An AI-Powered Intelligent CCTV Surveillance System for Detecting Violence, Accidents, and Weapon Threats Using Deep Learning

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Abstract: In the present digital era, ensuring safety and security in public and private spaces has become a critical challenge due to the increasing number of crimes, violent incidents, and unexpected accidents. Surveillance systems such as Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras are widely deployed in areas like educational institutions, shopping malls, hospitals, transportation hubs, traffic intersections, and residential complexes. Although traditional CCTV systems are effective in recording events, they primarily depend on continuous human monitoring to identify suspicious or abnormal activities. The proposed solution employs action recognition models to analyse human behaviour and identify violent activities such as physical fights and abnormal movements that may indicate accidents. These models extract spatial and temporal features from video frames to understand motion patterns and interactions between individuals. In addition to action recognition, object detection algorithms are used to detect the presence of dangerous objects such as knives and firearms within the video frames. The proposed AI-powered CCTV system can be deployed in a wide range of applications, including public safety monitoring, traffic accident detection, crime prevention, and institutional security. By providing timely alerts and reducing the burden on human operators, the system enhances situational awareness and supports proactive security measures. Furthermore, the use of optimized deep learning models ensures that the system can be implemented using existing CCTV infrastructure without requiring excessive computational resources. In conclusion, this project aims to develop a robust, intelligent, and automated surveillance system that overcomes the limitations of traditional CCTV monitoring. By leveraging artificial intelligence, the proposed system improves detection accuracy, reduces response time, and enhances overall public safety. The implementation of such AI-based surveillance solutions represents a significant step toward smarter and safer environments in both public and private spaces.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Computer Vision, Deep Learning, YOLO Algorithm, Object Detection, Fight Detection, Accident Detection.

I. INTRODUCTION

CCTV surveillance systems are widely used in public and private spaces. However, traditional systems require continuous human supervision. This project introduces an intelligent surveillance solution using Artificial Intelligence to automatically detect violent incidents, accidents, and weapons from CCTV footage. Security and safety have become very important in today's world. Public places such as schools, colleges, offices, shopping malls, banks, railway stations, and streets are continuously monitored using CCTV cameras. Traditional CCTV surveillance systems only record videos and require human operators to monitor the screens manually. This continuous monitoring is difficult, time-consuming, and inefficient. Human operators may miss important events due to tiredness or lack of attention with the rapid growth of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Computer Vision, surveillance systems can now be made smarter and automated. AI-based systems can analyse video frames automatically and detect suspicious or dangerous activities without human involvement. These intelligent systems improve safety, reduce manual work, and provide faster responses during emergencies. In recent years, deep learning techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and object detection algorithms like YOLO (You Only Look Once) have shown high performance in recognizing objects and activities in videos. These technologies make it possible to detect events like fights, accidents, and weapons in real time. Therefore, an AI-powered surveillance system can be used to automatically detect dangerous situations and alert authorities immediately.

