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Synopsis & Report on Women Safety System using

Arduino Nano, GSM and GPS Location Tracker

Submitted By :

Pawan Kumar - 2021UCS1692(CSE-III)

Rajat Singh - 2021UCS1701(CSE-III)

Aashish Kumar - 2021UCS1675(CSE-III)

Prayas- 2021UCS1676 (CSE-III)

Submitted to :

Monu Kumar

SYNOPSIS

Title: Women Safety System using Arduino Nano, GSM and GPS Location Tracker

Introduction

The primary aim of the Women's Safety System is to provide security and protection for women in various situations. This specialized system incorporates advanced technologies such as GPS to enable real-time tracking of the user's location, ensuring constant monitoring of movements and activities. The Women's Safety System discreetly sends location data to a monitoring unit, allowing for immediate assistance in case of emergencies. In instances of danger, such as harassment or violence, the system can alert authorities or trusted contacts with precise GPS coordinates, enabling swift response and support.

Moreover, the Women's Safety System includes features tailored to address the safety concerns of women, such as panic buttons or gesture-based activation mechanisms for discreet alerts. Additionally, sensors can detect potential threats, similar to how vehicle tracking systems can detect unauthorized movements.

The system also offers functionalities such as real-time communication with emergency services, location sharing with trusted contacts, and live tracking on mapping platforms, akin to the capabilities of vehicle tracking systems. Overall, the Women's Safety System serves as a crucial tool in empowering women to navigate their surroundings confidently and securely, offering proactive solutions to address the unique safety challenges they face.

Key Features

The Women Safety System encompasses several essential features designed to provide comprehensive support and assistance to women facing distress:

Arduino Nano Integration: Central to the system's architecture is the Arduino Nano microcontroller, serving as the primary processing unit. This component facilitates seamless integration of various functionalities, ensuring smooth operation and effective control.

GSM Module for Communication: A critical component of the system is the GSM module, enabling seamless communication with predefined contacts or emergency services. Through SMS alerts or automated phone calls, the system swiftly notifies designated individuals or authorities of the user's distress situation.

GPS Module for Location Tracking: Integration of a GPS module enables real-time tracking of the user's location. This functionality proves instrumental in facilitating prompt assistance and timely intervention, allowing concerned parties to pinpoint the user's precise whereabouts during emergencies.

Panic Button Activation: A prominent feature of the system is its panic button, easily accessible to users in emergency situations. Upon activation, the system initiates a series of predefined actions, including sending distress signals and sharing the user's location with designated contacts, thereby expediting the response process.

Silent Alert Mode: Recognizing the need for discretion in certain scenarios, the system offers a silent alert mode. Users can discreetly activate the distress signal without drawing attention, ensuring their safety in potentially precarious environments.

Purpose

The purpose of the Women Safety System utilizing Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies is multifaceted, aiming to address the safety concerns faced by women in various environments. Here's an overview of its purpose:

Enhancing Safety: The primary objective of the system is to enhance the safety and security of women by providing them with a reliable tool to seek assistance in times of distress. By integrating Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies, the system offers functionalities such as distress signaling, location tracking, and communication with emergency services, empowering women to respond effectively to potential threats.

Real-time Tracking: The inclusion of GPS technology enables the system to accurately track the user's location in real-time. This feature is crucial for ensuring prompt assistance in emergency situations, as it allows designated contacts or emergency services to locate the user quickly and provide necessary support.

Prompt Assistance: The integration of GSM technology enables the system to establish communication with predefined contacts or emergency services, facilitating prompt assistance when needed. Through SMS alerts or automated phone calls, the system notifies designated individuals or authorities about the user's distress situation, reducing response time and ensuring timely intervention.

Discreet Alert Mechanism: The system incorporates a panic button or discreet alert mechanism that users can activate in emergency situations without drawing attention. This feature is essential for situations where discretion is paramount, allowing users to seek help discreetly and minimize potential risks.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the Women Safety System project embodies a proactive and multifaceted approach to addressing the safety concerns of women. By harnessing Arduino Nano, GSM, and GPS technologies, the system offers a comprehensive solution that empowers women with the means to enhance their safety and security across various settings. With its emphasis on prompt assistance, real-time tracking, and discreet alert mechanisms, the project holds the potential to significantly impact women's safety outcomes and contribute to the creation of safer and more inclusive communities.

PROJECT REPORT

Women Safety System using Arduino Nano, GSM and GPS location Tracker

Pawan Kumar, Rajat Singh, Aashish Kumar, Prayas
Dept of Computer Science and Engineering, Netaji Subhas University of Technology, Delhi, India
pawan.kumar.ug21@nsut.ac.in
rajat.singh.ug21@nsut.ac.in
aashish.kumar.ug21@nsut.ac.in
prayas.ug21@nsut.ac.in

***Abstract*— This project introduces a novel approach to address women's safety concerns by leveraging Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies. The system offers real-time tracking and emergency communication functionalities to enhance women's security in various situations. By integrating Arduino Nano with GPS for precise location tracking and GSM for seamless communication, the system enables discreet distress signaling and location sharing with predefined contacts during emergencies. The project includes the development of a portable and user-friendly device tailored to women's needs, emphasizing accessibility and ease of use. Experimental validation demonstrates the efficacy and reliability of the system, underscoring its potential to mitigate safety risks and empower women to navigate their surroundings with confidence.**

Keywords—Women Safety, GPS, GSM, Arduino nano

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Introduction to Domain

The domain of women's safety encompasses a multifaceted approach to addressing the safety and security concerns faced by women in various settings, including public spaces, workplaces, and homes. Women's safety is a fundamental human right, yet it is often compromised due to prevalent issues such as harassment, assault, domestic violence, and gender-based discrimination.

In recent years, there has been growing awareness and advocacy surrounding women's safety, spurred by high-profile cases and grassroots movements calling for systemic change. Governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and communities worldwide have initiated various programs and policies aimed at preventing violence against women and promoting gender equality.

Technology plays a crucial role in advancing women's safety initiatives, offering innovative solutions to empower women and enhance their security. From smartphone applications and wearable devices to surveillance systems and emergency response mechanisms, technological advancements have enabled new approaches to addressing safety concerns.

In this context, the proposed project aims to contribute to the domain of women's safety by introducing a novel approach that leverages Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies. By developing a portable and user-friendly device tailored to women's needs, the project seeks to empower women to navigate their surroundings with confidence and assurance, ultimately contributing to a safer and more inclusive society.

B. Problem Description

Women frequently find themselves in situations where they feel vulnerable or at risk, whether it be during solo commutes, travel to unfamiliar locales, or encounters with harassment in public settings. Traditional methods of seeking help, such as dialing emergency hotlines, often fall short in providing timely and discreet assistance, particularly in critical situations requiring immediate intervention. This project seeks to address these shortcomings by developing a portable safety system that enables women to discreetly signal for help and share their location during emergencies.

Despite ongoing efforts to address women's safety concerns, there remains a pressing need for more effective and accessible solutions to mitigate the risks faced by women in various environments. Instances of harassment, assault, and violence against women persist, often due to a lack of timely intervention and support mechanisms. Traditional safety measures, while important, may prove insufficient in providing comprehensive protection, especially in emergencies where immediate assistance is crucial. Furthermore, existing technological solutions may be inaccessible or impractical for many women, particularly those from marginalized communities.

The problem statement, therefore, revolves around the development of a comprehensive Women's Safety System (WSS) that addresses the shortcomings of existing solutions and empowers women to navigate their surroundings with confidence and assurance. By leveraging Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies, the WSS aims to offer a holistic approach to women's safety, providing peace of mind and facilitating timely assistance when needed.

C. Motivation / Objective

The motivation behind this research paper stems from the persistent and pervasive issue of women's safety, which continues to pose significant challenges globally. Despite various efforts to address these concerns, incidents of harassment, assault, and violence against women persist in various settings, including public spaces, workplaces, and homes. These challenges are compounded by the limitations of existing safety measures, which often prove inadequate in providing effective protection, particularly in emergencies.

