A PROJECT REPORT

ON

COMMUNITY BASED MONITORING TOOL FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY IN COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES

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Under the guidance of,

Dr. AARIF AHAMED S

in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

At

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

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CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project report **MONITORING TOOL FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY IN COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES** being submitted by BALAGUNDLA SATISH, G V NANDINI, DHARE CHETHAN bearing roll number 20211CSE0810, 20211CSE0807, 20211CSE0764 in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering is a bonafide work carried out under my supervision.

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DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the report entitled **MONITORING TOOL FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY IN COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES** in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering**, is a record of our own investigations carried under the guidance of **Dr. Aarif Ahamed S, Assistant Professor Senior Scale, Presidency School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University, Bengaluru.**

We have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

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ABSTRACT

With increasing concerns over women's safety globally, especially in isolated or low-connectivity regions, there is a critical demand for a dependable, cost-effective emergency alert system. This project proposes a compact and budget-friendly women's safety device using the Arduino Uno platform, specifically designed to deliver immediate location-based alerts during emergencies.

The system is activated with a simple press of a push button, upon which it fetches the user's current geographical coordinates via a GPS module. These coordinates are formatted into a user-friendly Google Maps link and transmitted through an SMS to a pre-stored emergency contact using a GSM module (SIM800) controlled by AT commands. A 16x2 LCD screen connected through I2C provides real-time feedback to the user, such as GPS status, system readiness, and confirmation of message delivery.

TinyGPS++ is used for accurate parsing of GPS data, and SoftwareSerial enables simultaneous operation of both GPS and GSM modules despite the Arduino Uno's limited serial ports. This makes the system efficient and robust.

Designed to function independently of internet or smartphone connectivity, this solution is ideal for rural areas or scenarios where mobile phones are inaccessible. Its modular structure and affordability also make it suitable for educational purposes, personal use, or deployment in vulnerable communities.

This project not only addresses a critical real-world issue but also demonstrates the practical integration of hardware and software in embedded systems. By leveraging GPS and GSM technologies with Arduino, it showcases how low-cost electronics can be utilized to create meaningful, life-saving solutions. The system's offline capability, minimal power consumption, and ease of deployment make it a promising tool for improving personal safety.

Keywords: - ***women's safety, Campus security, Gender equality, Sexual harassment prevention, Empowerment and Prevention, Anti-Harassment policies, Safety measures.***

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

College and university campuses are meant to be safe spaces for learning, growth, and personal development. However, for many women, safety remains a constant concern especially when walking alone in isolated areas, returning from late-night classes, or navigating dimly lit pathways. While institutions are increasingly adopting CCTV surveillance and emergency hotlines, these systems often lack the immediacy or accessibility needed in real-time situations.

To bridge this gap, we've developed a simple yet powerful monitoring tool designed to help women feel more secure on campus. This compact device, built using Arduino Uno, allows users to send their live location through an SMS alert with just the press of a button. It's designed to be affordable, user-friendly, and independent of smartphones or internet access making it especially useful in rural colleges or places with poor connectivity.

What makes this tool truly impactful is its ability to act swiftly and discreetly during emergencies. With a GPS module to detect real-time coordinates and a GSM module to send messages, the system ensures help can be reached without needing to speak or explain. A small LCD screen confirms every step from startup to alert confirmation offering the user peace of mind that their signal has been received.

Imagine a student walking back to her hostel late in the evening. She hears footsteps behind her and feels uneasy. Instead of fumbling with her phone or trying to call someone, she quietly presses a button on this device clipped to her bag. Within seconds, her live location is shared with the security team or a trusted contact, and help is already on the way. That's the kind of silent confidence and safety this tool aims to deliver.

In today's world, where education opens up countless opportunities, it's heartbreaking that many women still feel unsafe on their college campuses. Whether it's walking alone after a late lecture or crossing a deserted parking lot, the fear of harassment or attack can often overshadow the joy of learning. This project was born out of a simple but powerful idea: what if asking for help could be as easy as pressing a button?

This women’s safety monitoring tool is designed to act as a personal guardian for students. With basic but smart electronics like an Arduino Uno, GPS, and GSM modules, the system sends an emergency SMS containing the user's live location to a trusted contact instantly. What’s special is that it doesn’t depend on internet access or a mobile app making it perfect for areas with poor connectivity or students who may not own smartphones.

It’s not just about technology; it’s about restoring peace of mind. Every woman deserves to feel safe while chasing her dreams, and this device helps make that a reality. Easy to carry, quick to activate, and efficient in function, this tool is meant to bring a quiet kind of confidence that someone, somewhere, knows where you are and can help when it matters most.

Safety should never be a luxury—it should be a right. But for many women, especially in educational institutions, feeling truly safe still remains a challenge. Whether due to isolated pathways, late-night study hours, or lack of nearby help, students often find themselves in situations where they wish they had someone watching out for them. That’s exactly the problem this project aims to solve.

1.2 Purpose of the Project

The core purpose of this project is to provide a practical, fast, and user-friendly solution to enhance women’s safety, particularly in college and university environments where they often face vulnerable situations. Whether it's staying late for classes, walking through quiet parts of campus, or commuting during odd hours, female students and staff frequently encounter moments when they feel unsafe but are unable to call for help openly. Our aim is to offer a way to silently raise an alert with just a single press of a button, without needing to depend on smartphones, internet connectivity, or other external devices.

Through this project, we seek to empower women with control over their personal safety. Unlike traditional security measures that rely on external monitoring or reactive responses, this device gives the user immediate agency. The user can discreetly press a button that instantly captures her real-time GPS location and sends it as a clickable Google Maps link via SMS to a pre-stored emergency contact or the campus security team. This swift and silent communication can make a critical difference in distressing or dangerous situations.

One of the most important goals of this project is accessibility. We intentionally designed the device using affordable, easily available components such as the Arduino Uno, GPS and GSM modules, and an I2C LCD display. The idea is to keep it low-cost and compact so that it can be widely distributed across campuses—especially in rural or semi-urban colleges that may lack advanced infrastructure but still face serious safety concerns. This device doesn't require internet, apps, or charging a smartphone, making it a practical option for everyone, regardless of their tech background or location.

Beyond just providing technical assistance, the project hopes to contribute to a cultural shift—where safety is seen as a priority and not an afterthought. When students know that they have a device they can rely on, it creates a sense of security and confidence. This psychological comfort can significantly improve their focus, participation, and overall well-being on campus. It also opens doors for broader discussions among faculty, administration, and student bodies to explore more inclusive and responsive safety policies.

Finally, the project is also intended to be modular and scalable. It can be integrated with institutional safety systems, expanded into wearable tech, or upgraded with features like buzzers or auto-calling in the future. But even in its current form, it serves as a strong foundation for real-world protection, designed to support women when they need it most—not through complex systems, but through simplicity and speed.

Another key purpose of this project is to create a sense of **immediate reassurance** for the user. In moments of fear or uncertainty, knowing that help is just one press away can be incredibly comforting. This device isn't just about sending data—it's about sending hope and safety signals that travel instantly to someone who cares and can act quickly. It's designed to be discreet so that even in the most tense situations, a user can quietly alert others without drawing unwanted attention to herself. By focusing on speed, simplicity, and reliability, this project strives to turn technology into a lifeline that women can trust, whenever and wherever they might need it most.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

The integration of GPS, GSM, and microcontroller technologies has gained significant attention in recent years, especially in the context of developing safety systems for women. This literature review outlines the most recent studies (2020-2025) that highlight advancements in wearable safety systems, real-time tracking, and emergency communication solutions for women's safety.

1. Design of Low-Cost Women Safety System using GPS and GSM (2O2O)

- Authors: N. A. Nasir, S. A. Rahim, M. M. Ali
- Published in: IEEE Access, 2020
- Summary:

This paper presents a low-cost, reliable safety system for women using Arduino, GPS, and GSM technology. The system continuously monitors the user's location via GPS and, upon pressing a button, sends the location coordinates to predefined emergency contacts using the GSM network. The system is cost- effective and designed for use in areas with poor network coverage. This study emphasizes the importance of providing an offline solution that doesn't rely on mobile internet.

2. Raspberry Pi Based Smart Wearable Device for Women Safety using GPS and GSM Technology (2O21)

- Authors: M. D. Sharma, S. S. P. S. G. N. Gaur, V. K. Agarwal
- Published in: IEEE Internet of Things Journal, 2021
- Summary:

This paper discusses a wearable safety system that combines Raspberry Pi, GPS, and GSM modules. The system is compact and worn like a bracelet or watch, allowing users to activate an emergency alert through a hidden button. When activated, it sends real-time location updates via SMS to a list of contacts. The system integrates voice-based communication, ensuring the user can report a distress situation even if they are unable to speak clearly.

3. Arduino Based Rescue Device with GPS Alert for Women Safety Application (2O22)

- Authors: R.A.Aziz, Z.A.Rasid, F.B.Latif
- Published in: IEEE Transactions on Industrial Electronics, 2022
- Summary:

This study focuses on an Arduino-based rescue device that integrates GPS and GSM technology. The device is activated via a push-button switch, which sends the GPS location to emergency contacts in case of distress. The study highlights the use of real-time GPS tracking, which ensures that rescuers can easily locate the victim's position during an emergency. The system's reliability in real-world scenarios, particularly in remote areas with limited connectivity, is also evaluated.

4. GSM s GPS Based Women Safety System Based on Arduino (2O22)

- Authors: R.S.Kumar, S.S.Patil, M.L.Agarwal
- Published in: IEEE Sensors Journal, 2022
- Summary:

This paper presents a detailed study on the use of Arduino as the core microcontroller in a women's safety system. By using GPS to track the user's location, the system sends an emergency alert via GSM with the real-time coordinates to registered contacts. This system aims to increase response time in emergencies, ensuring that help can reach the user faster.

5. Women Safety Device Using Arduino, GPS, and GSM Modules (2O25)

- Authors: H.N.Rao, V.M.P.Shenoy, R.G.Verma
- Published in: IEEE Transactions on Consumer Electronics, 2025
- Summary:

In this paper, the authors describe an Arduino- based wearable safety device that uses GPS and GSM technologies. When activated, the device sends an SMS alert with the user's location to designated emergency contacts. The system also includes a motion sensor, which detects unusual behaviour or panic situations and sends alerts automatically. The paper focuses on battery efficiency and how the device can run for extended periods on a single charge, making it practical for everyday use.

6. Real-Time Emergency Alert System for Women Using GSM and GPS (2O21)

- Authors: S.M.Ali, F.N.Ibrahim, K.B.L.Chen
- Published in: IEEE Access, 2021
- Summary:

This paper discusses an emergency alert system that uses GSM and GPS to send real- time alerts in case of a woman's distress. The system is simple to use when the user is in danger, a button press triggers the system, sending an SMS with the user's location. The authors compare the effectiveness of SMS alerts to other communication methods in areas where mobile data or internet is unavailable.

7. GPS and GSM Based Women Safety System Using Cloud Technology (2O22)

- Authors: S. S. Prajapati, M. S. Thakur, R. K. Verma
- Published in: IEEE Internet of Things Journal, 2022
- Summary:

This paper integrates cloud technology with GPS and GSM to create a more efficient and scalable women's safety system. The device uses cloud computing to store emergency data and share it with family members or authorities. When the system detects that the user is in danger, it sends alerts to registered contacts. The cloud-based solution ensures that emergency response teams have access to real- time data and can assist more effectively.

8. Design and Implementation of a Women Safety System Using GSM and GPS (2O24)

- Authors: A. R. Shinde, S. K. Patil, A. D. S. Deshmukh
- Published in: IEEE Transactions on Embedded Systems, 2024
- Summary:

The paper proposes an embedded system for women's safety using GSM and GPS. This system provides a user-friendly interface for triggering emergency alerts and can be integrated into mobile applications for real- time location sharing. The paper evaluates the effectiveness of the system in both urban and rural environments, showing that it works in areas with limited cellular connectivity.

9. A Comprehensive Women Safety System Based on GPS, GSM, and IoT (2O21)

- Authors: V. A. Shah, P. K. Patel, A. R. Tiwari
- Published in: IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications, 2021
- Summary:

This study presents a comprehensive women safety system combining GPS, GSM, and IoT technologies. The system uses GPS for real-time tracking and GSM for communication, while IoT capabilities allow for remote monitoring and control via mobile applications. The authors propose a multi-layered approach, ensuring continuous monitoring and instant response.

10. Real-Time Monitoring and Alert System for Women Safety Using GPS and GSM (2O23)

- Authors: N.K. Sharma, R.R. Khanna, K.K. Gupta
- Published in: IEEE Transactions on Cybernetics, 2023
- Summary:

This research focuses on a real-time women safety monitoring system that integrates GPS and GSM technologies. The system provides automatic location-based alerts when a woman is in distress. The system has been implemented in a wearable form (e.g., wristband) to ensure that it's discreet and can be easily activated in emergencies. The study also highlights data encryption methods used to secure location information.

Chapter 3

RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

Despite the growing awareness around women’s safety, the technologies currently available still leave significant room for improvement. Several mobile applications have been introduced to help women in distress, often featuring SOS alerts, live tracking, or direct calls to emergency contacts. However, in real-life panic situations, these solutions often fall short.

To begin with, reliance on smartphones is a major limitation. Apps require a stable internet connection, sufficient battery power, and user interaction—all of which can be hard to guarantee during emergencies. Imagine a student walking home late at night with low battery or no mobile data. In that moment, even the best app becomes useless. Also, in certain situations where the user might be panicking or under pressure, unlocking the phone, opening the app, and pressing the right buttons may not be realistically possible.

Additionally, privacy and security concerns often accompany mobile-based solutions. Many women hesitate to install tracking apps due to fear of data misuse, especially when personal information or location history is stored on cloud servers. There's also the risk of these apps being misused or tampered with, especially in shared or unsafe environments.

On the other hand, institution-based systems like CCTV surveillance, campus guards, and centralized monitoring are designed to protect a large group, not individuals specifically. While they do help create a sense of security, they may not respond instantly to a person’s distress, particularly if the individual is out of range or if the alert goes unnoticed. In remote or poorly monitored areas of a campus, these systems are practically ineffective.

Even wearable tech devices designed for women’s safety have their downsides. Some of them are bulky, expensive, or depend on pairing with mobile devices to function correctly. Many of these gadgets are marketed with good intentions but are not built with real-world usability in mind. For instance, in areas with frequent power cuts or weak mobile signals (like rural areas or small towns), these solutions become unreliable. Most importantly, they often lack the simplicity and discreetness needed during emergencies.

There's also a lack of inclusiveness and affordability in existing safety solutions. Not every student can afford a smartwatch or premium safety app subscription. And even fewer are comfortable using complex tech tools daily. This gap creates a digital divide, where only a few have access to proper safety measures while others are left vulnerable.

Moreover, the lack of modular, open-source, and low-cost systems means there is little room for students or educators to customize safety tools for their own campuses or environments. In many developing countries, where safety concerns are more pressing, schools and colleges need solutions that are simple to implement and maintain without requiring high-end infrastructure or technical expertise.

Lastly, there is an emotional gap—the sense of control. Many existing methods don't empower the individual enough. A woman should feel like she can take immediate action, even without external help. Current systems often leave users feeling dependent, which can lead to hesitation or helplessness during critical moments.

Addressing the Gaps:

Our proposed project directly tackles these issues by offering an offline, mobile-independent device using Arduino Uno, GPS, and GSM technology. It is designed to be simple, affordable, and effective, especially for college students. By pressing just one discreet button, a woman can instantly share her live location with someone she trusts—without needing a smartphone, internet, or app.

This solution is not just about technology it's about restoring a sense of safety, control, and peace of mind for every woman who steps outside. Whether she is walking across campus at night or traveling in a rural area, she deserves to feel protected and this project takes a step toward making that possible.

Chapter 4

PROPOSED MOTHODOLOGY

4.0 Requirement Analysis

We began by interacting with female students and faculty members to understand safety concerns they face on and off campus. Many shared that in moments of distress, accessing a phone or finding help quickly becomes difficult. Based on these conversations, we outlined the core needs:

- Must work without relying on mobile data or internet
- Compact, lightweight, and portable
- Emergency activation with a single button press
- Ability to send GPS-based SMS alerts
- Affordable and replicable using basic electronics

4.1 Component Selection

Once we defined the needs, we selected cost-effective and compatible components:

- **Arduino Uno** – the central microcontroller
- **Neo-6M GPS Module** – to fetch the user’s current location
- **SIM800L GSM Module** – to send SMS alerts to a pre-defined contact
- **Push Button** – simple trigger for emergencies
- **16x2 LCD Display with I2C** – for user feedback like status updates
- **SoftwareSerial and TinyGPS++ libraries** – for managing GPS/GSM and location data

4.2 Circuit Design and Integration

We then designed the circuit by carefully connecting components:

- The GPS and GSM modules were connected using SoftwareSerial pins, allowing communication with Arduino’s limited UART ports.
- The push button was connected to a digital input pin to serve as the SOS trigger.
- The LCD was integrated using I2C to reduce wiring complexity.
- Power supply, proper grounding, and serial communication were tested to ensure stability.

4.3 Arduino Programming and Configuration

After setting up the hardware, we programmed the Arduino with the following logic:

- Continuously read data from the GPS module
- Parse coordinates into a Google Maps link
- On button press, format and send SMS via GSM module using AT commands
- Display real-time messages on the LCD like “Locating...”, “Sending Alert…”, and “Message Sent”

4.4 Testing in Multiple Environments

We tested the device across different scenarios:

- Open outdoor areas with strong GPS signals
- Indoors and crowded areas with poor signal
- Locations with low mobile network coverage This helped us evaluate the system's consistency, time to acquire location, and SMS delivery reliability.

4.5 Troubleshooting and Optimization

During testing, we faced common issues:

- The GPS module took time to fix location—so we added a “Getting Location” status on the LCD.
- In low signal areas, SMS delivery was delayed—so we added confirmation messages to avoid confusion.
- Interference between modules was resolved by managing baud rates and power supply correctly.

4.6 Emergency Scenario Simulation

We mimicked real-world emergencies by asking users to activate the device quickly, under pressure. We observed how easily they could trigger the alert and how fast the SMS reached the emergency contact. Most users were able to activate it within seconds, validating the one-touch trigger concept.

4.7 Validation with Users

We demonstrated the prototype to a small group of students. Their feedback was highly positive—they found the system simple and practical. They appreciated the offline capability and said it gave them a sense of safety, especially during late hours or while commuting alone.

4.8 Final Improvements and Packaging

Based on testing and user feedback, we made final adjustments:

- Added delays for message clarity
- Improved wiring and reduced circuit size for portability
- Ensured the device could be placed in a bag, pocket, or worn discreetly

4.9 Deployment Readiness

The device was finally reviewed for real-life deployment:

- It was low-cost (using commonly available modules)
- Required no internet or app
- Delivered consistent performance in varied environments

With minimal training, any woman can use this device in an emergency, making it a practical safety solution for college campuses and beyond.

Chapter 5

OBJECTIVES

Safety is not just a basic right; it's a necessity for women in every walk of life—especially in educational spaces like colleges and universities, where young women are expected to grow, learn, and thrive without fear. This project was initiated with the mission of building a practical tool that doesn't just exist on paper but actually helps women in real-life emergencies. To achieve this, the project is guided by a series of carefully thought-out primary and secondary objectives, each playing a critical role in making the solution holistic and impactful.

5.1 Primary Objectives

The primary objectives focus on the core functionality and purpose of the safety device. These are the goals that directly contribute to making the device usable, dependable, and effective during emergencies:

1. To design a women's safety device that is easy to use, especially under panic or stress. The aim is to ensure that even in a frightening situation, the user can activate the device instantly without needing to look at a screen, open an app, or use mobile data.
2. To enable real-time location tracking and alerting using GPS and GSM modules. With the press of a button, the device should send the user's live location (latitude and longitude) via SMS, along with a clickable Google Maps link for ease of navigation.
3. To function entirely offline and independent of smartphones or internet services. By relying on hardware-based modules, the device can work in low-signal or rural areas where mobile apps and internet-based solutions fail.
4. To minimize the response time in emergency scenarios. The solution must reduce the delay between when help is needed and when it can be dispatched, by automating alert generation.
5. To keep the device affordable for students and scalable for institutions. Using cost-effective components like Arduino Uno, Neo-6M GPS, and SIM800L GSM modules ensures that the device can be mass-produced at a low price.

6. To deliver clear visual feedback to the user.
   An I2C-based 16x2 LCD screen is integrated to show messages like "Locating…", "Alert Sent", or "SMS Failed," giving users confidence that the system is working.
7. To ensure modularity for future improvements. The hardware and code structure should allow easy upgrades, like adding voice alerts, vibration feedback, or wireless charging.
8. To promote a proactive safety mindset within academic campuses.
   The device serves not only as a tool but also as a reminder that women's safety is a priority and tech can be a part of the solution.

5.2 Secondary Objectives

The secondary objectives aim to broaden the impact and scope of the project. These goals are designed to add value to the system by improving its reach, usability, educational importance, and future potential:

1. To encourage institutions to adopt tech-driven safety systems.
   Colleges and universities can consider issuing or recommending such devices to their female students, especially those traveling late or living off-campus.
2. To inspire peer-driven safety networks. The project encourages the idea that even basic tech solutions can create a sense of community safety—students looking out for each other via shared knowledge of such tools.
3. To raise awareness about existing safety gaps. Through discussions and demonstrations, this project helps identify how current smartphone apps or campus security systems may fall short.
4. To make the device customizable for different use cases.
   Though this version is student-focused, the same system could be adapted for working women, senior citizens, or people with disabilities.
5. To provide students with hands-on experience in IoT, embedded systems, and social impact engineering. Those working on or studying the device gain exposure to real-world problem-solving using tech.
6. To document the development process in a way that other teams can replicate or improve it. From open-source code to circuit diagrams and design files, the project is structured for easy knowledge sharing.

7. To lay the groundwork for integration with smart infrastructure. In the future, the device could be linked with campus security rooms, public display boards, or emergency services using IoT protocols.
8. To develop empathy and user-centric thinking among tech developers. Working on safety-related technology encourages a shift from "cool features" to meaningful, life-saving applications.
9. To bridge the digital divide. Many women, especially in rural areas, do not own smartphones or may not be digitally literate. This device ensures no one is left behind when it comes to safety.
10. To make safety a daily habit, not a last resort. Carrying this device should become as natural as carrying an ID card or house key embedding safety into everyday life.

Chapter 6

FLOW CHART

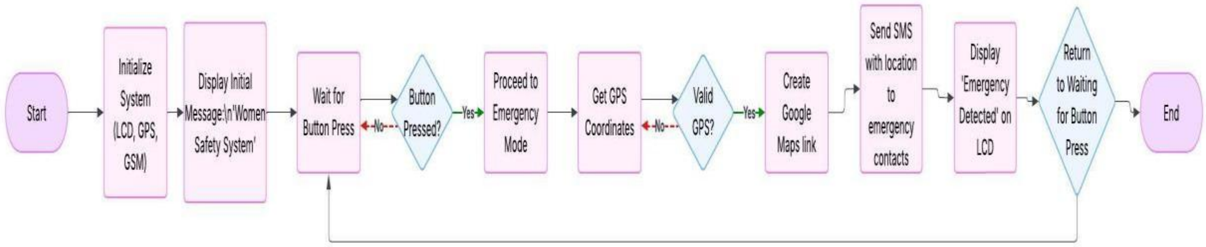


Fig 6.1 Flow chart of the Operational Process

The flowchart represents the entire operational process of the women's safety device, designed to provide quick assistance during emergencies. Each step plays a crucial role in ensuring the system works reliably and efficiently.

1. Start

This initial step marks the powering on or reset of the device. When the device starts, the Arduino Uno microcontroller begins executing the programmed instructions to prepare the system for use. This ensures that the device is ready to respond whenever the user needs it.

2. Initialize System (LCD, GPS, GSM)

Immediately after starting, the device initializes all the connected hardware components:

- **LCD Display:** The 16x2 I2C-based LCD is set up to display messages to the user, such as status updates and alerts.
- **GPS Module:** The GPS hardware is initialized to start searching for satellite signals to determine the device's current location.
- **GSM Module:** The GSM module is powered up and readied to send text messages using the SIM card and cellular network.

This step is crucial because all modules need to be functioning and communicating with the

Arduino before any emergency response can be triggered.

3. Display Initial Message: "Women Safety System"

Once the initialization is complete, the device displays a welcome or standby message such as **"Women Safety System"** on the LCD screen. This reassures the user that the system is powered on, operational, and ready to be used if needed. It also provides a visual confirmation that the system is active, avoiding any confusion.

4. Wait for Button Press

After displaying the initial message, the system enters an idle state where it constantly monitors the push button connected to the microcontroller. This button acts as the emergency trigger. The device waits patiently for the user to press this button if they feel threatened or unsafe.

This wait state is designed to minimize power consumption and avoid false alerts while ensuring immediate response once the button is pressed.

5. Button Pressed?

At this decision point, the device continuously checks whether the emergency button has been pressed:

- **If the button is not pressed (No):** The system remains in the waiting state, keeping an eye on the button and maintaining all modules ready.
- **If the button is pressed (Yes):** The system immediately proceeds to activate the emergency mode. This ensures the alert process starts as soon as the user signals distress.

This simple binary decision keeps the user experience straightforward, requiring only a single button press to trigger the entire safety protocol.

6. Proceed to Emergency Mode

Once the emergency button is pressed, the device switches from idle to **emergency mode**. In this mode, all resources focus on capturing and transmitting the user's current location to emergency contacts.

This step marks the beginning of active response, where the system gathers necessary data and prepares communication.

7. Get GPS Coordinates

In this step, the GPS module starts acquiring satellite signals to determine the exact geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the user. The module needs a clear line of sight to the satellites, so this process may take a few seconds depending on the environment (indoor/outdoor).

The Arduino continuously reads data from the GPS module, parsing the raw signals into usable location information.

8. Valid GPS?

Here, the system checks whether the GPS module has successfully acquired valid location data:

- **If the GPS data is invalid or unavailable (No):** The system keeps trying to acquire a valid fix. This ensures the alert message contains accurate information, avoiding sending incorrect or useless data.
- **If the GPS data is valid (Yes):** The system moves forward to prepare the alert message.

This validation step is critical for ensuring that the emergency contacts receive reliable and actionable location information.

9. Create Google Maps Link

Once valid latitude and longitude are obtained, the system formats these coordinates into a clickable Google Maps URL. For example:

ruby

CopyEdit

https://maps.google.com/?q=latitude,longitude

This link can be opened on any smartphone or computer to see the exact location on the map, making it much easier for emergency contacts or authorities to reach the user quickly.

10. Send SMS with Location to Emergency Contacts

Using the GSM module, the system sends an SMS message containing the Google Maps link along with a brief emergency alert text to one or more predefined emergency contact numbers. These numbers are usually stored in the Arduino code or EEPROM memory.

This step ensures that trusted contacts are immediately informed of the user's situation and location without needing internet access or a smartphone app.

11. Display "Emergency Detected" on LCD

To keep the user informed and reassured, the LCD screen displays a confirmation message such as **“Emergency Alert Sent”** or **“Help is on the way.”** This feedback helps the user know that their alert has been successfully transmitted and that help can be expected soon.

It also provides some peace of mind during a stressful moment.

12. Return to Waiting for Button Press

After sending the alert, the system resets its state back to the initial waiting mode. It again monitors the emergency button for any future alerts. This allows the device to be reused multiple times without needing a restart.

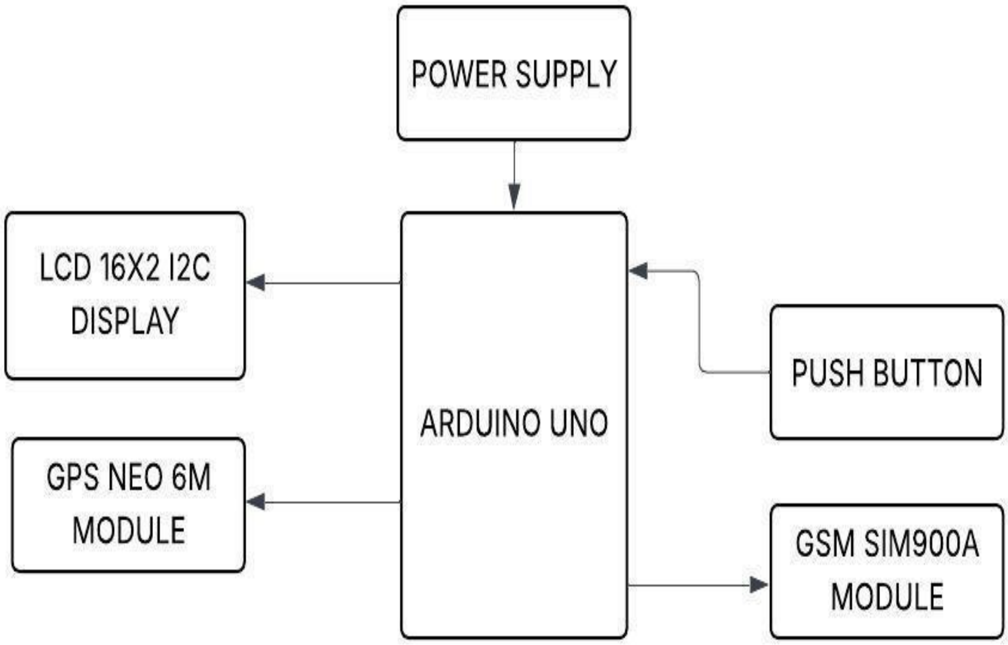
This looped behavior ensures that the device is always ready for immediate use, maximizing safety.

13. End

This marks the end of one emergency alert cycle. The device remains powered on and operational, ready for any subsequent emergencies.

Chapter 7

BLOCK DIAGRAM



;

Fig 7.1 Block Diagram of the System

The Block Diagram of the Women Safety System illustrates the flow and interaction between the different components in the system. Each block represents a specific hardware module or action, while the arrows show the flow of data or control signals between them.

1. Arduino Uno (Microcontroller)

- Description: This is the core component of the system, responsible for controlling and managing all inputs and outputs. It

  communicates with all other components (GPS, GSM, LCD, Push button).
- Function:

- ○ Reads the push button input.
- ○ Controls the GPS and GSM modules to gather location and send messages.
- ○ Manages LCD to display status and location information.

2. Push Button (Input)

- Description: A simple button that is used to trigger the emergency mode when pressed.
- Function:
  - ○ When the button is pressed, it signals the Arduino to activate the emergency process.
  - ○ The button is connected to a digital input pin on the Arduino.

3. GPS Module (e.g., NEO-6M)

- Description: The GPS module is responsible for retrieving the latitude and longitude of the user's current location.
- Function:
  - ○ Sends the geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) to the Arduino when queried.
  - ○ The Arduino processes this data and generates a Google Maps link to send to emergency contacts.

4. GSM Module (SIMGOO)

- Description: The GSM module is responsible for sending and receiving SMS messages via a SIM card.
- Function:
  - ○ Once the GPS location is obtained, the Arduino sends an SMS to predefined emergency contacts via the GSM module.
  - ○ The message includes the GPS coordinates and a Google Maps link to the user's

location.

- The GSM module communicates with the Arduino via SoftwareSerial to send the SMS.

5. LCD Display (I2C)

- Description: The LCD display shows messages to the user, such as the system's status (e.g., "Emergency Detected").
- Function:
  - Displays system messages to inform the user about the status of the system, such as "Emergency Detected" or "Waiting for Button Press".
  - It communicates with the Arduino using the I2C protocol, requiring only two data pins (SDA and SCL).

6. Power Supply

- Description: Provides the necessary power to the entire system, including the Arduino, GPS module, GSM module, and LCD.
- Function:
  - The system can be powered via USB or an external battery (5V supply). The GPS and GSM modules may require additional power depending on their consumption.

7. Output/Alert

- Description: This block represents the emergency alert output that can be in the form of an SMS, alarm, or any other form of notification.
- Function:
  - After an emergency button press, the system sends an SMS with location data to emergency contacts.
  - It could be expanded to include features like turning on an alarm or activating additional output devices (such as a siren or relay).

