IOT BASED SAFE SPHERE

PROJECT SYNOPSIS

OF MAJOR PROJECT

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

(COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING)

SUBMITTED BY:

NAME : NAIMRATA SINGH

URN : 2104145

NAME: SAMIKSHA

URN: 2104178

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE ENGINEERING

GURU NANAK DEV ENGINEERING COLLEGE , LUDHIANA

(An Autonomous College Under UGC Act)

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1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Internet of Things (IoT) is a groundbreaking technological innovation that has transformed the way we interact with our environment. IoT refers to a vast network of interconnected devices embedded with sensors, software, and communication technologies that enable them to collect, exchange, and act upon data in real time. These devices work together seamlessly to automate processes, improve efficiency, and provide actionable insights across diverse sectors such as healthcare, transportation, agriculture, and security. By bridging the gap between the physical and digital worlds, IoT has emerged as a powerful tool to address complex societal challenges, one of which is ensuring the safety and well-being of individuals in their daily lives.

Among these challenges, women's safety remains a significant concern globally. Despite advancements in various fields, incidents of harassment, assault, and violence against women continue to be reported, highlighting the need for innovative solutions. Traditional safety mechanisms, such as mobile applications, emergency hotlines, or self-defense tools, often have limitations in terms of accessibility, speed of response, and effectiveness during critical situations. This is where IoT presents a transformative opportunity to enhance women's safety through smart, proactive, and real-time systems.

This project focuses on leveraging IoT technology to address the pressing issue of women's safety. By integrating IoT-enabled devices such as smart wearables, location trackers, and biometric sensors, we can create a comprehensive system designed to protect women in potentially unsafe situations. For example, a device could be equipped with features like GPS tracking, a panic button, and sensors that detect stress or abnormal movements. In case of an emergency, these devices

could send automated alerts to pre-registered contacts, local authorities, or nearby responders, ensuring immediate action.

Moreover, IoT-based solutions can go beyond reactive measures by incorporating predictive analytics and real-time monitoring. By analyzing historical data and environmental factors, these systems can identify high-risk areas, suggest safer routes, or even provide early warnings to prevent incidents from occurring. Such a data-driven approach can significantly improve the level of safety and awareness for women.

In addition to safety, IoT also empowers women by enabling them to live more confidently and independently. The integration of cutting-edge technology into daily life not only reduces risks but also fosters a sense of security and trust in public and private spaces. By addressing the specific challenges women face, this IoT-based project aims to create a positive societal impact, contributing to a safer and more inclusive world.

1.2 KEY FEATURES OF THE PROJECT

1. Real-Time Location Tracking: The system uses GPS to track and share the user's live location with trusted contacts during an emergency.

2. SOS Alert System: A panic button or voice-activated trigger sends instant alerts to pre-configured contacts or emergency services.

3. Fall or Distress Detection: Built-in accelerometers or other sensors detect unusual movements, falls, or forceful impacts, automatically triggering an alert.

4. Two-Way Communication: Enables audio or text communication between the user and emergency contacts or authorities.

5. Battery Efficiency: Designed to consume low power for extended usability and reliability in urgent situations.

6. Cloud Connectivity: Secure data storage and instant sharing with emergency networks through IoT cloud platforms.

7. Automatic Danger Detection: Sensors detect sudden movements, falls, or unusual activity and trigger alerts without needing manual input.

1.3 Why IOT based project on women safety?

1. Real-Time Help: It provides quick assistance during emergencies through instant alerts.

2. Location Tracking: Tracks and shares live location to ensure women can be found easily in critical situations.

3.Automatic Alerts: Detects danger automatically with sensors and triggers emergency notifications.

