Transfer Learning for Scene Text Recognition in Indian Languages

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https://github.com/firesans/STRforIndicLanguages

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Introduction

The recent algorithms proposed for Scene Text Recognition (STR) in English perform with an average Word Recognition Rate (WRR) of 92.9% on 4 benchmark datasets.

Model	Year	Train Data	IIIT	SVT	IC03	IC13
GCAM	2019	MJ + ST	93.9	91.3	95.3	95.7
		MJ + ST + SA + real				
GTC [Hu et al.]	2020	(5.6M)	95.8	92.9	95.5	94.4
Luo et al.	2020	MJ + ST	95.4	92.7	96.3	94.8
Litman et al.	2020	MJ + ST+ SA	93.7	92.7	96.3	93.9

Table 1 - Performance comparison of recognition algorithms on benchmark datasets (the values correspond to the "No lexicon" results)

However, these models have not performed well on non-Latin datasets. The domain of STR in non-Latin languages has not been thoroughly explored as much as English.

U We set new benchmarks for 6 different Indian Languages (Next Slide).



The correct predictions are in **green**, and the wrong predictions or missing characters are highlighted in **red** color.



Motivation

Motivation

- We compared n-grams of a corpus of 2 million words of the six languages in this study and found many striking similarities.
- The overall distribution curves of n-grams seen similar for all the languages. (Ex: Fig.1, Fig.2)
- The top 5 n-grams are usually not wellformed words in these languages unlike in English.







Fig.42: Top 5ah & Bangla Banglaurve - Bangla



Motivation

"Use of transfer learning boosts the performance of the task amongst languages."

Based on the word length statistics and the similarity between scripts, we choose the below mentioned order for transfer learning.

"Shirorekha

- Gujarati -> Hindi
- Hindi -> Bangla
- Bangla -> Tamil
- Tamil -> Telugu
- Telugu -> Malayalam



Data & Methodology

Languages & Data

- Our study focuses on 6 most popular Indian languages Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu.
- □ We create >2.5 million synthetic data for training recognition algorithms using the methodology proposed by Mathew et al.

Language	#Images	Train	Test	(μ , σ) Word Length	#Fonts
English	17.5M	17M	0.5M	5.12, 2.99	>1200
Gujarati	2.5M	2M	0.5M	5.95 <i>,</i> 1.85	12
Hindi	2.5M	2M	0.5M	8.73, 3.10	97
Bengali	2.5M	2M	0.5M	8.48, 2.98	68
Tamil	2.5M	2M	0.5M	10.92,3.75	158
Telugu	5M	5M	0.5M	9.75, 3.43	62
Malayalam	7.5M	7M	0.5M	12.29, 4.98	20

[[1]: Mathew et al., "Benchmarking Scene Text Recognition in Devanagari, Telugu and Malayalam," MOCR, 2017]



Our Contribution : Transfer Learning



Our Contribution : Transfer Learning



Our Contribution : Transfer Learning



Visualizations

CRNN MODEL	WORD IMAGE	LAYER-1 FEATURES	LAYER-2 FEATURES	LAYER-3 FEATURES	LAYER-4 FEATURES
Hindi			्रोनिसि	Barris Contract	
English -> Hindi	ओलिंबिया	Minanasan	વાલો તેમાં	3)16(7)24(
Gujarati -> Hindi			आतित्यत	STREET, STR	ميل هجين الوصالة
Hindi			3115	5.664	5 - 5 - 5
English -> Hindi	8924	NOSA	The sale of the	14.1.24	
Gujarati -> Hindi			1.8CX 1892.	4444	Construction of the second sec
Hindi			ne man	412121212	
English -> Hindi	परणामित्र	48201197	minie for	25 MILLES	
Gujarati -> Hindi			mannerto	-	Second Sec.

Activations pertaining to English transfer are shown in red boxes, which are not happening in better models, i.e. (Hindi and Gujarati \rightarrow Hindi)

Methods & Experiments

Pipeline : Overview

CRNN



Pipeline : Overview

STAR-Net (with a Correction BiLSTM)



அண்ணாசாலை

Predicted Text

Experiments



Results

Results : Synthetic Data

Individual Language Model	CRNN (WRR)	STAR-Net (WRR)	Trained with Transfer Learning	CRNN (WRR)	STAR-Net (WRR)
Gujarati 🕻	81.85	91.40	English → Gujarati (77.06	90.90
			Hindi → Gujarati → (84.21	92.81
Hindi (73.15	83.93	English → Hindi 🔰	70.12	80.90
			Gujarati → Hindı → (73.12	84.32
Bangla	70.76	82.79	Hindi → Bangla	70.22	82.81
Tamil	48.19	79.90	Bangla → Tamil	44.74	81.73
Telugu	58.01	71.97	Tamil → Telugu	56.24	74.04
Malayalam (70.56	82.10	Telugu \rightarrow Malayalam	65.78	77.97
			1		

Results : Real Data

PERFORMANCE (WRR) ON BANGLA DATASET – MLT-17



[[1]: Busta et al., "E2E-MLT-an Unconstrained End-to-End Method for Multi-Language Scene Text," ACCV, 2018]

Results on other anguages and datasets follow the similar pattern



[[1]: Mathew et al., "Benchmarking Scene Text Recognition in Devanagari, Telugu and Malayalam," MOCR, 2017] [[2]: Saluja et al., ": OCR On-the-Go: Robust End-to-end Systems for Reading License Plates and Street Signs," ICDAR 2019]



Conclusion

□Transfer learning boosts performance over synthetic and real-world datasets, thereby setting new benchmarks for STR tasks in Indian languages.

Sources of scene-text in Indian languages involve hand-painted signboards and wall paintings.

There is a potential to utilize data across different modalities (ex. handwritten text) to augment recognition rates.

□ This possibility of developing an all-in-one model for the Indian languages can be explored in the future.

THANK YOU

Please contact us @ <u>{sanjana.gunna, rohit.saluja}@iiit.ac.in</u> for any further discussion or questions.