TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING
PURWANCHAL CAMPUS, DHARAN

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION SYSTEM USING TROCR AND RESNET-50 CLASSIFIER

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Submitted To:
Department of Electronics & Computer Engineering

MARCH , 2025

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND COMPUTER ENGINEERING
PURWANCHAL CAMPUS, DHARAN, SUNSARI

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A project submitted to the Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor's Degree in Computer Engineering

Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering
Purwanchal Campus, Institute of Engineering
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Dharan, Nepal

MARCH , 2025

DECLARATION

We hereby declare that the report of the project entitled "**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION SYSTEM USING TROCR AND RESNET -50 CLASSIFIER**" which is being submitted to the Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering, IOE, Purwanchal Campus, Dharan in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Engineering, is a bona fide report of the work carried out by us. The materials contained in this report have not been submitted to any University or Institution for the award of any degree and we are the only authors of this complete work and no sources other than the listed here have been used in this work.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to show our thanks to Mr. Pravin Sangraula, HOD of the Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering, Purwanchal Campus, Dharan, for his cooperation in the drafting of this proposal. We'd also like to show our appreciation to Deputy HOD Mr. Pukar Karki and CIT Head Mr. Tantra Nath Jha, who helped us with their valuable recommendations. We should also appreciate the department and renowned academics for making this possible. This feat would not have been achieved without their assistance. In conclusion, we express our gratitude to our friends and seniors who have supported us in undertaking this project. Without their assistance, this achievement would not have been possible. We deeply appreciate their invaluable help throughout the project, which has played a crucial role in its successful completion.

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RECOMMENDATION

The undersigned certify that they have read and recommended to the Department of Electronics and Computer Engineering for acceptance, a project entitled "**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION SYSTEM USING TROCR AND RESNET -50 CLASSIFIER**", submitted by **AACHAL TIWARI**, **ARPAN NEUPANE**, **GANESH THARU** AND **SONAM CHAUDHARY** in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of "Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Engineering".

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ABSTRACT

In Nepal, the traditional method of document verification is manual and often leads to delays and errors. This project aims to solve these issues by using advanced technologies like Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and facial recognition. OCR automatically extracts text from documents, while facial recognition compares live photos with images from documents to verify identity quickly and accurately. By automating these processes, the project seeks to create a reliable and user-friendly document verification platform that can be used by banks, colleges, and government agencies. This will help reduce waiting times for document verification, making it faster and more efficient for people to get permits, open bank accounts, and complete other important transactions. Ultimately, this project will improve the overall efficiency of document verification processes and enhance security for businesses and organizations.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

OCR	Optical Character Recognition
KYC	Know Your Customer
CNN	Convolutional Neural Network
RNN	Recurrent Neural Network
LBPH	Local Binary Patterns Histograms
API	Application Programming Interface
HTML	HyperText Markup Language
CSS	Cascading Style Sheets
ML	Machine Learning
DB	Database
TROCR	Transformer-based OCR
RESNET	Residual Networks

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Study

In the world of digital identity verification, traditional methods that depend on manual processes often encounter problems like mistakes in data entry and slow operations. New technologies like optical character recognition (OCR) and facial recognition offer solutions to these challenges. OCR automatically extracts text from documents, and facial recognition allows for instant comparison of live photos with images from documents. These advancements have led to the development of automated document verification systems that make identity checks faster and more accurate, improving security for businesses and organizations. This project aims to use these technologies to build a reliable and easy-to-use document verification platform, overcoming the limitations of manual verification processes.

1.2 Problem Statement

In Nepal, individuals and businesses often face lengthy delays of more than a week when waiting for their documents to be verified by government authorities and private organizations. These delays create inefficiencies in essential processes such as obtaining permits, opening bank accounts, and conducting business transactions, leading to frustration and difficulty in daily operations. Some of the key problems we have identified are:

- **Manual Verification Challenges:** Current document verification processes are done manually and are likely to make mistakes and administrative delays, causing applicants to wait longer for verification.

- **Impact on Operations:** Lengthy verification times slow down government services, business activities, and personal transactions, reducing overall efficiency and hindering economic progress.

1.3 Objectives

- Develop a system to automatically extract text from uploaded documents.

- Incorporate facial recognition to verify identity through live photo comparison.

- Create user-friendly interfaces for document upload and verification processes.

- Improve identity verification efficiency and accuracy using innovative technologies.

1.4 Scope

This project has broad applications in various sectors in Nepal, including banking, education, government services, and healthcare. In banking, it can automate loan document processing and customer verification, improving efficiency. Educational institutions can use it to verify student records and certificates, reducing administrative work. For government services, it can streamline the verification of identity documents, supporting digital transformation efforts and improving service delivery.

In healthcare, the system can verify medical records and insurance documents, enhancing patient care. This project aims to create a flexible, scalable solution that reduces delays, improves security, and promotes digital verification across Nepal, supporting the government's digital initiatives. It can be further adapted to include local languages, ensuring accessibility for a wide range of users.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Historical Background

The history of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) dates back to the 1950s, focusing on automating the process of reading printed text using machines. Early OCR systems used basic methods such as pattern matching to recognize characters from scanned documents. As computer technology advanced, OCR became more accurate and capable of automatically extracting text from printed materials.

Similarly, facial recognition technology has seen significant progress, driven by improvements in computer vision and machine learning. Modern facial recognition systems can now identify individuals by analyzing unique facial features captured in images or videos. These technologies have become widely used in security, authentication, and identity verification applications, which are critical for automated document processing and identity validation in our project. The development of both OCR and facial recognition has played a pivotal role in advancing digital processes and automating data handling.

2.2 Current situation

In Nepal, the adoption of document verification systems is steadily increasing, particularly in government services and the financial sector. The government has been actively promoting digital transformation initiatives, such as the introduction of digital driving licenses with QR codes for verification. Financial institutions are also implementing digital KYC processes to simplify customer onboarding and improve security, guided by the regulations of Nepal Rastra Bank.

The Nepalese banking sector has seen significant adoption of advanced OCR and biometric authentication technologies, with solutions from companies like Accura Scan offering precise and reliable identity verification across sectors like banking, aviation, and telecommunications. Despite these advancements, challenges remain, including the need for improved digital infrastructure, data privacy concerns, and a lack of public awareness and acceptance of digital verification methods

2.3 Recent Advances

Johnston et al. (1) pioneered the use of Optical Character Recognition (OCR) integrated with Machine Learning (ML) for document verification, achieving a notable accuracy of 92.5

Smith and Lee (2) explored the application of Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) for enhanced OCR accuracy, particularly in complex and handwritten documents. Their approach significantly reduced error rates and demonstrated the potential of deep learning models in this domain.

In another notable study, Wang, Li, and Zhang (3) investigated the use of Blockchain technology to ensure the immutability and traceability of documents. Their implementation of a decentralized verification system showed promising results in enhancing document security and integrity.

Doe et al. (4) employed a hybrid approach, combining traditional rule-based systems with advanced ML algorithms for document verification. This method improved the scalability and robustness of verification systems, particularly in handling diverse document formats.

Another innovative approach by Brown and Davis (5) involved using Biometric Verification techniques, such as facial recognition and fingerprint analysis, to authenticate individuals linked to the documents. This multi-modal verification system enhanced security and reduced the likelihood of fraud.

Green et al. (6) integrated Cryptographic Techniques, including digital signatures and encryption, into document verification workflows. Their study highlighted the critical role of cryptography in protecting sensitive information and ensuring data integrity.

Choi et al. (7) focused on real-time document verification, leveraging advancements in cloud computing and AI. Their system demonstrated the feasibility of instant verification, particularly beneficial for online transactions and remote services.

2.4 Related Theory

2.4.1 Microsoft TrOCR Model

Microsoft TrOCR (Transformer-based Optical Character Recognition) is a deep learning model designed for text recognition in scanned or handwritten documents. It is built on a Transformer-based architecture, leveraging a Vision Transformer (ViT) as the encoder and a sequence-to-sequence Transformer decoder similar to T5 or BART. The model is trained in an end-to-end manner, eliminating the need for separate text detection and recognition stages. TrOCR uses self-attention mechanisms to capture contextual information across an entire image, making it highly effective for recognizing text even in noisy or complex backgrounds. The model has been fine-tuned on large datasets, including printed and handwritten text, allowing it to generalize well across different scripts and fonts. It is particularly useful for OCR applications in digitization, automated document processing, and handwritten text analysis. The architecture of TrOCR, where an encoder-decoder model is designed with a pre-trained image Transformer as the encoder and a pre-trained text Transformer as the decoder.

