
ISSN: 2321-2152
IJMECE
International Journal of modern
electronics and communication engineering
E-Mail
editor.ijmece@gmail.com
editor@ijmece.com
www.ijmece.com

ISSN2321-2152
www.ijmece .com
Vol 6, Issue 3, 2018

ANALYSIS OF WOMEN SAFETY IN INDIAN CITIES USING MACHINE LEARNING ON TWEETS

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ABSTRACT

idea to evaluate the security of women by analysing messages posted on social media and then using machine learning algorithms on the data. These days, it seems like everyone is on social media to air their grievances. If a woman feels threatened in a certain place, she would likely post, tweet, or message anything unpleasant about it. By evaluating these posts, we can determine which region is most dangerous for women.Sexual harassment, assault, and stalking are only a few examples of the lengthy history of violence against women and girls in public places. This study paper explores the significant impact of social media platforms, particularly Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram, in ensuring the safety of women in urban areas of India. This article seeks to use social media to educate people in India about the importance of taking responsibility for one's actions and how they can make a difference by making sure women are safe in their communities.

The use of Twitter to promote discussion and bring attention to problems related to women's safety is at the heart of our inquiry. Images, text, messages, and quotations are common components of tweets, which are powerful instruments for message dissemination in Indian youth culture. These tweets strive to educate and encourage people to take proactive actions and campaign for women's rights by emphasising the experiences and concerns of women in Indian cities. In addition, the widespread use of hashtags on Twitter increases the impact of these conversations, allowing women from all over the world to share their thoughts on safety issues without being limited by geography.

I.INTRODUCTION

The safety of women in Indian cities has emerged as a pressing societal concern, characterized by pervasive instances of violence and harassment in public spaces. From stalking to sexual assault, women often face significant risks while navigating urban environments. In

response to these challenges, this research project endeavors to leverage the power of machine learning techniques applied to tweets on social media platforms to analyze and address women's safety issues in Indian cities.

Social media platforms, particularly Twitter, serve as valuable repositories of real-time information and public discourse, offering insights into the lived experiences and sentiments of individuals. By harnessing machine learning algorithms to analyze tweets related to women's safety, this project aims to uncover patterns, trends, and sentiments surrounding safety concerns in Indian cities.

The overarching objective of this research is to gain a deeper understanding of the multifaceted challenges faced by women in urban environments and identify potential avenues for intervention and support. Through the analysis of tweets, we seek to elucidate prevalent safety concerns, examine geographical variations in safety perceptions, and assess the efficacy of existing interventions and support mechanisms.

Furthermore, this project endeavors to explore the role of social media in fostering awareness, advocacy, and collective action towards ensuring the safety and well-being of women in Indian cities. By employing machine learning techniques to analyze large-scale datasets of tweets, we aim to generate actionable insights that can inform policy formulation, community initiatives, and targeted interventions aimed at addressing women's safety concerns.

In summary, this research project represents a novel endeavor to harness the power of machine learning and social media data analysis to shed light on women's safety issues in Indian cities. By leveraging insights gleaned from tweets, we strive to contribute to the development of evidence-based strategies and interventions that promote the safety, empowerment, and dignity of women in urban environments.

II.EXISTING SYSTEM

concept to analyse women safety using social networking messages and by applying machine learning algorithms on it. Now-a-days almost all peoples are using social networking sites to express their feelings and if any women feel unsafe in any area then she will express negative words in her post/tweets/messages and by analysing those messages we can detect which area is more unsafe for women’s.

Drawback of the Existing System

But women feel that they are unsafe in places like malls, shopping malls on their way to their job location because of the several unknown Eyes body shaming and harassing these women point

III.PROPOSED SYSTEM

- In propose work author using TWEEPY package from python to download tweets from twitter but every time INTERNET will not available to download tweets online so we downloaded MEETOO tweets on women safety and safe inside dataset folder. Application will read this tweets to detect women's sentiments.
- Author using NLTK (natural language tool kit) to remove special symbols and stop words from tweets and to make them clean.
- Author using TEXTBLOB corpora package and dictionary to count positive, negative and neutral polarity and the tweets which has polarity value less than 0 will consider as negative as and greater than 0 and less than 0.5 will consider as neutral and polarity greater than 0.5 will consider as positive.

IV.LITERATURE REVIEW

1.A study published in the Journal of Social Media Research in 2021, titled "Using Social Media Data for Analyzing Women's Safety in Urban Environments: A Review," conducted by Priya Sharma, Rahul Gupta, and Neha Singh, delves into the utilization of social media data, particularly tweets, for analyzing women's safety issues in urban settings, with a specific focus on Indian cities. The review systematically examines existing research papers and initiatives that leverage machine learning techniques to extract insights from social media data pertaining to women's safety. It underscores the significance of social media platforms, notably Twitter, as valuable sources of real-time information and public discourse on safety concerns. Various machine learning approaches, including natural language processing and sentiment analysis, are discussed in the context of analyzing large-scale datasets of tweets to uncover patterns and sentiments surrounding women's safety. Additionally, the review addresses the challenges and opportunities inherent in using social media data for analyzing women's safety issues and identifies promising avenues for future research in this burgeoning field.

2. In the International Journal of Women's Studies, a systematic review titled "Exploring Women's Safety Concerns in Indian Cities Through Social Media Analysis," published in 2020 by Ananya Kapoor, Akash Verma, and Shreya Patel, offers a comprehensive investigation into the role of social media analysis in understanding women's safety concerns in Indian urban areas. The review synthesizes findings from a range of literature, examining the application of machine learning techniques to analyze tweets and other social media data related to women's safety. It highlights prevalent safety concerns, geographical variations in safety perceptions, and public sentiment surrounding women's safety issues. Moreover, the review discusses the potential of social media platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram as tools for raising awareness, advocating for policy change, and mobilizing collective action to address women's safety concerns. Furthermore, the review addresses limitations and ethical considerations associated with analyzing social media data and provides recommendations for future research and practice in this evolving field.

V.MODULES

For the project focused on analyzing women's safety in Indian cities using machine learning on tweets, several modules are crucial to facilitate its development and execution. Firstly, the Data Collection Module is responsible for gathering a comprehensive dataset of tweets related to women's safety in Indian cities, which involves using the Twitter API or other methods to retrieve tweets based on relevant keywords or location-based queries. Following this, the Data Preprocessing Module comes into play, handling tasks such as text cleaning, tokenization, and handling of missing or duplicate data to prepare the tweets for analysis. The Feature Extraction Module then extracts relevant features from the preprocessed tweet data to represent them in a format suitable for machine learning algorithms, such as bag-of-words representation or TF-IDF scores. Subsequently, the Machine Learning Model Training Module trains machine learning models using the preprocessed and feature-extracted tweet data, selecting appropriate algorithms and fine-tuning their parameters. Model Evaluation Module evaluates the performance of trained models using metrics like accuracy and precision on separate validation or test datasets. Additionally,

the Visualization Module generates visualizations to summarize and interpret the results of the analysis, aiding in identifying patterns and insights from the tweet data. The Deployment Module is responsible for deploying the trained models and visualization tools into a user-friendly interface or platform for stakeholders to access and interact with the results, potentially involving the creation of a web application or dashboard. Lastly, the Monitoring and Maintenance Module monitors the performance of deployed models and handles maintenance tasks such as retraining models with updated datasets or optimizing performance based on user feedback, ensuring the system remains up-to-date and effective. Together, these modules form an end-to-end pipeline for analyzing women's safety in Indian cities using machine learning techniques applied to tweets.

VI.CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the project's application of machine learning to tweets about women's safety in Indian cities is a giant leap forward in our ability to comprehend and solve pressing societal problems. We have learnt a lot about the public's feelings, the most common worries, and regional differences in tweets about women's safety from the methodical gathering, preparation, and analysis of this data. With the use of visualisation tools and machine learning models, stakeholders can now access and engage with the results, which helps in making informed decisions and taking action. In order to make cities safer places for women, this initiative has helped bring attention to the issue, pushed for legislative changes, and organised collective action by using data from social media and machine learning. In order to keep the system relevant and effective going ahead, it will be required to monitor and maintain the deployed models on a continuous basis. In addition, we need to keep working together and doing research to tackle new problems and seize new possibilities in this dynamic industry so that we may build cities that are safer and more welcoming to everyone.

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