



# **iJRASET**

International Journal For Research in  
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



---

# **INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH**

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

---

**Volume:** 13      **Issue:** XI      **Month of publication:** November 2025

**DOI:** <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.75222>

**[www.ijraset.com](http://www.ijraset.com)**

**Call:** ☎ 08813907089

**E-mail ID:** [ijraset@gmail.com](mailto:ijraset@gmail.com)

# CareConnect: Voice-Interactive Assistive Wearable with Real-Time Tracking

Dnyaneshwari Daware<sup>1</sup>, Gayatri Kadam<sup>2</sup>, Sakshi Nehe<sup>3</sup>

Shatabdi Institute of Engineering and Research Centre

**Abstract:** The project “CareConnect: Voice-Interactive Assistive Wearable with Real-Time Tracking” focuses on developing a smart, portable, and affordable assistive device for individuals with visual and speech impairments. The system integrates an ultrasonic sensor for obstacle detection, a GPS module for real-time tracking, and a voice module for audio guidance and communication. A microcontroller (Arduino/ESP32) processes sensor data and coordinates communication through Wi-Fi or GSM connectivity. The device provides essential features such as navigation assistance, voice feedback, and emergency alerts, thereby enhancing user mobility, safety, and independence. With its compact design and reliable performance, CareConnect offers a practical step toward inclusive, technology-driven accessibility for differently-abled individuals.

**Keywords:** Assistive Technology, Wearable Device, Ultrasonic Sensor, GPS Tracking, Voice Interaction, IoT, ESP32, Visually Impaired, Speech Impaired, Real-Time Monitoring

## I. INTRODUCTION

People with visual and speech impairments face significant challenges in navigating their surroundings and communicating with others. The CareConnect wearable device is designed to mitigate these difficulties by providing real-time location tracking, obstacle detection, and voice-based interaction. This project leverages microcontroller-based technology and IoT to create a user-friendly, cost-effective, and reliable solution for daily assistance. People who are blind or speech-impaired face significant challenges in independently navigating their environment and communicating effectively with others. Traditional assistive devices often focus on only one type of impairment, lack real-time responsiveness, or are difficult to operate without external assistance. Moreover, most existing solutions do not integrate seamless communication, navigation, and safety features into a single, user-friendly system. There is a critical need for a smart, voice-interactive wearable device that can assist visually and speech-impaired individuals in performing daily tasks, ensuring real-time location tracking, obstacle detection, and emergency communication. Such a solution would enhance personal safety, independence, and social inclusion, bridging the gap between accessibility and advanced technology.

The core objectives are:

- 1) To design a assistive wearable device.
- 2) To provide obstacle detection using ultrasonic sensors.
- 3) To offer voice base guidance and feedback for user interaction.
- 4) to enable real time location tracking using GPS technology.

## II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Various researchers have contributed to the field of assistive technology. Kulyukin et al. (2018) proposed ultrasonic and vision-based navigation systems for the visually impaired [1]. Ghosh et al. (2020) implemented a smart wearable for object detection using computer vision [2]. Pandey et al. (2019) developed a glove-based system translating gestures into speech for the mute [3]. Anusha et al. (2021) designed IoT-enabled communication tools for speech impaired individuals [4]. Gupta et al. (2020) created GPS-based safety systems for real-time user tracking [5].

Kaur and Singh (2021) implemented geofencing for enhanced user monitoring [6]. Rashid et al. (2022) explored AI-powered voice-controlled devices for blind users [7]. Patel et al. (2020) discussed the integration of IoT with wearable devices for healthcare and safety [8]. Sarkar et al. (2021) presented a voice-guided smart system using embedded sensors [9]. Ali et al. (2022) emphasized low-power embedded solutions for assistive devices [10].

### III. METHODOLOGY

The system consists of several modules: a microcontroller (Arduino/ESP32), ultrasonic sensors for obstacle detection, a GPS module for real-time tracking, and a voice module for communication. Gesture sensors or switches are used by speech-impaired users to trigger predefined voice outputs. The IoT platform is used to send live location data to caregivers.