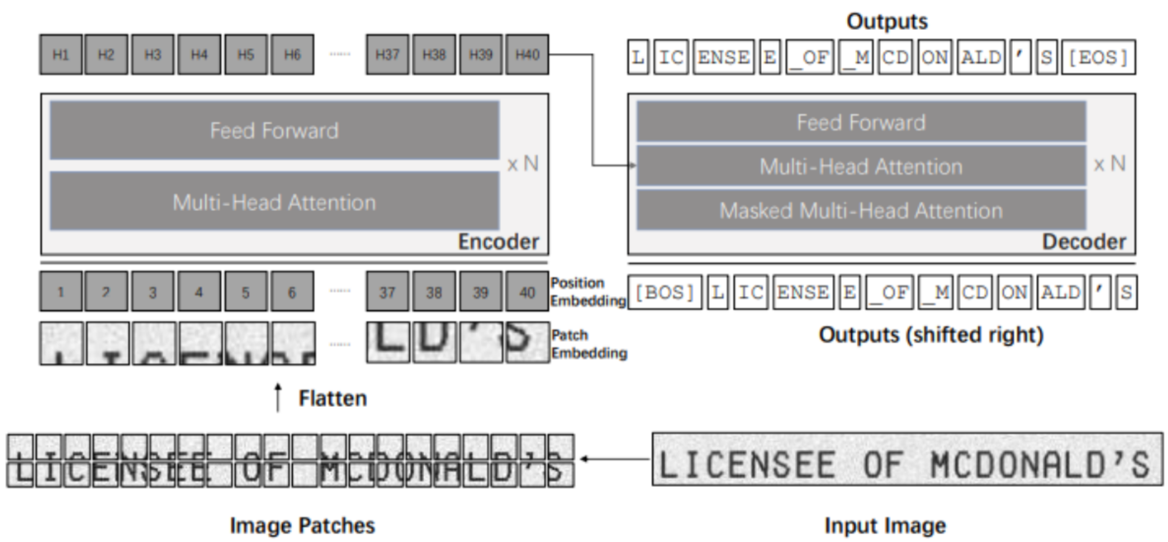

Figure 2.1: Architecture of TrOCR model

2.4.2 ResNet-50 Classification Model

ResNet-50 (Residual Network-50) is a deep convolutional neural network (CNN) widely used for image classification and feature extraction. It consists of 50 layers, incorporating residual connections to mitigate the vanishing gradient problem in deep networks. These residual connections, also known as shortcut connections, allow gradients to flow directly through the network by bypassing one or more layers, improving training efficiency and convergence. ResNet-50 is composed of convolutional layers, batch normalization, and ReLU activation, followed by global average pooling and a fully connected layer for classification. The architecture is structured into multiple residual blocks, each containing identity and convolutional mappings. It has been pre-trained on large-scale datasets like ImageNet and is used extensively in computer vision tasks, including object detection, segmentation, and transfer learning-based applications. Its ability to learn hierarchical image features makes it a robust choice for deep learning-based visual recognition tasks.

3. REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT MODELS

3.1 Functional Requirements

- **Document Verification:** The system must extract and analyze text from documents using OCR and compare it with a reference database.
- **Facial Recognition:** The system must compare live facial images with reference photos to verify user identity.
- **OCR:** The system should read and extract text from documents, handling various fonts and image qualities.
- **User Interface:** A simple, clear interface for users to upload documents and view results.
- **Error Handling:** The system should notify users of errors such as failed recognition or invalid uploads.

3.2 Non-Functional Requirements

- **Performance:** Processes should complete within 30 seconds.
- **Security:** Data should be encrypted in transit and storage.
- **Scalability:** The system should handle increased traffic without significant performance degradation.
- **Usability:** The interface must be intuitive and user-friendly.

3.3 Software Model

For our project, we have adopted the Spiral Model for software development. The Spiral Model is a risk-driven approach that combines iterative development with structured planning. It focuses on continuous improvement by assessing risks, ensuring the project is developed in manageable phases, and refining the system step by step. This model allows us to evaluate and address challenges at every cycle, enhancing the overall quality and reliability of the software.

The Spiral Model typically involves four main phases:

1. **Planning:** In this phase, the project's requirements and problem statements were discussed. Once the goals were finalized, tasks were distributed based on each team member's expertise. This ensured efficient collaboration and laid the groundwork for the following steps in the development process.

2. **Risk Analysis:** Based on discussions with the team, we identified several key risks associated with the project:

   (a) **Technical Complexity:** Integrating and optimizing OCR and facial recognition algorithms within the system architecture posed technical challenges, which could have impacted the system's performance and reliability.

   (b) **Data Security and Privacy Concerns:** The processing and storage of sensitive personal information, including biometric data and documents, raised significant security and privacy risks. These risks were addressed through proper encryption and secure data management strategies.

   (c) **User Acceptance:** User adoption and acceptance were critical. An unintuitive interface or a complicated verification process could have led to poor user experience. This was mitigated by focusing on designing a user-friendly interface and streamlining the verification process.

3. **Engineering:** This phase involved the incremental development of the product. It included coding, testing, and other activities essential for building the software. During this phase, each component of the system was developed and thoroughly tested to ensure its functionality.

4. **Evaluation:** The current iteration of the project was evaluated through discussions with educators and stakeholders. This evaluation aimed not only to assess the current state of the system but also to identify any encountered issues and strategically plan for future scalability.

These phases were repeated in a cyclic manner, with each iteration building upon the previous ones. Feedback was incorporated, risks were mitigated, and the system was progressively refined and enhanced to meet the project's goals.

4. METHODOLOGY

This chapter details the methodologies employed in the development of the document verification system. The system integrates multiple modules including face comparison, document classification, optical character recognition (OCR), text similarity checking, and face recognition. Each module contributes to verifying the user's identity based on multi-modal analysis of the submitted documents.

4.1 Techniques for Nepali OCR Text Detection

The Nepali OCR module required a custom approach due to the scarcity of public datasets. The following sections describe the techniques and processes applied.

4.1.1 Data Collection

- **Challenge:** Publicly available word-level printed Nepali document data was not found.
- **Solution:** A synthetic dataset was generated from scratch using the Nepali corpus available on Hugging Face.

  `ashokpoudel/nepali-english-translation-dataset`

4.1.2 Data Preparation

Data preparation for the OCR module involved several steps:

1. **Corpus Utilization:** Extract text data from the Nepali corpus.

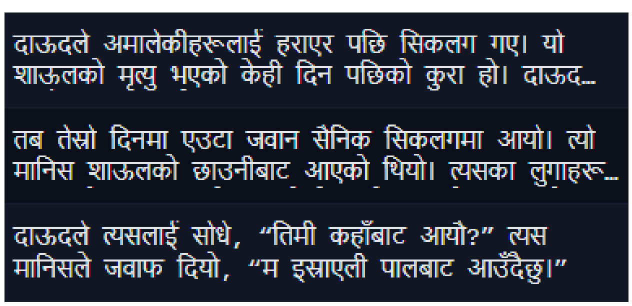

Figure 4.1: Extracted text from nepali-english-translation-dataset

2. **Word Extraction:** Extract individual words from the corpus.

3. **Synthetic Data Generation:** Combine 1 to 3 random words to form synthetic text samples.

4. **Numeric Dataset Formation:** Create numeric text data using reference formats from Nepali Citizenship documents.

```
formats = [
    "१५-०८-४५-४५६२३", "४५-४५६२३", "१५-०८-४५", "०८-४५",
    "साल: २०४५ महिना: ०२ गते: २८", "साल: २०४५", "२०४५ महिना", "महिना: ०२ गते: २८", "गते: २८", "महिना: ०२",
    "उ. म. न. पा.- १२", "गा. वि. स.- ९", "न. पा.- ५", "{anynepaliword} न. पा.- ५",
    "{anynepaliword} गा. वि. स.- ९", "{anynepaliword} उ. म. न. पा.- १२",
    "न. पा.- ५, {anynepaliword}", "५, {anynepaliword}", "गा. वि. स.- ९, {anynepaliword}",
    "स.- ९, {anynepaliword}", "९, {anynepaliword}", "वडा नं.: ९", "नं.: ९", "४५६२३", "६४३२", "१२३", "४५", "९"
]
```

Figure 4.2: Reference text format from Citizenship

5. **Data Consolidation:** Merge word-based data and numeric text into a unified dataset file.

```
1    ए।
2    थिए। दाऊदले स्वर्गदूतले
3    २५-०५-२५-२५२६०
4    ०२-०८-२२
5    पनि छोराहरू थिए।
6    एउटा
7    अनि
8    गा. वि. स.- ४, लेशक्षजु
```

Figure 4.3: Merged text dataset for image generation

6. **Synthetic Image Creation:** Generate approximately 70,000 synthetic images with:

   - Random backgrounds.
   - 10 different Nepali fonts.
   - Varying contrast levels and added noise.
   - Random rotations between -4 to 4 degrees.

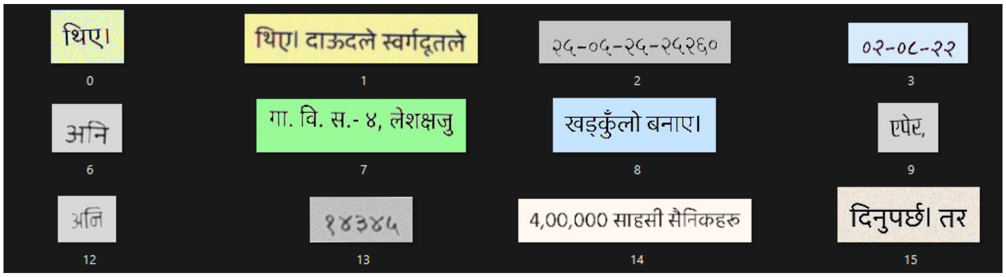

Figure 4.4: Generated synthetic OCR dataset

4.1.3 Tokenization

Tokenization is performed using the `microsoft/trocr-small-printed` tokenizer. However, the tokenizer does not include tokens for the following Nepali characters: These characters

```
['ः', 'ऊ', 'ऋ', 'ऌ', 'ऐ', 'ङ', 'ञ', 'ॐ', 'ॠ', '०', '१', '२', '३', '४', '५', '६', '७', '८', '९']
```

were mapped to rare-use tokens as shown below:

```
{'ः': '¶',
 'ऊ': '§',
 'ऋ': '†',
 'ऌ': '‡',
 'ऐ': '‰',
 'ङ': '¤',
 'ञ': '¢',
 'ॐ': '£',
 'ॠ': '¿',
 '०': '∞',
 '१': '∑',
 '२': '∂',
 '३': '∇',
 '४': '∆',
 '५': '⌘',
 '६': '≈',
 '७': '≠',
 '८': '¢',
 '९': '¥'}
```

4.1.4 Model and Training

- **Model:** The base model is `microsoft/trocr-small-printed`, available in hugging face.

- **Dataset Split:** The synthetic dataset is divided into 80% training and 20% evaluation/validation sets.

