



NILKAMAL SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS,
APPLIED STATISTICS & ANALYTICS

Echoes of Indian Crime: A Data-Driven Analysis

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B.Sc. Data Science SEM III

20th
November
2023

Have you seen
the truth?

the t
Who was...?

summer skies to the south.
ng is dying in the banks of batigras

Introduction - Crime Analysis

❑ What is Crime Analysis?

Systematic examination of crime data for pattern identification and informed decision-making

❑ Why Do We Do It?

- ***Understanding Crime:*** Comprehend criminal activities and their community impact
- ***Proactive Prevention:*** Predict and prevent future incidents through thorough analysis

❑ Significance:

- ***Informed Decision-Making:*** Empowers law enforcement and policymakers
- ***Resource Optimization:*** Efficient allocation based on identified patterns
- ***Community Well-being:*** Contributes to safer communities by addressing root causes

BREAKING
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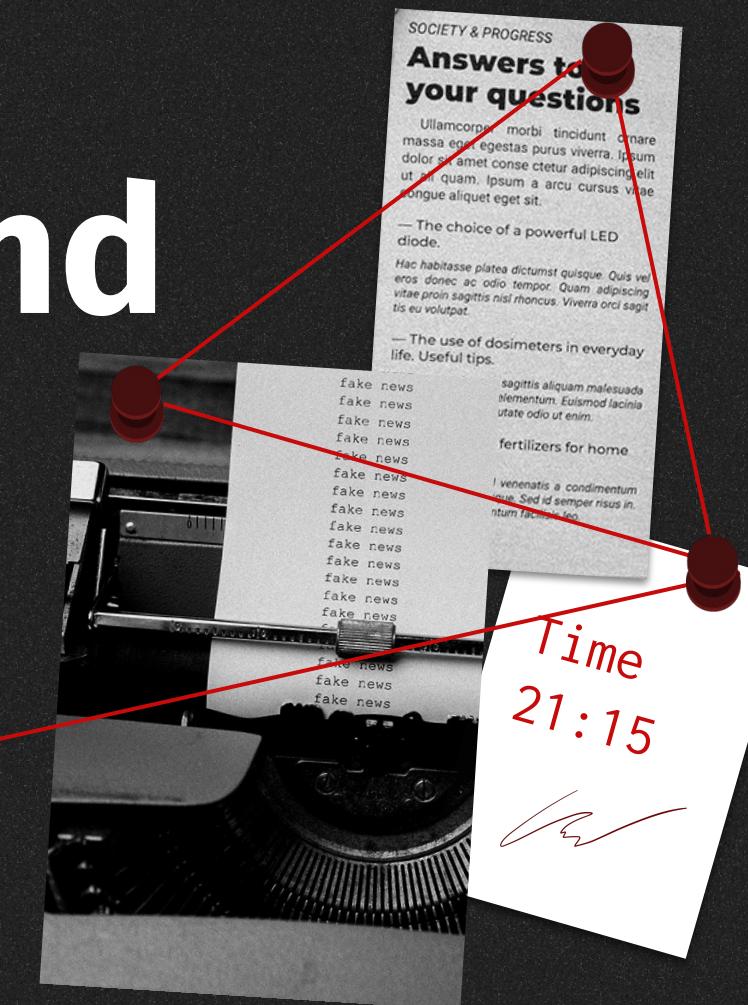
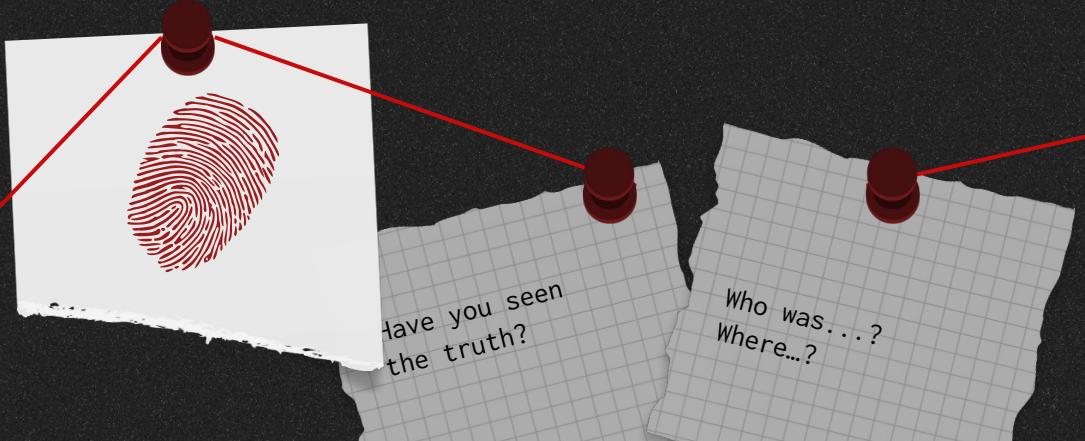
summer skies to the south.
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Usage of Data Science

- ***Pattern Recognition:*** Identifies patterns, correlations, and anomalies in crime datasets.
- ***Geospatial Analysis:*** Maps crime hotspots for strategic resource allocation.
- ***Behavioral Analysis:*** Understands offender behavior for proactive responses.
- ***Resource Allocation:*** Optimizes law enforcement efforts through data-driven insights.
- ***Community-Centric Approaches:*** Tailors interventions based on community dynamics.

BREAKING
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Data Used and Overview



corruption_case
crime_against_children
crimes
currency_seized
cyber_crime
juvenile_arrested_bckgrnd
juvenile_arrested_bckgrnd_2016
juvenile_crime
kidnapping
kidnapping_2016
missing_traced_children
missing_traced_children_2016
murder
murder_motives
murder_motives_2016
murder_victims
murder_victims_2016
rape
rape_victims
rape_victims_2016
trafficking
trafficking_2016
violent_crime_incidence
violent_crime_incidence_2016

10_Property_stolen_and_recovered
20_Victims_of_rape
25_Complaints_against_police
28_Trial_of_violent_crimes_by_courts
29_Period_of_trials_by_courts
30_Auto_theft
31_Serious_fraud
32_Murder_victim_age_sex
33_CH_not_murder_victim_age_sex
35_Human_rightsViolation_by_pol...
36_Police_housing
39_Specific_purpose_of_kidnappin...
40_01_Custodial_death_person_re...
40_02_Custodial_death_person_not...
40_03_Custodial_death_during_pro...
40_04_Custodial_death_during_hos...
40_05_Custodial_death_others
42_Cases_under_crime_against_wo...
43_Arrests_under_crime_against_w...

crime
01_District_wise_crimes_committed_IPC_2001_2012
01_District_wise_crimes_committed_IPC_2013
01_District_wise_crimes_committed_IPC_2014
02_01_District_wise_crimes_committed_against_SC_2001_2012
02_01_District_wise_crimes_committed_against_SC_2013
02_01_District_wise_crimes_committed_against_SC_2014
02_District_wise_crimes_committed_against_ST_2001_2012
02_District_wise_crimes_committed_against_ST_2013
02_District_wise_crimes_committed_against_ST_2014
03_District_wise_crimes_committed_against_children_2001_2012
03_District_wise_crimes_committed_against_children_2013
03_Persons_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_under_crime_against_children_2012
03_Persons_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_under_crime_against_children_2013
03_Persons_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_under_crime_against_children_2014
04_01_Person_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_SLL_crime_2012
04_01_Person_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_SLL_crime_2013
04_01_Person_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_SLL_crime_2014
04_02_Person_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_IPC_crime_2012
04_02_Person_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_IPC_crime_2013
04_02_Person_arrested_and_their_disposal_by_police_and_court_IPC_crime_2014
07_01_Persons_arrested_by_sex_and_age_group_IPC_2012
07_01_Persons_arrested_by_sex_and_age_group_IPC_2013
07_01_Persons_arrested_by_sex_and_age_group_IPC_2014
07_02_Persons_arrested_by_sex_and_age_group_SLL_2012
07_02_Persons_arrested_by_sex_and_age_group_SLL_2013
07_02_Persons_arrested_by_sex_and_age_group_SLL_2014
08_01_Juvenile_apprehended_state_IPC
08_02_Juvenile_apprehended_state_SLL

Using .describe()

```
df=pd.read_excel("juvi_background.xlsx")
df.describe()
```

	Year	Family_back_ground_Homeless	Family_back_ground_Living_with_guardian	Family_back_ground_Living_with_parents	Family_back_ground_Total
count	386.000000	386.000000	386.000000	386.000000	386.000000
mean	2006.479275	61.935233	135.181347	776.059585	973.176166
std	4.104585	133.231128	268.963172	1393.572941	1712.953232
min	2001.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
25%	2003.000000	0.000000	1.000000	30.000000	37.250000
50%	2006.000000	4.000000	27.000000	130.000000	152.500000
75%	2009.000000	46.000000	148.000000	845.000000	1175.250000
max	2016.000000	980.000000	2330.000000	7291.000000	8536.000000

Gives the:

- Count: Number of non-null values in each column.
- Mean: Average value of each column.
- Std: Standard deviation, a measure of the dispersion of values.
- Min, 25%, 50%, 75%, Max: Minimum, first quartile, median, third quartile, and maximum values, respectively.

Using .head()

```
df=pd.read_excel("juvi_economics.xlsx")
df.head()
```

	Area_Name	Year	Sub_Group_Name	25000 to 50000	upto Rs 25000	100000 to 200000	50000 to 100000	Economic_Set_up_Total	Above Rs 300000	200000 to 300000
0	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2001	2. Economic Setup	12	4	0	0	16	0	0
1	Andhra Pradesh	2001	2. Economic Setup	104	1421	9	27	1565	4	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2001	2. Economic Setup	38	99	0	0	137	0	0
3	Assam	2001	2. Economic Setup	47	177	13	16	253	0	0
4	Bihar	2001	2. Economic Setup	213	303	12	58	586	0	0

- It retrieves the first few rows (default is 5) of a DataFrame or Series in pandas.
- It provides a quick preview of the data, helping to inspect column names, data types, and the general structure of the dataset.

Using .info()

```
df=pd.read_excel("murder_victims.xlsx")
df.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 611 entries, 0 to 610
Data columns (total 14 columns):
 #   Column           Non-Null Count  Dtype  
 ---  -- 
 0   Area_Name        611 non-null    object  
 1   Year             611 non-null    int64  
 2   Gender           611 non-null    object  
 3   above 50 yrs    611 non-null    int64  
 4   10 to 15Yrs     611 non-null    int64  
 5   Upto 10Yrs      611 non-null    int64  
 6   15 to 18Yrs     611 non-null    int64  
 7   18 to 30Yrs     611 non-null    int64  
 8   30 to 50Yrs     611 non-null    int64  
 9   Victims_Total   611 non-null    int64  
 10  Unnamed: 10       0 non-null     float64 
 11  Unnamed: 11       0 non-null     float64 
 12  Unnamed: 12       2 non-null     object  
 13  Unnamed: 13       2 non-null     float64 
dtypes: float64(3), int64(8), object(3)
memory usage: 67.0+ KB
```

.info() gives:

- The total number of entries (rows) in the DataFrame.
- The number of non-null values in each column.
- The data type of each column.
- The memory usage of the DataFrame.

summer skies to the south.
ay is dying in the banks of batigra

Imported Libraries & Its Usage

- **Pandas** : It provides ready to use high-performance data structures and data analysis tools.
- **Seaborn** : This library will be used to visualize random distributions.
- **Plotly** : Plotly is Open Source Graphing Library for Python.
- **Matplotlib** : Matplotlib is a comprehensive library for creating static, animated, and interactive visualizations in Python .
- **Os**: Interacting with the operating system, such as file and directory manipulation.

BREAKING
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— Arth

DATA ANALYSIS PROCESS

01

DATA COLLECTION

Collection of data from various sources

02

PRE-PROCESSING DATA

Handling Missing Data,
Dealing with Duplicates,
Handling Outliers & Data Integration

03

ANALYSING & FINDING INSIGHTS

Finding patterns, trends, & information providing deeper understanding

04

INSIGHTS INTERPRETATION

Contextual Understanding, implications & Conclusions

05

STORYTELLING

Narrative Structure, Engagement, Contextualization & Visualization

Have you seen
the truth?

PART I

Quisque sed volutpat elit, sed sed

at amit amet ultrices mauris, vitce elementum orci. Orci
ut natoque penitus et magnis dis parturient montes,
parturridiculus mus. Sed aliquet nisi vehicula felis feugiat
moris. Morbi bibendum dignissim vehicula. Curabitur quis
sed odio congue egestas. Curabitur hendrerit, nisi eu
mentum laoreet, erat nunc laoreet leo, ac sollicitudin
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sem sem, sed cursus felis. Sed at tellus enim.

Have you seen
the truth?

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soft power from the soft power
- go Lemur or go
ilia su aepem eufurila su
en me for y am above me
in love your soft power true
more and am you more as
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soft power from the soft power
- go Lemur or go
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TOP STATE WITH HIGHEST CRIME



OBJECTIVE

1. Identify top states with the highest crime cases.
2. Conduct a comparative analysis across different cases to identify the state exhibiting the highest prevalence of crimes.

The field has been taken over by the wolf.
Lured in the body of bad guys

```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os

os.chdir("C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/DAP dataset")
juvenile_crime_data = pd.read_csv("juvenile_crime.csv")

states = juvenile_crime_data["STATE NAME"]
years = ['JUVENILE CRIME (2014)', 'JUVENILE CRIME (2015)', 'JUVENILE CRIME (2016)']

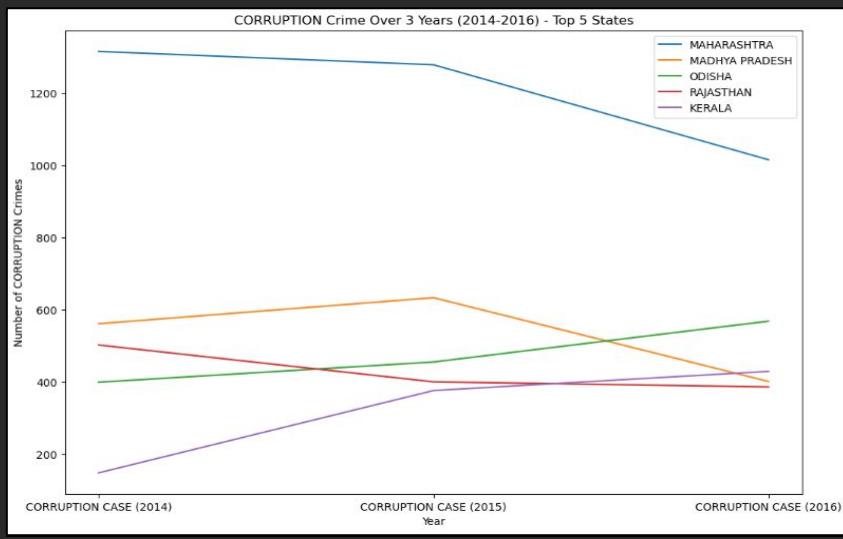
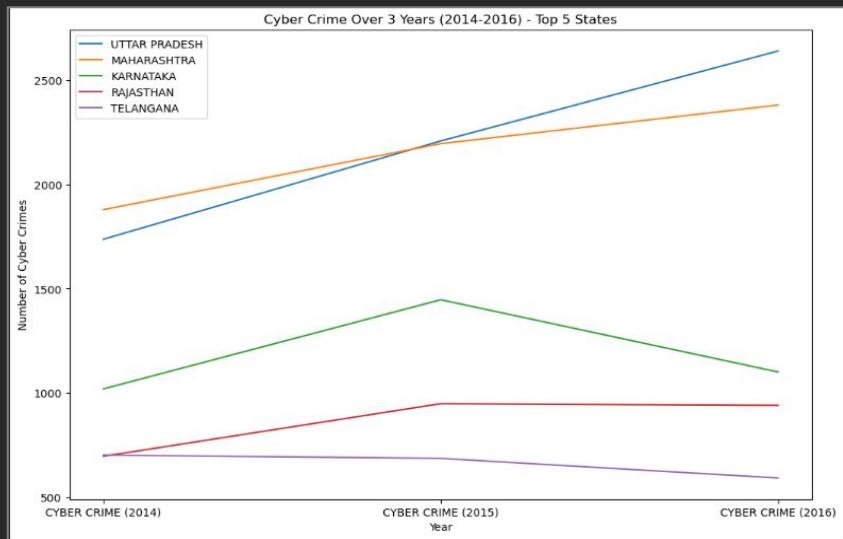
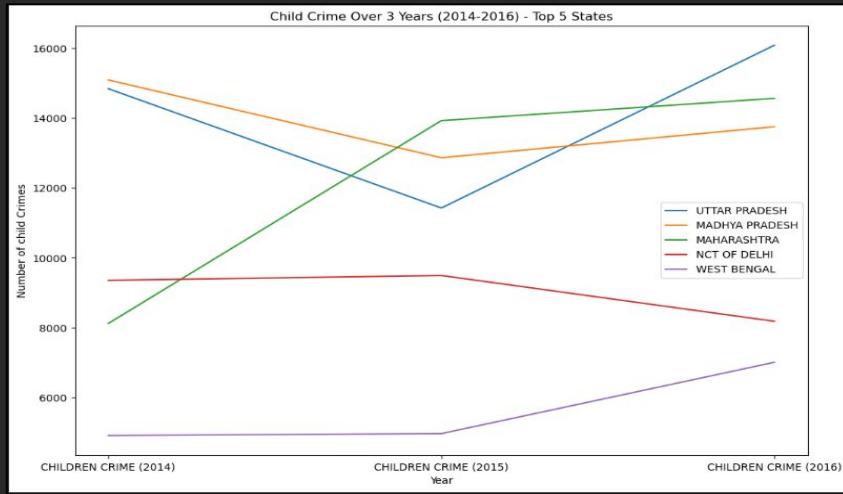
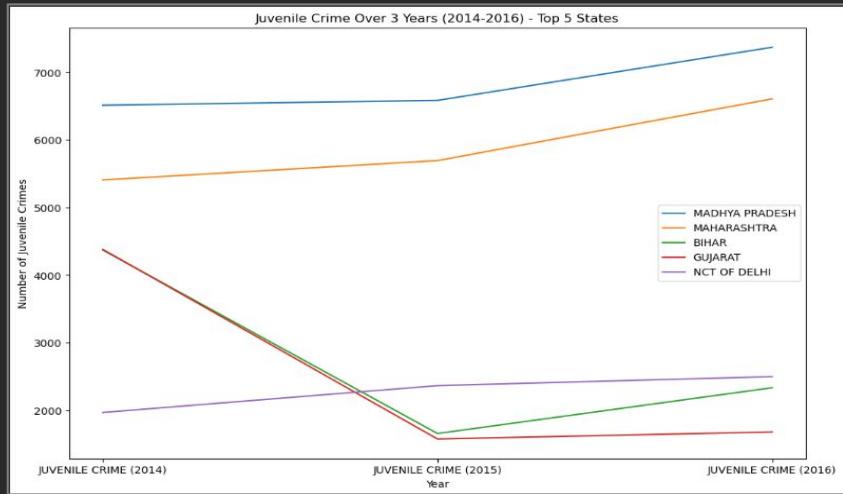
juvenile_crime_data['Total Juvenile Crimes'] = juvenile_crime_data[years].sum(axis=1)

top_states = juvenile_crime_data.nlargest(5, 'Total Juvenile Crimes')['STATE NAME']

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 8))

for state in top_states:
    state_data = juvenile_crime_data[juvenile_crime_data["STATE NAME"] == state]
    plt.plot(years, state_data[years].values.flatten(), label=state)

plt.title('Juvenile Crime Over 3 Years (2014-2016) - Top 5 States')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Number of Juvenile Crimes')
plt.legend()
plt.show()
```



COMPARATIVE STUDY ON STATES & CRIMES

CRIME CATEGORIES
Kidnapping
Murder motive
Murder victim
Rape victim
Trafficking
Violent crime

STATE NAME	TOTAL CRIME CASES
Kerala	33852
Madhya Pradesh	113250
Maharashtra	131548
Rajasthan	78028
Uttar Pradesh	202208
NCT of Delhi	70616

UTTAR PRADESH



**Highest Number
of Crimes**

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

categories = [category + ' (%)' for category in crime_categories]
percentages = uttar_pradesh_scores.iloc[0][categories]

#Donut pie chart
fig, ax = plt.subplots(figsize=(8, 8))

wedges, texts, autotexts = ax.pie(percentages, labels=categories, autopct='%.1f%%', startangle=90,
                                   wedgeprops=dict(width=0.3, edgecolor='w'))

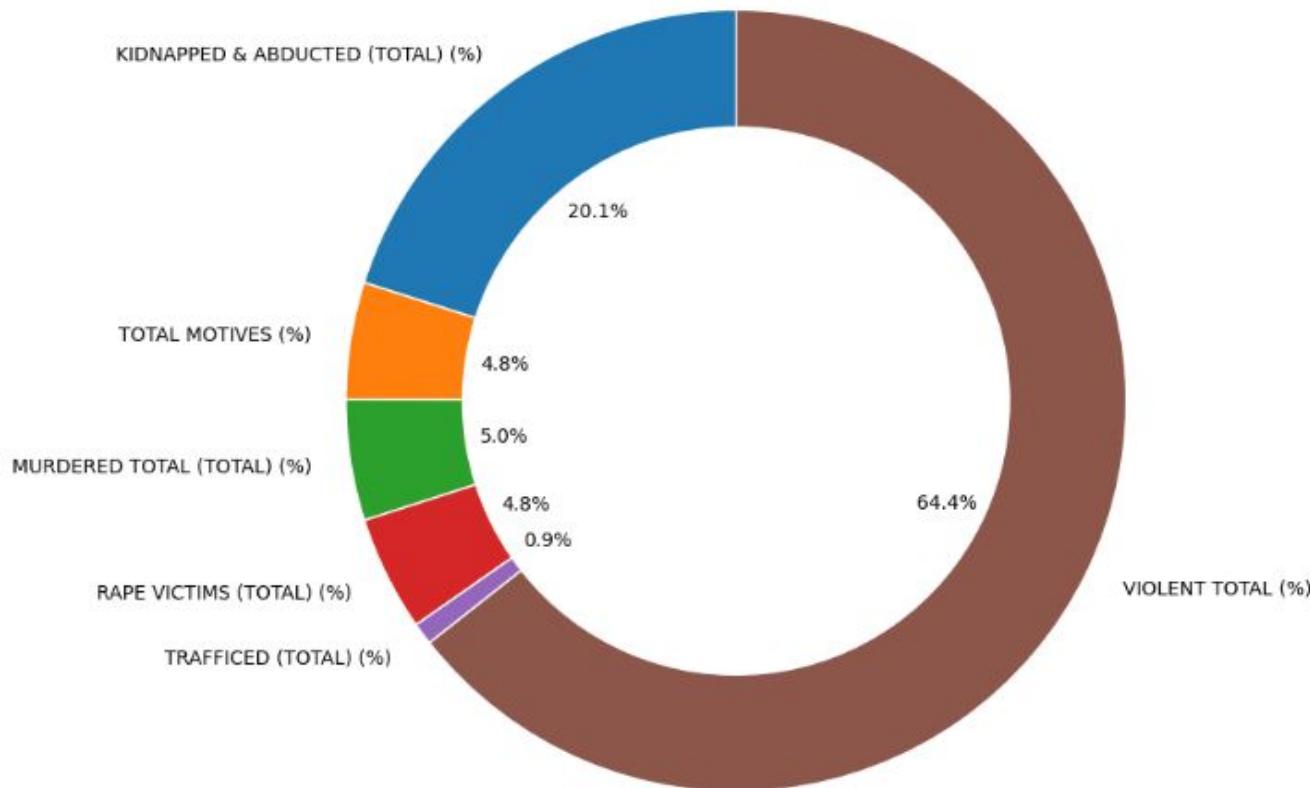
centre_circle = plt.Circle((0, 0), 0.2, color='white', edgecolor='black', linewidth=0.8)
ax.add_patch(centre_circle)

ax.axis('equal') # Equal aspect ratio ensures that pie is drawn as a circle.
plt.title('Pie Chart of Crime Categories in Uttar Pradesh')

plt.show()
```

DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME IN UTTAR PRADESH

Pie Chart of Crime Categories in Uttar Pradesh





Number of violent crimes (Number)

Uttar Pradesh is the top region by number of violent crimes in India. As of 2021, number of violent crimes in Uttar Pradesh was 52,502 that accounts for 13.07% of India's number of violent crimes. The top 5 regions (others are West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, and Assam) account for 53.51% of it. India's total number of violent crimes was estimated at 401,572 in 2021.

News / India / Uttar Pradesh tops crime list in India: National Crime Records Bureau report

Uttar Pradesh tops crime list in India: National Crime Records Bureau report

Uttar Pradesh reported the highest number of cases of murder, as high as 16.1 per cent, followed by Bihar with 8.4 per cent.

HOME / NEWS / INDIA

In 2016, U.P. accounted for maximum crimes, says National Crime Records Bureau

November 30, 2017 03:40 pm | Updated 04:52 pm IST



THE HINDU NET DESK



PART II

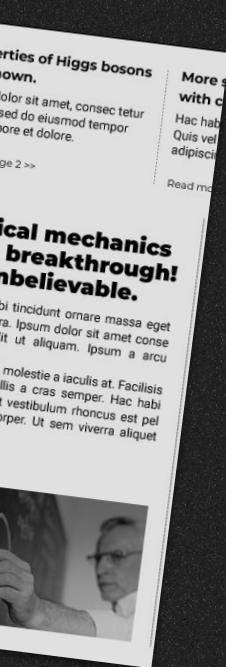
Quisque sed volutpat elit, sed sed

am sit amet ultrices mauris, vitae elementum orci. Orci ut natoque penibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Sed aliquet nisi vehicula felis feugiat. Morbi bibendum dignissim vehicula. Curabitur quis sed odio congue egestas. Curabitur hendrerit, nisi eu elementum laoreet, erat nunc laoreet leo, ac sollicitudin a neque id mi. Sed rhoncus libero quis nunc posuere, in sapien taculis. Phasellus sed ultrices ex, condisse ullamcorper duis eu ultrices finibus. Maecenas at sem, sed cursus felis. Sed at tellus enim.

Have you seen
the truth?

~~an adviser you're me from above
soft flowers bloom here soft flowers
- go dinner or go
it's so peaceful everywhere
seen me for you are adviser me
in love roses soft flowers here
more and more you more and
- everywhere with me - everywhere
an adviser you're me from above
soft flowers bloom here soft flowers
- go dinner or go
it's so peaceful everywhere
seen me for you are adviser me~~

Uttar Pradesh State Crime Analysis



The last bar from their violin is to the left.
Lame in the body of land you

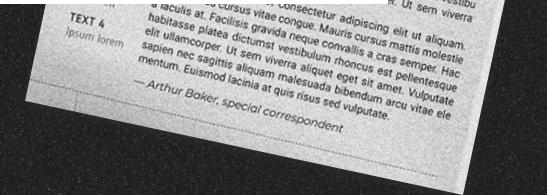


INDIA

Uttar Pradesh records most murder and rape cases in country in 2016, reveals NCRB report

Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest number of heinous crimes such as murder and those against women in 2016, according to the data of the NCRB released on Thursday.

PTI | November 30, 2017 16:16:19 IST





01

Major Motives for Murders

Identify primary motives behind murder incidents

The body has flown their names back to the north.
And the flower-vine is dying in the body of heat you

SOCIETY & PROGRESS

Answers to your questions

Ullamcorper morbi tincidunt ornare massa eget egestas purus viverra. Ipsum dolor sit amet conse ctetur adipiscing elit ut aliquam. Ipsum a arcu cursus vitae congue aliquet eget sit.

— The choice of a powerful LED diode.

Hac habitasse platea dictumst quisque. Quis vel eros donec ac odio tempus. Quam adipiscing vitae proin sagittis eu volutpat.

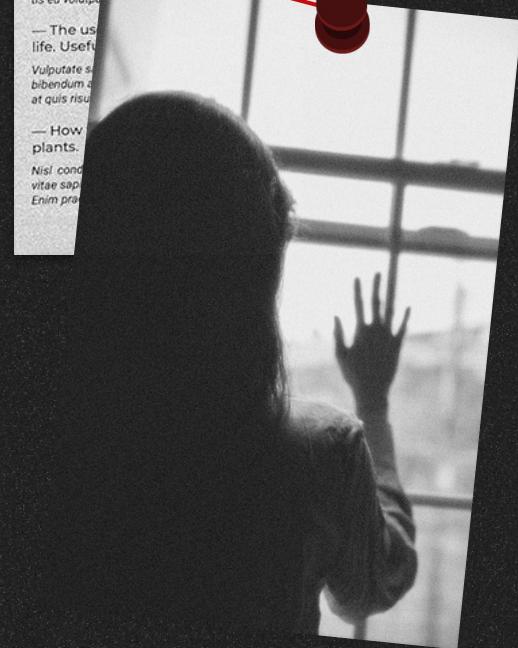
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```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns

up_data = murder_motive[murder_motive['STATE NAME'] == 'UTTAR PRADESH']

up_data = up_data.drop(['Unnamed: 0', 'STATE NAME', 'TOTAL MOTIVES'], axis=1)

up_data_total = up_data.sum(axis=0)

major_motive = up_data_total.idxmax()

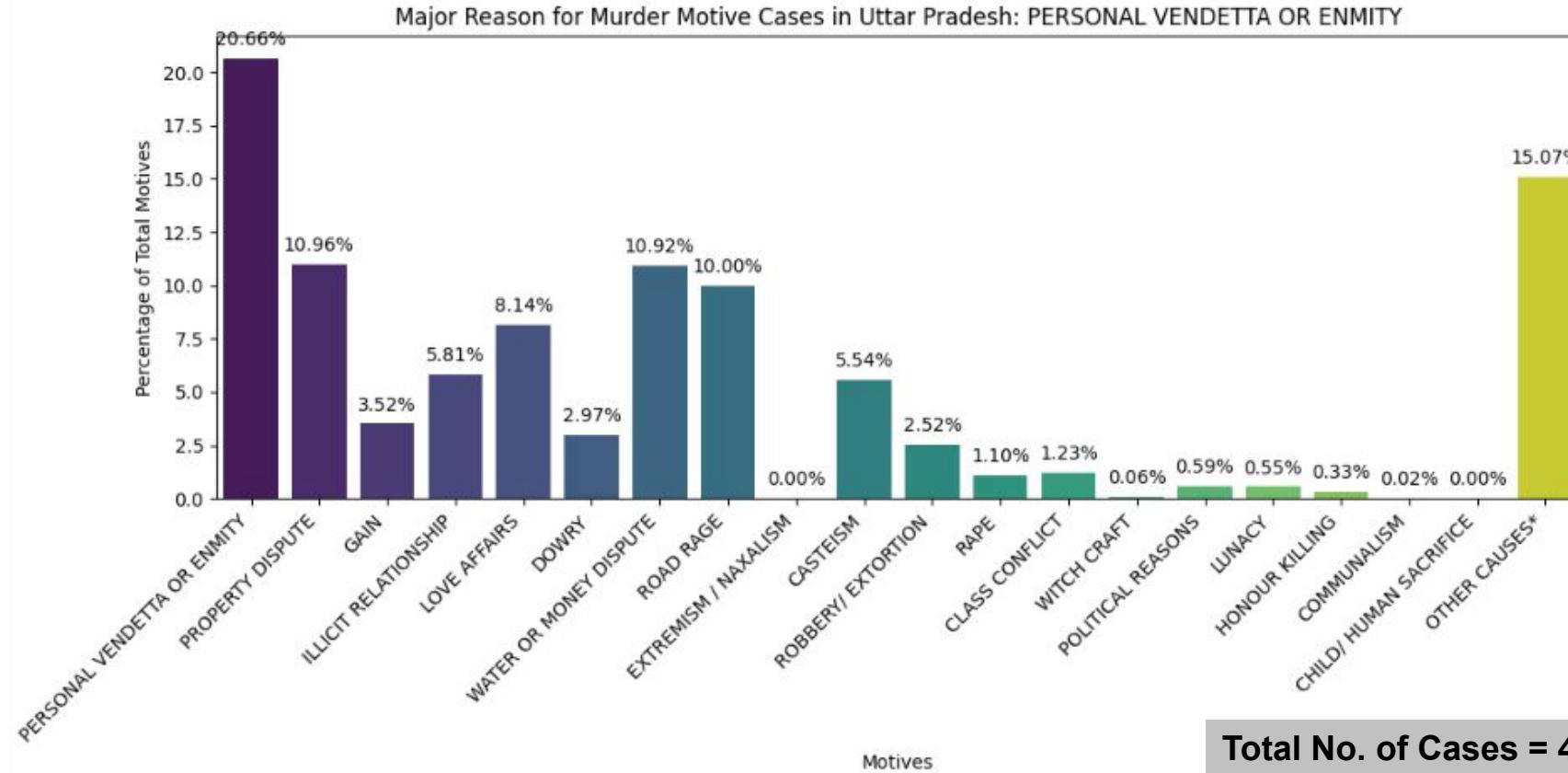
percentage_values = (up_data_total / up_data_total.sum()) * 100

plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
ax = sns.barplot(x=percentage_values.index, y=percentage_values.values, palette='viridis')

for p in ax.patches:
    ax.annotate(f'{p.get_height():.2f}%', (p.get_x() + p.get_width() / 2., p.get_height()),
                ha='center', va='center', xytext=(0, 10), textcoords='offset points')

plt.title(f"Major Reason for Murder Motive Cases in Uttar Pradesh: {major_motive}")
plt.xlabel("Motives")
plt.ylabel("Percentage of Total Motives")
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

MAJOR MURDER MOTIVES





02

Age Group Analysis for Rape Cases

Examine distribution of age groups

The body has flown their names back to the north.
And the flowers, every spring is dying in the body of heat, fire

SOCIETY & PROGRESS

Answers to your questions

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— The choice of a powerful LED diode.

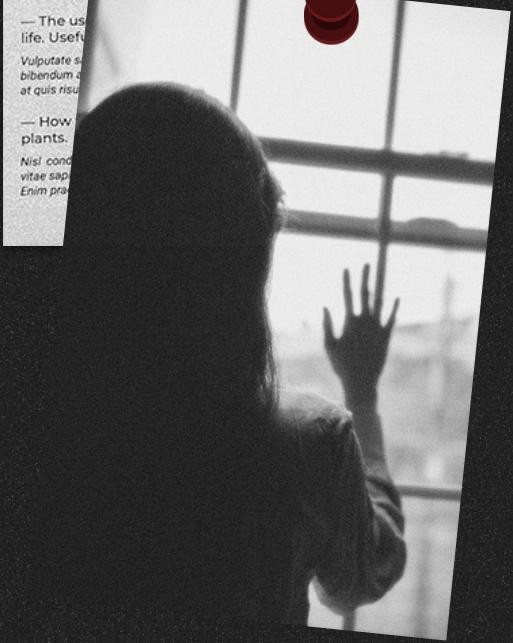
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— The use of life. Useful

Vulpitate sibyllendum at quis risus.

— How plants.

Nisl conditum vitae sapien. Enim praesent.



```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

age_group_columns = [
    'RAPE VICTIMS BELOW 6 YEARS', 'RAPE VICTIMS 6-11 YEARS', 'RAPE VICTIMS 12-15 YEARS', 'RAPE VICTIMS 16-17 YEARS',
    'RAPE VICTIMS 18-29 YEARS', 'RAPE VICTIMS 30-44 YEARS', 'RAPE VICTIMS 45-59 YEARS', 'RAPE VICTIMS 60 YEARS & ABOVE'
]

uttar_pradesh_data = rape_victim[rape_victim['STATE NAME'] == 'UTTAR PRADESH']

age_group_data = uttar_pradesh_data[age_group_columns]

total_rape_victims = uttar_pradesh_data['RAPE VICTIMS (TOTAL)'].iloc[0]

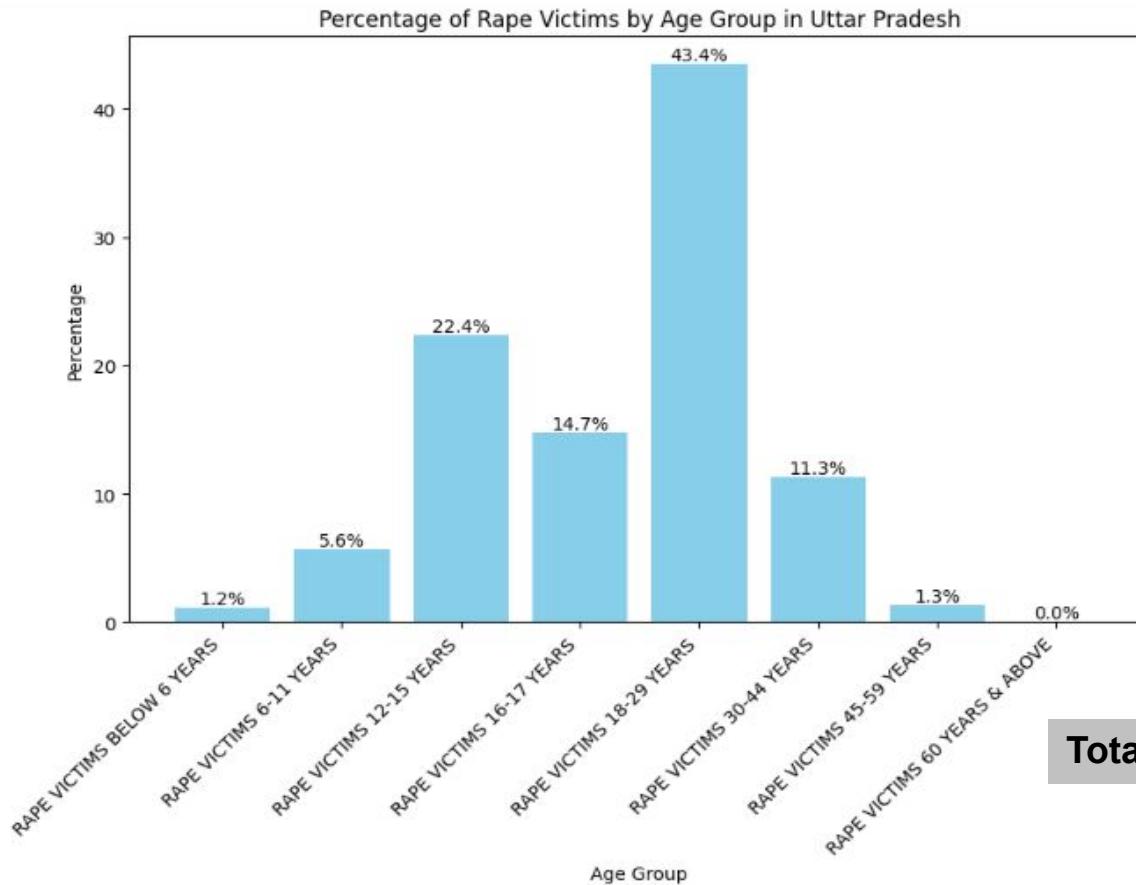
percentages = (age_group_data.sum() / total_rape_victims) * 100

plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
bars = plt.bar(percentages.index, percentages, color='skyblue')

for bar in bars:
    yval = bar.get_height()
    plt.text(bar.get_x() + bar.get_width()/2, yval, f'{yval:.1f}%', ha='center', va='bottom')

plt.title('Percentage of Rape Victims by Age Group in Uttar Pradesh')
plt.xlabel('Age Group')
plt.ylabel('Percentage')
plt.xticks(rotation=45, ha='right')
plt.show()
```

Age Group Distribution



NCRB report shows 32% rise in crime by minors in Uttar Pradesh

Pathikrit Chakraborty / TNN / Aug 30, 2022,
22:07 IST



ccessful experiments
d fusion. It is a success!

ise platea dictumst quis que.
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Page 3 >>

There is growing interest in
heavy duty lithium batteries.

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adipiscing diam donec.

Read more on Page 4 >>

Read more on Page 4 >>

Seek for the truth

Have
the t

Who was...?
Where...?



Time
18:15

18:15

03



Juveniles Family Background, **Education, and** **Economic Setup**

Explore family, education, and economic factors of juvenile offenders



```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os

os.chdir("C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/dap mine")
df = pd.read_excel("juvi_background.xlsx")

up_data = df[df['Area_Name'] == 'Uttar Pradesh']

