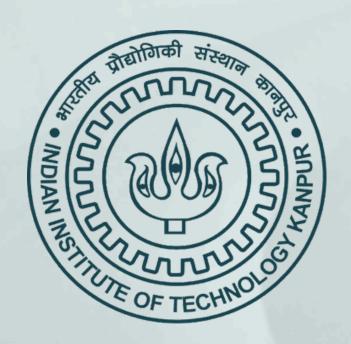
## CS661 - COURSE PROJECT

#### INDIAN CRIME DATA VISUALIZATION PORTAL



PRESENTED BY GROUP - 5

Akshay Toshniwal - 241110005 Divyansh Chaurasia - 241110022
Ansh Makwe - 241110010 Kunal Anand - 241110040
Devang Agarwal - 241110019 Parjanya Aditya Shukla - 241110046
Roshan Kumar - 241110058 Prakhar Mandloi - 241110051

## Introduction And Agenda

- **Project Goal:** To develop a user-friendly, interactive web application consolidating diverse Indian crime datasets (primarily 2001–2013) for intuitive visualization and analysis.
- **Problem:** Difficulty in accessing, integrating, and visualizing fragmented and complex crime data in India.
- **Solution:** A Python Dash/Plotly based web portal providing geographic, temporal, comparative, and thematic analysis tools.

#### • Agenda:

- Project Overview
- Application Story
- Dashboard Walkthrough (Key Tabs)
- Conclusion & Future Work

## Project Objectives

- Provide a centralized platform for diverse crime statistics.
- Enable exploration across geographic, temporal, demographic, and situational dimensions.
- Facilitate comparative analysis (regions, time periods, crime types).
- Reveal patterns, hotspots, and correlations through visualization.
- Incorporate ML (clustering, forecasting) for deeper insights.

## Scope & Technologies

#### • Scope:

- Data Integration (IPC, SC/ST, Women, Children, Juvenile, Property, etc., 2001–2013).
- Interactive Visualizations (Maps, Charts Line, Bar, Pie, Sunburst, Sankey, Treemap, Heatmap).
- Multi-tabbed Dash Web Application.
- Dynamic Filtering & Interactivity.
- ML Features (K-Means, ARIMA, Linear Regression).

## Scope & Technologies

#### • Technologies:

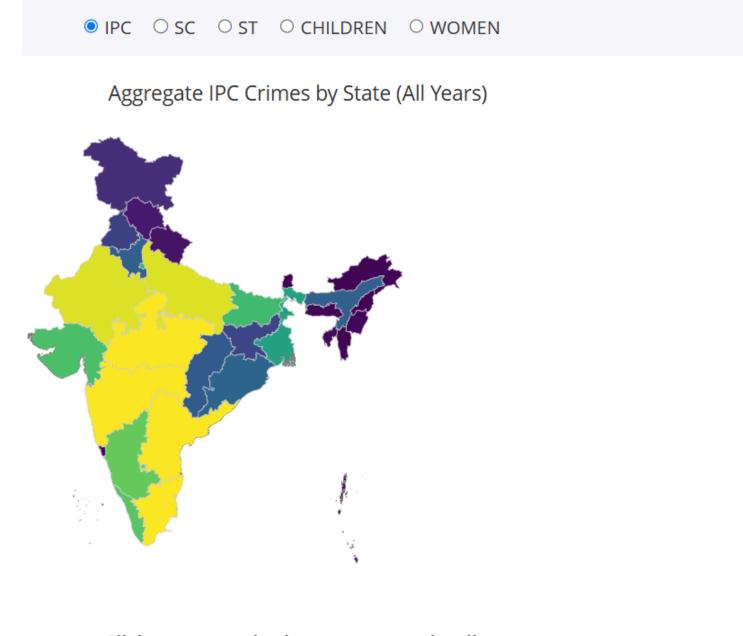
- Python
- Dash & Plotly
- Pandas & Numpy
- Scikit-learn (KMeans, LinReg, Scaler)
- Statsmodels (ARIMA)
- Rapidfuzz (Name Matching)

## Overall Application Story

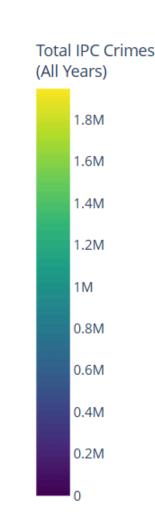
- Challenge: Understanding vast, fragmented Indian crime data is difficult. Raw numbers obscure trends.
- Our Solution: An interactive portal unifying diverse dataset (early 2000s) into an explorable platform.
- The Journey:
  - Start broad (State-level map).
  - Drill down (District-level details, specific crimes).
  - Analyze trends over time (Year-wise view).
  - Investigate specifics (Place of occurrence, Victim-Offender relationships, Motives).
  - Uncover hidden patterns (Clustering districts by crime profile).
  - Explore potential futures (Forecasting).

