

Crime Automation & Reporting System

Anil Jaiswal, Neeta Gunjal, Pooja Londhe, Shikha Singh, Ramesh Solanki

Abstract—National surveys demonstrate that millions of crimes go Unreported. Several reasons may contribute to this lack of reporting. Also Crime reporting needs to be possible 24/7. Although several other options exist and there are most publicized reporting mechanisms. Internet-based crime reporting systems allow victims and witnesses of crime to report incidents to police 24/7 from any location. The aim of this project is to develop an online crime report and managing system which is easily accessible to the public. The police department and the administrative department. The system is intended for use in a community to help the residents interact with each other more easily and to encourage the reporting of suspicious behaviour or crime. This system registers the complaints from people through online and it will also helpful to police department in catching criminals, in system and person can give any complaint at any time

Keywords—Security, Dependability, Networked Systems, Crime-Protection, Conviction

I. INTRODUCTION

Crime Reporting System will address not only the cited reasons for not reporting, but also the need of police departments for more accurate, complete, and reusable information that may free up their time and resources to allocate them to policing the streets [1]. An online solution is very useful as the solution is inherently distributive. This distributive characteristic of the online solution helps in getting the different police stations to share information and get in contact with one another. It also improves work efficiency of department. Using this application information handling will be easy and fast and solving cases will be fast. The modules involved are station module, citizen module, crime module, search module, avocation module. The main advantage of online application is that, a person can report the crime anytime from anywhere. Users can view the progress of their complaint online.

Need: Although reporting crime has many societal and individual benefits, it is common for criminal acts to remain unreported. Victims and witnesses have many reasons for not reporting a crime. Among these reasons, fear of repercussion, embarrassment or shame, believing the crime is too insignificant or a personal issue, believing that reporting will not make a difference, and being unable to reach an authority are often cited. In the existing crime management system, most of the operations are done manually like send complaints, taking actions against crimes, view status etc. So with the existing system if anybody wants to complaint against crimes he must do it through the police. If we are doing the system manually, so many minor errors will occur.

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Anil Jaiswal, MCA, MU/ VESIT, Mumbai, India.
Neeta Gunjal, MCA, MU/ VESIT, Mumbai, India.
Pooja Londhe, MCA, MU/ VESIT, Mumbai, India.
Shikha Singh, MCA, MU/ VESIT, Mumbai, India.
Prof. Ramesh Solanki, MCA, MU/ VESIT, Mumbai, India.

The aim of the proposed system is to develop a system of improved facilities. The proposed system can overcome all limitation of existing system. The system provides proper security and reduces the manually done work. The Crime Records Management System applies to Police Stations all across the country and specifically looks into the subject crime prevention, detection, conviction of criminals depending on a highly responsive backbone of Information Management. The efficiency of the Police and the effectiveness with which it tackles crime depend on what quality of information it can derive from its existing records and how fast it can have access to it.

A. Software Specifications

Developments Tools

- ASP .NET uses the new ADO .NET.
- ASP .NET supports full Visual Basic, not VBScript.
- ASP .NET supports C# (C sharp) and C++.ASP .NET supports JavaScript as before.

Database

- SQL Server

Application Server

- Sun Microsystems

Operating System

- Windows XP Professional

B. Hardware Specification

Server Side

- Processor :Intel Pentium (II) or higher
- 128 MB RAM
- 2 GB Hard Disk or more
- SVGA Colour Monitor
- 104 Keyboard
- Any Mouse
- Any modem

Client Side

- Processor :Intel Pentium (II) or higher
- 128 MB RAM
- 2 GB Hard Disk or more
- SVGA Colour Monitor
- 104 Keyboard
- Any Mouse
- Any Modem

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

A. Software As A Service (SaaS):

Software as service (SaaS) [2] is sometime referred to as "on-demand software" supplied by ISV's or "Application Service Provider"(ASP's), is software delivery model in which software and the associated data are centrally hosted on cloud. SaaS is typically accessed by users using a thin client via a web browser. The given flowchart (figure-2) explains the flow of the system.

SaaS is becoming increasingly prevalent delivery model as underlying technologies that support web service/ services

and service- oriented architecture (SOA) mature and new development approaches, such as Ajax become popular .

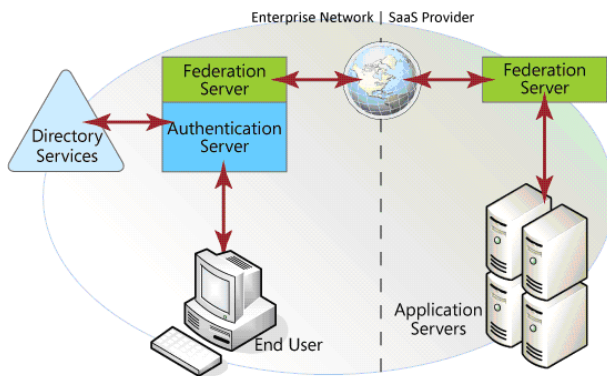


Fig 2 Authentication to a SaaS Application

Software as a service essentially extends the idea of the ASP model [2]. The term Software as a Service (SaaS), however, is commonly used in more specific settings:

- whereas most initial ASPs focused on managing and hosting third-party independent software vendors' software, as of 2012 SaaS vendors typically develop and manage their own software
- whereas many initial ASPs offered more traditional client-server applications, which require installation of software on users' personal computers, contemporary SaaS solutions rely predominantly on the Web and only require an internet browser to use
- whereas the software architecture used by most initial ASPs mandated maintaining a separate instance of the application for each business, as of 2012 SaaS solutions normally utilize a multi-tenant architecture, in which the application serves multiple businesses and users, and partitions its data accordingly

B. Benefits of the SaaS model include:

- Easier administration
- Automatic updates and patch management.
- Compatibility: All users will have the same version of software.
- Easier collaboration, for the same reason
- Global accessibility.

Meanwhile, broadband service has become increasingly available to support user access from more areas around the world.

III.SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The aim of this section is to describe the overall implementation of the online crime report and managing system. The main objective is to automate the whole system of crime reporting and analysis using online crime report and managing system. The given model (figure-1) explains the flow of the system.

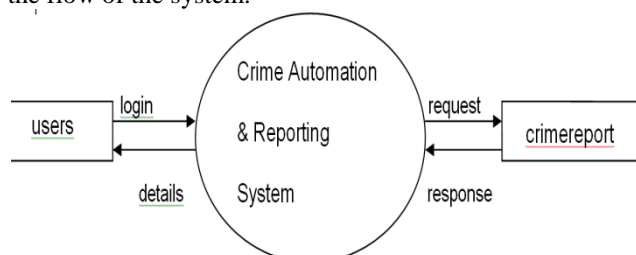


Fig 1 System Model

Each of the station must first register with the Software. For the registration part each station enter their details like station name, address, phone no, station in charge etc. and get a User Id from the Software. Once the prospective station registers with the software they can avail the existing records.

Each of the citizens, who has a complaint to register, must first register with the Software. For the registration part each person enter their details like name, address, phone number, E-Mail ID etc. and get a User Id & password from the Software. Once the registration is complete, the citizen can sign-in to the website & register their complaint

Crime module is used for entering all details about the crime. It contains the date and time, police station where it is recorded, place, Nature of Crime, Location of the Crime etc.

Administrator will be focusing on the maintenance like Master Data Maintenance, Removal of old and outdated data from the software etc.

Search module is for searching crime in station wise, nature of crime.

III.CONCLUSION

The Software developed is found to be working efficiently and effectively. It results in regular and timely action against crime reported. It can be observed that the information can be obtained easily and accurately. The project provides much security. The simplicity and friendliness are the advantages of this crime automation and reporting system project. The Software is made user friendly to the maximum so that any lay man can run the software provided he could access to the system via the login password. It believes that partnership work is highly beneficial to the organization and that partnership work is the way forward to reduce crime and disorder

REFERENCES

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