

## THE CLASSIFIERS DESIGNED FOR DEVANAGARI HANDWRITING SYTLE

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### ABSTRACT

This paper presents an overview classifier method for recognition of numerals & characters in Devnagari handwriting

**Key words:** Devanagar, classification, Feature Selection, K-nearest neighbour

### 1. INTRODUCTION:

The Devanagari, the alphabet (script) used in some in the Indian languages as Hindi Gujarati, Punjabi, Sanskrit etc. The OCR work on printed Devanagari script started in early 1970s. Among the earlier pieces of work, some of the efforts on Devanagari character recognition are due to Sinha [1,7,8] and Mahabala [1]. Sethi and Chatterjee [5] also have done some earlier studies on Devanagari script and presented a Devanagari hand-printed numeral recognition system based on binary decision tree classifier. They [6] also used a similar technique for constrained hand-printed Devanagari character recognition. They did not show results of scanning on real document pages. The first complete OCR system development of printed Devanagari is perhaps due to Palit and Chaudhuri [4] as well as Pal and Chaudhuri [3]. For the purpose some standard techniques have been used and some new ones have been proposed by them. The method proposed by Pal and Chaudhuri gives about 96% accuracy. A survey for hand-written recognition of character is proposed [2]. A few of these work deals with handwritten characters of Devanagari. Because of the complexities involved with Devanagari script, already existing methods can not be applied directly with this script report on handwritten Devanagari characters was published in 1977 [9] and not much research work is done after that. Some research work are available towards Devanagari numeral recognition [10-12] but to the best of our knowledge there are only two reports on Devanagari off-line handwritten character recognition [13,14] after the year 1977. An excellent survey of the area is given in [15]. Devanagari is the script for Hindi which is official language of India.

The OCR techniques can be broadly classified into two methods Feature Mapped Recognition and Image

Mapped Recognition. In the Feature Mapped Recognition, the recognition task is accomplished by Extracting certain primitives or distinctive features. The individual characters are recognized based on a decision function that decides the presence and absence of different primitive components in the character. In the Image Mapped approach the identification and the extraction of features are implicit processes within the recognition process.

We will now briefly review the few important works done towards feature extraction techniques used for Devanagari. R.M.K. Sinha et. al. [1,7,8,17,18,19,45] have reported various feature extraction and recognition aspects of Devanagari script. In his work N.Sharma et. al.[14] used 64 dimensional feature vector and the features are obtained from the directional chain code information of the contour points of the characters. S. Basavaraj Patil et.al. [20], R Bajaj et. al. [21] and s. kumar used neural network successfully. K. Jaynathi et.al[22] used structure analysis for feature extraction. U.pal et. al. [23] features used are obtained from the directional information of the contour points of the numerals. A Modified Quadratic Discriminant Function (MQDF) has been used for the recognition of the numerals. Devanagri characters recognition based on segmentation using various operators and converting image into a set of characters having definite prerequisite relationship is reported in [24,25,26,27,28]. Padma et. al. [29] have proposed a method based on visual discriminating features to identify characters. Hanmandlu and Murthy [10] proposed a Fuzzy model based recognition of handwritten Hindi numerals. For recognition of handwritten Devanagari numerals, Ramakrishnan et al. [30] used independent component analysis technique for feature extraction from numeral images. Ramteke et al

[31] proposed an isolated Marathi handwritten numeral scheme based on invariant moments. They employed a Gaussian Distribution Function for classification. Bajaj et al [11] employed three different kinds of features namely, density features, moment features and descriptive component features for classification of Devanagari Numerals. They proposed a multi-classifier connectionist architecture for increasing the recognition reliability. Kumar and Singh [13] proposed a Zernike moment feature based approach for Devanagari handwritten character recognition. They used an artificial neural network for classification. In an attempt to develop a bilingual handwritten numeral recognition system, Lehal and Bhatt [32] used a set of global and local features derived from the right and left projection profiles of the numeral images for recognition of handwritten numerals of Devanagari and Roman scripts. Sethi and Chatterjee [6] proposed a decision tree based approach for recognition of constrained hand printed Devanagari characters using primitive features. R.Kapoor et al.[33] extracted nodal features from Devanagari characters. Bhattacharaya et al [34, 35] proposed a Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP) neural network based classification approach for the recognition of Devanagari handwritten numerals. Recently, significant contributions towards the improvement of recognition rates have been made by means of different combination strategies [36, 37, 38], and the use of ANN, support vector machines & HMM [12][39] [40] .

**2. Devanagari Script:**

We have created numerical dataset with different ISM software fonts. The font used for this purpose are DVB-TTBhima, DVB-TTChhaya, DVB-TTDhruv, DVB-TT Ganesh, DVB-TTRadhika, DVB-TTRaghav,, DVB-TTShridhar, DVB-TTSurekh, DVB-TT Yogesh. The font size are 16. we have developed it for numbers only.

- (a) Vowels अ आ इ ई उ ऊ ऋ ए ऐ ओ औ
- (b) Modifier Symbols corresponding to the vowels (the modifier symbol has also been attached to the consonant क to indicate its placing  
 । ी ी कु कू कृ के कै को कौ
- (c) Consonants क ख ग घ ङ च छ ज झ ञ ट ठ ड ढ ण त थ द ध न प फ ब भ म य र ल व श ष स ह
- (d) Pure Consonants क रू ङ उ उ ज इ इ ण त थ ध न प फ ड ङ ङ ट ल ङ ह ङ
- (e) Some Conjuncts formed by Pure Consonants modifiers when combined with character य  
 क्य ख्य घ्य च्य ज्य त्य ध्य ध्य न्य प्य भ्य म्य य्य ल्य व्य

Figure 1.Devnagari Vowels, Consonants, Modifier, Conjuncts & Pure Consonants.[45]

**3. Feature Extraction:**

**Structural Features:**

- Topological and geometrical properties are used to extract structural features. Now we extract Structural features based on regional properties [47],
- a) Euler Number: - It is defined as the difference of number of objects and number of holes in the image.[47]
  - b) Regional Area: It is defined as ratio of the number of the pixel in the skeleton to the number of pixels in the image.[47]
  - c) Eccentricity: It is defined as the eccentricity of small ellipse that fills the skeleton of the image.[47]
  - d) Orientation: The angle (in degrees ranging from -90 to 90 degrees) between the x-axis and the major axis of the ellipse that has the same second moments as the region.[47]

**4. Classification:**

**Euclidian Distance-based K-NN Classification:**

In KNN classification, training patterns are plotted in d-dimensional space, where d is the number of features present. These patterns are plotted according to their observed feature values and are labeled according to their known class. An unlabelled test pattern is plotted within the same space and is classified according to the most frequently occurring class among its K-most similar training patterns; its nearest neighbors. The most common similarity measure for knn classification is the Euclidian distance metric, defined between feature vectors  $\vec{x}$  and  $\vec{y}$  as :

$$euc(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^f (x_i - y_i)^2}$$

Where f represents the number of features. Smaller distance values represent greater similarity [44].

**5. Conclusion:**

Here we have extracted feature of dataset.

Table 1:

Value of K	Training Accuracy(%)	Testing Accuracy (%)	Time in seconds
3	75	82	57
5	81	83	55
7	85	87	52

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