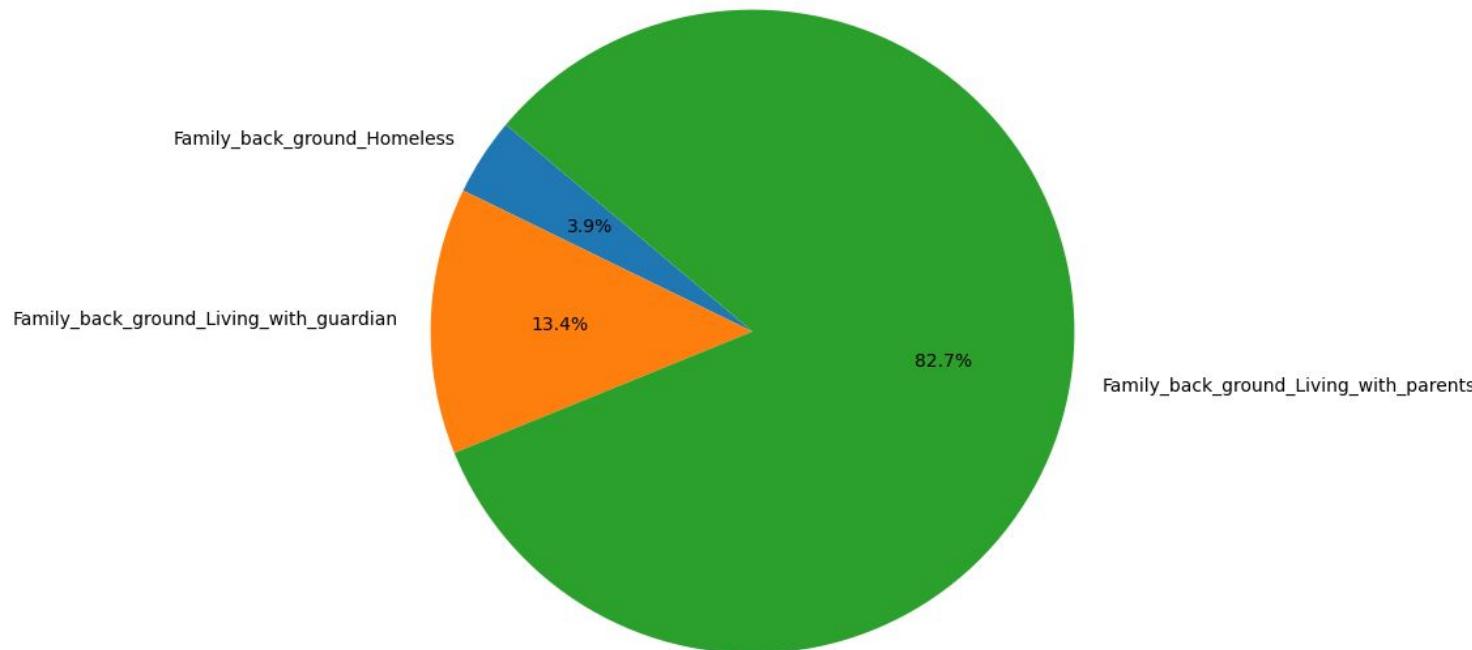
up_total = up_data.groupby('Sub_Group_Name').sum()

education_columns = ['Family_back_ground_Homeless',
                     'Family_back_ground_Living_with_guardian',
                     'Family_back_ground_Living_with_parents']

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(up_total[education_columns].iloc[0], labels=education_columns,
        autopct='%.1f%%', startangle=140)
plt.title('Juvenile Background Distribution in Uttar Pradesh (2001-2016)')
plt.show()
```

JUVENILE FAMILY BACKGROUND

Juvenile Background Distribution in Uttar Pradesh (2001-2016)



```
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import os

os.chdir("C:/Users/DELL/Desktop/dap mine")

df = pd.read_excel("juvi_education.xlsx")

up_data = df[df['Area_Name'] == 'Uttar Pradesh']

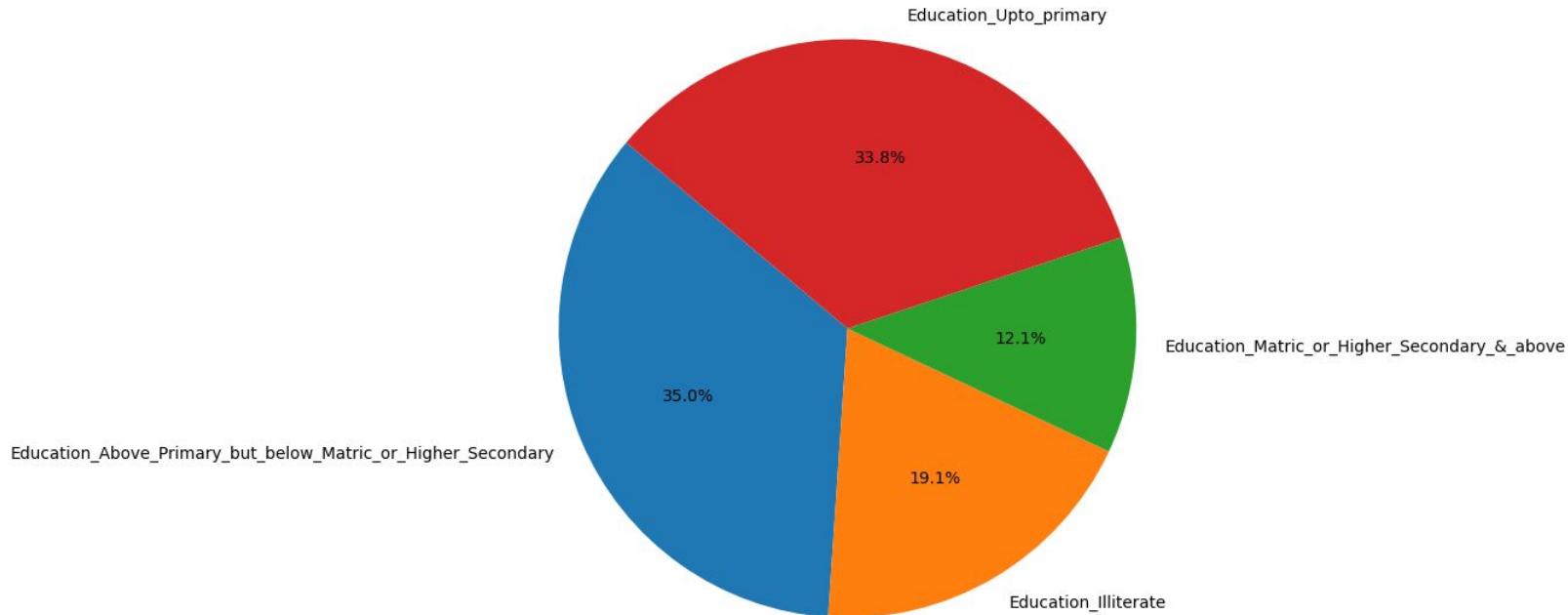
up_total = up_data.groupby('Sub_Group_Name').sum()

education_columns = ['Education_Above_Primary_but_below_Matric_or_Higher_Secondary',
                     'Education_Illiterate',
                     'Education_Matric_or_Higher_Secondary_&_above',
                     'Education_Upto_primary']

plt.figure(figsize=(8, 8))
plt.pie(up_total[education_columns].iloc[0], labels=education_columns, autopct='%1.1f%%',
        startangle=140)
plt.title('Juvenile Education Distribution in Uttar Pradesh (2001-2016)')
plt.show()
```

JUVENILE EDUCATION

Juvenile Education Distribution in Uttar Pradesh (2001-2016)



```
df = pd.read_excel("juvi_economics.xlsx")

up_data = df[df['Area_Name'] == 'Uttar Pradesh']

up_total = up_data.groupby('Sub_Group_Name').sum()

economic_columns = ['25000 to 50000',
                     'upto Rs 25000',
                     '100000 to 200000',
                     '50000 to 100000',
                     'Above Rs 300000',
                     '200000 to 300000']

