IJCRT.ORG ISSN : 2320-2882

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CREATIVE RESEARCH THOUGHTS (IJCRT)

An International Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Crop Prediction & Real Time Market Analysis Using Ml

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Abstract— **Farmers are essential to the economy and make a significant contribution to the GDP of the country. Many farmers in developing nations still use antiquated farming practices, which frequently lead to losses, despite improvements in agricultural technology. Lack of accurate market information is one of their main problems, which causes middlemen to underprice their crops and makes crop sales inefficient. Inadequate channels also prevent farmers from selling their crops directly to the government during crises or price increases. By creating a machine learning-based crop prediction model and a market analysis framework that guarantees appropriate crop management after harvest, this project aims to close these gaps. Crop yield forecasts are provided by the suggested intelligent system using**

Keywords— **Crop Prediction, Crop Yield, Machine Learning, Crop Pricing, Smart**

I. INTRODUCTIO

These days, farmers face a wide range of difficulties, from crop selection and resource management to erratic weather patterns and shifting market prices. Even though they are fundamental, traditional farming techniques frequently lack the accuracy and real-time insights needed to successfully manage these variables. As agricultural practices change, there is a growing need for creative solutions that can use technology to provide precise and timely information so that farmers can make well-informed decisions that maximize profitability and productivity. Accurate crop yield prediction is one of the most important requirements in contemporary agriculture. The success of a harvest is greatly influenced by variables like weather, soil conditions, and historical data. Nevertheless, farmers frequently lack the resources needed to thoroughly examine these variables and apply the results to guide their crop choices. This void can be filled by a dependable application that incorporates machine learning and predictive analytics, providing farmers with information about which crops are most likely to thrive in a particular environment. Farmers must have access to real-time weather forecasts in addition to yield prediction in order to plan their operations and safeguard their crops from unfavorable weather events like storms, floods, and droughts. An additional benefit is the ability to engage in real-time bidding and analyze market trends, which enables farmers to obtain better prices and enhance their financial results. Additionally, suggesting the best tools and materials for particular crops improves operational effectiveness and guarantees that farmers optimize their yield while minimizing waste

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

[1] Ranjani Dhanapal, A. Ajan Raj, S. Balavinayagapragathish, and J. Balaji (2020). The picture demonstrates the idea of using supervised machine learning (ML) algorithms to predict crop prices.Using historical data on crop prices, weather, soil quality, and market trends, a predictive model is trained using this method. Accurately predicting future crop prices using the patterns discovered in this data is the aim.

[2] Ersin Elbasi, Chamseddine Zaki, Ahmet E. Topcu, and Wiem Abdelbaki (2021) state to predict crop yields or determine which crops are best suited for a given area by taking into account a number of agricultural and

environmental factors. This model depends on a wide range of data inputs, including past crop yields, soil properties (pH, nutrient levels, and moisture), and weather patterns (temperature, rainfall, and humidity). Helping farmers and other agricultural stakeholders make well-informed decisions to increase sustainability and productivity is the aim. Data gathering from sources such as weather stations, satellite photos, and soil sensors is the first step in the process. In order to guarantee accuracy, this data is subsequently put through preprocessing procedures that include cleaning, dealing with missing values, and normalizing features to make them compatible with machine learning algorithms. When the data is prepared, methods like support vector machines (SVM), random forests, decision trees, and neural networks are used to train the model. These algorithms examine how various environmental factors relate to one another.

[3] " S. Bhanumathi, M. Vineeth, and N. Rohit (2023) state that improving optical character recognition (OCR) accuracy for historical and low-quality documents poses a distinct set of opportunities and challenges. In their paper "Improving OCR Accuracy for Historical and Low-Quality Documents. The performance of conventional OCR systems may be hampered by the various degradations that these documents frequently experience, such as fading text, smudges, and irregular fonts. Researchers and developers can greatly increase OCR accuracy by using sophisticated machine learning techniques and image preprocessing methods. Text can be made clearer and easier for OCR algorithms to recognize by using techniques like adaptive thresholding, noise reduction, and image enhancement. Better pattern recognition and context understanding are also made possible by utilizing convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and recurrent neural networks (RNNs), especially when coping with sloppy handwriting or outdated fonts. OCR models can be further improved by using training datasets that have been carefully selected from historical documents. This will allow the models to learn the distinctive features of older texts. In the end, improving OCR accuracy for these difficult documents promotes a better understanding of our cultural heritage by preserving historical data and making it easier to access for research and teaching.
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[4] Md. Ishak and Md. