



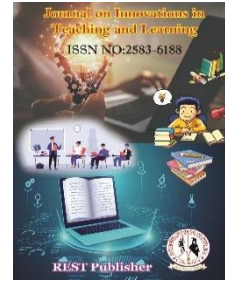
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Evaluating the criteria for Crime against Women in India based on DEMATEL approach

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Abstract: *The complex and diverse problem of crime against women in India continues to be a major obstacle for the nation's social and judicial systems. Crimes against women continue, with many incidents either unreported or unresolved, despite substantial attempts to address the issue. Domestic violence, sexual harassment, rape, dowry-related violence, and female infanticide are the most prevalent crimes against women in India. Women from disadvantaged groups, like Muslims and Dalits, are especially susceptible to these crimes. Inadequate law enforcement, a patriarchal culture that normalizes violence against women, and a lack of knowledge and instruction on women's rights are all factors that contribute to the high occurrence of crime against women in India. Additionally, stigmas from society and culture frequently discourage women from reporting crimes and pursuing justice. The Indian government has taken action to address the problem of crime against women, notably by passing laws like the 2013 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act and the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act. To safeguard the safety and security of women in India, additional work must be done as the impact of these measures is still restricted. Overall, combating crime against women in India necessitates a thorough and ongoing effort that includes cultural mindset shifts, advancements in the legal and justice systems, and more education and understanding of the rights and empowerment of women.*

Keywords: DEMATEL method.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Caste and communalism are being used more frequently, and ethnic identities are being sought after for political purposes. Violence against women, which exists at all levels and exploits women in all facets of our society, is another element contributing to the expansion of violence [Karat and Agnihotri 1993; Garrett 1998; AIDWA et al. 2000]. Women can experience violence in a variety of settings, including the family, the workplace, and public spaces. This is a problem for women, and it is a barrier to the growth of the other half of the nation. Women are crucial to the socioeconomic development of society, and until women are safe, no nation can advance. Despite being safeguarded by the Indian Constitution, women's rights still have a significant impact today. In fact, according to police records, the number of violent crimes against women that fall under the Indian Penal Code has climbed by 46% in the last ten years. In one instance, a woman was set on fire in the restroom after being falsely accused by her husband and father. Her husband covered her mouth with his hand as his father ignited a match and dunked her in kerosene, severely burning his daughter-in-law. Men's gender relations being viewed as superior to women leads to violence against women. Gender violence is accepted as normal and receives social acknowledgment because of the inferior status accorded to women. The instant solution to this problem has a serious disadvantage. The management of public safety relies heavily on the use of practical technologies. Gender-based violence was acknowledged as a violation of human rights for the first time at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna in 1993. Violence against women is defined by the United Nations (1993) as any gender-based act that harms or could harm a woman physically, sexually, or psychologically, as well as threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether they occur in public or private life. Over the course of the next century, scientists anticipate that global temperature and precipitation patterns will alter (Stern, 2006). The repercussions can be severe since underdeveloped countries are typically less competent than developed countries to adjust to these changes. In prehistoric Indian culture, women were revered as deities. But by the medieval ages, women's status had significantly deteriorated. Due to the social and financial implications of violence against women, it has become one of the most hotly debated issues in recent years in emerging nations like India. Thousands of young

professionals commute daily to the sparkling glass and steel buildings, sometimes known as high-tech cities, on the northwest fringe of Hyderabad or Cyberabad, a significant South Indian IT hub, via buses, taxis, motorcycles, and autorickshaws. In the early 1970s, violence against women became widely recognized as a serious social issue. The resurrection of the women's movement is due to the realization that domestic abuse is tolerated by the unquestionable human family structure, which places the family head and views family activities as private (Johnson, 1996; Naas, 2003). In India, women have historically been seen as the weaker group; as a result, gender discrimination and suffering are pervasive. Women had to suffer in silence in the past since they were rarely discussed. But in the new millennium, women's rights have shifted into the center of attention for the entire world. There has been a stark contrast between the reality of life for millions of women around the world in 2002 (Khan, 2001) and the United States' agreement to equal rights for men and women, as well as subsequent international treaties and declarations like the Vienna Declaration in 1993 and the Beijing Declaration in 1995 (Khan, 2001). The DEMATEL method approach's abilities have culminated in its wide-ranging use in numerous study domains. However, to the best of our knowledge, there hasn't been any analysis of the literature that has applied this strategy in the context of social media dependency and the associated variables. After the hierarchical structure has been established, understanding how to obtain IDR metrics is crucial for analyzing important components of the original DEMATEL. The DEMATEL experts provide the IDR matrix, which includes degrees of direct influence on all paired factors and ranges from zero to four by definition. It is thought that the violation of subjective cognitive skills is more likely to be caused by indirect effects between components that DEMATEL does not want to determine.

