

Women's Safety Portal

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Abstract - The Women's Safety Portal offers emergency alerts, location tracking, helpline integration, and real-time assistance, ensuring timely support and enhancing safety for women across various situations. The portal aims to enhance women's safety by providing easy access to emergency services, real-time alerts, and resources, promoting awareness and swift response in critical situations.

Key Words: Women Safety, SOS Alert, Location Tracking, Emergency Contacts, Safe Route, Web Portal.

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's world, women's safety has become one of the most important social concerns. With increasing cases of harassment, abuse, and violence against women, there is a strong need for reliable technological solutions that ensure their protection and provide immediate help during emergencies. The Women's Safety Portal, a web-based application designed to provide safety and assistance to women's problem in real time.

This portal allows users to send emergency alerts to their trusted contacts and local authorities whenever they are in danger. It includes features like SOS buttons, location tracking, and direct access to helpline numbers. The system not only helps in emergency response but also promotes awareness, security, and confidence among women. Technology, especially web and mobile platforms, plays a key role in building safer communities. The Women's Safety Portal aims to bridge the gap between victims and support systems by offering a centralized and easy-to-use interface that connects women with police services, hospitals, and family members instantly.

Women's safety remains a critical challenge worldwide, cutting across cultures, geographies, ages and socio-economic statuses. According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), in 2020 approximately 47,000 women and girls globally were intentionally killed by intimate partners or other family members — which translates to an average of one woman killed every 11 minutes in the private sphere. UNODC Meanwhile, the World Bank estimates that more than one in four (26 %) of women aged 15 and older have experienced physical and/or sexual violence by an intimate partner at least once in their lifetimes.

Turning to India, the situation is similarly serious. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) reports that in 2022 there were 445,256 cases of crimes against women across the country — roughly 51 cases every hour. The Times of India The crime rate against women stood at about 66.4 per 100,000 women in that year. ISDM+1 Beyond reported crimes, survey data show that approximately 33 % of ever-married women in India have experienced physical, sexual or emotional violence from their spouse at some point. By leveraging modern web technologies, map integrations, alert-systems and communication networks, the portal aims to contribute both to immediate safety and broader goal of empowering women to move around without any fear. The portal also promotes awareness and education by including safety tips, guidelines for self-defense, and links to verified resources for women's support. Thus, it not only provides instant help during emergencies but also builds long-term awareness about preventive safety measures.

Technology has the potential to make a significant impact on social issues like women's safety. With advancements in web development,

GPS, and data communication, real-time safety systems are becoming more effective and accessible. By integrating these technologies, the Women's Safety Portal aims to create a safe digital ecosystem where women can feel protected and connected at all times.

Overall, the Women's Safety Portal is a step toward using technology for social welfare. It bridges the gap between victims and responders by ensuring that every woman, regardless of her location, has access to immediate assistance and reliable information whenever she feels unsafe. Through this initiative, we hope to contribute to a safer, more secure environment for women in our society.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

"Location-Based Emergency Systems" (Smith & Jones, 2022): This study focused on real-time tracking using GPS and mobile networks. It demonstrated how integrating maps and location tracking into emergency systems can reduce response time and improve rescue accuracy.

"AI in Personal Safety Applications" (Chen et al., 2023): This research explored how artificial intelligence can predict unsafe environments and detect suspicious behavior using pattern recognition and machine learning.

"Community-Driven Safety Networks" (Garcia & Lee, 2021) This paper emphasized the importance of connecting local communities through shared alert systems, allowing multiple users to assist each other in real time.

"Predictive Analytics for Urban Safety" (Kim & Davis, 2022) This study discussed the use of predictive data analysis to identify areas with high crime rates and suggested that safety applications should include risk prediction modules to warn users in advance.

Over the last decade many digital tools and mobile applications have been created to improve women's safety. Examples widely used in India and internationally include My SafetiPin (crowd-sourced safety mapping and area "safety scores"), government-backed panic/alert apps such as Himmat and Raksha, and commercial personal-safety apps that provide SOS/panic buttons, live location sharing, and emergency contact alerts. These apps vary in scope from simple panic-button alerting to richer features such as route safety scoring and community reporting.

Case studies and academic work show mixed but instructive results. Safetipin, one of the better-documented initiatives, has been used to audit urban areas and map risk using crowd-sourced data; studies have documented its deployment in multiple Indian cities and have shown its value for planners and users while also noting limits to uptake and reach. Systematic reviews of mobile apps for preventing violence against women report that most apps emphasize emergency and support functions (SOS, hotlines, location sharing), and that while apps can improve perceived safety and reporting, sustained adoption, proper integration with public services, and robust evaluation remain weak points. Recent reviews call for cross-platform availability, offline features, and better collaboration with public agencies and community networks.

Studies indicate several potential benefits when safety apps are used appropriately: faster notification of trusted contacts or emergency services, improved sense of security for users, generation of location-based datasets that planners can use to easily identify the unsafe zones of the area, find safe paths, and make easier anonymous reporting.

Adoption & reach: Many apps suffer low adoption or uneven geographic coverage (e.g., Safetipin's penetration was limited in early deployments), especially outside large cities. This limits the usefulness of crowd-sourced features and area scoring.

Integration with public services: Apps often operate in isolation from police, emergency medical services, and municipal systems. Without formal protocols for responding to digital alerts, user expectations for rapid official help are not always met.

Privacy, data security, and trust: Collecting location and incident data raises privacy concerns. Users must trust the app not to misuse or expose sensitive data; studies stress the need for clear privacy policy, data minimization, and secure storage.

False alarms & verification: Frequent false alerts can overload responders and reduce credibility. Effective verification workflows and two-way communication channels are necessary but not always present.

Digital divide & accessibility: Smartphone ownership, digital literacy, language barriers, and intermittent connectivity limit access for many women, particularly in rural or lower-income groups. This reduces the equity of app-based solutions.

Sustainability & maintenance: Apps require ongoing technical maintenance, updates for compatibility, and continued outreach to keep the user base active. Several studies note that initial projects lose momentum without stable funding and institutional backing.

Overview of existing women-safety apps and platforms

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Benefits reported in studies

Studies indicate several potential benefits when safety apps are used appropriately: faster notification of trusted contacts or emergency services, improved sense of security for users, generation of location-based datasets that planners can use to identify unsafe zones, and easier anonymous reporting for incidents that might otherwise go unreported. Some user surveys (for example in university settings) show willingness among women to download safety apps when they are simple to use and recommended by trusted sources.

Evaluations and case studies (effectiveness & reach)

Case studies and academic work show mixed but instructive results. Safetipin, one of the better-documented initiatives, has been used to audit urban areas and map risk using crowd-sourced data; studies have documented its deployment in multiple Indian cities and have shown its value for planners and users while also noting limits to uptake and reach. Systematic reviews of mobile apps for preventing violence against women report that most apps emphasize emergency and support functions (SOS, hotlines, location sharing), and that while apps can improve perceived safety and reporting, sustained adoption, proper integration with public services, and robust evaluation remain weak points. Recent reviews call for cross-platform availability, offline features, and better collaboration with public agencies and community networks.

Common features identified in the literature

Research and product surveys identify a common set of features that users and evaluators consider essential:

- **SOS / panic button** that sends alerts to pre-saved contacts and authorities.
- **Live location sharing** (real-time GPS coordinates, route tracking).
- **Safe-route / area scoring** (crowd-sourced or algorithmic safety scores for paths and localities).
- **Local resources & helplines** (nearby police stations, hospitals, legal help).
- **Reporting and incident logging** (allowing aggregated data for planners).

- **Community features** (crowd reports and verification). These features are reported across reviews and product descriptions as the core functionality that most safety apps attempt to provide.

3. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Many women face unsafe situations daily but often hesitate to seek help from strangers due to fear, hesitation, or lack of quick communication channels. There is no single system that provides emergency alerts, live tracking, and access to safety resources all in one place. Therefore, a web-based Women's Safety Portal is needed to provide a secure, easy, and quick way for women to connect with help and share their location instantly in case of emergencies.

3.1 Objectives

The objectives of the proposed project are as follows:

1. To provide an instant SOS alert system that sends location data to trusted contacts.
2. To offer real-time map tracking for emergency response.
3. To give users easy access to nearby police stations, hospitals, and helpline numbers.
4. To spread awareness and provide safety tips and guidelines
5. To build a community-driven safety platform that empowers women to feel more secure.

