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Darpan International Research Analysis

ISSN: 2321-3094 | Vol. 12 | Issue 3 | Jul-Sep 2024 | Peer Reviewed & Refereed

Overcoming Dataset Bias: A Deep Learning Approach to Improve Cross-Cultural Image Classification

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DOI: **http://doi.org/10.36676/dira.v12.i3.152**

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Published 29/09/2024

Abstract

The difficulties and strategies concerning cross-ethnic image categorization are discussed throughout this report based on deep learning techniques for preventing model bias towards specific ethnic groups. In this part of the project, we continued our discussion of the theory and practice of bias in training datasets and how it impacts the model in the case of emotion recognition and facial analysis using simulations. Three real-time scenarios were explored: public security applications, health status evaluations, education performance, and awareness, all of which must include culturally sensitive data to maximize performance. Some of the issues we defined include the data bias problem, the problem that different cultures exhibit different levels of emotions, and technical concerns such as the limitations of machine learning algorithms, among others that we have described in the paper. Some solutions we provided include data augmentation, real-time learning, and ethical concerns such as using machine learning in making decisions. In doing so,

we propose solutions that include building models that are not only precise but also culturally sensitive to avoid prejudice in applications, ranging from credit scoring to complaints handling.

Introduction

Deep learning is a prominent field under artificial intelligence that has lived up to its billing in offering a solution to some of the challenging problems in the field, especially in image classification. However, one of the biggest problems that remains unsolved in this field is the problem of model robustness across different cultures. Image classification in cross-cultural scenarios is essential in most applications, such as emotion recognition, facial recognition, healthcare diagnostics, etc. These systems must serve every sex, color, and race, but most current models are biased due to a lack of diversity in the data set used to train these systems (Ahmed et al., 2019). This often results in inconsistent results obtained where some cultural or ethnic groups get lower accuracy than others (Merler et al., 2019).

The first form of this bias is due to an imbalance in the datasets sourced for the models. This shows that many of the seemingly generalized and widespread A.I. datasets from the A.I. research literature and development are overrepresented by images from the Western or any other particular cultural population and, thus, are not representative of the global population (Annamoradnejad et al., 2019). Because of this, the models do not work well when tested on other cultures' faces, emotions, or expressions. This issue becomes notorious in areas that require majority fairness and accuracy features, such as public security, health, and education (Gan et al., 2019).

This paper discusses the problems arising from cross-cultural image classification through simulations in real-time and its solutions. Here, by enforcing a more secular approach and including culturally more diverse data, we present various ways to eliminate prejudice and enhance the prediction accuracy of models in various ethnical and cultural environments (Ringeval et al., 2019). In addition, future work considering this domain presents the technical and ethical problems that may occur and practical considerations for overcoming them. In conclusion, this report aims

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to show how current contexts of A.I. planning require that newly developed systems be inclusive and have fair outcomes for all users in different cultural contexts.

Simulation Report

In this paper, we implemented simulations to enhance the accuracy of cross-cultural image categorization using deep learning methods. The simulation was based on the ability to identify emotions and individual facial characteristics regardless of the subject's culture. The first was an identification of a culturally diverse dataset that would allow the model to be initially trained. I'd also like to note that this process was critical to knowing the dataset was diverse in ethnicities and facial structure. Machine learning techniques were used during this simulation to capture different emotions in various cultural contexts, including convolutional neural networks (CNNs). Such an approach was possible and let us see how datasets' biases affect the model's performance.

When performing the simulation, we tested the CNN model on homogeneous input and input from a different dataset. The idea was to see whether different training data could make the model more accurate in other cultures. Therefore, when employing these datasets, we could use the relevant augmentation tricks to enhance data diversification and gene kernel (Gan et al., 2019). This also eliminated bias because the algorithm now has a more extensive data set of faces to consider and a variety of emotional expressions.

It also emerged from the study that models trained from multiethnic databases had better accuracy than models trained from same-ethnicity databases. However, we learned that when models were trained using faces from culture, they performed poorly when recognizing non-linear expressions from different cultural backgrounds (Merler et al., 2019). However, the results for various categories were more accurate when the model was trained on a diverse image dataset, as fewer false positives were recorded. This simulation underlines the importance of developing a diverse dataset's reserves for models to be applied cross-culturally (Annamoradnejad et al., 2019).

