

SURVEY ON DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFICIENT RECOGNITION SYSTEM FOR VEDIC SANSKRIT TEXT.

Ambar Dhanave¹ Mahadev Mastud Shubham Dhere¹ Prof. Dipali Pawar²

¹Department of Computer Engineering, ZCOER, Pune, Maharashtra, India

²Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Engineering, ZCOER, Pune, Maharashtra, India

Abstract

Vedic Sanskrit texts are wonderful supply of information concerning Science, arithmetic, Hindu mythology, Indian civilization, and culture. It's necessary to access the texts simply, to share this data with the soil and to facilitate any analysis of those ancient texts. Throughout this study we are going to analyze the spread of ways and challenges concerning the ways for recognizing the character of the Indic and Nagari script. The popularity of Indic texts is advanced compared to different language scripts. However, many researchers have provided totally different solutions for Indic character recognition additionally, the popularity of Indic texts language texts still presents some different challenges for researchers. This analysis provides variety of solutions to the Indic and Nagari script texts to acknowledge malpractice in some ways though industrial and operational accuracy has not been accomplished. So our objective of this survey is to support Indic and Nagari character recognition to make a degree-related style develop an academic degree of economic recognition system for writing spiritual Indic text within the future within the same approach as a scientific style to assist and generate direct access to those papers. Indic, to share this data. and earth.

Keywords: Optical Character Recognition (OCR), Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN), Dataset, Image Pre-processing, Segmentation, Feature Extraction.

Introduction

Sanskrit is gaining importance in various academic fields due to the presence of ancient scientific and mathematical research work written in this language. Scientists all over the world, are spending large amount of time trying to retrieve the important knowledge present in this ancient research manuscripts. However, the lack of accurately digitized versions of Sanskrit manuscripts is a major bottleneck. In addition to this, the poor maintenance and text quality of these manuscripts adds to the problem. Hence, it becomes very important to digitize such ancient manuscripts which are not only important for research but, are also an important part of the Indian culture and heritage. In order to simplify digitization of ancient Sanskrit material, we build an Indic Optical Character Recognition System (OCR), specifically for Sanskrit. In the recent years, several OCRs have been developed for various Indian languages such as Hindi, Devanagari, Gujarati etc. However, very little work has been done to develop good OCRs for Vedic Sanskrit. Even though both Hindi and Sanskrit are written in the Devanagari script, it is important to use a Sanskrit OCR system instead of a Hindi OCR system to digitize Sanskrit text due to the significant difference in complexity between these two languages. Sanskrit text consists of large set of compound characters which are formed by different combinations of half letter and full letter consonants. Some examples of compound characters are shown in Fig 1 and Fig 2. Since such compound characters are either less frequent or not present in Hindi language, So the Hindi OCR systems would not be trained to segment and classify such characters accurately.

Figure 1: Compound characters that are



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considered as unique classes



Figure 2: Ambiguous situation while segmenting half letters

Anoop C. S. and A.G. Ramakrishnan [1] describes CTC-Based finish To- End ASR for the Low Resource Indo-Aryan Language with spectrograph Augmentation 2021 National Conference on Communications (NCC). In this paper author said Preprocessing they have a tendency to Use Input as text Dataset. The Pre-process means that divide as per feature. Segmentation: they have a tendency to Use SVM formula as a result of we have a tendency to Use knowledge set as matter format. and since of SVM they have a tendency to succeed additional accuracy Feature Extraction: SVM may be a neural network formula. that extracts input as text options and another neural network classifies the Text options. A Sanskrit speech corpus with around 5.5 hours of speech data are used to train the neural network for the purpose of CTC. Accuracy of this method is 92%.

Sheetal S. Pandya[2] describes Pre-processing section of Text Sequence Generation for Gujarati Language Proceedings of the Fifth International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC 2021) IEEE Xplore. Gujarati words have completely different meanings reckoning on their region, society, and community. These words known as multi- similar words that usually produce ambiguity in sentences vowels. The system not be able to provide correct answer if the input is poorly worded or ambiguous. Accuracy of this method is 85%.

Agam Dwivedi[3] describes An OCR for Classical Indic Documents Containing Arbitrarily Long Words2020 IEEE/CVF Conference on Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition Workshops (CVPRW). Document image texts: We annotated 24,000 lines from three different classical Sanskrit texts – Nirnaya Sindhu, Kavyaprakasha of Mammata, Kshemakutuhalam. The annotations were gathered from Sanskrit domain experts to ensure good data quality. Accuracy of this method is 70%.

Yash Gurav, Priyanka Bhagat [4] describes Devanagari written Character Recognition mistreatment Convolutional Neural Networks 2020 International Conference on Electrical, Communication and laptop Engineering (ICECCE). It uses a self- made Devanagari script dataset which comprises of 29 consonants with no header line (Shirorekha) over them. Data 34604 handwritten pictures. Accuracy of this method is 84%.

Rohit Saluja, Mayur Punjabi [5] describes Subword Embeddings for OCR Corrections in Highly Fusional Indic Languages 2019 International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR).Texts Indic Languages contain a large portion of nonvocabulary (OOV) words due to regular interaction using compound rules. Accuracy of this method is 92%.

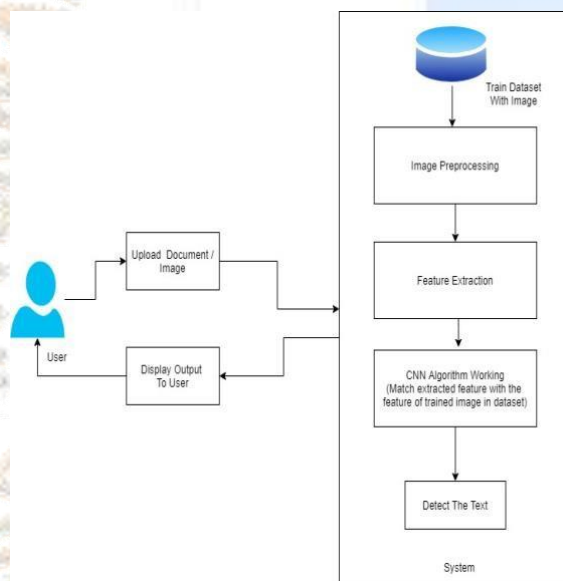
Anupama Thakur, Amrit Kaur [6] describes Devanagari Handwritten Character Recognition using Convolutional Neural Networks INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC&TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH. This system was trained using a dataset of 3000 samples. Accuracy of this method is 97.40%.

Meduri Avadesh and Navneet Goyal [7] describes Optical Character Recognition for Sanskrit language victimisation Convolution Neural Networks 2018 thirteenth IAPR International Workshop on Document Analysis Systems. The dataset contains 7702 images of sanskrit(Devana gari) letters belonging to 602 classes. Accuracy of this method is 92%.

V. Amrutha Raj, Jyothi; A. Anil kumar [9] describes Grantha script recognition from ancient palm leaves using a contextual histogram IEEE 2017 International Conference on Computers and Communications. The dataset contains 5476 images of sanskrit letters belonging to 408 classes. Accuracy of this method is 96%.

Bipul Pandey, Alok Ranjan [10] describes Multilingual Speaker Recognition Using ANFIS 2010 2nd International Conference on Signal Processing Systems (ICSPPS). When proposed system is trained and tested, the average performance achieved turns out to 83.32%. The database used comprises of 25 speakers. From each speaker, 23 input utterances were taken. The database used for the system was prepared by us.

Architecture



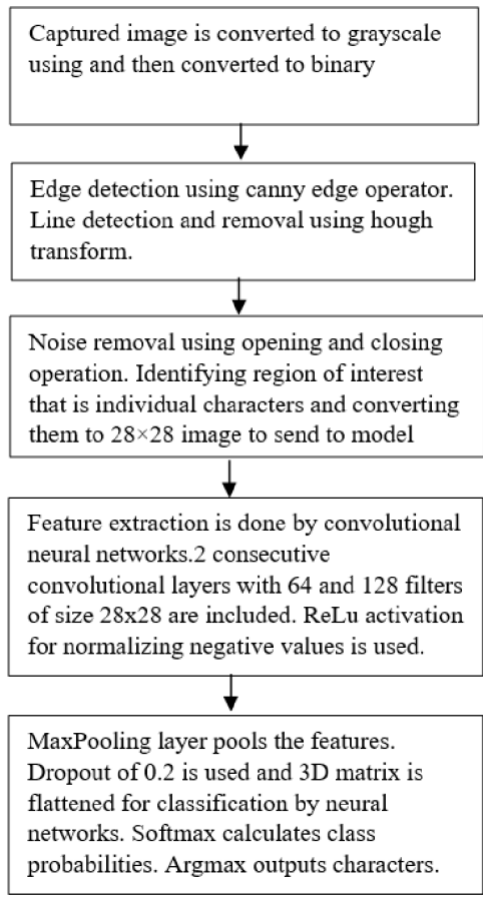
Rohit Saluja, Devaraj Adiga [8] describes Framework for Accurate Text Detection and Indic OCR Correction 2017 14th IAPR International Conference on Literary Analysis and Recognition. They have edited more than 1100 pages (13 books) in Sanskrit, 190 pages (one book) in Marathi, 50 pages (part of the book) in Hindi and 1000 pages. (12 books) in English using their outline. Accuracy of this method is 74%.

Existing System

The system uses Image Processing and deep learning approaches for the process of character spotting, segmentation and feature extraction respectively. Image processing is used to convert images into standard binarized images with the size of 28x28. Feature extraction is performed by the deep learning approach using convolutional neural networks. The flow diagram is shown in the below Fig. 3. A. Image Processing A lot of image processing needs to be done on the input image. Proper segmentation of the character depends on the pre-processing. If the characters are segmented correctly, they increase the overall efficiency of correctly recognizing the characters. The programming is done in python for image processing as well as training the model. CV2 System Architecture diagram

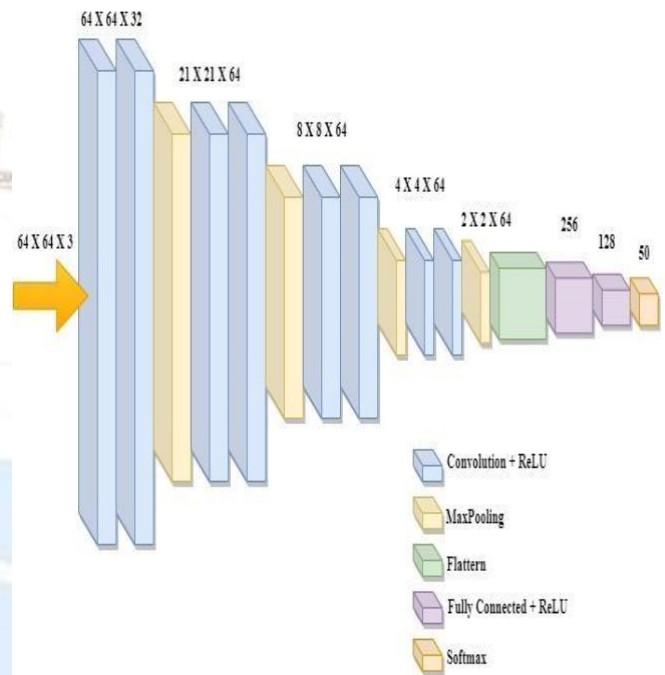
The number of errors from a total of 575 input utterances was found to be 75. Accuracy of this method is 73.91%.

library is used for image processing. The first step is to convert the image to binary because it becomes difficult to perform processing on colour images. For conversion to binary, the image is converted to a grayscale image for this cv2.cvtColor() function is used Fig. 4(a). The grayscale image consists of pixels with values ranging from 0 to 255. The value 0 is assigned to Fig.



Flow Diagram

System Model



Proposed System

The system Architecture has following functionalities.

- Pre-Processing
 - Read Image
 - Resize Image
 - Remove Noise
- Segmentation
 - Dividing Image
 - Covert image to pixel
- Feature Extraction
 - Filtering
 - Shape Feature
 - Taxture Feature

Proposed Algorithm Architecture

Conclusion

Several OCR systems are studied and various methods, techniques are analyzed. OCR is a challenging field of research and presents new challenges through the use of various methods. Extending it to the Vedic Sanskrit Scripts makes it very difficult due to its large set of letters, compound letters, high degree of similarity between the letters and variations of different writing styles, aging of palm leaves etc. In addition, in CNN architecture, the use of a single convolutional layer is a well-used method but consecutive conversion layers can be used that help extract high-quality features for the purpose of recognition. The accuracy and modification of relevant content requires testing for the satisfactory implementation of the Vedic Sanskrit OCR system. This study identified research gaps and errors in existing systems. In the future, research will be done to reduce the errors mentioned above and to try to develop and design an effective Sanskrit text recognition solution using Neural Networks.

References

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