

## **International Journal of Research Publication and Reviews**

Journal homepage: www.ijrpr.com ISSN 2582-7421

# **Real Time Surveillance for Criminal Face Recognition Using Cyber Security**

### Mr. S. Saravanan<sup>1</sup>, S. Balamurugan<sup>2</sup>, M.Chinraj<sup>3</sup>, K. Dinesh<sup>4</sup>, M. G. Sasikanth<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Information Technology, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Engineering College(Autonomous), Perambalur, Tamil Nadu.
<sup>2345</sup> UG - Department of Information Technology, Dhanalakshmi Srinivasan Engineering College(Autonomous), Perambalur, Tamil Nadu.
E-Mail : samidhanam@gmail.com, bala917676@gmail.com, chinrajmit@gmail.com, dineshkpl2020@gmail.com, sasikanthmg65@gmail.com

#### ABSTRACT

The initiative for Face-Based e-Crime Identification and Online FIR Reporting represents a pioneering integration of cutting-edge technologies to combat the escalating challenges posed by electronic crimes (e-Crimes) in the contemporary digital landscape. Leveraging advanced facial recognition capabilities powered by the Inception V3 algorithm, this initiative enables swift and accurate identification of criminals through the analysis of video footage. The system inceptionV3 algorithms to detect and match facial features, allowing for the swift and accurate identification of individuals with a known criminal record. By continuously monitoring live feeds or archived footage, law enforcement agencies can track suspects in crowded environments, then the criminal image shared on the mail in police station. By streamlining the FIR reporting process and facilitating online submissions, victims and witnesses can report incidents conveniently, eliminating the traditional barriers associated with physical visits to police stations. Moreover, the incorporation of blockchain technology ensures the security and integrity of sensitive data, providing a decentralized ledger that safeguard against tampering and unauthorized access. Through the convergence of enhanced facial recognition, digital reporting platforms, and secure blockchain data management, this initiative promises to significantly enhance the efficiency and security of identifying and reporting criminal activities.

Keywords: Face Detection and Recognition, Inception V3 Algorithm, Digital Reporting, Secure Blockchain Data Management

#### I. INTRODUCTION

The integration of cutting-edge technologies in law enforcement has revolutionized the field of criminal identification, particularly through the fusion of face recognition and real-time camera surveillance. In response to the imperative of enhancing public safety, the convergence of these technologies facilitates the rapid identification of criminals captured in video footage or images within public spaces. This transformative approach utilizes sophisticated image processing techniques, with a specific focus on the InceptionV3 algorithm, to discern and match facial features of individuals in real time. As a pivotal component of criminal investigations, this system enables law enforcement agencies to seamlessly identify suspects documented in First Information Reports (FIRs) lodged at police stations.

The application extends beyond static images, allowing for dynamic monitoring of public spaces where the criminal may be present. The utilization of the InceptionV3 algorithm ensures a high degree of accuracy in facial recognition, marking a significant stride in the convergence of artificial intelligence, image processing, and law enforcement for the proactive identification of criminals in the public domain. However, as with any technological advancement, ethical considerations and privacy safeguards must be integral to the implementation of such systems to strike an optimal balance between security enhancement and individual rights protection.

However, as with blockchain technological advancement, ethical considerations and privacy safeguards must be integral to the implementation of such systems to strike an optimal balance between security enhancement and individual rights protection. Moreover, the integration of blockchain technology ensures the security and integrity of sensitive data, promising a more efficient and secures approach to combating criminal activities in the digital age.

#### **II. PURPOSE**

It represents a groundbreaking initiative that merges sophisticated technological advancements to tackle pressing issues in public safety and law enforcement. At its core, the project leverages real-time facial recognition algorithms to swiftly identify and track individuals with known criminal backgrounds. This capability empowers law enforcement agencies to proactively intervene in potential criminal activities, thereby preventing crimes before they occur. By integrating cybersecurity measures, such as robust encryption protocols and access control mechanisms, the project ensures the integrity and security of the surveillance system. These measures safeguard against unauthorized access to sensitive data and uphold the privacy rights of individuals under surveillance.

Furthermore, the project places significant emphasis on ethical and legal considerations to address societal concerns surrounding the use of surveillance technologies. This includes strict adherence to privacy laws and regulations, as well as the implementation of measures to mitigate biases inherent in facial recognition algorithms. By prioritizing transparency and accountability, the project aims to build trust and confidence among stakeholders, including the general public and civil liberties advocates.

In essence, the overarching goal of the project is to optimize crime prevention efforts and enhance security measures through the seamless integration of advanced technologies. By harnessing the power of real-time surveillance and cybersecurity, the project not only enables law enforcement agencies to combat criminal activities more effectively but also fosters a safer and more secure society for all.

#### **III. OBJECTIVES**

Assist law enforcement agencies in identifying and tracking criminals or suspects in real-time, aiding in crime prevention, investigations, and ensuring public safety. Streamline processes that require identity verification or recognition, such as in banking, retail, or attendance systems, enhancing operational efficiency. Drive ongoing technological advancements in image processing, machine learning, and artificial intelligence to continually improve accuracy, speed, and robustness in identifying individuals. Strive to maintain ethical standards by addressing privacy concerns, implementing data protection measures, and minimizing biases in facial recognition technologies. The suspected image shred on the mail.

