

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MEN(NCM) BILL, 2025

A Bill to Establish the National Commission for Men, Ensure Legal Safeguards, Regulate Media Accountability, and Promote Gender-Neutral Justice

BE it enacted by the Parliament of India in the Seventy-Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

CHAPTER I: PRELIMINARY

1. Short Title, Extent, and Commencement

- (1) This Act may be called The National Commission for Men Act, 2025.
- (2) It extends to the whole of India.
- (3) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Definitions

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

- (a) "Commission" means the National Commission for Men (NCM) constituted under Section 3 of this Act;
 - (b) "False Accusation" means any legal complaint, FIR, or court proceeding proven to be fabricated, malicious, or lacking substantial evidence;
 - (c) "Gender-Neutral Law" refers to laws applicable equally to all genders, ensuring equal protection under the law;
 - (d) "Parental Alienation" means an act of deliberately preventing a parent from having contact or influence over their child post-separation or divorce;
 - (e) "Media Defamation" refers to any public dissemination of accusations before legal conviction, leading to reputational harm;
 - (f) "Fast-Track Courts" refer to designated courts established under this Act to resolve specific cases within six months.
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CHAPTER II: ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR MEN

3. Establishment of the National Commission for Men (NCM)

(1) The Central Government shall establish a National Commission for Men (NCM) as an independent statutory body under the Ministry of Law and Justice.

(2) The Commission shall consist of—

- (a) A Chairperson, to be appointed by the President of India;
- (b) Three male and three female members, ensuring balanced gender representation;
- (c) A Legal Advisor, nominated by the Chief Justice of India.

4. Functions of the Commission

The NCM shall—

- (a) Investigate complaints of false accusations, legal misuse, and discrimination against men;
- (b) Recommend amendments to ensure gender-neutrality in laws related to dowry, domestic violence, workplace harassment, and sexual offenses;
- (c) Monitor police investigations to prevent wrongful arrests and misuse of gender-biased laws;
- (d) Provide legal aid to men falsely accused of crimes such as dowry harassment, workplace misconduct, and rape;
- (e) Establish counseling and mental health services for men facing mental distress due to false allegations, financial burdens, or family disputes;
- (f) Collaborate with the judiciary to establish fast-track courts for cases related to false accusations;
- (g) Regulate media reporting to prevent trial by media and wrongful character assassination.

CHAPTER III: LEGAL REFORMS & AMENDMENTS

5. Amendment to Section 498A IPC (Dowry Harassment Laws)

(1) No person shall be arrested under Section 498A IPC (Dowry Harassment) without a preliminary police investigation, which must be completed within 30 days.

(2) If a complaint under Section 498A IPC is found to be false, the complainant shall be—

- (a) Punished with imprisonment of up to 5 years, and

(b) Liable for a fine of ₹5 lakh and additional compensation for loss of reputation.

6. Punishment for False Rape Accusations

(1) If an individual is found to have falsely accused another person of rape, the accuser shall be—

(a) Imprisoned for a term of 7-10 years, and

(b) Liable to pay a fine of ₹10 lakh.

7. Gender-Neutral Domestic Violence Laws

(1) The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, shall be amended to include male victims.

(2) Any false domestic violence complaint shall result in—

(a) Imprisonment of up to 3 years, and

(b) A fine of ₹5 lakh.

8. Equal Parental Custody & Penalties for Parental Alienation

(1) Shared parenting shall be the default ruling in all divorce cases, unless proven otherwise.

(2) Any parent found alienating a child from the other parent shall—

(a) Be fined ₹10 lakh, and

(b) Face up to 2 years in prison.

9. Workplace Harassment Laws to be Gender-Neutral

(1) The Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013, shall be amended to protect both men and women.

(2) Any individual proven guilty of filing a false workplace harassment complaint shall—

(a) Face imprisonment of up to 5 years, and

(b) Be fined ₹10 lakh.

CHAPTER IV: MEDIA ACCOUNTABILITY & CYBER PROTECTION

10. Regulation of Media Trials & Digital Defamation

(1) No media house, website, or social media platform shall declare an accused guilty before trial.

(2) Violation of this provision shall result in—

(a) A fine of ₹50 lakh, and

(b) A mandatory public apology within 48 hours.

11. Social Media Defamation Laws

(1) Any individual found spreading false allegations on social media shall—

(a) Face imprisonment of up to 3 years, and

(b) Be fined ₹5 lakh.

(2) Social media platforms shall remove defamatory content within 24 hours of a court order.

CHAPTER V: IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

12. Establishment of Fast-Track Courts

(1) The Central Government shall establish fast-track courts for:

(a) False accusation cases under Section 498A IPC, workplace harassment, and sexual offenses;

(b) Parental custody disputes under family law.

(2) These courts shall resolve cases within six months.

13. Budget Allocation (2025-30)

Sector	Budget (₹ Crore)
NCM Establishment & Operations	₹1,000 crore
Legal Aid for False Cases	₹500 crore
Mental Health & Suicide Prevention	₹750 crore
Media & Cyber Protection Laws	₹1,000 crore
Domestic Violence & Child Custody	₹400 crore
Total Budget (2025-30)	₹3,650 crore

CHAPTER VI: PENALTIES & ENFORCEMENT

14. Enforcement & Judicial Review

(1) A Gender-Balanced Review Bench consisting of three men and three women shall oversee all judicial matters.

(2) The Chairperson shall alternate every two years between male and female to ensure fairness.

CHAPTER VII: CONCLUSION

This Bill is not about men versus women—it is about justice for all. The National Commission for Men (NCM) shall ensure protection from false accusations, biased laws, and media trials, ensuring that justice in India is determined by truth, not gender.

Presented by: Shri Malleash Babu

Ministry of Law & Justice, Government of India

Date:

