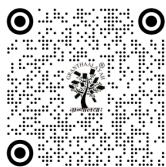


# BEYOND CONVENTIONAL GENDER CLASSIFICATION: VISUAL-LAW PERSPECTIVES ON HOW WOMEN-CENTRIC LEGISLATION IMPACTS MEN'S RIGHTS

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## ABSTRACT

The paper will explore the relations between women centered law and the rights of men by the use of a new field of visual law, which applies visual aids to understand the complexity of legal formations in the shape of diagrams, flow-charts, and data maps. Although past developments in protective laws against women have been beneficial in terms of their development to accommodate systemic inequalities, such laws have tended to be applied within the binary gender categories that pay little attention to the emerging concepts of gender neutrality. This paper redefines important statutory systems, including those that focus on domestic violence, sexual harassment and dowry-related crimes, among others, to demonstrate how the processing of the law, assumptions, and procedural systems can unintentionally influence substantive and procedural rights of men. Using a mapping of the process of the complaint to adjudication, the paper identifies decision nodes graphically where gender assumptions are involved, where rights to liberty, reputation, and due process are at stake. A jurisprudential consideration of landmark cases underscores the conflict of protective intent versus constitutional equality fought out by courts. The issue of comparative visual policy mapping in the international jurisdictions also shows how gender-neutral frameworks can maintain protection without continuing gender biasness.

**Keywords:** Visual Law, Gender Neutrality, Women-Centric Legislation, Men's Rights, Legal Visualization, Gender Justice

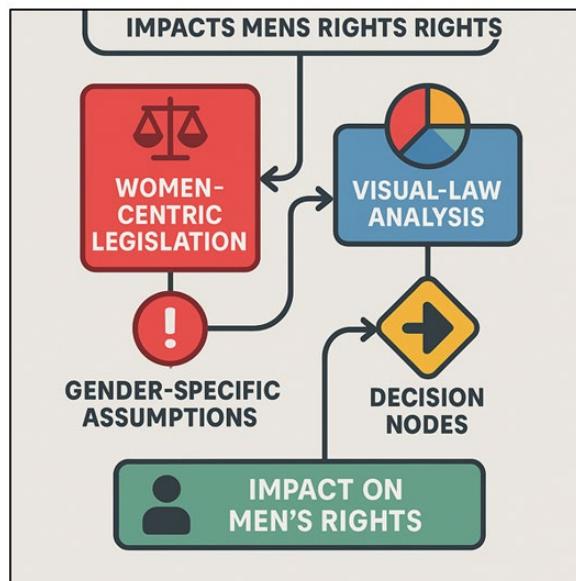
## 1. INTRODUCTION

The history of gender justice in the contemporary legal frameworks is the long-standing conflict between protection and equality. The law is traditionally working on a binary system where people are either male or female and the law makes solutions based on these two factors. Although this binary logic used to be working to correct historical inequalities, it is currently under serious criticism when applied to the concept of gender-neutral human rights. The legislation pertaining to women, including domestic violence, sexual harassment, or discrimination in the workplaces became corrective mechanisms to break a long-standing patriarchal order and guarantee the safety and empowerment of women. Nevertheless, as society grows up in its interpretations of gender and equity, these good-hearted acts are

more and more scrutinized with regard to their wider effects, particularly whether they have the effect of creating disequilibrium on the side of men, or served as a threat to principles of legal fairness [Horwood et al. \(2022\)](#). The central issue in this discussion revolves around the possibility of the compatibility of protective laws that are aimed at one gender and the universal principles of justice, equality before the law and due process. Practically, the various laws designed to protect women against violence and discrimination have unintentionally created inequalities in procedure, i.e. reversed burdens of proof, arrest without adequate judicial review, and guilt presumptions that impact the reputation and freedom of men [Kronsell et al. \(2023\)](#).

Though these functionalities are based on a valid social purpose, they may also cause cases of abuse, false accusation, or systematic discrimination. This does not put off the need to protect women but it is an indication that there is a dire need to change the way things have been between the male and female gender in lawmaking. The field of Visual Law is a new area which forms part of this critical scene, and it provides a radical analytic approach. Visual law is used to reveal the structural relationship and concealed assumptions deep within law systems by converting written statutes, case law and procedures into visual forms, like flowcharts, diagrams, statutory maps and data visualizations [Čolić et al. \(2022\)](#). It transforms complicated legal structures into forms that are easy to understand and analyze, divulging the nature of gendered logic at different decision points- complaint filing to trial decision. [Figure 1](#) demonstrates the interaction and influence of the laws that are women-centric on the rights of men. Such an approach to the methodology enables researchers, policymakers, and practitioners to not only see what the law says, but also how it works in practice through various cases.

**Figure 1**



**Figure 1** Visual-Law Framework Illustrating the Interaction Between Women-Centric Legislation and Men's Rights

By applying the visual-law perspectives, in reference to the women-centered legislation, we get a fresh perspective on the realities of law engagement. It reveals the influence of gender-specific triggers of statutory nature, investigative prejudices, and enforcement measures, by which the substantive and procedural rights of men can be unintentionally endangered. Visual analysis allows the mapping of patterns of unequal treatment, such as an increase in arraigning rates, longer trial time, or reputational damage, and empirically testing [Mäntysalo et al. \(2023\)](#). This visual analysis also makes it easier to compare learning across jurisdictions, and how gender-neutral or balanced legal systems taken up by other countries are the means to secure women and equal protection to men.

## 2. CONCEPTUAL FOUNDATIONS

### 2.2. DEFINITION OF GENDER CLASSIFICATION IN LEGAL FRAMEWORKS

In legal context, gender classification is the process through which laws, policies and judicial interpretations distinguish gender or sex among individuals. Historically, these categories have been dichotomous, male and female,

based on historical and cultural standards which had been employed in drafting early legislation. This legal classification cuts the divide into civil, criminal, labor and family law governing rights, responsibilities and protections given to each gender [Tian et al. \(2022\)](#). An example is the law on maternity benefits, domestic violence, sexual harassment, these laws usually clearly name women as beneficiaries or victims and the law on maintenance or guardianship may presuppose the role of men as the provider or accused. Although gender classification was previously seen as a form of non-discriminatory intervention to balance institutional discrimination against women, it also institutionalized a strict dichotomy that marginalized the non-binary identities and ignored the changing perception of gender as a social construction instead of a biological fact [Slayi et al. \(2024\)](#). The categorization therefore turns out to be not just an assertive tool but also a possible cause of marginalization or discrimination. Laws that act in accordance with gender-specific suppositions can unintentionally uphold inequality as they reinforce stereotypes or not handle diversity in situations.

### 2.3. LIMITATIONS OF TRADITIONAL BINARY LEGAL REASONING

Conventional binary thinking and legal rationalization limits legal acknowledgment and allocation of rights under two-gender paradigm, which simplifies the gendered experiences in law. Based on the historical patriarchy and heteronormative societal organization, this rationalization presupposes that societal relations, system of power, and vulnerabilities may be efficiently solved based on the male and female categories [Sharp et al. \(2025\)](#). This framework, though, does not represent the subtle realities of the individuals who live outside or outside of gender binaries, including transgender, intersex, and non-binary ones, and even distorts the experiences of the known categories. Conceptually, binary reasoning under jurisprudential perspective tends to result to overprotective and underprotective laws against a gender. Women-focused laws though a necessity in rectifying the historical injustice could unknowingly create men as presumptive offenders and therefore compromising the principles of neutrality and due process [Corazza \(2024\)](#). Furthermore, such a dualist logic fails to take into account intersectionality the combined impacts of gender and caste, class, sexuality or disability leading to biased and incomplete justice. A court that is based on binary thinking is likely to have a decision making that is more inclined towards the biological determinism, rather than the fairness of the situation.

### 2.4. INTRODUCTION TO VISUAL-LAW TOOLS (DIAGRAMS, FLOWCHARTS, DATA VISUALIZATION)

Visual Law is a paradigm shift in the legal analysis that merges the visual thinking and legal thinking. It is the interpretation, communication and assessment of the legal norms and procedures through the application of diagrams, flowcharts, data visualization, and infographics. Visual law is based on the fact that it brings abstract legal provisions into reality and it brings out the associations between statutory clauses, procedures, and judicial interpretations [Khalifa and Scarpa \(2021\)](#). It translates complex text into means of orderly visual representations, which promote understanding, openness, and accessibility, to a legal expert and the general audience. Visual-law tools are diagnostic and reformative tools in the context of gendered legislation. Flow charts may be used to track the case process, the series of events since the complaint is lodged to the eventual judgment, and there are different decision stages where gender-based assumptions could affect the final result [Polzer et al. \(2023\)](#). Flowcharts may be used to depict statutory precedences, procedural or protection dependence or overlaps between protection and punitive systems. Patterns of case filings, convictions, or misuse can be presented as data visualizations, e.g. as heat maps or trend graphs, which empirically support policy reform. [Table 1](#) provides the summary of the research on gender classification, laws related to women, and the perspective of visual law. These tools close this disconnect between the law and the world by making the law visual. They allow comparative legal research, analysis of judicial reasoning, and inclusivity of redesigning legislation.

**Table 1**

**Table 1 Comparative Review of Related Work on Gender Classification, Women-Centric Legislation, and Visual-Law Perspectives**

Study Focus	Jurisdiction / Scope	Approach	Key Findings
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women	Global	Legal treaty framework	Promotes gender-specific protections for women

Misuse of Section 498A IPC <a href="#">Simčić and Vašiček (2023)</a>	India	Empirical case analysis	Highlighted misuse trends and recommended safeguards
Judicial guidelines on arrests under 498A IPC	India	Judicial precedent	Advocated restraint in automatic arrests
Gender-neutral domestic violence laws in EU <a href="#">Rubin and Bartle (2023)</a>	Europe	Policy and legal comparative analysis	Noted shift from women-only to inclusive protections
Review of procedural abuse under women-centric laws	India	Judicial reasoning	Introduced family welfare committees to screen complaints
Global impact of domestic violence legislation on IPV rates	Global	Quantitative cross-country analysis	Gender-neutral laws correlated with lower IPV rates
Sexual harassment at workplace guidelines <a href="#">Viswanath and Mullins (2021)</a>	India	Judicial activism	Established women's protection framework pre-legislation
Gender-Neutrality in Criminal Law	Comparative	Theoretical and doctrinal review	Argues for reform toward inclusivity in criminal procedure
Judicial moderation of 498A guidelines <a href="#">Kulik (2022)</a>	India	Doctrinal interpretation	Balanced procedural safeguards with women's rights
Global mapping of domestic violence legislation	Global	Visual data analysis	Tracked legislative evolution and protection coverage
Gender equality and legal neutrality <a href="#">Sougou et al. (2022)</a>	OECD Nations	Policy evaluation	Found that neutral laws foster inclusive enforcement
Balancing gender protection and equality	Global	Normative legal review	Advocates gender-sensitive yet inclusive frameworks
Visualizing Law: Data, Design, and Justice	Global / Theoretical	Visual-legal methodology	Emphasized visual methods in law for clarity and fairness

### 3. WOMEN-CENTRIC LEGISLATION: EVOLUTION, INTENT, AND STRUCTURE

#### 3.1. HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF PROTECTIVE LAWS FOR WOMEN

History of women-focused legislations has been one marked by a centuries-long effort to compensate centuries of legal invisibility, social inferiority, and economic marginalization of women. The early systems of law, both common law and civil law traditions, did not see women very differently, as dependants or property that was guarded or as moral beings who needed to be controlled. The interventions in the 19th and 20th centuries were the initial legislative actions directed at emancipation that were centered on property rights, suffrage, and educational opportunities. The Married Women property acts, the suffrage of women and the protection of labor were some of the milestones needed that formed the foundation of gender justice in a broader context. Constitutional systems established after independence, especially in such countries as India, institutionalized gender equality further with a set of basic rights and guiding principles. Legislation like the Dowry Prohibition Act (1961), the Equal Remuneration Act (1976) and the Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act (2005) were created as a reaction to certain evils in the society. With the course of time, international conventions, especially CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women) had an influence on domestic legislations and built the principles of non-discrimination and affirmative action.