- **Finetuning:** The English TrOCR model is fine-tuned on the Nepali dataset with the following configuration:

```
batch size = 4
model.config.decoder_start_token_id = processor.tokenizer.cls_token_id
model.config.pad_token_id = processor.tokenizer.pad_token_id
model.config.vocab_size = model.config.decoder.vocab_size
model.config.eos_token_id = processor.tokenizer.sep_token_id
model.config.max_length = 64
model.config.early_stopping = True
model.config.no_repeat_ngram_size = 3
model.config.length_penalty = 2.0
model.config.num_beams = 4
```

- **Training Duration:** The model was trained for up to 9 epochs on the first 70k dataset and 7 epochs on the second 70k dataset.

4.2 Techniques for Document Classification

The document classification module utilizes a fine-tuned `ResNet50` model to classify documents into one of four categories: Citizenship Front, Citizenship Back, ID Card, and Random.

4.2.1 Data Collection

- **Source:** The dataset comprises images collected from friends, colleagues, and additional images sourced from the web.

- **Confidentiality:** The citizenship front and back images, as well as the ID card images, are collected with explicit consent. All data privacy guidelines are strictly observed.

4.2.2 Data Preparation

- The collected dataset is divided into training, validation, and test sets.

- Data augmentation techniques are applied to handle variations in exposure, environmental conditions, and image quality.

4.2.3 Model Architecture and Training

- **Model:** A ResNet50 model pretrained on ImageNet is fine-tuned on the document dataset.

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
resnet50 (Functional)	(None, 2048)	23,587,712
flatten_3 (Flatten)	(None, 2048)	0
dense_12 (Dense)	(None, 448)	917,952
dense_13 (Dense)	(None, 240)	107,760
dense_14 (Dense)	(None, 112)	26,992
dropout_3 (Dropout)	(None, 112)	0
dense_15 (Dense)	(None, 3)	339

Figure 4.5: ResNet50 Architecture

- **Layer Freezing:** Approximately 70% of the layers in the ResNet50 model are frozen to retain the learned features from ImageNet.
- **Learning Rate Schedule:** An exponential decay learning rate schedule is applied:

```
lr_schedule = ExponentialDecay(
    initial_learning_rate=2e-5, decay_steps=10000, decay_rate=0.9
)
```

- **Optimizer and Callbacks:** The model is optimized using the Adam optimizer. Early Stopping and Model Checkpoint callbacks are utilized to prevent overfitting and save the best performing model.
- **Compilation and Training:** The model is first compiled by specifying an optimizer, a `categorical cross-entropy loss function`, and accuracy as the performance metric. Then, the model is trained using the training data and validated with a separate validation dataset. The training process runs for `30 epochs`, with a batch size of 1 (which can be adjusted depending on memory constraints). Additionally, callbacks like early stopping and checkpoints are used to monitor the training process and save the model at the best point.

4.3 Text Detection

The text detection module locates regions within documents where text is present. Three different methods were evaluated:

4.3.1 Method 1: EAST Text Detection

- Utilizes the EAST detector model (`frozen_east_text_detection.pb`) via OpenCV's DNN module.
- Performed well on ID cards by detecting multiple text boxes, which were then clustered using K-means clustering to form larger bounding boxes.
- The approach was less effective for capturing all text on citizenship documents.

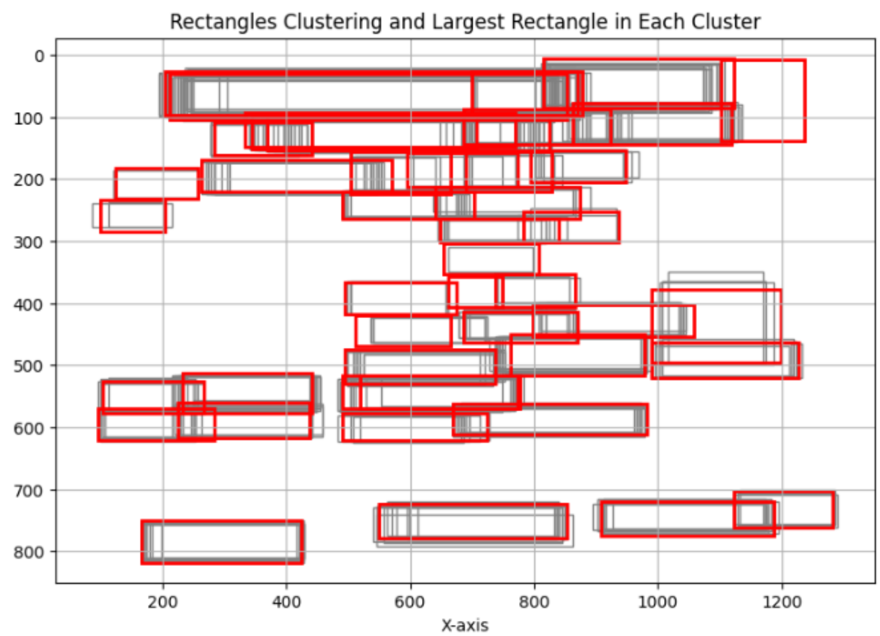

Figure 4.6: Text-Box detection using frozen east and K-Mean clustering

4.3.2 Method 2: MSER Text Detection

- Applied the MSER algorithm for detecting text regions.
- This method did not achieve satisfactory results for either document type.

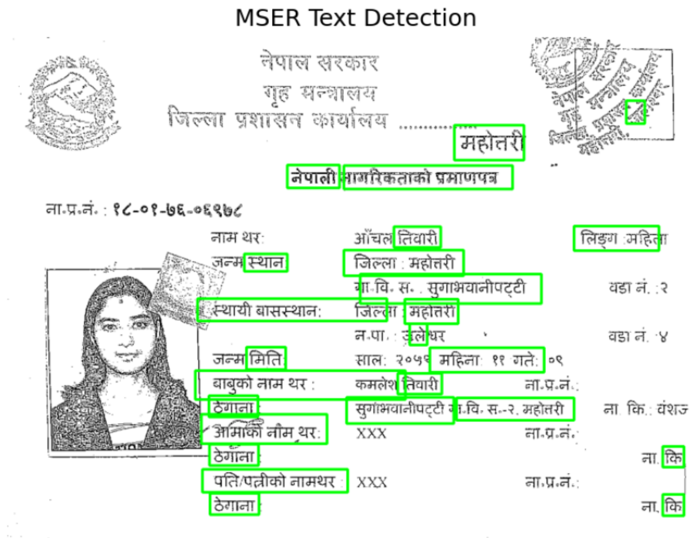

Figure 4.7: MSER text detection

4.3.3 Method 3: EasyOCR Text Detection

- Implemented EasyOCR solely for text detection.
- Delivered robust performance by accurately detecting text boxes in both citizenship and ID card images.

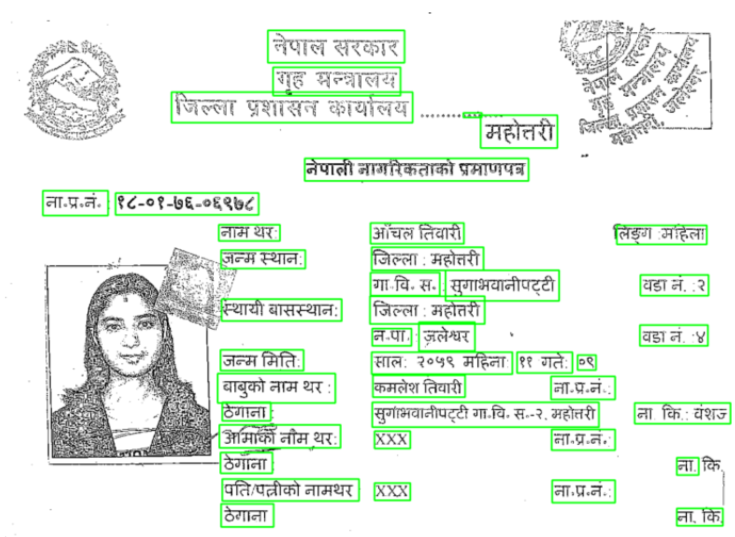

Figure 4.8: EasyOCR text detection

4.4 Face Recognition

The face recognition module ensures that the face present in the documents matches the passport-sized photo submitted by the user. The process includes:

- **Face Detection:** Detecting faces within the citizenship and ID card images.
- **Face Encoding:** Generating numerical encodings for each detected face.
- **Comparison:** Comparing the generated encodings with that of the passport-sized image using the Python face recognition library.

Figure 4.9: Face recognition using python facer-recognition

This module reinforces security by confirming that the provided identification documents and the submitted photo belong to the same individual.

4.5 Integration of the Modules

The individual modules—face comparison, document classification, OCR text extraction, text similarity check, and face recognition—are integrated into a cohesive system. The workflow begins with user input and document upload, followed by parallel processing across modules. The final verification decision is made based on aggregated results, ensuring a robust and multi-layered approach to identity verification.

4.6 Tools and Techniques

- **Python:** We will employ Python for backend logic, module integration, and machine learning model implementation.
- **Django:** Utilizing Django, a high-level web framework, for scalable application development with user authentication and database integration.
- **TROCR Model:** Implementing OCR for text extraction from Id-card and Citizenship document.
- **RESNET-50:** A deep convolutional neural network model that uses residual connections to enable training of very deep networks, widely used for image classification and feature extraction.
- **OpenCV (Open Source Computer Vision Library):** Leveraging OpenCV for image processing, facial recognition, and feature extraction.
- **SQlite:** Using SQlite as a relational database to store data such as document images and extracted text.
- **API Development:** Developing RESTful APIs using Django REST Framework for handling document uploads, text extraction, and facial recognition requests.
- **Machine Learning Integration:** Integrating machine learning libraries like TensorFlow for facial recognition models (CNN).
- **User Interface Development:** Creating intuitive interfaces using HTML/CSS/JavaScript and Bootstrapfor document upload and verification.