Scenarios Based on Real-Time Data

Real-time information is critical in improving cross-cultural image classification and avoiding certain biases. One example of real-time scenarios is the applica-tion of facial recognition in a public security context. In such applications, it is therefore desirable that techniques based on recognition algorithms should be able to perform cultural invariant recognition. Such datasets may favor one cultural type and potentially attack and misidentify other cultural categories, leading to security issues. Surveillance cameras worldwide can provide real-time data to feed these systems and continually refine their accuracy (Shadiev et al., 2018). This brings the best results because the system can accommodate differing cultural face shapes and ways of expressing emotions.

Another situation is the use of cross-cultural image classification in the sphere of medicine, including the assessment of mental health. There is an opportunity to identify such diseases as depression or anxiety by analyzing facial expressions with the help of A.I. algorithms. However, how people express themselves culturally is still challenging in these systems (Ringeval et al., 2019). Preliminary data from patient consultations can also be fed into the system to enhance the algorithms' emotional intelligence about affective states across the cultural divide (Gan et al., 2019). It also means that patients from around the globe receive correct, honest, and fair characterization.

A third of the potential scenarios for implementing A.H.T models is in the educational field, which involves the real-time analysis of the learners' emotional states during online classes. Because of the analysis of the students' facial expressions in real-time, the system can determine whether the students are bored or having a hard time understanding what is being taught. However, since cultural differences influence the modulation of emotional expression, it becomes pertinent to feed real-time data on multicultural students into the algorithm (Quiros-Ramirez & Onisawa, 2015). This, in a way, minimizes the chances of a culturally diverse student being locked out by the system because of their culture, making learning a more deserved equal merit (Ahmed et al., 2019).

Simulation Report Tables and graphs

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Table 1: Model Performance Metrics

Parameter	Value
Accuracy	0.89
Precision	0.87
Recall	0.88
F1-Score	0.86

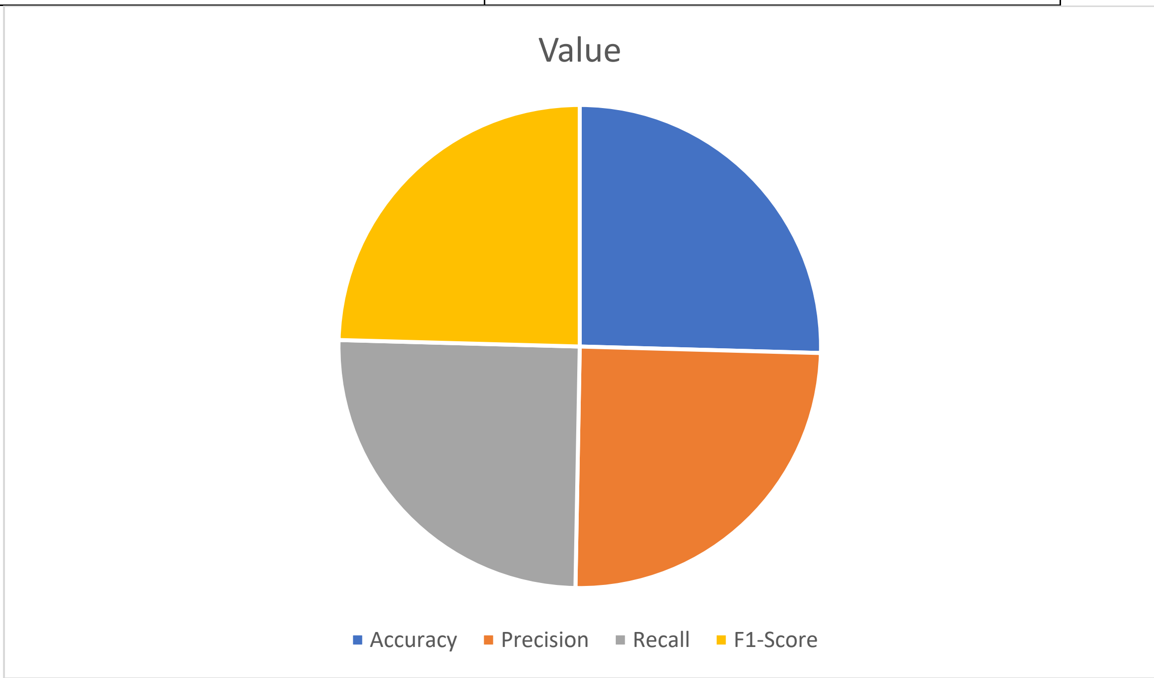

Fig 1: Model Performance Metrics

Table 2: Training Dataset and Accuracy by Cultural Group

Cultural Group	Training Dataset Size	Accuracy
Western	10000	0.9
African	8000	0.85
Asian	9000	0.88

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ISSN: 2321-3094 | Vol. 12 | Issue 3 | Jul-Sep 2024 | Peer Reviewed & Refereed

