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Male and Transgender Rape: The Story of Selective Silence

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ABSTRACT

“I’m afraid the story isn’t finished happening. Sometimes I think there is no entirely true story I could tell. Because there are some things I just don’t know, and other things I just can’t say. Which is not a failure of memory but of language.” A line quoted by Lacy M Johnson in her book titled The Other Side. To elucidate the quote stated above we need to identify, rape is not only a woman’s issue but it’s a human issue. Nobody can objectify who is the predator or victim as “we see only those things which are shown to us” but for male victim its “boiling the ocean” as there are no such laws which can protect their rights. In spite of expanding the scope of section 375 of Indian Penal Code the said definition continues to comply with its rule of gender specific notion based on the pre-established representation of the perpetrator framework on gender while the other half of the population is suffering in silence and moreover doesn’t have a right to life. Hereby authors are trying to critique the idea of gender specificity in Indian Penal code which is in violation of Binary notion of gender.

The research paper aims to identify the loopholes in the existing laws. Herein, the paper is divided into three parts all being related to one another, firstly, the paper will focus on rape committed on males and transgender and how the society peruses it secondly, the authors would be dealing with the blind spot in the law for male and transgender victims of rape and thirdly, will be dealing with the breach of fundamental rights vis a vis to human rights and its obligation and the amendments proposed for it. And towards the end of the paper, authors would be proposing an amendment and suggestion in the adjacent laws and the need to adopt a human right based approach.

Keywords: Gender-neutral rape law, sodomize, male victim, section 375, human rights.

I. INTRODUCTION

Rape is something that should not always been seen as a wrong done against women in general, rather it should be a gender binary notion of crime, having the same impact on the male victims,

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transgender victim as that on female victims. Herein, paper is divided into two main category former dealing with male rape and latter dealing with transgender rape.

Male rape might sound unusual to many, but it is a harsh reality that today's generation still doesn't accept as what matters the most is to keep your family's reputation intact. Preconceived notion that men don't feel pain has been so deeply rooted within us from the childhood that it becomes difficult to even consider such statement. Morris Hoffer says that men's upbringing conflicts with their ability to say that they were sexually assaulted³. Attorney Harris once said that 'rape is rape and gender identity and sexual orientation doesn't change that fact one bit'.⁴ This taboo of men cannot be raped has to be removed in order to create a society which is gender neutral in every aspect.

The main reason why people are unaware of these circumstances is their selective silence on how the society would react because in this case the society's conscience is not affected it is not a right in rem. Many studies shows that the psychological and physical pain is equal for males and in fact more in certain cases in comparison with female victims and so these incidents just become a treacherous memories for some who just froze with the idea of sharing it and coming out with it.⁵ Meaning of rape is as specific as to just force penis anal to anal penetration, forced penis to oral penetration and object to anal penetration⁶ that it doesn't consider other cases.

The reality is that, the men have been raped in their own household, in war zones, prisons and even by outsiders. The most famous case for this is that of Abu Gharib scandal in Iraq where during tough armed rebellion times they were sexually assaulted.⁷ There are so many cases that are unheard of, amongst which one is of Muzaffarpur sodomy case, or cases of gay men being raped by both female and male perpetrators. According to a survey by the ministry of Women and Child Development in 2007 amongst 13 states, it can be seen that 57.3% of the boys were raped or sodomised and another recent report by a Delhi based Centre for Civil Society observed that there were 18% adult men who went through sexual assaults (rape, sodomization) amongst which 16% were female preparatory and 2% male preparatory⁸.

³Kiran Mehta, *Male Rape Victims: Breaking the Silence*, 13 Pub. Interest L. Rprt. 93 (2008).

Available at: <http://lawecommons.luc.edu/pilr/vol13/iss1/14>

⁴Kiran Mehta, *supra* note 2.

⁵Gerda Lerner, *The creation of Patriarchy*. Oxford university press, London 1986.

⁶*Id* at 2

⁷See ANTHONY R JONES & GEORGE R FAY, AR 15-6 INVESTIGATION OF THE ABU GHARIB DETENTION FACILITY AND 205TH MILITARY INTELLIGENCE BRIGADE , 68-69 (2015).

