

The Missing People Information System

Naman Garg , Kanishk Srivastava, Akanksha Maddheshiya, Kratika Shrivastava

Student, Information Technology, IMS Engineering College, UP, India

Student, Information Technology, IMS Engineering College, UP, India

Student, Information Technology, IMS Engineering College, UP, India

Student, Information Technology, IMS Engineering College, UP, India

ABSTRACT

Because of this wide array of problems it is hard to survey the number of missing children. Often cases are not reported to the police. In 2005 National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) informed that on an average 44000 children are reported missing every year. Of these, as many as 11,000 remain untraced.

There are many people who go missing every year. Their kin completely rely on Police to find them. Police maintains a missing people database and only they are allowed to access it. We have made this website which can be accessed by common people. They can report a lost person and can search a missing person.

Keyword: *Missing People, Missing Child, Mobile application.*

1. INTRODUCTION

- ▶ The existing missing people databases are very difficult to access and are not very popular among common people.
- ▶ It is only used by police departments and is also maintained by them.
- ▶ This system helps to trace the missing persons and to ensure that all the missing persons are recorded & restored.
- ▶ NGOs, Individuals can report/search a missing/found/unidentified person.
- ▶ It is helpful to Citizens, Police Department.
- ▶ NGO's in tracing out the missing persons.

2. WORKING

Any individual can upload information about any missing person and can also retrieve information about any person he is looking for.

- ▶ Person who is uploading details of the missing person would need to upload his name, photo, height, color, weight, contact information and any special trait of the missing person.

2.1 Front End Development

The front end has been developed using HTML, CSS, PHP, Javascript, Bootstrap. We have made it highly userfriendly so that anyone is able to use it. We have displayed a helpline number in case anyone is facing any issue in reporting a person. We have created two modules one for reporting a missing person another one for retrieving information about a person.

2.2 Back End development

- We have created a model view control(MVC) project.
- ▶ A MVC is a type of project where separate files are used for viewing and controlling the model. This diagram is a simple explanation of MVC.
- For back end database has been created and is linked using JSP and Servlet .
- Database has been created using MySQL.
- JSP(JavaServer Pages) is used for viewing the project and for fetching data from the database
- Servlet is used for controlling the JSP.
- The images uploaded by the users would be stored separately. They will not be stored in the database only their names would be stored.

