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## CONSTITUTIONALITY OF GENDER BIAS IN LEGAL PROVISIONS

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### Abstract

Gender bias within legal provisions poses a complex challenge to the constitutional principles of equality and non-discrimination. Although some gender-specific laws seek to address historical injustices and foster substantive equality, others reinforce stereotypes and disparities. This paper investigated the constitutionality of these provisions by examining legal frameworks, judicial interpretations, and empirical evidence. It investigates the conflict between formal and substantive equality, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Case studies and comparative assessments further clarify how these laws either conform to or diverge from constitutional ideals. The study concludes with suggestions for realizing genuine gender justice in legal systems.

**Significance:-** This study contributes to legal converse by relating gaps in gender-neutral legal protections and suggesting implicit reforms.

### Keywords

Gender Biasness In India, Indian Legal Provisions, Constitution Law, Equality, Discrimination, Human Rights, Judicial Review, Substantive Equality, Feminist Legal Theory

### Introduction

The Indian Constitution guarantees equivalency before the law under Article 14 and prohibits demarcation on the base of gender under Article 15.<sup>18</sup> still, gender bias continues to manifest in legal fabrics and judicial practices. While some laws give necessary protection to women, they're frequently misused, leading to an imbalance in justice. contemporaneously, gender stereotyping in courts affects the fair adjudication of cases involving women. This paper explores both aspects of gender bias within legal Provision. Abuse of Gender-Specific Law Several Law In India Were Enacted To Protect The Women From Crimes Such As Domestic Violence, Dowry Harassment, And

Sexual Harassment. However, In Today's Era The Misuse Of These Gender Specific Law Was Increasing Day By Day. This has led to concerns about fairness in legal proceedings

### Some Insights

**Section Like 84**, of *Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita* Which Intended To Protect Women From Cruelty By Their Husband, This Section Has Been Misused In Most Of the Cases, leading To false Allegation And Undue harassment Of men.

**Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961:-** While The Act Aim To Protect Dowry Related Violence, Many False Cases Has Been Filed To Settle Personal Score.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>18</sup> The Constitution of India, Article 14 (Equality before Law) and Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination). (n.d.). In *Constitution of India*.

<sup>19</sup> Indian Penal Code, 1860 – Section 498A (Dowry Harassment Law). (1860). In *Indian Penal Code*.

**Sexual Harassment Law:-** The Sexual Harassment Law Which Protect The Women From Sexual Harassment At Workplace Act, 2013, Has Sometimes Been Misused To Malign Reputation and Exert Undue Pressure.

These instances raise constitutional concerns regarding the right to equality and the principle of natural justice.

### Gender Stereotyping in Indian Courts

Judicial pronouncements in India have frequently reflected deep- embedded gender conceptions, affecting the issues of cases involving women. **Several cases illustrate this bias.**

#### Tukaram Vs State Of Maharashtra (Summary)<sup>20</sup>

The case of Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1979 SC 185, also known as the Mathura force Case, is a corner case in Indian legal history. The case involved the problem of custodial rape of a youthful girl named Mathura. The case sparked civil outrage and led to radical changes in the sphere of rape laws governing India.

The Supreme Court of India heard an appeal by special leave against the judgment of the High Court and reversed the conviction recorded against the petitioners. The Supreme Court held that the victim's lack of resistance couldn't be equated with concurrence. The court honoured that the victim was in a vulnerable position and that her silence and passivity could be due to fear and intimidation. The Supreme Court held that the execution must prove beyond a reasonable mistrustfulness that the indicted committed the offense. In this case, the execution failed to prove that the indicated had committed the offense of rape. The Supreme Court emphasized the significance of medical substantiation in cases of rape. The court held that the medical substantiation in this case didn't support the execution's case. The Supreme Court emphasized the need for

perceptivity in handling rape cases. The court noted that rape victims are frequently traumatized and that their evidence should be estimated in light of their emotional state. The Supreme Court honoured the need for legal reform in cases of rape. The court noted that the law should be amended to give better protection for rape victims and to insure that the shamefaced are penalized. The Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1979 SC 185 case is a corner case in Indian legal history. The case stressed the problem of custodial rape and the need for legal reform in cases of rape. The case emphasized the significance of perceptivity in handling rape cases, the need for legal reform, and the burden of evidence lying with the execution. The case also honoured the vulnerability of rape victims and the significance of medical substantiation in cases of rape. The case had a continuing impact on the bar and the way it handles analogous cases.

#### ❖ The Suicide of Atul Subhash

Atul Subhash, a 27-year-old engineer, was booked under Section 498A for dowry harassment and cruelty. His family insisted he was innocent, that the charges were fabricated. The mental agony over the charges proved too much to bear for Subhash, who committed suicide, sparking nationwide debates on the alleged misuse of matrimonial laws.

#### ❖ Rajesh Sharma v State of UP (2017)<sup>21</sup>

In this landmark case, the Supreme Court gave instructions to stop the misuse of Section 498A. It emphasized pre-trial screening by family welfare committees and insisted that arrests must be based on evidence.

#### ❖ Arnesh Kumar v State of Bihar (2014)<sup>22</sup>

This case established procedural safeguards, instructing the police not to effect arrests under Section 498A without adequate proof. It brought out the need for judicial intervention in such cases.

<sup>20</sup> Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra, (1979) 2 SCC 143 (Mathura Rape Case). (Supreme Court 1979)

<sup>21</sup> Rajesh Sharma v State of UP (2017) (Supreme Court 2017).

<sup>22</sup> Arnesh Kumar v State of Bihar (2014) (Supreme Court 2014).



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Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra, (1979) 2 SCC 143 (Mathura Rape Case). (Supreme Court 1979).

## Research Objectives.....?

1. To evaluate the presence and implications of gender bias in legal provisions.

This objective aims to identify cases where legal Provisions may favour or disadvantage a particular gender. By examining laws, judicial interpretations, and their practical impact, the exploration will assess whether these Provisions support conceptions or produce imbalances. The study will explore how similar impulses affect individualities and society, particularly in areas similar as particular laws, labour regulations, and felonious justice.

2. To assess the constitutionality of gender-specific laws in light of equality principles.

The exploration will dissect gender-specific laws through the lens of indigenous guarantees of equivalency, particularly Articles 14, 15, and 21 of the Indian Constitution. It'll explore whether similar laws align with the principles of non-discrimination and fairness or whether they bear emendations to ensure gender impartiality. By examining corner cases and legal precedents, the study will determine whether these laws repel indigenous scrutiny.

3. To Investigated the role of the judiciary in addressing gender bias.

The bar plays a pivotal part in interpreting laws and icing justice. This exploration will examine crucial judicial opinions that have told gender-related legal fabrics. It'll assess whether courts have corroborated or assed gender bias and how their judgments have shaped the elaboration of gender-sensitive legal reforms. also, the study will explore the bar's part in striking a balance between legal Provisions and indigenous rights.

4. To provide policy recommendations for achieving substantive gender equality.

Grounded on the findings of the study, the exploration will propose, policy recommendations aimed at icing fairness in the legal system. These recommendations may include legislative reforms, judicial guidelines, and institutional measures to promote gender equity. The focus will be on bridging legal gaps, barring discriminative Provisions, and fostering an inclusive legal frame that upholds substantial equivalency rather than bare formal equivalency.

## Significance of the Study

The study on the constitutionality of gender bias in legit Provisions is significant for several reasons. It sheds light on how deeply settled societal morals and conceptions impact legit fabrics, judicial opinions, and the perpetration of ordinances. Despite India's indigenous devotion to equivalency under Articles 14 and 15, the continuity of gender bias underscores a gap between indigenous ideals and ultrapractical realities.<sup>23</sup>

The exploration is essential in addressing the duality of gender bias in the Indian legit system. On one phase, women are frequently subordinated to systemic stereotyping that limits their access to justice, as discerned in cases where courts concentrate on the character of fatalities preferably than the crime itself. On the other phase, defensive legit Provisions intended to guard women, similar as

<sup>23</sup> The Constitution of India, Article 14 (Equality before Law) and Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination). (n.d.). In *Constitution of India* .

Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code and the Domestic Violence Act, are occasionally abused.

This creates an unplanned rear bias against men, undermining the credibility of genuine cases and the common legit system. By probing both these confines, the study highlights how legit impulses affect the abecedarian birthrights of individualities. It examines how gender conceptions in judgments, similar as commentary querying a woman's geste or the demand for "ideal fatality" norms, can immortalize injustice. likewise, it emphasizes how abuse of ordinances damages trust in the bar and calls for screens to help exploitation without compromising walls for liable groups. This exploration also underscores the want for judicial perceptivity, especially in cases involving gender grounded violence or demarcation.

Training judges to fete and exclude essential impulses is pivotal to bridging the gap between indigenous probity and legit practice. also, introducing gender- neutral legit fabrics for effects like domestic violence and sexual importunity could ensure loveliness for all, anyhow of gender. The rulings of this study are precious for legit professionals, policymakers, and activists aiming to reform India's legit geography.

They give practicable perceptivity into how the bar can align its practices with indigenous principles of equivalency and non-discrimination. also, this exploration contributes to a thick understanding of how gregarious morals cross with legit structures, offering pathways to produce a further inclusive and indifferent system of justice.

By addressing the expostulations of systemic stereotyping and legit abuse, the study eventually advocates for a clearheaded path that ensures justice for all while conserving the gut indigenous valuations of quality, equivalency, and loveliness.

## Works Cited

The Constitution of India, Article 14 (Equality before Law) and Article 15 (Prohibition of Discrimination). (n.d.). In *Constitution of India*.

## Section 2 Literature Review

### 1. Gender Bias in Legal Interpretation

Despite the Indian Constitution's guarantees of equivalency and non-discrimination under Articles 14 and 15, gender bias persists in the interpretation and operation of laws. Legal agents, including judges and attorneys, frequently carry ingrained patriarchal stations that manifest in prejudiced opinions. Nivedita Menon argues that laws are interpreted through a lens shaped by patriarchy, buttressing unstable treatment of women indeed when the law itself claims impartiality.<sup>24</sup> This is apparent in cases of sexual violence, where courts frequently prioritize the victim's "moral character" or geste over the crime committed against them.

The corner *Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra* (1979),<sup>25</sup> also known as the Mathura force Case, exemplifies this bias. The Supreme Court acquitted two bobbies indicted of violating a minor girl, arguing that there was "unresistant submission" rather than resistance, thereby dismissing the crime as consensual. The court failed to consider the power dynamics and the survivor's trauma, fastening rather on conceptions about how a "true victim" should bear.

also, *Dilip v. State of Madhya Pradesh* (2001)<sup>26</sup> demonstrated the bar's lack of perceptivity toward sexual assault survivors. The court remarked that a woman must "repel like a wild beast" to prove non-consent, immortalizing unrealistic and dangerous prospects of victim geste during an assault. similar interpretations reduce women's access to justice and

<sup>24</sup> Menon, N. (2012). *Seeing Like a Feminist*. Zubaan, 2012. Zubaan.

<sup>25</sup> *Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra*, (1979) 2 SCC 143 (Mathura Rape Case). (Supreme Court 1979).

<sup>26</sup> *Dilip v. State of Madhya Pradesh*, (2001) 3 SCC 340 (Judicial Stereotyping in Rape Cases).

homogenize a culture of victim- condemning, pressing the critical need for judicial reform.

Indeed in lower controversial areas, gender bias is apparent in particular laws like the Muslim Personal Law, which restricts women's rights in matters of heritage, divorce, and guardianship. These impulses reflect deeply embedded artistic morals that favor men and fail to uphold the indigenous pledge of equivalency.

## 2. Challenges of Stereotyping in Court Judgments

Gender stereotyping is a recreating issue in Indian courts, where artistic and societal morals frequently mandate judicial issues. The bar has tended to concentrate on the victim's geste or morality rather than the crime. In the **Tarun Tejpal v. State of Goa( 2019) case**<sup>27</sup>, the court acquitted the indicted by citing the victim's "cheerful geste " After the incident, showcasing a defective understanding of trauma and victim geste . similar interpretations disregard the cerebral complications victims face after an assault.

The Vishaka Guidelines and posterior judgments, similar to **Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan( 1997)**,<sup>28</sup>marked a significant shift toward addressing gender impulses, particularly in plant importunity cases. Still, these precedents haven't canceled hardwired conceptions, as numerous cases still reflect a lack of perceptivity and understanding regarding gender-rooted violence.

## 3. Misuse of Gender-Protective Laws

Gender- special ordinances in India, similar as Section 498A of the IPC and the Domestic Violence Act, were legislated to manipulate systemic shafts faced by women. still, these ordinances have been blamed for their implicit abuse, especially in cases involving connubial controversies. False allegations of domestic violence or dowry importunity have led to the arrest and importunity of innocent individualities, creating a perception of gender

bias against men. The Abuse of Law by Women in India paper highlights that similar abuse undermines the credibility of genuine fatalities.

<sup>29</sup>For illustration, cases have surfaced where women have exercised ordinances like Section 498A to gain influence in divorce or property controversies. This has not only led to the importunity of men but has also overburdened the bar with cases that adulterate the seat on genuine cases of scurrility. also, the lack of penalties for filing false complaints has inspired individualities to exploit these ordinances. While defensive ordinances remain overcritical for addressing gender- grounded violence, their abuse raises indigenous enterprises about loveliness and equivalency, as men are frequently guessed shamefaced without physical substantiation. This abuse calls for reforms that balance the security of women with screens to help exploitation.

## 4. Intersectionality and Gender Justice

Gender Bias in legal provision is Not a standalone issue--- it is directly interlinked with the Caste, Religion, and Socio-economic status, further marginalizing certain groups. Kimberle Crenshaw's Theory of intersectionality underscores how multiple forms of discriminating overlap, placing individuals in Vulnerable positions in which they are not Comfortable.<sup>30</sup> In India, This is evident in the experiences of Dalit Womens, Who faces systematic Oppresion not only Because of there gender but also due to there Caste.

The Shayara Bano V. Union Of India (2017) <sup>31</sup>Case Highlights how religious practices can intersect with gender Bias. The Supreme Court's decision to outlaw triple talaq was a significant step toward gender justice Within the Muslim Community. However, it also revealed The Challenge of navigating Religious Sensitivities while upholding Constitutional principle of equality.

<sup>27</sup> *Tarun Tejpal v. State of Goa*, (2019) (Acquittal and Victim's Conduct Analysis).

<sup>28</sup> *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan*, 1997 (Supreme Court 1997).

<sup>29</sup> Negha Senthil, J. V. (2023). *The Misuse of law by Woman in India* . Research gate

<sup>30</sup> Crenshaw, K. (2017). *Crenshaw, Kimberlé. On Intersectionality: Essential Writings*. The New Press, 2017.

<sup>31</sup> *Shayara Bano v. Union of India*, (2017) 9 SCC 1 (Triple Talaq Case).



Similarly, cases involving honor killings and crimes against LGBTQ+ individuals demonstrate how societal norms influence legal interpretation. These cases highlight the need for courts to adopt an intersectional approach to justice that considers the unique vulnerabilities of different groups.

## 5. Judicial Reforms and Global Comparisons

Encyclopedically, countries like Sweden and Canada have espoused gender-neutral legal fabrics to address issues of domestic violence and importunity. Similar laws ensure fairness for all, anyhow of gender, while conserving the defensive intent of legal provisions. For case, Sweden's domestic violence laws apply to both men and women, emphasizing equivalency without undermining protections for vulnerable groups. India can draw assignments from these countries to produce a balanced legal frame. Judicial reforms in India must prioritize gender perceptivity training for judges and attorneys. This would help strike conceptions and promote responsibility in legal logic. Also, introducing penalties for false complaints can discourage abuse of defensive laws without compromising their intent. Encouraging gender-different benches in courts could also give fresh perspectives on cases involving gender bias, as studies show that womanish judges are more likely to address gender issues sensitively.