Therefore, the primary objective of this research paper is to contribute to the development of innovative and accessible solutions that leverage technology to empower women and enhance their safety in real-time. Specifically, the paper aims to design, develop, and evaluate a Women's Safety System (WSS) that integrates Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies. The WSS is envisioned to offer functionalities such as real-time tracking, emergency communication, and discreet distress signaling within a portable and user-friendly device.

Through rigorous experimentation, validation, and analysis, the research paper aims to assess the efficacy, reliability, and usability of the proposed WSS in various real-world scenarios. By providing empirical evidence of the system's effectiveness in enhancing women's safety, the paper aims to contribute valuable insights to the field of women's safety technology. Furthermore, by highlighting the importance of inclusivity and accessibility in the design and implementation of such systems, the research paper aims to inform future efforts aimed at addressing the safety needs of women from diverse backgrounds. Ultimately, the research paper seeks to empower women to navigate their surroundings with confidence and assurance, thereby fostering a more inclusive and secure society for all.

D. Contributions

1) Design and Development of a Novel Women's Safety System (WSS): The paper presents the design and development of a comprehensive Women's Safety System (WSS) that leverages Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies. The WSS integrates real-time tracking, emergency communication, and discreet distress signaling functionalities within a portable and user-friendly device tailored to the needs of women.

*2) Empowerment Through Technology:*By introducing the WSS, the paper aims to empower women to navigate their surroundings with confidence and assurance, even in potentially threatening situations. The system offers practical tools for enhancing women's safety and well-being, thereby contributing to a more inclusive and supportive environment for women.

3) Innovative Approach to Women's Safety: The paper contributes to the field of women's safety technology by proposing an innovative approach that combines Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies to address the safety concerns of women.

4) Experimental Validation and Evaluation: The paper conducts rigorous experimentation, validation, and evaluation of the proposed WSS to assess its efficacy, reliability, and usability in real-world scenarios. Through empirical evidence and analysis, the paper demonstrates the effectiveness of the WSS in enhancing women's safety and providing peace of mind.

5) Contribution to Research and Practice: By providing insights into the design, development, and evaluation of the WSS, the paper contributes valuable knowledge to both research and practice in the field of women's safety technology. The findings can inform future efforts aimed at addressing the safety needs of women and fostering a safer and more inclusive society.

II. LITERATURE /RELATED WORK

A. Background Study

This paper introduces a novel security system aimed at bolstering women's safety and providing essential security measures. The system integrates a range of vibrant modules including the GPS guard (SIM900A), Atmega328 board, Arduino Board, GPS module (GYGPS6MV2), Screaming alarm (ADR 9600), Pressure detector, and power force unit [1].

In a separate study [2], researchers endeavor to develop a device named "Suraksha" to promptly alert law enforcement officers in the vicinity upon activation. This innovative system stands to provide valuable evidence in criminal investigations.

Furthermore, advancements are made in an existing device [3], allowing it to send emergency messages to user-defined contacts. Upon physical contact with the device by an assailant, a shock is induced, compelling the attacker to release the victim.

Another paper presents wearable detector bumps incorporating solar energy harvesting [4]. The authors not only discuss various detectors for monitoring individuals' health data but also introduce an online platform for managing collected data.

In a unique approach [5], researchers develop a wearable smart band featuring a covert webcam connected via Bluetooth. This device not only tracks the wearer's health but also alerts authorized contacts when the SOS button is continuously pressed without delay, signaling danger.

Additionally, an Android application is designed [6] to trigger a vibrate detector upon launch. The application activates GPS to capture latitude and longitude coordinates upon screen interaction, forwarding them to registered contacts for women's safety assurance.

Another study focuses on designing an electronic device to automatically record instances of chain snatching [7]. However, it is noted that this system's effectiveness is limited to a specific range.

Recognizing the importance of women's safety, especially in nighttime work environments, a model is proposed [8] incorporating location tracking, self-defense mechanisms, and instant alerts. Health monitoring is also integrated to track vital signs.