#### 3.2. COMMON OBJECTIVES (SAFETY, EQUALITY, EMPOWERMENT)

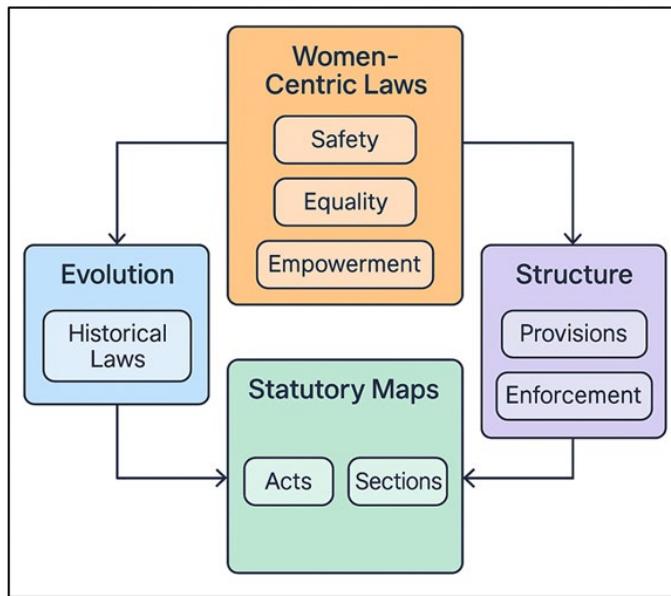
Three key goals, namely safety, equality, and empowerment, have always been used to shape women-centered legislation. The former, safety, would be dealing with the immediate physical and psychological safety of women against violence, harassment, and being forced. The domestic violence, sexual harassment in the workplace and trafficking acts were created to offer the redress and deterrence mechanisms. These frameworks reflect the role of the state to establish safe conditions of women both in the state and the family. The second goal, equality, goes beyond the matter of formal legal parity to include substantive equality—women are provided with and receive equal opportunities and outcomes. Laws facilitating the achievement of equality in payment, maternity and representation in the governance system are meant to deconstruct structural sets of discrimination that create gender disadvantages. This form of equality is corrective and recognizes that equal treatment is not necessarily fair in a society composed of historical inequalities. The third, which is empowerment, relates to the long-term change in the social and economic agency of women.

Empowerment-based legislation can rebrand women as independent agents of change through the rights to education, property ownership and employment laws.

### 3.3. VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF LEGISLATIVE ARCHITECTURE (STATUTORY MAPS)

Legislative architecture, often known as statutory mapping, provides a structured, diagrammatic knowledge of the way that women-centric legislations function, interact, and develop in the overall legal ecosystem. [Figure 2](#) shows statutory mapping, which indicates structural organization of women-focused legislation. A statutory map serves as a visual plan which follows the course of legal power, beginning with constitutional articles and legislative acts and rules, to enforcement procedures and rules.

**Figure 2**



**Figure 2** Depicting the Legislative Architecture of Women-Centric Laws Through Statutory Mapping

It disaggregates the abstract complexity of the legal texts into blueprints that can be easily understood by depicting them in relationships. Within the framework of women-focused legislation, it might be possible to identify several levels of such visual mapping, i.e. the constitutional framework securing equality and non-discrimination; the statutory framework regulating certain harms (domestic violence, workplace harassment, dowry); the procedural structure, i.e. the mechanisms of filing complaints, investigations, judicial redress. An example of how protective intent is operationalized is displayed in the map of the [Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act \(2005\)](#) which illustrates the relationship between the aggrieved person, protection officer, magistrate and police authority. Statutory maps also reveal overlaps, duplication and discrepancies among various legislations that enable the policymakers to pinpoint bottlenecks or gender-based assumptions underlying the system. Combined with empirical evidence, these visualization may prove the existence of the procedural safeguards covering both genders equally or unfairly leaning towards one.

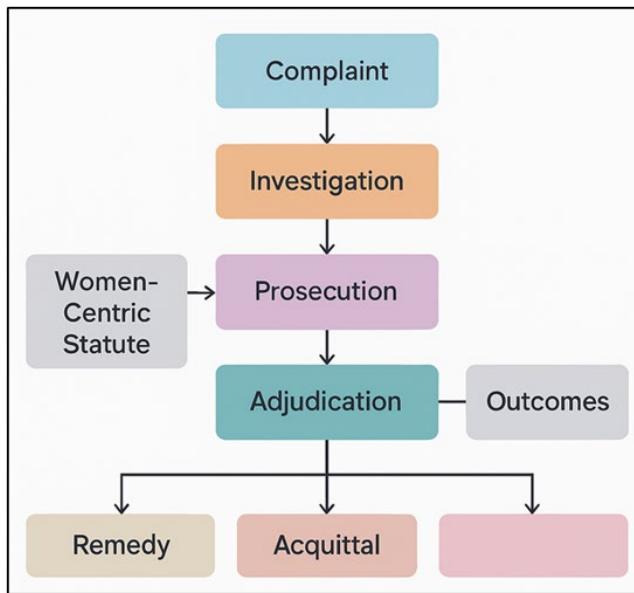
## 4. VISUAL-LAW ANALYSIS OF KEY WOMEN-CENTRIC STATUTES