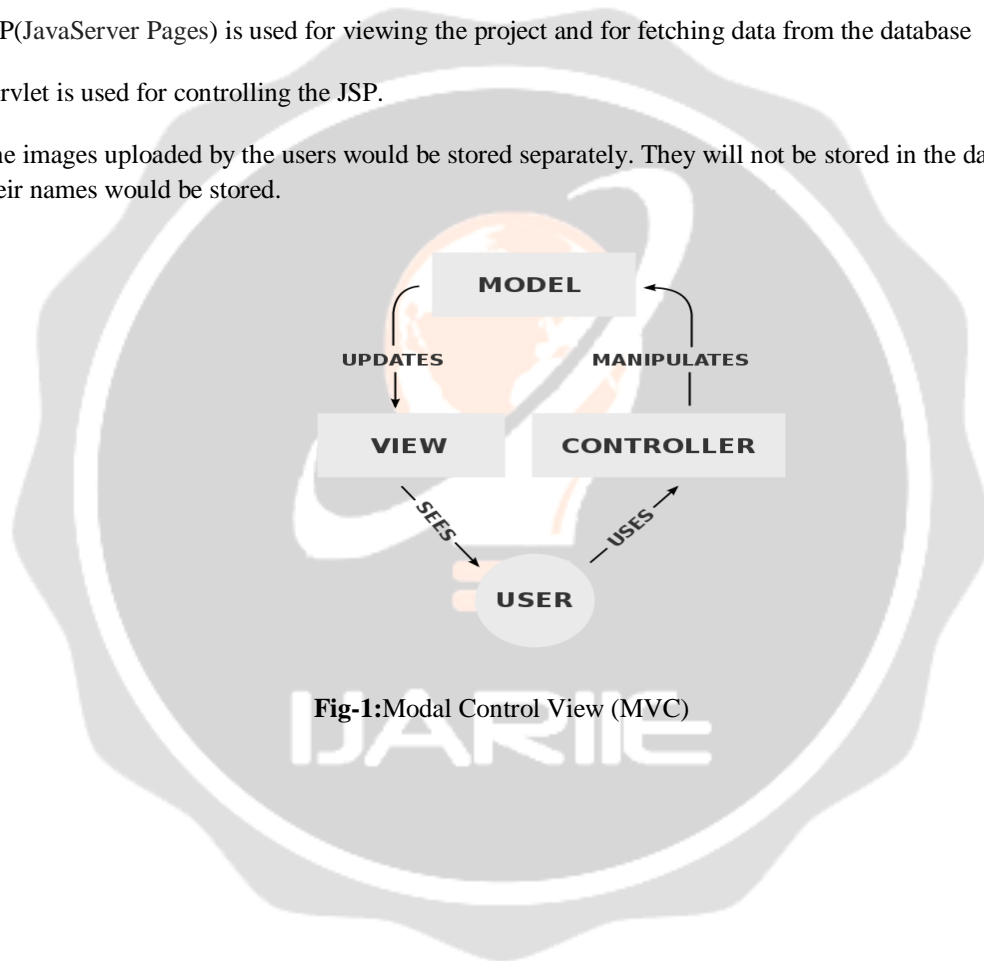


Fig-1:Modal Control View (MVC)

3. FLOW CHART

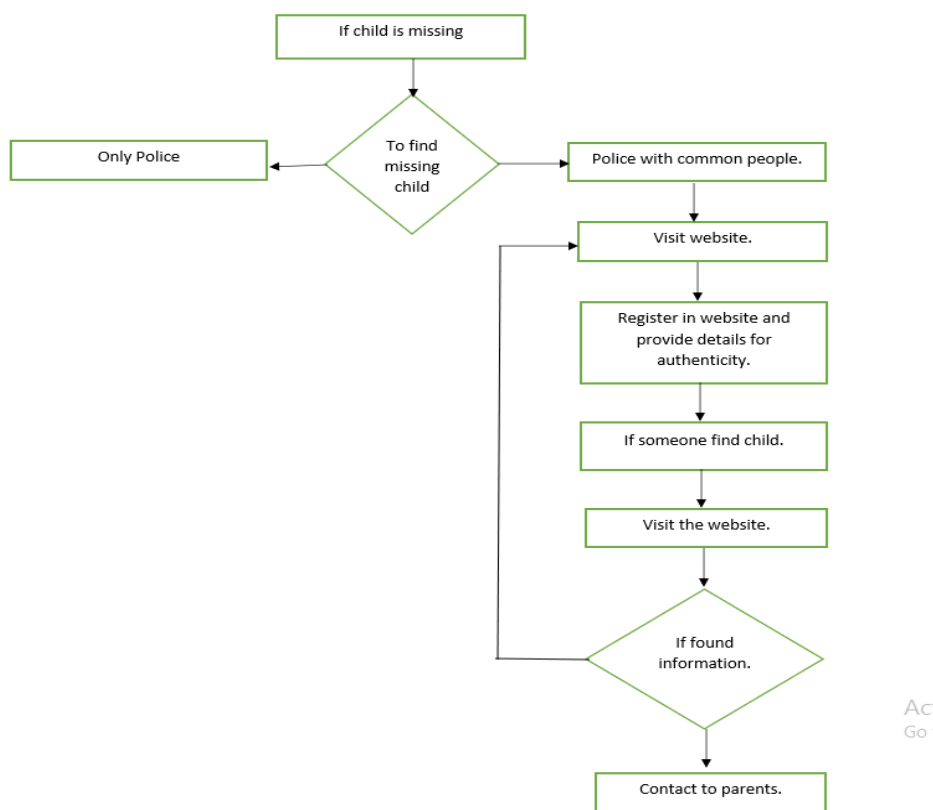


Fig-2:Flow Chart

3. SOFTWARE USED

For Website:

1. NetBeans: NetBeans is an integrated development environment (IDE) for Java. NetBeans allows applications to be developed from a set of modular software components called modules. NetBeans runs on Microsoft Windows, macOS, Linux and Solaris. In addition to Java development, it has extensions for other languages like PHP, C, C++ and HTML5, Javadoc and Javascript. Applications based on NetBeans, including the NetBeans IDE, can be extended by third party developers.

