

Analysis of Men's Rights as Equality Movement in 21st Century

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Abstract

Men's problems and interests have been neglected and marginalized primarily because of feminism's political and cultural domination. The novelty of this study is that it provides a current perspective on men's rights in the twenty-first century. The qualitative design of the research relied on semi-structured interviews. Thematic analysis was performed on the data, which included 548 participants from Australia, Indonesia, and the United Kingdom that were classified in Affiliation, ethnicity,

status, and gender. The data was collected from Quora as the major source and other platforms (Reddit, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter) as supplementary sources. The purpose of this study is not to define anti-feminism. Instead, it describes men's rights, which may be used in any scenario where gender equality is a concern. As a result, supporters of men's rights are concerned about a wide range of issues, some of which have spawned their own organizations or movement, such as the fathers' rights movement, which is particularly concerned with divorce and child custody issues. Gender roles are at the heart of many issues concerning men's rights. In conclusion, men's rights should be treated equally with women's rights to achieve gender equality, and the terms "ladies first" and "Hercules syndrome" should be abolished.

Keywords

Equality Movement, Men's Rights, 21st century

I. Introduction

Certainly not a little number when compared to the whole male populace on earth, which is almost 1.4 billion occupants. Savagery against men incorporates forceful treatment both verbally and non-verbally. The Canadian government reports that there have been 627 posts for ladies who have experienced savagery, but they did not discover any posts for men who have experienced viciousness.¹ As of late, the UK Government conducted an overview which expressed that at slightest nine

¹ Beattie, S., & Hutchins, Shelters for abused women in Canada, 2012. *Juristat*, 35(1), 2014, pp 1–12.

percent of the male populace had experienced savagery by their accomplice or female accomplice. Other than that other acts of viciousness have too been experienced such as acts of sexual savagery or savagery against men². In spite of the fact that the lift is still generally little, at slightest unequivocal activity to maintain equity for sexual orientation correspondence can be seen for men in have reacted to women's activist developments within the US and in other western purviews in changing ways, extending from through and through hreatening vibe, to snide mock, to indifference, to grudging sensitivity, to eager back.³

The genuine number of survivors, the predominance of male-on-male assault extended from 1.5% (in Indonesia) to 7.7% (in Papua Guinea). Reanalysis in El Salvador and Peru uncovered that men comprised 53% and 22%, individually, of the sexual viciousness casualties distinguished were male. Amid the initial examination, sexual torment and other shapes of sexual savagery against men were fundamentally coded as torment⁴. In 2012, the BBC print media distributed a narrative video entitled "abused by my girl-friend". The video tells of a 22-year-old man named Alex Skeel who clarifies how his partner regularly hit him with a pound and indeed cut him with a scissor⁵. In 2020, Johnny Depp's victory in the London criticism courts was praised by residential savagery organizations as a victory that should encourage more

² Elkin, M. Domestic abuse: findings from the Crime Survey for England and Wales - Appendix tables. *Office for National Statistics*, 2018, pp.1–2

³ Messner, M. A. Forks in the road of men's gender politics: Men's rights Vs feminist allies. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 2016, 5(2), pp. 6–20.

⁴ UNHCR. *Sexual Violence against men and bouys in the Syria crisis*, 2017.

⁵ Alex's partner was the first woman jailed for coercive and controlling behaviour in the UK. Now he's trying to fight the stigma around male domestic abuse.

victims to come forward and seek justice⁶. Recently, sexual abused and bullying had been experience to one of staff (initial MS) in Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI). MS's confession was not investigated advance, KPI's inside examination did not meet the measures or standards of appropriate examination.⁷

Nowadays, many issues are on trending which are related to gender roles, the issue of Sexism is becoming more recognized that during times of armed conflict, men and boys can be victims of sexual assault⁸. Sexism towards men includes plainly partial states of mind, while kind sexism includes subjectively positive states of mind.^{9,10} that is one of the most powerful predictors of these outcomes, outperforming partisanship, ideology, and gender¹¹. Besides in many cases, Despite the abuse's gendered and sexual elements, sexual violence against men and boys has been characterized as torture, mutilation, or humiliating treatment¹². It

⁶ Bowcott, O., & Davies, C. Johnny Depp's defeat in libel case hailed by domestic violence charities, 2020, The trial highlighted tactics used to silence and discredit victims, say campaigners.