### 4.1. MAPPING LEGAL PROCESSES—FROM COMPLAINT TO ADJUDICATION

A visual-law approach to mapping the legal procedure between the complaint and the adjudication process brings the architectural aspect of procedural dynamics to the light of the female-focused statutes. Every stage of the process including the registration of the complaint, investigation, prosecution and the judgment have the ability to be represented diagrammatically in order to reveal how the statutory intentions get converted into practical realities. As an illustration, in laws like the [Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005](#) or Sub-section 498A of the Indian Penal Code, the procedure starts with filing of a complaint, which is likely to provoke instant police action or protective

orders. The flowchart representation can be used to show the movement of the cases through the initial investigations, evidence collection, and court analysis. [Figure 3](#) introduces the legal procedures of a complaint filing till its adjudication under the law of women. Visual mapping reveals time-based relationships among participants, e.g., complainant, police, magistrate, and protection officers, and at the same time, provides a picture of the bottle necks and decision points in the procedure.

**Figure 3**



**Figure 3** Flowchart Depicting the Legal Process from Complaint to Adjudication Under Women-Centric Legislation

It also allows the stages in which discretion or presumption is disproportionately affecting the outcomes, including at the time of authorizing an arrest or denying bail. These graphical representations render the traditional text to become an interactive legal environment, the one that upholds transparency and empirical analysis of law in practice.

## 4.2. IDENTIFYING GENDER-SPECIFIC TRIGGERS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The visual-law analysis makes it possible to determine gender-related triggers and hidden assumptions that form the basis of women-focused laws. These triggers, circumstances or situations that impose a legal defense or retaliation tend to be socially presumptive regarding vulnerability and culpability. As an example, clauses assuming women to be the victims of default and men the possible aggressor can be annotated graphically into statutory maps showing how they are biased in their operation. Using the flowchart representation, it is possible to isolate the points where gender defines legal status, e.g., whether a person is eligible to bring a complaint, whether assumptions about their credibility or access to instant remedies can be made. Indicatively, legislation and statutes related to sexual harassment or in the case of domestic violence tend to conceptualize harm in a gendered manner where the protection is limited to the experiences of women. Their visualization assists in showing the effects of gendered assumptions on procedural flow, evidence evaluation to adjudication. Data visualization may additionally indicate the impact of the gendered assumptions. Comparative bar graphs of conviction or dismissal rates, divided by gender, reveal a tendency to be very unbalanced, indicating either underprotection of male victims or overprotection on presumption of women.

## 4.3. HIGHLIGHTING DECISION NODES WHERE MEN'S RIGHTS BECOME IMPLICATED

In legal processes that involve women, there exist decision nodes, which are also known as critical junctures where authority and interpretation meet and frequently decide whether the rights of men are upheld or not. Such points are determined and represented by visual-law analysis, which is performed in the form of schematic process maps to achieve a better examination of the interaction of procedural fairness with protective intent. To illustrate, when dealing with cases in the domain of Section 498A IPC or the Domestic Violence Act, areas of conflict over rights (in the form of arrest

authorization, interim protection orders, and bail hearings) take the center stage. The asymmetry between preventive protection of women and procedural protection of men can be seen in the visual diagrams to define these nodes. They also assist to trace the working of the presumptions such as those of guilty or bad faith, silently in the mode of decision making frameworks. The other important node is that of evidentiary thresholds. Flowcharts can be used to demonstrate how presumptive steps (e.g. the presumed provisions of Section 113B of the Evidence Act on dowry deaths) invert the burden of proving, that the accused male person(s) frequently bears rather than the prosecution. Likewise, the reproduction of the data visualizations of trends showcasing the dynamics of acquittal rates or false-case identification points to the physical effect of the men on their freedom of choice, their reputation, as well as their rights to due process.