5. IMPLEMENTATION

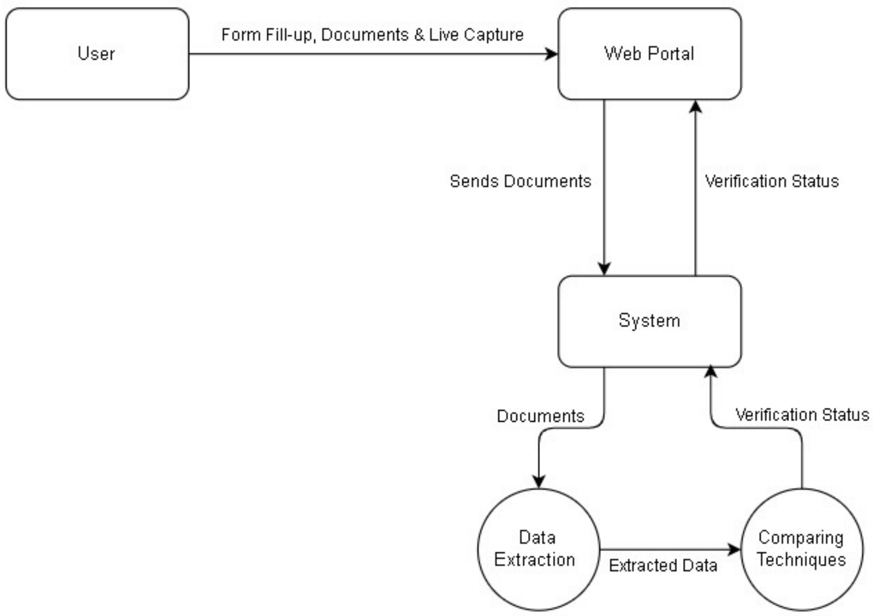

Figure 5.1: Workflow

5.1 Workflow

1. **User Input & Document Upload:** The user fills out a form and uploads required documents—citizenship, ID card, and a passport-sized photo.

2. **Face Comparison:** The system extracts faces from the citizenship and ID card images and compares them with the uploaded passport-sized photo using Python face recognition.

3. **Document Classification:** A ResNet50 classification model determines whether the uploaded documents are valid citizenship or ID cards.

4. **OCR Text Extraction:** A trained TrOCR model extracts Nepali text from the citizenship document and English text from the ID card.

5. **Text Similarity Check:** The extracted text is compared with the form-filled data using fuzzy logic to measure the similarity of occurrence.

6. **User Verification:** Based on face recognition, document classification, and text similarity scores, the system verifies the user's identity.

