

Girls Students Security Through ICTs: A Sociological Study

Dr. Sanjeev Mahajan

Professor and HOD

Department of Sociology

N.A.S. College (PG) College, Meerut

Email: sanjeev1975mahajan@gmail.com

Bhawna

Research Scholar

Department of Sociology

N.A.S. College (PG) College, Meerut

Email: bhawnanimesh21@gmail.com

Reference to this paper should be made as follows:

Received: 27.01.26

Approved: 26.02.26

**Dr. Sanjeev Mahajan
Bhawna**

Girls Students Security Through
ICTs: A Sociological Study

Vol. XVII, Sp.Issue Mar. 2026
Article No.07, Pg. 048-056

Similarity Check: 11%

Online available at
<https://anubooks.com/special-issues?url=jgv-si-gdhg-mdbd-mar-2026>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31995/jgv.2026.v17iSI03.007>

Abstract

Now days information technology vital role in our daily life we are completely depend on the technology. Because our lifestyle is changing women have always face exploitation in our society. The main issues are women security. Day by day crime increase through social plate form. Cybercrime incidences are increasing are day by day due to lack of security awareness of ICTs. But women should to active and aware for their safety and security. There are many safety apps available in our mobile. These safety apps will overcome the crime against the women. These apps are connected with mobile phone and track the location of women where they stand. Due to innovation in ICTs smart gadgets and device are available that can be help for women security. Through this paper examine the Girls Students Security Through ICTs that safety apps can be embedded in the mobile phone that helps women they are in trouble.

Keywords

Women security, safety apps, cybercrime, women exploitation, social awareness

Introduction

In Today's Daily life there is big role of technology. Each and every one is aware with technological development. Now days we have many technological devices which is useful in many dimensions like study, office work, house work, entertainment etc. Except these there is also a big role of ICT devices in security. Women security is a big issue in Indian Society. It is also debatable that security should provide by others or it should in own hands. Women insecurity is a big barrier in development of women. It has taken a form of social evil in Indian society. Many parents do not allow their girl child to go to school and college due to sense of less security outside home. Not just parent girl students also feel unsafe due to some disturbing elements in society. This research paper gives learner a wide vision that how ICTs can be helpful in girl student's security. Firstly, let us understand what is security and ICTs useful in security.

Security: Security is protection from, or resilience against, potential harm caused by others, by restraining the freedom of others to act. Beneficiaries of security may be of persons and social groups, objects and institutions, ecosystems or any other entity or phenomenon vulnerable to unwanted change.

The word security is taken from Latin word "Securus", which means "Free From". So, in general we can say that providing some one security means giving him/her opportunity to feel free in any social activity, which may be formal or informal.

ICTs: It Stands for Information and communication technologies. These technologies include hardware and software. ICTs are useful in quick transfer of information and knowledge. Here we need to know about ICTs that is useful in women security.

ICTs in hardware from for female security

a. Wearable Safety Devices

- Smart bands, ring or pendants with SOS button
- Send alerts with GPS location to emergency contacts
- Some include audio/video recording

Examples: Smart safety bracelets, Panic button keychain.

b. GPS Tracking Devices

- Small hardware trackers that can be carried in bag or worn
- Provide real-time location tracking

- Useful for guardians or emergency monitoring.

c. Mobile Safety Phones/ Emergency Buttons

- Phone with dedicated emergency buttons
- Instantly call police or send distress signals
- Some public places also install panic buttons

d. CCTV & Surveillance Systems

- Cameras in streets, transport, workplaces
- Help prevent crime and provide evidence
- Often integrated with AI for suspicious activity detection

e. Biometric Security System

- Fingerprint or facial recognition locks
- Used in homes, hostels, offices for secure access control.

Key Benefits

- Faster emergency response
- Real-time tracking and monitoring
- Increased personal confidence and safety
- Evidence collection for legal support.

ICTs in Software form for female security

a. Mobile Safety Apps

These are the most common software tools.

- Provide SOS alerts, live locations sharing and emergency contacts
- Can send message to police or family instantly.

Examples: Himmat App, Raksha App, bSafe

b. GPS-Based Tracking Software

- Tracks user location in real time
- Shares routes with trusted contacts
- Can detect if the user stops or deviates unexpectedly.

c. AI-Based monitoring system

- Use Artificial Intelligence to Detect suspicious behaviour Analyse CCTV footage
- Helps authorities respond quickly to threats

d. Online Reporting Platforms

- Website or apps to report harassment or crime

- Allow anonymous complaints
- Provide legal guidance and support

E. Data Analytics & Crime Mapping Software

- Analyse crime data to identify unsafe areas
- Help governments improve safety planning
- Used in smart city projects.

Literature Review

Ranjay Vardhan (2020) conducted in this study on “Social Media ICT and Women Empowerment: A study” that research paper based on the primary data and included secondary data the paper like to conclude that women are being empowered with the spread and usage of ICT and social media as they are enabling them to become aware of their rights and skills to get improvement in status and women empowerment.

Pravat Kumar Jena (july2021) Concluded in his books on “Distance Education in India” that the purpose of this book is to provide a useful resource to Learners, research scholars, planers and administrators concerned with distance educational system. This book “Distance education system in India” is an attempt to explore available details of distance education system in all levels of education in India. It highlights how distance education system evolved in India how they function and how Indian Educational systems have been trying to customize the distance education system.

Dr. Varsha P. Desai, Dr. Kavita S. Oza, Anjali S. Gaikwad have conducted study on “Impact of Internet Technology on Women Safety” that research paper based on the secondary data through this paper an see positive and negative impact on women life day by day increase like Harassment, impersonation, hacking, etc. positive impact for the women safety ICTs and internet government and police departments provides many free mobile applications for women security.

Sagar Janokar, Vijay Gaikwad, Sidhant Ghuge, Sakshi Ghorpade Pranjali Ghuge, Ojasvi Ghule Sandesh Ghule (2023) have conducted study on “Handy App for Safety Against Violence” that research paper based on the secondary data. That study based an android application for women safety this app can be activated by just normal movements like shaking as situation demands. They have developed an application called EKG android app that provides users with visualization of the electrocardiogram.

Kavita, J.N Swaminathan (2023) have conducted study on “Design of IoT Based Human Bend Communication in Smart Foam Nanocomposite Sensor Through In-Situ Polymerization Method for Female Child Safety” the aim of this paper is to propose a device to safeguard the female child from sexual violence by continuous monitoring and that study aim to protect female against sexual harassment this device does not require a mobile phone or any application for the victim to ensure their safety.

Muralidhar Patruni, Dr. B.D Deepak (2022) have conducted study on “Security and Privacy issues in Smart Cities/Industries: Technologies, Application and Challenges” that research paper based on the literature review was conducted to analyze the critical aspects of smart IoT environment, such as security and privacy as a result. in this study several security threats and vulnerabilities have been identified for various computing paradigms such as distributed, cloved, fog, edge and grid. The research finding demonstrate various security solution to address the necessities of a secure authentication mechanism.

Objective

The objective of Research Paper is to find and analyses the Role of ICTs in Security of Girl’s student, how female college student feels about security with or without ICTs devices.

Methodology

This research paper is based on the primary data. This study area Include girl students of N.A.S College Meerut and C.C.S University. A total of 60 Female Respondents were selected for this study. In which 20 female respondents graduate level ,20 post graduate students and 20 female research Scholar. In this the age of three groups are (19-25), (26-31), (31-35).

Result and Discussion

Feel unsafe outside home without your smart phone

The above table is to study the status of women respondents on technically keeping phone with them or not keeping it for their safety

There total 60 women respondents in this table this method is related to the educational classes in which 38% women respondents feel more secure and safe when phone is with them, but 62% higher education women respondents believe that they are safe even when phone is not with them.

70% of women respondents in the age group (19-25) feel they are safer when they have phone. In the religion based no respondents has been received

from other than Hindu women respondents. In the table, single family- based respondents have maximum number of Respondents who feel more secure when have phone.

Camera surveillance is very useful for girl's security

In this table is to study the status of women respondents on camera being a security tool.

There total 60 respondents in this table which are related to different educational categories in which 96.61% educated respondents believe that camera surveillance is necessary for women but 3.33% higher education women believe that they are safe even if there is no camera surveillance.

(19-25) age group 74.13% girls students believe that camera protection is necessary for women safety.in caste- based categories OBC and general, SC/ST answer is same. In the religion- based division no answer is found for other Hindu respondents. In this table single family- based respondents have maximum number of respondents who consider camera safety as helpful tool for the women security.

Use googles map location for safety

In this table is to study status of women respondents whether or not use google map location is for security

There total 60 respondents in the above table who belong to different educational background which 50% of the educated respondents feel more safe when they using google map location but 10% of the higher educated respondents say that they are more safe. even If they are not using google map location.

(19-25) age group 70.37% women respondents think they are safe when are using google map location. In caste based we found OBC categories female respondents answer using google map location. In the religion based no response has been received from other than Hindu respondents. Single family -based respondents have consider itself more secure and safe when they are using google map location.

Sharing family activities on social media is safe

In the above table is to study the status of women respondents whether they consider it safe to share family activities on social media.

These are total 60 respondents in this table belonging to different educational groups in which 80% educated women respondents feel safe to share family activities

on social media but 20% higher education respondents says that they do not feel safe on social media to share their family activities.

87.5% of respondents in the (19-25) age group believe they safe sharing family activities on social media. In the caste- based category we received almost identical answer on whether or not it is safe to shared family activities on social media. In the religion based no answer has been received from other than Hindu respondent. Nuclear family -based respondents have the number of respondents who says that they feel safe sharing family activities on social media.

Use mobile banking/ Paytm /google pay etc. for financial security

The above table is to study the status of women respondents on whether they using mobile banking or not.

These are 60 women respondents in this table they all are related to different educational groups in which 41% higher educated female respondents accepts that they use banking for financial security but 53% educated female students say that they do not use net/banking for the financial security.

50%of the respondents in the (19-25) age groups accepts that they have use mobile banking for the financial security. In the caste- based category we found no answer for they using net/banking for financial security or not. In the religion based, no answer has been received from other than the Hindu respondents. We got the almost similar answer of nuclear family and joint family- based respondents who use net/banking

Video calling is essential feature for interaction with family

In this table to know that to study the status of women respondents whether video calling is a good medium for conversation with family or not.

There are total respondents in this table. Which are belonging to different educational background in which 97% educated female respondents accepts that video calling is good medium for interaction with family but 3% higher educated respondents accept that video calling is not a good medium for interaction with family.

72.41% of respondents in the (19-25) age groups believe that they consider video calling as a good medium to interact with family their family. In the caste-based category we found the similar answer they agree with that the video calling is good medium to interact with their family. In the religion- based, no response has been received from other than the Hindu respondents. Single family-based respondents have maximum number of respondents who says that video calling a good medium for conversation with family.

Online education has provided health security in COVID-19 wave

In this table to study the status of women respondents whether received health related information online education during COVID-19 or not.

There are 60 female respondents belonging to different background in which 90% educated respondents got health related information from online education during COVID-19 but 10% educated women accept that during COVID-19, they do not get health information from online education during COVID-19.

(19-25) age group 70.37% girl students believe that they got health related information from online education COVID-19. In the caste-based category we found similar answer from women respondents. In the religion based no response has been received from other than Hindu respondents. Single family believed that they got health related information from online education during COVID-19.

Know about women helpline no - 1090

In the above table to study the status of respondents whether they know about women helpline No – 1090 or not.

There are 60 respondents in this table. Which related to different educational groups in which 87% women respondents know about women helpline no -1090 but 13% women respondents do not know about women helpline No -1090.

(19-25) the age group 69.23% women respondents know about women helpline No -1090. In caste-based category we got almost similar answer. Whether they know about women helpline no-1090 or not. In the religion- based division, no response has been received from other than Hindu respondents. Joint family based is the highest number of respondents who know about women helpline No-1090.

Conclusion

It is clear from above table that educated respondents of age group (19-25) and women respondents belonging to single families feels more secure and safe when they have phone and the higher educational groups respondents (19-25) educated respondents belonging to nuclear families they consider camera surveillance as helpful for women's safety and higher (19-25) age group respondents of nuclear families believe that they feel more secure and safe. When they using google map location and women respondents belonging to nuclear families consider it safe to share social activities on social media and (19-25) age groups use net/banking more for financial security. And female respondents belonging to nuclear family believe that video calling is a good medium for family conversation. and female students

belonging to single family health related information has been received from online education during COVID-19. and female respondents belonging to joint families know about women helpline No -1090.

References

1. Vardhan Ranjay “Social media ICT and women Empowerment: A Study”, 2020.
2. Jena Parvat Kumar, “Distance Education in India”, 2021.
3. Ojha Laxmipriya, “ICT and women empowerment” Cuttack, Odisha: Ravenshaw University, 2021.
5. Desai Dr. varsha P., Dr. Kavita S. Oza, Anjali S. Gaikwad “Impact of Internet Technology on Women Safety”.
6. Janokar Sagar, Gaikwad Vijay, Ghuge Sidhant, Ghorpade Pranjal Ghuge, Ghule Ojasvi Ghule Sandesh, “Hand App for Safety Against Violence”, 2023.
7. Kavita, Swaminathan J.N, “Design of IoT Based Human Bend Communication in Smart Foam Nanocomposite Sensor Through In-Situ Polymerization Method for Female Child Safety”, 2023.
8. Patruni Muralidhar, Dr. B.D Deepak, “Security and Privacy issues in Smart Cities/Industries: Technology , Application and Challenge”, 2022 .