#### **State Wise Tab**

- Core Feature: High-level geographic overview.
- Functionality:
  - Interactive state-level choropleth map showing aggregated crime counts by category.
  - Click a state to drill down.
  - Analyze selected state: View district breakdown (bar chart) and yearly trend (line chart) for specific crime types/years.

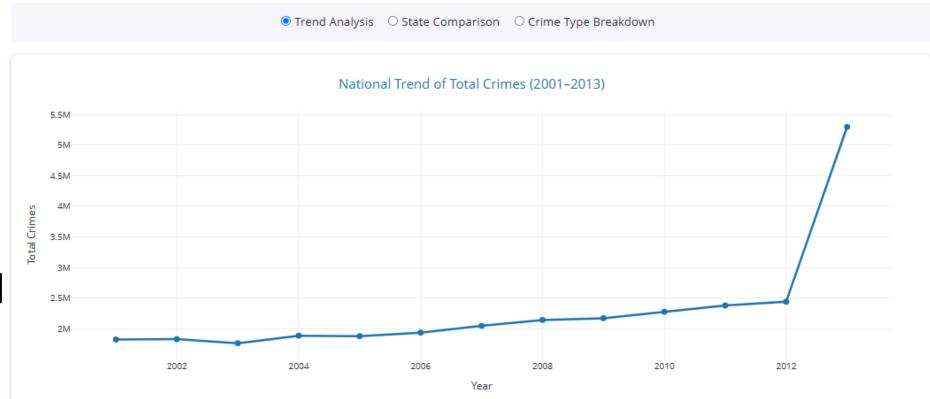


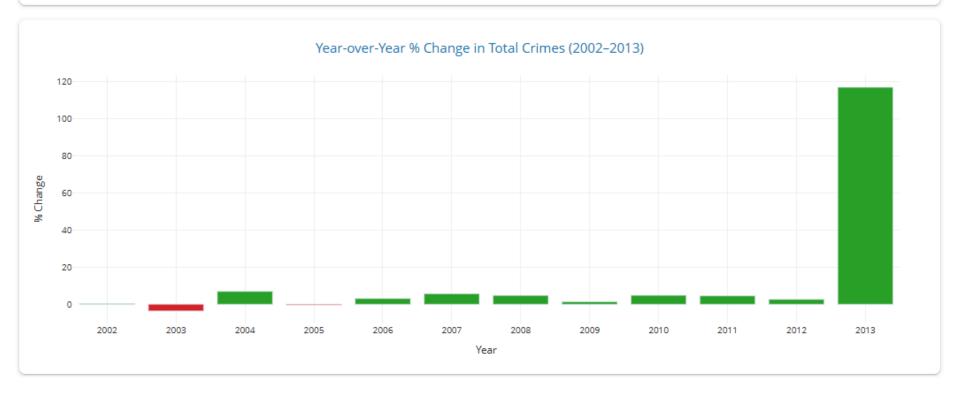
Click on a state in the map to see details.



### Year Wise Tab

- Core Feature: National-level temporal analysis.
- Functionality (Selectable Views):
  - Trend Analysis: National crime trend (line) & YoY % change (bar).
  - State Comparison: Top states by crime count (bar) & % contribution (pie) over selected years.
  - Crime Type Breakdown:
     Proportional breakdown of crimes within a category (pie/bar).