⁷ CNN. Accompanied By KPI, Men MS Officially Reports Cases Of Alleged Sexual Harassment To Central Jakarta Police, 2021, Men MS Officially Reports Cases Of Alleged Sexual Harassment To Central Jakarta Police.

⁸ Sivakumaran, S. Lost in translation: UN responses to sexual violence against men and boys in situations of armed conflict. *International Review of the Red Cross*, 92(877), , 2010, pp 259–277.

⁹ Cross, E. J., Overall, N. C., & McNulty, J. K. An interdependence account of sexism and power: Men's hostile sexism, biased perceptions of low power, and relationship aggression. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 117(2), 2019, pp. 338–368

¹⁰ Gul, P., & Kupfer, T. R. Benevolent Sexism and Mate Preferences: Why Do Women Prefer Benevolent Men Despite Recognizing That They Can Be Undermining? *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 45(1), 2019, pp. 146–161.

¹¹ Reny, T. T. Masculine Norms and Infectious Disease: The Case of COVID-19, 2020.

¹² Silva, M. A. I., Pereira, B., Mendonça, D., Nunes, B., & de Oliveira, W. A. The involvement of girls and boys with bullying: An analysis of gender

such a statement does appear; it is frequently the only mention of men and boys in the report that the feeling sexually appealing has ramifications for how one experience and engages in sexual interactions¹³. Societal perceptions of male gender roles are shifting, as are men's personal identities connected to their fathering obligations¹⁴. Over the last three decades, gender-related counseling psychology studies as well as men's psychology have focused on how masculinity-related characteristics are associated with mental health-related outcomes^{15,16,17}. The notion of men's masculinity has dominated gender and sexuality perceptions work that in a given society¹⁸. The socially enforced standards and expected roles and conduct connected with men and manhood¹⁹. Wiser, Men's impressions of male media representations may be

differences. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 10(12), 2013, pp 6820–6831

- ¹³ Amos, N., & McCabe, M. The importance of feeling sexually attractive: Can it predict an individual's experience of their sexuality and sexual relationships across gender and sexual orientation? *International Union of Psychological Science*, 52(5), 2015, pp. 354–363
- ¹⁴ Schmitz, R. M., & Kazyak, E. Masculinities in cyberspace: An analysis of portrayals of manhood in men's rights activist websites. *Social Sciences*, 5(2), 2016.
- ¹⁵ Torregrosa, M., Molpeceres, M. A., & Tomás, J. M. The Relationship of Sexism and Gender Ideology to Self-Concept and Self-Esteem in Persons with Spinal Cord Injury. *Anales de Psicología*, 33, 2017, pp. 225–234.
- ¹⁶ Wong, Y. J., Ho, M. H. R., Wang, S. Y., & Miller, I. S. K. Meta-analyses of the relationship between conformity to masculine norms and mental health-related outcomes. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 64(1), 2017, pp. 80–93.
- ¹⁷ Kaya, A., Iwamoto, D. K., Brady, J., Clinton, L., & Grivel, M. The role of masculine norms and gender role conflict on prospective well-being among men. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*, 20(1), 2019, pp. 142–147.
- ¹⁸ Angouri, J., & Baxter, J. *The routledge handbook of language, gender, and sexuality*, 2021.
- ¹⁹ Ragonese, C., Shand, T., & Barker, G. (2018). Masculine Norms And Men's Health: Making The Connections. In *Promundo-US*, 2018.

influenced by factors such as age, activity status, and sexual orientation.²⁰

Many men have experienced in physical issues. Body image can be assessed using measures of body satisfaction and dissatisfaction, body esteem, body-related shame, and body image avoidance²¹. Meanwhile, men tend to externalize the esteem of slimness and center on others communicating a disdain of overweight people rather than centering on their possess bodies²². But, There will almost certainly be one model who is more strong than the others, whom all guys aspire to or are tortured by in some way²³. Men's bodies are increasingly being used in advertising for items unrelated to the body, which discovered if men's bodies are being used in marketing for products unrelated to the body²⁴.

