

CHAPTER – 1

INTRODUCTION

Jewel Theft murder has become a serious issue in today's society as crime rates are increasing rapidly. Police Officials find it difficult to identify things that can accurately and efficiently analyze the growing volume of data due to longer duration of investigation process. Our main aim is to analyze the jewel theft murder occurred over the years 2014-2019 and find crime patterns to reduce the further occurrences. The outcome of our project is to predict the jewel theft murder at a much faster rate and thus reduces the crime rate.

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY

Crime is any content lawfully punishable by the state. Crime is a changing concept, dependent upon the social development of a people that is upon the fundamental interests and values dominating their common beliefs. The word Criminology originated in 1890. The general meaning of the term is the scientific study of crime as a social phenomenon, of crime. Criminology is a branch of criminal science which deals with crime causation, analysis and prevention of crime. Criminology as a branch of knowledge is concerned with those particular conducts of human behavior which are prohibited by society. It is, therefore, a socio-legal study which seeks to discover the causes of criminality and suggests the remedies to reduce crimes. Therefore, it flows that criminology and criminal policy are interdependent and mutually support one another. Thus criminology seeks to study the phenomenon of criminality in its entirety. The problem of crime control essentially involves the need for a study of the forces operating behind the incidence of crime and a variety of co-related factors influencing the personality of the offender. This has eventually led to development of modern criminology during the preceding two centuries. The purpose of study of this branch of knowledge is to analyze different aspects of crime and devise effective measures for treatment of criminals to bring about

1.1.1 DEFINITION OF CRIME

[illegible]

COURTESY: NEWSCLICK

The study of crime and criminal must proceed on a scientific basis by carefully analyzing various aspects associated therewith and must necessarily suggest measures proposed to suppress criminality. It must be added that with

new crimes emerging in the modern complexities of life, we seem increasingly concerned about the problem of crime. Today destructive acts of vandalism, highway, train and bank robberies, looting, bomb blasts, rape, illegitimate terrorist activities, white-collar crimes, cybercrimes, criminalization of politics, hijacking, etc., are constantly increasing which have posed a positive danger to human life, liberty and property. Modern criminologists, therefore, seem to be seriously concerned with the problem of crime to protect the society from such anti-social activities of criminals.

It is for this reason that the two sister branches of criminal science, namely, criminology and penology work hand in hand to appreciate the problem of criminality in its proper perspective. The study of criminology is also background for a profession and an opportunity for social service. The explanation of crime in terms of this philosophy is simple, because it is not pushed beyond the fact of bad choices; since the choices have no causes, they exist in their own right and are not products. From this viewpoint the task of preventing crime consists in the apprehension of the –goats (criminals) and in showing them that bad choices are costly. From this viewpoint also, justice consists in requiting the doers of bad deeds in proportion to the badness of their acts, and every crime has its proportional punishment.

1.1.3 CRIMINOLOGY

Criminology is a process that aims to identify crime characteristics. Actually crime analysis includes exploring and detecting crimes and their relationships with criminals. The high volume of crime datasets and also the complexity of relationships between these kinds of data have made criminology an appropriate field for applying data mining techniques. Text based crime reports can be converted into word processing files. These can be used to perform crime matching process. In the figure 1.2 criminology activities are represented in which, criminology is the scientific study of crime, including its

causes, responses by law enforcement, and methods of prevention. It is a sub-group of sociology, which is the scientific study of social behavior.

There are many fields of study that are used in the field of criminology, including biology, statistics, psychology, psychiatry, economics, and anthropology. Data is the vital thing, the way of analyzing the data requires tremendous amount of time and effort. Crime analyzing is a process which includes exploring the behavior of the jewel theft murder, and their relationships with the criminals. Crime information should be stored and analyzed. Clustering and classification is used to analyze the existing known crimes. This methodology will detect the new and unknown patterns in future with the help of the datasets, we can predict the crime for some extend by using data mining techniques.

1.1.4 CRIME ACT

A crime is an act made punishable by law. A criminal is one who has committed such a legally forbidden act. Under English common law a child under seven could not commit a crime because he / she was held not capable of feeling a sense of guilt and so was not responsible. Criminal acts must also be voluntary and engaged in without compulsion. Compulsion as defined by courts must be evident and immediately related to a particular criminal act.