## 5. IMPACT ON MEN'S RIGHTS: SUBSTANTIVE AND PROCEDURAL DIMENSIONS

### 5.1. SUBSTANTIVE RIGHTS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED (LIBERTY, REPUTATION, PARENTAL RIGHTS, DUE PROCESS)

Women-oriented laws, even though they are based on protection and equity, sometimes overlap with substantive rights of men, thus creating unwanted constitutional stress. Freedom of movement, which is guaranteed in Article 21 of the Indian Constitution and equivalent clauses in other countries of the world, could be violated when laws allow one to be arrested in the absence of adjudication as in some interpretations of the Section 498A IPC. Custodial actions, which are supposed to deter, might punish unwillingly before the judge and violate individual freedom. The right to reputation as an element of dignity is being attacked by the fact that the allegations must be seen as a source of social condemnation before the judge acts. In gender sensitive crimes, societal assumption is usually in support of the complainant that results in irreparable damages to reputation even after the acquittal. Even parental rights are intervened in the custody or maintenance cases where men are assumed to be less nurturing or just not financially obligated. These legal assumptions restrict the access of fathers to children and may continue to have gendered family roles. Lastly, the due process, the nature of fair trial, can suffer weakness due either to evidentiary presumptions or reversed burden of proofs.

### 5.2. PROCEDURAL RIGHTS (BURDEN OF PROOF, ARREST POWERS, PRESUMPTION FRAMEWORKS)

The cornerstone of justice is the procedural fairness and that statutes related to women commonly have exceptionalism that, though well intending, brings about the asymmetry of procedural rights to men. One of them is the burden of the evidence, such as the legislation such as Section 113B of the Evidence Act that assumes the culpability of male in dowry related deaths, unless proven otherwise. This reversal of the evidentiary responsibility, even though it is done to address underreporting and systematic bias, undermines the presumption of innocence and places the burden on the accused- in many cases, without even-handed protection. In the same line, arrest authority that is assigned to the enforcement agencies may be used without proper initial check. According to Section 498A IPC or domestic violence, someone can be arrested after a simple complaint, and be imprisoned before trial or ostracized in society. Cases such as the Arnesh Kumar v. The state of Bihar (2014) have highlighted restraint but this is not always being enforced in practice. Neutrality is further complicated by presumption frameworks, which are incorporated in different statutes. They subconsciously associate gender with credibility: they assume that women testify in a way that is always true, and that men on the defense should be viewed with suspicion.

### 5.3. VISUAL CASELOAD ANALYSIS—PATTERNS OF MISUSE, UNDER-PROTECTION, OR BIAS

The visual caseload analysis can offer an empirical prism to measure the functionality of the women-oriented laws in practice, discovering the tendencies of misuse, under-protection, and institutional discrimination. It is possible to notice some common procedural anomalies and outcome differing by providing statistical reports in the form of bar graphs, heat maps, and process timelines. To illustrate, the case analysis of Section 498A IPC cases at different jurisdictions could show that there is a high rate of filing and a low rate of conviction, which can be an indication of misuse or overextension. On the other hand, the graph illustrating the under-reporting of workplace harassment or forms of domestic violence can indicate under-protection, in which there is weak legal awareness or enforcement. Both overreach and underreach as two sides of the same imbalance are observed through visual comparison. Visual discrimination may also be displayed through mapping gendered results (e.g. varying grants of bail or trial periods)

across comparable crimes. Flow charts in which complaints to verdict development have been illustrated may reveal areas where subjective discretion, instead of evidence, determines the direction of the case. Such understandings can help lawmakers and courts to define the most appropriate place of procedural safeguards or gender-neutral mechanisms. The visual analytics therefore does not belong to the anecdotal discourse as it frames the debate of gender-law with facts on the ground. It helps to make informed reform, directing the judiciary and policymakers on the path of empirically based balance.

## 6. JURISPRUDENCE AND PRECEDENT THROUGH VISUAL-LAW LENSES

### 6.1. LANDMARK CASES ILLUSTRATING CONFLICT BETWEEN PROTECTIVE INTENT AND GENDER NEUTRALITY

Cases of landmark judicial decisions are usually the test of tension between the protective nature of women-specific legislation and the constitutional obligation to remain gender neutral. Courts have struggled more than once to balance social, the need to make the streets a safer place by women against procedural fairness to the accused men. In Arnesh Kumar v. The Supreme Court of India, State of Bihar warned on misuse of Section 498A IPC and the importance of due verification prior to automatic arrests was that it went against the concept of personal liberty in Article 21. Similarly, in Rajesh Sharma v. The Court, State of U.P. had initiated pre-arrest scrutiny mechanisms, which had been perfected in the Social Action Forum for ManavAdhikar v. Union of India (2018), striking a balance in the protective nature of such statute and the protection against unfair prosecution. There are some other precedents, including Vishaka v. The case of State of Rajasthan and LalitaKumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh highlighted the involvement of judiciary in setting protective guidelines but at the same time demanding the regularity of the procedure. Such cases are characterized by a jurisprudential battle between shield and equal treatment with a see-saw swinging between judicial activism and judicial restraint.