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- ²⁰ Avci, M., & Keven Akliman, C. Gender Differences in Perception of Body, Expressions of Body Image and Body Image Coping Strategies among Turkish Adolescents. *International Journal of Curriculum and Instruction*, 10(2), 2018, pp. 30–44; Fawkner, H., & McMurray, N. Body Image in Men: Self-Reported Thoughts, Feelings, and Behaviors in Response to Media Images. *International Journal of Men's Health*, 1(2), 2002, pp. 137–162.
- ²¹ Baker, A., & Blanchard, C. Men's Body Image: The Effects of an Unhealthy Body Image on Psychological, Behavioral, and Cognitive Health. In *Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council*, 2018.
- ²² Melching, K., Green, M., O'Neal, E., & Renfroe, L. Body Image Dissatisfaction: Responses Between Male and Female Exercisers and Non-Exercisers. *International Journal of Exercise Science*, 9(3), 2016, pp. 249–257.
- ²³ Burrell, S. R., Ruxton, S., & Westmarland, N. *Changing gender norms: Engaging with men and boys*, 2019.
- ²⁴ Olivardia, R., Pope, H. G., Borowiecki, J. J., & Cohane, G. H. Biceps and body image: The relationship between muscularity and self-esteem, depression, and eating disorder symptoms. *Psychology of Men and Masculinity*, 5(2), 2004, pp. 112–120.

Gender roles and sexuality stereotypes are often confused, especially for males²⁵. Men's "rights" discourses have been reinforced by the idea that men have "needs" that are not being satisfied and demand more state and community care²⁶. At display among the foremost dynamic shapes of men's mobilization is the Men's Rights development to a great extent, due to the political and social dominance of women's liberation²⁷. Men have reacted to the major changes of the last three decades in complicated and contradictory ways. It changes in family structure, economic and social shifts, and other pressures^{28,29}. Men's rights activists are increasingly focusing on sexual violence, which is conflicting with a long-standing emphasis on fathers' rights³⁰. One in every four males has been physically assaulted by an intimate relationship, and one in every seven men has been severely physically abused (choked and burnt) by an intimate partner at some time in their life. In the United States, about one out of every ten males has been raped, physically assaulted, or stalked by an intimate partner. The majority of male rape victims and male victims of non-contact

²⁵ Allen, J., & Smith, J. L. The influence of sexuality stereotypes on men's experience of gender-role incongruence. *Psychology. Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, 12(1),2011, pp. 77–96.

²⁶ Salter, M. Men's rights or men's needs? Anti-feminism in Australian men's health promotion. *Canadian Journal of Women and the Law*, 28(1),2016, pp. 69–90.

²⁷ Rafail, P., & Freitas, I. Grievance Articulation and Community Reactions in the Men's Rights Movement Online. *Social Media + Society*, 5(2),2019, pp.1–11

²⁸ Flood, Michael. "Fathers' Rights" and the Defense of Paternal Authority in Australia. *Violence Against Women*, 16(3),2010, pp. 328–347.

²⁹ Behre, K. A. Digging Beneath the Equality Language: The Influence of the Fathers Rights Movement on Intimate Partner Violence Public Policy Debates and Family Law Reform. *William and Mary Journal of Women and The Law*, 21,2015, pp. 525–602.

³⁰ Gotell, L., & Dutton, E. Sexual violence in the "manosphere": Antifeminist men's rights discourses on rape. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 5(2),2016, pp. 65–80.

unwanted sexual encounters reported male assailants. Women perpetrated the majority of other types of violence against males.³¹

The novelty of this research is to give an actual view of men's rights in 21st century. With the to discover new rhetorical tools, men's rights activism's language has begun to grow and adapt as the importance of "rights" as a key concept has waned. The scope of this research is not to describe anti-feminism. Instead, it gives the descriptive of men's rights that could be apply in any case that is gender equality is the issue.

II. Method

The analyzes images as important to studies, watching how they operate with this notion, building the frameworks of our image-knowledge³². Semi-structured interviews were used for the research's qualitative design. Data were subjected to thematic analysis, which produced data and information from the information. Analyses employ dependent variables that reflect Men's Rights participant anonymity at fullest and capture quasi-anonymous participant behavior at the same time. Humanitarians must conduct systematic screenings of important groups in order to identify areas with large concentrations of survivors, whose lived experiences serve as indicators of violent conflict epicenters³³. This study drew on data from participants that are collected from around the world by online interview which is packed as online survey. The population is 548 participants that the participants in

³¹ National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Male victim of intimate partner violence. In *National Coalition Against Domestic Violence*, 2015. Intimate partner violence accounts for 15% of all violent crime.

³² Balthazar, G. D. S., & Marcello, F. D. A. Body, Gender and Image: Challenges and Possibilities To Feminist Studies in Education. *Revista Brasileira de Educacao*, 23, (2018), pp. 1–23.

³³ Dolan, C. *Into the Mainstream: Addressing Sexual Violence against Men and Boys in Conflict*, 2014.

this research are ranged in age from 18 to 65 years old. Population of samples is from Australia, Indonesia, and United Kingdom. The range of age is not necessary, however, the youngest of participants is at 18 ages and the oldest is at 65 ages. The participants will be separate based on ethnics, and gender. With snowball sampling that the participants who already finish the survey will be asked to share the link (not necessary). The interpretation of the data that might be re-presented the whole population as a comprehensive result is the study's focus. There are a series of sequential experiences and interactions for men's rights activists, starting with a crisis in the personal life space of the man, which individual then examine and understand as an example of significant exterior societal forces influencing men and masculinities³⁴. The survey link was also sent to participants on a randomly that spread on the internet. To get variety of sample, participants were collected from online platform. Quora is the primary source of data for this study and social media platforms (Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter) as secondary source, data from Reddit (post, discussion, and documentary) as tertiary source. Due to individuals give informed consent, the participants have informed consent that being volunteers to participate for this research. At each stage of data collection, participants were not paid anything. Participants are more likely to engage directly with postings that generate a high number of comments, thus looking at the number of comments is an additional approach to assess community norms.

The procedure is like other online surveys. The interview will be created on survey mode. Participants will be asked to click a link that will deliver them to Google form. There are 3 sections of this survey. The first section is an informed consent that participants agree. The point of informed consent is, to agree that

³⁴ Maddison, S. Private Men, Public Anger: The Men's Rights Movement in Australia. *Journal of Interdisciplinary Gender Studies: JIGS*, 4(2),1999, pp. 39–51.

participants will answer the questions honestly, give the actual data of affiliation, age, and ethnic, the data of participants will be used for research purposes. After participants click “agreement” on the first section, in the second section, participant will be asked to fill the personal information such as name (not a true name or initial), ages, affiliation, and ethnics, the personal couldn’t be empty. In the last section or third section, participants will get interviewed. To use the time maximally, the interview is on surveys that will have following questions. Participants should answer ‘yes’ or ‘no’. In certain answers, participants will be delivered into following questions that participants are asked to answer the personal opinions. The questions are related to certain issue such as masculinity, body image, sexism, domestic abuse, bullying, gender’s inequality, physical and verbal abuses. The main topics of the question are related to men’s rights without asking opinions of anti-feminism, gender biased, and women’s rights or irrelevant answers. The participants that give a radical answer will be eliminated from the list. After finishing the interviewed through the survey, participants could close the Google form. To get more variety sample and data of view, experience and opinions, participants will be asked to share the link of survey to their friends (not necessary).

III. Results and Discussion

The participants for this survey were collected from Quora as primary source and Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter as secondary sources. Data (posts, comments, and etc) From Reddit was collected as tertiary source. The survey was spread through online form which was powered by Google form. The data were collected from April 7th, 2021, to May 5th, 2021. The total data (the data that are accepted) which were collected are from 548 male participants who are from around the globe. Participant’s

ages that are participated for this research is 18 to 50 with different affiliation, ethnic and status. The data that came from female participants was declined directly due to the topic is to analyze of men's rights in a view of male population.

Total respondents that volunteered to be participants are 988 participants. Based on the gender, the total of male participants is 548 (55%), the total of female participants is 297(30%), the total of unqualified participants is 143 (15%) this category includes non-binary participants, participants with radical answers, and participants with extreme answers. Due to get an actual data of men's rights in the view of men, the participant's information that is used in this research is male participants (548) (**Figure 1**).