- Impulsion towards a life of crime may have extended over a long period of time in the form of the influence of parents, associates, or conditions.
- Especially in the case of serious crimes, the criminal must be shown to have had criminal intent: he must have meant to do wrong.
- Usually criminal intent is tested in terms of his knowledge of right and wrong and of the nature and consequences of his behavior.
- Our criminal law also often recognizes degree of intent as necessary to constitute particular crimes.

1.2 OBJECTIVE

Crime imposes a cost on economies as it acts like a tax on what is legally produced in the society. To prevent crime, the government can invest in crime deterrence using different tools. Property crime imposes a cost on economies, also in developing ones. Contemporary criminology inhabits a rapidly changing world. The speed and profundity of these changes are echoed in the rapidly changing character of criminology's subject matter in crime rates, in crime policy, and in the practices of policing, prevention and punishment. And if we look beyond the immediate data of crime and punishment to the processes that underpin them to routines of social life and social control, the circulation of goods and persons, the organization of families and households, the spatial ecology of cities, the character of work and labor markets, the power of state authorities it becomes apparent that criminology's subject matter is centrally implicated in the major transformations of our time, criminology by the economic, cultural, and political transformations that have marked late twentieth-century social life.



Figure 1.2 Criminology

COURTESY: GUIDESDOUGAL

The restructuring of social and economic relations, the fluidity of social process, the speed of technological change, and the remarkable cultural heterogeneity that constitute ‘late modernity’ pose intellectual challenges for

criminology that are difficult and sometimes discomfiting but which are ultimately too insistent to ignore.

1.3 TYPES OF CRIME

All crimes are not similar. There are many types of different crimes. In some crimes, only one individual is involved and in some other crimes there are many persons who are organized for the purpose of crime. There are such bands of criminals working at the national level and even there are bands of criminals whose field of crime is international. It is not only the males to be criminals but there are females and children also in criminal acts. So in order to classify crime, we have to consider the personality of the criminal, in the figure 1.3 purpose and the type of his crime are represented.

What kinds of crime do you know?



Figure 1.3 Types of crime

COURTESY: CRIME TYPES BY VK

- Monetary crimes: Crimes done to get money. E.g. Theft, dacoit, fraud, forgery, contraband currency, etc.
- Sexual crimes: Rapes, homosexuality's.
- Miscellaneous crimes: Crimes other than the above three types e.g. quarrels, fights, kidnapping or addiction to narcotics etc. Also the

crimes are classified on the base of their antisocial or anti personal aspects as under:

1.3.1 Murderous crimes:

It is the prime need of an individual or community to be safe. In the figure 1.4 murder picture is represented the murder can be of any types and in any manner which harms the public society. Any behavior bringing this safety into danger may be called as murderous crime e.g. thrashing, enforcing starvation, causing physical, injuries, inducing some to suicide, victimizing, attempting to murder.



Figure 1.4 Murder

COURTESY: MURDERVOX

1.3.2 Crimes against moveable or immovable possessions:

Whether an individual or a community, the property or possessions are important. The basic human needs are food, shelter and clothing on which human welfare, establishment and safety depend. Naturally every community approves the legal ownership of possessions by individuals. Hence, theft, looting, fraud, forgery are crimes regarding possessions. On the other hand, vengeance and conflict arise and the peace and administration of the community are endangered. Therefore, crime against possessions is considered as logically coming under criminality.

1.3.3 Crimes against moral values:

Every organization of each community is based on certain morals and

breach of this moral faith by misbehaviour is considered as crime. In various communities there are family relations, marital relations are governed by certain moral rules. Going against these rules is condemned. Publicly displaying the nudity and showing openly the love or body, attractions are definitely moral crimes. Lying, tempting for extramarital relation, Deceit, inducing for drug addiction or betting etc. are also moral crimes.

1.3.4 Crimes against public peace and order:

For the welfare and peaceful life, safety of the people in community is essential. Almost all the communities are alert in keeping their constituent institutes active and therefore they are attentive regarding safety and order within the community. Any behaviour against there is considered as crime. Any political party's government basically considers safety and order in the community and any anti-communistic behaviour is treated as political crime.

1.3.5 Crimes against Public Health:

These crimes include the activities of interference or hindrance in 1) irradiation of the epidemics, 2) vaccination of immunizing lush, 3) selling of adulterated food, 4) selling of unauthorized medicines.

1.3.6 Crimes regarding Natural Resources:

Just as the personal belongings and property are valuable, the natural resources are also very valuable to the community. The resources like, rivers, oceans, forests, mines, birds, cattle and other beasts and also human population are considered as the national property. Any behaviour engaged in destroying the above items is considered as crime against national resources. Considering the criminals in their social status, Mr. Sutherland gives two kinds of criminals.

- Criminals of low status:
- White collared criminals.

Individuals of low status in society may involve themselves in criminal activities. The reasons are obvious. Financial scarcity, the favourable crime provoking surroundings, ignorance, illiteracy, uncultured life etc. induce criminality. White collared people have better financial conditions. They are well-bred and well- educated having good company. Such persons take the disadvantage of their position and commit crimes. Such people are called as white collared criminals.

These persons involve their money in anonymous investments to get more money. And this surplus money is used again to capture higher positions by bribing. The main aim is to earn more money by corruption. The persons concerned in higher promotions are kept pleased by bribing. The white collared people convert illegal operations into legal affairs by bribing and committing fraud. In this way the white collared criminals amass enormous amount of money which is utilized for their luxurious living. Such person doesn't have the social conscience, and there is no effective law to stop these persons, who always keep abusing the powers made available to them. These may be taken as the main reasons of white collared crimes.

1.4 CRIME STATISTICS

Crime statistics are the indices of intensity of crimes recorded annually in a particular country, region or place. It reflects upon the ascending or descending trends in crime and also gives information as to how new forms of crime are emerging and the old ones are disappearing or assuming new dimensions. Thus crime statistics are indicative of the general moral-tune of a given society and throw light on the general efficacy of police, prosecuting agencies and law courts. Therefore, the role of crime statistics in analyzing causation of crime and devising measures to combat criminality need not be over-emphasized. The statistics of crime help the law enforcement agencies to spot out the

preponderance of crime at a particular time, place and region. Criminologists, however differ as to their views about the scope of criminal statistics. Some of them assert that the data should mainly concern with offences and offenders, administrative actions and decisions of the Courts, while others maintain that it should only be limited to offenders and convicted persons. But the generally accepted view is that crime statistics should not only be confined to data on offences and offenders but also include numerical figures pertaining to the criminal law administration agencies such as police, prosecution, courts, parole and probation services, juvenile delinquency, prisons, drug law violations and trafficking records etc. The data so presented should be scientifically classified, tabulated and analyzed so as to present a realistic picture of crime situation of a particular region or country. The periodical publication of such statistics is equally important so that the criminal law agencies may utilize it to the best of their advantage for combating crimes. Crime Statistics is an important and essential input for assessing quality of life and the human rights situation in the society. Crime Statistics broadly reflects the status of operations of Criminal Justice System in a Country. These statistics are normally readily available and are generally used for assessing how crime is being dealt with by law enforcement organizations. In the figure 1.5 the crime rate statistic is explained. However, these statistics being based on those cases which are generally reported to the law enforcement agencies and recorded through all stages of action on the cases reported. 'Crime Statistics' in India gives an incomplete picture of crime situations in the country.

1.4 STATISTICS IN INDIA

Head wise categorization of crime reveals that among major heads, dacoit and Burglary / House breaking have been showing a declining trend over a period of 60 years. Burglary / House breaking has declined by 37.0% (from 1,47,379 in 1953 to 92,892 in 2012) and dacoit has declined by

22.7% (from 5,579 in 1953 to 4,314 in 2012), whereas Murder has increased by 251.3% (from 9,802 in 1953 to 34,434 in 2012); Rape by 902.1% (from 2,487 in 1971 to 24,923 in 2012); Kidnapping & Abduction by 804.6% (from 5,261 in 1953 to 7,592 in 2012); Robbery by 225.2% (from 8,407 in 1953 to 27,343 in 2012) and Riots by 263.5% (from 20,529 in 1953 to 74,633 in 2012).

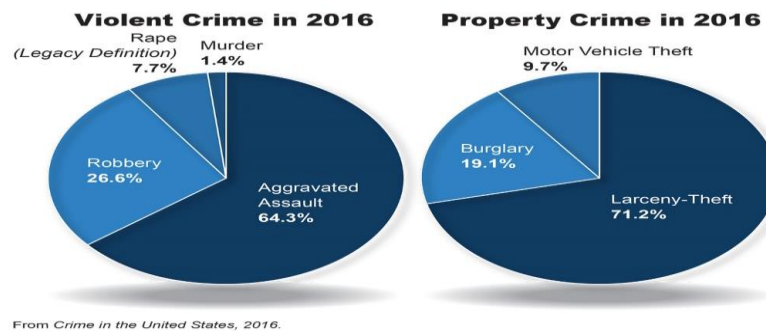


Figure 1.5 Rate wise crime in pie chart

COURTESY: GOVNEWSTORY CRIME RATE

1.5 LIST OF CRIMINALITY TYPES IN INDIA

The following list explains the different criminal behaviour patterns

- **Hooliganism:**



Figure 1.6 Hooligan

COURTESY: VOCAL.MEDIA HOOLIGAN

Under Indian Penal Code, Rule No. 146, the hooliganism is mentioned. It is considered as a crime of the disturbance of public peace, when an illegal or unlawful mob is formed and force is used, then the hooliganism crime is

committed. In the figure 1.7 represents the hooligan. Generally, the common objective of the mob is attained either individually or jointly by using force. In such an incident, every person in the mob is considered as a criminal.

- **Kidnapping:**

This crime includes the corporal torturing of human beings. Figure 1.8 represents the kidnap There are two types of kidnapping.

Kidnapping of minors:

When any person kidnaps a try under 16 years and a girl under 18 years of age without the consent of parents or a person who induces elopement by some temptation, then this crime is said to be committed.

Kidnapping by using force:

When a person kidnaps another person by using force, by compelling, by deceit or by tempting then this crime is said to be committed.

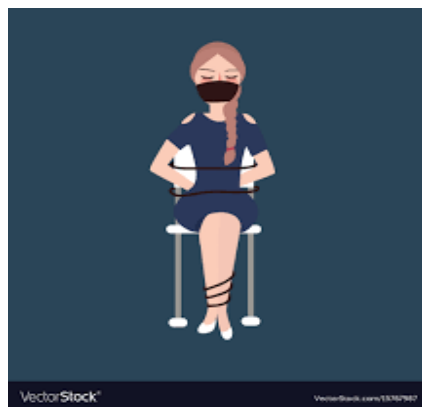


Figure 1.7 Kidnap

COURTESY: VECTOR STOCK

- **Murdering:**

Killing somebody intentionally comes under the crime of murdering. In the figure 1.9 represents the killing of human. If the person committing the act knows that it so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability

cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, and commits such act without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid.



Figure 1.8 Killing [murder]

COURTESY: ACHIVE ACTIVE RISK

- **Deception:**

When a person causes another person to part with or hand over anything or article to a third person, or if a person induces by compulsion another person to consent for the possession of a thing or article by a third person, then the act of deception occurs. Figure 1.10 shows the deception caused to another person.



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Figure 1.9 Deception

COURTESY: SHUTTER STOCK

- **Imitation:**

Contriving to imitate and prepare a similar from an original thing or copying out the original the crime of imitation takes place. Using false currency, coins or forged documents come under this crime. The main intention is to deceive.

- **Theft by house breaking:**

If there is illegal trespassing in a house for the purpose of theft, this crime occurs. Figure 1.11 represents the breaking of house by thief to steal the things. It is mainly about the illegal steeling and breaking of the house doors.



Figure 1.10 House breaking theft

COURTESY: HOUSE BREAK POLICE NAPE

- **Looting with the employment of force or beating:**

When there is an effort to steal and if during the actual operation of theft is a person is injured in the fight or expires, or if a person is intimidated illegally of death or refection and if then the theft is done, this act comes under looting. Thus, looting is stealing or using violence.

- **Theft:**

If some article or possession of a person is stolen without the knowledge or permission of the owner, then this crime is committed. And the figure 1.12

explains that the jewels or cash and valuable things are stolen.

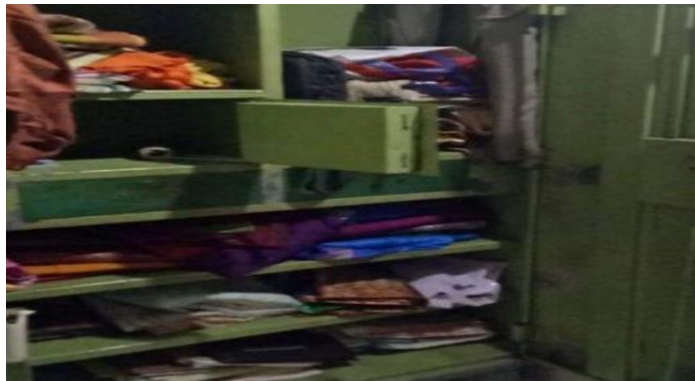


Figure 1.11 Wardrobe theft

COURTESY: INDIA FREE PRESS HOUSE BREAKING THEFT

- **Dacoit:**

When five or more men come together and try to steal or to loot, this activity comes under dacoit, an act of violent robbery committed by an armed gang. The offence of dacoit consists in the cooperation of five or more persons to commit or attempt to commit robbery. It is necessary that all the persons should share the common intention of committing robbery.

- **Dowry death:**

Where the death of a woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand of dowry, such death shall be called “dowry death”. Figure 1.13 represents how a woman is troubled due to dowry.

- **Hurt:**

Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt.

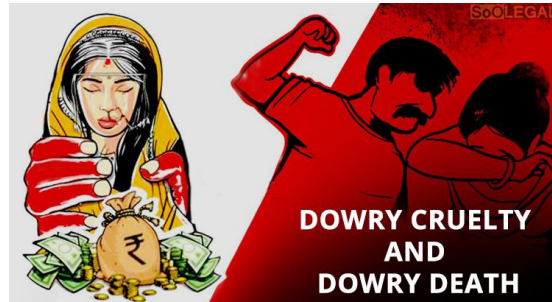


Figure 1.12 Women in trouble

COURTESY: SLOOGSTEEL

- **Rape:**

Man is said to commit “Rape” who except in the case hereinafter excepted has sexual intercourse with women under circumstances. Figure 1.14 a women is raped by a man.



Figure 1.13 Rape

COURTESY: INDIA TODAY RAPE WOMEN

1.6 CAUSES OF CRIME

The common factors in causing crimes are physical ailments which may be organic and functional. Mental ailments coupled with an environment which is favourable may cause an outburst of anti-social crime. We know that conduct is an expression of mental activity. A delinquent act may be the result of neurosis or psychosis. It may be also due to the susceptibility to

crime as a consequence of a mental defect coupled with some environmental factors. Perhaps, the mind may be in some condition, but the crime is committed due to an emotional disability of childhood, or it may happen because of the impact of psychopathic. If the delinquency is to be diagnosed, the crime person mental traits, peculiarities and disabilities play a very important part. It is quite plain that it is the mind that control criminal behaviour.

1.7 Robbery

Robbery is defined as the taking of another's property by force or threat. It is sometimes also referred to as larceny by threat or force. Because robbery involves injury or the threat of injury, it is considered a more serious crime than many of the other theft_crimes. This is a twenty-five percent reduction from the more than one million robberies that occurred per year for much of the 1990s.

1.7.1 Elements of Robbery:

The crime of robbery involves the taking of the property of another, from his or her person or in their presence, by violence, intimidation or threat, with the intent to deprive them of it permanently. Robbery is thus distinct from the crime of larceny in two important ways. First, the theft occurs through the use of force and intimidation. A perpetrator is not required to use significant force, or extreme threats, in order to commit a robbery. All that is required is the amount of violence or fear necessary to cause the victim to give up his or her possessions. This may vary based on the value of the possession and the victim. For instance, less violence may be required to rob an elderly woman of her possessions than would be required to intimidate a strong young man. It is also important to note that the violence must occur as part of the theft in order for the crime to rise to the level of robbery. If an individual uses violence after the theft while trying to escape police, for instance, this will not make the crime a robbery. A second distinction of robbery is that the crime must occur in the

victim's presence. This is because violence or threat of harm requires the presence of the victim. If the victim is unavailable, the elements of a robbery cannot be completed. Robbery can only be charged if the victim personally experienced the crime.

1.7.2 Aggravated Robbery:

Many states provide for varying degrees of robbery depending on the level of violence exerted against the victim. Aggravated robbery is a robbery that occurs under the most serious of circumstances and usually requires either that a deadly weapon was used during the robbery or that the perpetrator inflicted serious bodily harm on the victim. For instance, if a criminal uses a gun or knife to commit the crime, or gravely injures the victim, he may be charged with aggravated robbery.

1.7.3 Property Crimes

Although property crimes are generally considered to be a separate category of offenses, criminal laws have designated the crime of arson as one type of property crime that is so harmful as to constitute a violent crime. Arson involves the intentional burning of the building of another, often a personal home or property.



Figure 1.14 Bank theft customer property

COURTESY: INDIAN EXPRESS BANKER STEEL

Theft crimes are crimes that involve the unauthorized taking of the property of another with the intent to deprive them of it permanently. Historically, theft involved three different categories of crime: larceny, embezzlement and false pretences. Embezzlement was defined as the fraudulent taking of the property of another by someone who is in lawful possession of it. Figure 1.15 represents the bank locker is all opened and the bank customer valuable property are steeled by the criminals. For example, if a banker takes the money of one of his customers this may be embezzlement. False pretences involved a false representation of a fact by a defendant that caused another to hand over title to property to the defendant. In most states, these two crimes are now incorporated within the broader crime of larceny and the term “theft crime” is used to represent different types of property crimes, including larceny, robbery, burglary, shoplifting and auto theft.

1.7.4 Burglary

Burglary is a very specific theft crime that has evolved over the years. Traditionally, a conviction for burglary required as showing that the defendant unlawfully entered a house at night with the intent to commit a crime within.



Figure 1.15 Burglary

COURTESY: YOURDICTIONARY

In Figure 1.16 a house is attacked. This definition greatly limited convictions for burglary, as it could be applied only to theft that took place

within a home (as opposed to an office building or garage) and during the dark. For this reason, most states have now expanded the definition of burglary to more broadly apply to the unlawful entering of any structure with the intent to commit a crime within. Breaking and entering and sometimes housebreaking, is an unlawful entry into a building or other location for the purposes of committing an offence. Usually that offence is theft, but most jurisdictions include others within the ambit of burglary.

1.8 RESEARCH AND CULTURE IN CRIME AND CRIMINOLOGY

Criminological research areas include the incidence and forms of crime as well as its causes and consequences. They also include social and governmental regulations and reactions to crime. Criminology is an interdisciplinary field in the behavioral sciences, drawing especially on the research of sociologists and psychologists, as well as on writings in law. An important way to analyze data is to look at quantitative methods in criminology. This criminological mind-set involved a form of causality that was long-term, dispositional, and operated through the formation of personality traits and attitudes. In the new social world, crime has much greater salience than it previously had, and has become much more difficult to contain within the traditional bounds of criminal logical analysis.

1.8.1 MAJOR ETHICAL ISSUES FOR CRIMINOLOGISTS

Criminologists face significant ethical issues because of the:

- sensitive nature of subject matter;
- vulnerability of research participants;
- attitudes of criminal justice institutions;
- relatively powerful position of corporate and state bodies; and
- insensitivity of research ethics governance.

1.8.2 NATURE OF CRIMINOLOGY

Criminology is an inter-disciplinary field of study, involving scholars and practitioners representing a wide range of behavioral and social sciences as well as numerous natural sciences. Sociologists played a major role in defining and developing the field of study and criminology emerged as an academic discipline housed in sociology programs. However, with the establishment of schools of criminology and the proliferation of academic departments and programs concentrating specifically on crime and justice in the last half of the 20 century, the criminology emerged as a distinct professional field with a broad, interdisciplinary focus and a shared commitment to generating knowledge through systematic research. As a subdivision of the larger field of sociology, criminology draws on psychology, economics, anthropology, psychiatry, biology, statistics, and other disciplines to explain the causes and prevention of criminal behavior. Subdivisions of criminology include penology, the study of prisons and prison systems; bio-criminology, the study of the biological basis of criminal behavior; feminist criminology, the study of women and crime; and criminalities, the study of crime detection, which is related to the field of Forensic Science. Much research related to criminology has focused on the biological basis of criminal behavior. In fact, bio-criminology, attempts to explore the biological basis of criminal behavior.

1.8.3 SCOPE OF CRIMINOLOGY

The term criminology is used both in a general and special sense. Figure 1.17 explains that the criminology is the scope of science related study and it's the crime, criminal study and its broadest sense criminology is the study (not yet the complete science) which includes all the subject matter necessary to the understanding and prevention of crime and to the development of law, together with the punishment or treatment of delinquents and criminals. In its narrower sense criminology is simply the study which attempts to explain crime, to find

COURTESY: SOCANT.CHASS

1.8.4 THE IMPORTANCE OF CRIMINOLOGY

1.8.5 CRIMINAL FACTORS

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behaviour. The longer and more frequently one is exposed to a particular type of behaviour or attitude, the more effect it is likely to have. The stress on priority is intended to denote that the earlier the attitude is experienced, the more forcefully it is likely to affect later behaviour. Finally, intensity has to do with the prestige of the person portraying a particular type of behaviour and the emotional reactions related both to the source and the content of the information.

