

PROJECT REPORT FOR CRIME ANALYSIS IN INDIA

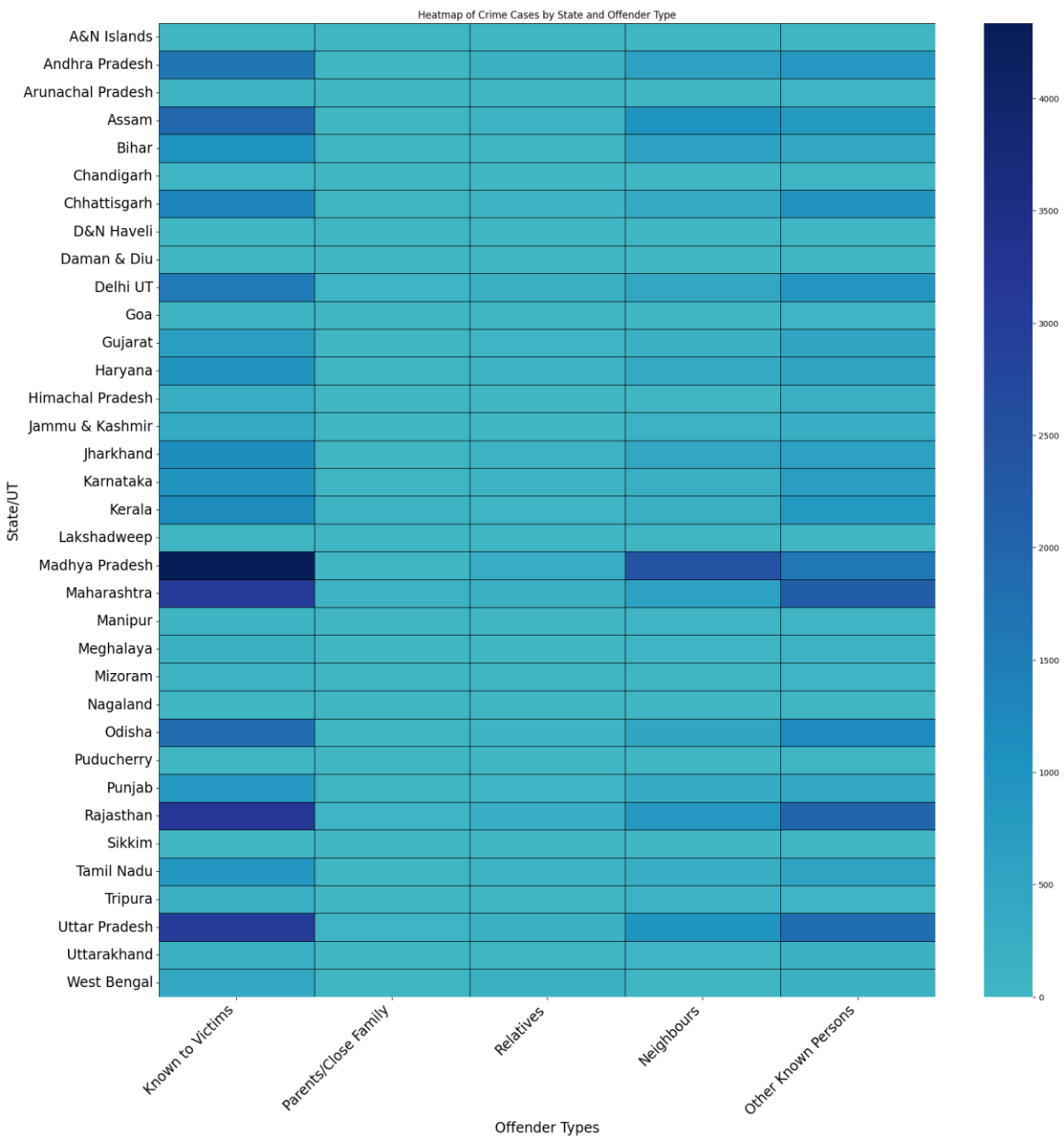
This project is made on data collected from Kaggle. This project is on data analysis on crime rates in India. Different types of data has been analyzed. The data is cleaned and analyzed. Visualization tools are used to make the data more readable for the users. Insights are narrowed down with the help of these visualizations.