5.2 Use Case Diagram

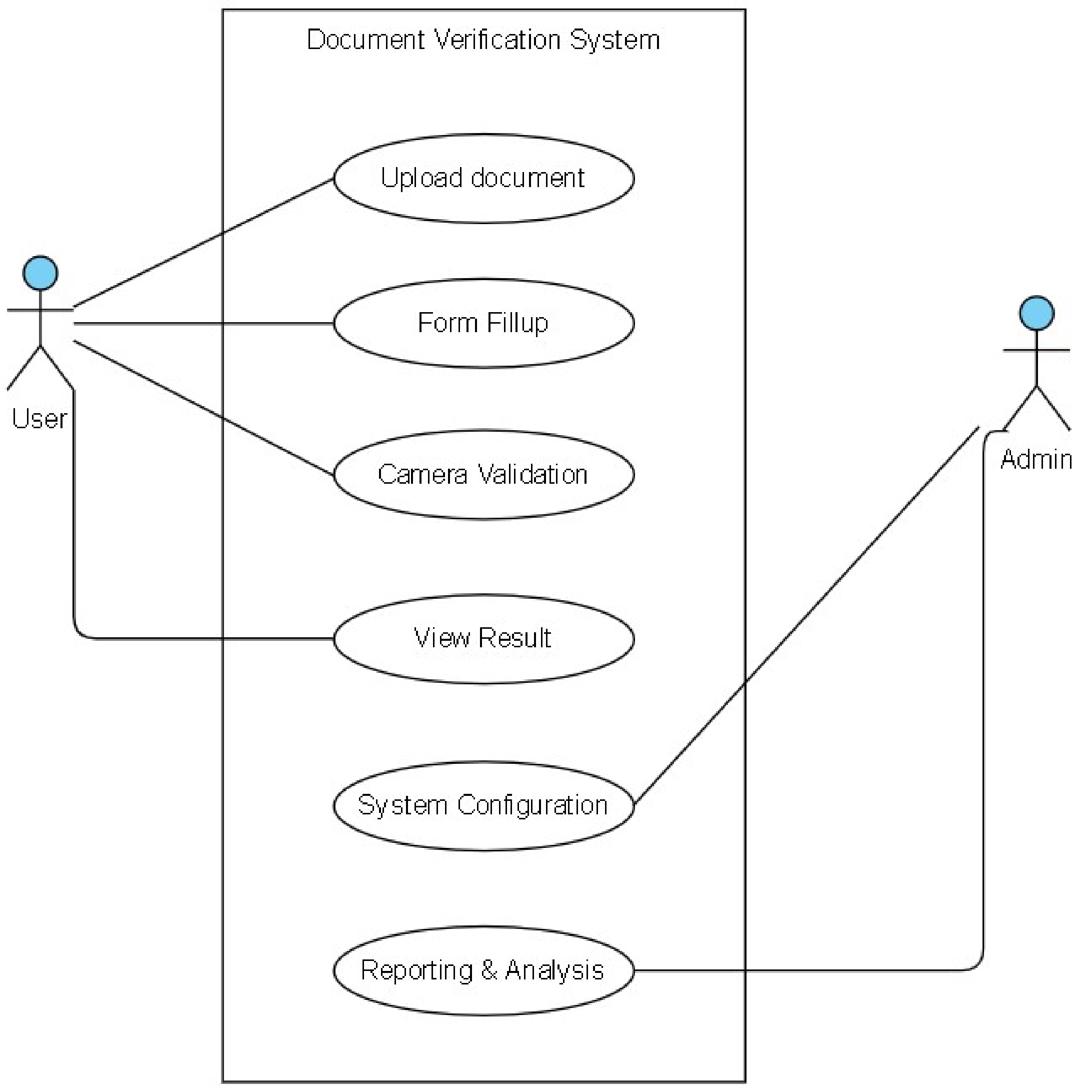

Figure 5.2: Use Case Diagram

5.3 Sequence Diagram

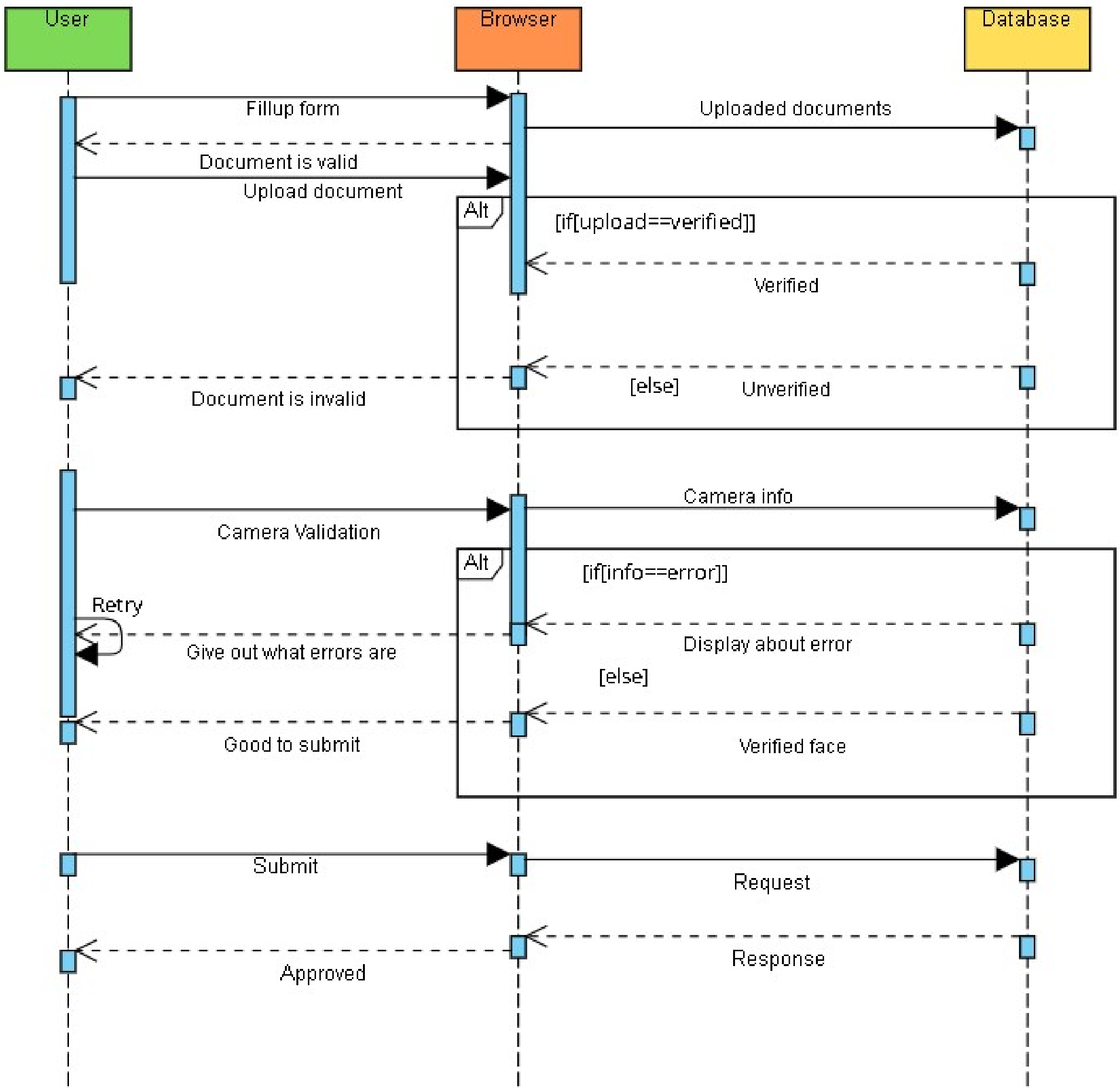

Figure 5.3: Sequence Diagram

5.4 Activity Diagram

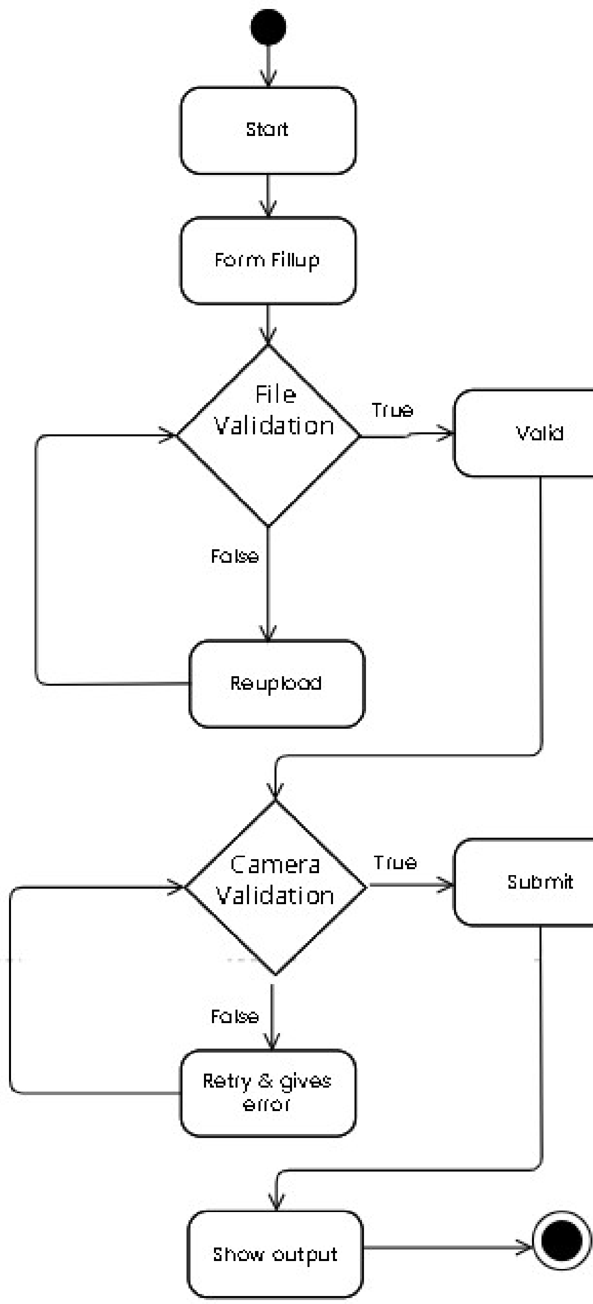

Figure 5.4: Activity Diagram

5.5 System Diagram

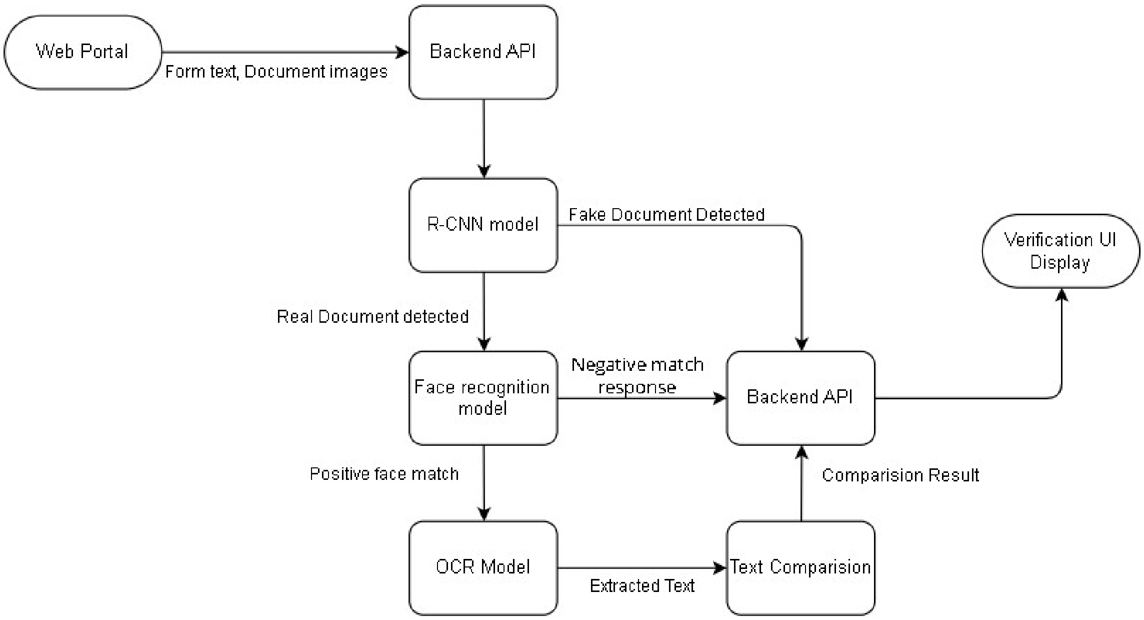

Figure 5.5: System Diagram

6. RESULTS AND OUTPUT

6.1 Results for the TrOCR Model

6.1.1 Training

The TrOCR model was trained using two distinct synthetic Nepali datasets. In the first phase, we used a 70k synthetic Nepali word-level dataset and trained the model for 9 epochs. Figure 6.1 shows the training loss curve, and the progression of the validation character error rate (CER) during these epochs.

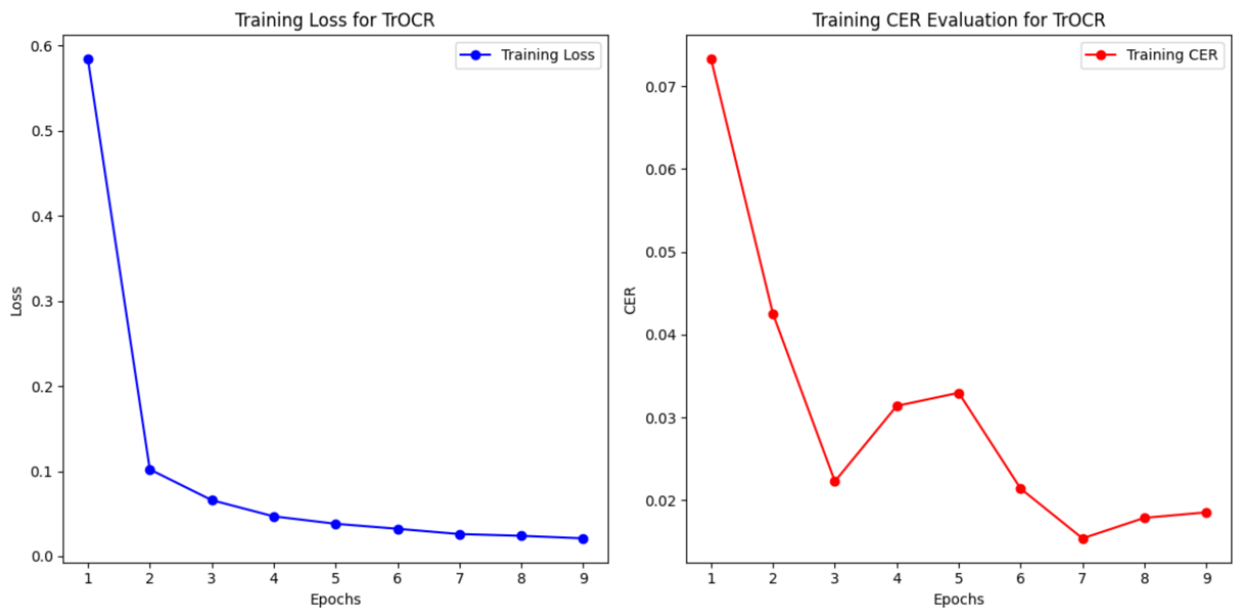

Figure 6.1: Training progress of TrOCR model

In a subsequent phase, an additional 70k synthetic Nepali dataset was employed to further train the model for 7 epochs. This additional training was necessary because the initial dataset did not fully represent all Devanagari characters, which led to less accurate predictions. The corresponding training loss and validation CER for this phase are depicted in Figures 6.2.

