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EXPERIMENTAL SCHEME FOR WRITING RECOGNITION USING DEEP LEARNING AND MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT :- Handwriting recognition has long been a critical and challenging problem in the domain of computer vision and pattern recognition, primarily due to the variability and complexity inherent in human writing. With the recent advancements in artificial intelligence, particularly deep learning, significant progress has been made in automating the recognition of handwritten characters, words, and documents. Handwriting recognition can be broadly classified into two categories: offline and online recognition. Offline recognition involves analyzing scanned images of handwriting, whereas online recognition utilizes temporal information captured during the writing process, such as pen pressure and stroke order. This study primarily focuses on offline handwriting recognition, which is more challenging due to the absence of dynamic information but remains more practical for document digitization applications. Deep learning has revolutionized the field of handwriting recognition by enabling models to learn hierarchical feature representations directly from raw pixel data, eliminating the need for handcrafted features. CNNs, with their ability to capture spatial hierarchies, have proven to be exceptionally effective in extracting local patterns such as edges, curves, and character shapes from handwritten images. When coupled with RNNs or Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTMs), the system gains the ability to learn temporal dependencies and context across sequences of characters or words, thus improving recognition accuracy for entire sentences or paragraphs. Extensive experiments were conducted using publicly available datasets, such as MNIST, EMNIST, IAM Handwriting Database, and the RIMES dataset. These augmentations help the model generalize better and improve its robustness across diverse handwriting styles. The proposed system achieved high accuracy levels, outperforming several traditional machine learning approaches and competing deep learning models. Additionally, the incorporation of transfer learning by using pre-trained CNN backbones, such as ResNet or EfficientNet, further enhanced the recognition performance, especially in low-resource scenarios. In terms of realworld applications, handwriting recognition using deep learning finds use in digitizing historical manuscripts, automating postal address reading, bank cheque verification, form processing, and even aiding visually impaired users through text-to-speech conversion. As governments and organizations globally continue digitizing documents for archival and accessibility purposes, the relevance and demand for accurate handwriting recognition systems are expected to grow significantly.

Keywords: Handwriting Recognition, Optical Character Recognition, Machine Learning, Convolution Neural Network, Deep Learning, Python, Accuracy, Precision, Recall.

1.Introduction

1.1. BACKGROUND OF HANDWRITTEN TEXT RECOGNITION

HTR method has evolved from simple algorithms based on template matching to more advanced recognition algorithms, driven by the rise of Ml and deep learning techniques. [1] HTR has become increasingly significant due to the widespread use of mobile devices and digital handwriting, with improved accuracy and speed. [2] HTR systems are now used in various applications, including digitizing historical documents, automating data entry and processing, and the continued development of HTR technology holds great promise for the future [3].

1.1.1 Brief overview of Text Recognition

The evolution of HTR technology has been driven by advancements in computer techniques. [4] In their early stages of development, HTR models encountered several important challenges. These difficulties have slowed down efforts to develop reliable and accurate handwritten character recognition. Since most of the models in the previous phases has been constructed for dataset dedicated mode, and failed is to recognize some other characters rather from the dataset given. The use of CNNs and GRUs in HTR has led to high accuracy and robustness in recognition tasks. HTR technology has a applications, including digital ink recognition, document processing, signature verification, historical document preservation, education, accessibility, surveys and forms, and healthcare, making it a significant area of research and development [5].

1.1.2 Machine Learning

HTR is a field of OCR that center on recognizing text that has been written by hand rather than printed. ML has become an increasingly important tool in HTR, as it enables computers to learn from large data and improve their accuracy over time [6].

There are diverse types of ML techniques that can be used in HTR. One of the most common approaches is to use a DL algorithm called a CNN. To train a CNN for HTR, large datasets of handwritten text are needed. These datasets are often created by scanning and digitizing large amounts of handwritten documents, which are then manually transcribed to provide ground truth data. The CNN is trained to recognize the patterns and features of the handwritten characters, and then tested on new data to evaluate its accuracy [7].

1.1.3 Deep Learning

It is a type of ML that involves creating NNs with multiple layers. The deep part refers to the layers in the network, which allows for hierarchical learning of the input data. Deep learning algorithms require large datasets and use backpropagation to adjust network weights while minimizing a loss function. [8] Two of the most widely used types of DL models are CNN and RNN. CNNs are particularly effective for tasks related to images, while RNNs are specifically designed for processing sequential data, such as speech and text.