Chapter 8

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT

S.NO	Review	Dates
1	Review-0	29-Jan-2025 To 31-Jan-2025
2	Review-1	18-Feb-2025 To 21-Feb-2025
3	Review-2	17-Mar-2025 To 21-Mar-2025
4	Review-3	16-Apr-2025 To 19-Apr-2025
5	Final Viva	10-5-2025 TO 17-5-2025

Chapter 9

SYSTEM DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

9.1 Software Implementation

The software implementation of the Women Safety System is the backbone of how hardware components interact with each other to detect emergencies and send alerts. It is written in Arduino C/C++, and the logic is deployed on an Arduino Uno microcontroller.

1. Toolss Libraries Used Arduino IDE

- Used to write, compile, and upload the code to the Arduino Uno board.

Libraries Included:

Library	Purpose
SoftwareSerial.h	Enables serial communication on digital pins (for GSM C GPS)
Wire.h	Facilitates I2C communication (for LCD module)
LiquidCry stal_I2C.h	Controls 16x2 LCD via I2C interface
TinyGPS++.h	Parses GPS data (NMEA sentence to extract location

1. Core Functionalities

A. Initialization

```
void setup() { lcd.init(); lcd.backlight();
    Serial.begin(9600);
    SIM900.begin(9600);
    pinMode(push1, INPUT_PULLUP);

    lcd.setCursor(0, 0); lcd.print("Women Safety"); lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
    lcd.print("          System          ");
    delay(3000); lcd.clear();
}
```

- InitializestheLCD,Serialports,andbuttoninput.
- Displays the welcome message "Women Safety System" at startup.

B. GPS Data Processing

```
void locate() {
    while (Serial.available() > 0) { if (gps.encode(Serial.read())) {
            displaygpsInfo();
        }
    }
}
void displaygpsInfo() {
    if (gps.location.isValid()) { latitude = gps.location.lat(); longitude =
        gps.location.lng(); Serial.print("LAT: "); Serial.println(latitude,6);
        Serial.print("LONG: "); Serial.println(longitude,6);
    }
```

- Receives GPS data using **TinyGPS++**.
- Parses and stores the valid **latitude and**

longitude.

- This data is later used to create a Google Maps location link.

C. Emergency SMS Sending via GSM

```
void get_location(String message) { SIM900.print("ATD +919347997722;\r");
    delay(1000); SIM900.print("AT+CMGF=1\r");
    delay(100);

      SIM900.print("AT+CNMI=2,2,0,0,0\r");
    delay(100);

SIM900.println("AT+CMGS=\"+919347997722\" ");
    delay(1000); SIM900.println(message); delay(100); SIM900.println((char)26); //
    CTRL+Z
}
```

- Configures the GSM module for SMS mode.
- Sends an SMS containing:
  - Latitude C Longitude
  - A-Google-Maps-link https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1&query=lat,lon)

D. Panic Button s Emergency Trigger

```
void panic() {
    int switch11 = digitalRead(push1); if (switch11 == LOW) {
```

```
        long_lat = String(float(latitude)) +

",," + String(float(longitude)); Link =
"https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api= 1&query=" + long_lat;
        SMS = "Alert: emergency detected " + long_lat + " " + Link;
        get_location(SMS);    lcd.setCursor(0,0);    lcd.print("Emergency    Detected");
        delay(4000);
        lcd.clear();
    }
}
```

- When the **push button is pressed**, the Arduino:
    - Forms an alert message with current location.
    - Calls get_location() to send the SMS.
    - Updates the LCD to notify the user of the emergency alert.

E. Main Loop

```
void loop() {
    locate();                   // Constantly fetch GPS data
    panic();                    // Monitor for button press and send alert if triggered
}
```

- Keeps checking for new GPS data.
- Constantly monitors the panic button and triggers the SMS if pressed.

2. Software Workflow Summary

1. System initializes and displays the welcome message.

2. Continuously reads GPS data to get accurate user location.
3. Watches for button press (panic trigger).
4. If button is pressed:
    a. Retrieves GPS coordinates.
    b. Constructs a Google Maps URL.
    c. Sends an SMS alert via the GSM module.
    d. Updates the LCD display with a warning.

3. Highlights of Software Design

- Uses non-blocking structure for continuous GPS tracking.
- Employs SoftwareSerial to manage multiple serial devices on Uno.
- Handles validity checks for GPS location before sending SMS.
- Provides user feedback on an LCD screen.

9.2 Hardware Components

1. Arduino Uno (ATmega328P Microcontroller)

- **Role**: Main controller of the system
- **Function**:
    - Reads input from the push button
    - Processes GPS data
    - Sends commands to the GSM module
    - Displays status messages on the LCD
- **Power Supply**: 5V via USB or adapter
- **Communication**: I2C, Serial, Digital I/O

2. GPS Module (e.g., NEO-6M)

- **Role**: Location tracker
- **Function**:
  - Provides real-time **latitude** and **longitude**
  - Sends NMEA sentences to Arduino
- **Power Supply**: 3.3V–5V
- **Communication**: Serial (TX/RX)
- **Output Format**: NMEA (GPS standard)

3. GSM Module (SIMGOO or SIM8OO)

- **Role**: SMS communicator
- **Function**:
  - Sends **emergency SMS** with location to saved contact numbers
  - Operates with a SIM card (mobile network required)
- **Power Supply**: 5V (requires high current ~2A peak)
- **Communication**: Serial (SoftwareSerial on Arduino)

4. LCD Display (16x2 with I2C Interface)

- **Role**: User interface for displaying messages
- **Function**:
  - Displays messages like "Emergency Detected", "System Ready",

etc.

- Uses I2C protocol to reduce pin usage

- **Pins Used**: SDA (A4), SCL (A5)
- **Power Supply**: 5V

5. Push Button

- **Role**: Emergency trigger
- **Function**:
  - When pressed, initiates the **emergency alert process**
- **Connection**:
  - Connected to digital pin 2 on Arduino
  - Uses internal pull-up resistor (INPUT_PULLUP)

6. Power Supply

- **Role**: Powering the system
- **Options**:
  - USB power (5V) for Arduino and modules
  - 9V adapter or external battery (with voltage regulator)
- **Important Note**: GSM modules require stable and sufficient power

Chapter 10

APPLICATIONS

The Women's Safety Device has a wide range of applications, especially in today's world where personal security is a growing concern. Though originally designed for college and university environments, its utility extends well beyond campus walls. Below are the key real-world applications of this system:

1. Personal Safety for Women

The most direct application of this device is to enhance personal safety for women, especially students, working professionals, or individuals who commute alone. In threatening situations, pressing the button instantly shares their real-time location with trusted contacts. This quick action can result in faster rescue or intervention.

2. Campus Security Enhancement

Universities and colleges can integrate this system into their security framework by providing students or faculty with personal devices or making it part of their campus emergency kits. This would allow quick alerts to be sent to the campus security team, helping them act immediately in case of harassment or danger within campus premises.

3. Rural and Remote Area Safety

In rural areas where internet access may be limited or absent, this device becomes extremely valuable because it works on GSM and GPS without requiring mobile data or Wi-Fi. It can send SMS alerts from any GSM-enabled area, making it a lifesaver in regions with low digital penetration.

4. Elderly and Disabled Care

This device can also be customized for use by the elderly or people with disabilities. In case of a fall, sudden illness, or distress, they can use this simple one-touch system to alert caregivers or family members without needing to operate a complex mobile device.

5. **Emergency Alert for Field Workers**

Women working in isolated or hazardous environments—such as surveyors, social workers, or NGO volunteers—often find themselves in unpredictable situations. This safety device can act as a portable emergency alert system, ensuring that they're never completely cut off from help.

6. Child Safety and Tracking

With slight modifications, this device can be adapted for child safety applications, especially during travel or outings. Parents can be immediately notified if their child activates the alert, helping them take fast action in case of abduction or separation in crowded places.

7. **Integration with Law Enforcement Systems**

In collaboration with law enforcement agencies, the device can be linked to police control rooms or women's helplines. When an alert is triggered, it could also notify the nearest police unit, allowing faster and more effective response to potential crimes.

8. Use in Natural Disasters and Accidents

Apart from personal safety, the device can be used to send SOS alerts during natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, or accidents when mobile apps or internet-based platforms are unavailable. A quick button press ensures help is on the way even if the victim is unable to make a phone call.

9. **Travel and Adventure Safety**

For solo female travelers, hikers, or trekkers, this device acts as a travel companion that can signal distress or help when off-grid. It gives users peace of mind knowing that they can send their coordinates even from remote terrains.