Import Libraries: We used Python tools like pandas for data and Matplotlib for charts.

Load Data: Excel and csv files had all the data we need to analyze. We loaded it using pandas.

Check Data: We looked at the first few rows and checked for missing data to see if anything was wrong with it. And we did this with every csv and excel sheet.

INSIGHTS OF PROJECT:



Heat map on no. of crime cases according offender type and State/UT

States with darker areas have higher numbers of crimes involving specific offender categories.

Useful for pinpointing regions requiring targeted interventions.

Mostly crimes are performed by known victims.

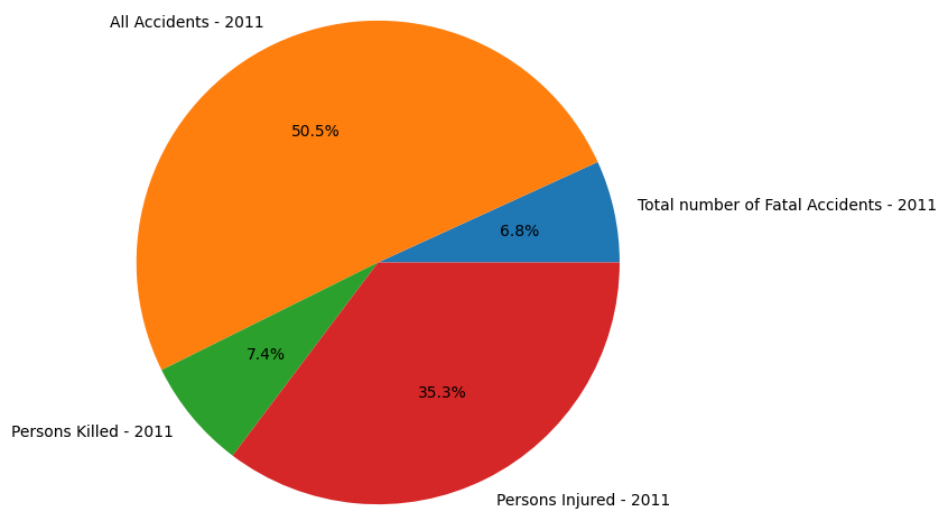
Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh have the most cases.

In this pie graphs we can judge and analyse accidents from the year 2011 to 2015.

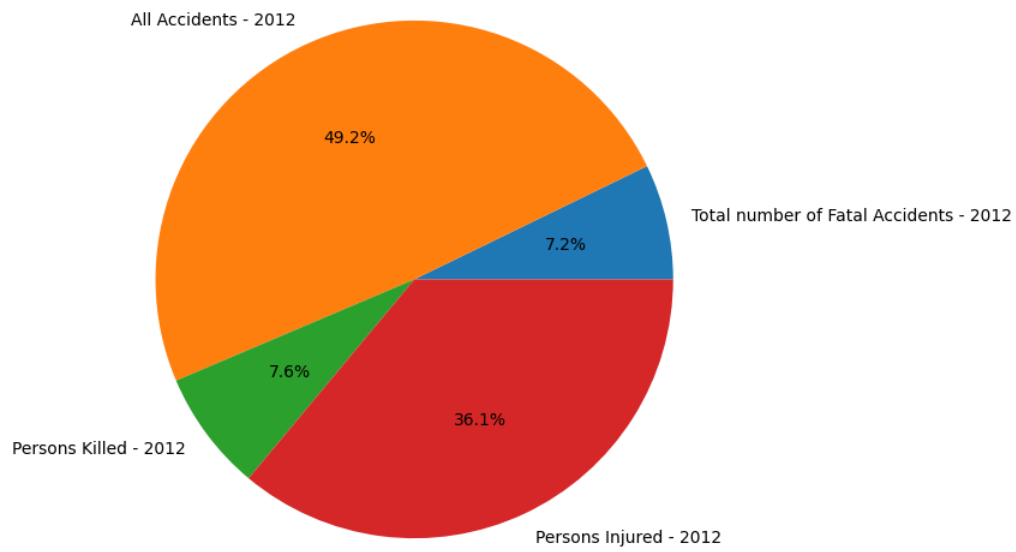
Accidents and deaths reduced as the time went on.