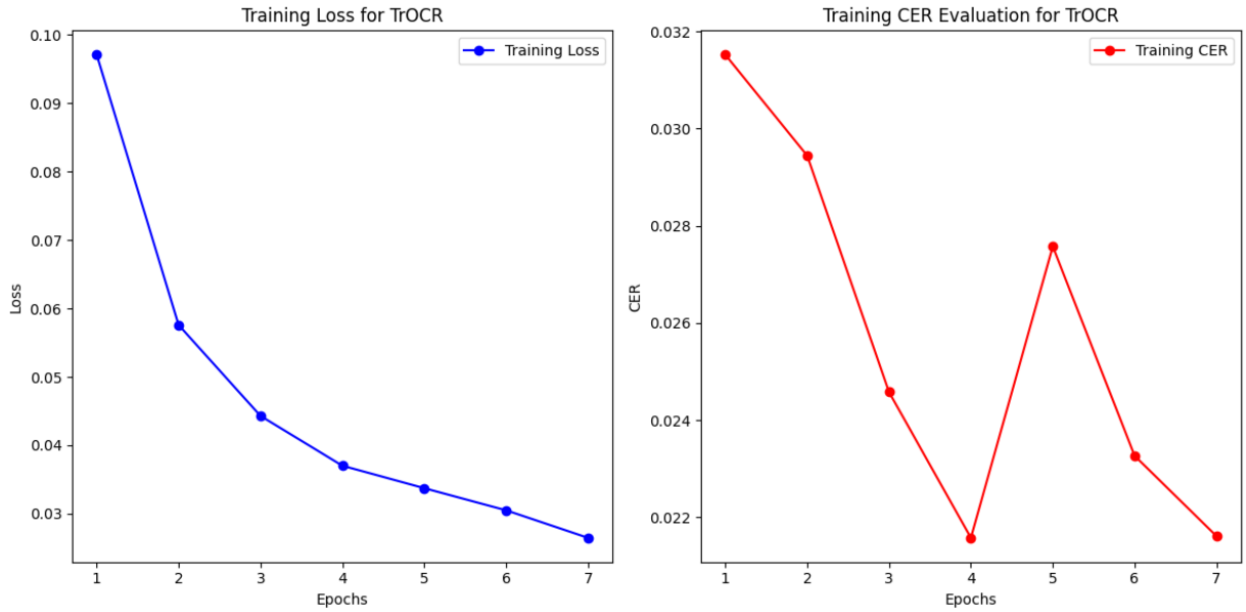

Figure 6.2: 2nd Training progress of TrOCR model

6.1.2 Testing

The performance of the TrOCR model was primarily evaluated using the character error rate (CER). The CER is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{CER} = \frac{\text{Number of Edit Operations}}{\text{Total Number of Characters in Ground Truth}} \tag{6.1}$$

Testing was performed on a set of 1000 Nepali text images, and the model achieved a CER of **4.28%**. This low error rate demonstrates the model's strong capability in accurately recognizing Nepali text.

6.2 Results for the ResNet50 Classification Model

6.2.1 Training

The ResNet50 model was trained for 10 epochs on the designated dataset. Figure 6.3 illustrates the training progress, including the evolution of the training loss and accuracy over the epochs. This visual representation confirms that the model steadily converged during training.

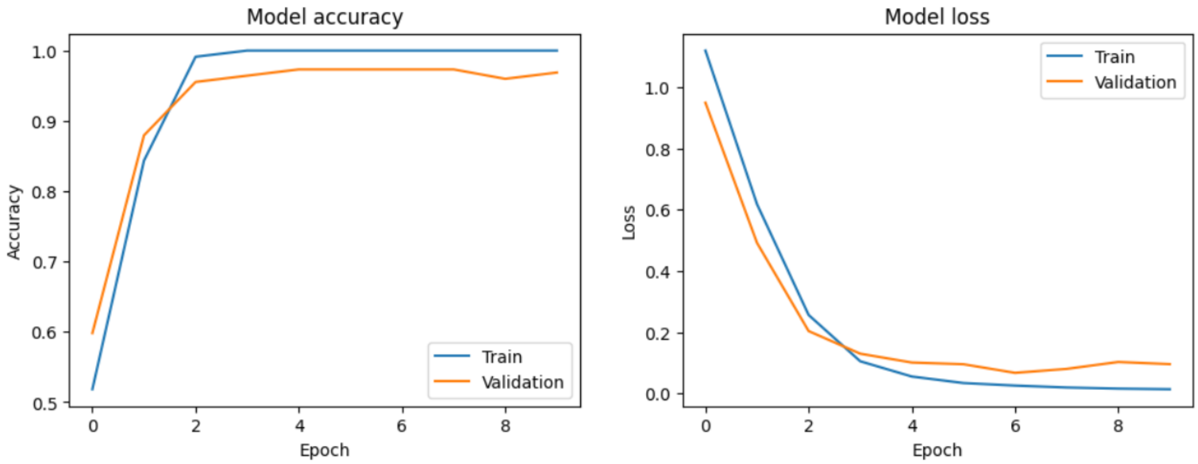

Figure 6.3: Training progress of ResNet50 model

6.2.2 Testing

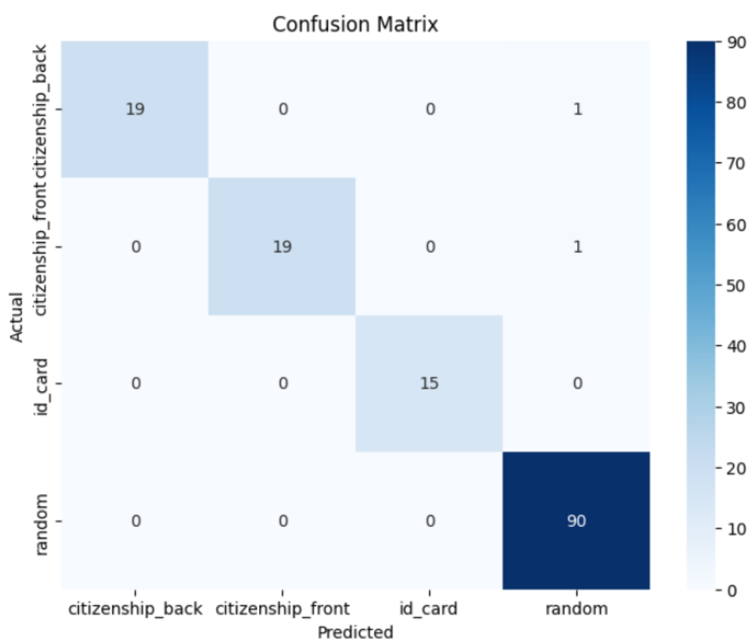

Figure 6.4: Confusion Matrix for Document Classification

Testing of the ResNet50 model was conducted on data representing all four target classes. The resulting confusion matrix, shown in Figure 6.4, provides insight into the model's performance and misclassification patterns.

In addition to the confusion matrix, several key performance metrics were calculated:

- **Accuracy:** 99%

	precision	recall	f1-score	support
citizenship_back	1.00	0.95	0.97	20
citizenship_front	1.00	0.95	0.97	20
id_card	1.00	1.00	1.00	15
random	0.98	1.00	0.99	90
accuracy			0.99	145
macro avg	0.99	0.97	0.98	145
weighted avg	0.99	0.99	0.99	145

Figure 6.5: Performance Metrices of ResNet50 model

These metrics collectively indicate that the ResNet50 model exhibits competitive performance across the four classes.

6.3 Frontend Development

Figure 6.6: Homepage

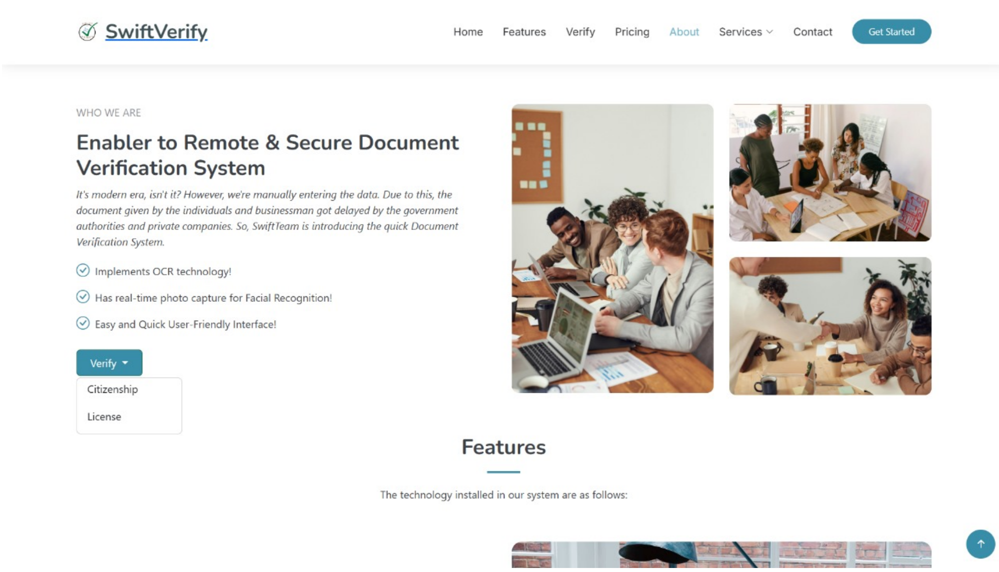

Figure 6.7: Verification Portal

For the development of the web interface for our project titled "**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION SYSTEM USING TROCR AND RESNET-50 CLASSIFIER**", we utilized HTML, CSS, JavaScript, and Bootstrap for building the frontend. This section delves into the construction of the web interface, its structure, and the deployment process, providing a comprehensive overview of the workflow.

The web interface, designed to be user-friendly and intuitive, was developed using basic web technologies like HTML for structure, CSS for styling, JavaScript for functionality, and Bootstrap for responsive design. The interface comprises the following main sections to ensure a seamless user experience:

- **Home Page:** The landing page that provides an overview of the project and navigation options to guide users to various functionalities.
- **Form Page:** This page is divided into two sections:
  - **Citizenship Form:** Where users can input their citizenship information.
  - **ID Card Form:** Allows users to input details regarding their identity card.
- **Document Upload Page:** A page for users to upload the relevant documents (citizenship, ID cards, etc.) simultaneously for verification.
- **Result Section:** This section displays the results obtained after document verification, showcasing the output of the system, whether the documents are verified successfully or if any issues arise.

This comprehensive web interface ensures that users can easily interact with the system, submit their data, upload required documents, and access the verification results all through a smooth and straightforward process.