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## Section 3 Research Methodology

### 1. Research Problem

The exploration focuses on assaying the constitutionality of gender bias in legal vittles by

addressing two crucial aspects systemic stereotyping in judicial logic and the abuse of gender-defensive laws. These issues pose significant challenges to achieving equivalency and justice, as elevated in the Indian Constitution. While women face systemic walls due to hardwired impulses, abuse of defensive laws has raised questions about fairness, leading to calls for reforms that uphold indigenous principles. The primary end of this exploration is to understand the extent and impact of gender bias in the legal frame and give practicable recommendations for balancing protection with impartiality. Specifically, the study seeks to assess public mindfulness, comprehensions of gender conceptions, and views on the abuse of defensive laws.

### 2. Research Design

This research adopts a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methodologies to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the issues surrounding gender bias in legal provisions. The research design incorporates surveys and secondary data analysis, with the former being informed by a structured questionnaire.

### 3. Research Instrument

A structured online questionnaire was used as the primary tool for data collection. The questionnaire was designed to gather perceptivity on:-

- ❖ Mindfulness of gender-defensive laws and indigenous guarantees of equivalency.
- ❖ Gests and comprehensions of gender bias in judicial practices.
- ❖ Opinions on the abuse of defensive laws, similar as Section 498A and the Domestic Violence Act.
- ❖ Recommendations for judicial reforms and legal advancements.

### 4. Sampling Methodology

The exploration employed convenience slice, targeting refers to survey respondents from varied professional and socio-economic backgrounds. **The questionnaire was**



**circulated among 41 repliers**, The sample was named to insure diversity in responses regarding gender, age, socio- profitable background, and mindfulness situations. Repliers were invited to complete the check via an online Google Form, icing availability and ease of participation.

### Sample Size

**The questionnaire was circulated among 41 repliers, ensuring an acceptable representation of public opinion on gender impulses and legal abuse.**

### 5. Data Collection

Data for the study was collected using the following styles:-

#### ❖ Primary Data

Responses from the online questionnaire served as the main source of primary data. Respondent handed their views on gender conceptions, judicial opinions, and the abuse of defensive laws.

#### ❖ Secondary Data

Secondary data was gathered from academic papers, legal case studies, government reports, and scholarly documents. These sources handed contextual perceptivity into gender bias, literal trends in judicial opinions, and global practices for combating gender inequality.

### 6. Crucial Sections of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire comprised a combination of unrestricted- concluded, multiple- choice, and open- concluded questions to gather both quantitative and qualitative perceptivity. The crucial sections included mindfulness of Gender-Defensive Laws Questions assessed familiarity with laws **similar as Section 498A, the Domestic Violence Act, and plant importunity laws**. comprehensions of Judicial Bias Actors were asked about their views on the part of conceptions in judicial opinions and their impact on gender justice. Abuse of Laws Questions explored opinions on the abuse of defensive laws, including particular gests or compliances of similar cases.

Recommendations for Reform Respondent handed suggestions for making the legal system more indifferent and sensitive to gender issues.

### 7. Data Analysis

The collected data was anatomized using a two-rounded approach

- **Quantitative Analysis:-** Statistical tools were used to assess trends and patterns in repliers' mindfulness and opinions. probabilities, graphs, and maps were used to fantasize crucial findings.

- **Qualitative Analysis:-** Open- ended responses were examined to identify recreating themes, similar as the part of judicial stereotyping and the counteraccusations of legal abuse. This analysis added depth to the quantitative findings by furnishing contextual perceptivity.

### 8. Limitations

- **Testing Bias** Convenience slice may limit the generalizability of findings to the broader population.

- **Limited Representation** The online nature of the questionnaire may count individualities without access to the internet or digital platforms.

- **Tone- Reported** Data Responses may be told by particular impulses or lack of knowledge about specific legal vittles.

### 9. Ethical Considerations

Ethical norms were rigorously stuck to during data collection and analysis

- ❖ Participation in the check was voluntary, and repliers were informed of the study's purpose.

- ❖ Obscurity was assured to cover actors' individualities and responses.

- ❖ Data was used solely for academic exploration and analysis.

### Section 4 Finding & Analysis

#### Finding And Analysis

This Section presents the study's findings, deduced from both qualitative and quantitative exploration styles. The data was collected

through an online check via Online Survey, with responses gathered from a different demographic group, including legal professionals, activists, and individualities affected by gender- grounded laws. The total sample size was 41 respondents. The findings are presented easily with the help of tables, graphs, and maps. Each map includes a citation to the applicable question number from the questionnaire to insure translucency in data interpretation.

The Below Provided Attachment Is the Link To the Survey Form:

[Research Questionnaire](#) (Link)

All the responses that have been collected through the questionnaire are presented in the form of graphs and charts for better Understanding.

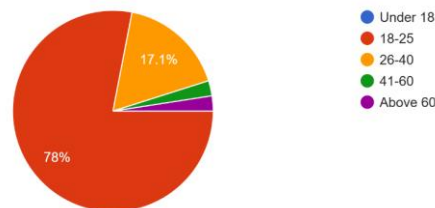
### 1) Age Group Distribution Table

Age Group	Frequency	Percentage
18-25	32	78.0%
26-40	7	17.1%
41-60	1	2.4%
Above 60	1	2.4%

#### Interpretation:-

The check captured responses from a different range of age groups, with a significant portion belonging to the 18- 25 and 26- 40 age classes. Gender representation was fairly balanced, with both manly and womanish repliers, along with a many who linked as" Other." The professional background of the repliers varied, including scholars, academicians, and professionals from colorful fields.

What is your age group?  
41 responses



Citation:- Question Number 5 from the Questionnaire <sup>32</sup>

### 2) Gender Distribution

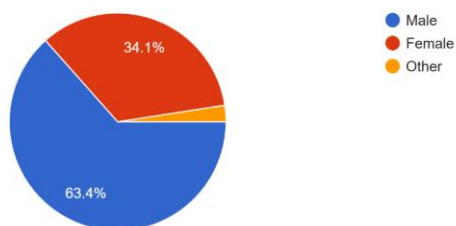
Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	26	63.4%
Female	14	34.1%

#### Interpretation:-

The Gender Distribution of respondent reflects a diverse Group, Ensuring Varied perspective on the topic and to make sure what the Varied Gender thinks of this Issue? As We can see in the above table of gender distribution we got 63.4% male And Female 34.1%.This Data is totally collected to keep in mind that what other genders think of Constitutionality of gender Bias In Legal Provision.

<sup>32</sup> Question Number 5 from the Questionnaire

What is your gender?  
41 responses



Citation:- Question Number 3 from the Questionnaire<sup>33</sup>

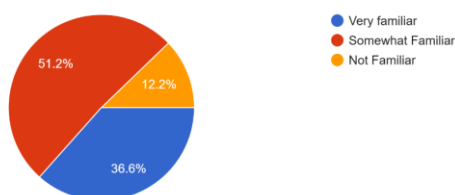
### 3) Familiarity with Gender Bias In Legal Provisions

Familiarity Level	Frequency	Percentage
Not familiar	5	12.2%
Somewhat familiar	21	51.2%
Very familiar	15	36.6%

#### Interpretation:-

As We Can Clearly see in the above table there are many People Which Very Familiar, and some Are Somewhat Familiar And, Even some are not that Familiar of this Issue So we can see that why we need to conduct this study This data is from small bases If we Collected data From the Big Level we can clearly see the Big Picture and we can clearly suggest the prior Exposure To This Subject Matter.

How familiar are you with the concept of gender bias in legal provisions?  
41 responses



Citation:- Question Number 1 from the Questionnaire<sup>34</sup>

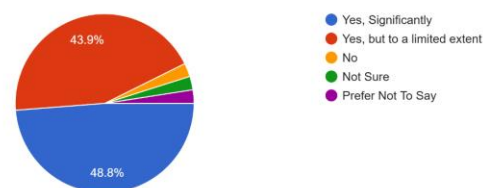
### 4) Perception Of Gender Bias In Legal Provision

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, Significantly	20	48.8%
Yes, but To a Limited Extent	18	43.9%
No, Laws Are Neutral	1	2.4%
Prefer Not To Say	1	2.4%
Not Sure	1	2.4%

#### Interpretation:-

So, As We Can See in the Above table of the Perception Of Gender Bias In Legal Provision we got Some Mixed responses on the questionnaire So we can see that a significant portion believes that gender bias exists in the legal provisions, though many also believes that it exists but to limited Extent, also some of our Respondent Prefer Not to say but some also believes that laws are neutral and 2.4% are not sure.