4. Enhanced Security: Builds confidence by offering reliable safety measures for women.

5. Smart Technology: Uses IoT to connect devices, ensuring faster and smarter responses.

1.4 TECHNOLOGIES USED

1. GPS Technology: For real-time location tracking and sharing with emergency contacts.

2. IoT Sensors: Accelerometers, gyroscopes, and other sensors detect falls, unusual movements, or distress situations.

3. Microcontrollers: Devices like Arduino or Raspberry Pi act as the central unit for processing and managing data.

4. Wireless Communication: Technologies like Bluetooth, Wi-Fi, or GSM enable connectivity between the device and cloud.

5. Cloud Computing: Stores and processes data securely, enabling seamless alerts and real-time monitoring.

6. Rechargeable Batteries: Provide long-lasting power for wearable or portable devices.

2. OBJECTIVES

1. To create a compact hardware system equipped with GPS and communication modules to enable women to send real-time alerts during emergencies.

2. To implement a screen within the system to display real-time alert messages, providing immediate visual feedback during critical situations.

3. To develop a platform, for live location sharing with emergency contacts or authorities.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Few studies identified the IoT-based devices for women's safety, to the best of our knowledge. A research presented survey on women's safety using IoT . The scope of this survey was mainly focused on mechanisms used for detecting human body sensors as well as highlighted the limitations of previous studies. Another study presented a survey and comparison of existing works discussing the guardian device for the protection of women. The researcher developed a novel guardian device to receive alerts. The device is designed to work with the sensors and women in danger require to trigger the button for sending alert to guardian. Though the device depicts an effective solution for potential victims, yet a shortcoming is observed, as the victim has to operate the device for its activation where the people in danger are generally immobilized due to which some specific actions from them could not be taken. Reference presented a literature review on recent and emerging technologies used for the safety and protection of the women. The researchers gathered and conducted online searches on women's safety devices showing new as well as emerging technologies. However, this study has utilized the IoT-based technologies efficiently by proposing an IoTbased women's safety architectural model.The study in conducted a systematic literature review on evolution of women's safety devices using IoT by reviewing a few sensors and dominating features used in existing IoT-based women's safety devices. However, the taxonomy proposed in this review highlights a number sensors and dominating features of IoT-based women's safety devices. Whereas, the researchers in presented a Woman Safety System (WSS) that is designed especially for the protection of women and send message for the situation of danger. The WSS device is designed in a smart jacket that is not wearable everywhere and anytime. However, the model presented in this study is designed to be adjusted in various number of wearables that can be used in any situation.

4. FEASIBILITY

4.1 Technical Feasibility:

The project leverages readily available technologies such as GPS, GSM, sensors, microcontrollers, and IoT platforms. The integration of these components into a wearable device or mobile application is achievable with current technology. Cloud-based systems ensure scalability, while mobile apps enhance usability.

4.2 Economic Feasibility:

The project aims to use cost-effective components like low-power microcontrollers and sensors. By focusing on affordable wearable devices, the solution can be made accessible to a wide audience. Potential for mass production further reduces costs.

4.3 Operational Feasibility:

The system is designed to be user-friendly, requiring minimal technical knowledge for operation. Features like one-touch SOS alerts and real-time monitoring ensure ease of use. The project is also adaptable to different environments, such as urban or rural areas.

4.4 Market Feasibility:

With increasing concerns about women’s safety, there is significant demand for reliable safety solutions. The system targets a broad market, including students, working professionals, and travelers, ensuring widespread adoption.

4.5 Social Feasibility:

The project promotes social well-being by addressing a critical issue and empowering women to feel secure. It aligns with societal goals of improving safety and reducing incidents of violence or harassment.

4.6 Need and Significance of Women Safety Device

The need for women's safety devices has become increasingly urgent due to the growing concerns about women facing harassment, violence, and various safety risks in public and private spaces. These risks often result in delayed responses from authorities, which can lead to severe consequences. A dedicated women's safety device addresses this issue by offering real-time solutions that allow women to instantly alert family, friends, or law enforcement in case of danger. These devices often include features such as GPS tracking, SOS alerts, and distress detection sensors, which provide immediate assistance and reduce response time. They serve as a constant security net, empowering women to feel safe and confident as they go about their daily activities. Furthermore, the significance of such devices extends beyond personal protection. They contribute to societal awareness, support safer communities, and help reduce instances of violence and abuse by fostering a sense of security. By integrating technology like IoT, these safety devices can be continuously monitored and upgraded, ensuring that women's safety remains a top priority in today's fast-paced world.