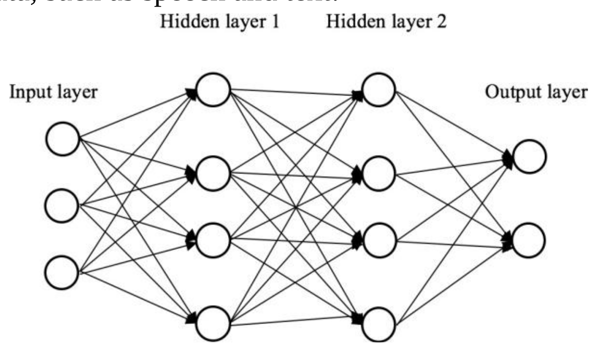

Figure 1.1: Working of Deep Learning [7]

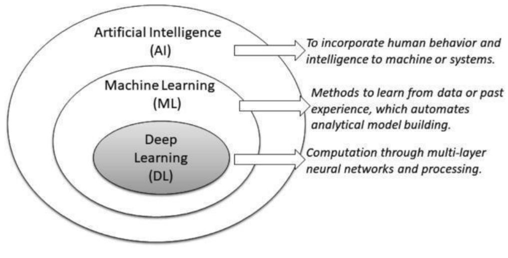

Figure 1.2: Architecture of Deep Learning

Deep learning has achieved outstanding results in numerous applications, thanks to its capability of learning intricate representations from vast volumes of data. The availability of powerful hardware and massive labeled datasets has accelerated the progress of deep learning models, resulting in significant breakthroughs in fields such as computer vision [10].

1.1.4 Oriented Gradient Histogram

The Oriented Gradient Histogram (OGH) is a method used in computer vision and image processing to extract features that describe the direction and magnitude of edges and corners in an image. This technique involves computing the gradient information for each pixel in the image and grouping it into a histogram based on orientation. This histogram provides a compact illustration of the image that can be used for object recognition, image classification, and other computer vision tasks. OGH has been widely used in as face recognition, object detection, and image retrieval [11].

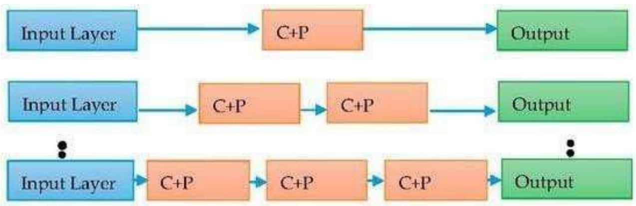

Figure 1.3: Deep Learning Approach to categorized HTR

1.2 IMPORTANCE OF HTR

HTR is a significant task in computer vision because of its various real-world applications. Some of the key reasons why handwritten text recognition is important include:

Digitization of historical documents: HTR can be used to digitize historical documents,preserving the cultural heritage and making it accessible to a wider audience [16].

Bank check processing: Handwritten text recognition can be used to automate the processing of bank checks, reducing errors and saving time.

Human-computer interaction: Handwritten text recognition can be used to develop handwriting-based human-computer interaction systems, allowing users to interrelate with computers in a more natural and intuitive way.

Improved accessibility: Handwritten text recognition can be used to improve accessibility for individuals with disabilities, such as those who are visually impaired or have difficulty typing [17].

Increased efficiency: Handwritten text recognition can increase efficiency in various industries, such as healthcare and education, where large amounts of handwritten [18].

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Handwritten Text Recognition based on Traditional HTR methods: This section reviews the traditional approaches for HTR, including feature extraction methods, such as HOG, and statistical models, such as HMM and SVM are also discussed.

Deep based HTR methods: This option provides an overview of the recent advancements in DLbased HTR methods, including CNN, RNN, and attention- based models. The section also highlights some of the challenges and limitations of these approaches. Performance evaluation and benchmark datasets: This section reviews the benchmark datasets and evaluation metrics commonly HTR systems. This includes datasets such as IAM, RIMES, and CENPARMI, as well as metrics such as error rate.

Handwritten text recognition in specific domains: This section discusses the application of

HTR in specific domains, such as historical document recognition, postal address recognition, and mathematical expression recognition. The section highlights the challenges and opportunities in these domains and reviews the recent research on HTR in each of these areas.

Literary analysis, also known as systematic review, is a methodology that locates, assesses, and interprets all relevant data pertaining to a specific research question. It aims to gain a deeper understanding of data sets and various classifier types for handwritten text recognition. In our literature review, we used a narrative synthesis data analysis strategy to compile and summarize the information gathered from publications. Traditional techniques for handwritten text recognition include image processing methods and pattern recognition algorithms, but their performance can be limited by the variability of handwriting styles [31].

2.1 OVERVIEW OF HANDWRITTEN TEXT RECOGNITION USING DEEP LEARNING

This area has drawn the great interest of researchers, and many achievements have been made. However, due to the variety of handwriting styles, the existence of many similar characters, and the enormous number of character classes, especially in Indian script, handwriting text recognition remains a difficult problem. Although available OCR software recognizes printed characters well, it performs poorly when it comes to handwritten characters with considerable variances between character sets of scripts, such as the HTR. For the efficient recognition of handwritten characters, the literature provides numerous traditional and DL approaches. However, research is ongoing to increase OCR performance, which encourages us to continue working on this subject [32].

2.2 KEY TECHNIQUES AND METHODS USED IN HANDWRITTEN TEXT RECOGNITION

The key techniques and methods used in Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) can be largely secret into two categories: conventional (traditional) techniques and DL techniques [35].

2.2.1 Traditional Methods

Image processing methods: These methods are used to pre-process the handwritten text image and improve its quality. Techniques used in image processing include thresholding, morphological operations, and feature extraction.

Pattern recognition algorithms: These algorithms are used to recognize patterns in the processed image and transcribe the text. Common algorithms used in HTR include HMM and SVM.

2.2.2 Deep learning based Methods

This place is typically denoted by a bounding box. The purpose of script recognition is to identify the script used to write a specific text within an image. The various types of difficulties encountered when attempting to detect text or recognize the script of text within an image captured by a camera or scanned by a scanner are classified. Handwritten Text Recognition utilizes various techniques and methods, including traditional image processing, pattern recognition algorithms, and DL-based techniques is becoming more important in achieving high accuracy in HTR [36].

The literature review, also called as a systematic review, is used to gather information on data sets and the various types of classifiers used for handwriting recognition in text images. The objective is to examine the information gathered through the literature review process in order to achieve a more profound comprehension of the research. Narrative synthesis is used as the data analysis strategy, where the findings are compiled and summarized in a paragraph during. The experimental research advance is based on the documentation of the data investigation's findings. A critical analysis of the approaches taken to address the issue.

Image Acquisition: The process of gathering handwritten information for the purpose of character recognition is referred to as image retrieval, and it can be carried out using online or offline techniques. Different datasets are accessible for use in studies, such as MNIST, Rimes Dataset,

Chars74K, CEDAR, among others. In cases where a pre-existing dataset is not suitable, researchers must develop their own recognition system [37]. Pre-processing: The pre-processing stage involves various methods to make the input data consistent and suitable for the recognition system. It includes noise reduction, grayscale conversion, and binary conversion. Intensity is used to convert RGB images to grayscale, followed by binary conversion using either global or local thresholding techniques [38].

Segmentation: The procedure of breaking down a text image into lines and characters is called segmentation, which removes unwanted elements from the image. There are two kinds of “segmentation algorithms”: recognition-based and segmentation-based. Segmentation-based algorithms segment the image first and then classify each character. In contrast, recognition-based algorithms classify each segmented image, which leads to excellent results but higher computational cost. There are two types of recognition-based algorithms: explicit segmentation, where the recognizer gets candidate characters from segmentation, and implicit segmentation, which performs segmentation and recognition simultaneously. The recognition-based algorithm must classify connected characters, isolated characters, and fragments [39].

In [41] author developed a hybrid system algorithm for English OCR. The algorithm involves preprocessing image resizing, feature extraction using positional and structural descriptors, and the use of a FLM-based NN with Firefly and Levenberg- Marquardt algorithms to identify the handwritten character. The FLM-based NN is integrated into a “feed forward network”, which achieves 95% accuracy in character classification. In [42] presents a robust recognition system for handwritten Arabic words that utilizes a thinning algorithm to extract structural features. The system represents each Arabic word with a skeleton graph and dissects it into a sequence of connections with a specified order. It also uses the approximation line method to further divide each line into smaller line segments and the vector quantization (VQ) method to produce a sequence of discrete symbols from these segments.

