Industrial Engineering Journal
ISSN: 0970-2555
Volume : 54, Issue 3, No.2, March : 2025

PRECISION AGRICULTURE APPROACH FOR INTELLIGENT CROP MANAGEMENT

Mr.Galla.Venkataswamy, Assistant Professor, Dept Of CSE(Data science), Raghu Engineering College,
Meghana Mohanty, Dept. Of CSE(Data Science), Raghu Institute Of Technology,
Rongali Ramadevi, Dept. Of CSE(Data Science), Raghu Institute Of Technology,
Paila Prameela, Dept. Of CSE(Data Science), Raghu Institute Of Technology,
Pulivarthi Manikanta, Dept. Of CSE(Data Science), Raghu Institute Of Technology.

ABSTRACT
Modern farming relies on data-driven techniques to enhance crop productivity and sustainability. Weather fluctuations, soil conditions, and external factors significantly impact yield, making accurate prediction essential for optimizing cultivation strategies. Machine learning offers a powerful solution by analyzing environmental variables to recommend suitable crops and estimate yields. This project integrates machine learning models to assist farmers in making informed decisions, reducing losses, and improving efficiency. Two datasets were used: one for crop recommendation containing N, P, K, temperature, humidity, and rainfall, and another for yield prediction including country, crop type, year, rainfall, pesticide usage, and average temperature. The Gradient Boosting model achieved 98% accuracy for crop recommendation, evaluated using precision, recall, F1-score, and support. Deep learning techniques were applied for yield prediction, achieving an R^2 score of approximately 80%, with MAE as a key performance metric. To ensure accessibility, the models were deployed as a real-time tool for crop recommendations and yield predictions. This system offers a scalable and efficient solution to optimize crop planning and promote sustainable agriculture. By making AI-driven insights easily accessible, farmers can make informed decisions without needing technical expertise. Future improvements will focus on expanding datasets, enhancing feature engineering, and integrating advanced deep learning techniques to improve predictive accuracy.
Keywords: Crop Recommendation, Yield Prediction Machine Learning, Gradient Boosting, Artificial Neural Networks, Sustainable agriculture

I. Introduction

Despite the increasing challenges posed by environmental factors such as climate variability, soil conditions, and disease outbreaks, modern agriculture is striving to enhance crop yields while ensuring sustainability. Traditional farming methods often rely on experience-based decision-making, which may not effectively adapt to dynamic environmental conditions. To address these challenges, precision agriculture has emerged as a transformative approach by integrating advanced technologies such as machine learning (ML) and data analytics. This allows farmers to make data-driven decisions, optimize resource utilization, and improve crop productivity.
Precision agriculture refers to the application of modern information technology to collect, process, and analyze multi-source data of high geographical and temporal resolution for better decision-making in crop production management. This approach optimizes the use of essential resources such as water, fertilizers, and pesticides, leading to improved yields, minimized wastage, and reduced environmental impact. One of the key aspects of precision agriculture is crop yield prediction, which heavily depends on variables such as soil nutrients, weather conditions, and pest infestations. Machine learning models play a critical role in analyzing these complex relationships and providing more accurate predictions than traditional methods.

1.1 Precision Agriculture : Advancing Sustainable Farming

Sustainable agriculture focuses on cultivating crops in an environmentally responsible manner while ensuring the long-term viability of natural resources and farming communities. It emphasizes practices that maintain soil fertility, reduce erosion, conserve water, and promote biodiversity, all while remaining economically feasible. By integrating eco-friendly techniques, sustainable farming plays a crucial role in preserving ecosystems, curbing biodiversity loss, and minimizing greenhouse gas emissions.

One of the key aspects of sustainable agriculture is smart farming, which leverages technology to optimize agricultural processes while reducing environmental harm. Techniques such as crop rotation, nutrient management, pest control, water conservation, and recycling contribute to making agriculture more resilient and resource-efficient. Since biodiversity is essential for ecological balance, mitigating pollution from fertilizers, pesticides, and agricultural waste is vital to maintaining a healthy environment. The adoption of precision agriculture, powered by digital tools and automation, further enhances sustainable practices by enabling real-time monitoring of soil health, water levels, and crop growth. Agriculture remains a cornerstone of many economies, employing a significant portion of the rural population. In countries like India, where agriculture accounts for a substantial share of GDP and livelihoods, there has been a gradual decline in the number of active farmers due to economic challenges, rising costs, and migration to non-agricultural jobs. The ongoing digital revolution presents an opportunity to integrate wireless connectivity and smart technologies into farming, ensuring better land utilization, improved productivity, and reduced dependency on traditional labor-intensive methods. However, the availability of arable land is decreasing due to factors such as urbanization, soil degradation, and climate variability. Moreover, agricultural fields often vary in terms of soil quality, irrigation needs, and pest resistance, necessitating site-specific strategies to enhance yield. Smart sensors, automated irrigation systems, and AI-driven analytics help farmers make data-driven decisions, improving efficiency and sustainability. With advancements in precision farming, farmers can detect issues at early stages and take timely actions, ultimately leading to higher productivity with minimal environmental impact.