1.9 BROAD CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMES UNDER THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC)

- **Crimes against body:** Murder, attempt to commit murder, Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Kidnapping & Abduction, Hurt, Causing death by negligence;
- **Crimes against property:** Dacoit, Preparation and assembly to commit Dacoit, Robbery, Burglary and Theft;
- **Crimes against public order:** Riots and Arson;
- **Economic crimes:** Criminal breach of trust, Cheating & Counterfeiting;
- **Crimes against women:** Rape, Dowry death, Cruelty by husband or his relatives, Assault on women with intent to outrage her modesty, Insult to the modesty of women and Importation of girl from foreign country;
- **Crimes against children:** Child rape, Kidnapping & abduction of children, Procreation of minor girls, Selling and buying of girls for prostitution, Abetment of suicide, Exposure and Abandonment, Infanticide and feticide, are some where these are affected in a worst cases.

1.10 OTHERS CRIMES

1.10.1 Media crime:

In any discussion of learnt behaviour the effects of media images need to be considered, especially television and movies. The figure 1.18 represents the social media crime.



Figure 1.17 Social Media related crime

COURTESY: RAZYNEWS MEDIA

The claim is that the media teaches methods and tactics of violence, and shows how aggressive behaviour can be rewarding. People may imitate the behaviour they see on the screen or, by seeing a lot of screen violence, become desensitized and thus less inhibited, about using violence in their own lives. In the figure 1.19 the cause television and other devices crime are represented.



Figure 1.18 TV, Film Related crime

COURTESY: OHSMAGNET

1.10.2 Organized crime or criminal organizations:

Are groups or operations run by criminals, most commonly for the purpose of generating a monetary gain. Money laundering is any action taken to conceal, arrange, use or possess the proceeds of any criminal conduct. Internet-related crime is a term used to describe a range of different crime types that are committed or facilitated online.



Figure 1.19 Organization crime

COURTESY: MARKETBUSINESS NEWS

1.10.3 Corporate crime:

Refers to crimes committed either by a corporation or by individuals that may be identified with a corporation or other business entity. The concept of state-corporate crime or incorporated governance refers to crimes that result from the relationship between the policies of the state and the policies and practices of commercial corporations. In the figure 1.21 corporate crime is represented.



Figure 1.20 Corporate crime

COURTESY: IELTS SIMULATOR

1.10.4 Computer crime:

Computer crime, cybercrime, e-crime, hi-tech crime or electronic crime generally refers to criminal activity where a computer or network is the source, tool, target, or place of a crime. In the figure 1.22 represents that a person hackers the other person personal or other official information which is illegal. Additionally, although the terms computer crime and cybercrime are more properly restricted to describing criminal activity in which the computer or network is a necessary part of the crime, these terms are also sometimes used to include traditional crimes, such as fraud, theft, blackmail, forgery, and embezzlement, in which computers or networks are used. As the use of computers has grown, computer crime has become more important.



Figure 1.21 Computer based crime [hacking]

COURTESY: REED BUSINESS SCHOOL

Computer crime can broadly be defined as criminal activity involving an information technology infrastructure, the figure 1.23 represents the illegal activity of the criminal and misusing others devices which including illegal access (unauthorized access), illegal interception (by technical means of non-public transmissions of computer data to, from or within a computer system), data interference (unauthorized damaging, deletion, deterioration, alteration or suppression of computer data), systems interference (interfering with the

functioning of a computer system by misuse of devices, forgery (ID theft), and electronic fraud.



Figure 1.22 Misuse of devices

COURTESY: INTER WORK CYBER CRIME

Computer crime issues have become high-profile, particularly those surrounding hacking, copyright infringement through warez, child pornography.

1.11 PROBLEM DEFINITION

Crime rates are increasing day by day. The major challenges encountered are data inconsistency and longer duration of investigation due to complexity issues. Another challenge faced is the problem of identifying things that can accurately and efficiently analyze the growing volume of crime data. Our main aim is to detect crime patterns and analyze them to reduce further occurrences of similar events. The outcome of our project is to predict the murder and jewels theft at a much faster rate and thus reduces the crime rate. By analyzing the crime rates, we came to know that there was a drastic increase in the jewel theft murder. In spite of CCTV camera installed, jewel theft murder has become a serious issue in the society we live in, despite of many emerging technologies we are hand behind in solving our problems. In solving the jewel theft murder it would manually take longer duration to detect and find evidences in predicting the crime scene. So the manual system of tracking the crime will not be efficient in solving the issues, to detect the jewel theft murder by finding patterns using

various parameters involved and victimization statistical surveys in the crime scene and analyzing it with the collection of previous history of data sets to detect and predict the jewel theft murder.