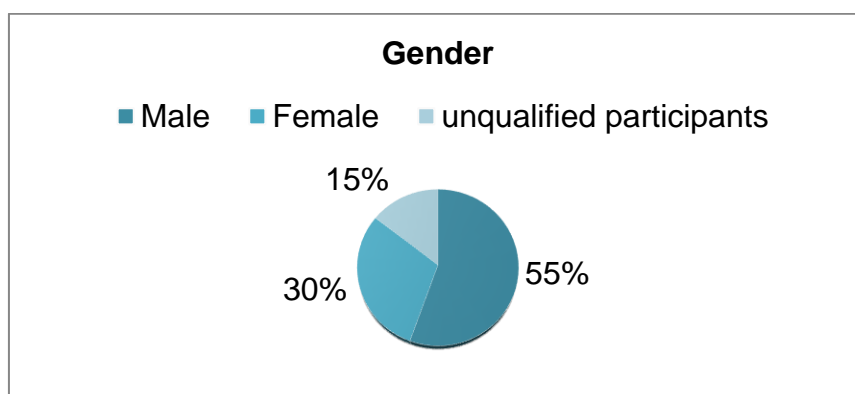


FIGURE 1. classification of participant's gender and unqualified participants

Participants for this research are from Australia, Indonesia, and United Kingdom countries with 20 cities and states. Populations in Australia and United Kingdom have variety of ethnics that could represent other continents. There are 264 participants from Indonesia, 131 participants are from United Kingdom. 153 participants are from Australia. Additionally, one participant who is from New Zealand, participated for this research and the data will be included onto participants from Australia (**Table 1**).

TABLE 1. Number of participants and locations of study

Countries	Cities/States	Participants	Countries	Cities/States	Participants
Australia	Canberra	39	Indonesia	Aceh	2
	Melbourne	36		Bandung	21
	Sydney	57		Denpasar	36
United Kingdom	Tasmania	21		Jakarta	27
	Birmingham	29		Makassar	11
	Glasgow	14		Medan	18
	Edinburgh	16		Surabaya	13
	Liverpool	17		Padang	32
	London	28		Pekanbaru	61
	Manchester	27		Yogyakarta	43
Total Participants				548	

With the influx of immigrants from countries where gender inequality is more pronounced and people have more traditional views on men's social responsibilities, ethnicity has gained traction in Western Europe (Zuccotti, 2018). To give an actual data from any ethnics around the world, Participants were asked to give information of ethnic, the information that belong to participants will be not exposed under any circumstances. Data of ethnics that were collected are 63 ethnics which are spread in Australia, Indonesia, and United Kingdom (Table 2).

TABLE 2. Classification of participant's ethnics

Ethnic	Participants	Ethnics	Participants
Indigenous Canadian	1	Indonesian (Eastern)	5
Indigenous Filipino	10	Indonesian (Malay)	13
Aboriginal-Australian	8	Inuit	2
Aboriginal-Tasmanian	4	Irish	11

Ethnic	Participants	Ethnics	Participants
Australian (Arab)	9	Japanese	1
Gujarati	3	Javanese	24
Aryan	1	Israeli	1
British (Jews)	1	Kiwi (White)	1
British (White)	33	Kurds	1
Australian (Asian)	18	Malaysian (Chinese)	1
Australian (Black)	35	Métis	1
Australian (Indian)	2	Mexican	1
Australian (White)	38	Minangkabau	5
Balinese	14	Persian	2
Batak	6	Quebecois	6
Betawi	1	Russian	7
British (Arab)	7	Russian-(Caucasian)	4
British (Black)	19	Russian- (Ukrainian)	6
British (Indian)	10	Scottish	18
Canadian (White)	24	South African (white)	2
Catalan	1	Sundanese	15
Dutch	18	Swati	1
Egyptian	2	Tagalog	28
Filipino	12	Tatars	2
Filipino (American)	3	Telugu	6
Filipino (Chinese)	14	Thai	2
Hispanic	7	Thai (Chinese)	2
Indian	11	Turkish	6
Indigenous	3	Visayan	26
American			
Indigenous	8	Welsh	8
Australian			
Indonesian	9		
(Chinese)			
Total Ethnicities			63

