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SafeCall: Voice-Triggered Emergency Support for Women

[1]Ms.Thotakoora Swathi, [2]M. Sharanya sri,[3]M. Nikitha.Shaik,[4] M.Siddheshwari

[1] Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science & Engineering (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning), Malla Reddy Engineering College for Women(Autonomous), Hyderabad, Telangana, India,
[1] Email : balamohiswathi@gmail.com
[2,3,4] Students, Department of Computer Science & Engineering (Artificial Intelligence & Machine Learning), Malla Reddy Engineering College for Women(Autonomous), Hyderabad, Telangana, India,[2] Email : sharanyasrimudapelli@gmail.com, [3] Email: mudavathnikki@gmail.com, [4] Email: siddeshwarimuriki7@gmail.com

Abstract:

SafeCall is an intelligent, voice-activated emergency response system designed to enhance women's safety by enabling rapid and hands-free access to help during critical situations. The system utilizes advanced speech recognition, keyword detection, and real-time alert mechanisms to instantly identify distress signals. Upon activation through predefined voice commands, SafeCall automatically triggers emergency procedures such as notifying trusted contacts, sharing live location, activating audio recording, and sending alerts to nearby authorities. The solution addresses the limitations of traditional safety applications that require manual interaction, which may be impossible during high-risk scenarios. By integrating AI-driven voice processing with secure communication technologies, SafeCall aims to provide a fast, reliable, and user-friendly safety framework. This system ultimately empowers women with a proactive, always-accessible protective tool capable of offering immediate assistance in emergencies.

Keywords:Voice-activated systems, Emergency response, Women's safety, Speech recognition, Keyword detection, Artificial intelligence, Real-time alert mechanisms, Location tracking, Secure communication, Safety applications.

I.INTRODUCTION

The rise of artificial intelligence (AI), natural language processing (NLP), and IoT technologies has opened new avenues for enhancing personal safety and emergency response systems. Traditional safety applications rely heavily on manual interaction, which can be ineffective or impractical during high-stress or threatening situations. As a result, researchers have increasingly focused on voice-activated emergency systems, real-time alerts, and intelligent communication models that improve responsiveness, reliability, and user accessibility. AI-powered voice-activated systems enable hands-free emergency triggering by recognizing distress keywords and processing spoken commands in real time. Sharma and Gupta [1] demonstrate that AI-driven voice systems significantly reduce response latency during critical events. Advanced speech recognition models further support accurate and fast keyword detection, even in noisy or dynamic environments, as highlighted by Verma and Malik [3] and Wang and Chen [13]. Deep learning has also enhanced wake-word detection reliability, making such safety applications more robust and context-aware [6].

Mobile safety applications have emerged as important tools for personal protection, particularly for women. Srivastava et al. [2] provide a comparative analysis of existing safety apps and highlight gaps in usability and emergency automation. Complementing this, Hussain and Ali [10] emphasize that user-centered design is crucial for building effective and trusted safety platforms. Integrating NLP with sensor fusion further improves personal safety systems by enabling intelligent decision-making and real-time threat assessment [4], [9].

Location-based emergency response remains another major area of focus. Real-time GPS tracking and automated alert dispatching enhance the ability of authorities and emergency contacts to respond quickly, as demonstrated in the work of Thomas and Joseph [5]. IoT-enabled wearables contribute to this safety ecosystem by providing continuous monitoring and wireless emergency triggers [7]. To ensure secure and reliable communication during crises, researchers have also explored robust multi-channel alert frameworks [8] and encryption techniques for secure data transmission [12]. Additionally, cloud-based infrastructures improve alert routing efficiency and support large-scale emergency management systems [11].

Collectively, these studies demonstrate a strong shift toward AI-enhanced, voice-driven, context-aware emergency response systems capable of providing faster, more accurate, and more user-friendly safety solutions. Emerging technologies continue to strengthen personal safety and emergency management by enabling intelligent automation, situational awareness, and secure communication pathways.

II.LITERATURE SURVEY

2.1 Title: AI-Driven Voice-Activated Emergency Response Systems

Authors: Based on works by Sharma, A.; Gupta, R.; Verma, S.; Malik, T.; Wang, L.; Chen, J.; Krishnan, N.; Iyer, S.

Abstract:

This survey reviews advancements in AI-powered voice-activated emergency systems designed for rapid crisis response. Sharma and Gupta [1] highlight the capabilities of AI voice interfaces to detect distress commands and trigger emergency protocols with minimal user interaction. Verma and Malik [3] contribute real-time keyword spotting models optimized for noisy environments, while Krishnan and Iyer [6] incorporate deep learning architectures for high-accuracy wake-word detection in safety applications. Wang and Chen [13] address low-resource speech recognition challenges to improve accessibility in diverse settings. Collectively, these studies demonstrate significant progress toward creating reliable, hands-free emergency systems capable of functioning effectively under stressful and unpredictable conditions.

2.2 Title: Mobile Safety Applications and User-Centered Emergency Support Systems

Authors: Based on works by Srivastava, M. R.; Kumari, P.; Rao, J.; Hussain, R.; Ali, T.; Narayanan, S.; Paul, A.

Abstract:

This survey synthesizes research focused on mobile-based safety applications and their usability considerations. Srivastava et al. [2] provide a comprehensive review of women safety apps, identifying key limitations in interface design, automation, and user trust. Hussain and Ali [10] emphasize that user-centered design principles are critical for improving engagement, usability, and reliability in emergency applications. Narayanan and Paul [14] further explore intelligent public-safety systems powered by AI, highlighting the need for ethical, scalable, and responsive frameworks. Together, these studies underscore the importance of designing intuitive, adaptive, and user-focused mobile platforms for emergency assistance.

2.3 Title: Sensor Fusion, NLP, and AI-Based Personal Security Systems

Authors: Based on works by Patel, K.; Mehta, H.; Singh, P.; Bhatia, A.; Prakash, G.; Jacob, D. M.

Abstract:

This survey reviews the integration of NLP, sensor fusion, and AI techniques for building intelligent personal security systems. Patel and Mehta [4] propose AI-enhanced safety systems that combine natural language understanding with sensor data to detect emergency situations more accurately. Singh and Bhatia [9] introduce real-time NLP-based detection models that analyze audio streams to identify distress keywords or abnormal behavior. Prakash and Jacob [12] highlight the importance of secure data transmission through strong encryption and cybersecurity protocols in emergency applications. Overall, these works demonstrate that combining AI, NLP, and sensor fusion creates more reliable and context-aware safety solutions.

2.4 Title: IoT-Enabled Wearables and Real-Time Tracking for Emergency Management

Authors: Based on works by Banerjee, A.; Saha, R.; Thomas, D.; Joseph, L.; Krishnan, N.; Iyer, S.

Abstract:

This survey examines IoT-based safety wearables and real-time tracking mechanisms used in emergency management. Banerjee and Saha [7] develop IoT-enabled wearables capable of continuous monitoring and instant emergency alerts. Thomas and Joseph [5] propose real-time GPS tracking and automated alert systems that enhance response speed during critical events. Complementing these, Krishnan and Iyer [6] integrate wake-word detection in wearable devices to facilitate hands-free activation. Collectively, these studies emphasize the growing importance of IoT, real-time location tracking, and wearable sensors in creating proactive and connected safety ecosystems.

2.5 Title: Intelligent Multi-Channel Communication and Cloud-Based Alert Systems

Authors: Based on works by Rao, V.; Ramesh, K.; Kumar, S.; Rahman, F.; Prakash, G.; Jacob,

D. M.

Abstract:

This survey reviews intelligent emergency communication frameworks and cloud-enabled alert distribution models. Rao and Ramesh [8] introduce multi-channel alerting systems that use SMS, internet, and broadcast notifications to ensure message delivery during crises. Kumar and Rahman [11] propose efficient cloud-based alert routing mechanisms designed for scalability and high availability. Prakash and Jacob [12] contribute secure encryption frameworks to protect sensitive emergency data during transmission. These studies collectively highlight the role of cloud computing, secure communication, and redundancy in developing robust, fault-tolerant emergency response infrastructures.