### 6.2. DIAGRAMMING JUDICIAL REASONING AND DOCTRINAL FLOWS

Mapping judicial arguments changes intricate judgments into visual explainable patterns that reveal the reason, order and causation of judicial results. The conventional approach to the analysis of case law tends to be based on textual interpretation, thereby obscuring the way in which the reasoning of doctrines leads the text to ultimate decisions in cases. These stages can be visualized through the use of visual-law diagrams, which are interconnected nodes that demonstrate the main steps, namely, such stages as a factual premise, statutory interpretation, constitutional balancing, and conclusion. As an example, a flow chart may be used to pursue the judicial path in the situation of the abuse of the protective laws: (1) the identification of the legislative intent (protection), (2) identification of the excesses in the procedure (bias or misuse), (3) appeal to constitutional rights (Article 21 or 14), (4) the delivery of reformative instructions (guidelines or amendments). The nodes may be color-coded in accordance with the competing priorities of the judiciary, including protection, neutrality, fairness, and reform, and the interaction of normative and pragmatic reasoning can be revealed. This is done not only through visual structuring to explain how doctrines developed but also allows one to compare between cases. Applied longitudinally it demonstrates changes in the judicial focus, which are toward greater emphasis on statutory text and more towards a more contextual, rights-based approach.

### 6.3. VISUAL COMPARISON OF DIVERGENT JUDICIAL INTERPRETATIONS

The judicial interpretation of the laws that are female-focused is largely differentiated in each jurisdiction and bench of the court based on the different socio-legal contexts and court philosophies. Such a visual comparison of these interpretations, in terms of charts, matrices, and flow charts, allows a systematic perception of the way with which similar legal provisions may lead to divergent results. To illustrate, one judicial body can lay stress on protective intent, historical vulnerability of women, and another can lay stress on procedural fairness and gender neutrality. Visually-law tools establish a comparative judicial attitude by plotting the results of case outcomes on axes of protection or neutrality and individual rights or collective safety. Every judgment forms a fact which indicates a balance of doctrines, showing groups of progressive, protectionist, or reformist inclinations. Indicatively, Vishaka is more in line with protection jurisprudence whereas Arnesh Kumar and Rajesh Sharma modify it to more procedural restraint. The lower-court reasoning as altered by the appellate courts can also be followed through flow diagrams- indicating whether the higher

courts reinforce, reinterpret, and/or overrule the gender-biased assumptions. Such an approach throws light on the development of jurisprudence and geographical diversity, enabling to recognize cases when the judiciary turns towards the harmonization of gender-neutral reasoning.

## 7. CONCLUSION

The intersection of gender, law and justice ceases to be a binary and categorization task, but rather requires an exquisite, evidence-based and visually conscious task. As has been argued in this paper, although women-focused legislation became a necessary redress to the patriarchal injustice, there have been structural imbalances that have to be re-assessed closely. These asymmetries can be traced, examined and eventually renewed to the universal principles of fairness, equal treatment and due process through the prism of visual law. The visual-law paradigms, which include flowcharts, statutory maps, and data visualizations, allow one to gain a better insight into the functioning of the gendered assumptions and procedural imbalances in the legal systems. They convert the abstractive legal provisions into specific analytical structures and show at what points laws attain protection and at what point they stand a risk of overreach. This can promote transparency and achieve reforms based upon empirical understanding and not ideological suppositions by visualizing complaint-to-adjudication pathways, judging reasoning and case outcomes. The comparative international study also portrays that gender-neutral laws will build stronger justice without weakening protection when properly enforced. It supports the rights of everyone - men, women and gender-differentiated people - on an equal platform of dignity and responsibility.

## CONFLICT OF INTERESTS

None.

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