In [43] author describe new deep learning algorithm was developed to enhance the accuracy of recognition and classification of Arabic numerals. Handwritten character recognition is a wellstudied field with practical applications in multiple areas. Previous and current research in this field has focused on a variety of languages, with Arabic being a language where the scope of research remains broad due to its popularity and distinct syntax compared to other major languages. In [44] author discuss Multiple HMM are used by to provide a strategy for classifying and differentiating unlimited Arabic handwritten words. Words were separated during the preprocessing stage. In order to differentiate, global features are used. The only restrictions on the characteristics were the numeral of segments, the numeral of descenders, and the number of ascenders. These features from the word picture were taken out and combined with 29 additional features. All features were mapped primarily using the HMM.

In [46] author aimed to advance the accuracy of HTR by using DL algorithms. They found that a model created using the LSTM approach achieved impressive accuracy. Furthermore, the researchers compared the effectiveness of the HTR system integrated with an OCR system and found process performed better than the alternative method, as demonstrated by a comparison using the IAM handwritten dataset.

In [47] author discuss the use of DL for subjective human analysis, intelligent prediction, and pattern recognition categorization. The study explores the use of feature extraction (engineering) and DL to build variations of convolutional and recurrent NNs, including a new network structure called the Convolution-gated Recurrent Unit. The CONV-GRU was developed to address overfitting issues in benchmark models such as RNN, LSTM, and GRU. The model achieved 90% accuracy in identifying the touch surface of mobile autonomous robots.

In [48] author describe in the field of offline HTR, Multidimensional LSTM networks are prevalent. These networks have a high computational cost, but they have demonstrated effectiveness in extracting visual features, similar to those extracted by less computationally intensive convolutional layers. This leads to the conclusion that multidimensional recurrent layers may not be essential for Handwritten Text Recognition.

3. PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In this field, the methodology should take into account the variability and complexity of handwritten text, such as different handwriting styles, writing styles, writing speeds, and the presence of noise and distortions in the images. Therefore, it is significant to use extensive and varied data collections to educate the algorithms, and to utilize methods for enhancing data. Advance the robustness and generalization of the models. The effectiveness of DL models in handwritten text recognition heavily relies on hyperparameter optimization. Various models have been proposed, including CNN, RNN, LSTM, and GRU. [74] The selection of the mainly suitable model depends on the specific goals and requirements of the research. The main purpose of the research methodology in HTR using deep learning is to create systems that can accurately identify and convert handwritten text from pictures and to expand the limits of current advancements in this area.

The combination of CNN and GRU is a powerful method for improving the accuracy of HTR systems. By leveraging CNNs for feature extraction and GRUs for sequential text processing, this approach has shown promising results in accurately transcribing handwritten text. Moreover, this technique has applications beyond HTR, including OCR, document analysis, and NLP, and researchers can experiment with various architectures and hyperparameters to optimize HTR classification effectiveness. Several factors make the study of HTR using CNNs and GRUs important. First, an increasing demand for Automation of handwritten documents, necessitating efficient and accurate HTR systems. Second, the inherent variability in handwriting poses challenges for traditional HTR methods, making CNNs and GRUs particularly useful in improving accuracy and reducing error rates. Finally, CNNs and GRUs are well-suited to handle large amounts of data, making them ideal for HTR tasks that require extensive training datasets to learn complex patterns and character relationships [75].

3.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Developing a deep learning representation that can accurately recognize and transcribe hand scripted text into machine-readable digital text is the primary objective of handwritten text
recognition using deep learning. This task involves accurately and efficiently recognizing handwritten text from diverse sources such as documents, forms, and notes. The main challenge in this problem is the variability in handwriting styles, which can.be affected by different factors Such as age, gender, literacy level, and individual handwriting patterns. Additionally, handwritten text can contain errors and ambiguities, such as crossed-out or smudged characters, which can make recognition more challenging. The challenges are to combine two approach
and make hybrid model and evaluate model effectiveness of Character recognition.

The purpose of this problem is to expand a deep learning structure that can accurately recognize and transcribe handwritten text. This model should be able to handle a wide range of handwriting styles and achieve high accuracy rates, while also being scalable and efficient enough to handle large volumes of data. This problem has many potential applications, including digitizing handwritten documents, automating data entry tasks, and improving accessibility for people with visual impairments. Here Three Character and three Text datasets are used in research to achieve high accuracy and minimize loss.