1.1. Problem Statement

Traditional CCTV surveillance systems face several limitations that reduce their effectiveness in maintaining public safety. One major challenge is that these systems require continuous human monitoring. Security personnel must watch multiple screens for long periods, which can lead to fatigue and reduced attention. As a result, there is a high chance that critical incidents may be missed another problem with conventional CCTV systems is the slow detection and response time. When an incident occurs, such as a fight or accident, it may take several minutes for a human operator to notice the event and inform the authorities. This delay can reduce the chances of preventing further damage or harm additionally; large amounts of video data generated by CCTV cameras are not efficiently utilized. Most of the recorded footage is only reviewed after an incident occurs, rather than being analysed in real time. Because of this limitation, many dangerous situations such as physical fights, road accidents, or the presence of weapons may go unnoticed or be detected too late. Therefore, there is a need for an intelligent surveillance system that can automatically analyse CCTV video streams and detect suspicious or dangerous activities in real time. An AI-powered surveillance system can identify events such as fights, accidents, and weapon presence without requiring constant human supervision. This type of system can improve response time, reduce human workload, and enhance overall public safety.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Therefore, there is a need for an automated intelligent surveillance system that can analyse CCTV videos and detect dangerous activities accurately without continuous human involvement. In the modern era, safety and security in public and private spaces have become increasingly important due to the rising number of accidents, crimes, and violent incidents. Traditional surveillance systems, such as CCTV, have been widely used to monitor activities in areas like schools, shopping centres, hospitals, and traffic intersections [1]. While conventional CCTV cameras are effective in recording events, they rely heavily on human operators to detect abnormal activities, which is both time-consuming and prone to errors. Human monitoring can easily fail in crowded environments or during long surveillance hours [2]. To address these limitations, researchers have explored AI-based surveillance systems capable of automatically detecting abnormal events, including fight, accidents, and weapons. These systems use computer vision and deep learning techniques to analyse video streams in real time and provide alerts when suspicious activity is detected. Stauffer and Grimson (2000) proposed a method for real-time object detection in video streams using Gaussian Mixture Models (GMM) for background subtraction [3]. Their approach effectively distinguished moving objects from static backgrounds, making it one of the foundational methods for intelligent surveillance. The method enabled automatic identification of moving objects in video frames and reduced the need for constant human observation. Despite its success in detecting motion, the system had limitations [4]. It could not classify or understand complex activities, such as violent fights between individuals or traffic accidents involving multiple vehicles. This limitation made the system insufficient for deployment in crowded or dynamic environments where the identification of specific events is critical for safety. Nonetheless, their work laid the groundwork for further research in real-time video analysis and intelligent monitoring.

Hassner et al. (2012) introduced the Violent Flow (ViF) descriptor to detect violent human interactions in video sequences. Their approach analysed motion patterns to identify aggressive behavior, providing improved accuracy compared to traditional motion detection methods [5-7]. The ViF descriptor evaluated the magnitude and direction of motion in consecutive video frames to determine the likelihood of violent activities. Although effective in identifying violent interactions, the method faced challenges in real-world scenarios. It was particularly sensitive to camera motion, background changes, and occlusions. Moreover, the system's performance degraded when multiple people were interacting simultaneously or when the scene was crowded. These limitations indicated that while the ViF descriptor was a step forward in violence detection, more robust systems were needed for practical deployment [8]. Simonyan and Zisserman (2014) proposed a two-stream Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) architecture that processed spatial and temporal information separately for human action recognition [9]. The spatial stream analysed static features within each video frame, while the temporal stream captured motion by evaluating optical flow between frames [10]. Authors have contributed significantly to research in Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, with applications in cyber security, predictive maintenance, augmented reality, and education systems. His work focuses on developing intelligent models for real-world problem solving using advanced machine learning techniques. He has published research papers in reputed international journals and conference proceedings, contributing to interdisciplinary technological advancements. His research also emphasizes AI-driven solutions for smart systems, digital environments, and data-driven decision making [11-18]. This approach significantly improved the detection of dynamic human activities, including fights and aggressive actions, and became widely used in video surveillance research. Despite its high accuracy, the model required substantial computational resources, which limited its ability to operate in real-time surveillance scenarios [19]. The need for specialized hardware made this approach less practical for large-scale deployment, particularly in environments where multiple CCTV cameras operate simultaneously. Tran et al. (2015) developed 3D Convolutional Neural Network (3D-CNN) to learn spatial-temporal features directly from video clips [20]. Unlike traditional 2D CNNs that only extract spatial information from single frames, 3D-CNNs capture both spatial and temporal patterns, making them suitable for recognizing complex activities, including violent behaviour and abnormal movements. The model achieved high accuracy in various action recognition tasks and provided a strong foundation for video-based violence detection.