It decreased very gradually.

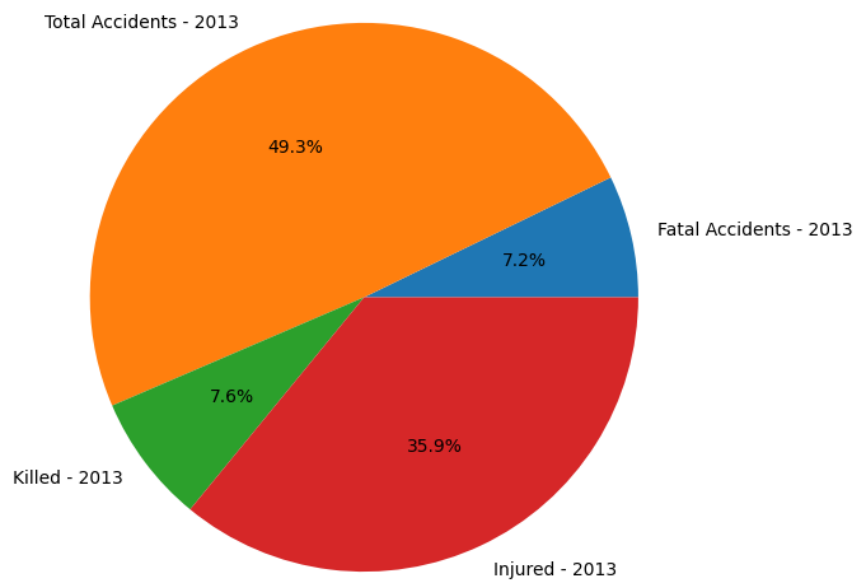
Accidents Breakdown for 2011



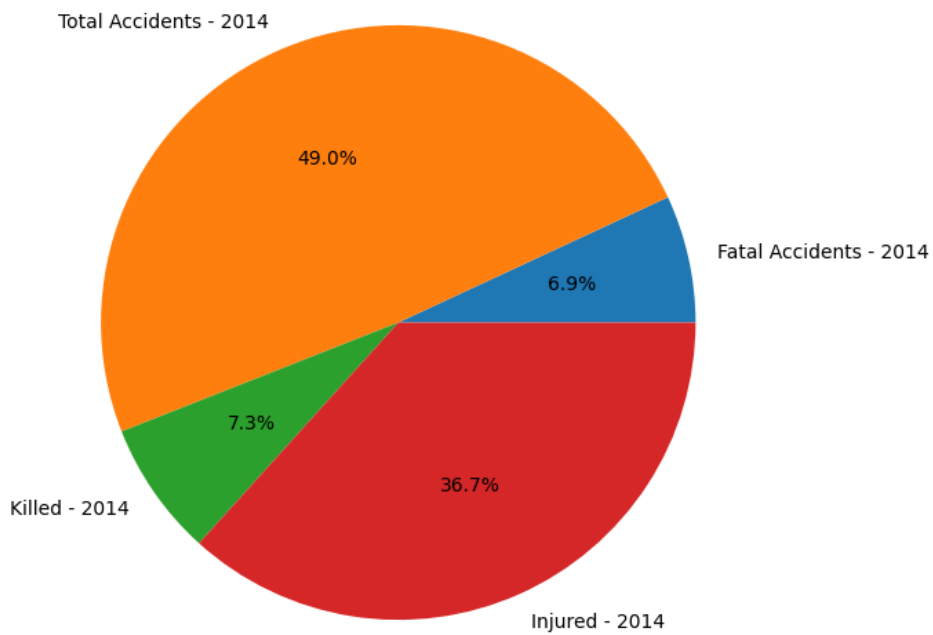
Accidents Breakdown for 2012



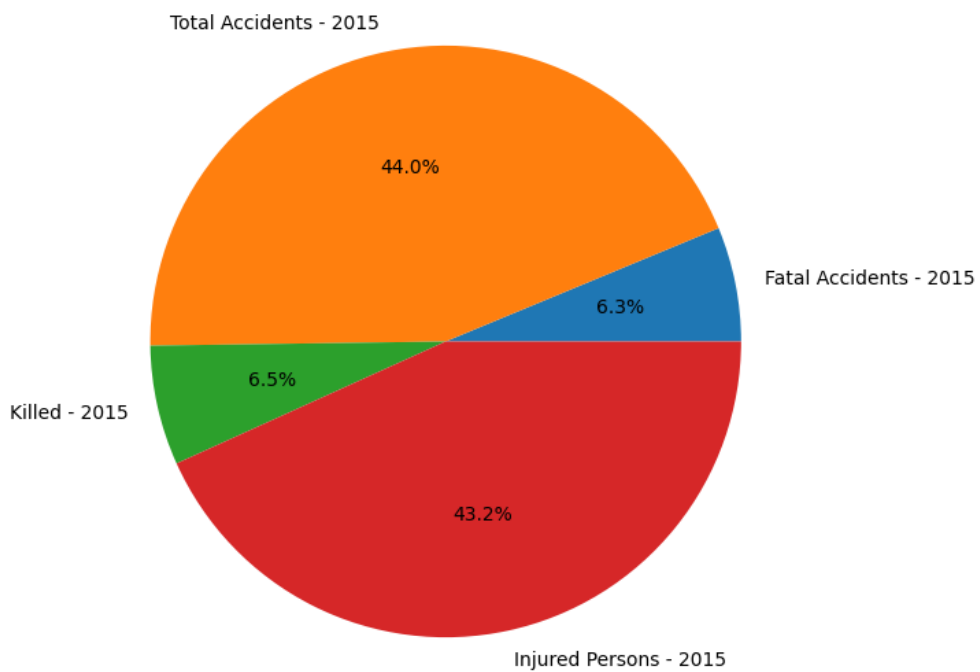