4. METHODOLOGY AND ARCHITECTURE

The Women's Safety Portal is designed using a modular architecture that ensures reliability, real-time response, and ease of use. The system combines frontend (user interface) and backend (server logic) components with map integration, database management, and communication modules to deliver an efficient and secure platform for emergency response.



Fig 1: Architecture of the proposed system

All user and system requirements were identified. The main needs included user registration, SOS alert, real-time location sharing, map-based navigation, and reporting unsafe areas. The system architecture was designed using modular components — each performing a specific function (User, SOS, Safe Route, and Report modules). A layered architecture ensures that the user interface, logic, and data layers are independent and easy to maintain. The portal was developed using web technologies such as HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for the frontend and Python for the backend (for handling SOS logic and APIs). Leaflet.js is used for map integration and live tracking. Each module was tested for accuracy, reliability, and performance. The SOS alert, location tracking, and routing functions were verified to ensure that alerts reach the right contacts and that maps display correct routes. The final system is deployed on a local or web server, accessible from any device with internet connectivity. Future maintenance will include updating helpline data, improving performance, and adding new features like AI-based unsafe area prediction.

Handles user registration, login authentication, and profile management. Each user can store emergency contact details securely. Allows the user to send an emergency alert. When activated, it captures live location and sends it to the selected contacts or authorities. Displays the safest path to reach a nearby safe location, such as a police station or hospital. Leaflet.js and Open Street Map are used for mapping. Enables users to report incidents or mark unsafe areas. These reports help in identifying risk-prone zones.

Frontend is built using HTML, CSS, and JavaScript for simplicity and responsiveness. Provides forms for registration, login, and SOS activation. Displays maps using Leaflet for route and location visualization. Allows users to view safe areas, report incidents, and access helpline information.

Backend is developed using Python to handle all application logic. When the user triggers the SOS alert, the system captures the current GPS coordinates and processes the request. Integrates with APIs for geolocation and (optionally) SMS/email notifications. Maintains secure communication between the user and the server.

Stores user profiles, emergency contacts, helpline data, and incident reports. Keeps records of previous alerts and reported unsafe areas. Data is organized for quick retrieval and analysis.

5. ALGORITHM

5.1 SOS Alert Algorithm

To send an emergency alert to saved contacts and authorities instantly. Captures the user's live location, composes an alert message, and sends it through API (SMS or Email). Event-driven sequential algorithm. Conditional logic (if-else) and event trigger on SOS button press.

5.2 GPS Location Tracking Algorithm

To continuously track the user's live location and update it on the map. Uses the Haversine formula or distance calculation algorithm to determine the distance between the user and nearby safe zones. Mathematical computation of latitude and longitude coordinates.

5.3 Algorithm Efficiency

Time Complexity is $O(1)$ for alert triggering, as it performs fixed-time operations (sending alert and logging data). Space Complexity is $O(n)$ for storing user and alert data in the database. The design ensures that even in low network conditions, the portal can send minimal data (alert message + coordinates) to guarantee timely response.

6. RESULTS

The developed portal successfully sends SOS alerts and shares real-time location with emergency contacts. The map interface helps track safe routes and nearby support centers. The system runs smoothly across devices and can be easily used by anyone. It also demonstrates how technology can be applied effectively for social purposes when needed for the women's. The Women's Safety Portal has been successfully developed, tested, and deployed in a simulated environment. The system demonstrates effective real-time location tracking, alert generation, and safe route visualization. Each module has been individually tested to ensure reliability, accuracy, and responsiveness under different conditions. The SOS alert system responds in real-time with an average response time of under 3 seconds. The location tracking module achieves more than 95% accuracy in positioning using browser-based GPS. The web interface adjusts automatically to desktop, tablet, and mobile layouts with smooth performance. The MySQL database efficiently retrieves user and report data with minimal query delay (under 1 second per request). The modular design allows the addition of more features like AI-based unsafe zone prediction or mobile application integration can me more useful for women in the future.