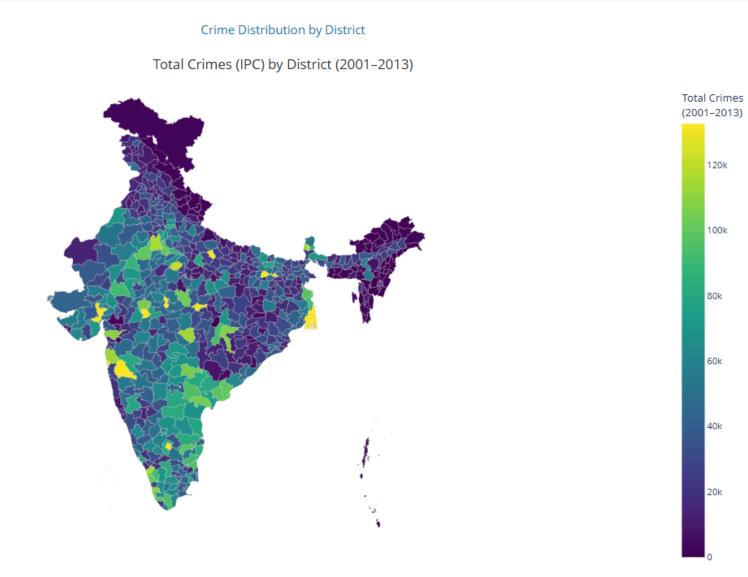




#### **District Wise Tab**

- Core Feature: Granular district-level geographic analysis.
- Functionality:
  - Interactive district-level choropleth map for selected category, crime type, and year range.
  - Click a district for detailed trend (line) & crime breakdown (pie).
  - Compare multiple selected districts (line/bar charts).
  - Identify top N districts (hotspots)
     for specific crimes (bar chart).





## Crime Clusters (IPC) Tab

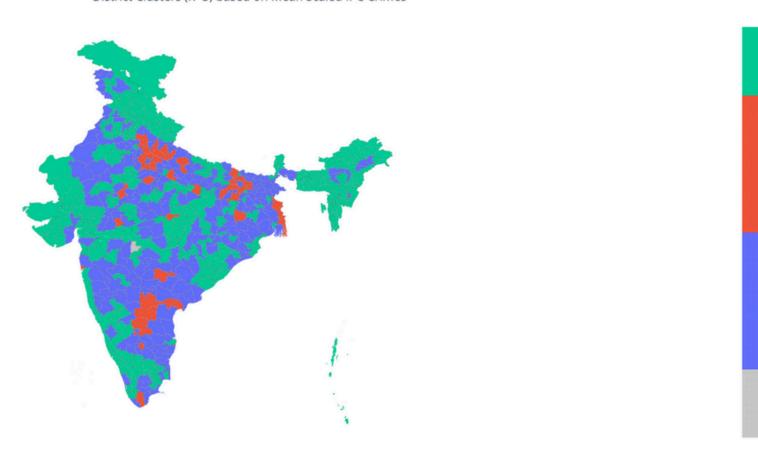
- Core Feature: Identify districts with similar IPC crime profiles using K-Means.
- Functionality:
  - Cluster Map: Districts colored by cluster assignment.
  - Centroid Chart: Compare average crime profiles of clusters.
  - Silhouette Plot: Evaluate cluster quality.
  - Trend/Forecast Lines: Show historical trend + ARIMA forecast for each cluster.

#### K-Means Clustering of Districts based on IPC Crimes

Select crime types (features will be scaled) and number of clusters. Clustering uses mean values across all years.



District Clusters (K=3) based on Mean Scaled IPC Crime

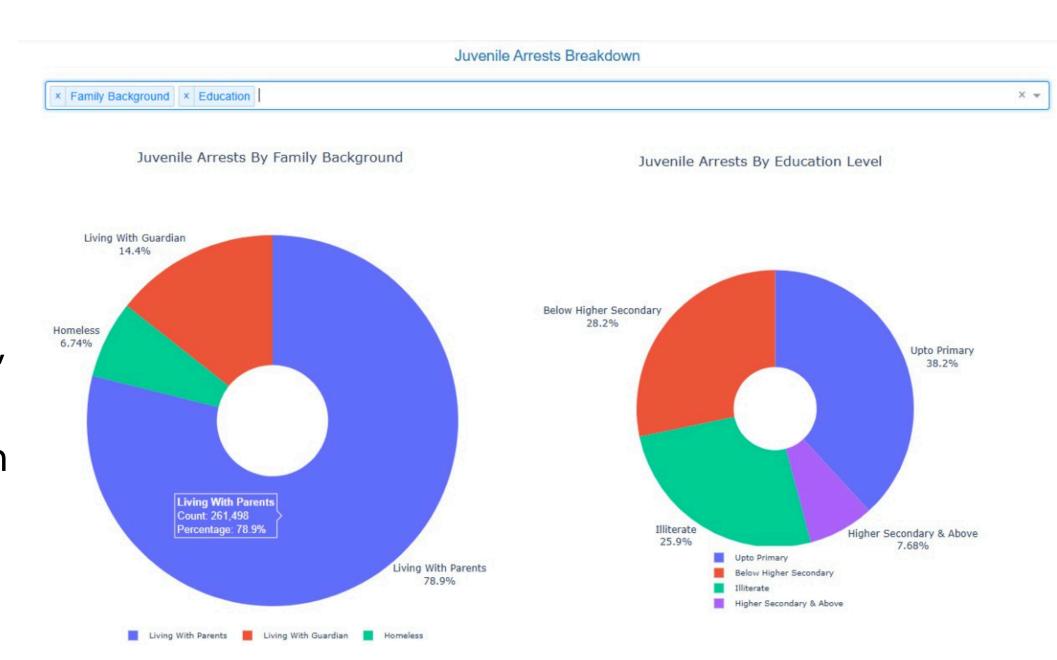


### Juvenile Plots Tab

 Core Feature: Show background profiles of arrested juveniles.