In data information section form, participants were asked to fill the personal information such as affiliations. Most participants are workers, people who work in the office (9 to 5 worker), organization nonprofit, start-up companies, and affiliation which are like this. 26% of participants are high school students, university, and college students (bachelor's degree and master's

degree). 19% participants are artists and academic performers. This is included actor, dancer, singer. Researchers, lecturers, teachers, and legated affiliations are in this category. 15% of participants claimed that they are police, military (army, navy, air-force, marine) civil servants. 8% of participants have affiliations that is neither in the category, such as chef, barista, driver, and others (Figure 2)

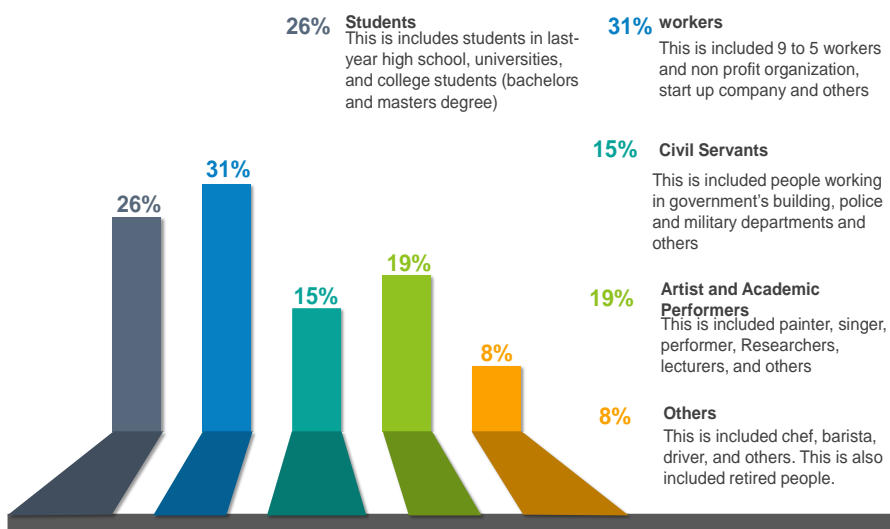


FIGURE 2. Participant's affiliations

The survey is a semi structured interview with closed questions that participant's answer is yes and no. The questions were divided into 8 categories: sexism, masculinity, gender inequality, physical abuse, body image, domestic violence, verbal abuse. Each question also has following question that ask about participant's opinions. Majority of participants have experiences that is related to body image, masculinity, and gender inequality. Only 9% of total participants that have experienced physical abuse, this is included physical aggression (kick, slap, chock, etc.) mostly students in high school and students with bachelor's degree have been in this situation. Wisser, 40% participants have experience in verbal abuse, this is including verbal aggression (yell,

swear, etc.) unbelievable, half of participants from category workers and students have been physical and verbal abused, some of them claimed that the event were in public area such as work office, school, college, and private area (dormitory, house, apartment, and others). Majority of participants that have experienced in physical abuse and verbal abuse also experienced in domestic violence, this is included participants that live with families, girlfriends, partners, and wives, 12% participants reported that had been in this situation, participants that report and/or claim these issues are from 31- 50. This might relate to marriage issue and individual who has been living with the partner/wife. Even though, 36% of participants report that have been bullied in the past or present, some of participants added an additional answer for this question that have been bullied in the office work and outside school (peer pressure and colleague pressures) participants from civil servants also have experience in this situation (but not with physical and verbal abused). In eastern cultures, “ladies first” is still a priority for certain situations and area. 54% participants claimed that have been in the situation while a term of ‘ladies first’ became ‘ladies’ priority’, that could give a gender inequality biased. Following comments reported that the inequality gender also influences certain emergencies, this is how the gender is depended on to get one step longer to reach certain objects, although all of category of participants have experienced this issues, certain ethnics especially in eastern countries (majority are from Asia continent). Participants with eastern culture reported that gender inequality is normal issue in the society. Several factors influenced the gender inequality such as marriage status, and human rights (**Figure 3**).