2. MySql: MySQL Workbench is a visual database design tool that integrates SQL development, administration, database design, creation and maintenance into a single integrated development environment for the MySQL database system. It is the successor to DBDesigner 4 from fabFORCE.net, and replaces the previous package of software, MySQL GUI Tools Bundle.

For Android App:

1. Android Studio :Android Studio is the official integrated development environment (IDE) for Google's Android operating system, built on JetBrains' IntelliJ IDEA software and designed specifically for Android development. It is available for download on Windows, macOS and Linux based operating systems. It is a replacement for the Eclipse Android Development

Tools (ADT) as primary IDE for native Android application development.

2. **Firestore:** Firestore provides a realtime database and backend as a service. The service provides application developers an API that allows application data to be synchronized across clients and stored on Firestore's cloud. The company provides client libraries that enable integration with Android, iOS, JavaScript, Java, Objective-C, swift and Node.js applications. The database is also accessible through a REST API and bindings for several JavaScript frameworks such as AngularJS, React, Ember.js and Backbone.js. The REST API uses the Server-Sent Events protocol, which is an API for creating HTTP connections for receiving push notifications from a server. Developers using the Realtime database can secure their data by using the company's server-side-enforced security rules. Cloud Firestore which is Firestore's next generation of the Realtime Database was released for beta use.

5. METHODOLOGY

1. Chat System:

This feature allows both the user and the admin to interact with each other. This extension adds a new message layout to the user's dashboard where users can send and receive messages about the missing people from the admin. This extension provides a unique feature of real time communication between user and admin.

2. Notification:

This feature enables us to display updates related to missing people information to the user outside of your application's normal layout. To see the details of the notification, the user opens the notification drawer. Both the notification area and the notification drawer are system controlled area that the user can view at anytime.

3. User Login:

This feature allows the user to use their Gmail credentials to login to missing people application. This means everytime when user logged in to his Gmail account, the moment he visits this app, he will be automatically logged in.

6. CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

There are still many challenges as well as the limitations in the proposed system. It is difficult to get a result with 100% accuracy since it is difficult to spread awareness among people about the website. Other problems are:

It would be difficult for people who are not computer literate.

Areas where there is no or limited access of internet would not be benefited.

7. EXPECTED RESULT

- This system helps to trace the missing persons and to ensure that all the missing persons are recorded & restored.
- Anyone can access it.
- Genuine because person has to enter his Aadhar details.
- Would be easy and hassle free.
- User friendly.

Both website and android application will ensure that more and more people will be able to access it.

8. CONCLUSION

This project basically maintains the record for people lost or found. The details of the person missing are uploaded on the website. People looking for missing/lost person can simply upload the information of the missing person. If

anyone finds that missing person he/she may check the website and can match the details and can contact the relatives of that person. This website might help individuals, NGO's and police departments.

9. REFERENCES

- [1] Nina Biehal, Fiona Mitchell and Jim Wade, *“Lost from view, Missing persons in the UK”* First published in Great Britain in March 2003 by The Policy Press, Bristol BSB IQU, UK. ISBN: 1 86134 491 0 paperback.
- [2]. Geoff Newiss, *“A study of Characteristics of Outstanding Missing Persons: Implications for the Development of Police Risk Assessment”* Published online at Taylor n Francis Online.
- [3]. Abrahams CMungall R(1992)*Runaways: “Exploding the Myths, National Children's Home”* London.
- [4]. Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) (2002) *“Manual of Guidance for the Management of Missing Persons, ACPO”* London.
- [5]. Bright M(2002)*“The vanishing”The Observer* 15 December.
- [6]. Cope N(2003)Crime analysis: principles and practice in: Newburn, T. (ed.) *Handbook of Policing, Willan Collumpton.*
- [7]. Hedges C(2002) *“Missing You Already: A Guide to the Investigation of Missing Persons, Home Office”* London.
- [8]. Home Office (2004) *“Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System, 2003: A Home Office Publication under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991, Home Office”* London
- [9]. www.lottery.goodcauses.org.uk.
- [10]. [Track the missingchild.gov.in](http://Track.the.missingchild.gov.in)
- [11]. missingperson.tg.nic.in
- [12].<http://www.vca.org/>
- [13].<http://www.missingkids.com>
- [14].<http://www.icmec.org/missingkids/servlet/>
- [15].<http://www.locaterposters.org/>
- [16].<http://www.kinder-nach-hause.de/english/index.html>
- [17].<http://apev.org/article.php?sid=82>