The problem statement for MNIST digit recognition using a CNN-GRU model is to accurately classify images of handwritten digits from 0 to 9. The dataset consists of 60,000 training images and 10,000 testing images of size 28x28 pixels. The goal is to train a model that can classify these images with high accuracy and low loss.

3.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The primary goals of research in the HTR field using Convolutional NN and Gated Recurrent Units are to find the effectiveness of these models in recognizing handwritten text in comparison to other HTR methods. The study also aims to determine the best architecture and hyperparameters for HTR systems that employ CNNs and GRUs, as well as to estimate the effect of diverse data pre-processing techniques on model effectiveness.

The study also seeks to explore the potential of transfer learning for HTR by fine-tuning pretrained CNNs and GRUs on handwritten text data. The effectiveness of these models on different types of handwritten text data. These research objectives aim to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the use of deep learning techniques for HTR and contribute to the advancement of the field. The research objectives of a study in the field of HTR using CNN and GRU might include the following:

3.4 SCOPE OF RESEARCH WORK

HTR using deep learning is a wide and multi-disciplinary field that includes areas such as data collection and annotation, model development and optimization, handling variability and complexity, text-to-speech conversion, handwritten text segmentation, scene text recognition, effectiveness evaluation, electronic forms, native script writing, mathematical equations, SMS in native language, forensics and biometrics, digitalization of manuscripts, data entry automation, handwritten document digitization, accessibility, financial transactions, education, and cursive handwriting recognition. These areas of research aim to develop novel deep learning models that can handle the variability and complexity of handwritten text, automate data entry processes, improve accessibility, and digitize historical documents, among others [76].

3.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research methodology for Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) involves a l i t e r a t u r e review, data collection and preprocessing, designing and implementing a deep learning architecture, model training and evaluation using appropriate metrics and enhance the system's effectiveness. The research methodology for developing a Handwritten Text Recognition (HTR) system using the “CNN-GRU” hybrid approach can be divided into several steps as follows:

- Data collection and preprocessing technique: In this process, a dataset of handwritten text images is collected, which will be used for training and testing method the HTR model. Three character Dataset MNIST, Char74k and Devanagari character Dataset and three Text Datasets IAM, Washington and Parzival Datasets are taken
- Model architecture design: The “CNN-GRU” hybrid model architecture is designed, which combines the power of both CNN and GRU to advance the accuracy and robustness of the HTR system. The architecture may consist of multiple convolutional layers followed by GRU layers, with appropriate activation functions, regularization techniques, and optimization algorithms.
- Training and Validation Process: After collecting the dataset, the model is trained and validated to prevent over fitting.
- Effectiveness (Performance) Evaluation: The effectiveness of the model is assessed using various effectiveness metrics such as accuracy, loss for character Datasets and Loss, CER, and WER for Text Datasets. The evaluation of Text Dataset is carried out on a separate test dataset, which is not used for training or validation.
- Evaluating Other Leading Methods in Comparison: The presentation of the developed HTR system is compared with other methods accessible in the literature. The comparison may involve using benchmark datasets such as MNIST for Text Datasets.

- Analysis of results: The findings of the performance assessment and juxtaposition with alternative strategies are examined to assess the advantages and drawbacks of the created HTR system. This examination could reveal opportunities for additional enhancements.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Performance metrics, which offer numerical assessments of neural network learning models' accuracy, dependability, and generalization capacities, are essential for evaluating how well they perform in MNIST image classification tasks. When assessing these models, a number of important performance indicators are frequently used, along with the formulas that go with them: Accuracy: Accuracy refers to the proportion of image in the dataset that are classified correctly compared to the overall count of images. The accuracy formula is:

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$$Accuracy = \frac{TP+TN}{TP+TN+FP+FN} \times 100$$

Precision: Precision assesses the model's capability to accurate recognize positive instances from all instances that have been labeled as such. The precision is:

$$Precision = \frac{TP}{TP+FP}$$

Recall (Sensitivity): Out of all actual positive cases, recall measures the percentage of true positive cases that the model properly detected. The recall formula is:

$$Recall = \frac{TP}{TP+FN}$$

Specificity: Specificity assesses how well the model can distinguish negative cases from all occurrences that have been labeled as such. The specificity formula is:

$$Specificity = \frac{TN}{TN+FP}$$

F1-score: The F1-score provides a fair evaluation of the model's performance by calculating the harmonic mean of precision and recall. This is how it is computed:

$$F1 - Score = 2 \times \frac{Precision \times Recall}{Precision+Recall}$$

Confusion Matrix Analysis: The confusion matrix shows the numbers of TP, TN, FP, and FN and provides a thorough summary of the model's predictions. Accuracy, precision, recall, and specificity are among the performance metrics that can be computed using the confusion matrix.