5. METHODOLOGY

1. Requirement Analysis:

Understand the specific needs of the target users (e.g., women of all age groups) by gathering input on the most critical safety concerns.Identify the features needed, such as real-time location tracking, SOS alerts, distress detection, and integration with emergency contacts.

2. Hardware Selection and Design:

Sensors: Choose sensors like GPS, accelerometers, gyroscopes, and pressure sensors to detect unusual movements, falls, or distress.

Microcontroller: Select microcontrollers (e.g., Arduino, Raspberry Pi) to process sensor data and send information to the connected system.

Communication Modules: Use GSM, Bluetooth, or Wi-Fi for sending alerts and sharing location data with contacts.

Power Supply: Choose rechargeable batteries for continuous use with low power consumption.

3. System Architecture Design:

Create a detailed architecture, showing how each component (sensor, microcontroller, communication module,) communicates. Define the data flow and processing logic for real-time alerts, location tracking, and sensor-triggered responses.

4. Software Development:

Embedded Software: Write code for the microcontroller to collect data from sensors, process it, and communicate via the network.

Integration: Use platforms for storing and processing real-time alerts, ensuring scalability and secure data storage.

5. Implementation of Key Features:

SOS Alert Mechanism: Program an SOS button or trigger action (e.g., voice command, fall detection) that sends location and emergency alerts to selected contacts.

Location Tracking: Implement GPS technology to track the user's live location and send it to emergency contacts.

Distress Detection: Utilize sensors like accelerometers to detect falls, unusual activity, or sudden impact, and trigger alerts automatically.

6. Testing and Calibration:

Test all sensors, communication modules, and features to ensure they work accurately in real-world conditions. Perform trial runs to verify that the device and provides accurate alerts and the system responds in a timely manner.

6. FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR PROPOSED WORK

6.1 Hardware Components:

GPS module for real-time location tracking.
Sensors (e.g., accelerometer, gyroscope) for fall and distress detection.
Microcontroller or microprocessor (e.g., Arduino, Raspberry Pi) to control the system.
Communication modules (e.g., GSM, Bluetooth, or Wi-Fi) for sending alerts.
Power supply and rechargeable batteries for portable usage.

6.2 Software Requirement:

Programming environments (e.g., Arduino IDE) for developing embedded system software.
Cloud platforms (e.g., AWS, Google Cloud) for secure data storage and processing.

6.3 Additional Considerations:

1. Testing and Simulation Equipment:

Testing boards and tools to evaluate sensor accuracy and system functionality.
Simulators for testing GPS tracking, alert systems, and mobile app integration.

2. Network Connectivity:

Internet access for device communication and cloud integration.

GSM or Wi-Fi networks to ensure real-time data transmission.

7. EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Real-Time Safety: Women can receive immediate assistance during emergencies through real-time alerts.

Location Tracking: The system provides accurate live location to trusted contacts for quick help.

Automatic Alerts: Alerts are sent automatically when the device detects unusual movements, falls, or distress.

Ease of Use: The device will be user-friendly, enabling women to activate alerts quickly in critical situations.

Increased Security: Women will feel more confident and secure in public or isolated areas.

Reduced Response Time: Faster communication with emergency contacts and authorities minimizes delays in assistance.

Evidence Collection: Features like voice recording and data logs can provide evidence for investigations if needed.

Portable and Discreet Design: Compact, wearable devices ensure convenience and accessibility.

Community Impact: The project raises awareness about women's safety and promotes a safer environment.

Scalability: The system can be expanded to include additional features like geo-fencing or integration with public safety networks.

Affordable Solution: Cost-effective design ensures accessibility to a larger audience.

Technological Advancement: Combines IoT, sensors, and cloud technology, showcasing innovation in personal safety.

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