Accidents Breakdown for 2013



Accidents Breakdown for 2014



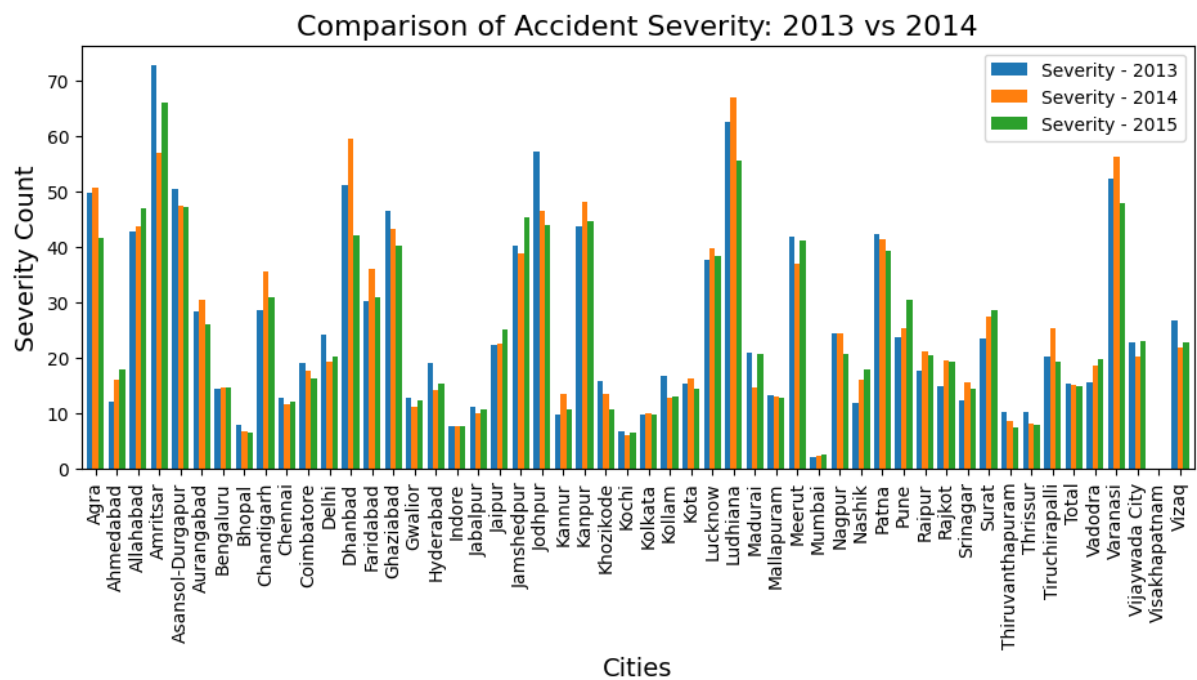
Accidents Breakdown for 2015



Compares accident severity by city across multiple years.