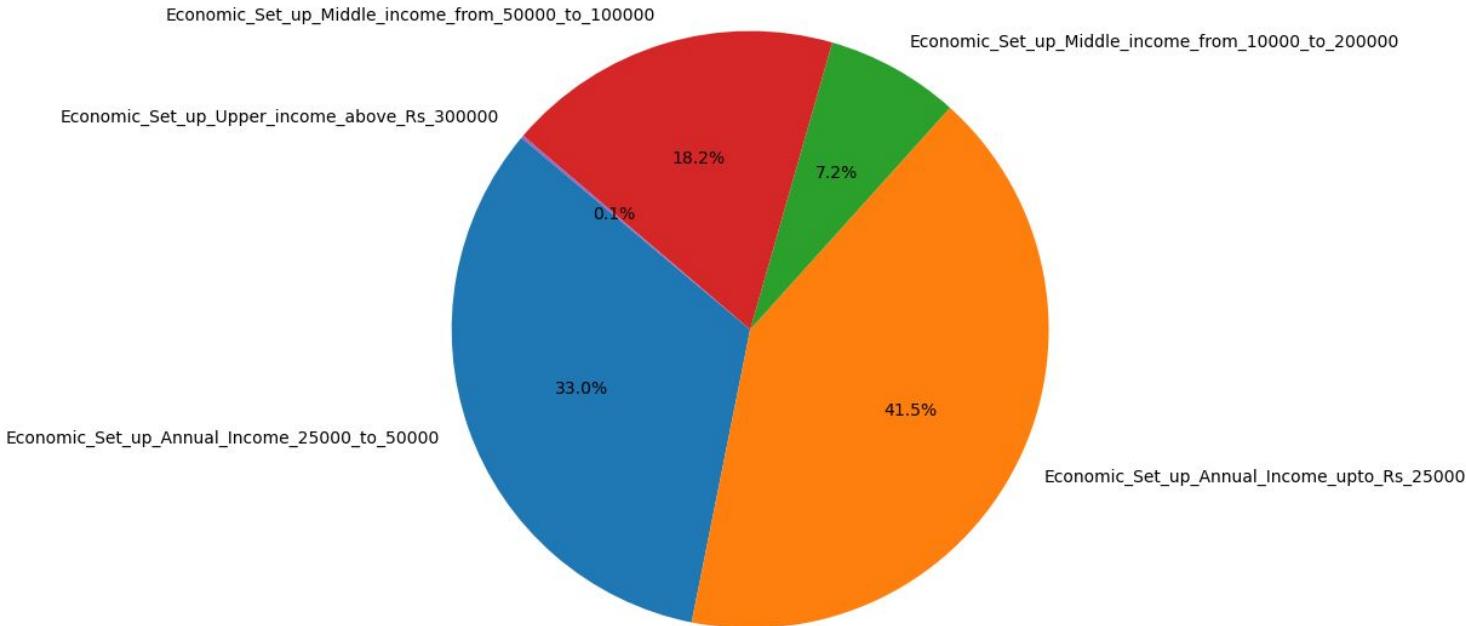
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 6))
ax = up_total[economic_columns].iloc[0].plot(kind='bar', color='purple')

legend_labels = ['25,000 to 50,000', 'Up to 25,000',
                 '10,000 to 2,00,000',
                 '50,000 to 1,00,000',
                 'Above 3,00,000']
ax.legend(legend_labels, title='Annual Income Range')

plt.xlabel('Economic Background')
plt.ylabel('Number of Cases')
plt.title('Juvenile Economic Background Distribution in Uttar Pradesh (2001-2016)')
plt.show()
```

JUVENILE ECONOMIC STATUS

Juvenile Economic Background Distribution in Uttar Pradesh (2001-2016)





04

Most Vulnerable City

Determine cities with the highest number of murder cases



```
import pandas as pd

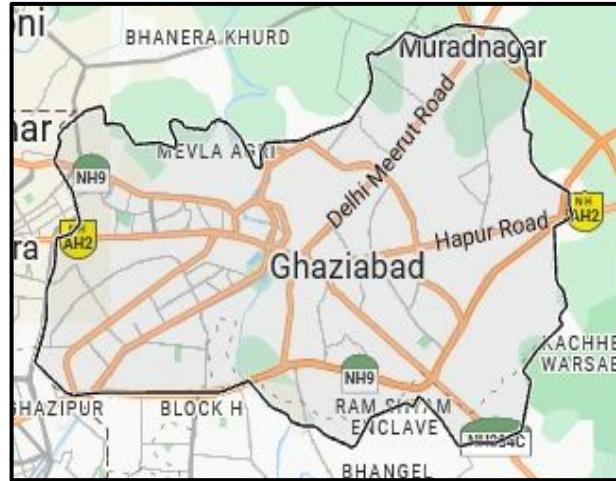
city_counts = up_city['City'].value_counts()

city_ranking = pd.DataFrame({'City': city_counts.index,
                             'Occurrence': city_counts.values})

city_ranking['Rank'] = city_ranking['Occurrence'].rank(ascending=False).astype(int)

print(city_ranking)
```

CITY	OCCURRENCE	RANK
Lucknow	202	1
Ghaziabad	167	2
Kanpur	97	3



summer skies to the south.
ay is dying in the banks of batigra

Conclusion

- Top 6 states with highest crime: Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, NCT of Delhi, Kerala.
- Topmost state with highest crime is Uttar Pradesh.
- Most occurring crime in Uttar Pradesh is Violent Crime.
- The top 3 major murder motives in UP are as follows: Personal vendetta, Property Dispute and water or money dispute
- Age range with most rape victims: 18-29 years
- Most juveniles live with their parents.
- Juveniles with education above primary but below higher secondary have committed more crimes.
- Juveniles belonging to families who earn upto 25000 per annum are more likely to commit more crimes.
- Lucknow is the most vulnerable city in Uttar pradesh.

BREAKING
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— Arth

Data Source

Crime in India:

<https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/rajanand/crime-in-india>

Uttar Pradesh Crime Data Analysis:

<https://www.kaggle.com/code/vivek3054/uttar-pradesh-crime-data-analysis>

India: Crime Records - 2016:

<https://datasetsearch.research.google.com/search?src=0&query=crime%20in%20india&docid=L2cvMTFsMTJ3YjF2cg%3D%3D>

Code Source

GOOGLE COLAB

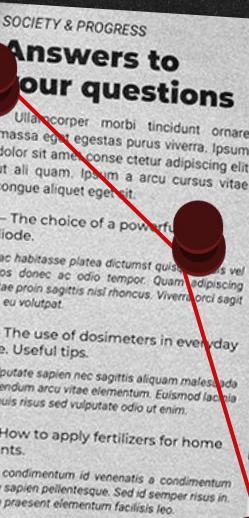
<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1ob0GSJy-X0aZSLwUit4x2HVla0iW3Ggd#scrollTo=ddf34ade>

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1cef8mlXjNViekZVbiEv-TmSIgc_gC2sJ#scrollTo=qajTq7F8P0jc

<https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1dDKzRpYDRD7zVYAL3290KITOXFj0xU2J#scrollTo=K5ZspgwCHsIf>

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- <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/ncrb-report-shows-32-ri-se-in-crime-by-minors-in-uttar-pradesh/articleshow/93887210.cms#.com>





THANK YOU

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Diya Rawat A018