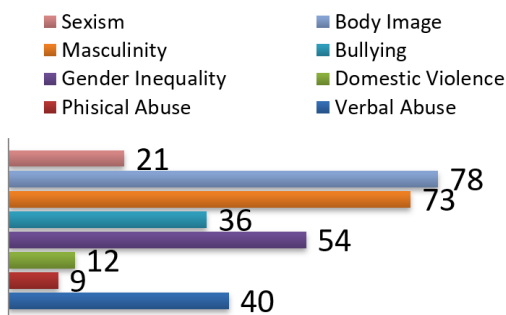


FIGURE 3. Prevalence of participant’s report.

The stereotype of masculinity on men is normal in eastern countries (Louie 2012). People use to imagine a man should be aggressive, strong, with big muscles and physical good looking, this is stereotype related to the imagine of men should be ‘Hercules’, it could give a men a ‘Hercules syndrome’ (Hercules Syndrome is a term that researcher label to an individual that expect to have partner like Hercules) that would be depressed and give a view of paranoid to get critiques. Surprisingly, that 73% of participants have experienced this issue, majority of them are from civil servants. In following answers, some of participants admitted that ‘Hercules’ role model is kind of disturbing thing for them, participants added following answers with stereotype statement that had heard such as “*men should be strong*”, “*men couldn’t cry*”, “*men should give women one step in front of them*”. This could be related to Body Image issue on men. Certain participants also shared their experienced in masculinity and body image issues at the same time This is bring a new ideology of the opposite gender expect to get partners and romantic relation with individual that have perfect body. The body image is also affected on men’s mental health that could feel insecure about the body of individual. An expectation of a tall man, a big man, a good-looking man, a perfect man with flaw face and facial hair or something that is related to body image, have a standard to get attention from the opposite gender. However, 78% of participants had been in this situation. The main issue of the topic is sexism that male population gives awareness for this. 21% participants reported that

have been experienced in sexism, participants that are in worker, and other categories have been experienced these issues, several answers have the same report that individual have experienced in certain area (bar, nightclub, and others). Mostly, people who experience this situation instead of speaking, some of victim admit the sexism give a 'pleasure' for them. This is totally wrong that 'women are not an object' could apply to men as not an object.

IV. Men's Rights as Equality Movement

People can participate in the creation of online communities (on Quora, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Reddit, and other social media platforms) by congregating in virtual enclaves and gathering spots generated by the Internet. In online communities, participants establish behavioral norms, as well as formal and informal community norms, to fit their online platform, from early scientific exchanges to digital gaming platforms to social media. Male activism, such as the Network campaign, makes up a large part of the movement. Because of Quora, Reddit, Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter's anonymity (or quasi-anonymity), the Men's Rights online community established a strong set of standards for appropriate grievance articulation. Men's rights activists' main complaints center on feelings of rage and disgust at the apparent dominance of feminism in public and private life. Men's rights activists frequently use the rhetoric of a "backlash" against men to argue their points. Men are now facing reverse discrimination as a result of feminism's overreach, according to some who call it a backlash³⁵. Perceived bias towards men accused of rape and sexual assault, especially on college campuses Feminists

³⁵ Rafail, P., & Freitas, I. (2019). Grievance Articulation and Community Reactions in the Men's Rights Movement Online. *Social Media + Society*, 5(2), 2019, pp. 1–11

argue that males are socially and economically disadvantaged, making them the victims of systemic discrimination. Even though it's unrelated, feminism's hold on pop culture, feminist attacks on equality, and feminist reaction against the Men's Rights movement are all linked. Developing and negotiating romantic relationships, as well as techniques and strategies for "picking up" women developing and negotiating romantic relationships, as well as techniques and strategies for "picking up" women Discrimination against males in family law proceedings involving child or spousal support or visitation.

