

SMART INDIA HACKATHON 2024



Problem Statement ID – SIH1599

Problem Statement Title- *“FITLIFE” exercise guidance with integration of computer vision using custom build ML model.*

Theme- Fitness & Sports

PS Category- Software

Team ID- 974

Team Name- ENIGMA!

FITLIFE

A step Towards a Better and Optimised living.

• Proposed Solution

The Exercise Tracking **Web-App** with **Pose Detection** using real-time pose analysis to guide users in correct exercise form, count repetitions, and provide personalised workouts for an enhanced fitness experience.

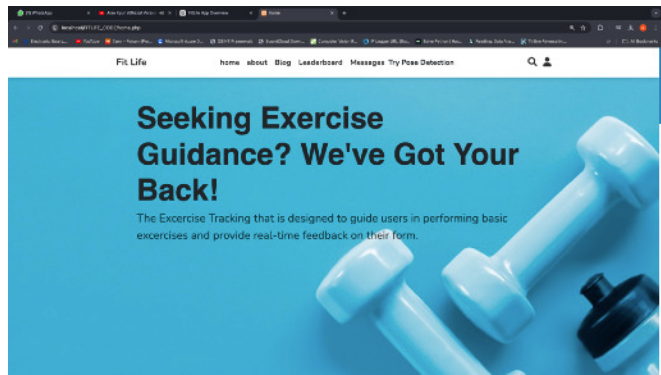


Figure 1.1: Some insights of Fit life web app displaying home part of home page. (App Under Development - Final Version Will Be Enhanced) (please zoom in to have a better look)

• Address the Problem

FitLife addresses key fitness challenges by offering personalised **workout plans**, real-time **form correction**, and **gamification** to keep users engaged. It's affordable, accessible, and designed to fit any schedule. In the healthcare sector, FitLife can be used at a **basic level for physiotherapy**, providing remote sessions with **real-time guidance**, **progress tracking**, and improved patient engagement in their recovery

- Time Constraints
 - High Costs
 - Lack of Personalised Guidance
 - Limited Access to Equipment
 - Limited Access to Physiotherapy
- Engagement for Children
 - Inconsistent Motivation
 - Difficulty in Tracking Progress
 - Patient Engagement in Recovery
 - Progress Tracking in Recovery

IDEA TITLE



ENIGMA!

TECHNICAL APPROACH

Technologies to be Used

- **Programming Languages:** Python, JS , HTML , CSS
- **Frameworks:** MediaPipe, React js ,Node.js
- **Tools:** VS Code
- **Hardware:** Laptop with a camera for pose detection

Note - Detailed technology overview is explained in idea description and supporting documentation
documentation link — <https://fitlifedoc.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html>

Working Prototype.

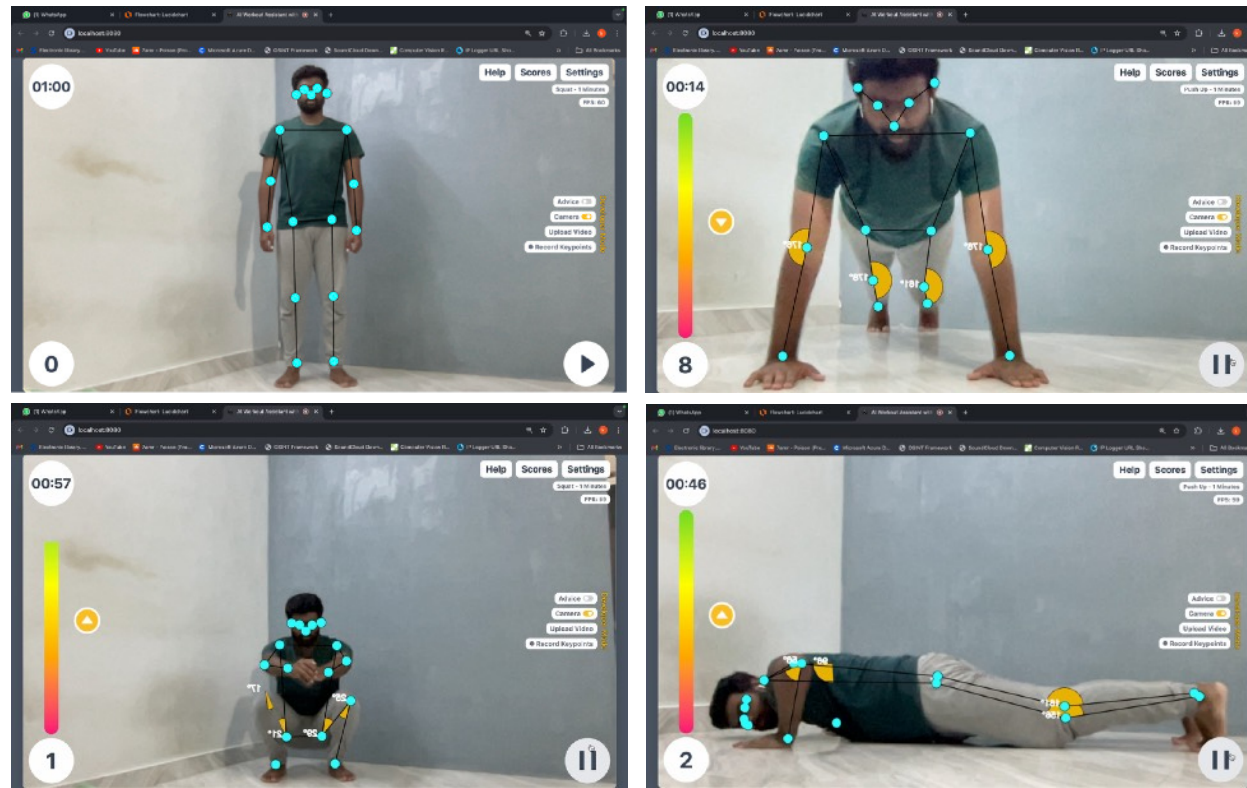


Figure 1.2: practical demonstration of pose tracking and rep counting while doing Squats

Figure 1.3: practical demonstration of pose tracking and rep counting while doing Push up's

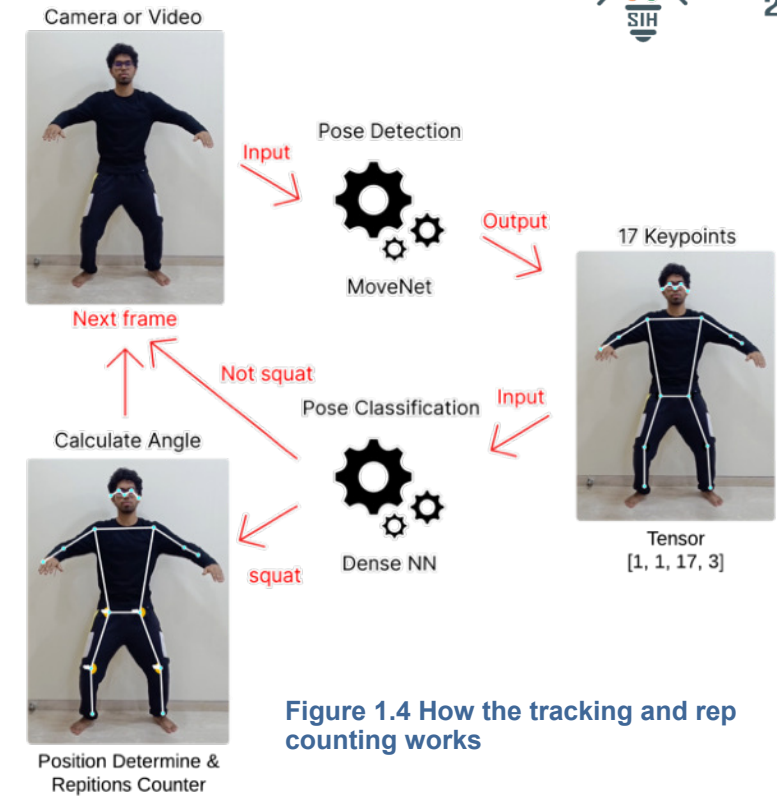


Figure 1.4 How the tracking and rep counting works

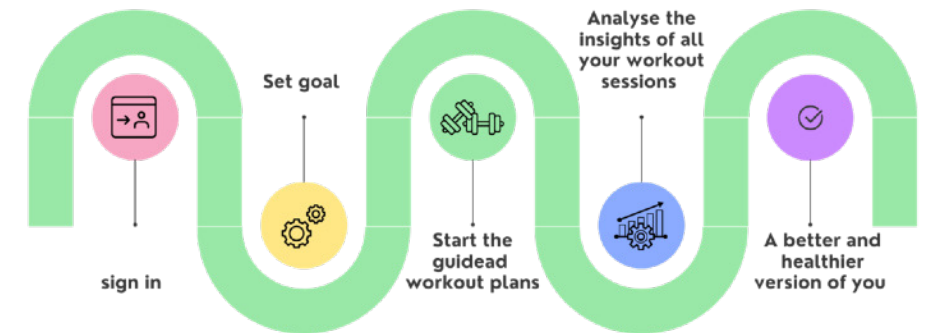


Figure 1.5 User flow

• Feasibility of the FitLife Project

Technical Feasibility: Leverages **well-established technologies** like Python and MediaPipe, and **custom ML model** ensuring manageable development and strong support.

Pose Detection: Utilises advanced pose detection techniques, which are reliable and accurate, making them **ideal for fitness and basic physiotherapy applications**.

Gamification Features: Simple to implement yet highly effective in enhancing **user engagement**, requiring **minimal additional infrastructure**.

Scalability: Designed to grow with user needs, supporting more exercises, features, and **potential integrations with healthcare systems**.

Credibility: We are closely working with medical professionals(**Nutritionist, physiotherapist, Gym Trainers**) to get the accurate data.

• Potential Challenges and Risks

- **Pose Detection Accuracy:** Ensuring that the pose detection works accurately across different body types and environments.
- **User Engagement:** Maintaining user interest over time, especially for younger audiences.
- **Data Privacy:** Protecting user data, particularly sensitive health information.

A Genius Business model

- **Individuals:** Customised fitness plans for personal goals.
- **Gyms:** Enhanced member experience and retention.
- **Sports Authorities:** Data-driven athlete training.
- **Corporate Wellness:** Employee health and productivity.
- **Healthcare Providers:** Chronic disease management.
- **Fitness Pros:** Enhanced client services.

A step Towards a better and optimised living.

Save time and financial resources.

• Strategies for Overcoming Challenges:

- **Pose Detection:** Continuous testing and improvements , **larger training datasets** , **Hight quality video cameras**
- **User Engagement:** Regular updates and introduction of new **challenges** and **rewards**, **Gamification strategies** such as **badges, leaderboards**, and virtual fitness goals
- **Data Privacy:** Implementing robust encryption and data handling practices. Implementing **GDPR-compliant data handling** practices and Encryption protocols such as **AES** (Advanced Encryption Standard)

• Potential impact on the target audience

Individuals: Receive **personalised fitness plans** and **progress tracking**, leading to more effective workouts and better health outcomes.

Gyms: **Enhance member experience** with customised fitness plans and data insights, improving member satisfaction and retention.

Sports Authorities: **Optimise athlete training** and performance with data-driven insights and analytics.

Corporate Wellness: Improve **employee health and productivity** while potentially reducing healthcare costs through personalised wellness programs.

Healthcare Providers: Manage chronic diseases more effectively and engage patients in their **health management with tailored fitness solutions**.

Fitness Professionals: Offer **enhanced services and insights to clients**, improving client satisfaction and professional skills.

• Potential impact on the target audience

Social: Promotes a **healthy lifestyle across all age** groups, including children.

Economic: Provides a cost-effective **alternative to gym memberships** and personal trainers.

Environmental: **Reduces the need for commuting to gyms**, lowering the carbon footprint.

