
A SURVEY ON BILINGUAL ANSWER SCRIPT EXTRACTION FROM LOW-RESOLUTION IMAGES

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ABSTRACT

The extraction of bilingual answers from scripts which contains low-resolution images presents a significant challenge in the fields of optical character recognition (OCR) in document analysis. As educational institutions and administrative bodies increasingly rely on digital solutions for grading and document management, there is a critical need for robust methods capable of accurately extracting text from suboptimal image quality. Traditional OCR methods are examined alongside more recent developments in machine learning and deep learning, particularly convolutional neural networks (CNNs). To examine the existing algorithms and methods a survey is presented to focus on critical issues of Text Processing. A comprehensive review of the current state of research in this area is highlighted which poses the key challenges, methodologies, and technological advancements.

Keywords: Answer Scripts, Low Resolution Images, Text Detection.

1. INTRODUCTION

The world is currently moving toward digitalization, which has made the shift from a paper-based to a paperless educational system essential. In contrast, the image's document will have all necessary supporting information, including images, words, answers, tabular columns, etc. Processing and storing paper pictures in digital data has made document image processing a prominent field of study. Documents may include both entire texts and nontext. It is challenging to process text recognition from low-resolution images and documents further. To overcome this this research identifies the pros and cons major identification of bilingual answer from the scripts. The increasing prevalence of bilingual documents in educational and professional settings has highlighted the need for effective solutions to extract and analyze text from these sources. Bilingual answer scripts, often encountered in multilingual countries, present a unique set of challenges. These scripts may contain text written in different languages, utilizing distinct scripts and writing systems, which adds layers of complexity to the extraction process. The image enhancement is to make an image more effective for certain jobs, it may be to correct the answers written by different categories of students like primary, high school and college students, which reduce the timeline of faculties to evaluate the answer scripts. like creating a more unique and pleasing image for human eyes. Because many real-time document pictures on a color display contain inadequate information for image interpretation, image enhancement techniques can increase the perceived quality of an image in a way that is more favourable to the viewer. There isn't a corresponding attempt to enhance the integrity of the image in contrast to an idol. There are several ways to enhance the quality of your images. The most often used methods are spatial and frequency domain, density slicing, edge enhancement, contrast, and drawings. Before proceeding with additional processing, the text information problem has to be more clearly characterized. An input series of pictures and a still image are received by the text information extraction system. Images can be color or monochrome, compressed or uncompressed, and the text in them never changes. Text is widely recognized as non-character encrypted documents, which include databases and detailed pictures in the form of bit maps; these documents are sometimes referred to as binary. To process the document effectively enhancement of document is very much essential. from the literature to enhance the image for the low-resolution images, methods like spatial domain approach, frequency domain approach, fuzzy logic method is currently used. This survey aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current methodologies and technologies employed in the extraction of bilingual answer scripts from low-resolution images. By examining existing approaches, identification of their strengths and limitations, and explore the potential of emerging technologies such as deep learning and image enhancement techniques in overcoming the challenges associated with this task. The paper is organized in the following sections: Section 2 contains the review of related work. Section 3 gives brief idea of Image Enhancement techniques used. Section 4 contains challenges and section 5 explains the conclusions of this research work.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

The paper [1], titled "Image Processing Techniques for Bilingual Text Extraction," written by author S. Kumar explores various methods and advancements in extracting bilingual text from images, particularly focusing on low-resolution images. The research highlights the challenges posed by script variability and image quality. Key techniques discussed include preprocessing methods like noise reduction and binarization, segmentation strategies, and the use of OCR systems enhanced with neural networks. The study emphasizes the integration of deep learning approaches to improve accuracy and robustness in bilingual text recognition, paving the way for applications in multilingual document processing and automated translation systems.

Authors like A. Singh et al., [2], provide a comprehensive overview of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) technologies specifically for bilingual documents. Published in the Indian Journal of Computer Science, the survey examines various OCR techniques, their applications, and challenges in recognizing text in multiple languages within the same document. The authors discuss preprocessing methods, segmentation strategies, and the integration of machine learning models to improve OCR accuracy. They also highlight advancements in neural networks and hybrid models that have significantly enhanced the performance of bilingual OCR systems. The paper concludes with a discussion on future research directions and potential applications in multilingual environments.

Convolutional neural network is discussed [3], for Low-Resolution Image Enhancement for Text Recognition by P. Verma et al. explore methods to improve the quality of low-resolution images for better text recognition. Published in the Indian Journal of AI and Machine Learning, the study examines various enhancement techniques, including super-resolution and image restoration. The paper also highlights the challenges and future research directions in this field.

This paper [4] Bilingual Text Extraction Using Convolutional Neural Networks, M. Rao and V. Nair explore the use of CNNs for extracting text from images containing two different languages. the study addresses the complexities of bilingual text recognition, such as varying scripts and fonts. The authors present a CNN-based model that enhances text extraction accuracy and robustness. Their findings indicate significant improvements in handling low-resolution images and complex document layouts, paving the way for more efficient bilingual OCR systems.

Preprocessing Techniques for Bilingual Document Images, [5] S. Gupta et al. examine various preprocessing methods to enhance the quality of bilingual document images for improved text extraction. Paper covers techniques such as noise reduction, binarization, skew correction, and contrast enhancement. The authors highlight the importance of these preprocessing steps in preparing images for OCR systems, particularly when dealing with complex scripts and low-resolution images. The paper provides insights into optimizing preprocessing workflows to achieve higher accuracy in bilingual text recognition.

[6] Challenges in Bilingual OCR Systems, R. Patel and M. Desai discuss the difficulties faced in developing and implementing OCR systems capable of accurately recognizing text in bilingual documents. In this work to identifies key issues such as script variability, font diversity, low-resolution image quality, and the integration of different languages within a single document. The authors also explore current technological advancements and suggest potential solutions to enhance the performance and reliability of bilingual OCR systems.

Review of Bilingual Answer Script Extraction Techniques, [7] A. Bansal provides an in-depth analysis of various methods used to extract text from bilingual answer scripts. the review covers traditional image processing techniques and modern machine learning approaches, highlighting their strengths and limitations. Bansal discusses challenges specific to bilingual text extraction, such as dealing with multiple scripts and low-resolution images, and suggests future research directions to improve accuracy and efficiency in this field.

Machine Learning Approaches for Text Extraction from Low-Resolution Images, by author V. Kumar and A. Raj [8] explore various machine learning techniques to improve the extraction of text from low-resolution images. the study highlights the challenges of working with low-resolution data, such as poor image quality and noise. The authors review different machine learning models, including Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and other deep learning frameworks, demonstrating their effectiveness in enhancing text recognition accuracy and robustness.

This paper Low-Resolution Image Processing for Text Extraction, [11] by T. Reddy and R. Kumar delve into techniques for improving text extraction from low-resolution images. Published in the Journal of Indian Research in Engineering and Technology, the study focuses on preprocessing methods such as noise reduction, super-resolution, and contrast enhancement. The authors also explore the application of machine learning models, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to enhance text recognition accuracy. The paper identifies key challenges and proposes solutions to optimize text extraction from low-quality images.

This paper work, A Comparative Study of Bilingual OCR Tools, [12] by author K. Patel and S. Sharma analyze various OCR tools designed to recognize and extract text from bilingual documents. the study evaluates different OCR systems

based on their accuracy, speed, and ability to handle multiple scripts. The authors discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each tool, providing insights into their performance under different conditions.

S. Mehta's paper [15] Applications of Bilingual Text Extraction in Education explores the use of bilingual text extraction technologies in education. It discusses automated grading of bilingual exams, digital archiving of educational materials, and multilingual education facilitation. The paper highlights the benefits of accurate text extraction for improving accessibility and efficiency. It also addresses current challenges and suggests future research directions for enhancing the integration of these technologies.

The study [17], Survey on Bilingual Text Recognition in Low-Resolution Images by P. Reddy et al. provides an in-depth analysis of methods and challenges in recognizing bilingual text in low-resolution images. It discusses preprocessing techniques, OCR technologies, and machine learning models used to enhance text recognition accuracy. The authors also discuss script variability and image quality challenges, and discuss recent advancements in the field.

R. Sharma's paper [18], Advancements in OCR for Bilingual Answer Scripts discusses recent technological advancements in improving OCR systems for extracting text from bilingual answer scripts. It highlights the integration of deep learning models like Convolutional Neural Networks and suggests future research directions.

S. Rao's paper Low-Resolution Text Recognition in Bilingual Documents [38], explores techniques for improving text recognition accuracy in low-resolution bilingual documents. The study explores image preprocessing methods, OCR technologies, and advanced machine learning algorithms, highlighting recent advancements in neural networks and AI-driven approaches for improved text extraction. Some more good research has been found [30,31,33,34].

Table 1. Report Showing Focused on the problem, identified obstacles, suggested a solution, and recognized more constraints.