#### • Functionality:

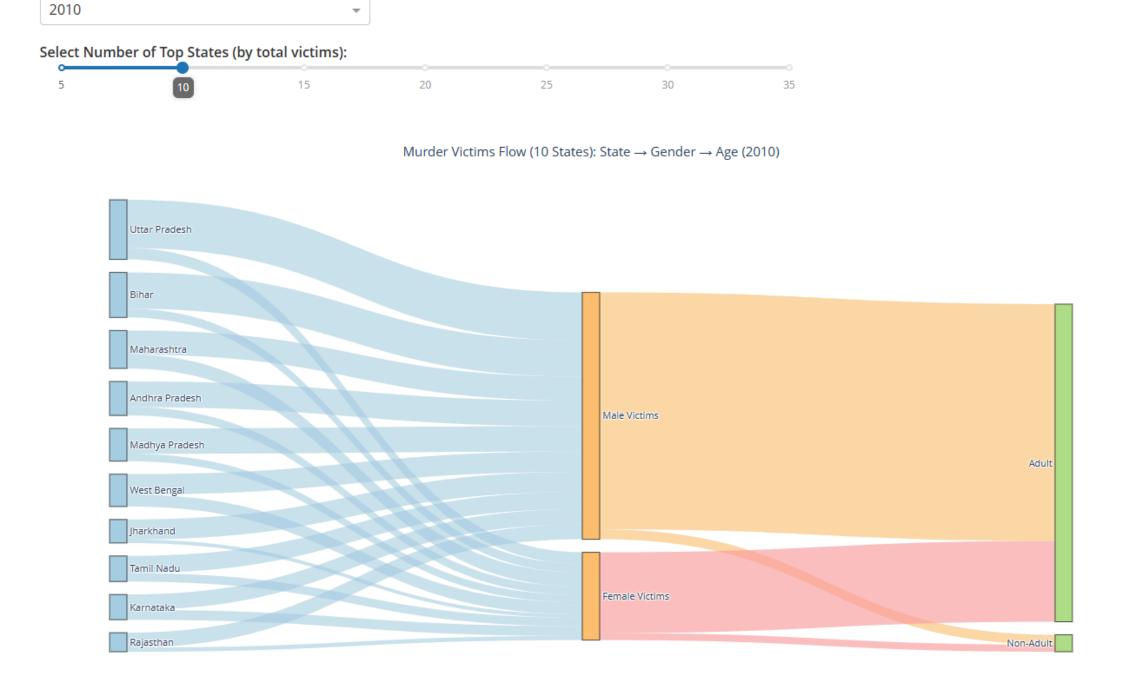
- Select categories
   (Education, Economic Setup, Family, Recidivism).
- Generates Pie chart for each selected category showing proportional breakdown (aggregated nationally/over time).



### Murder Victims Flow Tab

Select Year:

- Core Feature: Visualize flow of murder victims through demographics.
- Functionality:
  - Sankey diagram showing flow: Top N States -> Gender -> Age Group for a selected year.
  - Link thickness represents victim counts.