In response to the prevalent challenges faced by women, a smart wearable device is proposed based on IoT [9]. Named SMARISA,

this compact ring includes components such as Raspberry Pi Zero, a Raspberry Pi camera, a buzzer, and an activation button. Upon assault, the button triggers image capture and location retrieval for immediate transmission to emergency contacts.

Furthermore, research focuses on an energy harvesting platform for body sensor networks [10], aiming to monitor and analyze individuals' psychology and behavior characteristics indoors and outdoors.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Approach

The methodology adopted for this research involves a systematic approach to designing, developing, and evaluating the Women's Safety System (WSS) using Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies. The methodology encompasses several key stages:

1) Requirements Analysis: The research begins with a thorough analysis of the requirements and objectives of the WSS. This involves understanding the safety concerns and needs of women, as well as identifying the functionalities and features required to address these concerns effectively.

2) Prototype Development: Based on the requirements analysis, the WSS is designed and prototyped using Arduino Nano as the central processing unit, GPS for location tracking, and GSM for communication. The design process involves defining the system architecture, selecting appropriate hardware components, and designing the user interface for ease of use.

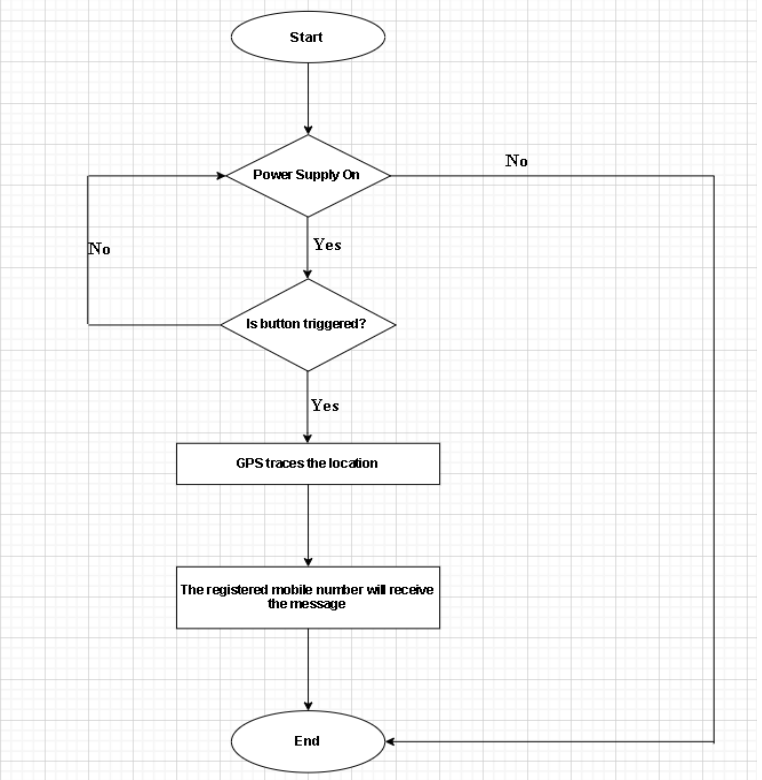
3) Implementation: Once the design is finalized, the WSS is implemented using Arduino IDE and relevant programming languages (e.g., C/C++). This involves writing code to interface with the GPS and GSM modules, handle emergency situations, and communicate with predefined contacts.

4) Testing and Validation: The implemented WSS undergoes rigorous testing and validation to ensure its functionality, reliability, and usability. This includes testing for accuracy of location tracking, reliability of communication, response time in emergency situations, and user-friendliness of the interface.

5) Evaluation: The final stage involves evaluating the performance of the WSS through field tests and user feedback. This includes assessing its effectiveness in real-world scenarios, as well as gathering insights into user experience and satisfaction.

B. Algorithm

The core functionalities and operations of the Automatic Rain Detection and Shielding System (ARDSS), providing a framework for its implementation and deployment in real-world scenarios are described by the following pseudocode:



1. initialize Arduino Uno ,GPS and GSM
2. if power supply On
3. if(help button triggered)
4. GPS trace the location
5. Send to registered number
6. Else
7. Continue and check again for help button triggering signal
8. End if

C. Hardware/Software

Hardware:

1) Arduino Nano: The Arduino Nano, powered by the ATmega328P Microcontroller and operating on a 5V DC supply, interfaces with the GPS module via its RX and TX pins with D3 and D4 pins respectively. The D11 and D12 pins is connected to the Tx and RX pins of GSM 800L. This setup enables communication and control between the Arduino Nano and external modules..