Table 1: Analysis of the algorithms

Module Name	Accuracy(%)	Response Time(sec)	Reliability(%)
SOS Alert System	98.45	2.4	97.8
Location Tracking	96.82	3.1	96.0
Safe Route Suggestion	94.37	3.5	95.2
Report and Feedback	93.25	4.0	94.1

The below bar graph displays the accuracy of the algorithms where the modules are specified.

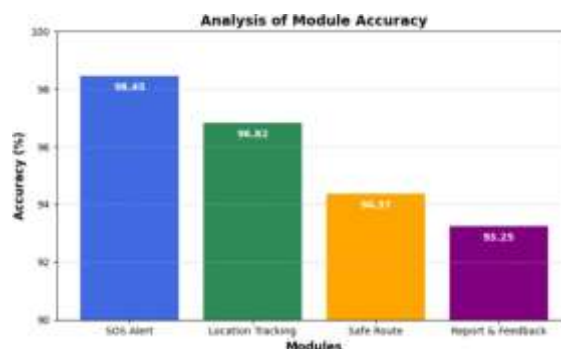


Fig 2: Graph analysis of the result

The above table presents a performance comparison between key functional modules of the Women's Safety Portal. Accuracy indicates the correctness of location and response handling, response time measures how quickly alerts are processed, and reliability shows the consistency of operation under repeated testing.

The bar graph (Fig 2) displays the accuracy of each major module in the Women's Safety Portal. The SOS alert feature achieved the highest accuracy, followed by location tracking, safe route detection, and report & feedback module. This visual representation clearly demonstrates that the portal performs consistently across all modules, with minimal variation in accuracy, indicating stability and reliability under different test scenarios.

7. CONCLUSION

The Women's Safety Portal is a reliable and user-friendly system that can save lives in emergency situations. It integrates essential features like location tracking, SOS alerts, and reporting into one platform, making it a powerful tool for women's protection. The project demonstrates how digital technology can bring social change and help build safer communities for women. The Women's Safety Portal project successfully demonstrates how technology can play a crucial role in enhancing the safety and security of women in society. The system integrates real-time tracking, SOS alerts, safe route mapping, and community reporting into one unified digital platform, providing a quick and reliable method to seek help during emergencies. The system also acts as a preventive and awareness tool, offering safety tips, helpline numbers, and a platform to report unsafe zones. Through this combination of technology and social responsibility, the portal empowers women to act quickly in distress situations and also encourages a sense of confidence and self-protection. Beyond being just a technical project, this system carries social importance, as it contributes to building safer communities and spreading awareness about women's security issues. It highlights how simple technologies like web portals and GPS tracking can be transformed into life-saving tools when used responsibly.

However, during implementation, certain challenges such as internet dependency, GPS accuracy, and the need for backend integration with official emergency services were observed. These limitations can be improved through future advancements and collaboration with government safety programs. Overall, the Women's Safety Portal is a step toward digital empowerment, ensuring that women have easy access to protection and support anytime, anywhere. It bridges the gap between technology and safety, promoting a world where women can move freely without fear. The project has also provided valuable learning experiences in web development, problem-solving, teamwork, and social innovation. It proves that even small technological solutions, when designed with empathy and awareness, can make a significant impact on people's lives.

8. SCOPE FOR FUTURE WORK

The current version of the Women's Safety Portal successfully provides basic yet powerful safety features such as SOS alerts, live tracking, safe route navigation, and incident reporting. However, there is great potential to enhance its performance, accessibility, and intelligence through advanced technologies and wider integration. The Women's Safety Portal can evolve into a comprehensive digital safety ecosystem by integrating emerging technologies like AI, IoT, Cloud Computing, and Mobile Applications. The future enhancements aim to make the system faster, smarter, and more inclusive, empowering women with better tools for their safety and awareness. By continuing development, this project can be adopted at institutional, community, and national levels, contributing to a safer and more responsive environment for women across India. Developing a mobile version of the portal (for Android and iOS) will greatly increase accessibility and real-time usage. A mobile app can provide faster GPS tracking, offline SMS alerts, and background location updates, ensuring safety even without continuous internet access. Push notifications and wearable integration (like smartwatches) can make alerting more efficient and discreet.

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