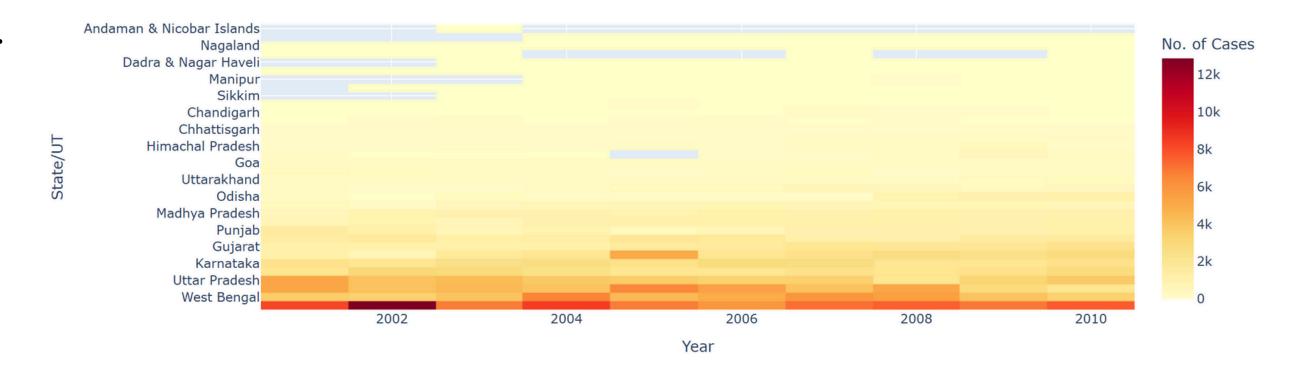


Murder Victims Flow Analysis (State → Gender → Age)

## Unidentified Bodies Heatmap Tab

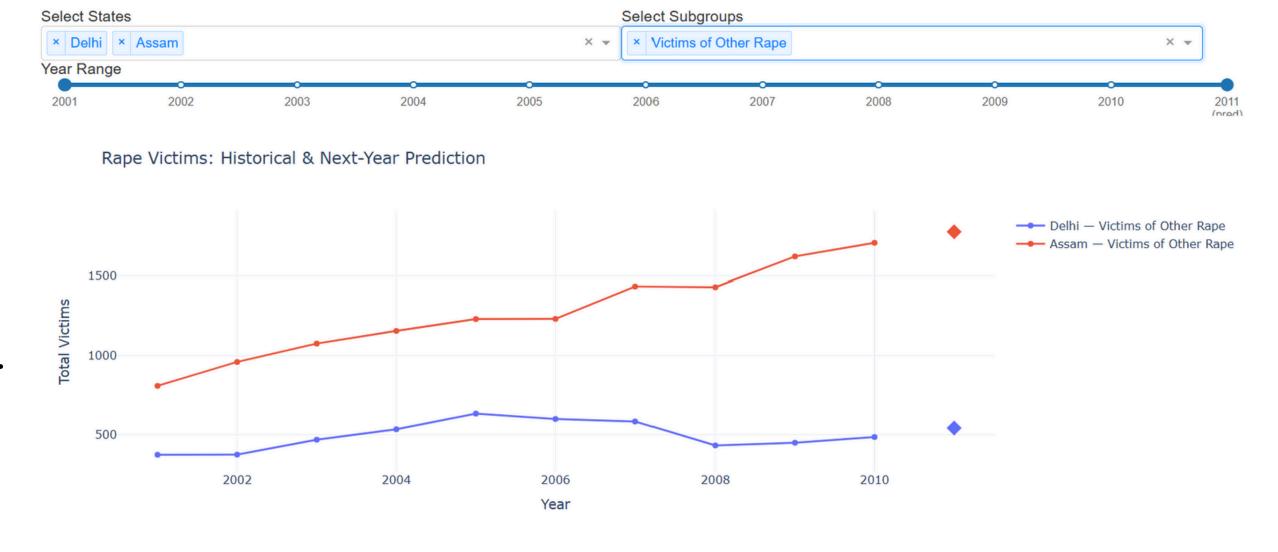
- Core Feature: Visualize unidentified body recoveries (2001–2010).
- Functionality:
  - Static Heatmap:State/UT vs. Year.
  - Color intensity
     shows count of
     recoveries/inquests.

Unidentified Dead Bodies Recovered & Inquests Conducted (2001-2010)