Men's rights boundary maintenance procedures are expected to be more specific, according to these projections. Even after adjusting for other factors, the estimates for the most popular social media post themes show that people respond differently to the same type of material while voting or conversing. Posts concerning relationships tend to generate more debate, but up voting tend to be more inconsistent. This issue is believed that the discrepancies shown on Men's Rights are due to the varied types of border maintenance that occur on social media (Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter). Since up voting on Quora (and Reddit as well) anonymous, members of the community may be more ready to express individual's support for contentious issues like rape or sexual assault. Many historians saw the movement as a reaction to feminism, or at least a response to it³⁶. Some men's rights organizations were labeled by the Southern Poverty Law Center as part of the male supremacist ideology in 2018, while others were described as "focused on real complaints" by the organization. False charges of rape and sexual assault are a major source of worry for men's rights advocates, who want to shield men from the repercussions of false allegations³⁷. In light of the

³⁶ Ma, J., Ng, N., & Lee, I. *Face off: Should feminism focus more on men's rights?*, 2020.

³⁷ Sterba, W. F. (with S. S. and J. P. (2007). *Does Feminism Discriminate Against Men?* Oxford University Press, Incorporated.

stigma surrounding male rape victims and the legal challenges they face, such as being counter-sued for rape, child support, and a lack of action, male rights advocates have expressed their dissatisfaction with the subject of sexual assault on guys³⁸. Activists for men's rights have also blasted the government for failing to address male-on-male rape in jail.

The eastern cultures have priority to give a higher step for women in certain profession and circumstances. Meanwhile, in certain cultures, men are expected to do anything that is even doesn't make sense. For example, individual that doesn't have ability in repairing building will be questioned about his masculinity, or individual that is an expert in culinary or nursing will be labeled as queer community. however, the stereotype of men should do 'men things' is still in society, especially in eastern cultures. In public area, the term of 'men should be men' still exists, a man who cry at work will get less respect than woman who cries. Men, like women, are limited by preconceptions and penalized for acting outside of established gender norms. For men in middle management to thrive both at home and at work, preconceptions and social expectations about care-giving tasks must change. For example, a man may be hesitant to take parental leave because of the stigma and/or fear of retaliation at work.³⁹.

The father's rights movement in Australia has been criticized by other scholars like Michael Flood of putting women, children, and even men at risk by promoting men's rights. Flood claims that father's rights groups in Australia promote "equality with a fury," or equal policies with bad results and intentions, in order to re-establish male power over the well-being of children and women

³⁸ Kimmel, M. S. (1999). "what about the boys?" What the current debates tell us - and don't tell us - about boys in school. *Michigan Feminist Studies*, 14, 1-3.

³⁹ Zalis, S. The Future Of Masculinity: Overcoming Stereotypes. *Forbes*, 2019.

and effective parenting.⁴⁰ But there aren't many studies looking at how people express their grievances online or how activists maintain boundaries in online forums when confronted with offensive material. Using online social movement research, the mechanics of social media platforms provide an objective snapshot of not just what Men's Rights community members write on the site, but also crucial information about anonymous and quasi-anonymous responses by individuals engaging in these reactions. There are major implications for future study into the effects of online communities based on this discovery. However, men's rights are not just a movement toward radicalization, but the rights that should be men such as health relation and respect are included in the aim of men's rights. The term of ladies first should be no longer exists, the competition as gender equally could be better choice to not decrease men's rights. The image of male body that represent as 'Hercules' could be vanished, due to every creature in this world is amazing just the way they are.

V. Conclusion

The Men's Rights movements have developed tremendously during the previous four decades. This movement has benefited greatly from the use of social media platforms. The Men's Rights movement's usage of online venues and community reactions to user-generated content has received very little attention, despite this. With Men's Rights, a potent mix of self-reinforcing community norms and anonymity is combined to give social movements a powerful instrument to attract new members and grow in political power. It's important to note that the movements focus on strong emotions like rage and disgust may compel newcomers to absorb the primary complaints of the movement

⁴⁰ Flood, Michael. "Fathers' Rights" and the Defense of Paternal Authority in Australia. *Violence Against Women*, 16(3), 2010, pp. 328–347.

quickly and blindly. Research into the consequences of online communities in general will benefit greatly from this result. According to recent studies, participation in extreme online forums might help people become more radicalized. Even though no evidence of radicalization on the Men's Rights on society was detected in the research, using studies on online social movement, The mechanics of social media platforms provide an objective snapshot of not only what Men's Rights community members publish on the site, but also important information on anonymous and quasi-anonymous responses by individuals engaging in these reactions.

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