1.12 KEYWORDS

The following keywords are used in this document:

1.12.1 ACCURACY

Accuracy is defined as how closely the measured value of a quantity corresponds to its “true” value.

1.12.2 ANALYSIS

Systematic examination and evaluation of data or information, by breaking it into its component parts to uncover their interrelationships. Opposite of synthesis. An examination of data and facts to uncover and understand cause-effect relationships, thus providing basis for problem solving and decision making.

1.12.3 CRIME

A crime is an unlawful act punishable by a state or other authority. The term crime does not, in modern criminal law, have any simple and universally accepted definition, though statutory definitions have been provided for certain purposes.

1.12.4 CRIMINOLOGY

Criminology is the scientific study of crime, including its causes, responses by law enforcement, and methods of prevention. It is a sub-group of sociology, which is the scientific study of social behavior. The term criminology is used both in a general and special sense. Criminology is a process that aims to identify crime characteristics. Thus criminology seeks to study the phenomenon of criminality in its entirety.

1.12.5 THEFT

Theft is the taking of another person's property or services without that person's permission or consent with the intent to deprive the rightful owner of it. The physical removal of an object that is capable of being stolen without the consent of the owner and with the intention of depriving the owner of it permanently.

1.12.6 MURDER

Murder is the unlawful killing of another human without justification or valid excuse, especially the unlawful killing of another human with malice aforethought. This state of mind may, depending upon the jurisdiction, distinguish murder from other forms of unlawful homicide, such as manslaughter.

1.12.7 CRIME PATTERN

Crime Pattern Theory is a way of explaining why crimes are committed in certain areas. Crime is not random, it is either planned or opportunistic. According to the theory crime happens when the activity space of a victim or target intersects with the activity space of an offender. And its the process of finding the idea of crime scene.

1.12.8 MACHINE LEARNING

Machine learning is a method of data analysis that automates analytical model building. It is a branch of artificial intelligence based on the idea that systems can learn from data, identify patterns and make decisions with minimal human intervention.

1.12.9 PREDICTION

A prediction, or forecast, is a statement about a future event. A prediction is often, but not always, based upon experience or knowledge. There is no

universal agreement about the exact difference between the two terms; different authors and disciplines ascribe different connotations.

1.12.10 CRIME FORECASTING

Crime forecasting is the latest technology that can be used to forecast the future crimes, most vulnerable locations and decide prevention efforts. Through this technology, data scientists develop algorithms that are ultimately aimed at reducing the crime rates based on the data collected from police records.

1.12.11PROPHET

Prophet is a procedure for forecasting time series data based on an additive model where non-linear trends are fit with yearly, weekly, and daily seasonality, plus holiday effects. It works best with time series that have strong seasonal effects and several seasons of historical data.

1.12.12DATASET

A data set is a collection of data. In the case of tabular data, a data set corresponds to one or more database tables, where every column of a table represents a particular variable, and each row corresponds to a given record of the data set in question.

1.12.13TREND CHANGEPOINT

Change point detection tries to identify times when the probability distribution of a stochastic process or time series changes. In general the problem concerns both detecting whether or not a change has occurred, or whether several changes might have occurred, and identifying the times of any such changes. Specific applications, like step detection and edge detection, may be concerned with changes in the mean, variance, correlation, or spectral density of the process. More generally change detection also includes the detection of anomalous behavior: anomaly detection.

1.13 SUMMARY

Criminology, as a branch of knowledge, is concerned with those particular conducts of human behavior which are prohibited by society. Jewel theft murder have the highest crime rates compared to other crimes in India. Hence, proper investigation along with an automated tool is needed for police officials to prevent the crime in future. The solution proposed in this work will help the police to track the criminal and also gives a future prediction of the crime rate. It is, therefore, a socio-legal study which seeks to discover the causes of criminality and suggests the remedies to reduce crimes. The principles of criminology serve as effective guidelines for formulation of penal policy. This is done by analyzing the past crime records and applying machine learning techniques to it. Manual tracking of crime rate is a tedious process and hence our work will ease this problem. Criminology is an inter-disciplinary field of study, involving scholars and practitioners representing a wide range of behavioral and social sciences as well as numerous natural sciences. Thus our work will be helpful in preventing the crime and also reduces the crime rate at a much faster rate.