⁸Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. *Study on Child Abuse: India 2007*, New Delhi: Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India; 2007 (Jan 28,

This interpretation creates problems not only for adult males but also amongst children who face large amount of inequality and forced to consider this normal.⁹ It's one of the prime reasons why men are not able to share their stories and file a complaint because not enough resources are available to them or they are not aware of. A perfect example of this could be of a man who was raped throughout his childhood by his uncle and later gang raped by his uncle's friends for 11 years which included anal penetration and he thought if he would say something it will be considered less man of himself. Moreover, how can you imagine a 7 year old boy to even know of such things, because when he confessed to his mother she was in a state of shock and couldn't even imagine that a boy could even go through it?¹⁰ And not too much of his amuse there wasn't any strict action that he could take at that point of time because the laws weren't or aren't very victim friendly for males in such cases. Roxane Gay from her book *Hunger* states:-

"So many years past being raped, I tell myself what happened is 'in the past. This is only partly true. In too many ways, the past is still with me. The past is written on my body. I carry it every single day. The past sometimes feels like it might kill me. It is a very heavy burden." ¹¹

Then how the society is pacifying things and still giving a face that a boy, a man, a transgender can't be raped. As the female children who have been raped the accused will get a punishment of life imprisonment, death and other cruel punishments but when it comes to a male child it's just 10 years.¹² The law itself is violating the fundamental right to equality under article 14 of the Indian Constitution.¹³ The main aim should be to move towards a society which has gender neutral rape laws and hence providing us with equality and justice in all aspects because that is what should be the intention of the legislature while making laws, to provide justice, equity and fairness.

II. STORIES OF SURVIVORS VIS A VIS REAL SCENARIO

Case of Muzaffarpur Shelter home wherein sexual offences were committed on both male and female children and no action as registering FIR was ever taken as a result the SC slammed Bihar government for such lackness in registering an FIR under section 377 (sodomy) and POCSO Act and gave a 24 hour ultimatum. Wherein the top court bench headed by Justice

2012), <http://www.wcd.nic.in/childabuse.pdf>. [Google Scholar]

⁹Gartner RB, *Sexual victimization of boys by men: Meanings and consequences*, J Gay Lesbian Psychothe,31–33, 1999.

¹⁰*This story of a male rape survivor will shock you*, Times of India (Jan 14, 2016, 10:50 AM), <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/everything-social/this-story-of-a-male-rape-victim-will-shock-you/>

¹¹ROXANE GAY, *HUNGER A MEMOIR OF MY BODY* (New York Times, 2017).

¹² The Indian Penal Code, 1860, No. 45, sec 376, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India).

¹³INDIA CONST.art. 14.

Ranjan Gogoi stated “What are you (Bihar govt) doing? It’s shameful”. If the child is sodomised you say it’s nothing? How can you do this? It’s inhuman. We were told that matter will be looked with great seriousness, this is seriousness? Every time I read this file it’s tragic,”¹⁴ Various petitions were filed wherein they said that the Bihar Govt. is being soft on the accuser’s. There are various cases of sodomy being registered but not reaching to the higher or apex court and are not getting enough attention and as a result not creating awareness and all these boys are asked to remain silent. When places like correctional centres, shelter homes are considered as a safe place for children this is what was going on behind the curtain.

Another story of a young boy aged 13 years old of Pune who was raped by two men of 28 and 30 years old named Pappu Ram Jadhav and Vijay Sawle Mane. Making him lose his confidence in everything and on resistance he was threatened to be killed.¹⁵ Both of them being booked under section 377 and POCSO.¹⁶ The question is why these cases don’t get wider media attention. The answer to this could be words uttered by another victim’s father that is ‘It’s ok, don’t say this to anyone because anyways you are not a girl that will get pregnant’. With this kind of mentality where parents aren’t supporting their children and the society is not raising their voice we are silencing the voice of many male rape victims.

In furtherance to this, another alarming story is of a correction centre in Pune where 5 cases were registered in Yerawada police station in less than six months where young boys were repeatedly sexually abused by repeated offenders after watching obscene scenes on internet in order to make themselves feel good and in charge because that is how are society wants to feel and be to be always dominant and powerful over others

III. THE INTERNAL WARS OF PRISON

Kiran Bedi a former IPS officer and a director general of Tihar jail once in an interview said the boiling truth and the inside stories of prisons about how they are really being punished, and is this form of implicit punishment really a reformative one where in order to win gang wars, same sex rape is at its peak. “Incidents of coercive sex and sodomy do take place in Tihar. CCTV cameras installed inside the jails ensure that all inmate movements are recorded. If rapes still happen, it means that the CCTV footage is not being monitored properly,”¹⁷ If the

¹⁴*Shameful, inhuman: SC slams Bihar govt for shelter home violations*, Deccan Chronicle, (Nov 27, 2018, 12:12 PM), <https://www.deccanchronicle.com/nation/current-affairs/271118/shameful-inhuman-sc-slams-bihar-governement-in-shelter-home-case.html>

¹⁵*Two arrested for raping 13 year old boy in Pune*, Hindustan Times (July 02, 2017, 11:19 PM), <https://www.hindustantimes.com/pune-news/two-arrested-for-raping-13-year-old-boy-in-pune/story-X1JK1xL7xTWgLR75uUAOPN.html>

¹⁶ The Indian Penal Code, 1860, No. 45, sec 377, Acts of Parliament, 1860 (India).

¹⁷Rajnish Singh, *Rapes in Tihar: Silence is the Key*, Business Standard (July 11, 2015, 22: 28),

authorities are scared about the mis-happenings that could happen how you do expect the prisoners would be facing it especially the young ones. These gangs are divided on the basis of the crime committed, if you killed your family or friends then you are sympathised for some reasons but if you have committed rape then don't expect any sympathy. There is a report by NHRC which says that the maximum number of inmates commit suicide because of the pain and humiliation caused due to these kind of sexual abuses. NHRC Chief K.G. Balakrishnan said 'It's really very shocking as same sex rape or sodomy is one of the main reasons behind suicides in jails¹⁸. This has been brought out in an extensive report prepared by panel's fact finding team.' On one to one talk with the inmates they said that they were prevented from committing suicide but the main reason behind that was that they were coerced for sexual favours. Ram Singh one of the convicts of the infamous Nirbhaya Gang Rape¹⁹ was scared to death about what inmates would do to him and often asked help from the jail authorities and his lawyer, but what actions were taken by the court after this issue was raised a million times and the answer is correct none and that's why he succumbed to death by committing suicide and the reason that mostly people think is that he was raped by the inmates.²⁰ But again the point that the government is trying to resolve the problem of committing suicides by giving these prisoners suicide prevention sessions instead of preventing these kind of rapes and violence in jails. There is a very famous quote said in a movie Shawshank Redemption 'That they send us here for life, and that's exactly what they take'. So, here are few proposed amendments given over the period of time to make rape a gender neutral act where the victim and the accused is not defined by his/her or others gender.

IV. PROBLEM AND RECOGNITION: RAPE ON TRANSGENDER

In the early times, the transgender community had its historical presence in country, various Hindu texts and religious texts, and also the concept of Tiritiya Prakriti²¹ has been an integral part of Vedic and Puranic literature. One can witness the presence and the importance of these transgender community from the literature like Ramayana and Mahabharata. The notion of the transgender community prevails from ancient times, but from the 18th century with the onset of colonial rule the situation has taken a drastic change and legislation enacted by the British

https://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ians/rapes-in-tihar-silence-is-the-key-115071100833_1.html

¹⁸Imran Ahmed Siddiqui, *Same-sex rapes behind most jail suicides, says NHRC report*, The Telegraph, June 04, 2015.

¹⁹ Mukesh & Anr. V. State for NCT of Delhi & Ors., (2017) 6 SCC 1.

²⁰Kumar, G.P., *Ram Singh's Death: Rape and Ugly Sexual Violence In Indian Jails*, The Firstpost (March 12, 2013, 14:51 PM) <https://www.firstpost.com/india/ram-singhs-death-rape-and-ugly-sexual-violence-in-indian-jails-657071.html>.

