**4.3 Analyzing our clusters and writing a report outlining all of our observations**

According to this Cluster, every state has the greatest crime rate. West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu Crime against all categories has increased.This indicates that these are the states that have a high crime rate and are not very safe.

Districts which are not safe are HYDERABAD CITY,AHMEDABAD COMMR, BANGALORE COMMR. ,PATNA , KOLKATA , CYBERABAD ,LUCKNOW PUNE COMMR. ,MUMBAI COMMR. ,24 PARGANAS NORTH INDORE , 24 PARGANAS SOUTH ,THANE COMMR. , JAIPUR ,MUMBAI , MURSHIDABAD ,NORTH-WEST,NADA,AGRA ,CHENNAI ,GHAZIABAD ,SOUTH ,JALPAIGURI ,KANPUR NAGAR ,NORTH WEST ,ALWAR.

States such as West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu are visible.These are largest states in terms of both population and area . One of the key variables determining the frequency of crime is population. The population is not the only socioeconomic aspect that might affect a location's crime rate. The influence of population is the sole factor considered in the current analysis of crime rate.

According to this Cluster, a moderate region is one where there are more crimes than peaceful areas but fewer than sensitive areas.

States: Bihar, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu continue to exhibit greater crime rates across all categories, other states included in this dataset include Tripura, Punjab, Jharkhand, Odisha, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, and these states show moderate crime rates across all categories.

According to this Cluster, a peaceful area is one with less crimes than both sensitive and moderate areas combined.

We discovered that states like West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, and Rajasthan have higher crime values whenever there is a greater crime rate in each category. However, in smaller crime states/ Union Territories like Puducherry, Chandigarh, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, Goa, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Uttarakhand, Daman & Diu, Dadar and Nagar Haveli, A & N Islands, and Lakshadweep began displaying statistics.

When we examined each crime, we found entries from the States with the lowest crime rates since Peaceful area is the dataframe that contains the Lowest Crime Count in Each Category of Crime.

According to the analysis of the above clusters-

Sensitive States:- Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, DELHI, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar,

States in the middle: Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Goa, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, and

Sikkim, Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, A & N Islands, Lakshadweep, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh are peaceful states.

Any country can benefit from literacy, therefore if we educate more people in our community, we can reduce crime rates gradually and improve the quality of life in our nation.

Programs of the Indian government, at all levels, periodically releases Welfare Schemes for various segments of the population. These programs may be coordinated by the federal government, state-specific, or a combination of the two.It is possible to assist people become better persons by encouraging them to enroll in these programs.

Numerous programs for the development of women and children, such as Gender Equity and Women's Empowerment, have been announced.Women living in rural areas should be encouraged to participate in programs such as POSHAN Abhiyaan, Anganwadi Services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), One Stop Center (OSC), Universalization of Women Helplines (WHL), Child Protection Services (CPS), and Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG).