

EMERGENCY SERVICE APPLICATION

Satish Gautam¹, Pratik Dhandhukiya², Vivek Chitriv³

B.E.Student, CE, M.P.C.E.Bhandara, India

Abstract:

Human security for the most vulnerable populations has been a major concern of the international community. The threats and risks that these populations face have increased, together with their intensity. They have taken a heavy toll, particularly on women and children, but also on all those who have been deprived, generation after generation, of access to opportunities to forge a better life.

Keywords-- Human Security, Help to Victim, Be Safe, Safety lock, Find Location.

I. INTRODUCTION

The central concept of the application is to provide safety to the “HUMAN” in HAZARDOUS condition. This application defines a condition in which a person is “STUCK” and needs HELP. It helps the “HUMAN” to reach his friends or family. It uses Android’s Peer-to-Peer (P2P) text and data communication protocol. These constraints include knowing the location of the crime and knowing the crime is occurring at all.

Many important aspects of human development relate also to people’s security: loosely defined as people’s freedom from fear and freedom from want in a broad sense. Applying a human security approach offers an opportunity to analyse many issues in an informative way. This note explains how one might go about doing that.

Human security relates to much more than security from violence and crime. A report team wanting to look at the security of people’s livelihoods (economic, food, environment or health security) might apply a human security approach. Human security can also be used to look into personal, community and political security. Indeed, human development reports from around the world have applied the approach in other innovative ways. But on each occasion, these reports have analysed a threat, or groups of threats, and how they affect particular groups of people. The security of human is most important of this world. The Security of human is most important and in this world and provide some application to the new world.

II. WHAT IS HUMAN SECURITY

The human security approach was introduced in the 1994 global Human Development Report (HDR), which led to a range of literature and initiatives building on the idea (some of these are mentioned in the annex to this guidance note), and to a series of discussions in the United Nations. In 2012 the General Assembly (GA) adopted a common definition of the concept.1 the human security approach broadens the scope of security analysis and policy from territorial security to the security of people. The 2012 GA Resolution stresses the role of “Member States in identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to survival, livelihood and dignity of their people”. In other words, threat(s) to – and values under threat in – people’s lives are the key starting point of a human security report.

The 1994 HDR highlighted two major components of human security: ‘freedom from fear’ and ‘freedom from want’. These freedoms, from the preamble to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, are part of the four human freedoms that President Franklin D. Roosevelt famously referred to in a speech in 1941. He was advocating a world founded on: freedom of speech and expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want and freedom from fear.2 Subsequent debate in the 1990s added the freedom ‘to live in dignity’.

The 1994 HDR was more specific, listing

Seven essential dimensions of human security:

- Economic
- Health
- Personal
- Food
- Environmental
- Community

The above dimension is most important of human security, because this security purpose is most important to this world.

A multi-issues report. This list offers a starting point for discussing the focus and theme of an R/ NHDR on human security:

1. Comprehensive mapping reports try to cover major threats to all priority values, put them in perspective, and offer ideas on agendas for action.

2. State-building reports see state collapse/failure as the greatest threat to human security, and so focus on building a state. 3. Citizen Security' reports focus on a subset of civil rights that is often of particular concern in the daily lives of citizens, notably physical safety and freedom from unlawful dispossession. Such reports could also be called citizen safety reports, but the name 'citizen security' has become more common for this set of concerns.

4. Special-focus reports, cantered on key challenges other than state-building or violence and crime, focus on some other single threatened value or type of threat, e.g. food insecurity or climate change. For ease of reference, we here call them 'Challenge-driven' or, since the other types of report also respond to challenges, 'Lead challenge driven'.

III. CITIZEN SECURITY REPORTS

These R/NHDRs concentrate on a single set of values that are often known as citizen security and on the institutions that deal with that set. Citizen security reports serve as an example of how to concentrate on one specific set of threats/values to help consolidate existing institutions.

Fundamentally oriented to explore issues of crime and violence.

- Be aware that the broad approach of human security is narrowed by this focus on rather traditional threats, specifically violence and crime.

- It is important to relate the concept to the human security component of 'personal security': lay out the reasons for that explicit focus and ensure that the linkage to broader human security is kept in mind throughout the report.

- This report model is also useful when assessing institutions/organizations dealing with a specific issue—e.g., the police.

- Experience in citizen security perception surveys shows the possibility of sophisticated questionnaire design for data collection.

- This is a useful approach for analysing root causes of crime and violence. The Report can be used in all of the crime and self-defining of the other crime. So it will be easy.

Human Security Alliance

The Human Security Alliance works to create regional coordination in South and South East Asia for human security through a networked alliance of organizations and specialists that are assisting communities and organizations in addressing their human security challenges.

Ford Institute for Human Security

The Ford Institute for Human Security engages in independent and collaborative research on causes of political violence, the effects of conflict on civilians, methods of conflict resolution, and transitions from conflict to stable peace. We make our research findings available through publications, presentations and consultation to national and international policy makers, non-governmental organizations and other interested parties. The Ford Institute treats human security and national security as mutually reinforcing. The gravest threats to human security arise when governments are unable or unwilling to protect their population from internal and external threats. Governments face their greatest challenges when the lives and livelihoods of the people they govern are threatened.

Human Security Gateway

Related to the Human Security Report Project, the Gateway is an online database of human security related resources.

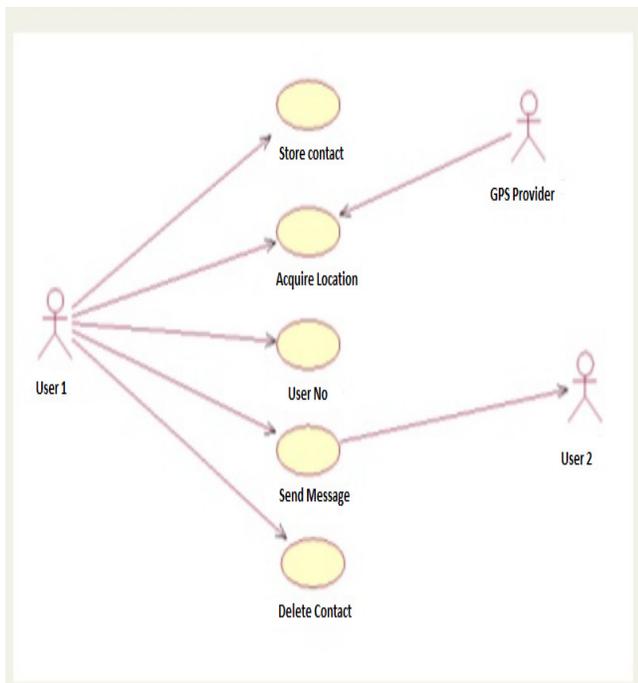
The approach carries the risk of giving lower priority to other, sometimes more fundamental, issues of human security

in a society and also to the rights and needs of non-citizens, who risk exclusion, possibly leading to stigmatization.

A major challenge — and opportunity — for human security analysis arises when the perception of crime and its impacts is (considerably) greater than the reality.

While it seems in principle a focused approach, many different threats can be considered under ‘citizen security’. Sensitive issues, such as domestic violence, are often overlooked, though they are important for citizen security. The other most important thing is that the real worlds are dependent on the security purpose and most important part is **HUMAN**.

IV. USE CASE DIGRAM



V. FLOW OF SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT

This android application mainly consists of following modules:

- User Registration.
- Mobile No Registration.
- Contact Operation.
- GPS Operation.
- Sending SMS.

VI. PEACE AND HUMAN SECURITY IN SOUTH ASIA

South Asian region has a population of 1.5 billion out of the total world population of approximately 7 billion. the region has the highest incidence of poverty not only in terms of absolute numbers but also as a percentage of the population, compared to any other regional group of countries in the world. thus, in south asia, as much as 43 percent of the population lives in absolute poverty, compared to 14 percent in east asia (excluding china), 24 percent in latin america and 39 percent in sub-saharan africa. That places the number of poor, according to these estimates, between 480 million to 645 million, more likely on the higher side. If it is taken at the 40%, then nearly 525 million poor would have been living in the rural areas and 120 million in the urban areas. Urban poverty is, to a considerable extent is a spill over of the rural poverty.

Simultaneously establishing lasting peace, a conducive security environment and imparting permanence to political stability in this rapidly democratizing region has proven to be a serious challenge. The task is compounded by the processes of modernization and democratization, which are contested by fractious forces. This has been an apparent phenomenon in South Asia as the post-colonial history of the region has been heavily loaded with an immensely combustive scenario of conflicts. The countries of South Asia are undergoing the process of democratization and to a considerable extent, democratization and peace are inversely related to each other. Democratizing societies tend to be fiercely unstable places because numerous groups are entangled in mutual contestations, largely in pursuance of acquiring greater space for exerting their influence upon the society. Hence, violence in their region of location becomes a quotidian phenomenon. The devious impact of the process of democratization on peace is not limited to the internal space of polities; rather it permeates society, destabilizing the regional security architecture. Thus, democratization involves the complex intercourse between internal peace and external peace in relation to the democratizing polities, with both feeding upon each other in a vicious cycle. In South Asia the manifestations of this phenomenon are diverse and are expressed in the ethno political conflicts, communal tensions, terrorism, regional and linguistic chauvinism, that persist despite the polities of the region being engaged in processes of modernization and democratization.

While there have been some social gains over the past two decades, mortality rates - infant mortality, under-5 mortality and maternal mortality - remain unacceptably high. Large numbers of people continue to suffer from malnutrition. About 125 million children of school age are not in primary or secondary schools. Of the adults, 485 million are illiterate. The average mean years of schooling of people over 25 years is estimated to be only 3.5 years which indicates that the large majority have had only a few years of elementary education. About 435 million people do not have access to safe drinking water. Of the 1500 million people in South Asia, only 150 million (10%) have access to sanitation. The lack of access to basic needs is because rural areas have lagged far behind in the provision of necessary social and physical infrastructure. The human are most importantly work on all the power of security and there will be gain some most important thing will again some sort are used for those of the power and will again run in all power.

VII. EXISTING SYSTEM

- The existing systems are of wired systems.
- Spy camera - The most popular method for providing security which is unreliable.
- Most of them are alarming systems which is conventional and cannot communicate efficiently.
- In Proposed system there is no any wired system it only uses GPS kit.

VIII. PROPOSED SYSTEM

- Proposed system is an android app technology on mobile networking.
- This app comes very handy when you are travelling to new or an unknown locality.
- In this proposed system when the human is in danger situation, it can be intimated immediately to the emergency contacts.
- This system uses GPS tracking. It is used to capture human location.

IX. SQL LITE

SQLite is an in-process library that implements a self-contained, server less, zero configurations, transactional SQL database engine. It is a database, which is zero configured, which means like other databases you do not need to configure it in your system.

SQLite engine is not a standalone process like other databases you can link it statically or dynamically as per your

requirement with your application. SQLite accesses its storage files directly.

SQLite does not require a separate server process or system to operate (server less). SQLite comes with zero-configuration, which means no setup or administration needed. A complete SQLite database is stored in a single cross-platform disk file. SQLite s very small and light weight, less than 400KiB fully configured or less than 250KiB with optional features omitted.

SQLite is self-contained, which means no external dependencies. SQLite transactions are fully ACID-compliant, allowing safe access from multiple processes or threads. SQLite supports most of the query language features found in SQL92 (SQL2) standard. SQLite is written in ANSI-C and provides simple and easy-to-use API. SQLite is available on UNIX (Linux, Mac OS-X, Android, iOS) and Windows (Win32, WinCEand WinRT).

X. CONCLUSION

- This app will definitely help to improve security of human.
- This app is user friendly so everyone can use easily.
- With the help of this app many similar type of application can be made for social awareness.
- With the help of this app you can take necessary precautions while moving to any place.
- Easily can update the number and password.

XI. REFERENCES

- [1]. A.S.Wittie, "Mobile application and Working", Tenaraj Kt.(KKA 2013)
- [2]. Chian Chiang, Smith Martin, Kula Desila,"SQL Lite", Picth (2014).
- [3]. <https://www.codeschool.com/>
- [4]. <https://www.jetbrains.com/objc>
- [5]. Jim Smith and Lara Kula " Android Build", Hikop Publication and Witop Publication, Wila (2003)
- [6]. Koplá open "Code block and Android " (19992), Tushar Publication, Elíoa
- [7]. WrtíoPemla ,QíotpaKroa, DímlaLopa and AuíilaJío (1997).