2. CRIME AGAINST WOMEN

India The last ten years have seen significant economic growth and advancement in India. In 2011, 65% of women were literate, up from 54% in 2001 (17). Additionally, the maternal mortality rate has reduced from 327 in 2001 (18) to 178 in 2012 (19), demonstrating a step toward greater gender equality in the country. Arrangement of States and UTs The number of offenses committed against women ranges from 0 to 208 per million persons. A book on cutting-edge multidisciplinary research methods provides researchers from various backgrounds with a shared platform. They provided their intellectual perspectives for this book. The goal of this work was to provide an explanation for the conundrum that CAW poses. It surged during the period when women's empowerment was the indication shave improved in India In India, crimes against women are rising quickly. Events have grown at a pace of 5.9% annually.27,250 in 1991 to 102,501 in 2014. Western nations have not examined domestic violence in developing nations as thoroughly as they have in developed nations (Archer, 2006: 133; Verma & Columbian, 2003: 61). As a result, there is a gap between feminist and domestic violence approaches in the literature. Be less specific. In India, the historical, fundamental patriarchal structure is prevalent The conversation seems to be centered around domestic violence, and the majority of Researchers show a bias in favor of women Violence is an act carried out physically with intent or perceived intent to injure another person (Kelles and Strauss, 1979). Gender-based violence is defined as "any act The use of violence or coercion with the intention of maintaining a hierarchy of Gender Relations". (APWLD, 1990; Schuler, 1992), both of which are connected to greater rates of teen sex. That means death When the expense of marriage is higher economically, the proportion of women is higher. Both these kinds are related with the "property" category Population (Miller 1981:156-159). Her information came from secondary analysis. Anthropological Accounts Data processing is the main topic of this section.

3. DEMATEL method

One of the decision-makers with multiple criteria is DEMATEL. DEMATEL technique is frequently used to extract a difficult problem's complex structure. Scaling from a complex system and the link between causal dimensions are the goals of DEMATEL. Its purpose is to simulate the system's easily comprehensible structure. The cause and effect link between the criteria is evident while evaluating complexity. The result of the DEMATEL procedure is a graphic representation of a person's mental map; it is via him that the respondent plans his own behavior in the outside world. The cause-and-effect relationship of the criteria is evident while evaluating complexity. It illustrates the fundamental idea of shows how strongly numbers have an effect. The context in which a system's components are related to one another. To determine relationships and the causes of various factors and ancillary factors, the DEMATEL technique was employed. This article's goal is to use the DEMATEL method to analyze the causal relationship structures between the various dimensions of a seawater power plant. Thus, we incorporate the size of the previously employed ocean current power plant and recognize and categorize the distinctive features of each. The focus of this study is only on relevant human, structural, and financial capital for offshore power plants. The DEMATEL questionnaire, which was built on quantitative pre-tested elements of human, structural, and relational capital, was used to gather data. This paper's primary contribution is as follows: The causal link structures between the parameters of an offshore wind farm are revealed in this study using the DEMATEL approach. The paper makes several recommendations for further research that could help researchers studying marine current power plants continue to apply the idea of ocean current power plants to the setting of developing nations.

TABLE 1. Crime against Women in India

	Dowry Deaths	Abetment to suicide of Women	Miscarriage	Acid attack	Attempt to Acid Attack	Sum
Dowry Deaths	0	1	4	2	2	9
Abetment to suicide of Women	3	0	2	1	1	7
Miscarriage	2	1	0	3	2	8
Acid attack	2	3	2	0	2	9
Attempt to Acid Attack	2	1	1	2	0	6

Table 1 shows that DEMATEL Decision making trail and evaluation laboratory in Crime Against Women In India with respect to Dowry Deaths, Abetment to suicide of Women Miscarriage Acid attack Attempt to Acid Attack