#### IV. EXISTING SYSTEM

In the existing system Finding criminals or hunting for people, in a CCTV video footage, after a crime scene or major attack takes place, is a timeconsuming task. As informed to us by cyber cell members of Goa branch, they make multiple members of the department sit with laptops and computers literally to search through the CCTV footage to find and trace the guilty, as they don't have the automated system for doing this task with them. This process is both time and labor intensive. In this research paper we have tried to survey the existing technologies as well as we propose a new system for criminal Detection & Recognition using Cloud Computing and Machine Learning, which if used by our Crime Agencies would definitely help them to find criminals from CCTV footage.

This system can not only help find criminals but if used properly on different sites such as railway stations etc., can also help find missing children and people from the CCTV footage available from the respective site. Existing solutions use traditional face recognition algorithms which can be troublesome in changing Indian environments especially factors like light, weather and especially orientation. Some CCTV are in a bad place and can get tilted resulting in a wild increase in inaccuracy.

This research paper has designed to use Microsoft Azure Cognitive services and Cloud system for implementation of the proposed system. The next phase this research will try to compare this proposed methodology with traditional techniques like HAAR cascade to judge performance of the existing System, as it is important to have a high accuracy, for a project of this sensitivity.

#### DISADVANTAGES

- The use of facial recognition technology raises privacy concerns.
- Because it involves the collection and storage of personal biometric information without the individual's consent.
- There are currently few regulations governing the use of facial recognition technology, which could result in misuse by law enforcement agencies or other entities.

#### V. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed system for criminal identification through face recognition leverages the convergence of real-time camera surveillance, image processing, and advanced deep learning algorithms, particularly the InceptionV3 algorithm. At the core of this system is the establishment of a comprehensive database that houses relevant data extracted from First Information Reports (FIRs) filed in police stations. This database serves as a repository for facial features, criminal records, and associated information necessary for identification purposes. In real-time scenarios, public spaces are monitored by surveillance cameras equipped with facial recognition capabilities.

The system's integrity and security, all data is stored within a blockchain framework, ensuring immutability, transparency, and resistance to unauthorized access. By leveraging blockchain technology, the system provides an extra layer of protection for sensitive information, mitigating risks associated with data breaches and tampering. As individuals move through these areas, the cameras capture their faces and the extracted facial data are instantaneously processed using the InceptionV3 algorithm. This algorithm, known for its effectiveness in image classification and feature extraction, plays a pivotal role in ensuring the accuracy of criminal identification. In this is collection and pre-processing the data and the strode the data in blockchain.

11752

The system compares the captured facial features with the pre-existing data in the database, swiftly determining if the individual has a known criminal record as per the FIRs. Furthermore, upon the detection of a criminal match, the system initiates an automated process to notify relevant authorities via email. This seamless integration enables swift communication and collaboration among law enforcement agencies, facilitating timely responses to criminal incidents. This involves updating the database with new criminal profiles, allowing the inceptionv3 algorithm to adapt and improve its recognition capabilities over time. The seamless integration of real-time monitoring, database management and algorithmic processing ensures a proactive approach to criminal identification, facilitating law enforcement in swiftly responding to potential threats in public spaces. However, it is imperative to implement robust security measures to safeguard the stored data and address privacy concerns, thereby ensuring the responsible and ethical deployment of this proposed system.

#### ADVANTAGES

- The use of facial recognition technology can help law enforcement agencies quickly and efficiently identify criminal suspects.
- This can help to reduce the time and effort required to manually search through databases and locate suspects.
- In the real-time surveillance cameras, the system enables immediate identification of individuals mentioned in FIRs and overall enhancement of public safety.

#### SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



#### VI. FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

**3D** Face Recognition: Advancing the system to incorporate 3D facial recognition technologies, enabling more precise identification by capturing facial depth and contours, reducing false positives.

Multi-Modal Biometrics: Integrating multiple biometric identifiers, such as facial features with iris or voice recognition, for a more comprehensive and accurate identification system.

Ethical AI and Bias Mitigation: Implementing ethical AI practices to ensure fairness, transparency, and accountability in the system's operations, mitigating biases related to ethnicity, gender, or other demographics.

**Privacy-Preserving Solutions:** Enhancing privacy measures by employing techniques like federated learning or differential privacy to protect sensitive information while improving system performance.

Multi-Camera Fusion: Integrating data from multiple camera sources for enhanced facial recognition across wider angles and environments, improving coverage and accuracy.

Enhanced Database Management: Implementing advanced database management techniques for efficient storage, retrieval, and updating of criminal images and associated data, ensuring scalability and accuracy.

