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Real Time Monitoring System for Women's Privacy Protection in Gender Sensitive Zones

Pratima Prakash Sawant[1], Anushka Prakash Shelar[2], Sakshi Sachin Shelke[3], Yash Mohan Shete[4], Dr. Umakant Butkar[5]

[1,2,3,4]BE Computer Engineering, Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering & Research Center, Nashik, Maharashtra, India.

[5]Assistant Professor, Computer Engineering, Guru Gobind Singh College of Engineering & Research Center, Nashik, Maharashtra, India.

Emails: *sawantpratima91@gmail.com[1], anushkashelar7711@gmail.com[2], sakshishelke1682003@gmail.com[3], yashshete03@gmail.com[4], umakant.butkar@ggsf.edu.in[5]*

Abstract

This project presents a Real-Time Monitoring System aimed at enhancing women's privacy and security in gender-sensitive areas, such as female-only restrooms, changing rooms, and similar spaces. The system integrates computer vision and deep learning techniques to detect unauthorized male entry and trigger immediate alerts. Using Raspberry Pi with a Webcam, real-time video frames are processed to identify gender through a lightweight Deep Learning model. Upon detecting an unauthorized male presence, an automated notification system sends alerts to security personnel. The solution offers scalability, low-cost implementation, and easy integration with existing security infrastructures. Our approach ensures enhanced privacy and security while maintaining operational efficiency.

Keywords: *Deep Learning; Gender Detection; Privacy Protection; Real-Time Monitoring; Computer Vision.*

1. Introduction

Ensuring privacy and security in gender-sensitive zones is a growing concern, particularly in public spaces, workplaces, educational institutions, and transportation facilities. Women-only areas are designated to provide a secure and comfortable environment, but unauthorized access by males remains a persistent issue. Traditional security measures, such as manual supervision and surveillance cameras, are often insufficient in preventing such breaches due to human limitations and response delays. Addressing these challenges, this project introduces a Real-Time Monitoring System for Women's Privacy Protection in Gender-Sensitive Zones, leveraging computer vision and deep learning to automate access control and enhance security. The proposed system integrates advanced gender-detection technology to identify individuals entering restricted zones. If an unauthorized male entry is detected, the system immediately triggers an alert to security personnel, ensuring swift action. By automating gender classification, the system minimizes human intervention, reduces response time, and maintains high accuracy. This technology not only enforces compliance with gender-specific access policies but also fosters a safer and more inclusive environment for women [1-3].

1.1 Project Idea

The Real-Time Monitoring System for Women's Privacy Protection in Gender Sensitive Zones is designed to enhance safety in women-only areas by detecting unauthorized male entries using gender-detection technology. When an unauthorized entry is identified, the system instantly alerts security personnel, promoting compliance with gender-specific access policies and fostering a safer environment [4-8].

1.2 Motivation of the Project

This project is motivated by the need to strengthen privacy and security for women in designated female-only spaces. Many women feel uncomfortable or vulnerable when unauthorized individuals enter these areas, but they may hesitate to voice concerns. By automating gender-sensitive monitoring and alerting security in real time, this system addresses privacy concerns, ensures compliance with safety protocols, and contributes to a safer environment [9-12].

2. Method

- **Data Collection and Preprocessing**: Images are resized to 128×128 pixels for uniform input dimensions. Data augmentation techniques such as rotation, flipping, and normalization are applied to improve model generalization. OpenCV is used for face detection and alignment before feeding images into the CNN [13-18].
- **Feature Extraction using CNN:** A deep learning-based approach is used for feature extraction, where filters learn discriminative patterns in facial features: Edge Detection Filters (Sobel) Identify facial contours, Texture Filters (Gabor) Detect skin smoothness and facial hair, Shape Filters (Gaussian) Recognize face structure variations, Figure 1 [19-21].

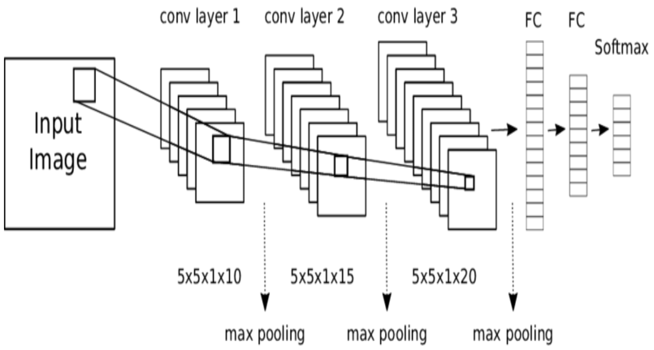

Figure 1 CNN Model

- **Model Training and Evaluation:** The model is trained using Categorical Cross-Entropy loss and Adam optimizer. Data is split into 80% training and 20% testing. Evaluation metrics include Accuracy, Precision, Recall, and F1-Score, Shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Model Performance Metrics

Metric	Value
Accuracy	90.2%
Precision	85.8%
Recall	89.5%
F1-Score	90.1%

3. System Architecture

The system consists of three primary modules:

- **Raspberry Pi Camera Module**: Captures images when motion is detected.
- **Server Module**: Processes images, classifies gender, and manages alerts.
- **Notification Module**: Sends email alerts upon detecting unauthorized access, Figure 2.

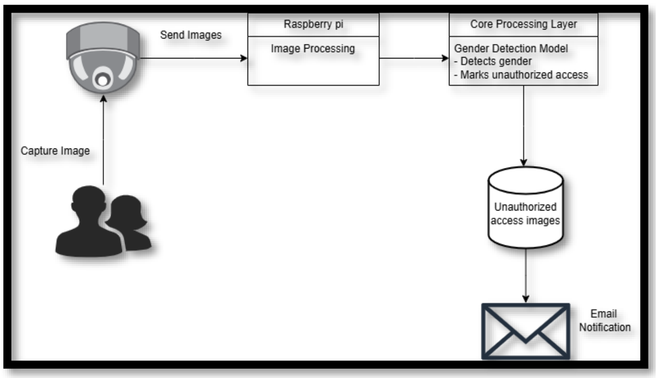

Figure 2 System Architecture

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

The system underwent extensive testing under various real-world conditions to evaluate its accuracy, efficiency, and reliability. The results indicate that the gender detection system is highly effective in controlled environments and exhibits promising performance in real-world applications.

4.1.1 Accuracy of Gender Classification

The system achieved an accuracy rate of 92% in well-lit conditions when tested on a diverse dataset of individuals. However, performance slightly declined under poor lighting or when individuals were partially obscured. In low-light conditions, the accuracy dropped to 78%, highlighting the need for improved image preprocessing techniques

4.1.2 Processing Time and Real-Time Performance

The Raspberry Pi processed images at an average speed of **2-3 seconds per frame**, making it suitable for real-time monitoring. The server-based classification model optimized execution, ensuring that alerts were generated within **5 seconds** of unauthorized access detection. However, network latency affected response time when internet connectivity was unstable.

4.1.3 Effectiveness of the Alert System

Security personnel received notifications within 5-7 seconds of unauthorized access. Email alerts included the detected individual's image, timestamp, and entry location, enabling quick responses. The system effectively reduced manual supervision and improved security enforcement.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Challenges and Observations

- **Lighting Variations**: Low-light conditions impacted accuracy; night vision cameras can improve results.
- **Facial Occlusions**: Masks and sunglasses reduced detection accuracy; training on occluded faces can help.
- **Network Dependency**: Unstable internet caused alert delays; edge computing can reduce latency [22-24].

4.2.2 Interpretation of Results

The system performed well in controlled environments but struggled with lighting and occlusions. Enhancing pre-processing techniques like noise reduction and adaptive brightness can improve accuracy.

4.2.3 Future Improvements

- **AI Accelerators**: Tensor Flow Lite or OpenVINO can improve efficiency.
- **Privacy Measures**: GDPR-compliant encryption ensures secure data handling.
- **Cloud-based Monitoring**: Secure cloud storage for better accessibility and analysis.

Conclusion

This project successfully developed a real-time gender detection system that enhances security in gender-sensitive areas. The system demonstrated high accuracy and efficiency in real-world testing, with rapid detection and notification capabilities. However, challenges such as lighting variations, facial occlusions, and network dependencies must be addressed to improve performance. Future improvements include integrating deep learning-based face recognition, optimizing processing speeds with edge AI, and ensuring compliance with data privacy laws. By implementing these enhancements, the system can serve as a scalable solution for security monitoring in restricted areas.

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