In your opinion, does gender bias exist in the legal provisions of Our country?  
41 responses



Citation:- Question Number 2 from the Questionnaire<sup>35</sup>

### 5) Awareness of Legal Cases With Gender Bias

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	53.7%

<sup>33</sup> Question Number 3 from the Questionnaire

<sup>34</sup> Question Number 1 from the Questionnaire

<sup>35</sup> Question Number 2 from the Questionnaire

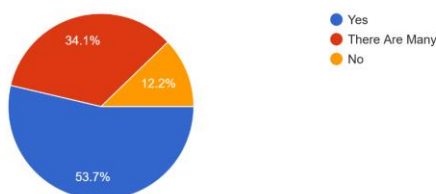


No	5	12.2%
There are Many	14	34.1%

### Interpretation:-

As In this Series of Question We Trying To get the Idea that our Respondent is Aware of Any Legal Cases Similar With Gender Bias Or of the Other Nature That They Feel Like That There is Gender Biasness In Our Legal Provisions So, As we can See in the Above Table That 53.7% of the legal cases and Some 34.1% Are Also Says That There are many cases similar to this nature. While Only 12.2% Are Unaware of this Subject Matter.

Are you aware of any legal cases where gender bias was evident in judicial proceedings?  
41 responses



Citation:- Question Number 8 from the Questionnaire <sup>36</sup>

### 6) Perception of Gender-Specific Laws

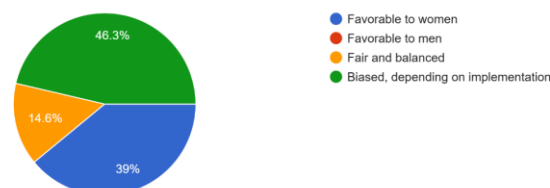
Opinions	Frequency	Percentage
Favourable to Women	16	39.0%
Fair And Balanced	6	14.6%
Biased, Depending on Implementation	19	46.3%

### Interpretation:-

In, this Series of Question We tried to get Perception of Gender-Specific Law In this We got the opinions of our respondents And they Believe that Gender Biasness exists and 46.3%

Believes that Gender Specific laws Are Biased Depending On there Implementation, And 39.0% Believes That It Is Totally Favourable to Women. And 14.6% Believes that It Is Fair And Balanced.

How do you perceive laws related to domestic violence, dowry, or sexual harassment in Our country?  
41 responses



Citation:- Question Number 4 from the Questionnaire <sup>37</sup>

### 7) Perceived Risk of Misuse of Gender-Specific Laws

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes, Frequently	15	36.6%
Yes, Occasionally	19	46.3%
No	2	4.9%
Prefer not to Say	5	12.2%

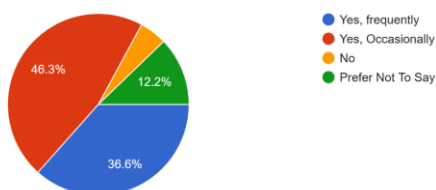
### Interpretation:-

In this Series of Question I have Asked The Question regarding Perceived risk of Misuse Of gender-specific Laws, It Basically wants To Check that our respondent are aware of any Misuse Of Gender-Specific Laws or Not And As we Can See That 36.6% of our respondent says That There are frequently misuse of Gender-Specific Law, And 46.3% Of Our respondent says that there is occasionally misuse of Gender-Specific Laws, and as 4.9% And 12.2% Prefer not to Say And Opted For No Options.

<sup>36</sup> Question Number 8 from the Questionnaire

<sup>37</sup> Question Number 4 from the Questionnaire

Do you think laws like Sections 85 and 86 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (or similar laws in countries) are prone to misuse?  
41 responses



Citation:- Question Number 6 from the Questionnaire <sup>38</sup>

### Open Ended Questions

#### 8) Suggested Reforms For Fairness And Equality

There are Several Qualitative Responses were Gathered Also Which Includes The Suggested Reforms For Fairness And Equality. In This Series Of Question Our Responders Gives Us Some Suggestion Which Include:-

- ❖ Implementing Stricter Legal Guidelines to ensure Fairness
- ❖ Creating Awareness Programs About legal Rights
- ❖ Enhancing Judicial Training To Avoid Biases