However, training 3D-CNNs requires large annotated datasets and high computational power, which can be a significant challenge for real-time CCTV systems. Moreover, deploying such models on multiple cameras simultaneously in a network can strain system resources, highlighting the need for optimized architectures. Redmon et al. (2016) introduced the YOLO (You Only Look Once) algorithm, which revolutionized real-time object detection [21]. YOLO performs object detection in a single forward pass, enabling fast identification of multiple objects in an image or video frame. This method is particularly suitable for detecting small objects such as weapons in surveillance footage. Early versions of YOLO were fast and efficient but struggled with detecting overlapping objects or small items in complex and cluttered scenes. Despite these challenges, YOLO became a popular choice for real-time surveillance applications because of its speed and relatively high accuracy, and subsequent versions improved upon the limitations of the original algorithm. Farazi and Bhanu (2018) proposed a vehicle accident detection system using motion analysis and trajectory tracking. Their approach focused on identifying abnormal vehicle movement patterns to detect accidents in traffic surveillance videos [22]. By analysing vehicle trajectories and deviations from normal movement patterns, the system could identify potential collisions and alert authorities in real time. However, this method was primarily limited to traffic environments and could not handle violent human interactions or the presence of weapons. The study highlighted the importance of video-based automated detection but also underscored the need for multi-task surveillance systems that can detect multiple types of abnormal events. Wang et al. (2022) implemented an improved YOLOv4 model for real-time weapon detection in CCTV footage [23]. The system achieved high detection accuracy for firearms and knives and provided fast alerts to security personnel. By using enhanced feature extraction techniques and optimized anchor boxes, YOLOv4 could detect small and partially obscured weapons more effectively than previous versions. Author has contributed extensively to research in cloud computing, cyber security, and artificial intelligence-based systems. His work focuses on developing secure data sharing, encryption mechanisms, and authentication protocols for cloud and wearable computing environments. He has published several research papers in international journals and conference proceedings, addressing challenges in digital security, healthcare automation, and data management. His research emphasizes innovative and scalable solutions for secure and intelligent computing systems [24-29].

III. METHODOLOGY

3.1. System Detection

The proposed AI-Powered CCTV Surveillance System uses a combination of video processing, deep learning, and object detection techniques to detect fights, accidents, and weapons from CCTV footage. The methodology is divided into multiple stages to ensure accurate and efficient detection.

3.1.1. Video Acquisition Methodology: In the first stage, the system collects video input for analysis. The system uses pre-recorded CCTV sample videos as input data. These videos contain scenes related to fights, road accidents, and weapons. Using recorded videos is suitable for academic projects and testing purposes, as it allows the system to analyse different types of abnormal situations.

3.1.2. Frame Extraction Methodology: In this stage, the input videos are divided into individual frames so that each frame can be analysed separately. The frames are extracted at a fixed frame rate to maintain continuity in the video sequence. This process helps the system analyse motion patterns and activities over time, which is essential for detecting abnormal events.

3.1.3. Pre-processing Methodology: Before feeding the frames into the deep learning model, pre-processing is performed to improve data quality. The extracted frames are resized to a standard resolution to ensure consistency across the dataset. Noise reduction techniques are applied to remove unnecessary disturbances in the images. Additionally, pixel normalization is performed to improve the accuracy and performance of the model.

3.1.4. Fight Detection Methodology: Fight detection is carried out using a deep learning model that combines CNN and Bi-LSTM techniques. The Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) extracts spatial features from each frame, such as shapes and movements of objects. The Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (Bi-LSTM) network analyses the temporal relationship between consecutive frames. This combination helps the system detect violent actions such as punching, kicking, pushing, or aggressive behaviour.

3.1.5. Accident Detection Methodology: Accident detection is performed using motion analysis and object detection techniques. The system continuously monitors movement patterns in the video frames. Sudden changes in motion or abnormal movements may indicate an accident. Vehicle collision patterns are detected using trained machine learning models, enabling the system to identify possible road accidents.

3.1.6. Weapon Detection Methodology: Weapon detection is implemented using the YOLO (You Only Look Once) object detection algorithm. YOLO is capable of detecting objects in real time with high accuracy. The model identifies weapons such as knives and guns in the video frames. Once detected, bounding boxes and labels are drawn around the weapons to highlight them clearly.