1.2 Machine Learning In Precision Agriculture

Despite advancements in precision agriculture, existing methodologies face several limitations, including reliance on small datasets, lack of adaptability to real-time environmental changes, and inefficient resource management. Traditional models often struggle with dynamic variations, leading to suboptimal predictions and reduced agricultural efficiency. Furthermore, there is a lack of comparative analysis between different machine learning techniques, making it difficult to determine the most effective approach for specific agricultural needs. By implementing a comparative study of Gradient Boosting and ANNs, this research aims to address these limitations and improve the accuracy and reliability of crop recommendations and yield predictions.

Machine learning in precision agriculture enhances efficiency by analyzing large datasets to identify patterns and trends that influence crop growth. By utilizing algorithms capable of handling complex and nonlinear relationships, ML models assist in predicting yield outcomes, detecting diseases, and recommending optimal crop choices. These data-driven insights enable farmers to make well-informed decisions, optimize resource usage, and mitigate risks associated with unpredictable environmental factors. Additionally, ML-based models continuously improve through iterative learning, allowing them to adapt to evolving climatic and soil conditions. The ability to process historical and real-time data ensures that farming strategies are optimized for maximum productivity while minimizing losses. Sustainable agriculture plays a vital role in maintaining soil health, conserving water resources, and reducing the ecological footprint of farming activities. By adopting precision agriculture techniques, farmers can minimize greenhouse gas emissions, prevent soil degradation, and optimize land use. Smart farming practices such as crop rotation, nutrient management, and automated irrigation systems contribute to long-term agricultural sustainability while ensuring economic viability for farmers. With a growing global population and increasing demand for food, the adoption of data-driven agricultural practices is essential to enhance food security and support the agricultural sector's growth. This project focuses on leveraging machine learning techniques for crop classification and yield prediction, integrating Gradient Boosting for crop recommendation and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) for yield estimation. The proposed system processes vast datasets, including historical yield records, weather forecasts, and soil quality assessments, to generate insights that enhance agricultural decision-making. By employing these advanced ML algorithms, the system ensures more reliable predictions, improves adaptability to changing environmental conditions, and supports efficient farm management practices.

II. Literature

Machine learning has emerged as a key driver of recent technological advancements, significantly influencing various domains, including agriculture. In the context of modern process control systems, it is essential to consider both client and server expectations when developing crop recommendation models. The integration of machine learning algorithms, alongside reliable sources such as scientific journals and industry reports, plays a crucial role in refining these recommendations. Conferences and research forums contribute valuable insights, supporting continuous improvements in system performance. Additionally, web-based academic platforms offer extensive knowledge, often providing solutions to challenges that may arise during implementation. Anticipating such challenges is critical, as overlooking potential pitfalls can lead to significant setbacks. AI-driven technologies have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in predicting nonlinear system behaviours and optimizing key variables to enhance overall operational efficiency. Recent studies emphasize the growing role of artificial intelligence in revolutionizing agricultural decision-making, paving the way for improved crop yield and sustainable farming practices.

The integration of machine learning in precision agriculture has been a focal point in recent research, enabling farmers to make data-driven decisions for crop selection and yield estimation. Dishant Israni et al [1] developed a crop recommendation and yield prediction system using machine learning models like XGBoost Regressor, Ridge Regression, and LGBM Classifier, emphasizing the importance of user-friendly parameters like district, rainfall, temperature, and area to enhance accessibility for farmers. Their system achieved high accuracy in both crop and yield prediction by applying hyperparameter tuning, and future improvements included real-time SMS/email notifications and web-based integration for better farmer support.

Building upon these advancements, Pritesh Patil et al [2] further refined crop selection and yield prediction by incorporating classification models for crop prediction and regression models for yield estimation. Their approach used Random Forest Regression, achieving an R^2 score of 0.96 and MAE of 0.64, and Naïve Bayes classifier for crop prediction with an accuracy of 99.39%. Additionally, their system integrated real-time weather data via OpenWeatherMap API and a web-based interface. Future improvements suggest IoT-based real-time data collection, fertilizer recommendations, and market-based price estimates to further optimize precision agriculture. These studies collectively highlight the growing role of AI-driven solutions in modernizing farming practices, improving both yield efficiency and resource allocation for sustainable agriculture.