#### 9) What challenges do you see in the implementation of gender-specific laws?

- ❖ Bias in enforcement by authorities
- ❖ Lack of legal awareness among the general public
- ❖ Potential for false accusations and misuse

#### 10) How can the judiciary ensure that both men and women receive fair treatment under gender-related laws?

- ❖ Judicial Training & Awareness: Sensitization programs for judges to eliminate biases.
- ❖ Strict Implementation of Laws: Ensure unbiased application and rulings.
- ❖ Review & Reform of Existing Laws: Conduct periodic assessments to remove legal biases.
- ❖ Protection Against Misuse: Implement safeguards against false accusations.

- ❖ Fair & Speedy Legal Proceedings: Provide equal access to justice for both genders.

- ❖ Transparency & Awareness: Educate the public on legal rights and responsibilities.

#### 11) Do you believe gender-biased laws influence the economic, social, or political status of individuals in your country? If yes, how?

##### 1) Economic Impact:

- Unequal job opportunities and wage gaps.
- Financial burden due to biased inheritance and divorce laws.

##### 2) Social Impact:

- Reinforcement of traditional gender roles.
- Discrimination in education and family dynamics.

##### 3) Political Impact:

- Unequal representation in governance.
- Legal hurdles in political participation.

### Section 5 Conclusion

#### Conclusion

The study on the Constitutionality of Gender Bias in Legal Provisions reveals the complexities of gender-based laws in India and their impact on the justice system. While the legal framework aims to protect marginalized groups, the presence of systemic biases and the misuse of protective laws create significant challenges. This research has highlighted the dual nature of gender bias—where women often faces discrimination due to deep-rooted stereotypes, while men sometimes suffer from unfair legal presumptions.

One of the key findings of this study is that Judicial Stereotyping remains a major barrier to Gender Justice. The way courts interpret gender roles influences their decisions, particularly in cases of sexual violence, domestic abuse, and marital disputes. The expectations that Victim, especially women, must behave in a certain way to be considered credible perpetuates injustice. Such Biases contradict the constitutional promise of equality and demand

<sup>38</sup> Question Number 6 from the Questionnaire

urgent judicial reforms, including Gender-Sensitivity Training for legal professionals.

Additionally, the research underscores the Misuse of Gender-Protective laws. Laws Such as Section 498A of the IPC and the Domestic Violence Act Were designed to safeguard women against domestic abuse and harassment. However, instances of false accusations have been reported, leading to wrongful arrests and legal harassment of men. While such cases do not invalidate the importance of these laws, they do raise concerns about their unbalanced application. Striking a balance between protecting Vulnerable groups and preventing legal exploitation is crucial to ensuring fairness in the justice system.

Moreover, the study emphasize the need for Gender-neutral legal reforms. Countries like Canada and Sweden have adopted gender-inclusive legal frameworks that provide equal protections to all individuals, regardless of gender. India Can learn from such models to create a more equitable legal system, ensuring that both men and women receive protection from domestic Violence, harassment, and other Crimes.

In Conclusion, the constitutionality of gender Bias in legal provisions remains a pressing issue that require urgent legal and judicial reforms. Courts must adopts a progressive, gender-neutral approach to eliminate biases while maintaining protections for those in genuine need. Strengthening legal safeguards against false allegations, improving judicial accountability, and promoting public awareness about gender-related laws will help bridge the gap between Constitutional ideals and legal practices. Only through such measures Can India Achieve a truly fair and just legal system that upholds the Fundamental Rights of all its Citizens.

In conclusion, future research could explore comparative legal frameworks in other jurisdictions to identify best practices in mitigating gender biases within legal systems.

Further studies could also Investigated the effectiveness of gender-neutral policies in addressing systemic inequalities in India's judicial landscape.

## Section 6 Bibliography

### Bibliography

The following sources were referenced in conducting this research on the Constitutionality of Gender Bias in Legal Provisions. These Materials, Including Books, Journal Articles, Case Laws, Legal Statutes, And Online Resources, Provided Valuable Insights Into gender biases in Judicial Decisions, the misuse of Protective laws, and potential legal reforms.

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