3.1.7. Decision-Making Methodology: In this stage, the outputs generated by different detection models are analysed. The system evaluates results from the fight detection, accident detection, and weapon detection modules. Based on the analysis, events are classified as normal or abnormal. Critical events such as weapon detection and accidents are given higher priority.

3.1.8. Alert Generation Methodology: Once an abnormal event is detected, the system generates alerts to notify security personnel. The alerts include visual warnings displayed on the monitoring screen and sound notifications to attract immediate attention. This enables a quick response from security authorities and helps prevent further damage or danger.

3.2. System Architecture

The system architecture explains how the AI-powered CCTV surveillance system operates step by step. This system is designed to detect fights, accidents, and weapons from CCTV video footage using artificial intelligence and deep learning techniques. The architecture follows a modular structure, where each module performs a specific task in the detection process. All modules work together to process the video input and generate alerts when abnormal events are detected.

3.2.1. Video Input Module: The video input module is the first stage of the system. In this stage, the system receives CCTV video footage as input. For the current implementation, the system uses pre-recorded sample videos collected from CCTV datasets. These videos contain scenes related to fights, accidents, and weapons. Using recorded videos helps in testing and training the system effectively. In future implementations, the system can be extended to work with live CCTV camera feeds for real-time monitoring and detection.

3.2.2. Frame Extraction Module: After receiving the input video, the system converts the video into multiple individual frames. Each frame represents a small unit of the video sequence. These frames are then processed one by one for further analysis. Frame extraction helps the system analyse movements and activities occurring in the video over time.

3.2.3. Pre-processing Module: Before performing detection, the extracted frames undergo a pre-processing stage. In this stage, frames are resized to a fixed resolution so that they match the input requirements of the deep learning models. Noise reduction techniques are applied to remove unwanted distortions in the frames. Additionally, normalization techniques are used to standardize pixel values. These pre-processing steps improve the accuracy and speed of the detection process.

3.2.4. AI Detection Module: The AI detection module is the core component of the system. This module uses advanced deep learning algorithms to analyse the processed frames and detect abnormal activities. The system performs fight detection using deep learning models such as CNN and Bi-LSTM, which analyse spatial and temporal patterns in video frames. Accident detection is performed using motion analysis and object detection models to identify unusual vehicle movements or collisions. Weapon detection is carried out using the YOLO (You Only Look Once) object detection algorithm, which detects objects such as guns and knives in real time.

3.2.5. Decision-Making Module: In the decision-making module, the system analyses the outputs generated by the AI detection models. Based on the results, the system determines whether the detected activity is normal or abnormal. If the system identifies a fight, accident, or weapon in the video frames, the event is classified as a threat event that requires immediate attention.

3.2.6. Alert and Output Module: The final stage of the system is the alert and output module. When a threat event is detected, the system generates alerts to notify security personnel. These alerts may include on-screen warning messages, sound alerts, and optional notifications such as email or WhatsApp alerts. The detected objects or events are also highlighted in the video frames using bounding boxes, making it easier for the monitoring authorities to identify the situation quickly.

3.2.7. System Architecture Flow:

CCTV Video Input
↓
Frame Extraction
↓
Pre-processing
↓
AI Detection Models
(Fight | Accident | Weapon)
↓
Decision Making
↓
Alert & Output Display

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The obtained results prove that the proposed surveillance system can automatically monitor CCTV video streams and detect dangerous situations with high accuracy. The integration of YOLO object detection with CNN-based activity recognition provides both speed and reliability. The system demonstrates the following strengths:

- Real-time processing capability
- Accurate detection of suspicious activities
- Reduced dependency on human monitoring
- Faster emergency response

However, certain challenges such as poor lighting conditions, crowded scenes, and low-resolution videos may slightly affect the detection accuracy shown in Fig 1. Despite these limitations, the system performs efficiently and can significantly enhance modern surveillance systems Fig 2.