#### A. Overview

The proposed methodology focuses on designing and developing a wearable assistive device that enables visually and speech-impaired individuals to communicate, navigate, and stay connected with caregivers through voice interaction and real-time tracking. The system combines hardware and software components to provide a seamless, intelligent, and user-friendly experience.

#### B. System Design Steps

##### Step 1: Requirement Analysis

- Identify user needs (ease of use, lightweight design, real-time tracking).
- Select suitable sensors, modules, and microcontrollers.
- Define communication channels between the user and caregiver (Bluetooth, GSM, or Wi-Fi).

##### Step 2: Hardware Design

- Microcontroller: Arduino/Raspberry Pi/ESP32 for system control.
- Voice Recognition Module: Detects and processes voice commands.
- GPS Module: Tracks user's location in real time.
- GSM Module: Sends SMS alerts or location data to caregivers.
- Vibration Motor / Buzzer: Provides feedback and alerts to the user.
- Battery Unit: Ensures portability and continuous operation.
- Wearable Framework: Compact, lightweight design (e.g., wristband or pendant).

##### Step 3: Software Development

- Programming Environment: Arduino IDE / Python-based control.
- Voice Processing:
  - Implementation of speech recognition algorithms.
  - Conversion of user voice to text for processing.
- Tracking System:
  - GPS coordinates sent via GSM or mobile app.
  - Real-time location visible on caregiver's interface.
- Alert System:
  - Emergency button or voice command triggers SOS alert.
  - Caregiver receives live location link via SMS or app.
- Mobile Application:
  - Displays user's location.
  - Sends/receives notifications or alerts.
  - Provides communication bridge between user and caregiver.

##### Step 4: Integration

- Combine hardware modules with software system.
- Establish stable communication between microcontroller and mobile app.
- Test accuracy of voice recognition, GPS tracking, and alert functions.

##### Step 5: Testing and Validation

- Functional Testing: Verify that all modules operate correctly.
- User Testing: Ensure usability and comfort for visually and speech-impaired users.

- Performance Testing: Check response time, range, and accuracy of location tracking.
- Error Handling: Improve reliability in noisy or low-signal environments.

#### Step 6: Deployment and Evaluation

- Final assembly into a compact wearable form.
- Field testing with sample users.
- Collect feedback for performance improvements.

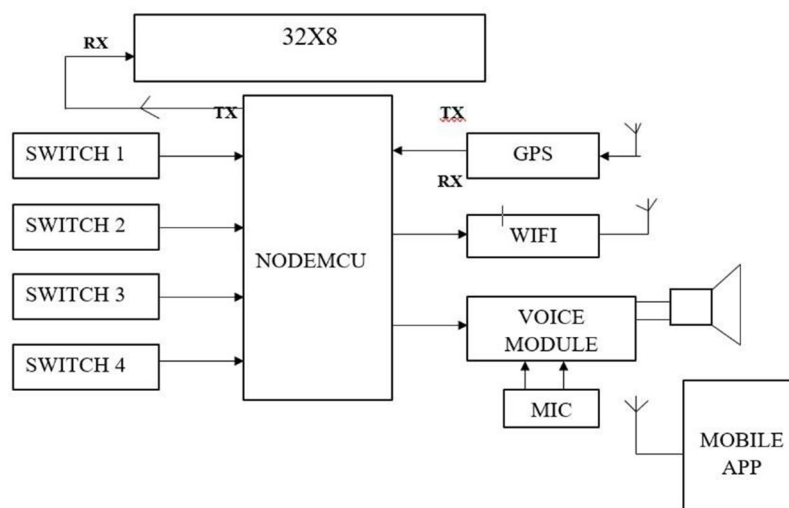
#### C. Expected Output

- 1) A fully functional wearable device capable of:
- 2) Recognizing voice commands.
- 3) Sending real-time location to caregivers.
- 4) Providing emergency alerts.
- 5) A mobile interface for tracking and communication.

#### D. Advantages of the Methodology

- 1) Combines voice interaction, GPS, and GSM in one device.
- 2) User-friendly and portable design.
- 3) Reliable communication for emergency situations.
- 4) Enhances independence and safety for visually and speech-impaired users.

### IV. BLOCK DIAGRAM, COMPONENTS & THEIR USE



Component	Function
NodeMCU (ESP8266)	Main controller that processes inputs from switches and sensors, and communicates with external modules (GPS, Wi-Fi, Voice).
Switches (1–4)	Used by the user to trigger specific functions — such as sending location, calling for help, activating voice commands, or controlling device modes.
32x8 Display (LED/LCD)	Displays system status, messages, or location data for the caretaker or user (if visually assisted).



GPS Module	Retrieves the real-time geographic location (latitude & longitude) of the user.
Wi-Fi Module (inbuilt in NodeMCU)	Transmits collected data (like location or emergency alerts) to the cloud or mobile app.
Voice Module	Enables voice output and recognition. Provides audio feedback and assists in communication.
Microphone (MIC)	Captures user's voice for recognition or command input.
Mobile App	Receives data such as live location, alerts, and messages. Allows caregivers to monitor the user remotely.

## V. HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE REQUIREMENT

### A. Hardware Implementation

- Microcontroller (Arduino/ESP32)
- Ultrasonic Sensor
- GPS Module
- Voice Module (DFPlayer Mini or Speaker)
- Wi-Fi/GSM Module
- Power Supply and Battery

### B. Software Implementation

- Arduino IDE
- Embedded C / C++
- IoT Cloud Platform (Blynk or ThingSpeak)
- Google Voice API (optional for speech processing)

## VI. ALGORITHM

- 1) Step 1: Start
- 2) Step 2: Initialize modules (GPS, GSM, Sensors)
- 3) Step 3: Wait for voice command or sensor input Step
- 4) Step 4: Process data
- 5) Step 5: Send data/alerts to guardian if necessary
- 6) Step 6: Provide voice feedback
- 7) Step 7: End

## VII. CONCLUSION

The CareConnect: Voice-Interactive Assistive Wearable with Real-Time Tracking project successfully demonstrates an innovative approach to assist individuals with visual and speech impairments. By integrating ultrasonic sensors, GPS, voice modules, and microcontrollers, the system provides navigation support, alternative communication methods, and real-time tracking within a single wearable device. CareConnect represents a meaningful step toward inclusive technology — enhancing independence, confidence, and quality of life for individuals with visual and speech impairments.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Kulyukin, V., et al., 'Assistive navigation for visually impaired individuals using vision and ultrasonic sensors,' IEEE Access, 2018.
- [2] Ghosh, R., et al., 'Smart wearable for visually impaired: An object detection-based approach,' Int. J. of Computer Applications, 2020.
- [3] Pandey, A., et al., 'Glove-based gesture recognition for speech-impaired communication,' IJERT, 2019.



- [4] Anusha, M., et al., 'IoT-based communication device for speech-impaired users,' IJSER, 2021.
- [5] Gupta, R., et al., 'Real-time tracking system using GPS and GSM for safety applications,' IEEE Sensors Journal, 2020.
- [6] Kaur, G., and Singh, P., 'Geofencing-enabled safety monitoring for visually impaired users,' IJETT, 2021.
- [7] Rashid, F., et al., 'Voice-controlled wearable assistive technology for blind users,' Sensors and Actuators A, 2022.
- [8] Patel, S., et al., 'IoT integration in assistive wearable technology,' IEEE IoT Journal, 2020.
- [9] Sarkar, A., et al., 'Voice-guided embedded system for visually impaired users,' IJEECS, 2021.
- [10] Ali, N., et al., 'Low-power embedded solutions for assistive wearable devices,' Int. J. of Smart Devices, 2022.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:  
7.429



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24\*7 Support on Whatsapp)