Sundari V. et al [3] proposed a crop recommendation and yield prediction system using supervised machine learning techniques to assist farmers in Tamil Nadu. Their study employed Decision Tree Classifier for crop recommendation and Random Forest Regressor for yield prediction, selecting these models based on precision, recall, F1-score, and entropy calculations. The system processes state, district, season, area, rainfall, humidity, and temperature data to predict the most suitable crop and estimate its yield per hectare. Data preprocessing, visualization, and feature selection techniques were implemented to enhance model performance. The study emphasized reducing the challenges faced by new farmers in selecting the right crop and optimizing agricultural productivity. A Flask-based web interface was developed to provide easy access to predictions. Future enhancements include developing a mobile application and integrating neural networks to improve accuracy further. The research highlights the importance of AI-driven decision-making in precision agriculture, ensuring efficient resource allocation, risk mitigation, and increased crop yield.

K. Sutha et al. [4] proposed a Smart Machine Learning Algorithm (SMLA) for crop recommendation and yield prediction, addressing key agricultural challenges such as crop selection, fertilizer recommendations, and disease identification. Their system utilizes SVM, ANN, Random Forest, MLR, and KNN to analyze parameters like soil quality, temperature, rainfall, and nutrient levels. The proposed SMLA model achieved 95% accuracy, outperforming traditional machine learning approaches. A smart decision support system was integrated to provide real-time recommendations to farmers, enhancing productivity and minimizing input costs. The study highlights the significance of automated and AI-driven solutions in precision agriculture, ensuring better resource allocation and yield optimization. The proposed system connects farmers via a smartphone-based application, utilizing GPS-based location tracking and real-time soil and weather analysis for personalized recommendations. Future enhancements include IoT integration for automated data collection and deep learning models for disease prediction, aiming to further improve crop yield forecasting and decision-making accuracy.

Rohit Kumar Rajak et al. [5] proposed a crop recommendation system using ensemble machine learning techniques to maximize crop yield. Their approach integrates Support Vector Machine (SVM), Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Random Tree, and Naïve Bayes (NB) Classifier, combining them through a majority voting technique for improved accuracy. The study emphasizes precision agriculture, where site-specific crop recommendations are generated based on soil attributes such as pH, texture, depth, permeability, and drainage capacity. By utilizing soil testing lab datasets, the system ensures accurate crop recommendations tailored to specific farming conditions. The model demonstrates high efficiency in crop prediction, enabling farmers to select the most suitable crop for their soil type, thereby enhancing productivity and resource management. Future enhancements aim to integrate yield prediction models alongside recommendation systems, further optimizing decision-making in agriculture. This study highlights the potential of ensemble learning in precision farming, ensuring higher crop yields and sustainability through data-driven techniques.

2.1 ML in Crop Recommendation

A. Reyana et al. [6] proposed a Multisensor Machine-Learning Approach (MMLA) for crop classification and recommendation using IoT-based sensor data fusion. Their system integrates J48 Decision Tree, Hoeffding Tree, and Random Forest to classify eight crop types—cotton, gram, groundnut, maize, moong, paddy, sugarcane, and wheat—based on multisensor data. The Random Forest algorithm demonstrated the best performance, achieving the lowest RMSE (13%), RAE (38.67%), and RRSE (44.21%), making it the most effective model for agricultural text classification. The study highlights how multisensor data fusion enhances precision in prediction, contributing to improved crop yield and environmental monitoring.The research emphasizes the role of real-time IoT-based decision-making in modern agriculture, enabling farmers to monitor crop growth remotely using smart sensors. Future improvements include integrating advanced AI techniques and deep learning models to refine yield prediction and crop recommendation. This study reinforces the potential of machine learning and multisensor fusion in precision agriculture, helping optimize crop management, resource utilization, and sustainability.

Nischitha K. et al. [7] proposed a machine learning-based crop prediction system to help farmers select the best crop and optimize fertilizer usage. Their system incorporates Support Vector Machine (SVM) for rainfall prediction and Decision Tree for crop recommendation, using soil pH, temperature, humidity, and rainfall as key parameters. Data was collected from V.C. Farm Mandya, government websites, and weather departments, ensuring accurate environmental conditions for prediction. The system not only recommends crops but also suggests the required NPK nutrients, seed quantity, and expected yield, allowing farmers to make informed agricultural decisions and improve productivity. The study highlights the importance of data-driven decision-making in precision agriculture, reducing soil degradation and enhancing crop yield. Future enhancements include GPS-based land data collection and integration with government rain forecasting systems to improve prediction accuracy. The research underscores how machine learning can transform traditional farming, enabling efficient resource allocation and sustainable agricultural practices.

Ersin Elbasi et al. [8] proposed a crop prediction model using machine learning algorithms to optimize crop selection, yield estimation, and resource allocation. Their study evaluated 15 machine learning algorithms, integrating IoT sensor data and real-time environmental factors such as soil properties, weather conditions, and water requirements. The Bayes Net algorithm achieved the highest classification accuracy (99.59%), followed closely by Naïve Bayes Classifier and Hoeffding Tree (99.46%). The study demonstrated that ensemble learning techniques improve prediction reliability, enabling better agricultural decision-making and sustainability. The research highlights the impact of smart farming technologies in reducing waste, increasing yield, and improving farm efficiency. The authors emphasized the role of AI-based automation, big data analytics, and cloud computing in precision agriculture. Future improvements include integrating deep learning models for disease prediction and expanding real-time IoT-based monitoring to enhance accuracy further. This work contributes to the growing field of data-driven farming, offering highly accurate crop prediction methods for sustainable agriculture.

2.2 ML for Yield Prediction

Thomas van Klompenburg et al. [9] conducted a systematic literature review (SLR) on machine learning applications in crop yield prediction, analyzing 567 studies from six electronic databases. After applying selection criteria, they reviewed 50 machine learning-based studies and 30 deep learning-based studies, identifying key algorithms, features, and research gaps. Their analysis showed that the most commonly used features in crop yield prediction models include temperature, rainfall, and soil type, while Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) emerged as the most frequently applied machine learning algorithm.In deep learning studies, Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) were the most widely used, followed by Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) and Deep Neural Networks (DNN). The study highlights that crop yield prediction remains a complex task, requiring multi-factor analysis, including climate, weather, soil properties, fertilizers, and seed variety. Future research directions emphasize improving prediction accuracy, integrating more data sources, and applying deep learning techniques to enhance decision support systems for farmers.

Potnuru Sai Nishant et al. [10] developed a crop yield prediction system tailored for Indian agriculture using advanced regression techniques. Their approach simplifies prediction by utilizing state, district, season, area, and year as input parameters rather than complex environmental factors like soil nutrients or climate variables. The study employs Kernel Ridge, Lasso, and Elastic Net (ENet) regression models, further enhanced by Stacking Regression to improve accuracy and minimize prediction errors. The dataset, sourced from the Indian Government Repository, contains over 2.5 lakh observations, ensuring a comprehensive analysis of regional crop patterns.Their findings emphasize that simplified, farmer-friendly models can significantly improve crop yield prediction and decision-making. The Stacking Regression approach outperformed individual models, achieving a higher accuracy rate. Future research aims to develop mobile applications and localized language support, making the system more accessible to farmers across India. This study highlights how machine learning can transform traditional farming practices, ensuring better planning, resource allocation, and sustainability in Indian agriculture.

Liakos et al. [11] explored the application of machine learning algorithms, including Random Forest and Support Vector Machines (SVM), for crop yield prediction. Their study analyzed the impact of key agricultural factors such as weather conditions, soil properties, and historical crop data on yield estimation. Among the various models tested, Random Forest emerged as a promising technique due to its robustness in handling complex relationships between multiple variables.Their findings indicated that Random Forest provided reliable yield predictions, making it a suitable choice for agricultural forecasting. However, the study also highlighted certain limitations in capturing nonlinear relationships between variables, suggesting the need for further enhancements through advanced modeling techniques. This research reinforces the potential of machine learning in precision agriculture, offering insights into optimizing crop yield predictions.

The literature on crop recommendation and yield prediction demonstrates the growing role of machine learning in precision agriculture. The reviewed papers collectively highlight the advancements in using machine learning for precision agriculture, focusing on crop recommendation and yield prediction. Common approaches include classification algorithms like Decision Trees, Random Forest, and Bayes Net, and regression models such as Kernel Ridge, Lasso, and Gradient Boosting. Many studies integrate multi-sensor data and advanced ensemble techniques to improve prediction accuracy. Metrics like precision, recall, F1 score, R^2, and RMSE are used to evaluate model performance. The studies emphasize the importance of soil content, weather parameters, and nutrient levels in optimizing crop recommendations. Additionally, hyperparameter tuning and ensemble methods significantly enhance prediction reliability. These systems aim to assist farmers by providing data-driven insights for efficient resource utilization and better productivity.