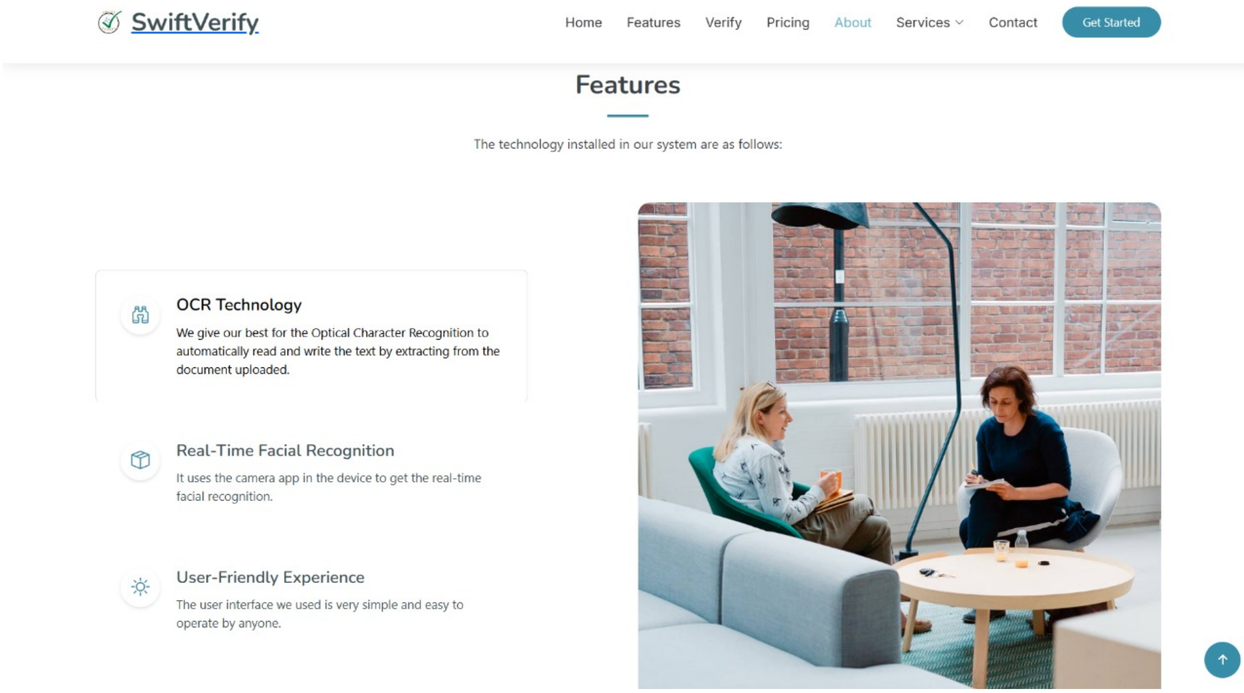

Figure 6.8: Features Portal

6.4 Backend Development

The backend development, using Python and Django, has successfully set up the server and implemented basic URL handling for document upload, processing, and status tracking. The backend securely fetches and stores data in the database and includes basic error handling and input validation. The data fetched from the form is stored in the database, with a separate section for documents and photos. The required data for the model is sent in CSV format.

The backend handles the following functionalities:

- **Handling of Frontend Data:** The backend receives and processes the data submitted from the frontend via standard Django views and forms, storing personal information and document details in the database.
- **URL Handling and API Development:** Basic Django URL routing is used to create endpoints for document upload, file processing, and tracking the status of document verification.
- **Camera Validation:** The backend ensures the validation of real-time images with multiple checks such as:
  - **Blur:** Checks whether the captured image is blurry.

  - **Brightness:** Validates the brightness levels of the captured image.
  - **Distance:** Ensures the image is taken from an appropriate distance.
  - **Liveliness:** Verifies that the image represents a live capture, preventing photo or video spoofing.

- **File Validation:** The backend ensures that the uploaded files meet specific criteria, including:
  - **Size:** Validates that the file size does not exceed the allowed limit.
  - **Blur:** Ensures the document is clear and not blurry.
  - **Brightness:** Confirms that the document image is appropriately bright.

- **Model Integration:** The backend has successfully integrated the trained model (using TROCR and RESNET-50) for document verification. The necessary data is sent to the model for processing, and the results are tracked and displayed for users. The data required for the model is prepared.The model validates the uploaded documents based on the specified criteria and provides feedback to the user.

This backend structure ensures secure, efficient handling of user data, document processing, and successful integration with the machine learning model for document verification.

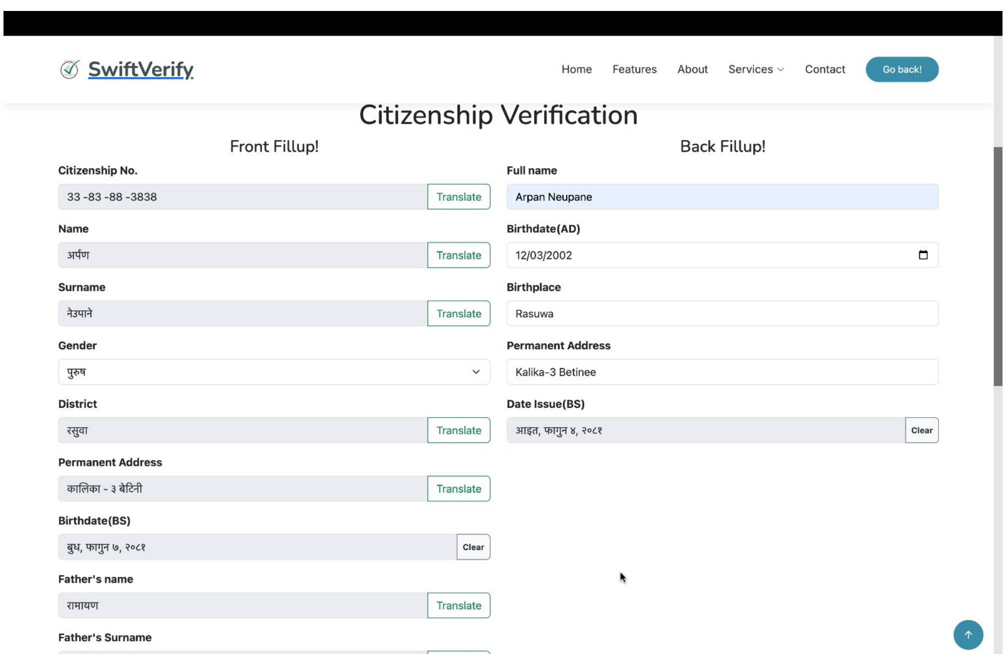

Figure 6.9: CitizenshipForm1

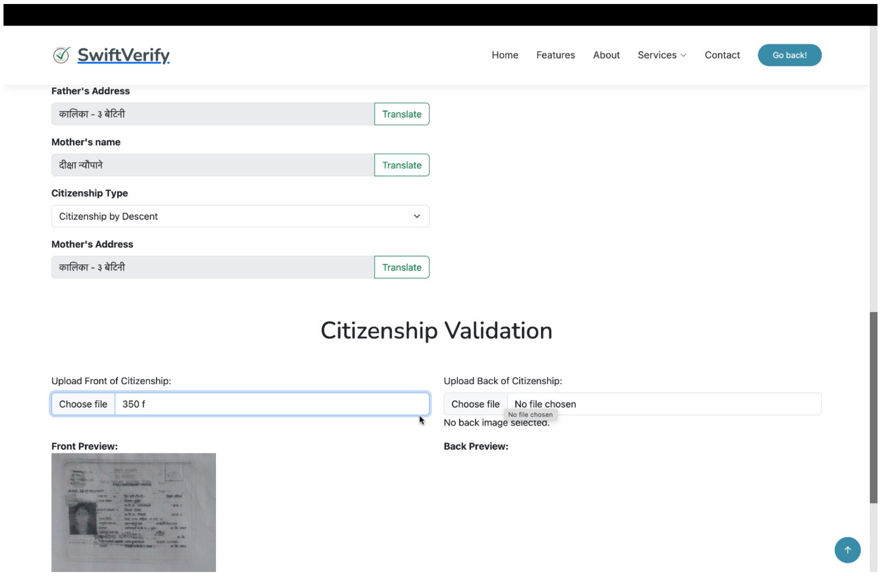

Figure 6.10: CitizenshipForm2

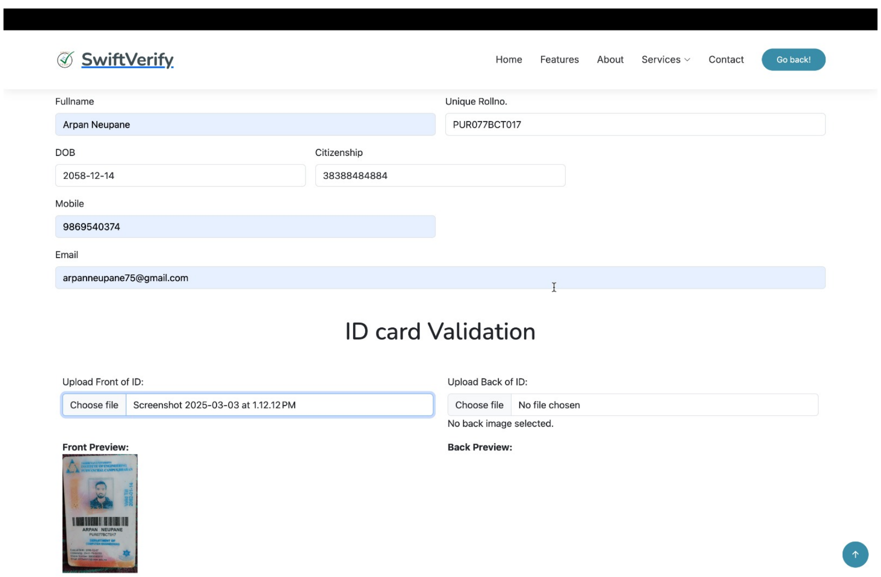

Figure 6.11: IdCardForm

The TrOCR model, Classification model and FaceRecognition model is fully integrated with the backend of the system, enabling automated text extraction upon document upload. Once a document is uploaded through the user interface, the OCR model processes the document and extracts the text. This text is then formatted and stored in the database for further use. Additionally, the extracted text undergoes verification algorithms to ensure its validity and accuracy.