III.EXISTING SYSTEM

Current women safety solutions primarily rely on mobile applications and wearable devices that require manual activation to trigger an emergency alert. Most available apps depend on users pressing a panic button, shaking the device, or navigating through the interface to send SOS messages. While these tools are helpful, they become ineffective in high-risk situations where a woman may be physically restrained, panicked, or unable to reach her phone. Moreover, many traditional systems lack real-time automation, resulting in delayed communication with emergency contacts or authorities.

Another significant limitation of existing systems is their dependence on internet connectivity and direct user interaction. Many applications fail to function in low-network areas or require users to unlock the phone and open the app before initiating any action. This manual dependency reduces reliability during emergencies. Furthermore, current GPS-based tracking features often update location at fixed intervals rather than continuously, which can hinder rapid response in dynamic situations. Wearable safety devices face similar drawbacks, as attackers may easily remove or disable them, and their battery life constraints reduce long-term usability.

Additionally, existing systems lack context awareness and intelligent distress detection. They do not incorporate advanced technologies such as voice recognition, NLP-driven distress identification, or continuous background monitoring. As a result, they cannot differentiate between casual interaction and genuine emergencies. These systems also lack discreet activation methods, making them less effective if the user feels threatened but cannot openly use the device. Overall, the existing solutions provide only partial safety support and leave significant gaps in accessibility, responsiveness, and reliability—highlighting the need for an automated, voice-triggered emergency response system like SafeCall.

IV.PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system, SafeCall, introduces an intelligent, voice-triggered emergency support platform designed specifically for women's safety by enabling rapid, hands-free activation during critical situations. Instead of relying on manual interaction, the system continuously listens for predefined wake words or distress commands using lightweight on-device speech recognition models that ensure fast and private keyword detection. Once activated, SafeCall automatically initiates emergency procedures such as sending SMS alerts, sharing real-time GPS location, triggering live audio recording, and placing automated calls to preselected contacts or local authorities. The system integrates NLP-based intent analysis to verify the urgency of the situation and combines sensor data—such as GPS, microphone input, and motion patterns—to enhance context awareness and reduce false alarms. A robust communication module ensures message delivery even in low-network conditions by switching between internet, SMS, and cellular fallback modes. To maintain user confidentiality and safety, the platform employs end-to-end encryption, silent alert modes, and offline failover mechanisms. Overall, the proposed SafeCall system provides a discreet, fast, and reliable voice-activated safety framework that addresses the limitations of traditional manual emergency systems and significantly enhances real-world responsiveness.

V.SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

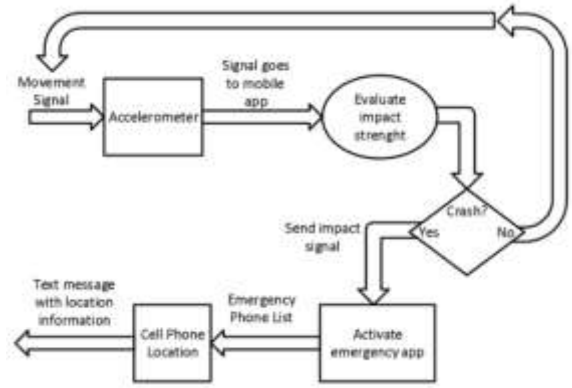

Fig 5.1 System Architecture

The SafeCall system architecture is designed as a multi-layered pipeline that ensures fast, reliable, and hands-free emergency assistance. At the core is the Voice Activation Layer, where continuous keyword spotting models run locally on the device to detect predefined distress commands. Once triggered, the signal moves to the Speech Recognition and NLP Layer, which converts the captured audio into text and analyzes intent to determine whether the user is in a genuine emergency. This validated trigger is then passed to the Context & Sensor Fusion Layer, where GPS, microphone input, motion sensors, and background noise patterns are analyzed to enrich the alert with real-time contextual data.