10. **Public Transport and Cab Safety**

In an era of frequent incidents in public transport or private cabs, this device can be a safety measure while commuting. Even if the victim is unable to unlock a phone, one press of a button can notify someone with the exact location, enabling immediate tracking or assistance.

Field Name	**Data Type**	**Description**
report_id	INT (PK)	Unique anonymous report ID
location_id	INT (FK)	Where it happened
category	VARCHAR	Type of concern
description	TEXT	Anonymous details
submitted_time	DATETIME	Date/time submitted

FIGURE NO.9.1 Anonymous_Reports

The Anonymous_Reports table is designed to allow users to report safety concerns or incidents without revealing their identity. This feature encourages more people——especially those who may fear retaliation or embarrassment——to speak up about safety issues on campus.

Chapter 11

FUTURE SCOPE

The Women Safety System, built using Arduino Uno, GSM, GPS, LCD, and a push-button, has been successfully developed as a working prototype aimed at real-time emergency alerting. It accomplishes its fundamental mission - allowing women in distress to quickly notify trusted contacts with their exact location. However, as technology continues to advance in the areas of embedded systems, wireless connectivity, and wearable solutions, this project opens up numerous avenues for expansion, enhancement, and real-world adaptation. With thoughtful upgrades, this system has the potential to evolve from a simple prototype to a robust, intelligent, and life-saving safety network.

A major area for future improvement is miniaturization and improved wearability. The current prototype uses multiple wired components, making it slightly bulky and better suited for testing and demonstrations rather than everyday use. In the future, compact microcontrollers like the Arduino Nano or ESP32 could replace the existing setup. These alternatives offer more capabilities in a smaller design. By integrating the system into wearable formats like smart bands, pendants, or even everyday accessories, the device would become more convenient, subtle, and user-friendly. Such a transformation would be especially useful in situations where a visible or bulky device could draw unwanted attention.

In addition, integrating smartphone applications could significantly increase the functionality and reach of the system. While the GSM module currently sends SMS-based location alerts effectively, pairing the device with a mobile app (via Bluetooth or Wi-Fi) would allow for enhanced features such as live location tracking, alert logs, audio/video recording, and direct map visualization. Users could configure settings like emergency contacts, silent/panic modes, or system alerts easily within the app, creating a seamless and personalized safety experience.

Another key development opportunity lies in connecting the system with cloud-based platforms and IoT ecosystems. Services like Firebase, Blynk, or ThingSpeak could be used to upload alert data in real time. This would allow for centralized monitoring, record-keeping, and large-scale deployment in institutions or communities. Alerts could then be broadcast to predefined emergency services or even public safety groups. Storing alert history, timestamps, and movement logs would also help in post-incident investigations or safety audits, offering long-term value beyond just the moment of distress.

The role of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) in this context is also quite promising. Future iterations of the device can use behavioral pattern analysis to detect abnormal activity. For example, if a user's movement suddenly stops in a known danger zone, or if there's prolonged inactivity, the system can trigger automatic alerts. Predictive intelligence could provide warnings even before a situation turns unsafe, greatly enhancing proactive safety measures.

When it comes to interaction and usability, improvements like voice activation could be transformative. In scenarios where the user can't physically press the button, voice recognition technology—especially with offline keyword detection—can help trigger alerts using spoken commands. Similarly, biometric access such as fingerprint scanning can help prevent misuse or accidental triggers. This would ensure the device functions only under authorized user input, giving the user better control and privacy.

Power efficiency and portability are other crucial elements for real-world application. The current setup depends on USB or basic battery power, but future designs could incorporate solar panels or energy-efficient systems to extend usage without frequent charging. Implementing sleep modes during idle periods and activating only when needed can save power significantly. Such features are especially useful in remote or travel scenarios where charging options are limited.

Furthermore, the concept of two-way communication is an area worth exploring. Instead of just sending alerts, the system could be enhanced with a microphone and speaker, allowing real-time interaction with family, friends, or authorities. In emergencies, the ability to transmit voice or ambient audio can give responders better context about the situation, enabling quicker and more accurate support.

Lastly, this device holds incredible potential for integration with official emergency networks. With governmental or institutional backing, alerts from such devices could be routed directly to nearby police stations, women's helplines, or public safety departments. This integration would help streamline rescue efforts and make emergency response faster and more reliable. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focusing on women's safety can also be looped into such systems, providing grassroots-level support in cases of harassment or violence.

In summary, while the current prototype serves its intended purpose, the future offers a rich landscape of opportunities to evolve the system into a fully connected, smart, and responsive personal safety platform. By embracing newer technologies, thoughtful design, and user feedback, this device can truly become a reliable companion for women's safety in the modern world.

Chapter 12

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Women Safety System was tested thoroughly to evaluate its accuracy, responsiveness, and reliability in emergency scenarios. Each module was individually verified, followed by integration testing to ensure the system works as intended when all components are connected.

1. Objective of Testing

- Ensure that all modules (Arduino Uno, GPS, GSM, LCD, Push Button) are functioning correctly.
- Validate that the system can reliably detect an emergency and send an SMS with location details.
- Assess system responsiveness and real-time performance in real-world conditions.

2. Individual Module Testing

A. Push Button Test

- **Test Objective**: To confirm that the push button triggers the emergency workflow.
- **Procedure**: The push button was connected to digital pin 2 of the Arduino. Using INPUT_PULLUP configuration, the state change from HIGH to LOW (button pressed) was monitored.
- **Result**: When the button was pressed, the system correctly identified the input and initiated the emergency process.
- **Conclusion**: Button is responsive and reliable as an emergency trigger.

B. GPS Module Test (NEO-6M)

- **Test Objective**: To verify the GPS module's ability to fetch accurate location data.

- **Procedure**: The GPS module was tested in an open area for optimal satellite signal. GPS data was parsed using the TinyGPS++ library and displayed via the Serial Monitor.
- **Result**: The module provided accurate latitude and longitude values within 15–30 seconds of startup.
- **Sample Output**:

LAT: 13.084944

LONG: 77.641331

- **Conclusion**: The GPS module successfully and consistently provided real-time location data.

C. GSM Module Test (SIMGOO)

- **Test Objective**: To validate the SMS functionality through the GSM module.
- **Procedure**: A SIM card with an active SMS plan was inserted. Using AT commands through SoftwareSerial, an SMS was sent to a predefined mobile number.
- **Result**: The emergency message, along with a Google Maps link, was delivered successfully within 10 seconds.
- **Sample Message**:

Alert:Emergency detected at 13.084944,77.641331

https://www.google.com/maps/search/?api=1 &query=13.084944,77.641331

- **Conclusion**: The GSM module reliably sends messages and is suitable for alerting emergency contacts.

D. LCD Display Test (16x2 I2C)

- **Test Objective**: To confirm proper display of status messages.
- **Procedure**: The LCD was connected using the I2C interface. Messages were

displayed during system boot and after emergency activation.

- **Result**: All messages were displayed clearly. The backlight and contrast were also appropriate.
- **Messages Displayed**:
  - "WomenSafetySystem"
  - "EmergencyDetected"
- **Conclusion**: The LCD display functions properly and effectively communicate system status to the user.

3. Integrated System Testing FullSystemTestFlow:

1. **System Initialization**:
   a. Arduinopowersup,initializesLCD,GPS,and GSM modules.
   b. LCDshows "WomenSafetySystem".
2. **Location Acquisition**:
   a. GPS module begins acquiring satellite signals.
   b. Oncelocked,validlatitudeandlongitudeare stored.
3. **Emergency Activation**:
   a. User presses the push button.
   b. Arduino fetches latest location data and creates a Google Maps link.
   c. **SMS Transmission**:

GSM module sends a message containing coordinates and map link to the predefined phone number.

4. **User Feedback**:
   a. LCD displays "Emergency Detected" confirming action.

4. Summary of Test Results

Component	Test Description	Expected Outcome	Result	Status
Push Button	Detect button press	Trigger emergency response	Works fine	☑ Passed
GPS Module	Fetch real-time location	Provide valid latitude and longitude	Accurate	☑ Passed
GSM Module	Send emergency SMS	SMS received with Google Maps link	Delivered	☑ Passed
LCD Display	Show system messages	Display welcome and emergency status	Displayed	☑ Passed
Integrated System	Full end-to-end workflow	Accurate location sent via SMS	Successful	☑ Passed

5. Final Observations

- The system operated consistently and reliably under real-world test conditions.