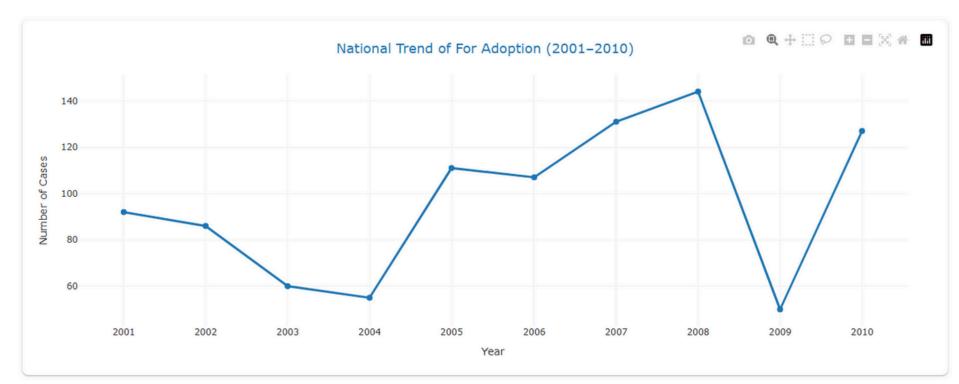
## Rape Victims Trend & Prediction Tab

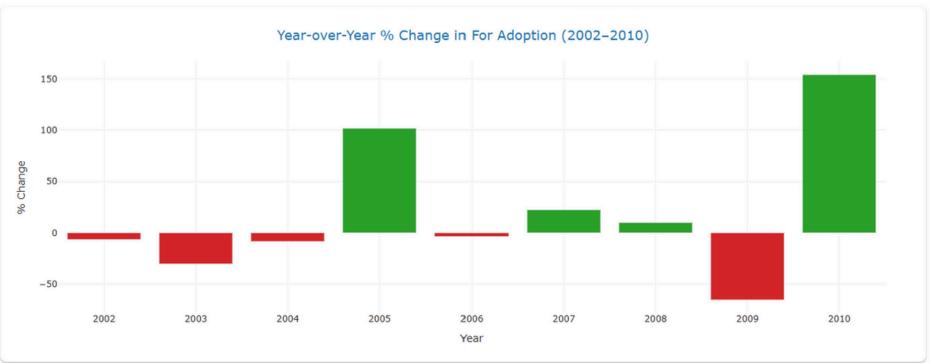
- Core Feature: Analyze
  historical rape victim
  trends + simple
  prediction.
- Functionality:
  - Line chart showing trends for selected state(s)/subgroup(s).
  - Includes 1-year
     prediction point
     (Linear Regression) if
     year range selected.



## Kidnappings & Abductions Tab

- Core Feature: Deep dive into kidnapping motives and victimology.
- Functionality (Selectable Views):
  - Trend: National trend/YoY change for total or specific purpose.
  - State Comparison: Top states (counts) by purpose.
  - Purpose Profile: Heatmap comparing % breakdown of motives across states.
  - Victim Demographics:
     Age/Gender breakdown for selected purpose/location.





#### Place Occurrence Tab

2003

2004

2005

2006

 Core Feature: Analyze crime locations (e.g., Residential, Highway).

Crime by Place of Occurrence (2001–2012)

2007

2008

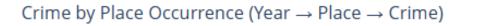
2009

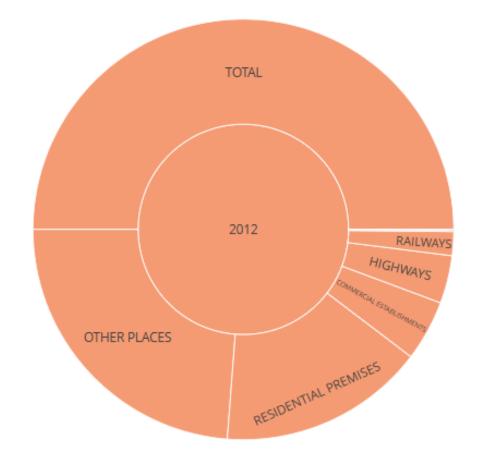
2010

2011

2012

- Functionality:
  - Sunburst chart:
     Hierarchical breakdown
     (Year -> Place -> Crime).
  - Small Multiples Bar
     Chart: Crime trends over selected years, faceted by place type.



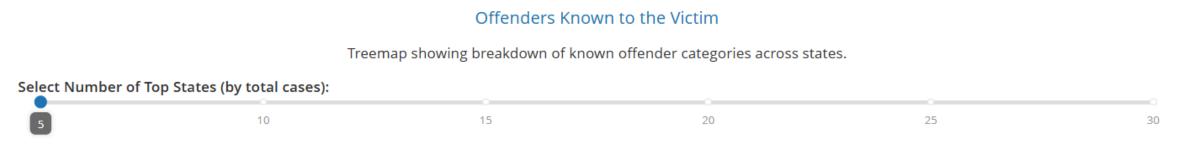


## Offender Relationships Tab

 Core Feature: Explore relationship between victims and known offenders.

#### Functionality:

- Treemap showing breakdown by relationship type (Relatives, Neighbors, etc.) within Top N states.
- Rectangle size proportional to case count.