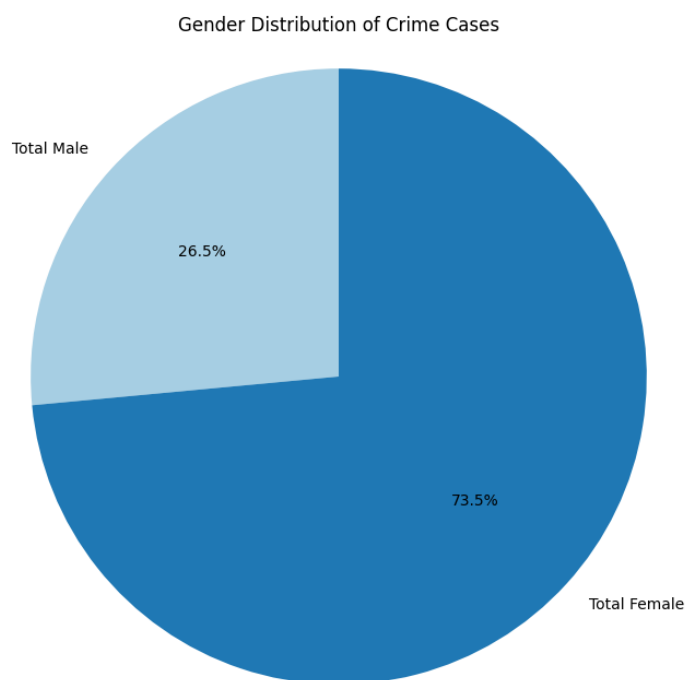
Cities with consistently high severity require targeted road safety campaigns.

Year-to-year variations indicate evolving risk factors in urban areas.



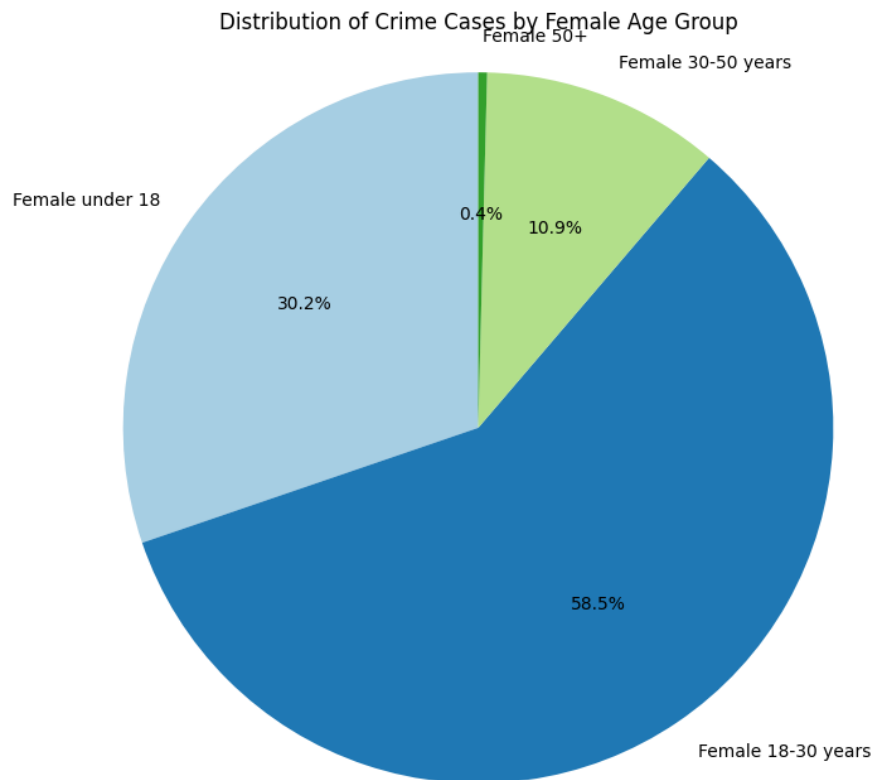
Gender differences in crime cases highlight which group faces more incidents.