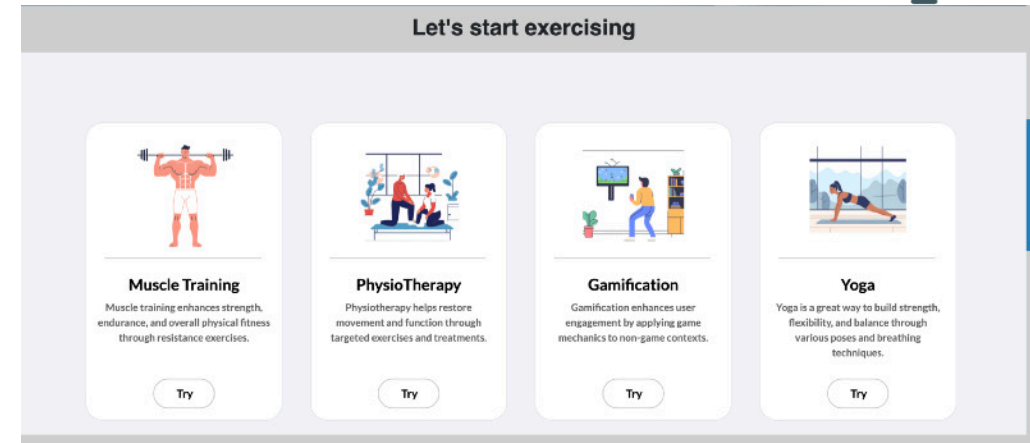


Figure 1.6: Major areas of services offered by FitLife

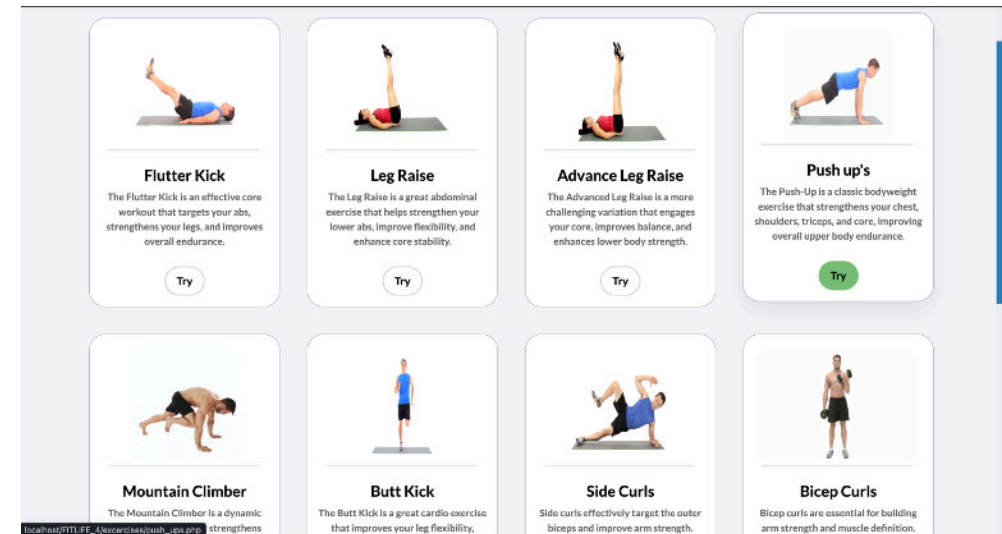


Figure 1.7: FitLife offering wide range of exercise catalog to select from.
(The image only show some of the exercises offered there is much more to explore)

- (1) Liu, Q., Song, L., Zhao, L., Xu, Y., Zheng, Y., & Liu, H. (2015). **DeepPose: Human Pose Estimation via Deep Neural Networks** *Proceedings of the 22nd ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining*. Retrieved from [Google Research](#)
- (2) Zhang, Y., Wang, Y., Xu, H., Li, X., & Liu, J. (2024). **An efficient and accurate 2D human pose estimation method using VTTransPose network**. *Scientific Reports*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-024-58175-8>
- (3) Sahu, A. K., & Kumar, M. (2023). **Analysis of Machine Learning Techniques in Healthcare Applications**. *International Journal of Thermal Sciences*, 39(1), 110-120. <https://doi.org/10.18280/ts.390111>
- (4) Mullan, J. T., & Liu, S. (2023). **The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Clinical Decision Making**. *Journal of Clinical Medicine*, 12(3), 1525. <https://doi.org/10.3390/jcm12031525>
- (5) Kumar, P., & Lee, J. H. (2021). **Advances in Deep Learning for Medical Image Analysis**. *Journal of Biomedical Science*, 28(1), 34-45. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12929-021-00705-6>
- (6) OpenCV. (n.d.). *OpenCV 4.x documentation*. Retrieved from <https://docs.opencv.org/4.x/index.html>
- (7) TensorFlow. (n.d.). *TensorFlow tutorials: Images*. Retrieved from <https://www.tensorflow.org/tutorials/images>
- (8) **FITLIFE project DOC** - <https://fitlifedoc.s3.amazonaws.com/index.html>