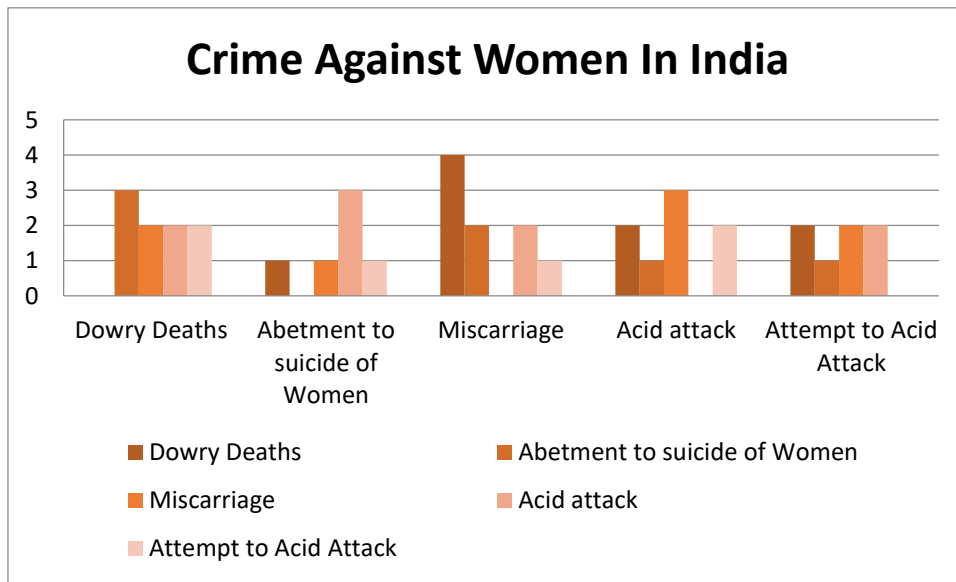


FIGURE 1. Crime Against Women In India

Figure 1 shows that DEMATEL Decision making trail and evaluation laboratory Crime Against Women In India

TABLE 2. Normalization of Direct Relation Matrix

	Dowry Deaths	Abetment to suicide of Women	Miscarriage	Acid attack	Soil pollution
Dowry Deaths	0	0.11111111	0.44444444	0.22222222	0.22222222
Abetment to suicide of Women	0.33333333	0	0.22222222	0.11111111	0.11111111
Miscarriage	0.22222222	0.11111111	0	0.33333333	0.22222222
Acid attack	0.22222222	0.33333333	0.22222222	0	0.22222222
Attempt to Acid Attack	0.22222222	0.11111111	0.11111111	0.22222222	0

Table 2 shows that the Normalising of direct relation matrix in Crime against Women in India

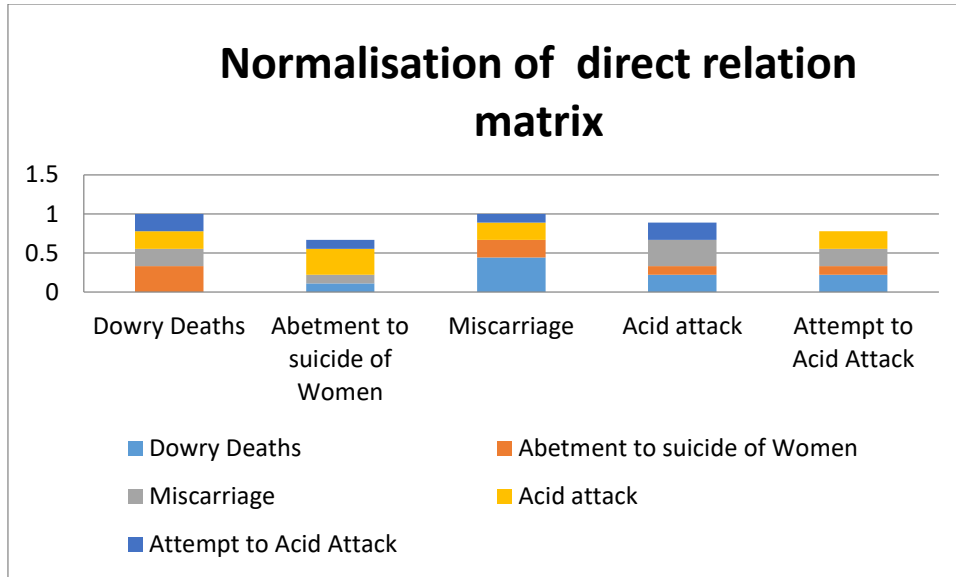


FIGURE 2. Normalization of Direct Relation Matrix

Figure 2 shows that chart for Normalising of direct relation Crime Against Women In India