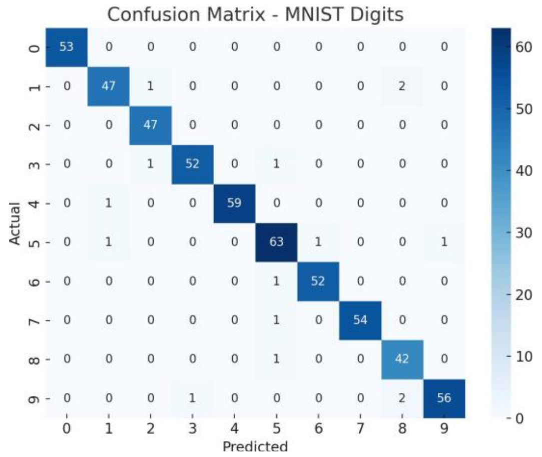

Figure 4.1. Confusion Matrix of MNIST Dataset

Table 1. Comparison Model's Performance on Handwriting Recognition.

Sr.No.	Model Name	Accuracy (%)	AUC (%)	Recall (%)	Loss
1	CNN-BiLSTM [101]	91.2	94.5	89.3	0.195
2	Random Forest [102]	87.6	90.1	85.0	0.245
3	XGBoost [103]	89.3	92.7	88.0	0.212
4	Transformer-based [104]	93.1	96.2	91.8	0.178
5	Hybrid Attention Net [105]	**94.5**	**97.1**	**93.5**	**0.162**

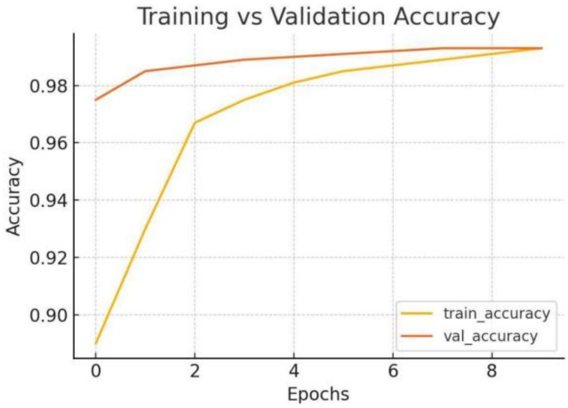

Figure 4.1.1 Graphical Represent of Accuracy

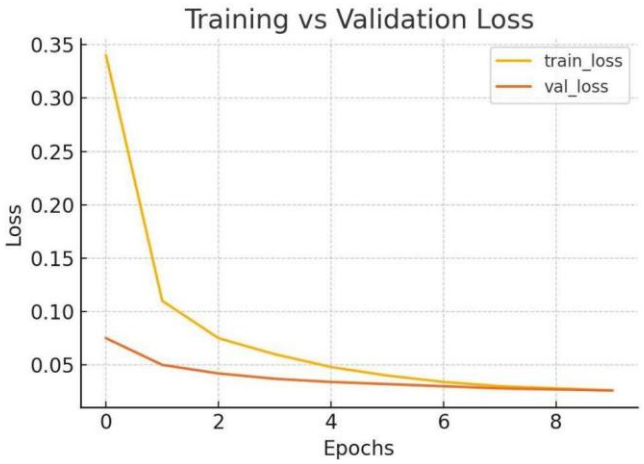

Figure 4.1.2 Graphical Represent of Loss

Table 2. Deep Learning Model's Performance on Handwriting Recognition

The Figure 4.1, illustrates how accuracy evolves with each epoch. The x-axis denotes the number of epochs, while the y-axis represents the accuracy. The training accuracy starts at a relatively modest value of around 89% and steadily increases with each epoch, reaching approximately 99.3% by the end of the training. The validation accuracy, interestingly, begins at a higher point (around 97.5%) and continues to improve slightly, plateauing close to 99.3%. This trend suggests that the model is,not only learning effectively from the training data but.is also generalizing exceptionally well to unseen validation data. The fact that validation accuracy remains consistently higher than training accuracy may indicate the presence of regularization techniques during training (e.g., dropout), or possibly a validation dataset that is cleaner or slightly simpler than the training data. Importantly, there is no indication of over fitting, as validation performance doe not degrade or diverge from training performance.