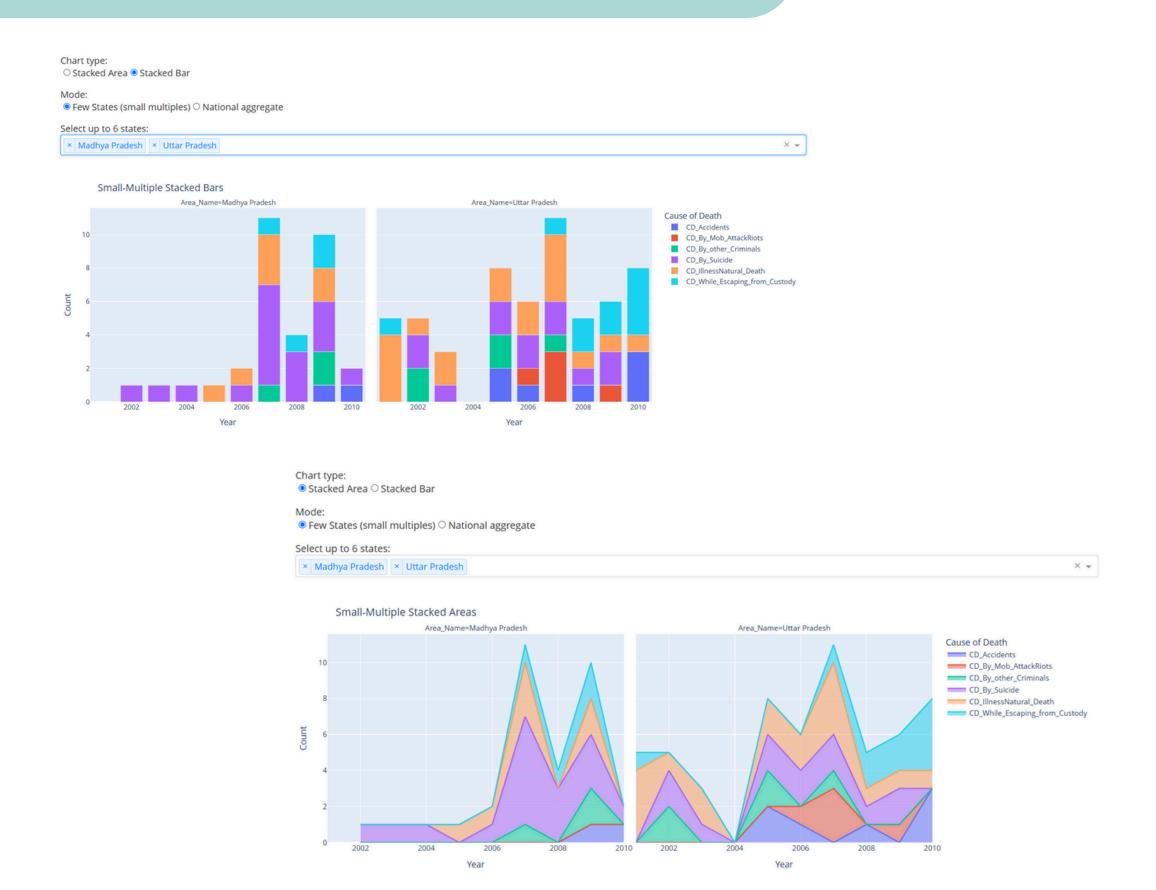


Offender Relationship Breakdown (Top 5 States by Total Cases)



#### **Custodial Deaths Plots Tab**

- Core Feature: Analyze
   trends and causes of deaths
   in custody.
- Functionality:
  - Visualize national trend or compare selected states (Small Multiples).
  - Stacked Area/Bar charts showing breakdown by cause (Suicide, Illness, etc.) over time.

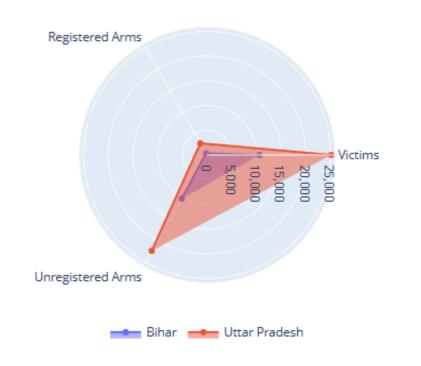


## Area Comparison Tab

# Compare Firearm Victims Between Areas (Aggregated Across Years) Select two areas to compare their total victims, victims by registered arms, and victims by unregistered arms. Select Area 1: Bihar Uttar Pradesh

- Core Feature: Direct comparison of two States/UTs on firearm use in murder.
- Functionality:
  - Select two areas using dropdowns.
  - Radar chart compares Total Victims,
     Victims by Registered Arms, Victims
     by Unregistered Arms (aggregated over all years).

Aggregated Firearm Use (Victims, Registered Arms, Unregistered Arms):
Bihar vs Uttar Pradesh



## Property Stolen Analysis Tab

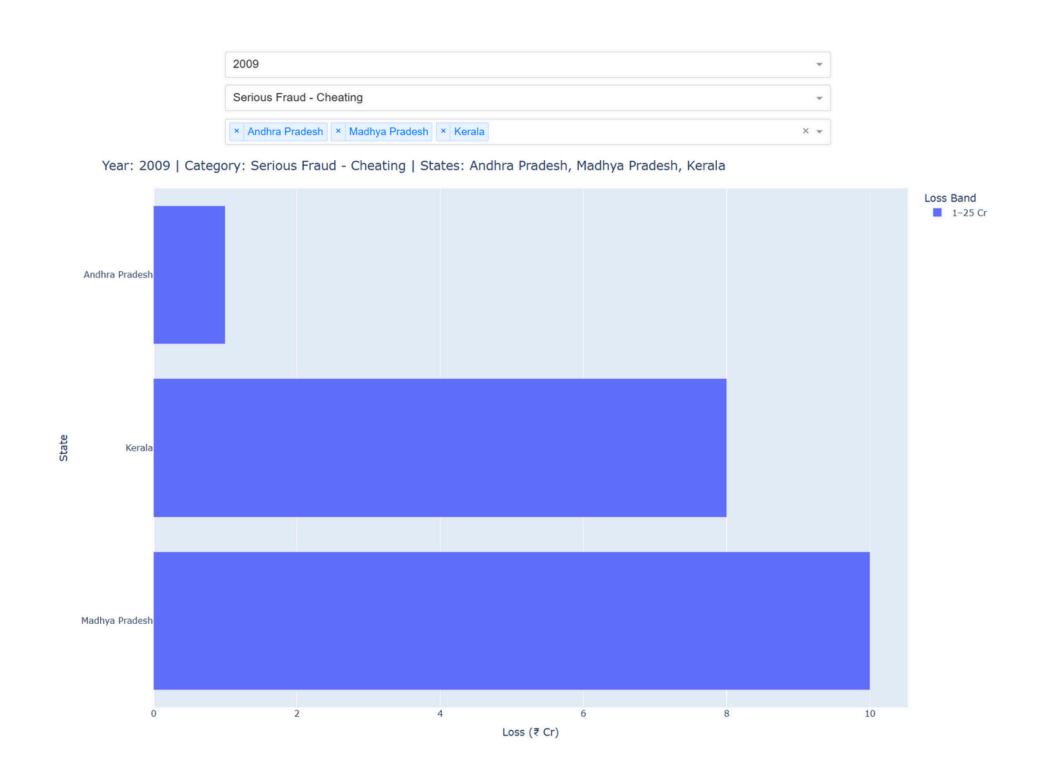
- Core Feature: Compare property stolen vs. recovered (value & cases).
- Functionality (Selectable Modes):
  - Single State: Trend lines for stolen/recovered value and cases over time.
  - Compare States: Grouped bar charts comparing total stolen/recovered value and cases across selected states.





### Serious Fraud Losses Tab

- Core Feature: Visualize reported serious fraud cases by loss magnitude.
- Functionality:
  - Horizontal Stacked Bar Chart: States vs. Case Count.
  - Segments show
     breakdown by loss band
     (e.g., 1-25 Cr, >100 Cr).
  - Filter by Year, Fraud Group, State(s).



### Limitations

- Data Timeliness: Primarily uses data up to 2012/2013; may not reflect current situation.
- Data Quality: Potential inconsistencies, under-reporting, missing values in source data.
- **Aggregation Level:** Mainly State/District; masks intra-unit variations.
- Reliance on Reported Crime: Actual rates may differ; definitions can change.
- Fuzzy Name Matching: Imperfect, potential for mismatches.

#### **Future Work**

- Update Data: Incorporate more recent crime statistics.
- Expand Datasets: Add socio-economic indicators, conviction data.
- Advanced ML: More sophisticated forecasting, clustering, anomaly detection.
- Granular Geography: Sub-district analysis (if data permits).
- User Uploads: Allow users to integrate their own relevant data.

### Conclusion

- Successfully integrated diverse Indian crime dataset (2001–2013) into an interactive Dash/Plotly portal.
- Empowers exploration across geographic, temporal, and thematic dimensions.
- Utilizes various visualizations (maps, charts, Sankey, Treemap, etc.) to make complex data accessible.
- Integrates ML (Clustering, Forecasting) for deeper pattern discovery.
- Fosters data-informed understanding of crime in India.

### Thank You