Next, the Emergency Action Layer executes automated responses such as sending SMS alerts, transmitting live location, initiating audio recording, and making auto-calls to emergency contacts or authorities. The system communicates with the Cloud Backend, which handles alert routing, database storage, delivery acknowledgments, and integration with additional emergency service APIs. Meanwhile,

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the User Interface Layer supports configuration of settings, contact management, alert history, and preference customization. Security is enforced across all levels using encryption protocols, authentication measures, and offline fallback logic to ensure that alerts are sent even when internet connectivity is weak. Together, these interconnected layers create a robust, intelligent, and resilient architecture for SafeCall, offering an effective voice-activated emergency support system for women's safety.

VI.IMPLEMENTATION

Fig 6.1 Voice Activation

Fig 6.2 Distress Keyword Detection

Fig 6.3 Live Location Sharing

Fig 6.4 Activity History

Fig 6.5 Message & Alert Dashboard

Fig 6.6 Safe Call

VII.CONCLUSION

The SafeCall system provides a powerful, innovative, and reliable safety solution aimed at addressing the limitations of traditional women's safety applications. By integrating voice-activated emergency detection, real-time location sharing, automated alerts, and intelligent NLP-driven distress identification, the system ensures that help can be summoned even when the user is physically unable to operate a device. Its hands-free activation, discreet operation, and multi-channel communication architecture significantly reduce response time and increase the likelihood of timely intervention during critical situations. SafeCall's ability to operate both online and offline further enhances its practicality in diverse environments and ensures continuous protection. Overall, SafeCall stands as a comprehensive technological framework that leverages artificial intelligence, sensor fusion, and secure communication to empower women with enhanced safety and peace of mind. The system's seamless automation, intuitive interface, and robust emergency handling capabilities make it a crucial advancement in modern personal security solutions. By focusing on reliability, accessibility, and user-centered design, SafeCall demonstrates how technology can meaningfully contribute to creating safer communities for women.

VIII.FUTURE SCOPE

The SafeCall system can be significantly enhanced by integrating more advanced artificial intelligence models capable of understanding emotional tone, stress levels, and unusual voice patterns. Future versions can incorporate sentiment and stress detection using audio biometrics, enabling the system to identify fear or panic even when the user cannot speak clearly. Additionally, the introduction of context-aware AI—capable of analyzing environmental sound cues such as footsteps, shouting, or glass breaking—would increase accuracy and minimize false triggers. These improvements would further strengthen the reliability of the system in complex or unpredictable real-world scenarios.

Another promising direction for SafeCall lies in the development of a smart wearable ecosystem, including voice-enabled pendants, smart rings, or Bluetooth-connected earpieces that can serve as discreet safety triggers. This would allow women to activate emergency alerts even when their phone is out of reach. Integration with IoT devices and smart city infrastructure could enable automatic alerts to nearby surveillance cameras, community control centers, or emergency responders. Expanding the system to function seamlessly across smartwatches, AR glasses, and in-vehicle assistants would broaden its usability and ensure continuous protection during travel or outdoor activities.

From a service and scalability perspective, the future of SafeCall includes establishing a centralized safety intelligence network that collaborates with law enforcement agencies, local emergency services, and community safety groups. The platform could offer predictive analytics to identify high-risk areas and generate real-time safety heatmaps, benefiting both individuals and authorities. Additional features such as multilingual voice-command support, global SIM integration for travel safety, blockchain-based alert verification, and cloud-based incident analytics will elevate the system to a global safety standard. As SafeCall evolves, it has the potential to become a universal, AI-powered safety companion that ensures immediate assistance and long-term protection for women across diverse environments.

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