Sl No	author(s)	Problem Focused	Discovered Challenges	Proposed Solutions	Additional Constraints
1.	S. Kumar et. al [1]	Developing effective techniques for extracting bilingual text from images, specifically focusing on low-resolution images.	Poor image quality impacts text extraction. Handling multiple scripts and fonts. Distortions in images.	Noise reduction, binarization, and contrast adjustment. Otsu thresholding, edge detection CNN-based OCR systems.	Balancing accuracy with processing speed. Adapting methods for large datasets. Ensuring techniques are viable with limited resources.
2.	A. Singh Et. al. [2]	Surveying OCR technologies for recognizing and extracting text from bilingual documents.	Handling different scripts and fonts. Poor image quality impacts text recognition. Distortions and background noise.	Noise reduction, binarization, and contrast adjustment. Utilization of CNNs and other machine learning models for improved accuracy. Combining traditional image processing and deep learning techniques.	Ensuring fast processing without compromising accuracy. Adapting solutions for large datasets and diverse document types. Implementing methods that are feasible with limited computational resources.
3.	P. Verma et al [3]	Enhancing low-resolution images for improved text recognition.	Poor image quality affects text clarity. Distortions and background noise. Important text details are lost in low-resolution images.	Enhancing image quality using deep learning models. Applying algorithms to reduce noise and restore lost details. Contrast adjustment and binarization to improve text visibility.	Balancing enhanced image quality with processing speed. Ensuring methods work for large datasets. Implementing solutions feasible within limited computational power.
4.	M. Rao and V. Nair [4]	Extracting bilingual text from images using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs).	Handling multiple scripts and fonts. Poor image quality. Dealing with complex document structures.	Utilizing CNNs for improved text recognition. Noise reduction and binarization. Enhancing	High resource demands of CNNs. Ensuring fast processing without compromising accuracy. Adapting methods for

				text segmentation accuracy.	large-scale applications.
5.	S. Gupta et al. [5]	Enhancing the quality of bilingual document images for improved text extraction.	Presence of distortions affecting text clarity. Multiple scripts and fonts. Poor image quality impacting OCR performance.	Applying filters to remove noise. Converting images to binary for better text recognition. Improving text visibility by adjusting image contrast.	Ensuring techniques are efficient. Adapting methods for large datasets. Implementing solutions with limited computational power.
6.	R. Patel and M. Desai.[6]	Addressing the challenges in developing and implementing OCR systems for bilingual documents.	Different scripts and fonts in a single document. Poor image quality affecting recognition Handling diverse and complex document structures.	Combining traditional OCR with machine learning techniques. Noise reduction, binarization, and contrast enhancement. Utilizing CNNs and RNNs for better accuracy.	High resource demands of advanced OCR models. Ensuring efficient processing without sacrificing accuracy. Adapting solutions for large-scale and diverse datasets.
7.	V. Kumar and A. Raj [8]	Extracting text from images with low resolution poses significant challenges. The text in such images can be blurred, fragmented, or barely legible, making traditional text extraction methods ineffective.	Low-resolution images suffer from issues such as poor contrast, noise, and lack of detail, which significantly degrade the quality of the text. This degradation makes it challenging to employ traditional optical character recognition (OCR) techniques effectively.	Using advanced feature extraction methods to enhance the quality of the image before applying text recognition algorithms. Implementing deep learning models, such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), to learn and adapt to the peculiarities of low-resolution text. These models can be trained to recognize and interpret text in degraded conditions.	Deep learning models and preprocessing techniques may require substantial computational resources and time, which could be a constraint in practical applications. The effectiveness of machine learning models depends on the availability of a diverse and extensive dataset of low-resolution images for training purposes.
8.	P. Singh et al.[9]	The problem addressed is the difficulty in achieving high accuracy in Optical Character Recognition (OCR) for documents containing text in two different languages.	Different languages use different scripts (e.g., Latin, Devanagari, Cyrillic), which can vary significantly in terms of character shapes and structures.	Developing and integrating language-specific OCR models that are tailored to the characteristics of each language or script.	High-quality training data for both languages is necessary, which can be challenging to acquire, especially for less commonly used languages.

CHALLENGES:

From the literature review, we find that many challenging issues are still exists in text Extraction from document image analysis: they are

1. Text extraction from hazy pictures.
2. Collecting Text from Handwritten Answer scripts.
3. extracting text from various scripts.
4. Text detection that is warped.
5. Text extraction from Low Image Quality, Complex Backgrounds.
6. text extraction from documents whose contents are partially visible.

3. CONCLUSION

The extraction of bilingual answer scripts from low-resolution images is a complex yet critical task with far-reaching implications for automated grading and educational technology. This survey gives immense idea about highlighting the significant progress made in this field, while also emphasizing the ongoing challenges and areas for future research. By addressing these challenges through innovative algorithms, enriched datasets, and seamless integration with educational systems, we can develop robust and efficient solutions for bilingual text extraction.

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