This automated text extraction significantly improves the efficiency of the document verification process by reducing the need for manual intervention and minimizing the risk of errors. Moving forward, additional testing and optimization will be conducted to ensure the model performs robustly across different document types and under varying conditions.

The successful development and integration of the OCR model represents a significant milestone in our project. It brings us one step closer to delivering a comprehensive and efficient Document Verification System.

7. CHALLENGES AND FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS

7.1 Challenges

7.1.1 Image Quality

- **Noise:** Images with significant noise or background clutter can severely hinder the performance of OCR systems. Noise can originate from various sources, such as poor scanning techniques, shadows, or interference patterns. These unwanted elements can obscure or distort the text, making it difficult for the OCR model to focus on the relevant content. As a result, the accuracy of text recognition is diminished, leading to missed or incorrect detections. In the case of the Nepalese citizenship and ID cards of IOE Purwanchal Campus, any background interference such as text overlays or complex patterns can reduce the accuracy of text extraction.

- **Low Resolution:** The quality of an image, particularly its resolution, plays a crucial role in the effectiveness of OCR systems. Low-resolution images may lack the necessary detail for the model to distinguish between characters and symbols accurately. This can result in misinterpretations or complete failures in text extraction, directly impacting the overall functionality of the document verification system. For example, poorly scanned or low-quality images of the Nepalese citizenship card or ID card from IOE Purwanchal Campus may hinder the OCR system's ability to extract valid information, such as names or identification numbers.

- **Blurriness:** Blurry images present a significant challenge for OCR systems, as they obscure the fine details necessary for character recognition. Blurriness may arise from factors such as camera shake, low-quality lenses, or improper focus during image capture. When characters are not clearly defined, the OCR model may struggle to differentiate between visually similar characters, such as the numbers '8' and 'B', or the letters 'O' and '0'. This leads to a higher rate of recognition errors, further complicating the text extraction process. Blurry images of identification documents, such as the IOE Purwanchal Campus ID or the Nepalese citizenship card, may result in incorrect data extraction.

- **Lighting Conditions:** Inadequate or uneven lighting can create shadows or areas of overexposure in an image, which can hinder the OCR model's ability to detect text clearly. Poor lighting can cause text to appear too faint or overly bright, making it difficult to extract the relevant information accurately. Optimizing lighting conditions during image capture is crucial for ensuring the quality of the input data for OCR systems. For identification documents, ensuring even lighting will improve text legibility and increase OCR accuracy, especially on cards like the Nepalese citizenship card and IOE Purwanchal Campus ID.

- **Image Orientation:** Images that are improperly oriented or skewed pose a challenge for OCR models. Text in such images may be rotated, tilted, or even flipped, causing the OCR system to misinterpret the text structure. Implementing automatic image orientation correction prior to text extraction can help alleviate this issue and ensure the model processes the text in the correct orientation. For Nepalese citizenship or ID cards, having text that is skewed or rotated may hinder correct text recognition, such as extracting the name or number on the card.

7.1.2 Complex Fonts and Styles

- **Unusual Fonts:** OCR models are generally trained to recognize standard fonts, and their performance can degrade when faced with decorative or non-standard fonts. Text presented in such fonts may contain unique features that differ from the training data, making accurate recognition difficult. Custom or highly stylized fonts introduce additional challenges for the OCR system, as the model may fail to identify characters or interpret them incorrectly. The fonts used on Nepalese citizenship cards or ID cards from IOE Purwanchal Campus, if non-standard, may lead to misinterpretation during the recognition process.

- **Handwriting:** Handwritten text is far more difficult to recognize than printed text due to its variability in terms of slant, style, and legibility. Handwriting varies widely between individuals, with different writing styles and levels of neatness. This inconsistency increases the complexity of recognition, as the OCR model must generalize across a wide range of handwriting styles while maintaining accuracy. Handwritten details on documents such as the IOE Purwanchal Campus ID card may add to the challenge of accurate OCR extraction.

- **Cursive Writing:** Cursive handwriting poses an even more significant challenge than standard handwriting. The continuous flow of letters in cursive writing makes it difficult to separate individual characters for recognition. Moreover, cursive letters often have overlapping features, further complicating the task for the OCR model. Developing specialized models for cursive text recognition remains a key challenge in OCR research. While cursive writing is not common in official documents like Nepalese citizenship cards or ID cards, handwritten sections may still pose difficulties.

- **Multilingual Text:** OCR models may struggle with documents containing multiple languages, especially when the text is written in Devanagari scripts or incorporates symbols and characters from various alphabets. The model needs to be capable of handling different linguistic structures and recognizing characters from diverse scripts, which requires significant training on multilingual datasets to achieve accurate results. Both the Nepalese citizenship card and IOE Purwanchal Campus ID card may contain text in Devanagari script, making it essential for OCR systems to accurately handle these languages.

- **Text in Images with Complex Backgrounds:** In documents where text appears overlaid on complex or textured backgrounds (such as images, patterns, or colored areas), the OCR model may find it difficult to isolate and recognize the text. These complex backgrounds can interfere with the model's ability to detect the boundaries of the text, leading to errors in text extraction. For documents like the Nepalese citizenship card or IOE Purwanchal Campus ID, complex backgrounds or logos may hinder the text recognition process.

7.2 Further Enhancements

While the system has its limitations, several enhancements can be implemented to overcome these challenges and improve the overall functionality:

- **Better Data Collection and Augmentation**: To improve model accuracy, particularly for OCR and facial recognition, more high-quality, diverse datasets should be collected. These datasets should cover a wider range of fonts, handwriting styles, and various environmental conditions to ensure that the system can generalize well in different real-world scenarios. Augmenting the existing datasets with synthetic data or by leveraging data augmentation techniques could also help improve the model's robustness.

- **Model Fine-Tuning and Optimization**: The current models can be fine-tuned further using domain-specific datasets to improve their accuracy for text extraction and facial recognition tasks. Additionally, the real-time performance of these models can be optimized by adopting more efficient algorithms or by using hardware acceleration (e.g., GPU or specialized hardware), reducing the error rate and increasing speed.

- **Incorporating Multimodal Verification Systems**: To further enhance the reliability of the document verification system, incorporating multiple verification techniques, such as fingerprint scanning or voice recognition, could strengthen the authentication process. A multi-layered verification approach would ensure greater security, reducing the possibility of fraud or identity theft.

- **Enhanced User Interface and Error Handling**: The system can be made more user-friendly by improving its interface, making it more intuitive and responsive. Additionally, implementing more robust error handling will allow the system to provide real-time feedback on issues such as poor-quality images or mismatched data, guiding the user towards correction.

- **Improving Liveliness Detection in Facial Recognition**: To improve facial recognition in diverse environments, the system can be upgraded with better algorithms for liveliness detection. These improvements would help the system recognize real human faces more reliably, minimizing the risk of spoofing attempts using photos or videos.

- **Data Security and Privacy Considerations**: Ensuring that the system complies with privacy regulations and secures sensitive user data is crucial. Implementing encryption techniques and adopting decentralized data storage (e.g., blockchain for verification records) could enhance the security and integrity of the system, giving users greater confidence in its adoption.

8. CONCLUSION AND LIMITATIONS

8.1 Conclusions

This project successfully developed a document verification system leveraging cutting-edge technologies such as Optical Character Recognition (OCR), facial recognition, and machine learning. By combining the capabilities of Tesseract and TroCR for OCR, FaceAPI with ResNet for facial recognition, and Mask R-CNN for document analysis, the system demonstrates the potential to streamline verification tasks in various sectors.

Despite the challenges, the system is functional and provides a good foundation for automating document verification and identity authentication. The integration of these advanced models has proven valuable in reducing the need for manual checks, improving overall efficiency, and increasing security by automating critical steps in identity verification.

However, while the project showcases a promising approach, it is important to acknowledge that the system's performance is highly dependent on factors such as the quality of input data, available resources, and the environment in which the models are deployed. This presents both a challenge and an opportunity for future improvements.

8.2 Limitations

While the project demonstrates significant potential, there are several limitations that hinder its full effectiveness:

- **Data Quality and Availability**: One of the primary challenges faced during the implementation was the lack of high-quality, diverse datasets. OCR and facial recognition models are heavily reliant on the quality of input data. Low-resolution images, noisy backgrounds, or poorly scanned documents can lead to significant inaccuracies in text extraction and facial recognition. The system's performance deteriorates when dealing with non-standard fonts, handwritten text, or images that are poorly lit or cropped.

- **Accuracy Issues**: Despite using state-of-the-art models, the accuracy of both OCR and facial recognition is still prone to errors, especially in real-world scenarios. The OCR system may misinterpret distorted or complex text, while facial recognition might struggle with variations in facial features, lighting, or angles. As a result, the system may fail to provide reliable results in certain situations, such as verifying documents with heavy distortion or identifying individuals with low-quality photos.

- **Resource Constraints**: Implementing advanced models like TroCR, Mask R-CNN, and ResNet requires substantial computational resources. This poses a limitation for environments with limited hardware or infrastructure. Although cloud-based solutions can mitigate this, they come with additional costs and require a stable internet connection, which may not be available in all settings.

- **Liveliness and Real-Time Accuracy**: The facial recognition model, while effective in controlled environments, can be prone to errors when deployed in real-time or in variable lighting conditions. The system's ability to accurately recognize faces or extract text in real-time can be significantly affected by environmental factors such as lighting, camera resolution, and the subject's movement.

- **Prone to Errors in Non-Standard Scenarios**: The system is designed to work under typical circumstances, but it can struggle in non-standard scenarios, such as with very old or damaged documents, or in cases where the data input deviates from the norm. These types of documents often present challenges that current OCR and facial recognition models aren't fully equipped to handle.

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