Male-dominated crimes may point to aggressive behavior, while female-dominated crimes might involve vulnerability.

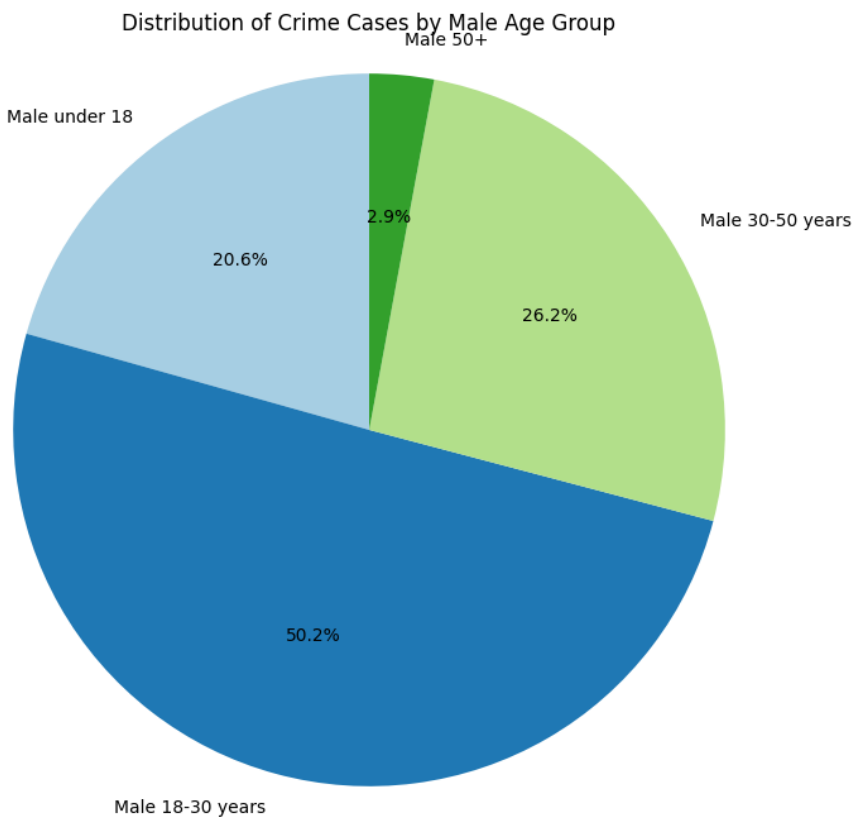


Younger females may be more vulnerable to specific crimes.

