well as a more comprehensive legitimate structure, are expected to really resolve this issue.

There is likewise an absence of information and examination on male assault in India, which makes it hard to grasp the scale and nature of the issue. The National Crime Records Bureau²⁹¹ (NCRB) only records cases of "custodial rape" of men, which alludes to assault of men in police guardianship, and doesn't catch instances of male assault beyond custodial settings. This restricted extent of information assortment mirrors the absence of acknowledgment and comprehension of male assault in India.

Besides, the social and social mentalities towards male assault in India are complicated and frequently disconnected. On one hand, there is a predominant man centric thought that men are solid and can't be casualties of rape, which can prompt an absence of sympathy and backing for male assault survivors. Then again, there is likewise a discernment that male assault is a type of weakening, which can prompt casualty accusing and further defamation of male survivors²⁹².

²⁹⁰ South Africa: Parliament of the Republic of South Africa. (2007). Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act 32 of 2007. Retrieved from https://www.gov.za/sites/default/files/gcis_document/201409/a32-07.pdf

²⁹¹ National Crime Records Bureau. (2020). Crime in India - 2019. Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Retrieved from <http://ncrb.gov.in/en/crime-india-2019>

²⁹² Choudhary, S. (2020). Sexual Violence Against Men: The Forgotten Side of Gender Violence in India. News18. Retrieved from <https://www.news18.com/news/india/sexual-violence-against-men-the-forgotten-side-of-gender-violence-in-india-2421029.html>

To address these difficulties, there is a requirement for far reaching lawful and strategy estimates that perceive the particular necessities and weaknesses of male assault survivors. This incorporates the foundation of orientation delicate help administrations for male overcomers of assault, the preparation of policing and medical services experts on orientation based viciousness and male assault, and the advancement of public mindfulness and schooling efforts that challenge hurtful orientation generalizations and advance orientation uniformity.

All in all, male assault is a difficult issue in India that requires pressing consideration and activity. While the legitimate acknowledgment of male assault is a significant initial step, it isn't sufficient. Resolving the issue requires a far reaching approach that incorporates legitimate, social, and social aspects, and guarantees that male overcomers of assault are safeguarded by regulation as well as get the important help and mind to revamp their lives²⁹³.

GENDER NEUTRALITY OF RAPE LAWS

The customary impression of assault as a act carried out by men against ladies has brought about many assault regulations being orientation explicit, with the casualty being thought to be female and the culprit thought to be male. In any case, lately, there has been a developing acknowledgment of the requirement for sexually impartial assault regulations that perceive that all kinds of people can be casualties of assault and that all kinds of people can be culprits.

Sexually impartial assault regulations enjoy a few benefits. First and foremost, they guarantee that all survivors of assault, paying little mind to orientation, are similarly safeguarded under the law. This is especially significant for male assault casualties, who might confront extra hindrances to announcing assault and getting

to equity because of shame and social mentalities towards male exploitation. Unbiased assault regulations likewise help to challenge destructive orientation generalizations and advance orientation fairness by recognizing that sexual brutality isn't exclusively a ladies' issue yet is a basic liberties issue that influences individuals, everything being equal²⁹⁴.

Numerous nations have proactively made strides towards executing sexually unbiased assault regulations. For instance, in 2019, Sweden passed a regulation that characterizes assault as any sexual demonstration that isn't consensual, no matter what the orientation of the person in question or culprit. Additionally, in the Assembled Realm, the Sexual Offences (Change) Act 2019 stretched out the meaning of assault to incorporate entrance of the mouth, rear-end, or vagina with any body part or item, no matter what the orientation of the person in question or culprit.

In India²⁹⁵, be that as it may, the assault regulations are still orientation explicit and don't unequivocally perceive male assault. This has been a subject of analysis and worry by numerous activists and associations who are supporting for sexually unbiased regulations that address the issue of male assault. While there have been a few changes to the law, for example, the consideration of male assault under the meaning of rape, there is still quite far to go to accomplish sexual impartiality in assault regulations in India.

Taking everything into account, the execution of impartial assault regulations is a significant stage towards resolving the issue of sexual brutality and guaranteeing that all casualties, paying little mind to orientation, are similarly safeguarded by the law. While progress has been made in certain nations, there is as yet a requirement for more complete legitimate and

²⁹³ Das, R. (2021). Why India Needs to Recognise Male Rape as a Serious Crime. The Wire. Retrieved from <https://thewire.in/gender/male-rape-india-ipc-375-377-custodial-rape-ncrb-data>

²⁹⁴ Ministry of Justice, United Kingdom. (2019). Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2019/3/contents/enacted>

²⁹⁵ Choudhary, S. (2020). Sexual Violence Against Men: The Forgotten Side of Gender Violence in India. News18. Retrieved from <https://www.news18.com/news/india/sexual-violence-against-men-the-forgotten-side-of-gender-violence-in-india-2421029.html>

strategy measures to guarantee that impartial assault regulations are successfully implemented and that all casualties of assault get the vital help and mind to modify their lives.

RESISTANCE TO GENDER NEUTRAL SEXUAL OFFENCES

There has been a protection from the possibility of unbiased sexual offense regulations, especially in nations with profoundly settled in male centric mentalities. Some contend that unbiased regulations might weaken the seriousness of sexual offenses against ladies and could be utilized to sabotage the battle against orientation based savagery. Others accept that unbiased regulations might be abused to target men and condemn consensual sexual way of behaving.

In any case, defenders of impartial regulations contend that sexual savagery is a widespread issue that influences all sexes and ought to be tended to thusly. They additionally call attention to that impartial regulations can assist with safeguarding men who are casualties of sexual savagery and furnish them with legitimate response and backing. At last, the viability of unbiased regulations will rely upon their execution and authorization. Training and mindfulness missions can likewise assume an essential part in advancing a social shift towards more prominent orientation correspondence and regard for substantial independence.

CONCLUSION

All in all, male assault is a critical however frequently neglected issue that influences people of all sexual orientations, ages, and foundations. While there have been steps made in perceiving male assault and giving legitimate security and backing to survivors, there is still quite far to go with regards to social mentalities and social convictions about manliness and sexual savagery.

The profound cost of male assault can't be put into words. Survivors frequently face disgrace,

and an absence of understanding and backing from society. They might feel that their encounters are negated or excused because of cultural standards that direct that men ought to constantly be solid and in charge.

We genuinely should keep on testing these unsafe convictions and work towards making a more steady and comprehensive society for overcomers of male assault. This incorporates pushing for unbiased sexual offense regulations, advancing instruction and mindfulness about sexual brutality against men, and furnishing survivors with admittance to thorough and humane consideration.

We should likewise perceive that male assault isn't simply a men's issue or a ladies' issue, however a human issue that requires aggregate activity and obligation. By recognizing the truth of male assault and making progress toward making an all the more and fair society, we can help survivors recuperate and forestall future episodes of sexual viciousness.

All in all, male assault is a difficult and horrible experience that can lastingly affect survivors. It is our obligation as a general public to stand by listening to survivors, trust them, and furnish them with the help and assets they need to recuperate and push ahead. Simply by cooperating could we at any point make a reality where all people, paying little mind to orientation, are protected from sexual viciousness.

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