#### VII. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the proposed system for criminal identification through face recognition represents a groundbreaking solution that harnesses the power of advanced technologies to enhance law enforcement capabilities. By seamlessly integrating modules for image or video capture, face detection, facial recognition, suspect identification, legal considerations, and data management, the system offers a comprehensive approach to addressing the challenges of identifying and apprehending criminals. Through the utilization of cutting-edge algorithms and secure data management practices, the system enables law enforcement agencies to effectively combat crime while upholding legal standards and protecting individual rights. Moving forward, continued advancements in technology and ongoing collaboration between technology developers, law enforcement agencies, and legal experts will be essential to further refine and optimize the system, ensuring its continued effectiveness in safeguarding communities and promoting public safety in the digital age.

#### REFERENCES

[1] P. Apoorva, H. C. Impana, S.L. Siri, M. R. Varshitha and B. Ramesh, "Automated criminal identification by face recognition using open computer vision classifiers", 2019 3rd International Conference on Computing Methodologies and Communication (ICCMC), pp. 775-778, 2019.

[2] P. Chhoriya, "Automated criminal identification system using face detection and recognition", *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET)*, vol. 6, pp. 910-914, Oct 2019.

[3] Pin Wanga, En Fanb and Peng Wangc, "Comparative analysis of image classification algorithms based on traditional machine learning and deep learning", *Pattern Recognition Letters*, vol. 141, pp. 61-67, January 2021.

[4] Y Akbari, N Almaadeed, S Al-maadeed and O Elharrouss, "Applications databases and open computer vision research from drone videos and images: a survey", *ArtifIntell Rev*, pp. 1-52, 2021.

[5] Guangyong Zheng and Yuming Xu, "Efficient face detection and tracking in video sequences based on deep learning", *Information Sciences Elsevier*, 2021.

[6] Jiangjin Gao and Tao Yang, "Face detection algorithm based on improved TinyYOLOv3 and attention mechanism", *Computer Communications*, vol. 181, no. 1, pp. 329-337, January 2022.

[7] Jayabharathi P and Suresh A, "A Comprehensive Analysis on Face Recognition using various Deep Learning Techniques", International Conference on Communication Computing and Internet of Things (IC3IoT), 2022.

[8] Hana Ben Fredj, Safa Bouguezzi and Chokri Souan, "Face recognition in unconstrained environment with CNN", *The Visual Computer Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany part of Springer Nature*, vol. 37, pp. 217-226, 2021.

[9] Vikram Mohanty, David Thames, Sneha Mehta and Kurt Luther, "Photo Sleuth: Combining Human Expertise and Face Recognition to Identify Historical Portraits", *Conference: the 24th International Conference*, March 2019.

[10] Asif Ali, Radhika Mandhanya, Shraddha Birla, Ujjwal Mandloi and Vipul Jain's, "Automatic Face Recognition Attendance System using Python and OpenCV", *GRD Journals-Global Research and Development Journal for Engineering*, vol. 6, no. 4, March 2021.

[11] P. Kowsalya, J. Pavithra, G. Sowmiya and C.K. Shankar's, "ATTENDANCE MONITORING SYSTEM USING FACE DETECTION & FACE RECOGNITION", *International Research Journal of Engineering and Technology (IRJET)*, vol. 06, no. 03, Mar 2019.

[12] Kian Raheem Qasim and Sara Salman Qasim's, "Force Field Feature Extraction Using Fast Algorithm for Face Recognition Performance", Iraqi Academics Syndicate International Conference for Pure and Applied Sciences, 05 July 2022.

[13] Gurlove Singh and Amit Kumar, "Goel in 2020. Face Detection and Recognition System using Digital Image Processing", *Second International conference on Innovative Mechanisms for Industry Applications (ICIMIA 2020).* 

[14] Ning Zhang, Wuqi Gao and Junmin Luo, "Research on Face Detection Technology Based on MTCNN", IEEE International conference, 2020, 2020.

[15] P Apoorva, H.C Impana, S.L Siri, M.R Varshitha and B Ramesh, "Automated criminal identification by face recognition using open computer vision classifier", *IEEE international Conference*, 2019, 2019.

[16] Bharath Tej Chinimilli, T Anjali, Akhil Kotturi, Vihas Reddy Kaipu and Jathin Varma Mandapati, "Face Recognition based Attendance System using Haar Cascade and Local Binary Pattern Histogram Algorithm", *IEEE International conference*, 2020, 2020.

[17] Hana Ben Fredj, Safa Bouguezzi and Chokri Souani, "Face recognition in unconstrained environment with CNN" in, Springer-Verlag GmbH Germany, 2020.

[18] Rong Qi, Rui-Sheng Jia, Qi-Chao Mao, HongMei Sun and Ling-Qun Zuo, "Face Detection Method Based on Cascaded Convolutional Networks", *IEEE journal*, 2019.

[19] Pouya Ahmadvand, Reza Ebrahimpour and Payam Ahmadvand, "Deep Real-world and Real-time Face Identification System", 27th Iranian Conference on Electrical Engineering (ICEE2019), 2019.

[20] C. Liu, J. Ma, X. Tang, X. Zhang and L. Jiao, "Adversarial hash-code learning for remote sensing image retrieval", *Proc. IEEE Int. Geosci. Remote Sens. Symp.*, pp. 4324-4327, Aug. 2019.