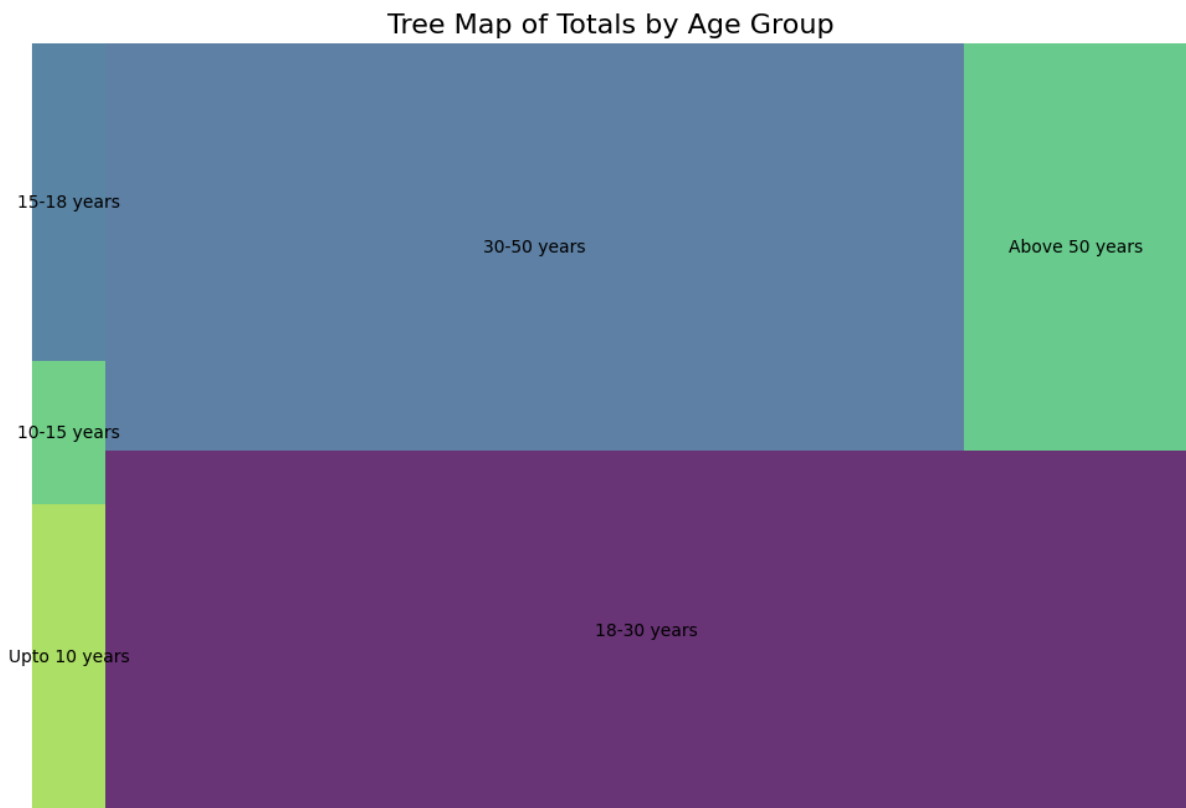
Helps policymakers prioritize age-specific safety measures.



Mid-age males may be more vulnerable to specific crimes.



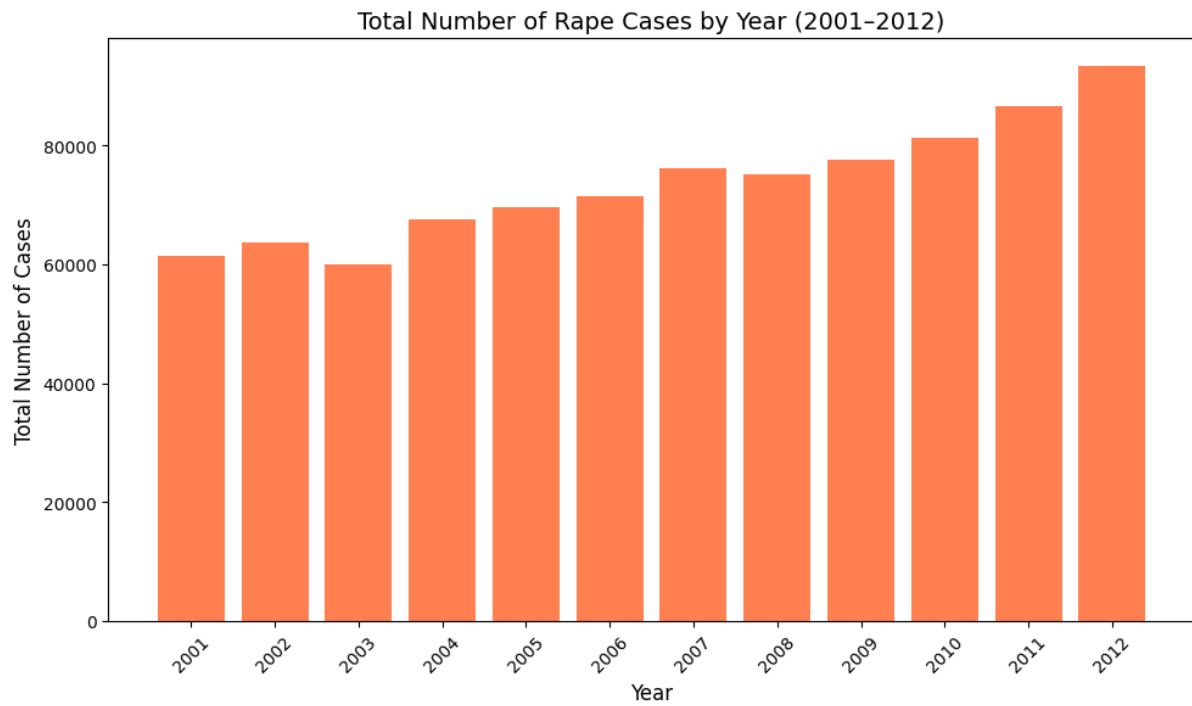
Young adults and adults are mostly vulnerary in crime.