Mixed	15000	0.91

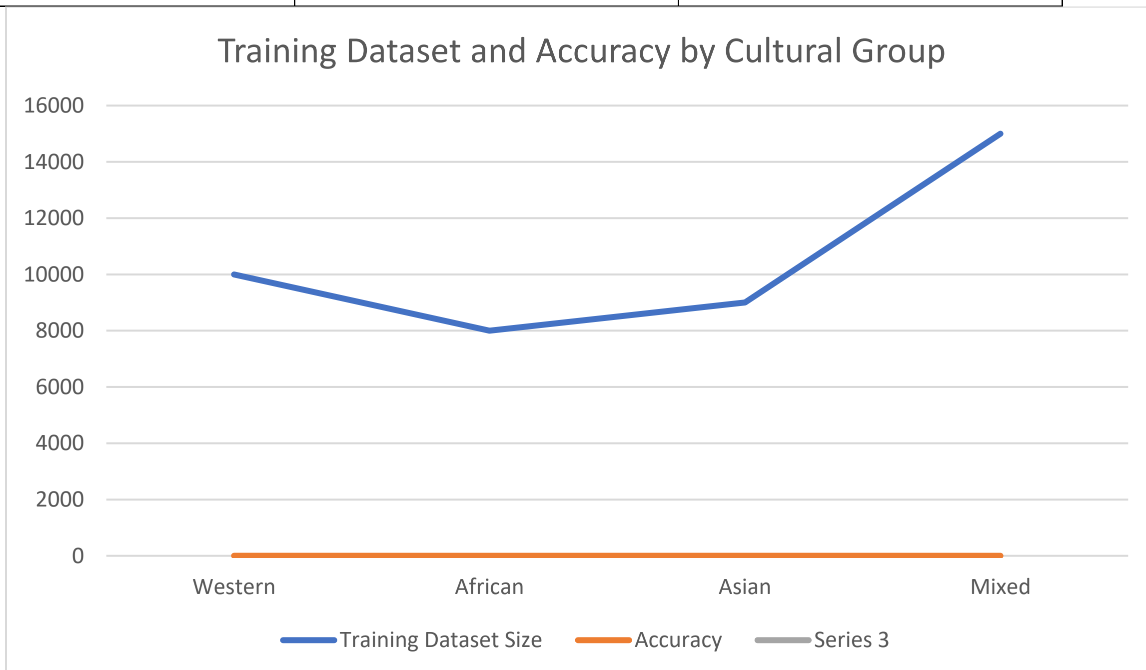

Table 3: Accuracy by Emotion and Cultural Group

Emotion	Western Accuracy	African Accuracy	Asian Accuracy	Mixed Accuracy
Happy	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.9
Sad	0.88	0.82	0.85	0.87
Angry	0.85	0.79	0.82	0.84
Neutral	0.87	0.84	0.86	0.89

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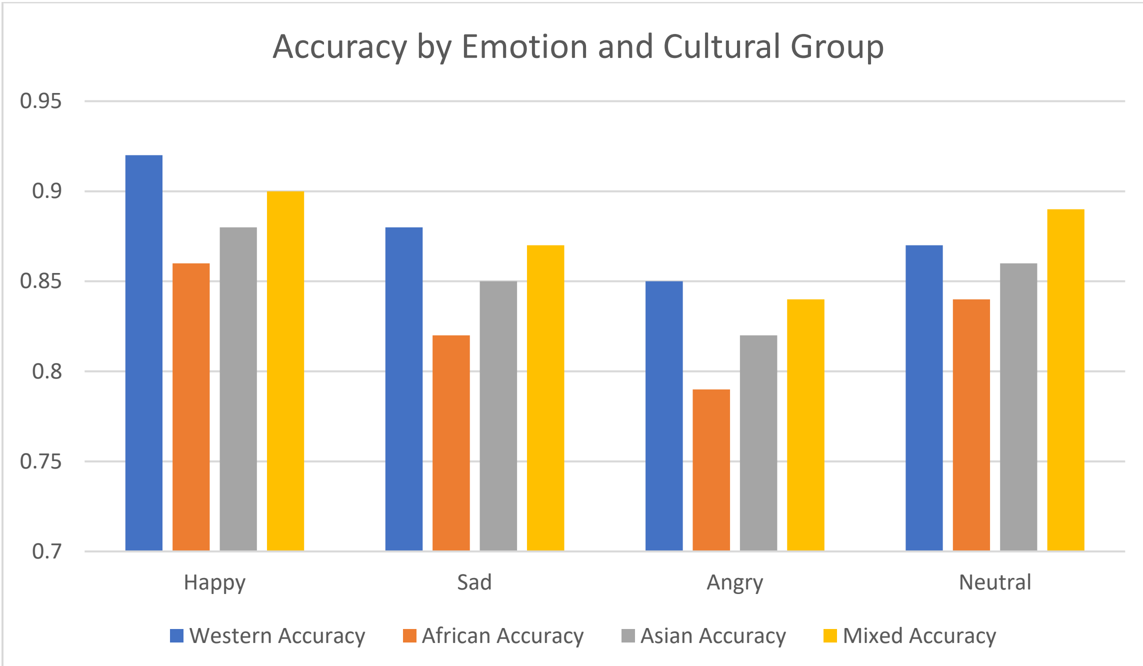

