

See discussions, stats, and author profiles for this publication at: <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/339974470>

Journal of Critical Reviews PREDICTING CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN'S AND CRIMINAL PERFORMANCE IN TAMILNADU STATE USING CLUSTERING AND CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHM

Article in Journal of Critical Reviews · March 2020

DOI: 10.31838/jcr.07.03.98

CITATION

1

READS

219

2 authors, including:



Akila D.

Saveetha College of Liberal Arts and Sciences

124 PUBLICATIONS 883 CITATIONS

SEE PROFILE

Review Article

PREDICTING CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN'S AND CRIMINAL PERFORMANCE IN TAMILNADU STATE USING CLUSTERING AND CLASSIFICATION ALGORITHM

¹Mrs.S.Lavanya, ²Dr.D.Akila

¹Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai, lavanya3002@yahoo.co.in

²Associate Professor, Department of Information Technology, School of Computing Sciences, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (VISTAS), Chennai, India. akiindia@yahoo.com

Received: 20.11.2019

Revised: 11.12.2019

Accepted: 02.01.2020

Abstract: -

Crime investigation besides anticipation is an efficient method aimed at classifying then evaluating forms besides tendencies popular criminality. The main impartial of the research is to organize clustered crime based on manifestation regularity for the duration of different years. With the accumulative initiation of online structures, criminal records predictor's container assistance the Commandment administration majors to quickness up the progression of cracking criminalities. Consuming the perception of data mining we can quotation previously unknown, useful evidence from a formless data. Statistics for together Criminalities and Offenders were composed after permitted data set law enforcement agency branches from the Internet, to generate and assessment the deliberate structure, besides formerly these statistics remained pre-processed to become unsoiled and particular records consuming altered pre-processing methods. The pre-processed records stayed recycled to creation available altered criminality and immoral groups, associations besides relationships among different characteristics were discovered, and lastly the construction between different qualities counting crime type and criminal age, job, history and others has initiate. Rapid Minor tool has applied to analyze the given set of data.

Keywords- Data Mining, K-Means, Clustering, Prediction Process, Rule Indication

© 2019 by Advance Scientific Research. This is an open-access article under the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.31838/jcr.07.03.98>

INTRODUCTION

Data mining speaks to unique of the increasing records that container be utilized in a extensive corrective of uses counting showcasing, finance, metropolitan arranging, medical coverage, then numerous different parks that profoundly influence with networks. Criminality investigation is unique of these significant uses of information. Information Quarrying encompasses numerous errands and methods together with classification, association, clustering, and prediction. Everyone has consumes the aforementioned individual implication besides solicitations.

Developments innovations, which permit examinations in enormous amounts of information, stay the establishment aimed at the moderately original data known as wrongdoing investigation. Wrongdoing examination is a rising ground in commandment authorization deprived of typical explanations. This kinds it hard to decide the wrongdoing investigation center aimed at offices that remain innovative to the data. In selected forces bureaus, pardon is designated "wrongdoing investigation" comprises of mapping violations for direction staff and creating wrongdoing insights. In different organizations, wrongdoing examination may mean concentrating on dissecting different forces intelligences and doubtful data to assistance agent's trendy significant wrongdoing elements distinguish sequential looters and sex guilty parties. A few examiners do this and different sorts of examination [5]. The job of the wrongdoing investigator shifts from office to office.

Crime analysis investigation is the demonstration of breaking down wrongdoing. All the more explicitly, wrongdoing investigation is the separating of acts submitted disregarding laws into their parts to discover their inclination and revealing proclamations of these discoveries. The goal of most wrongdoing examination is to discover significant data in tremendous measures of information and spread this data

to officials and specialists in the field to aid their endeavor's to secure offenders and smother crime. Evaluating wrongdoing through investigation likewise helps in wrongdoing aversion endeavour's [5, 11].

Anticipating crime costs not exactly attempting to secure lawbreakers after violations happen. Crime analysis examination is characterized as a lot of precise, systematic procedures synchronized at providing auspicious and relevant statistics with admiration to wrongdoing instances and decoration networks to help working and controlling work force in positioning the distribution of possessions for the circumvention and suppression of crimes, associate the analytical procedure, and increasing worries and the flexibility of circumstances. Inside this unique circumstance, wrongdoing examination strengthens numerous bureau capacities counting lookout preparation, exceptional activities and premeditated components, inspections, positioning and research, wrongdoing anticipation, besides regulatory managements [5, 11, 12].

CRIME PREDICTOR FACTORS

Crime Predictors frequently have a tendency to substantiate their survival as wrongdoing experts whatever identified by way of commandment administration help. It is significant to unrestrained several of the explanations it makes sense to investigate crime.

1. Examine wrongdoing to brighten commandment masters approximately common and Explicit illegal behavior decorations.
2. Research wrongdoing to adventure the plenitude of statistics prevailing in commandment implementation organizations, the unlawful impartiality structure.
3. Examine wrongdoing to require a fair-minded intends to become criminal status wrongdoing id, Name, Date/Time/Day, Place and area.

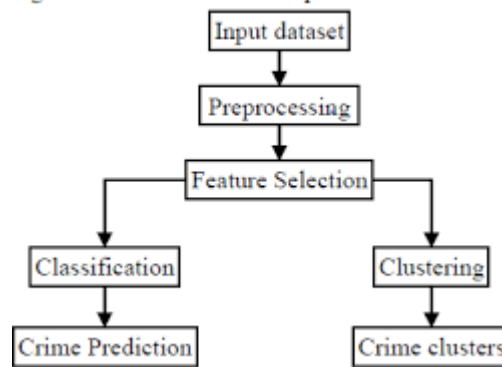


Figure 1. Crime Analysis Prediction Process

The highest impartial of this broadsheet is to use data mining methods to predict crime data and criminal records. Data mining delivers numerous responsibilities that could be recycled to crimes against women's into crime list of chain snatching, dowry death, rape, assault to him relatives, murder, and kidnaping abduction of various parameters. In this research, the classification tasks are used to analysis and forecast crimes enactment and as there are various methods that are applied for statistics grouping, the decision tree technique is recycled here. This broadsheet examines the correctness of Decision tree performances for forecasting wrongdoings against women record concert in my further research.

The primary destinations of wrongdoing investigation include:

1. Abstraction of wrongdoing plans by examination of obtainable wrongdoing in addition immoral information.
2. Expectation of wrongdoing dependent on longitudinal dispersal of winning information and expectation of wrongdoing proportion utilizing diverse information removal systems.
3. Recognition those Crimes against women's.

RELATED WORK

Information mining in the examination and investigation of criminology can be sorted into principle zones, wrongdoing control and wrongdoing concealment. [1] Introduced a structure for wrongdoing patterns utilizing another separation measure for looking at all people dependent on their profiles and after that grouping them accordingly.[2]. A feature the current frameworks utilized by Indian police as e-administration activities and furthermore propose an intelligent inquiry based interface as wrongdoing investigation apparatus to help police in their exercises. He proposed interface which is utilized to separate helpful data from the tremendous wrongdoing database kept up by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) and discover wrongdoing problem areas utilizing wrongdoing information mining methods, for example, bunching and so forth [22]. The adequacy of the proposed interface has been outlined on

Indian wrongdoing records. Examine on an advancement of Visual Interactive Malaysia Crime News Retrieval System (I-JEN) and depict the methodology, client contemplates and arranged the framework design and future arrangement. Their primary targets were to build wrongdoing based occasion; explore the utilization of wrongdoing based occasion in improving the order and grouping; build up an intuitive wrongdoing news recovery framework; envision wrongdoing news in a compelling and intelligent way; coordinate them into a usable and powerful framework and assess the convenience and framework execution and the investigation will add to the better comprehension of the wrongdoing information utilization in the Malaysian setting just as the created framework with the perception highlights to address wrongdoing information and the possible objective of fighting the violations. Looks at the utilization of group investigation in the bookkeeping area, especially inconsistency discovery in review. The reason for his examination is to look at the utilization of grouping innovation to mechanize extortion separating during a review. He utilized bunch examination to enable inspectors to centre their endeavors when assessing bunch disaster protection claims.

DATAMINING PROCESS IN CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN

In contemporaneous day's informative framework, in CAW criminals are controlled by the police department of tamilnadu government. The government of most responsibility to secure tamilnadu citizens and protect democracy for prediction of crimes, for example, Accused name, place, date, criminal type, age, and place for all parameters used for investigated and supported documents to police department further analysis in identified the criminal and prevent crimes.

Statistics Measures

Government of Tamil Nadu on the sampling method of all districts in around Tamil Nadu, Crimes against Women in the list of crime rape, dowry death, kidnapping, chain snatching, murder, and assault for his relative's record from the year 2015-2018. Primarily scope of the records is 15 districts of 1000 different crimes type.

Table 1: Crimes list- Performance Applied Parameters.

S.NO	PARAMETER	VARIABLE	POSSIBLE VALUES
1	Name	Criminal Name	Single/Group
2	Age	Age	Adults/ Child
3	Crime Type	Rape/Kidnapping/ Murder	Suspect/Convict
4	Date, Day, Time	Date	Date
5	Place	Place	Controlled the nearest police station
6	Crime Id	Id	By the Police department

The data sets that were used and challenging records were removed from the Rapid Miner. Crimes details in various Parameters to predict and prevent crimes in different cities.

The above Parameters (NAME, AGE, PLACE, CRIME TYPE, and DATE/DAT/TIME) have applied in Rapid Miner tools to extract data in K- Means Clustering Methods.

Table 2: Parameters Analysis with Crime Performance

S.No	Crime Type	Crimes & Criminal Status	Crime Factors Performance
1	Attempt to Commit Rape	Single/Group	Suspect/Convict
2	Kidnapping & Abduction	Single/Group	Suspect/Convict
3	Dowry Deaths	Single/Group	Suspect/Convict
4	Assault on Women	Single/Group	Suspect/Convict
5	Cruelty by husbands or his relatives	Single/Group	Suspect/Convict
6	Chain Snatching	Single/Group	Suspect/Convict

Existing algorithms

The predictive analysis algorithm used in Support Vector Machine is used for learning and classification association rules from data in crime against women's record based on selected variables and parameters[11]. Both crimes and criminals data in around 20 districts tamilnadu state are separated into preparation and challenging sets. Preparation data is labelled conferring attainment level[12]. Two modules were suggested Crime type in addition to age. Figure 1 confirmations stages crimes and criminal record for various crimes against women Factors.

Proposed algorithms

The processes of K-means algorithm for prediction models both classification and clustering techniques to classify feature disturbing crime type's records in selected districts in order to assist criminal records to detection of crimes which is main goal of study. Crimes record has been collected from tamilnadu police department which was concluded in all districts crime analysis and also association rules generated and various parameters can be incorporate in self-monitoring devices or applications, concluded that algorithm offers to predict and detection of crimes against women(CAW). In this work, the approach of partitioning of the data space into clusters divides the data into different disjoint

$$J = \sum_{j=1}^h \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i^{(j)} - c_j|^2$$

groups, each group containing any number dataset. The groups are formed by using modified K-means algorithm with a marked difference. In K-means algorithm, the initial centre node is selected arbitrarily; the numbers of groups are not selected and not known in advance. Here, the numbers of groups are identified based on the way of treatment that is going to suggest the patient. The number of groups in a dataset is two and initial centre nodes are identified by selecting one for Crime and criminal age. Then the algorithm separates the blocks by measuring the squared Euclidean distance.

The following algorithm derives the groups with datasets. The identification of the groups are formed from two dependent variables from the dataset.

Algorithm

Formation Group

Step 1: Identify the two dependent Variable from the data set
 Step 2: Form the Scatter diagram based on the dependent variable X & Y
 Step 3: Assign the number of Variable into two groups.
 Step 4: Identify the two Initial Centre Value (ICV) Values randomly based on the Student Progress Report.
 Step 5: Determine All the nearest nodes of ICV using Euclidean Distance Formula.

Step 6: Select Number of data points in a group based on the Poor Performance of the data set. The dataset can be selected for the group Until the Highest Calculated Value divided by two.

Step 7: When all the nodes have been assigned, the both groups recalculated the passion of ICV Values.

Step 8: Derive the new ICV values.

Prediction Process

The following association rules are framed, which gives to prediction analysis of the given dataset. There are two groups are formed namely crime and criminal that are derived by the group formation algorithm. The prediction analyses are applied into the crime types group only. This is achieved by using association rules.

Rule 1: Y (Attempt to Commit Rape="Single/Group") = Name & Id && ((Age)|| (Date/Time))&&(Place >= Districts)

Rule 2: Y (Kidnapping & Abduction="Single/Group") = Name & Id && ((Age) || ((Date/Time)) && (Place >= Districts)

Rule 3: X (Dowry Deaths="Single/Group") = Name & Id && ((Age) || ((Date/Time)) && (Place

Rule 4: X (Assault on Women="Single/Group") = Name & Id && ((Age) || ((Date/Time)) && (Place >= Districts)

Rule 5: X (Chain snatching="Single/Group") = Name & Id && ((Age) || ((Date/Time)) && (Place >= Districts)

Rule 6: X (Cruelty by husband or his relatives="Single/Group") = Name & Id && ((Age) || ((Date/Time)) && (Place >= Districts)

Rule 7: X Suggestion (Result="Convicts & Suspect") = (Crime types&& ((Age)|| ((Location))&&(CASE History Crime & Criminal Status>= Districts & Total)

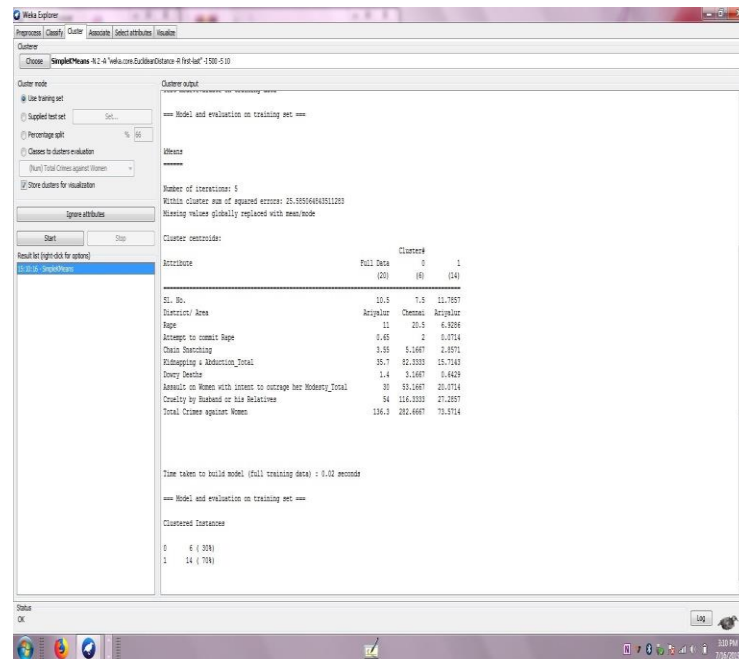


Figure 2. Cluster Group with Crimes against Women Performance

OUTCOMES AND CONVERSATION

The collected of various statistics 20 districts 200 various crime data such as (Rape, Chain Snatching, Kidnapping and

Abduction, Dowry deaths and so on) crime data set recycled for crime analysis is a violations documented by the Tamil Nadu law enforcement agency department from 2015-2018.

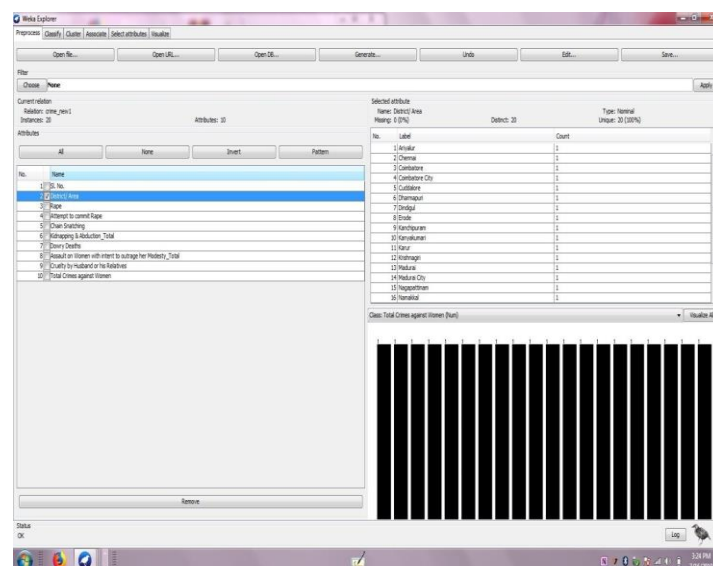


Fig.3. Pre Process of Crime databases- Crimes against women's

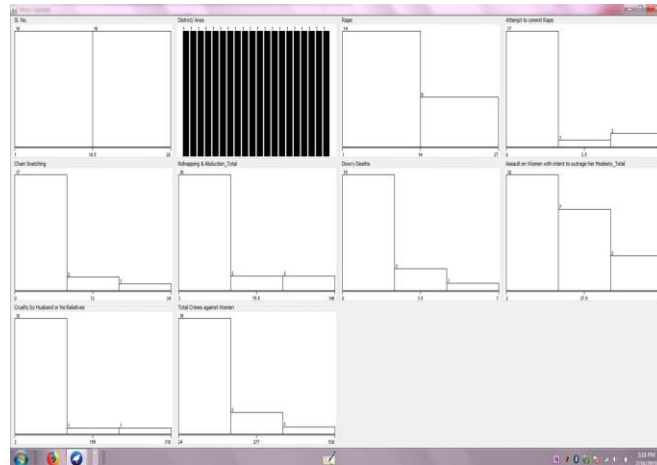


Figure 4: K- Means Cluster Grouping in various crime types data base

Table 3: Various crime types in 20 districts of Tamil Nadu State

Sl. No.	District	Rape	Chain Snatching	Kidnap	Dowry Deaths	Assault	Cruelty by Husband	Total CAW
1	Ariyalur	5	0	3	0	19	5	32
2	Chennai	25	24	15	7	68	196	335
3	Coimbatore	5	12	19	1	28	28	93
4	Coimbatore City	2	4	6	1	16	41	70
5	Cuddalore	27	3	47	3	61	53	194
6	Dharmapuri	9	0	99	0	30	20	158
7	Dindigul	19	0	148	4	46	96	313
8	Erode	4	2	8	0	23	28	65
9	Kanchipuram	18	9	10	1	10	11	59
10	Kanyakumari	9	0	18	0	2	65	94
11	Karur	7	0	5	1	16	10	39
12	Krishnagiri	18	2	67	3	41	23	154
13	Madurai	25	2	118	2	73	310	530
14	Madurai City	13	2	17	0	26	78	136
15	Nagapattinam	11	0	30	0	31	29	101
16	Namakkal	5	0	34	1	32	9	81
17	Nilgiris	3	0	4	1	14	2	24
18	Perambalur	2	2	4	0	24	21	53
19	Pudukottai	1	6	16	1	20	27	71
20	Ramnathapuram	12	3	46	2	20	28	111

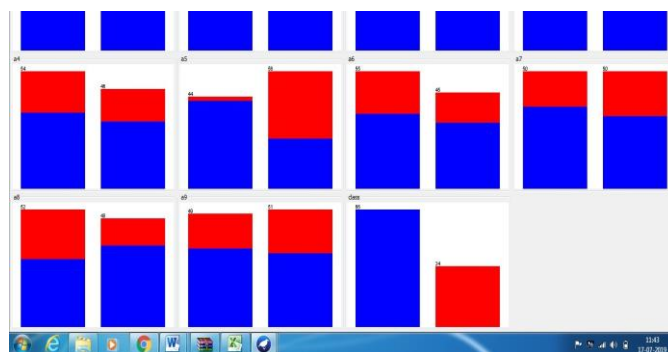
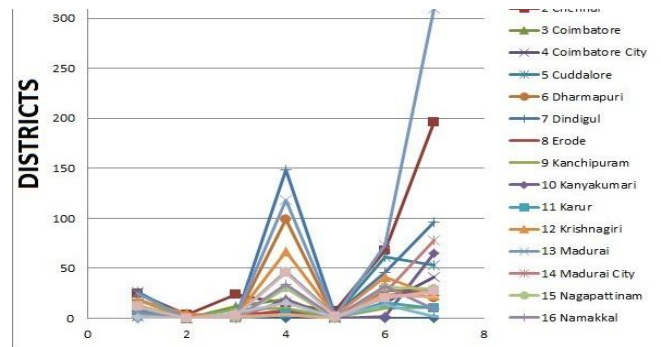


Figure 5: K- Means Cluster group various attributes of crime factors



CRIMES TYPE - AGAINST WOMEN'S

Figure 6: K- Means Cluster grouping various crime factors using Rapid Miner Tool

CONCLUSION

Data analysis using data mining methods requirements enormous amount of historical records that may exceed in expectation from the model and the framework. However, 1500 crime records, in around 20 districts tamilnadu state container stretch moral approximation and prime to an adequate perfect. In this paper concentrations on crime investigation by instigating cluster procedure on crime record exhausting weka and rapid miner tool besides now we prepare crime investigation by bearing in mind crime categories and criminals records in 20 districts of Tamil Nadu state from 2015-2018. Since the clustered consequences it is informal to categorize crime development completed centuries and can be second-hand to strategy prevent and detection of crime rates against women's methods for furtherresearch.

REFERENCES

1. De Bruin ,J.S.,Cocx,T.K,Kosters, W.A.,Laros,J. and Kok,J.N(2006) Data mining approaches to criminal carrier analysis ,”in Proceedings of the Sixth International Conference on Data Mining (ICDM’06) ,Pp. 171-177
2. Witten.I.H and E. Frank, Data Mining: Practical Machine Learning Tools and Techniques with Java Implementations, Morgan Kaufmann, 2nd ed., 2005, ISBN 0- 12- 088407-0
3. Jyoti Agarwal, Renuka Nagpal and Rajni Sehgal, ”Crime Analysis using K-Means Clustering”, International journal of computer Applications (0975-8887), Vol 83-No 4, December 2013.
4. Rasoul Kiani, Siamak Mahdavi, and AminKeshavarzi,”Analysis and Prediction of Crimes by clustering and classification”, International Journal of Advanced Research in Artificial Intelligence, Vol.4, No.8, 2015.
5. Han,J, Pei,J, Yin.Y and Mao. R, ”Mining Frequent Patterns without Candidate Generation: A Frequent-Pattern Tree Approach”, Data Mining and Knowledge Discovery, 8(1):53-87, 2004.
6. Lavanyaa.S, Akila.D, ”Crime against Women (CAW) Analysis and Prediction in Tamilnadu Police Using Data Mining Techniques”, International Journal Of Recent Technology and Engineering, (IJRTE), Volume-7, Issue-5C, February 2019. ISSN: 2277-3878.(Scopus Index)
7. Malathi.A and Dr.Santhosh Baboo.S,” An Enhanced Algorithm to Predict a Future Crime Using Data Mining”, International Journal of Computer Applications (0975-8887) Volume 21- No.1, May2011.
8. Faisal Mohammed Nafie Ali,Abdelmoneium Ali Mohamed Hamed ,”Usage Apriori and Clustering algorithms in weka tools to mining dataset of traffic accidents”, Journal of Information and telecommunication ISSN: 2475-1839(print) 2475-1847(online).
9. Bo Cheng,WeiHong Li,Haoxin Tong,” Prediction of Criminal Suspects Based on Association Rules and Tag Clustering”, Journal of Software Engineering and Applications, 2019 ISSN Online: 1945-3124 ISSN print: 1945-3116.
10. Divya Bansal, Lekha Bhambhu,”Execution of Apriori Algorithm of Data Mining Directed Towards Tumultuous Crimes Concerning Women”, International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering Vol 3, Issue 9,September 2013
11. D. Senthil, G. Suseendran” ”Data Mining Techniques Using Time Series Research”, International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering, Vol.8,(2S11), September 2019, pp. 121-129 , DOI: 10.35940/ijrte.B1020.0982S1119
12. D.Akila, C.Jayakumar, ”Acquiring Evolving Semantic Relationships for WordNet to Enhance Information Retrieval”, International Journal of Engineering and Technology, Volume 6, November 2014
13. Baldi A. ”Computational Approaches for Drug Design and Discovery: An Overview.” Systematic Reviews in Pharmacy 1.1 (2010), 99-105. Print. doi:10.4103/0975-8453.59519
14. Taliyan, R., Singh, M., Sharma, P.L., Yadav, H., Sidhu, K.Possible involvement of 1-adrenergic receptor and KATP channels in cardioprotective effect of remote aortic preconditioning in isolated rat heart(2010) Journal of Cardiovascular Disease Research, 1 (3), pp. 145-151. DOI: 10.4103/0975-3583.70917