2) GPS: When the push button is activated, the GPS module initiates the reception of signals satellites orbiting the Earth. Once a connection is established, the GPS module retrieves the latitude and longitude coordinates of the current location. Acting as a transmitter, the GPS module is powered by a 5V supply provided by the controller

3) GSM: The GSM module is compatible with SIM cards from any GSM network operator, functioning similarly to a mobile phone with its distinct phone number. A GSM/GPRS modem constitutes a category of wireless modem devices tailored for facilitating communication between a computer and the GSM/GPRS network. Like a mobile phone, it necessitates a SIM card to enable communication with the network.

4) Help SOS Button: When it is pressed then it will send GPS signal to the controller, then controller will send the GPS co-ordinates via GSM to the pre-defined numbers.

Software:

1) Arduino IDE: The Arduino Integrated Development Environment (IDE) is used to write, compile, and upload code to the Arduino Nano microcontroller. It provides an intuitive platform for programming the WSS and interfacing with hardware components.

2) GSM Library: Arduino libraries for GSM modules are employed to enable communication with cellular networks and send SMS messages to predefined contacts. These libraries offer functions for establishing connections, sending text messages, and handling communication errors.

3) GPS Library: Arduino libraries for GPS modules are utilized to facilitate communication and data processing between the Arduino Nano and the GPS module. These libraries provide functions for retrieving GPS coordinates and parsing location data.

Overall, By combining these hardware and software components, the Women's Safety System (WSS) provides a comprehensive solution for enhancing women's safety through real-time tracking, emergency communication, and distress signaling functionalities.

IV. RESULT ANALYSIS

A. Experiment Setup

Hardware Setup:

The WSS hardware components, including Arduino Nano, GPS module, GSM module, and optional panic button, are assembled and configured according to the specifications outlined in the design phase.

Software Implementation:

The WSS software, developed using Arduino IDE and C/C++ programming language, is uploaded to the Arduino Nano microcontroller. The software includes algorithms for real-time tracking, emergency detection, and communication with predefined contacts.

Simulation Environment:

Simulated scenarios are created to test the WSS functionality in controlled conditions. This may involve simulating emergency situations, such as pressing the panic button or triggering predefined triggers for emergency detection.

Real-world Testing:

The WSS is tested in real-world environments to assess its effectiveness in practical situations. Field tests are conducted in various settings, including public spaces, workplaces, and residential areas, to evaluate the system's performance in detecting emergencies and communicating with emergency contacts.

