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BHARATH KISAN HELPLINE

Mahanthi S Raj[1], Yashashwini Reddy M S[2], Nandini Baitipuli[3], Madhu[4], Bindushree[5]

[1,2,3,4] School of CSE REVA University Bangalore, India,
[5]Assistant professor, REVA University, Bangalore, India.

Abstract— *The project develops machine learning-based strategies for precise gather yield statistics. The project makes the assumption that the rapid developments in machine learning (ML) and distinguishing calculation will provide practical and comprehensive solutions for improved harvest and environmental condition assessment. As we undoubtedly already know, India has the world's second-largest population, and the majority of its citizens work in the horticulture industry. Farmers repeatedly produce the same harvests without trying new varieties of yields, and they apply manures in irregular amounts without realizing how much is missing in both substance and quantity. Thus, this directly affects agricultural yield in addition to causing the soil to ferment and harming the top layer. In this way, we developed the foundation for farmers' advancement using AI calculations.*

Keywords - Crop recommendation, Machine learning algorithms, Accuracy.

I. Introduction

I. One of the important occupations practiced in India is farming. It is the largest banking sector and plays a major role in the advancement of the nation as a whole. To address the problems facing 1.3 billion individuals worldwide, more than 60% of the country's territory is used for horticulture adopting new agribusiness tools after that. Based on Farmers' experience in a particular region, previous crop and yield expectations were made. The ongoing situation without a change in the harvest and the application of insufficient amounts of supplements to the soil causes a decrease in the output, soil contamination (soil fermentation), and damage to the top layer.

II. In order to create new possibilities, machine learning, a component of computerized reasoning, has emerged along with big data advancements and improved execution registering. The proposed framework will make the best yield recommendation for a given plot of property. In light of the soil's composition and factors affecting the environment, such as temperature, stickiness, and pH.

II LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Crop Prediction using Machine Learning Approaches, Nischitha K, Dhanush Vishwakarma, Mahendra N, Ashwini, Manjuraju M.R,2022

As we are undoubtedly aware, India is the world's second most populous country, with agribusiness being the most common occupation for the majority of Indians. Farmers continue to develop the same harvests without trying new varieties of yields, and they apply composts in arbitrary amounts without understanding the lack of substance and amount. As a result, this directly affects crop output while also causing dirt fermentation and harming the top layer. As a result, we designed the structure for rancher development using AI calculations. Our framework will offer the optimum suited yield for specific land in the context of its makeup and natural requirements. The framework also provides information on the necessary quantity and type of manure, in addition to the essential seeds for growth. Due to the way we're set up, farmers may produce a wider range of harvest, increase net income, and avoid soil contamination.

2.Enhancing Crop Yield Prediction Utilizing Machine Learning on Satellite- Based Vegetation Health Indices Hoa Thi Pham,Joseph Awange , Michael Kuhn , Binh Van Nguyen , Luyen K Bui,2022

Exact gather result determination is fundamental in the distinctive design of the food sector, where estimates from the agricultural condition document (VCI), the warm situation record (TCI), and the simulated intelligence (ML) are combined. The drawback is that a one-size-fits-all assumption framework is typically applied throughout a region as a whole, ignoring the spatial variance in sub-territorial VCI and TCI brought on by environmental and weather conditions. Rehashed VCI/TCI data poses extra difficulties that have a detrimental effect on the models' predictions when nonlinear ML is used. To deal with the two upgrades, this study proposes a framework that (I) applies higher-demand spatial free part assessment and (ii) employs a mixture of key part assessment (PCA) and ML (i.e., PCA-ML blend) (i.e., PCA-ML blend). The suggested technique, like Vietnam, divides typical VCI/TCI spatial capriciousness into distinct sub districts. Instead of a one-size-fits-all methodology, sub-local rice yield evaluation

models outperformed Vietnam by 20% to 60%. ML-only underperformed PCA-ML mixture by an average of 18.5% to 45%. The constancy of the structure is shown by the ability to anticipate rice production 1 to 2 months before harvest with a standard error of 5%.