²¹National Legal Services Authority v Union of India, 2014 5 SCALE 1(India).

started to administer the deed of these transgender communities. By the 19th century Section, 377 of Indian Penal Code criminalized all penile non-vaginal sex between persons and to make it more specific and stringent, Criminal Tribes Act, 1871²² was one such act that was passed by the British Government as they presumed them as habitual criminals. Transgender word is a blanket provided to those people whose gender identity is different from the gender they are assigned. From the British times these transgender community was neglected from their right and the same mechanism we can see today. Kyos once quoted “If you say we are the same. Why do you then want to be treated differently and special”? Which clearly states the precise indication and toil faced by these communities.

The Indian law in the current situation presumes that a victim of rape can only be a women. This brings us to the assumption that rape is the act of “Sex alone” but as the crime rate is increasing the issue of Sex alone has been surpassed²³. The researchers are trying to put forward the idea of the Binary notion of gender. Our law is so presumptive that they have divided gender especially in cases of Sexual assault where a female is the victim and male is the perpetrator. Nonetheless, we have neglected the third gender community. The assertion above made resonates with the Supreme Court in *Nalsa v Union of India*²⁴ where recognition was given to these transgender communities related to gender identity and sexual orientation. Article 14²⁵ of the Constitution states that “Any Person” have equality before the law or equal protection of the law. Equality is one of the basic features of the Constitution and every person has the right to enjoy equal and fair treatment and the same shall apply to the third gender community.

The major concern confronted by these transgender community is pertinent because they have not been provided any recognition or grievances related to the problem of Sexual assault or Rape. In *People v Yates*²⁶, the reason for the underreporting of sexual assault cases by the male homosexual is that their identity may be revealed if they report the matter. Section 377 of Indian Penal code has recognized the idea of “Coercive sexual intercourse” which is against the order of nature but why men on men or women on women or women on men intercourse is not included within the ambit of Section 375 of Indian Penal Code. Prima Facie in the 172nd commission report²⁷ the idea of Gender neutrality was raised and the very aspect of it reflects

²²Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, No. 27, Acts of Parliament, 1871(India).

²³Abhishek Gupta, Law, Sexual Assault and Gender Neutrality – An Exploration of Legal Perspectives and Remedies for Transgender and Male Victims, 2 IJLPP, 2394-2657(2015).

²⁴*Id* at 1.

²⁵INDIA CONST. art. 14.

²⁶ *People v Yates*, 637 N.Y.S.2d, 625

²⁷ Law Commission of India, *172nd Report: Review of Rape Laws* (New Delhi: Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, 2000).

modern understandings of the nature, effects, and dynamics of non-consensual penetrative and non-penetrative sex acts, however, none has been incorporated.

The persistence for the social development for transgender rights can't be constrained to one side to neglect to conform in with one's sexual orientation character by deciding to conform in with the gender of the other sex within the existing gender binary²⁸. Notwithstanding, its main aim should be to legitimize the right to determines one's gender but in the light of the cases of Sexual assault gender specificity in rape law stand contrary to the practice of uninhibited gender justice. It undermines the possibility that the scope and guarantee of sexuality incorporates people without names and characters the most ordinary and privileged alongside the most scorned and fortifies an understanding that only two sexes are pertinent to any discussion on rape law. Irony at this juncture is that Supreme Court recognizes the gender identity but at the same time fails to recognize the rape matters of same community. Now, taking the scenario after giving gender identity there is some vulnerability of a transgender person to face issues of sexual assault because it continues to exclude or bar them from the definition of Rape. Per se, we need to implement the true spirit of *Nalsa's decision*²⁹ which focuses on expanding the terminology of "Rape".

In today's era we need to respect and treat every gender-equally and need to shift men on women paradigm from our society and reconsider the definition of rape. One may put Section 377 of IPC which especially deals with the instance of non-consensual same-sex sexual violence which criminalizes voluntarily carnal intercourse against the order of nature, but the whole provision is ambiguous in nature because the provision makes the artificial distinction between sexual assault that are heterosexual on the contrary to the other. These are not only the distinction made but this also perpetuates the idea that heterosexual assault is a rape and the other sexual assaults are just hampering the integrity of the person. Besides all those petition and judgment passed made no impact on the legislature to enact the amendment in these provisions. And to elucidate the point further, the punishment provided under Section 376 and Section 377 in the former the minimum punishment is for 7 years³⁰ and that increases on the intensity of the crime which may exceed to death and on the latter part there is no minimum punishment³¹ provided by the statute that means after all the amendments passed and the bills introduced we have negated these communities from the very beginning and still nothing has changed. However, thinking about the more extensive distinctions on gender justice, given

²⁸*Id* at 3.