Table1: Performance Metrics of Detection Modules

S.No	Module	Algorithm Used	Accuracy (%)	Precision (%)	Recall (%)	F1-Score (%)
1	Fight Detection	CNN	90	88	87	87.5
2	Accident Detection	CNN	92	91	89	90
3	Weapon Detection	YOLO	95	94	93	93.5

Fig 1: AI powered CCTV that detects accidents

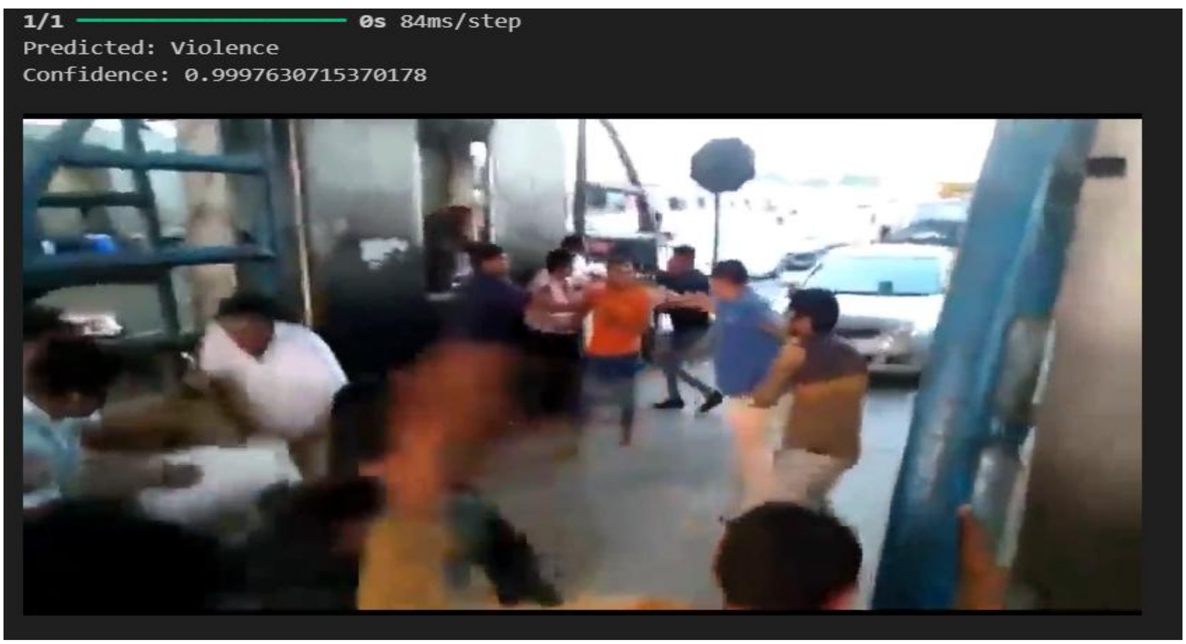

Fig 2: AI powered CCTV that detects fights

The results indicate that the proposed AI-powered surveillance system is capable of effectively detecting fights, accidents, and weapons in real-time video streams. The use of deep learning algorithms improves the accuracy and reliability compared to traditional surveillance methods. The YOLO model provides fast object detection, while CNN-based analysis helps recognize human activities and abnormal movements. Together, these models enable the system to automatically identify dangerous events and alert authorities immediately.

V. CONCLUSION

This project presents an intelligent CCTV surveillance system designed to automatically detect suspicious activities such as fights, accidents, and the presence of weapons. Traditional surveillance systems rely heavily on manual monitoring, which can be inefficient and prone to human errors. By integrating deep learning techniques such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) and the YOLO object detection algorithm, the proposed system is able to analyse video frames in real time and identify potentially dangerous situations. This helps improve security by reducing the need for continuous human observation. The system works by processing video input from CCTV cameras and detecting objects and human activities within each frame. Using the YOLO algorithm, the model can quickly identify multiple objects such as people or weapons and draw bounding boxes around them. The CNN model helps in extracting important visual features and recognizing patterns related to violent behaviour or accidents. When suspicious activity is detected, the system can generate alerts to notify authorities or security personnel, enabling faster response and preventing further damage.

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