TABLE 3. Calculate the Total Relation Matrix

	Dowry Deaths	Abetment to suicide of Women	Miscarriage	Acid attack	Attempt to Acid Attack
Dowry Deaths	0	0.111111	0.4444444444	0.222222	0.222222
Abetment to suicide of Women	0.33333333	0	0.222222222	0.111111	0.111111
Miscarriage	0.22222222	0.111111	0	0.333333	0.222222
Acid attack	0.22222222	0.333333	0.222222222	0	0.222222
Attempt to Acid Attack	0.22222222	0.111111	0.111111111	0.222222	0

Table 3Shows the Calculate the total relation matrix.

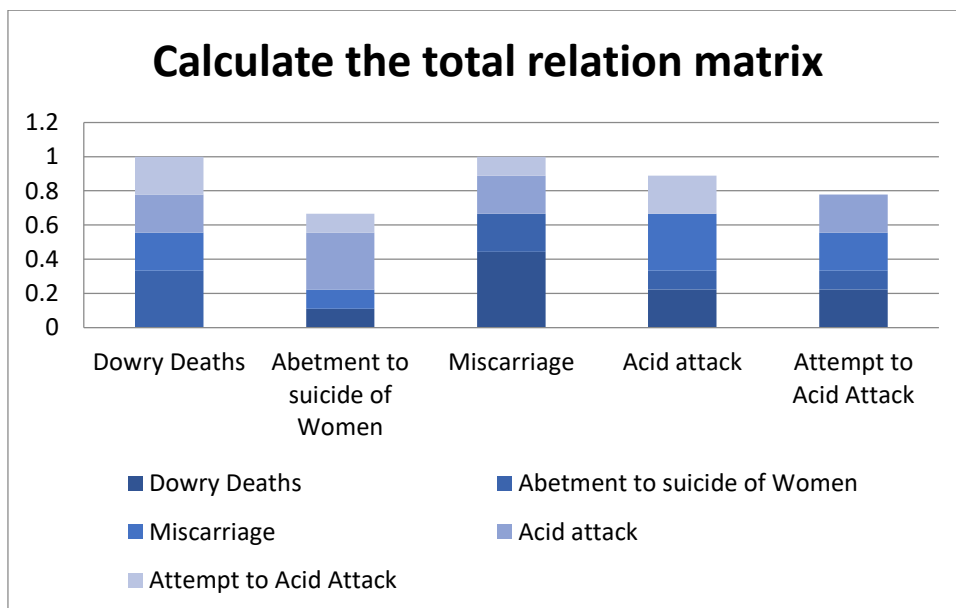


FIGURE 3. Calculate the Total Relation Matrix

Figure 3 shows the Calculate the Total Relation Matrix in Crime against Women in India

TABLE 4. $T= Y(I-Y)^{-1}$, I= Identity matrix

1	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0
0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	1

Table 4 Shows the $T= Y(I-Y)^{-1}$, I= Identity matrix in.

TABLE 5. Y Value

0	0.111111	0.444444	0.222222	0.222222
0.333333	0	0.222222	0.111111	0.111111
0.222222	0.111111	0	0.333333	0.222222
0.222222	0.333333	0.222222	0	0.222222
0.222222	0.111111	0.111111	0.222222	0

Table 5 Shows the Y Value in Environmental Impact Assessment is Crime Against Women In India

TABLE 6. I-Y Value

1	-0.111111	-0.444444	-0.222222	-0.222222
-0.333333	1	-0.222222	-0.111111	-0.111111
-0.222222	-0.111111	1	-0.333333	-0.222222
-0.222222	-0.333333	-0.222222	1	-0.222222
-0.222222	-0.111111	-0.111111	-0.222222	1

Table 6 Shows the I-Y Value Environmental Impact Assessment is Crime against Women in India

TABLE 7. $(I-Y)^{-1}$ Value

2.564094701	1.238162	1.961298	1.699092	1.520792
1.550601079	1.924865	1.548393	1.341389	1.200626
1.610770363	1.153705	2.489573	1.627331	1.401006
1.734973013	1.378373	1.790174	2.465285	1.48436
1.306611874	0.923516	1.282323	1.255275	1.956882

Table 7 Shows the $(I-Y)^{-1}$ Value Crime Against Women In India

TABLE 8. Total Relation matrix (T)

Dowry Deaths	1.564094701	1.238162	1.961298	1.699092	1.520792
Abetment to suicide of Women	1.550601079	0.924865	1.548393	1.341389	1.200626
Miscarriage	1.610770363	1.153705	1.489573	1.627331	1.401006
Acid attack	1.734973013	1.378373	1.790174	1.465285	1.48436
Attempt to Acid Attack	1.306611874	0.923516	1.282323	1.255275	0.956882

Table 8 shows the Total Relation Matrix the direct relation matrix is multiplied with the inverse of the value that the direct relation matrix is subtracted from the identity matrix.