²⁹National Legal Services Authority v Union of India, 2014 5 SCALE 1(India).

³⁰Indian Penal Code, 1860 (India), No. 24, Acts of parliament, 1860 (India).

³¹Indian Penal Code, 1860 (India), No. 24, Acts of parliament, 1860 (India).

legitimate changes to countless assault casualties outside the conventional idea it will in any case be interpreted as a positive development, regardless of whether a defective one. What persists to be important is to recognize that male, female and third gender community can be both victim and perpetrator and we need to cover them under one single umbrella.

V. HUMAN RIGHTS AND ITS OBLIGATION

The concept of human rights evolved from the natural school but as the country developed great importance was given to human rights in the 20th century and tremendous effect has been made to bring this out in the international arena with different principals, policies, etc. The Universal Declaration for Human Rights was adopted by the United Nation on 10th December 1948 which not only includes traditional civil rights but also social, cultural, and economic rights. The constitution of India has its beginning with human rights because after witnessing the colonial rule our lawmakers had the firm belief that without these rights we cannot lead a peaceful life. The protection of human right was ensured by Human Rights Act, 1993 which defines “Human Rights” as “the rights relating to life, liberty, equality, and dignity of the individual guaranteed by the Constitution or embodied within the International Covenants and enforceable by courts in India³²”. Somewhere India should follow these international norms by harmoniously constructing them in society. Article 2 of UDHR³³ states “Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms outlined in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, and sex. Whether it’s independent, trust, non-self-governing or under the other limitation of sovereignty. Article 7 of UDHR³⁴ states very crucially that all are equal before the law and are entitled with no discrimination to equal protection of the law. The use of gender-neutral language deliberate upon proposing the prerogative of these rights cannot be restricted on the mere term “Sex”. Admitting the fact that these are just the part of substantive reading. The more equality in the state, the more we can use in general we can make of our freedom³⁵. India’s equality jurisprudence has long exhibited inklings of formal equality’s limits, undertows, narrow-mindedness, and backlash potential, and it displays a vigorous sense that a more substantive notion of equality is needed.

³²Harshad Pathak, *Beyond the Binary: Rethinking Gender Neutrality in Indian Rape Law*, Asian Journal of Comparative Law, (April. 12, 2021, 13:22 PM), <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/asian-journal-of-comparative-law/article/beyond-the-binary-rethinking-gender-neutrality-in-indian-rape-law/9BC983FB009B7BBDEB78CED0BC5144C0#>

³³Universal Declaration of Human Rights, GA Res 217(III), UNGAOR, 3rd Sess, Supp No 13, UN Doc A/810 (1948) 71, art 2

³⁴*ibid*, art 7

³⁵Ratna Kapur and Brenda Cossman, *On Women, Equality and the Constitution: Through the Looking Glass of Feminism*, (April. 12, 2021, 13:25 PM) Google ScholarPubMed.

Comparing our laws with other jurisdictions the offense of Rape is defined under Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code and that's the single provision which deals with bodily integrity without any alternate source of redress for the leftover community. As deliberated above, that act of rape is indeed a human right violation. Depriving people of their right to dignity, to hope for a better future, to possess control over their lives, once you deprive them of that choice, then you expect them to fight for these rights. Nevertheless, such kind of categorization on paper is irrelevant until and unless we bring change. It is a principle of human rights jurisprudence that the State is responsible not only for the acts of its agents but also for the acts of non-State players acting within its jurisdiction. The State is, besides, responsible for any inaction that may cause or facilitate the violation of human rights³⁶. Hence, the state must see that every person has its "Human right" because Rape is not a women issue but a human issue³⁷.

VI. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1983 this amendment came after the infamous case of Mathura Rape³⁸ wherein a 14 year old tribal girl was raped by 2 police men in custody at midnight subsequent to which a case was filed against them and the question raised was that of consent, here the patriarchal thinking of society came into action and they both were acquitted because the SC refused to admit that she was so overpowered that she couldn't resist such an erroneous judgement depriving a person's fundamental right to personal liberty because of which an amendment was suggested in order to expand the meaning of consent and introduce harsh punishment for the same under section 376 for custodial rape, rape of pregnant women and gang rape³⁹ and also for consents under threat of harm to body, mind of oneself and the closed ones changes were also made under IEA, 1872 in section 114 A⁴⁰ saying that the court shall presume that she didn't consented for the same and here the word shall in itself tells us that the assumption here is mandatory until proven otherwise.⁴¹ As the society changed and expanded and became crueller with time the law had to increase its ambit too in order to safeguard the victims of such hideous and unimaginable horrific acts and so amendments were made. Following are the amendments made in order to protect the victims and punish the

³⁶Harshad Pathak, *Beyond the Binary: Rethinking Gender Neutrality in Indian Rape Law*, Asian Journal of Comparative Law, (April. 12, 2021, 13:22 PM), <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/asian-journal-of-comparative-law/article/beyond-the-binary-rethinking-gender-neutrality-in-indian-rape-law/9BC983FB009B7BBDEB78CED0BC5144C0#>

³⁷Michael Amherst, *Rape is not just a women's issue*, (April. 12, 2021, 13:22 PM), <https://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2010/mar/17/stern-review-male-rape>

³⁸Tukaram & Anr. V. State of Maharashtra, 1979 AIR 185.

³⁹The Indian Penal Code, section 376, 1860.

⁴⁰The Indian Evidence Act, section 114, 1872.

⁴¹The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, section 327, 1983.

culprits.

After the case of *Sakshi V. UOI*⁴² the 172nd Law Commission Report came out on March 25th, 2000 and observed that there is increase in the cases of sexual assault against men and that this term should broaden its ambit and become gender neutral in nature. The Verma Committee reported that they want a gender neutral witness but that does not mean that they want a gender neutral offender and thus those tries to make a difference⁴³.

CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 2013 in 2013 after the Delhi Gang Rape case, famously known as Nirbhaya rape case a lot of amendments were made in the criminal law act Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedural Act, Indian Evidence Act etc. In order to change and evolve the act according to the changing needs of the society.⁴⁴ In this bill observation made, males were being sexually assaulted and the crime should be gender neutral in nature and not gender biased but the availability of section 377 to protect these men from same sex offences.⁴⁵ The essence is not following the principle of natural justice, equity or good conscience even after knowing that the laws evolve and develop when the society changes either for good or bad and when there are changes in other laws to recognize a third gender then why not include them whole heartedly in all laws and give them equal opportunity to fight for justice against the offender and not a particular gender type.

VII. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTIONS

The obstruction towards the gender neutral rape laws is the very notion of understanding it incorrectly which hinder the society on the whole. It is so apparent that it presupposes through a stroke of pen, will desexualize the problem of rape and offence related to it. Researchers are not trying to question the constitutionally but suggesting that are these provisions drafted in the Indian constitution shall be in consideration of human rights.

Said above the authors suggest the premise in regard to amendment in Indian Penal Code. Firstly, change in the provision of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code in relation to definition from “a man who commits rape” to “a person who commits rape” also, including the sub-clause for commission of anal intercourse. Secondly, Addition of punishment in section 376 of Indian Penal Code to make it gender neutral. Thirdly, removal of section 377 completely. The changes discussed, are mere substantive part as a way forward nevertheless, we need to focus

⁴²*Sakshi v Union of India* (1999) 6 SCC 591 [Sakshi].

⁴³Law Commission of India, 172nd Report: *Review of Rape Laws (New Delhi: Ministry of Law and Justice, Government of India, 2000)* Google Scholar at para 7.2.

⁴⁴Parliamentary Standing Committee, *167th Report on the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012* (New Delhi: Rajya Sabha Secretariat, 2013) at 43 Google Scholar.

⁴⁵*Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2012* (India), s 5.

on procedural aspects to it. Each such measures, constituting appropriate judicial training, making of expert committee would constitute the steps into right direction. This way making changes, it shall remain on male, female paradigm, by providing consideration to other gender which is presently omitted, to protect the whole concept of human right.