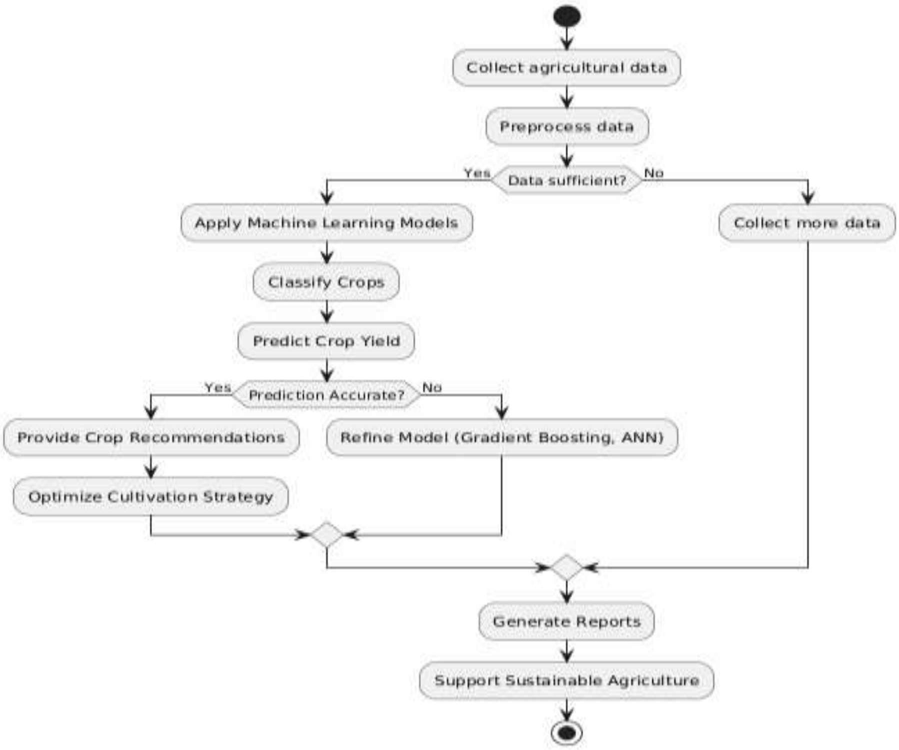
III. Methodology

This study follows an experimental research design, employing machine learning techniques for crop classification and yield prediction based on environmental and agricultural attributes. The methodology consists of several key stages, beginning with dataset preprocessing, followed by model selection, training, evaluation, and result interpretation. The research utilizes a dataset obtained from Kaggle, which includes various agricultural parameters such as soil properties, weather conditions, and crop types. By leveraging machine learning techniques, specifically Gradient Boosting for crop recommendation and Artificial Neural Networks (ANN) for yield prediction, the study aims to improve predictive accuracy and decision-making in agriculture. The proposed models analyse complex relationships within agricultural data to provide valuable insights that can help optimize farming practices and increase productivity.

Dataset1=https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/atharvaingle/crop-recommendation-dataset/data
Dataset2=https://www.kaggle.com/datasets/mrigaankjaswal/crop-yield-prediction-dataset/data

The dataset used in this research was sourced from Kaggle, containing agricultural data related to crop recommendation and yield prediction. The dataset includes key parameters such as soil composition, weather conditions (temperature, humidity, rainfall), and crop type. The data underwent preprocessing to handle missing values, remove outliers, and normalize feature scales for consistency.

The implementation follows a structured workflow, beginning with data collection and preprocessing, followed by model development, training, and evaluation. The first stage involves acquiring a comprehensive dataset from Kaggle, containing various agricultural parameters such as soil properties, weather conditions, and crop types. To ensure the quality and consistency of the data, preprocessing steps such as handling missing values, normalizing numerical features, and encoding categorical variables are performed. This preprocessing step is essential to eliminate inconsistencies and improve the overall performance of the machine learning models.Once the dataset is refined, two machine learning models are developed to address different aspects of agricultural decision-making. The first model, based on Gradient Boosting, is designed to recommend the most suitable crop for cultivation based on environmental and soil conditions. The second model, an Artificial Neural Network (ANN), is trained to predict crop yield by analyzing complex, nonlinear relationships between multiple agricultural factors. Both models are trained on the processed dataset, optimized using hyperparameter tuning techniques, and validated using appropriate machine learning strategies to ensure generalizability and robustness.After the models have been trained, they are utilized to generate predictions based on user-provided input parameters, such as soil type, temperature, rainfall, and other environmental factors. The system processes the inputs, applies the trained models, and outputs recommendations for the most suitable crop to cultivate, along with an estimate of the expected yield. These predictions can assist farmers and agricultural stakeholders in making informed decisions, improving efficiency, and maximizing productivity.