3. Machine learning for large-scale crop yield forecasting panelDilli Paudel , Hendrik Boogaard , Allard deWit , Sander Janssen , Sjoukje Osinga , Christos Pylianidis , Ioannis N. Athanasiadis ,2021

With a focus on clear context-oriented requirements, many studies have used computer-based intelligence to reduce yield gauging. They may not have used knowledge or techniques that are applicable to all yields or all geographical areas. However, practical large-scale frameworks don't use artificial intelligence, such the MARS Gather Yield Expectation Structure (MCYFS) from the European Commission. A method that holds promise is man-made intelligence, especially when a lot of data is being acquired and disseminated. We combined computer-based intelligence with reap exhibiting agronomic principles to create a computer-based intelligence measure for extensive crop yield assessment. The standard is a working method that emphasises justice, objectivity, and reusability. In order to manage development and improvement, we focused on organising coherent points or features. To increase exactness, we then applied computer-based intelligence without information leakage. From the MCYFS informative index, we created features incorporating crop re-sanctioning discoveries as well as environmental, remote sensing, and soil information. We emphasised a detachable and adaptable work cycle to support various outputs and nations with minimal plan adjustments. The work cycle can be used to conduct repetitive The work cycle can be used to repeat tests with standard information data in order to get reproducible results (for example, early season or end-of-season assumptions). We estimated average production for five harvests—sensitive wheat, spring grain, sunflower, sugar beetroot, and potatoes—and three countries—the Netherlands (NL), Germany (DE), and France (FR). We compared the results to a fundamental technique that lacked assumption mastery and assumed either a constant yield design or the average of the planning set.

4. Crop Recommendation System using Machine Learning Dhruvi Gosai1, Chintal Raval2, Rikin Nayak3, Hardik Jayswal4, Axat Patel,2021

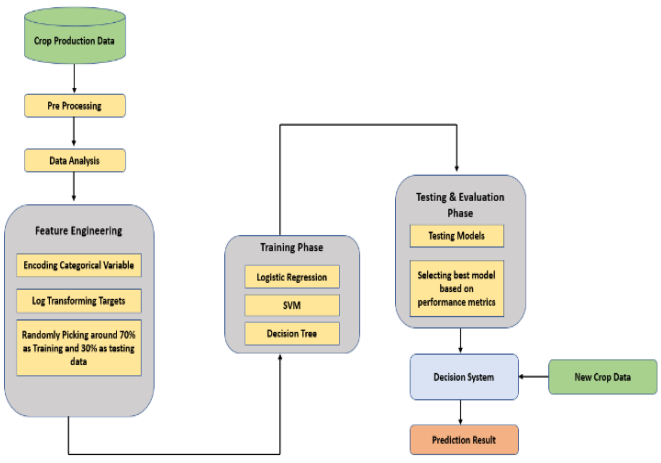
Horticulture is considered to be an important profession by a large portion of India's population. In our nation, yield creation plays a significant role. Poor harvest quality is frequently caused by either excessive compost use or inadequate manure application. The suggested IoT and ML arrangement allows for soil testing using sensors, which is dependent on estimating and noting soil boundaries. This structure reduces the possibility of soil degradation while maintaining crop health. In this framework, soil temperature, soil moisture, pH, and other sensors NPK are used to monitor temperature, stickiness, soil dampness, and soil pH individually, as well as NPK supplements of the earth. The data collected by these sensors is saved on the microcontroller and analysed using AI calculations like irregular backwoods, on the basis of which ideas for the growth of the reasonable harvest are developed. This task also has a strategy that focuses on utilising a convolutional brain network as an important approach to determining whether or not the plant is in danger of a sickness.

5. Efficient Crop Yeild Recommendation System Using Machine Learning For Digital Farmig. Dr.G.Suresh, Dr. A. Senthil Kumar, Dr.S.Lekashri,Dr.R.Manikandan,2021

Precision agriculture and digital farming enable the exact application of inputs such as seed, water, pesticides, and fertilisers to crops at the right time to maximise output, quality, and yields. Farmers can better comprehend their fields by deploying sensors for data collection and mapping fields, allowing them to conserve resources and minimise negative environmental effects. Most farmers use conventional farming patterns to determine which crops to grow in a field. Farmers, on the other hand, do not believe crop yield is affected by soil characteristics and climatic circumstances. In light of climate, wetness, and season, our computerised farming system may then advise a yield recommendation framework that assists farmers in selecting the greatest harvest to germinate on their land. AI approaches enable a machine to successfully make educated decisions. This application aids in herbicide selection, seed separation, and seed separation. seed profundity by utilising the ML recommendation motor.

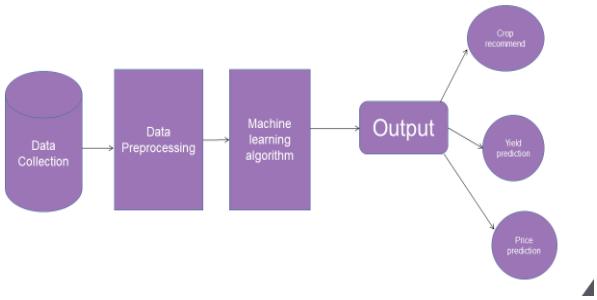
III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

1. Architectural Design:



Information gathering and preparation are two key steps in ensuring the accuracy of the dataset. There should be no missing attributes in the dataset, and they should be replaced with the correct qualities. Additionally, the information needs to be examined to see if its characteristics follow a usual dispersion. Information investigation and representation are the preceding stage. We make an effort to thoroughly study our data in order to spot any trends or standout instances in the dataset. We created several representations of the material in order to fully understand it. The following stage is highlight choosing; we must select only those components that will be expected to allow the type of product to grow. We created a correlation matrix to show the linear relationship between one feature and each of the other features. Then comes data testing and instruction. Before we can start building the machine learning model, we must partition our dataset into training and test sets. The material was shared in a 70-30 split. Machine learning algorithms will be used for training, and performance matrices will be used to pick the model for testing. We are receiving the results, and the decision-making system will be able to extrapolate new crop yield data for crop yield forecasts. To display the linear link among one characteristic and every single one of the other features, we have constructed a correlation matrix. Testing the data will come next, then instruction. We must divide our information into training and test sets before creating the machine learning model. The distribution of the substance is 70 to 30. Performance matrices will be used to choose the model for testing after machine learning methods have been employed for training. We are receiving the results, and the decision-making For agricultural yield estimates, the methodology will be able to extrapolate fresh crop yield data.

2. Flowchart:



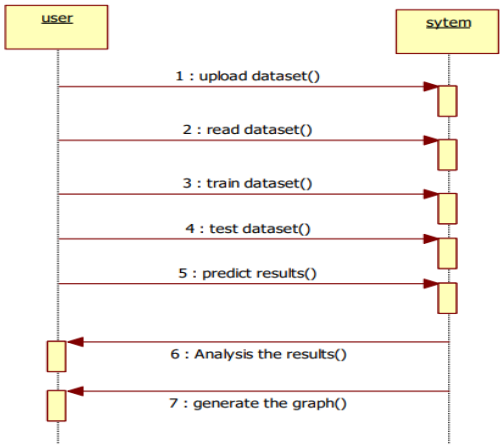
We began by compiling measurements of the environment and crop creation from many sources into a focused data set. We used several pre-handling techniques, followed by research and examination procedures, to decipher the information buried in the data. We used highlight designing to organise the information for planning. After the component designing phase, In order to develop a model and test the three AI models, we created the model and used the tested data yield choice framework. Actually, the choice framework will desire to summarise the initial harvest yield data for the anticipated crop output.

3. Class Diagram:

In software engineering, the term "class diagram" refers to a specific kind of static structural diagram that illustrates the categories, properties, operations (or methods), and connections among the classes to depict the structure of a system. It describes the kind of data that is present.

4. Sequence Diagram

In the Unified Modelling Language (UML), A succession chart is a diagram that illustrates how and when cycles cooperate with one another. It is a strategy for message grouping. The names occasion charts, occasion circumstances, and timing outlines are widely used to refer to succession graphs.



V. RESULTS

By uploading the data to the Bharath Kisan Helpline, the findings are dependent on the four parameters Crop recommendation, Yield predictor, Profit predictor, and Disease encyclopaedia. And when compared to other applications, our application has achieved excellent results in terms of accuracy, precision, and disease detection.

We enter the following factors into the Bharath Kisan Helpline to calculate the output of crop recommendations:

N (nitrogen value), P (phosphorus value), K (potassium value), temperature, humidity, PH, rainfall, and we get the accuracy, Micro Precision, Macro precision and weighted precision.

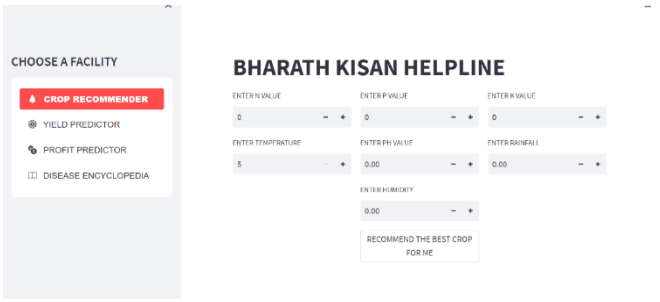


Fig: Crop Recommender

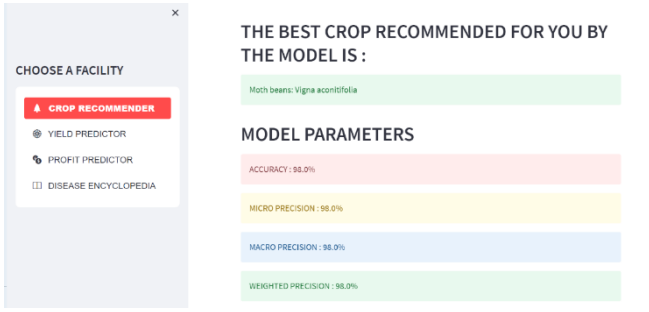


Fig: Model Parameters

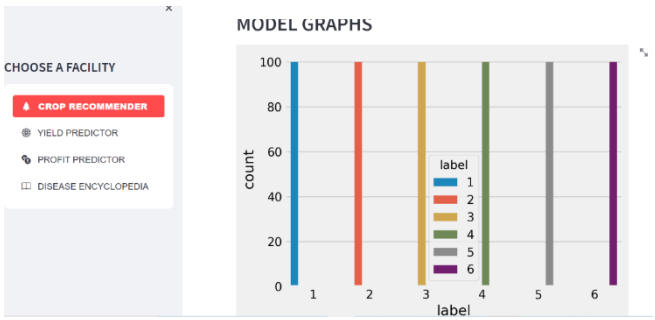


Fig: Crop Predictor Model Graph

We take into account the following factors when computing the output of the yield predictor and the profit predictor: State_Name, District_Name, Crop_Year, Season, Crop, Area, Production, UnitPrice, Netprice, Unit Investment, Net Investment, Profit, and we get the results.

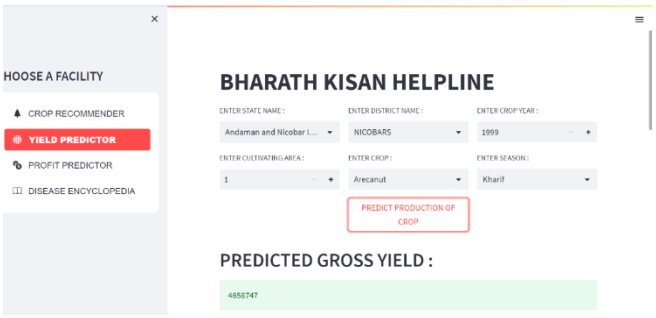


Fig: Yield predictor

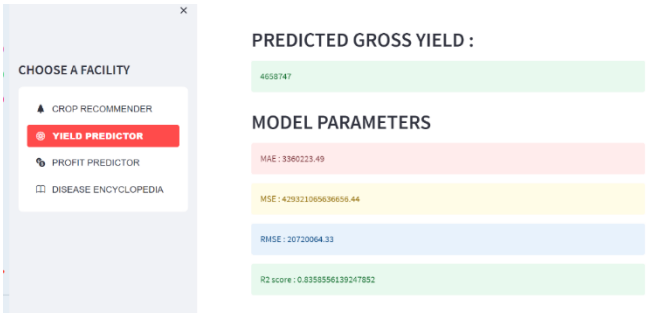


Fig: Yield predictor gross yield

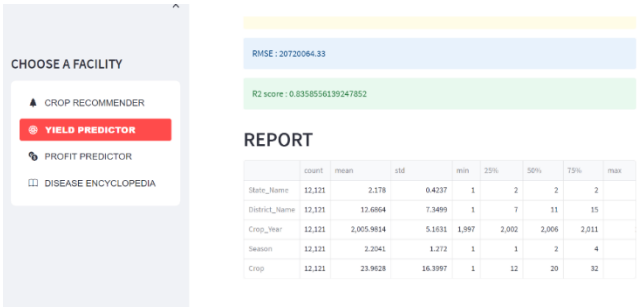


Fig: Yield predictor report

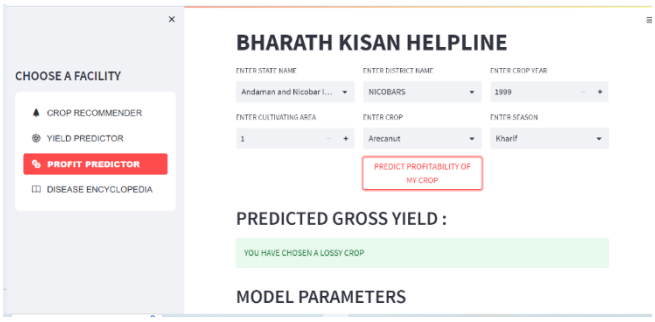


Fig: Profit Predictor

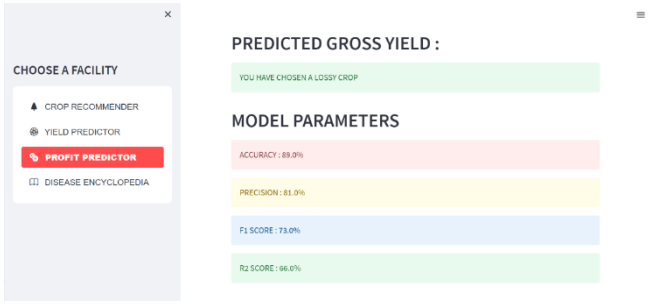


Fig: Profit predicted gross yield

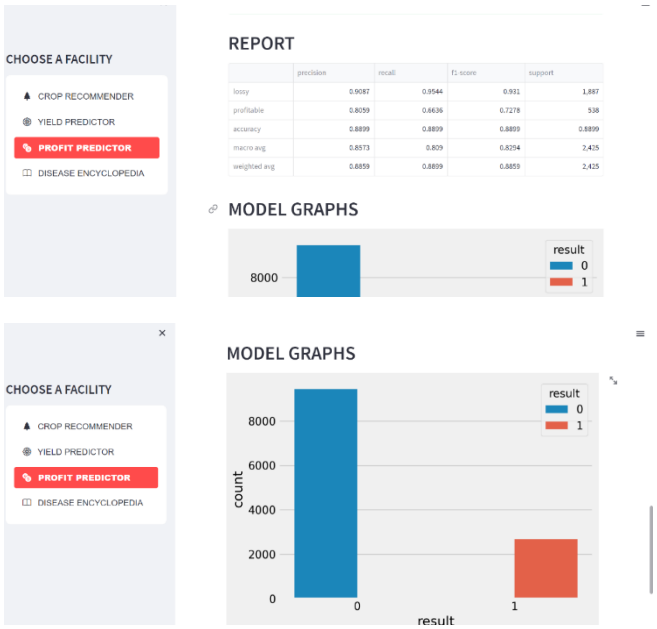


Fig: Model graph

For disease encyclopedia, we have uploaded the images of leaves with diseases and we have chosen 5 plants Tomato, Potato, Cotton, Pumpkin, Cabbage and we are obtaining the results.

Fig: Disease Encyclopedia

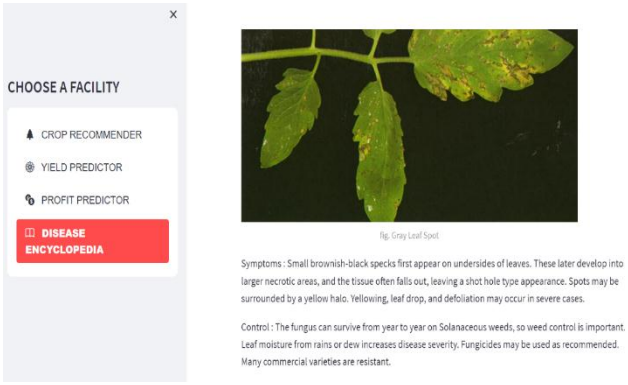


Fig: Disease prediction

VI. CONCLUSION

In this study, we made predictions using a variety of variables, such as crop yields, suggested fertiliser applications, and price forecasts. Agriculture is a sector that helps the economy of our country. This, however, is slow to adopt new machine learning technology. Our farmers should be acquainted with all of the most recent machine learning technologies and other methodologies. With the help of the algorithms that were used to predict yield and price, crop yield and the effective use of fertiliser were effectively predicted. Based on this philosophy, we created a smartphone application that is simple to use and aids in the user's understanding of agriculture. These techniques help to resolve agricultural problems and increase agricultural yield, and we have improved agricultural output as a results.

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