WOMEN SAFETY

Jishnu Manoj, Meghamol K S, Lakshmi S Nair, Pavan Neelambaran

Jishnu Manoj,B.Tech Computer Science , Holy Grace Academy Of Engineering
Meghamol K S,B.Tech Computer Science , Holy Grace Academy Of Engineering
Lakshmi S Nair,B.Tech Computer Science , Holy Grace Academy Of Engineering
Pavan Neelambaran,B.Tech Computer Science , Holy Grace Academy Of Engineering
Sanam E Anto, Guide, Holy Grace Academy Of Engineering
Sanam E Anto, Head of the Department(Computer Science),Holy Grace Academy Of Engineering

ABSTRACT

Women's safety is a critical global issue that demands innovative and accessible technological interventions. This paper introduces a Flutter-based mobile application developed to enhance women's safety through real-time GPS tracking and emergency communication features. The application enables users to send instant distress alerts simply by shaking their smartphone, which automatically shares their live location with pre-defined emergency contacts via SMS. This mobile-centric approach offers a cost-effective and user-friendly alternative to more complex IoT-based wearable devices. Key features include live location sharing, SMS integration, and a streamlined user interface designed for quick and easy access in emergencies. Additionally, the app's architecture is designed to be blockchain-ready, allowing for future enhancements in data security and integrity. By focusing on mobile technology, this solution provides an efficient and scalable way to address safety concerns for women, especially in regions where wearable technology may not be practical or affordable. The app aims to empower users with reliable tools for personal safety.

Keyword :- SMS - Short Message Service
GPS - Global Positioning System
IoT - Internet of Things
AI - Artificial Intelligence

1.INTRODUCTION

Women's safety refers to the protection and well-being of women across various environments, ensuring their freedom from physical, psychological, and emotional harm. It encompasses a broad range of measures, including preventive strategies, legal frameworks, community support, and, increasingly, the use of technological solutions to combat gender-based violence and harassment. In today's digital age, mobile technology offers a powerful platform to address safety concerns in real time and in a user-friendly manner.

The aim of this work is to design and develop a comprehensive mobile application that enhances women's personal safety, particularly in urgent or high-risk situations. The proposed Flutter-based application enables users to send instant SMS signals by simply shaking their smartphone, which triggers automated alerts to pre-registered emergency contacts. These alerts include real-time GPS location data, ensuring that help can be dispatched quickly and accurately.

The app is designed with a clean, intuitive interface to maximize accessibility and ease of use. Additional features include automated SMS messaging, continuous live location tracking, and privacy-first architecture. Unlike costly wearable-based safety tools, this solution is mobile-centric, cost-effective, and scalable. By leveraging the ubiquity of smartphones, the system provides a reliable and practical tool to help ensure women's safety in daily life.

2.LITERATURE SURVEY

The increasing concern for women's safety has led to the development of various mobile applications and wearable devices aimed at providing real-time emergency assistance. These solutions often include features like SMS alerts, GPS tracking, and emergency contact notifications. Wearable gadgets such as smart bands and rings

have also emerged to offer discreet and accessible ways to trigger alerts during distress. However, these technologies are not without limitations. Many rely heavily on constant connectivity, which may be unreliable in remote or densely populated areas. Additionally, continuous GPS usage and background processes result in significant battery drain, potentially rendering the device ineffective during extended emergencies. Furthermore, privacy concerns around data sharing and the potential misuse of personal location information remain key issues that need to be addressed.

In conclusion, while current mobile and wearable technologies have made notable strides in addressing women's safety, they still face challenges such as limited connectivity, high power consumption, and data privacy concerns. The integration of AI and machine learning significantly boosts the potential of these applications, enabling real-time, context-aware responses. Moving forward, ensuring user privacy, increasing device efficiency, and promoting wider accessibility especially in underserved regions are essential for the continued success and adoption of such safety systems.

3.PROPOSED MODEL AND METHODOLOGY

The proposed model is a Flutter-based mobile application that uses shake detection, real-time GPS tracking, and automated SMS alerts to enhance women’s safety by notifying emergency contacts during distress situations.

3.1 **Data Collection and Preprocessing**

The development of the Women Safety App begins with comprehensive data collection, which is essential for real-time tracking and effective emergency response. The app collects real-time GPS coordinates to continuously monitor the user’s location. It also logs user interactions such as app usage patterns, emergency alert activations, and motion sensor data like accelerometer and gyroscope readings, particularly for detecting shake gestures used to trigger distress messages. This multi-source data forms the backbone of the app’s emergency recognition system.

Once collected, the data must be cleaned and standardized to ensure its reliability for further analysis and model training. Preprocessing involves removing duplicate entries, handling missing or incomplete data, and normalizing values for consistency. Standardization ensures that GPS formats, timestamps, and user interactions are uniformly processed. The cleaned data is then used for feature extraction, where relevant attributes such as location coordinates, time of trigger, and shake events are isolated. These features serve as inputs for the machine learning model, helping it to detect patterns that could indicate emergencies. Proper preprocessing not only enhances the quality of data but also significantly improves the model's accuracy and reduces false positives in emergency detection.

3.2 Testing and training data

After preparing the data, the next phase involves selecting and training a machine learning model that can classify user behavior as either normal or indicative of distress. Various models such as Support Vector Machines (SVM), decision trees, and Natural Language Processing (NLP)-based techniques are considered based on their performance in real-time classification tasks. These models are evaluated for their computational efficiency, accuracy, and ability to process sequential or gesture-based data.The cleaned and labeled dataset is then divided into two subsets: training data and testing data, typically in an 80:20 ratio. The training data is used to teach the model how to recognize emergency scenarios, while the testing data evaluates the model’s ability to generalize to new, unseen inputs.

The training process employs supervised learning, using predefined labels such as ‘safe’ and ‘emergency’ to help the model learn relevant patterns. Evaluation metrics such as precision, recall, F1-score, and accuracy are used to assess performance, ensuring the model can correctly identify emergency events while minimizing false alarms. Once trained and validated, the model is deployed within the Flutter-based application for cross-platform use, backed by cloud infrastructure to ensure reliability, scalability, and real-time response. Regular user feedback and performance monitoring form a feedback loop for continuous improvement and adaptation of the system.

4. System Design

System design is a critical phase in software development that transforms the gathered requirements and methodology into a structured solution. It outlines how the application will operate, both visually and logically, and ensures the flow of data and user interactions is clearly defined. The design process uses Unified Modeling Language diagrams to represent the static and dynamic aspects of the system. Below are the key design diagrams used for the Women Safety App:

4.1 Class Diagram

The **Class Diagram** provides a static view of the system by illustrating the key classes, their attributes, methods, and the relationships between them. It helps define the structure and organization of the software.

Suggested Elements:

- **User Class**: Attributes such as `userid`, `phoneNumber`, `name`; Methods like `triggerSOS()`.
- **EmergencyContact Class**: Attributes like `contactid`, `phoneNumber`.
- **LocationService Class**: Attributes like `getCurrent`; Methods like `getCurrentLocation()`.
- **SOSAlert Class**: Methods like `sendAlertSms()`.

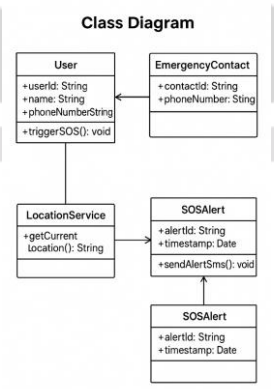

Fig 1: Class Diagram

4.2 Activity Diagram

The **Activity Diagram** provides a dynamic view, representing the flow of control and user actions throughout the system. It illustrates how a user interacts with the app in various scenarios such as triggering an SOS alert.

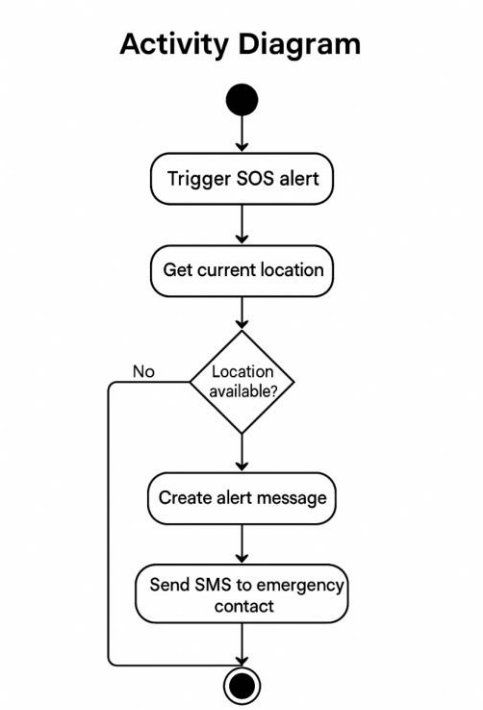

Fig 2: Activity Diagram

5.3 Use Case Diagram

The **Use Case Diagram** defines the interactions between users (actors) and the system functionalities. It shows what features are available and who interacts with them.