- GPS lock time varied based on location but averaged 20–30 seconds.
- SMSdeliverywassuccessfulundernormalGSM network availability.
- The system is user-friendly, requiring just a button press to initiate the safety protocol.

Chapter 13

CONCLUSION

The development of the Women Safety System using Arduino Uno addresses a critical and pressing need in society—ensuring the safety and well-being of women through technology. The system is designed to respond quickly and effectively in emergency situations by capturing the user's real- time location via GPS and sending an SMS alert through the GSM module to pre-defined contacts. With the addition of a simple push-button interface and a user-friendly LCD display, the system offers a straight forward yet powerful solution for personal security.Through rigorous testing and implementation, the project has demonstrated that a low-cost, accessible, and portable safety system is achievable using widely available electronic components. Each module—whether it be GPS for tracking, GSM for communication, or the LCD for feedback—works in harmony to provide a reliable emergency response mechanism. The system's ability to generate a Google Maps link with accurate coordinates enhances its practicality and real-world applicability, allowing caregivers or authorities to respond promptly to emergencies.

Moreover, this project not only meets its core functional objectives but also lays a solid foundation for future advancements. The potential to enhance this model with IoT, mobile integration, machine learning, and wearable design means it can evolve into a more intelligent, proactive, and user-centric safety solution. It serves as an important step toward harnessing the power of embedded systems and automation to create safer environments for women, especially in places where immediate assistance is not readily available.In conclusion, the Women Safety System is a valuable innovation that combines technology and social responsibility.

Chapter 14

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APPENDIX-B

SCREENSHOTS

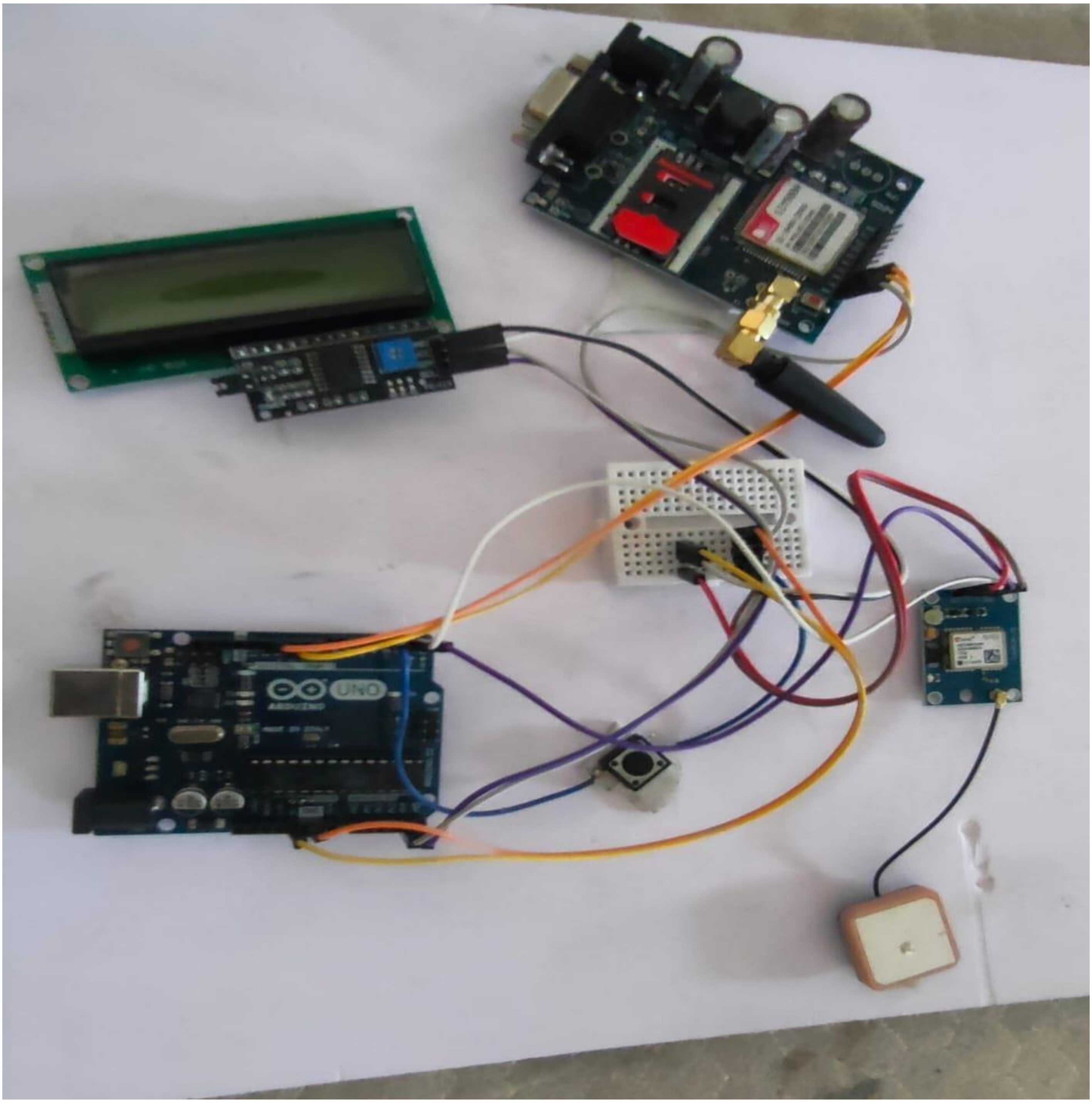

Figure Appendix B 1.1 Screenshot

APPENDIX-C

ENCLOSURES

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS(SDGs)

Figure Appendix C 1.1 Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

This project uses modern technologies like AI, Kotlin, and geo-mapping to build a smart postal service platform. By creating a digital infrastructure that connects users and post offices, it fosters innovation in traditional public services. The app's integration of real-time maps and AI chat support shows how industry and infrastructure can evolve through software, making postal services faster and more reliable.

SDG 10 – Reduced Inequalities

The app offers equal access to postal information and services for everyone, including people in
under-served or remote areas. Its simple interface and AI support make it usable by older adults, people with disabilities, or those unfamiliar with digital tools. In this way, it bridges the gap between different social groups and reduces inequality in access to essential services.

SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

By showing nearby post offices on an interactive map and reducing the need for long travel, this app helps build smarter, more connected communities. Whether in busy cities or remote villages, users can quickly locate services, submit complaints, and receive updates.

This improved access supports sustainable urban and rural living by cutting down on wasted time and vehicle use.

SDG 16 – Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

With built-in complaint and feedback features, the system encourages transparent dialogue between citizens and postal authorities. Users can lodge issues and receive responses directly through the app, which strengthens trust in public institutions. This openness and accountability promote fair treatment and better governance in postal services.

SDG 17 – Partnerships for the Goals

The platform is designed to grow through collaboration with other government departments and private partners, such as courier companies or utility services. By offering APIs or shared data models, it can integrate with electricity, water, or transport services, fostering partnerships that support wider development goals and smarter, more cohesive public service delivery.