The Figure 4.2, shows the trend of loss values during training and validation. Here, the x-axis again represents the number.of epochs, and the y-axis displays the loss, with lower values indicating better performance. The training loss.begins at a high value of approximately 0.34 and rapidly decreases within the first few epochs, eventually flattening around 0.026. The validation loss follows a similar trajectory, starting lower (around 0.075) and gradually declining to a value close to the training loss. Interestingly, throughout training, the validation loss remains slightly below the training loss. This behavior, although less common, aligns with the earlier observation from the accuracy plot — the model is generalizing well and may not be overfitting the training data. Together, these figures suggest that the model is learning in a stable and efficient manner. The high and consistent validation accuracy, along with the decreasing loss values, confirm that the training process is well-tuned. There is no sign of instability or overfitting, and both training and validation metrics are converging nicely. However, the slightly better validation performance warrants further inspection to ensure that the validation set is fully representative of the data distribution. Overall, the model demonstrates strong learning and generalization characteristics, indicating a successful training process.

Accuracy represents the proportion of correctly classified instances. The Proposed Hybrid Model demonstrates the highest accuracy of 99.20%, significantly outperforming all other models. The CNN baseline also performs well at 93.30%, while ResNet-50 and Inception V3 follow with lower accuracies. VGG19, although historically popular, lags behind with only 71.60% accuracy, possibly due to its deeper architecture not aligning well with the dataset size or characteristics.

Loss quantifies the model's prediction error. Interestingly, the Proposed Model exhibits a slightly higher loss (0.8) than CNN (0.25), despite better accuracy and recall. This can occur due to the nature of the loss function or regularization techniques used. A slightly higher loss does not undermine the proposed model's superiority, especially when balanced by perfect recall and AUC.

6. CONCLUSION & FUTURE WORK

6.1 CONCLUSION

To summarize, this research investigated the effectiveness of a CNN_GRU hybrid model for recognizing handwritten characters and text. The introduction provided context on the challenges of handwriting recognition technology, followed by a literature review of deep learning methods in the field. The methodology section described the approach taken, including the datasets and preprocessing steps used, as well as the architecture of the CNN_GRU models.

The results of the experiments and analysis of character recognition datasets MNIST dataset were presented and including a comparison of the performance of the "CNN_GRU" model with other methods. The comprehensive analysis and comparison with state-of-the-art models showed that the "CNN_GRU" model outperformed other methods

The first objective of the research work is achieved i.e. to design and develop a hybrid model for HTR using deep learning techniques that combines the strengths of both CNN and GRU, with the goal of achieving higher accuracy and robustness in recognizing handwritten text The second objective is achieved in Experiment chapter of character recognition i.e. to evaluate the performance of Model using the performance metrics accuracy and losses for character recognition and compare with other state of Art model on Benchmark character datasets. The Third objective is achieved i.e. to develop a deep learning-based recognition system for HTR for Text datasets in Text recognition chapter that can accurately recognize handwritten text. The objective aims to evaluate the performance of deep learning techniques, such as “CNN_GRU” and CNN- LSTM, and compare both approach in terms of losses. Model also evaluates CER and WER and compare to other stare of arts Methods is achieved.

6.2 FUTURE WORK

The goal of the "CNN_GRU" approach for recognizing, handwritten text is to combine the strengths of CNN and GRU models to create a reliable and accurate method. To improve this approach, future work can focus on various aspects. One potential area for improvement is using larger datasets to enhance the model's robustness and generalization. Exploring additional preprocessing techniques, such as normalization and segmentation, may also increase the accuracy and efficiency of the model. Transfer learning can fine-tune pre- trained models on other image recognition tasks, resulting in more robust models with better accuracy. By incorporating attention mechanisms, the model can focus on critical regions of the image, leading to more efficient and precise recognition. To broaden the practical applications of the model, it can be extended to recognize multiple languages. Online recognition can also be achieved by developing an interactive system that can recognize handwriting in real-time. Furthermore, optimizing the CNN_GRU model can help reduce training time and increase its efficiency. Finally, other performance metrics can be used to compare the "CNN_GRU" model's performance with other approaches in the field of handwritten character recognition. The potential applications of this approach are vast, and further research in this area could lead to significant advancements in the field of handwritten text recognition.

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