Data preprocessing is a critical step in ensuring the effectiveness of the machine learning models. The dataset undergoes several preprocessing techniques, including handling missing values, feature selection, scaling, and encoding categorical variables. Missing values, if any, are handled using imputation techniques such as mean, median, or mode imputation. Feature scaling is applied to normalize numerical features to ensure consistency in model training. Categorical variables, such as soil type and crop name, are converted into numerical representations using one-hot encoding or label encoding. The dataset is then split into training and testing sets, typically in an 80:20 ratio, to evaluate the model's generalization ability.

For crop recommendation, the Gradient Boosting algorithm is employed due to its ability to improve accuracy by iteratively correcting errors from weak learners. This ensemble learning technique combines multiple decision trees, where each tree corrects the mistakes of the previous ones, resulting in a robust model. Hyperparameter tuning is conducted using techniques like grid search or random search to optimize parameters such as learning rate, the number of estimators, and maximum depth. The trained Gradient Boosting model takes inputs such as soil type, rainfall, and temperature and predicts the most suitable crop for cultivation. Mathematically Gradient Boosting Prediction, is given by:

$$Fm(x) = Fm - 1(x) + \gamma m hm(x)$$

Where $Fm(x)$ is the updated model,$hm(x)$ is the weak learner, and γm is the learning rate.

For yield prediction, an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) is implemented to capture complex nonlinear relationships between input features and crop yield. The ANN consists of an input layer representing agricultural features, multiple hidden layers with activation functions like LeakyReLU to introduce non-linearity, and an output layer that predicts the expected yield. The model is trained using backpropagation and an optimization algorithm like Adam to minimize the loss function. The dataset is fed into the network in batches, and weights are updated iteratively to enhance prediction accuracy. Dropout and batch normalization techniques are applied to prevent overfitting and improve generalization. Mathematically, Artificial Neural Network (ANN) prediction is given by:

$$y = f(w1 * x1 + w2 * x2 + \ldots + wn * xn + b)$$

where **y** is the predicted output, $x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n$ are the input features, $w_1, w_2, \ldots, w_n$ are the corresponding weights, b is the bias term, f is the activation function.

The performance of both models is evaluated using various machine learning metrics. For crop recommendation, classification metrics such as accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score are used to assess model effectiveness. For yield prediction, regression metrics such as Mean Squared Error (MSE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), and R-squared (R^2) score are used to measure how well the model fits the data. A lower MSE and RMSE indicate better predictive performance, while a higher R^2 score suggests a strong correlation between predicted and actual yields. These evaluation measures ensure that the developed models are reliable and capable of assisting farmers in making data-driven agricultural decisions.

IV. Results And Discussions

Accuracy: Evaluates the overall correctness of the model's predictions.

Precision: Measures the proportion of correctly predicted crop types among all predicted crop types.

Recall (Sensitivity): Measures the proportion of actual crop types correctly identified by the model.

F1 Score: Evaluates the balance between precision and recall, making it particularly useful for handling imbalanced agricultural datasets.

R^2 Score (Coefficient of Determination): Measures how well the model's predictions match the actual values.

Mean Absolute Error (MAE): Measures the average absolute difference between actual and predicted values.

Confusion Matrix: Offers a comprehensive breakdown of correct and incorrect predictions, aiding in the analysis of false positives and false negatives for better model evaluation.

Fig.2. Confusion Matrix

The confusion matrix reveals the crop prediction model's strong performance across 22 classes. A clear diagonal concentration of correct predictions demonstrates high accuracy and effective classification. The model successfully distinguishes various crop types.

The Yield Prediction Model (ANN) achieved an R^2 score of 0.779, indicating that it accurately captured the relationship between agricultural factors and crop yield. The low Mean Squared Error (MSE) and Mean Absolute Error (MAE) reflected minimal prediction errors, proving its ability to provide precise yield estimations. The use of standardization, label encoding, and dropout layers contributed to better model stability, preventing overfitting and enhancing overall performance.