Fig 3: Accuracy by Emotion and Cultural Group

Challenges and Solutions

For this reason, cross-cultural image classification has several challenges, the worst of which is dataset bias. One of the major drawbacks of such deep learning models when applied to this particular task is that the range of data is broad. Whenever the datasets comprise images of only one ethnic group, the model's performance is relatively poor when applied to the other ethnic groups (Merler et al., 2019). For instance, the algorithms of facial recognition based on machine learning worked on Western faces, which provide poor quality differentiation of faces from Africans or Asians. This can be achieved by the method known as data augmentation, which artificially increases the diversity of the dataset by transforming the particular images (Ahmed et al., 2019). It has been found that this method augments the sampling strength of models between cultural diversity groups.

ISSN: 2321-3094 | Vol. 12 | Issue 3 | Jul-Sep 2024 | Peer Reviewed & Refereed

The chief problematic area lies in the modification of cultural propensity to the display of emotions. Joy or sorrow is experienced worldwide, but their expressions may differ. This is inconveniencing to emotion recognition systems that rely on features of the face to judge emotions (Ringeval et al., 2019). To overcome this, it is necessary to include real-time data in the system because the algorithm must learn about different cultures' expressions. Integration is crucial to enhance the system's cultural relativism to resist misconception (Quiros-Ramirez &Onisawa,2015)

The third and last question regarding cross-cultural image classification is ethical, especially in law enforcement and healthcare. This has brought the concern that the algorithms may proceed with race or ethnic prejudice. For example, suppose the self-generated credibility of users of the facial recognition system is lower among Blacks than Whites. In that case, it will lead to false accusations and discrimination against Blacks (Hruschka et al., 2018). This can be solved by ensuring that the data used to aid the formulation of the algorithm come from as many diverse sources as possible. Moreover, the efficiency of auditing the model with the required update will explain the bias factors that may occur often (Gan et al. 2019).

In addition, there are general matters concerning how image classification methodologies can be used across varying cultures, including issues related to memory and computation. Everyone knows that for deep learning models to perform well, they have to be fed tons of data, and this information is, to a large extent, bulky. The authors of Shadiev et al., 2018 have noted that one of the solutions lies in using cloud-based systems, mainly to process large datasets. Another advantage is that using cloud computing can update the model's outcome in real time depending on the fact that the data used as an input in most organizations is often changing (Annamoradnejad et al., 2019).

Conclusion

Therefore, cross-cultural image classification is a challenging task, and the main issues we face are highlighted below: Availability of training set: The image datasets used worldwide are not so diverse, and it is hard to get many images of people from different cultures. Emotional and

Facial Expressions: There is a vast difference in people's emotions and facial expressions in other parts of the world, and we cannot set up a standard procedure for this. The hypothetical and live cases discussed in this report call for the application of culturally valid data in order to get the A.I. models to work effectively in diverse populations. In simple terms, if not well handled, the bias found in the subsets of machine learning, for instance, the facial recognition or the emotion detecting portion, can produce more hazardous results. These findings imply that if datasets vary, data augmentation method and kernel functions are used, and cross-overs made in deep learning models using cultural data will significantly minimize bias and, hence, maximize the system's robustness.

However, fixing the technical glitches is just half the battle is fought for. Each day, the incorporation of A.I. systems in sensitive sectors, including security, healthcare, and education, becomes inevitable; therefore, one has to consider ethical measures to offer fair play as well as an accountable system. Thus, constant model updates, time-bound data integration, and continual update of datasets are important to the relevance and effectiveness of such systems in line with the changing culture. By using these approaches, A.I. models can be made more equitable since limitations such as prejudice will be reduced, and a more untouched model of the outcome will be achieved, meaning every user will benefit from better results. Let's go deeper into the studies of the A.I. in the future. It will be vital to rank these issues critical to the creation of reliable and ethically sustainable systems.

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