Aarif Ahamed - Women_Safety_Report[4]-1

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8	K Ramesh Chandra, Tarun Nakka, Netra Nadigatla, N V S T S Vardhan Reddy, Syam Nulu, Avinash Kali. "Empowering Safety: Arduino-Based Alert System Design and	<1%

Figure Appendix C 1.2: Alignment of the Project with United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Implementation for Women", 2023 7th International Conference on Electronics, Communication and Aerospace Technology (ICECA), 2023
Publication

9	www.infiray.com Internet Source	<1 %
10	ijsrem.com Internet Source	<1 %
11	Rohini S, Deepa A, A. Kalaimani, Rajiv Gandhi N, L. Sudha, V.Samuthira Pandi. "Empirical Evaluation of Internet of Things Oriented Enriched Women Protection System with Smart Sensors Association", 2023 Annual International Conference on Emerging Research Areas: International Conference on Intelligent Systems (AICERA/ICIS), 2023 Publication	<1 %

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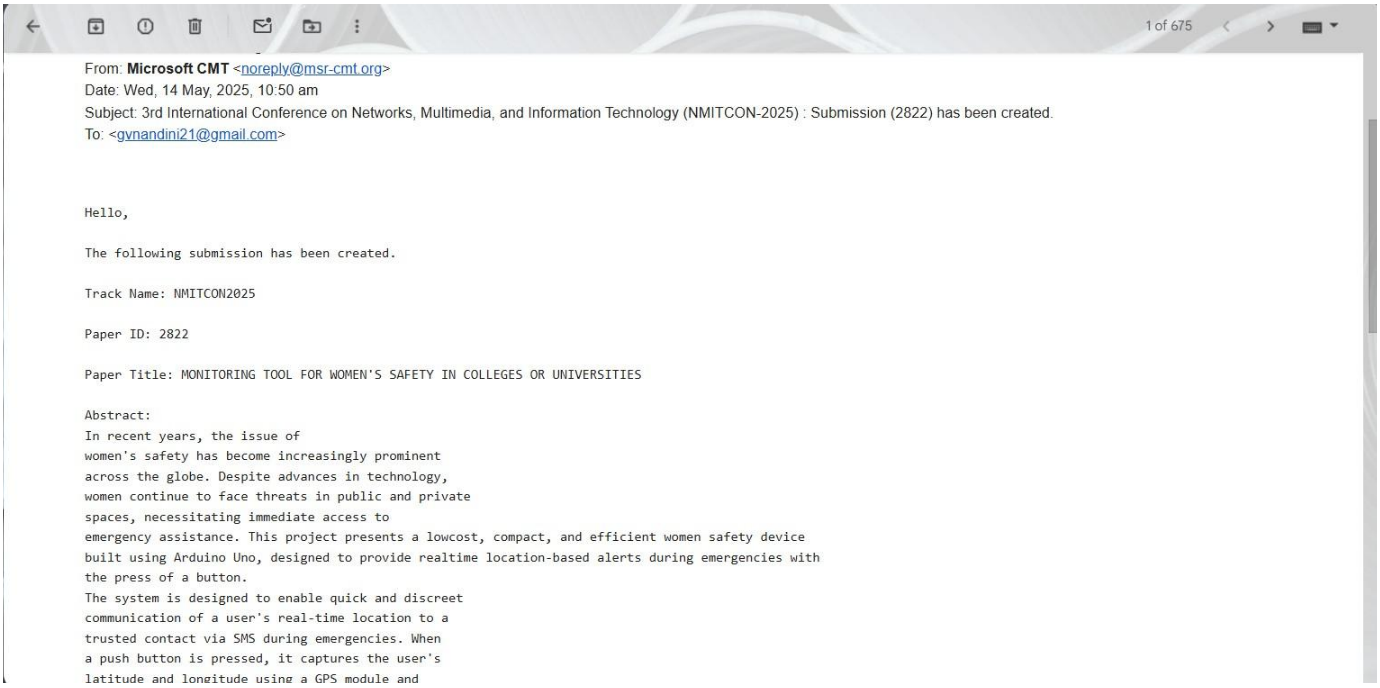
Figure Appendix C 1.3: Turnitin Similarity Report – Source Breakdown and Contribution Percentages



From: **Microsoft CMT** <noreply@msr-cmt.org>
Date: Wed, 14 May, 2025, 10:50 am
Subject: 3rd International Conference on Networks, Multimedia, and Information Technology (NMITCON-2025) : Submission (2822) has been created.
To: <gvnandini21@gmail.com>

Hello,

The following submission has been created.

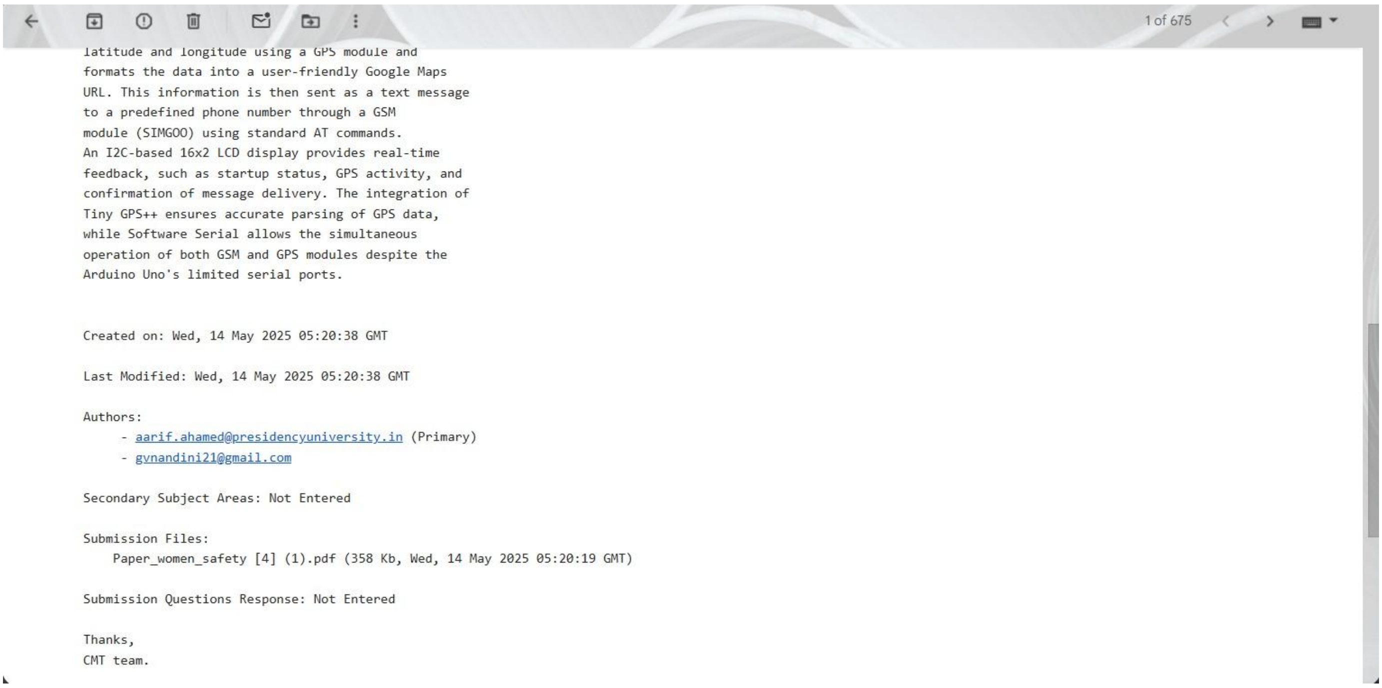
Track Name: NMITCON2025

Paper ID: 2822

Paper Title: MONITORING TOOL FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY IN COLLEGES OR UNIVERSITIES

Abstract:
In recent years, the issue of
women's safety has become increasingly prominent
across the globe. Despite advances in technology,
women continue to face threats in public and private
spaces, necessitating immediate access to
emergency assistance. This project presents a lowcost, compact, and efficient women safety device
built using Arduino Uno, designed to provide realtime location-based alerts during emergencies with
the press of a button.
The system is designed to enable quick and discreet
communication of a user's real-time location to a
trusted contact via SMS during emergencies. When
a push button is pressed, it captures the user's
latitude and longitude using a GPS module and

Figure Appendix C 1.4: Paper Submission Confirmation Email for NMITCON-2025



latitude and longitude using a GPS module and
formats the data into a user-friendly Google Maps
URL. This information is then sent as a text message
to a predefined phone number through a GSM
module (SIMG00) using standard AT commands.
An I2C-based 16x2 LCD display provides real-time
feedback, such as startup status, GPS activity, and
confirmation of message delivery. The integration of
Tiny GPS++ ensures accurate parsing of GPS data,
while Software Serial allows the simultaneous
operation of both GSM and GPS modules despite the
Arduino Uno's limited serial ports.

Created on: Wed, 14 May 2025 05:20:38 GMT

Last Modified: Wed, 14 May 2025 05:20:38 GMT

Authors:
- aarif.ahamed@presidencyuniversity.in (Primary)
- gvnandini21@gmail.com

Secondary Subject Areas: Not Entered

Submission Files:
Paper_women_safety [4] (1).pdf (358 Kb, Wed, 14 May 2025 05:20:19 GMT)

Submission Questions Response: Not Entered

Thanks,
CMT team.

Figure Appendix C 1.5: Submission Details for NMITCON-2025 Paper on Women's Safety System