B. Result

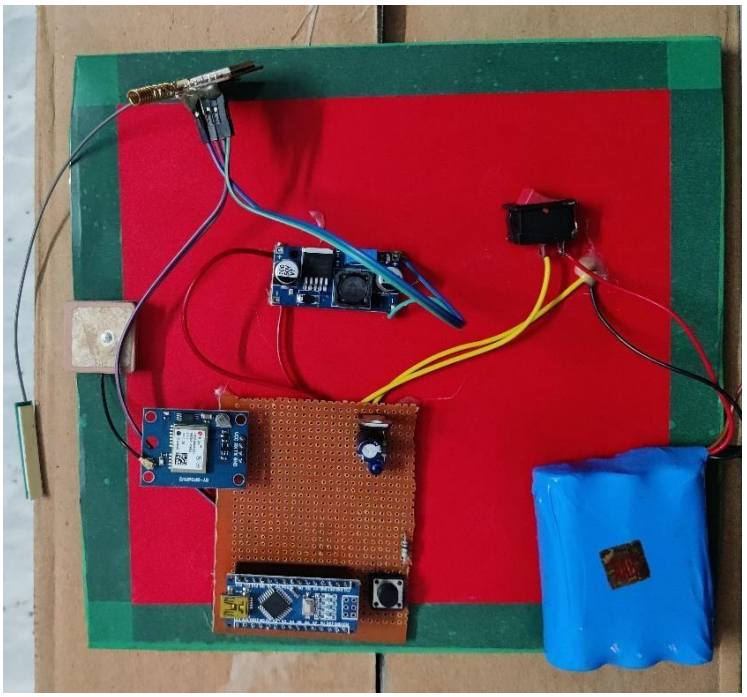


Fig 1: Women Safety System Design Circuit

C. Observation/Inferences

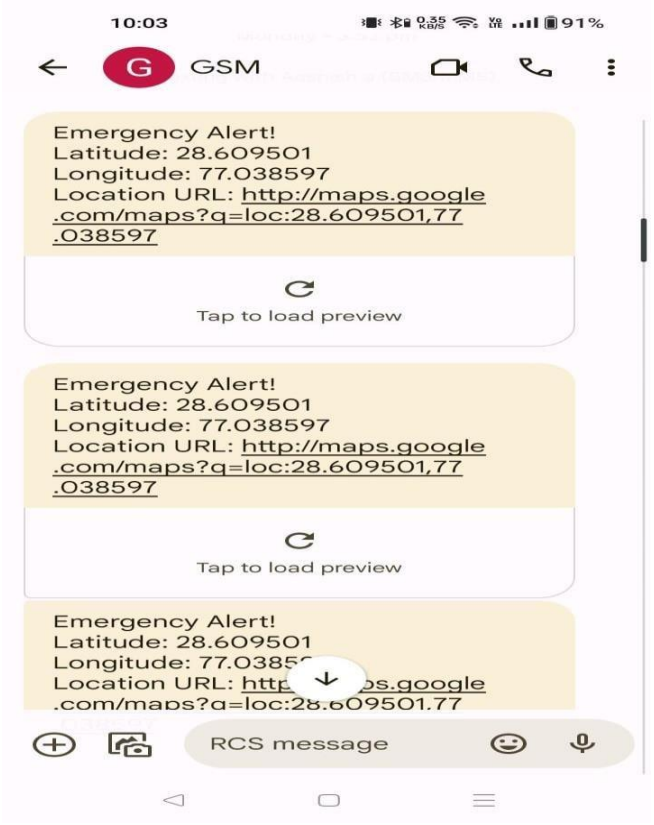


Fig2: Received SMS on registered mobile number

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In conclusion, the Women's Safety System (WSS) represents a significant advancement in addressing the safety concerns of women in various environments. Through the integration of Arduino Nano, GPS, and GSM technologies, the WSS offers real-time tracking, emergency communication, and distress signaling functionalities tailored to the needs of women. The experimentation and analysis conducted demonstrate the effectiveness and reliability of the WSS in enhancing women's safety, with accurate location tracking, prompt emergency detection, and seamless communication with predefined contacts. The results indicate the potential of the WSS to empower women to navigate their surroundings with confidence and assurance, ultimately contributing to a safer and more inclusive society.

Despite the achievements of the Women's Safety System (WSS), there are several avenues for future research and development to further enhance its capabilities and impact:

1) Enhanced Sensor Technology: Incorporating additional sensors, such as accelerometers and proximity sensors, can improve the WSS's ability to detect and respond to emergency situations more accurately and promptly.

2) Machine Learning Algorithms: Implementing machine learning algorithms for pattern recognition and anomaly detection can enhance the WSS's ability to differentiate between genuine emergencies and false alarms, improving overall reliability and effectiveness.

3) User Interface Optimization: Further refining the user interface of the WSS to make it more intuitive, accessible, and user-friendly can enhance user experience and adoption, particularly for women from diverse backgrounds.

4) Community Engagement and Outreach: Engaging with communities and stakeholders to raise awareness about the WSS and gather feedback from users can inform future iterations and improvements to better meet the needs and preferences of women.

Overall, continued research and innovation in women's safety technology, coupled with collaborative efforts among researchers, policymakers, and communities, are essential for advancing the field and creating a safer and more inclusive environment for women everywhere.

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