Overall performance of the crop recommendation model is

Metric	Value
Accuracy	0.98
Macro Avg Precision	0.98
Macro Avg Recall	0.98
Macro Avg F1-Score	0.98
Weighted Avg Precision	0.98
Weighted Avg Recall	0.98
Weighted Avg F1-Score	0.98

Fig.3. Evaluation metrics of crop recommendation

Sample predictions are :

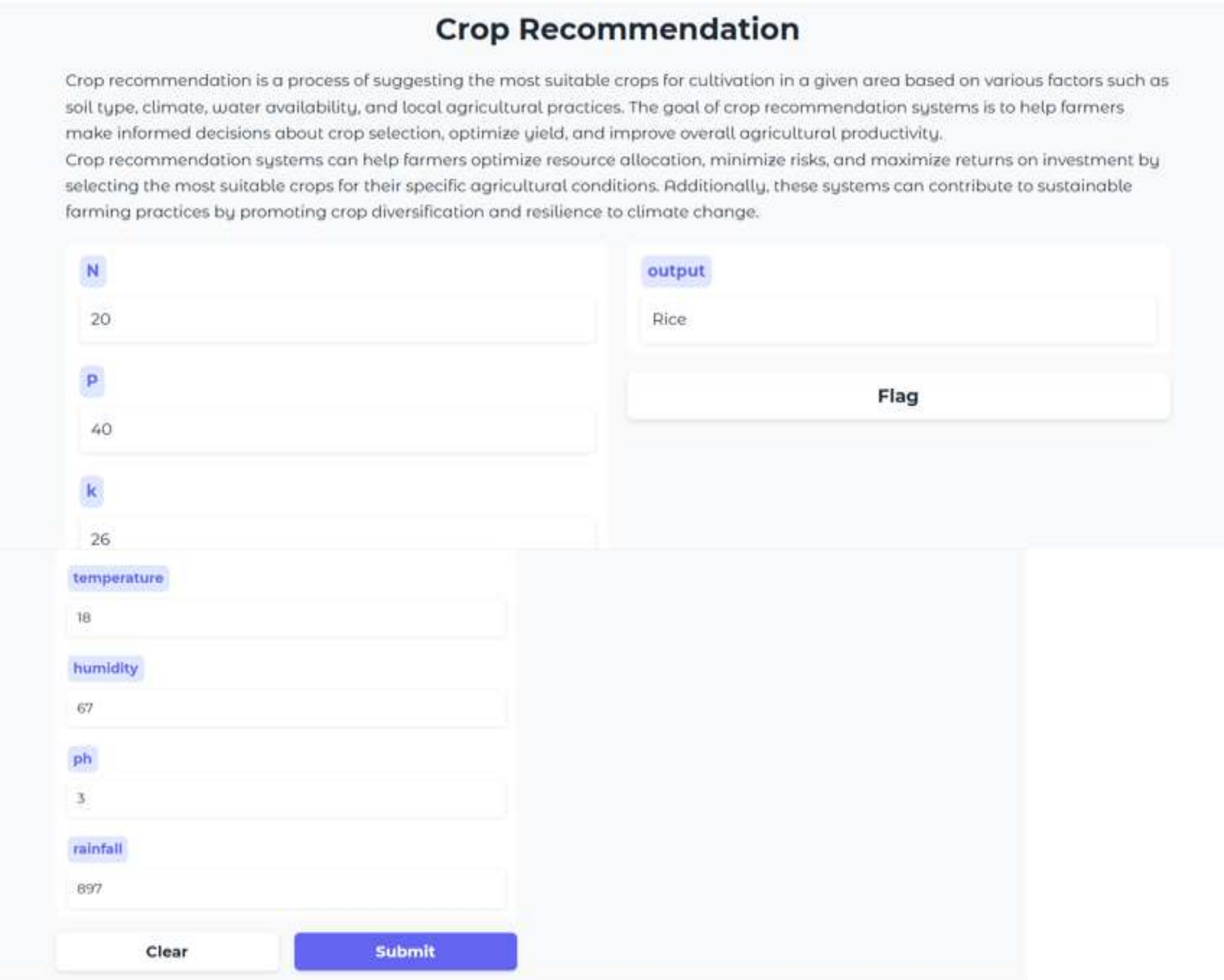


Fig.4. Sample Predictions for Crop Recommendation

Industrial Engineering Journal
ISSN: 0970-2555
Volume : 54, Issue 3, No.2, March : 2025