It shows how rape cases increased every year gradually.

This shows how weak are rules have become that this has lead to increase in the rape cases.

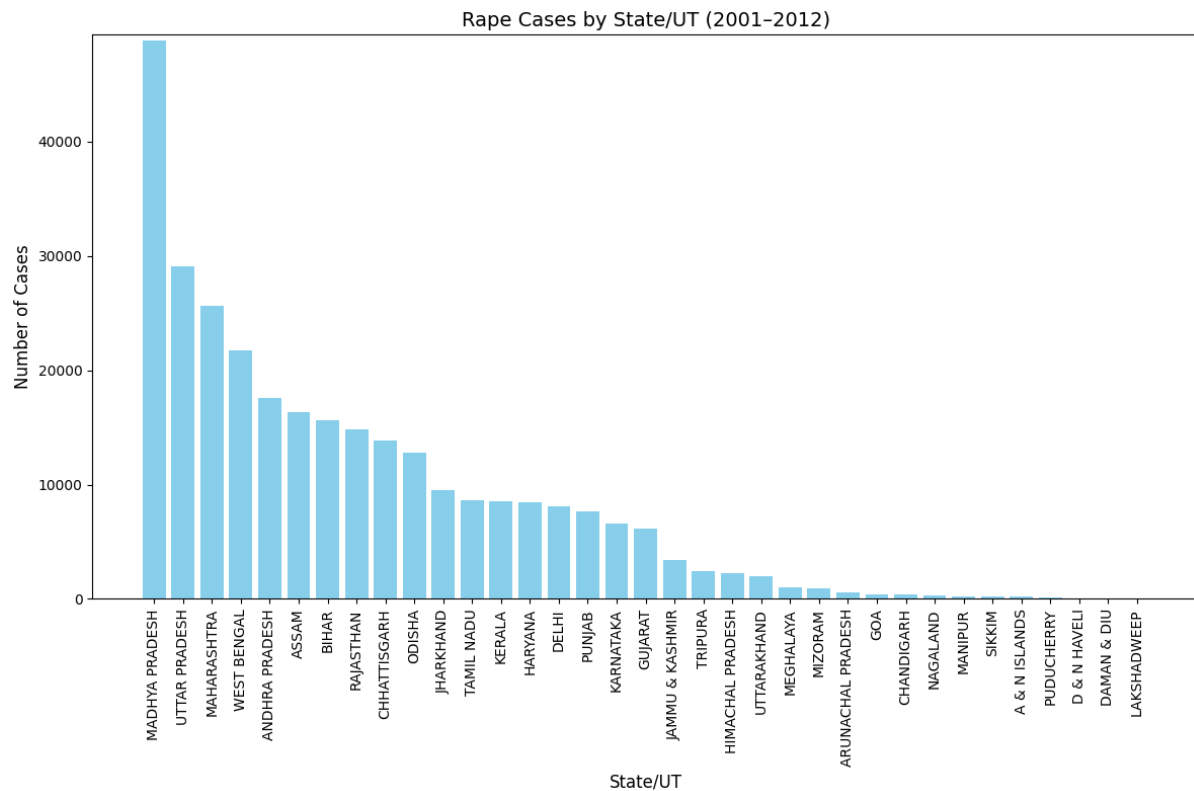
We should have more rules and laws for such crimes.



Analyzing on the basis of States/UT from 2001 to 2012

Madhya Pradesh has the most criminal rates.

It goes on decreasing as we move towards less populated States/UT.



Conclusion:

The crime analysis of india has various trends for different crimes and different causes of those crimes.

Some crimes are concentrated that need improved laws and rules.

The data shows state-wise distribution of criminal cases and we can analyse which state needs the most attention and improve the criminal condition of that state.

Also new generation crime should be considered too. As the upcoming generation should not face difficult lives.