Actors:

- **User**: The person using the app.

Use Cases:

- Track Location
- Manage emergency contacts
- Activate Alert
- Stop Alert

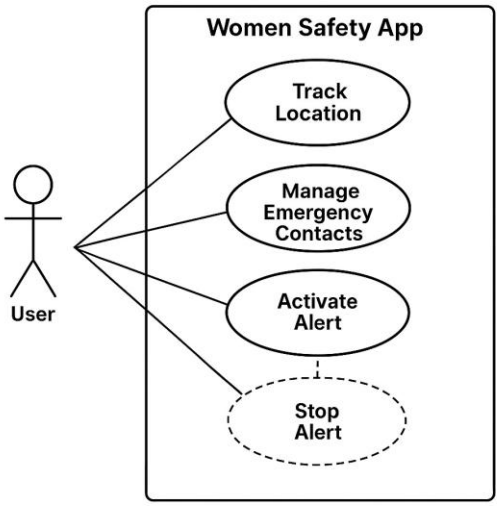

Fig 3: Use Case Diagram

/5.RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The implementation of the Women Safety App resulted in a functional, user-friendly mobile application capable of delivering real-time emergency alerts with integrated location tracking. The app's core feature—the ability to trigger an SOS alert by simply shaking the phone—was successfully developed and tested across multiple Android devices using Flutter and Android Studio.

During testing, users could:

- **Register an emergency contact number**
- **Activate the service with a simple button press**
- **Trigger the SOS alert via a shake gesture**, which instantly fetched the user's real-time GPS location
- **Send an automated SMS** to the registered contact containing a Google Maps link with the exact location

The real-time nature of the app provides users with a practical tool for immediate assistance during distress. Unlike wearables, the app's mobile-based implementation ensures greater accessibility and affordability. While the system performed well in tests, the application's effectiveness is still partly dependent on external factors like GPS signal strength, mobile network availability, and the user having a charged device.

The simplicity of the UI ensures usability for individuals of all age groups, while the shake-trigger mechanism removes the need to navigate the phone under duress. Security and privacy were addressed through secure storage of contact information and limited data access permissions.

6.FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

Future research in women's safety applications can focus on integrating the app with regional law enforcement systems for real-time emergency response, even incorporating audio and video feeds for evidence collection. Developing offline functionality using technologies like Bluetooth mesh can ensure SMS alerts are sent even in low-connectivity areas. Machine learning models can be enhanced to predict potential threats through behavior analysis and anomaly detection. Blockchain technology may be employed to secure data, ensure tamper-proof incident logs, and enhance user trust. Wearable device integration, such as with smartwatches or rings, can provide more discreet and accessible alert mechanisms. The incorporation of voice recognition and sentiment analysis can enable hands-free activation and detection of emotional distress. Future iterations could also support community-based safety networks where nearby users are notified during emergencies, fostering a collaborative safety environment. Psychological support features, including chatbots and access to mental health resources, may assist users post-incident. Lastly, ensuring cross-cultural adaptability and multilingual support will be crucial for the global scalability and inclusivity of such safety systems.

7.CONCLUSION

This project presents the development of a reliable, mobile-based application aimed at improving women's safety through real-time technological interventions. Built using Flutter, the application supports cross-platform functionality, ensuring smooth performance and responsiveness across both Android devices. At its core, the system is designed to offer immediate assistance during emergencies by utilizing real-time SMS alerts, live GPS tracking, and automated notifications to trusted contacts. A unique gesture-based trigger—shaking the device—activates the emergency protocol, allowing users to send alerts without unlocking or navigating the app, which is particularly useful in high-stress or time-critical situations.

The application further supports background execution, meaning alerts and tracking can function even when the app is not actively in use. Security and privacy are also prioritized, with all user data handled in compliance with standard privacy regulations. Cloud-based infrastructure enables real-time syncing and scalable data handling, preparing the system for future integration with advanced features. Upcoming versions could incorporate direct communication with law enforcement agencies, offline functionality for low-connectivity environments, and real-time multimedia evidence capture such as voice or video recording at the time of distress.

In addition to technical enhancements, the app design considers user accessibility through a clean and intuitive interface that ensures ease of use even under pressure. While such tools can play a critical role in improving response times and ensuring safety, the project acknowledges that technology alone is not a complete solution. For long-term impact, the deployment of such applications should be complemented by awareness campaigns, community outreach, and policy-level changes that address the root causes of gender-based violence.
Ultimately, this system offers a scalable, user-friendly, and affordable approach to enhancing personal safety for women, particularly in regions where access to more expensive safety devices is limited.

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