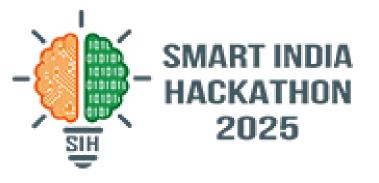
## SMART INDIA HACKATHON 2025



- Problem Statement ID: SIH25082
- Problem Statement Title:
   Development of a travel related

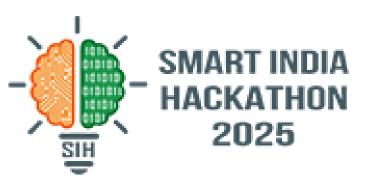
software app that can be installed on mobile phones that could capture trip related information

- Theme: Transportation and logistics
- PS Category: Software
- Team ID: 101933
- Team Name: Team Unskilled



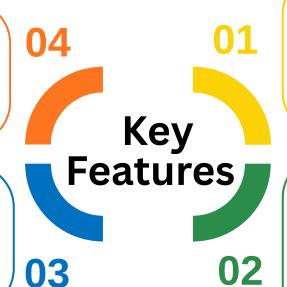


#### **YATRA**



Easy trip chain data access for the government & user

Live public transport track chain+Track group trips/ members' location and group chain



Tripsy: AI Trip assistant Builds full itineraries + trip chains from user inputs (budget, duration, destinations, companions)

Live location updates danger zone updates, emergency/SOS alerts, public transport tracking, Transport ticket/hotel uploads and past trip analytics.

SOS alerts and live location tracking+public transport chain saving

Al assistant & recommendations for trip.

Real-time group live location, collaboration and expense sharing.

04 Uniqueness & Innovation

Real-time group collaboration and expense sharing.

Dynamic live safety updates and protocols on weather, transport, and local events

# How it addresses the Problem

Replaces costly,
low-coverage
manual surveys
with high-volume
automated +
minimal user input
data.

Captures
richer, more
accurate trip
chain &
transport mode
details.

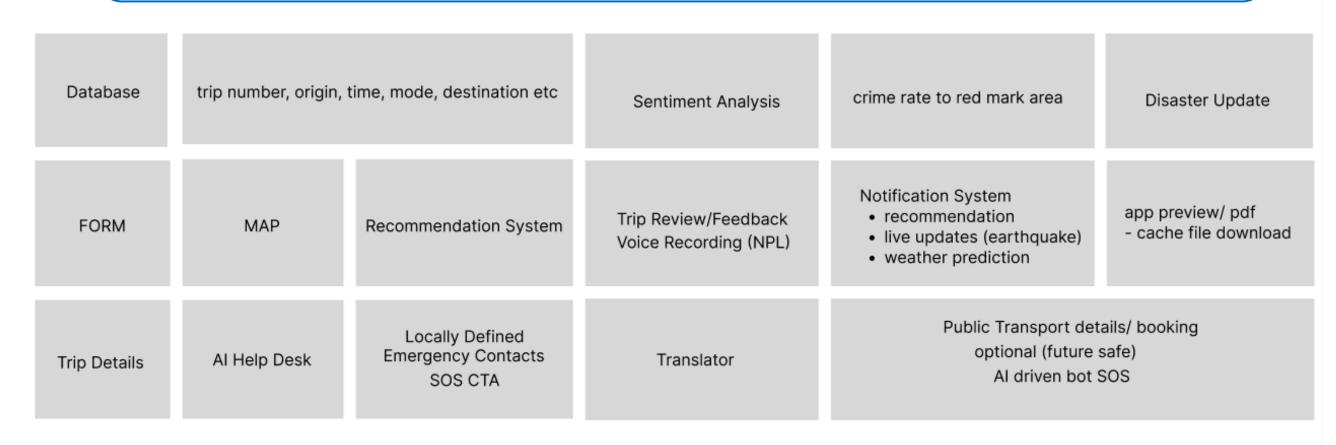
Enables NATPAC / govt to access realtime + historic mobility patterns for better planning & response.

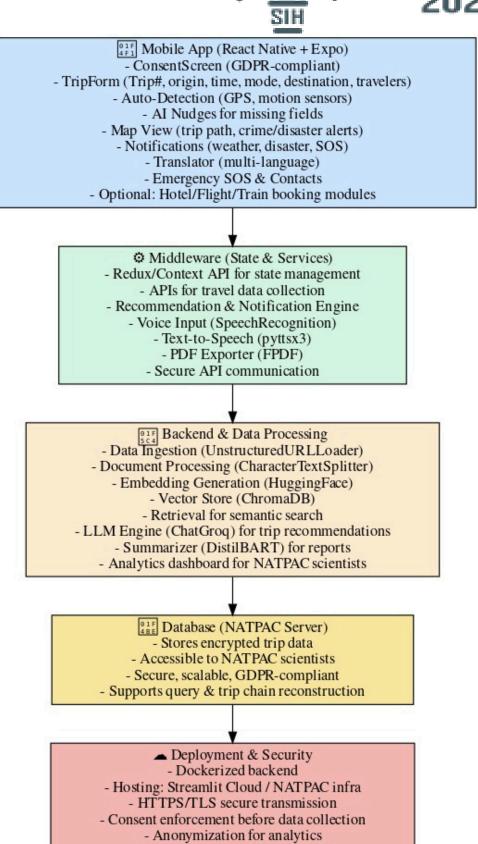


#### TECHNICAL APPROACH



- **Technologies used:** React native, node.js, Generative AI, RAG, Langchain, transformers, fastapis, docker (ffmpeg, espeak), conversationalbuffermemory, chromadb, huggingface for vector embedding, Groq api key, react native, typescript
- Methodology and process for implementation:





- Offline support (caching trip data)



## FEASIBILITY AND VIABILITY



## **Feasibility**



Technologies like RAG, vector DBs + APIs are proven; mobile OS allow background tracking.

DigiPIN gives a 10-character code per 4×4 m grid, works offline, precise geoaddressing

India's DPDP Act mandates consent, data minimization, right to withdraw → supports legal viability.

# Challenges \*\* & Risks



- Battery drain and location inaccuracy (e.g. indoors, remote).
  - Cost/scalability of real-time APIs, DBs, servers.
  - Ensuring privacy, managing consent, legal compliance.

# Strategies to overcome



- Use DigiPIN + reduced GPS usage; cache data; enable offline support.
- Scale infrastructure gradually; lean opensource tools; efficient DB indexing.
- Use a centralized Consent Manager registered under the DPDP Act, which serves as the single point of contact to collect, manage, review, and withdraw user consent in an auditable and transparent manner



#### IMPACT AND BENEFITS



# Potential impact on Target audience

Enhances group travel experience by enabling real-time collaborative itineraries, live schedule updates, safety alerts, and centralized document coordination, keeping everyone informed, connected, and secure

Increased trust:
transparency over travel
data, control over consent,
improved safety in
emergencies.

Citizens get better travel planning: faster, cheaper, safer trips via real-time updates & SOS features.

Better preparedness: Live alerts and evacuation planning for disasters/emergency situations while travelling.

Enhanced mobility choices: public transport, routes, and options that adapt to user needs (companions, budget, destination).

#### **Benefits of the solution**

Helps transportation planners (like NATPAC) make data-driven decisions: route design, infrastructure investment, demand forecasting.

Reduces congestion and lowers travel time & costs across the system.

Helps Government agency manage crowd and record data more efficiently

Economic benefit: boosts tourism, local businesses; reduces cost of operating transport and emergency services.

Social benefit: safer travel, inclusion of vulnerable users, more equitable access to transit and mobility services.



## RESEARCH AND REFERENCES



Live deployment: <a href="https://expo.dev/accounts/adaptablecoder/projects/yatra/builds/320fe4c1-">https://expo.dev/accounts/adaptablecoder/projects/yatra/builds/320fe4c1-</a>

**APP QR** 

94e3-4e08-99f2-9f9418995899

**Demo Video:** <a href="https://youtu.be/z33z-Fp-KsY?si=zrfFCOOZqXcdmtY5">https://youtu.be/z33z-Fp-KsY?si=zrfFCOOZqXcdmtY5</a>

Source Code: <a href="https://github.com/adaptableCoder/Team-Unskilled-SIH-Submission">https://github.com/adaptableCoder/Team-Unskilled-SIH-Submission</a>

#### Reseach Models

- Embeddings & models: Sentence-BERT / transformer embeddings; BART / DistilBART for summarization (Hugging Face model hub). (huggingface.co)
- Vector DBs & retrieval: ChromaDB, Vector Embeddings
- Pipelines & helpers: LangChain (document loaders, splitters, Semantic Search, Vector Storage), Semantic Search (cosine similarity)
- Speech / TTS: Google Speech-to-Text,
   Vosk / DeepSpeech for recognition; pyttsx3
   / gTTS for TTS through Docker Image.
- Mapping & client: StreetMap
- Deployment / infra: Docker, HTTPS/TLS, NATPAC infra.

#### Reference

- Lewis, M. et al., BART: Denoising Sequence-to-Sequence Pre-training for NLG, 2019.
- Lewis, P. et al., Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), 2020. Data used: https://share.google/T7e6mXly2wNdpv0rf (India Travel Guide)
- Reimers, N. & Gurevych, I., Sentence-BERT: Sentence Embeddings using Siamese BERT, 2019.
- ChromaDB / Hugging Face / LangChain documentation (tool & model references). (chroma.github.io · huggingface.co · langchain.com)



#### **Datasets**

- App trip logs (collected): anonymized GPS traces, timestamps, trip events (start/stop), user-provided trip metadata (origin, destination, purpose).
- OpenStreetMap (OSM): base maps, POIs, routing & administrative boundaries. (openstreetmap.org)
- Disaster / incident feeds: GDACS, EM-DAT,
   GDELT for global incident / disaster alerts.
   (gdacs.org · emdat.be · gdeltproject.org)