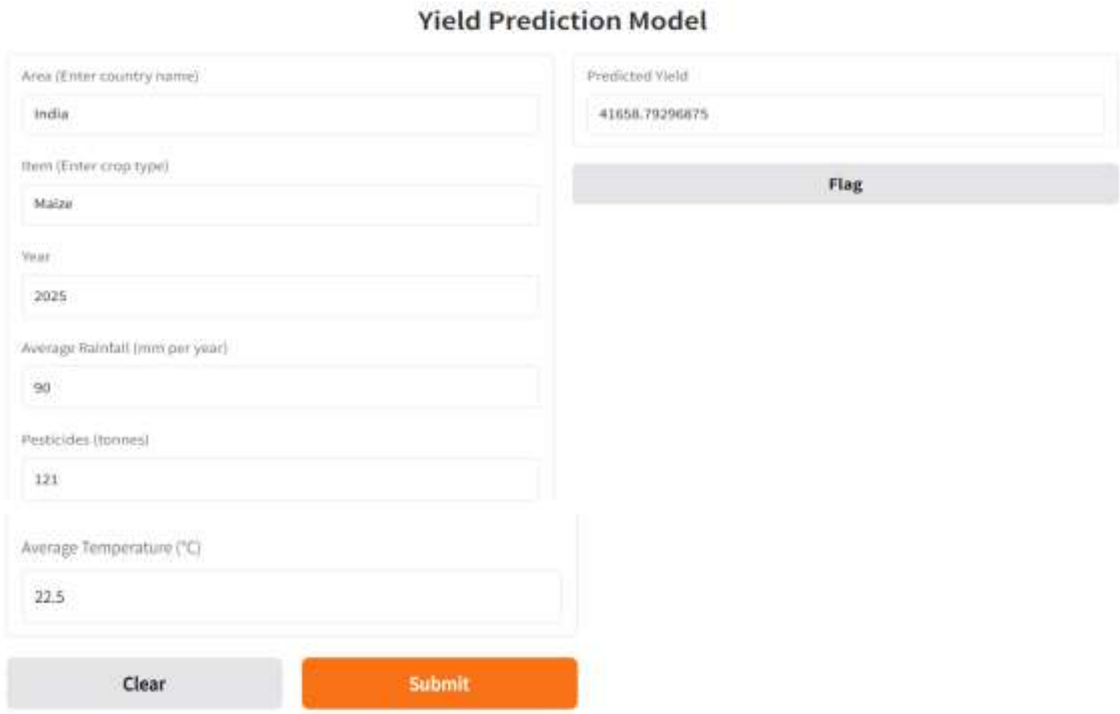


Fig.5. Sample predictions for Yield Prediction

A comparative analysis highlights the effectiveness of the proposed model in crop recommendation and yield prediction compared to traditional approaches. Conventional methods rely on predefined rules, which often lack adaptability to varying environmental conditions. The machine learning-based approach overcomes these limitations by leveraging Gradient Boosting for crop recommendation and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) for yield prediction. Compared to previous models like Random Forest and Decision Trees, the proposed system demonstrates superior accuracy and generalization, providing more reliable and data-driven insights for precision agriculture.

v. Conclusion

This study highlights the effectiveness of machine learning in crop classification, yield prediction, and recommendation, contributing to the advancement of precision agriculture. By leveraging Gradient Boosting and Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs), the system achieves high accuracy and reliability. The Gradient Boosting model outperforms traditional classifiers like Random Forest and Decision Trees, achieving 98% accuracy in crop recommendation. Similarly, the ANN-based yield prediction model attains an R^2 value of 0.80, effectively capturing complex nonlinear relationships between environmental factors and crop yields. These advancements provide farmers with data-driven insights to optimize crop selection and yield estimation, ultimately improving agricultural productivity.Despite its strong performance, the study has certain limitations. The system heavily relies on data quality, and inconsistencies or missing values could impact accuracy. The current model is trained on a limited set of crops, reducing its adaptability to diverse regions. Additionally, while Gradient Boosting and ANNs enhance accuracy, they require significant computational resources, making large-scale real-time implementation challenging.Future improvements include integrating data imputation techniques, sensor fusion, and real-time sensor inputs (e.g., temperature, humidity, and soil moisture) to enhance accuracy. Expanding the system to cover a wider range of crops and regional variations will improve adaptability. Model optimization using techniques like pruning, distillation, or efficient models such as XGBoost and LightGBM can enhance scalability. Leveraging localized datasets and transfer learning can refine predictions for different agricultural regions. Additionally, incorporating IoT-based real-time data processing and cloud integration will enable dynamic recommendations. Further enhancements, such as pest detection and fertilizer recommendations, will increase the system's overall utility.This research underscores the potential of machine learning in precision agriculture, offering a cost-effective, scalable, and efficient solution for improving crop recommendation and yield prediction.

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