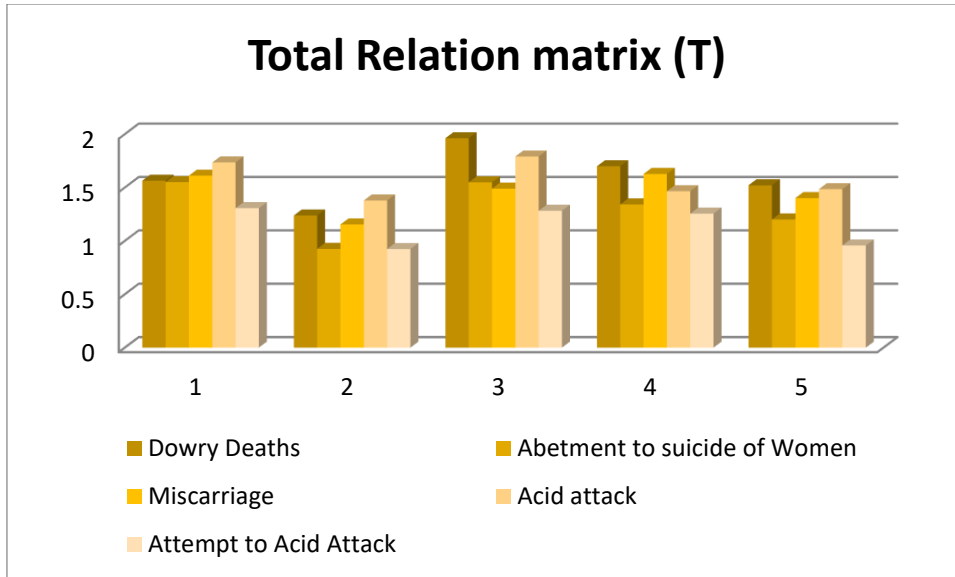


FIGURE 4. Total Relation Matrix (T)

Figure 4 shows The Total Relation Matrix the direct relation matrix is multiplied with the inverse of the value that the direct relation matrix is subtracted from the identity matrix.

TABLE 9. Environmental Impact Assessment Ri, Ci Value

	Ri	Ci
Dowry Deaths	7.98344	7.767051
Abetment to suicide of Women	6.565873	5.618621
Miscarriage	7.282385	8.071762
Acid attack	7.853165	7.388371
Attempt to Acid Attack	5.724607	6.563665

Table 9 shows the Environmental Impact Assessment Ri, Ci Value Crime Against Women In India

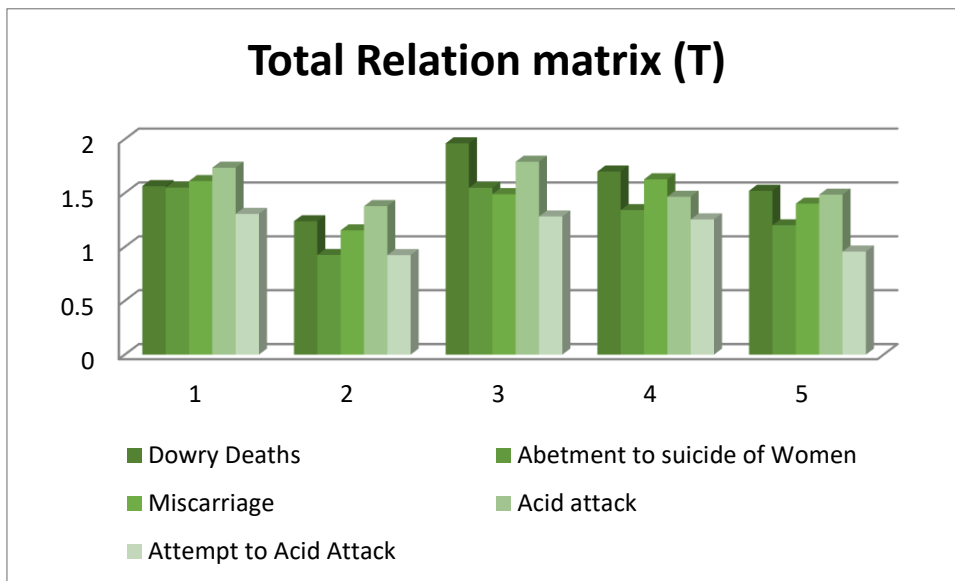


FIGURE 5. Total Relation Matrix (T) Ri, Ci Value

Figure 5 shows the Total Relation Matrix (T) Ri, Ci Value Crime Against Women In India

TABLE 10. Calculation of Ri+Ci and Ri-Ci To Get The Cause And Effect

	Ri+Ci	Ri-Ci	Rank	Identity
Dowry Deaths	15.75049	0.216389	1	cause
Abetment to suicide of Women	12.18449	0.947252	5	cause
Miscarriage	15.35415	-0.78938	2	effect
Acid attack	15.24154	0.464794	3	cause
Attempt to Acid Attack	12.28827	-0.83906	4	effect

Table 10 shows the Calculation of Ri+Ci and Ri-Ci to Get the Cause and Effect. Crime against Women In India

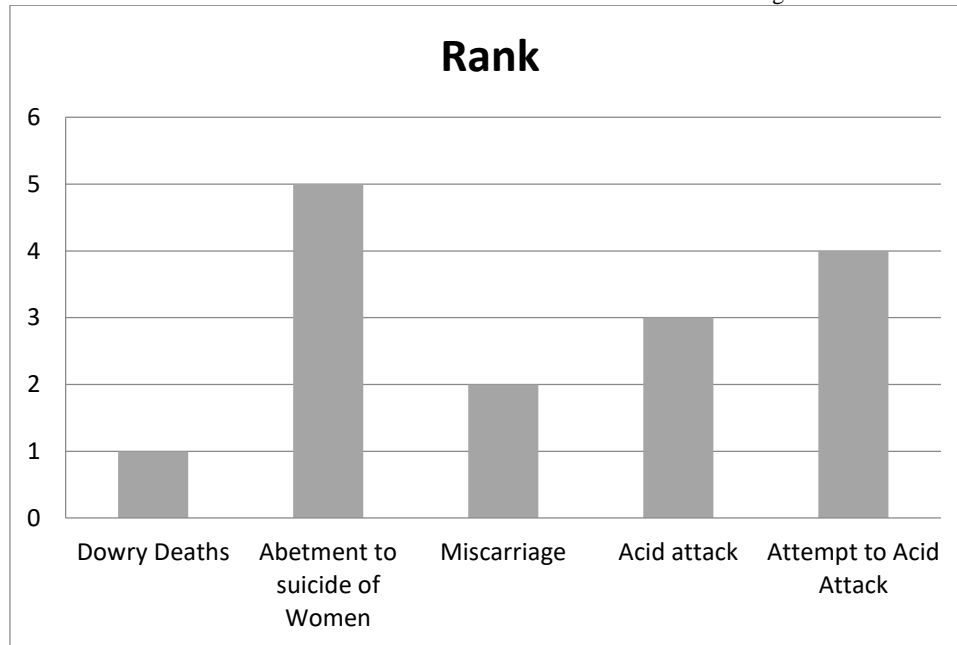


FIGURE 6. Shown the Rank

Figure 6 shows the Rank using the DEMATEL for Crime against Women in India

4. CONCLUSION

It is critical to understand that, despite advancements in some areas, gender-based violence and discrimination against women remain serious problems in India. A troubling trend that emphasizes the need for continued efforts to alleviate gender inequity and advance women's rights is the rise in violent crime against women events. It is equally critical to recognize that the effects of gender-based violence can have wider societal and economic repercussions than just the individual victims. The intricate cultural and societal elements that contribute to gender inequality and violence must be considered in efforts to advance it in India. Campaigns for education and awareness-raising can be quite effective in combating unfavorable views and advancing more fair and positive gender norms. To support and resource victims of gender-based violence and to bring offenders accountable, the government and civil society organizations must collaborate. A few of the underlying causes of gender inequality and violence can also be addressed by taking steps to improve women's access to healthcare and other necessary services as well as their economic empowerment.

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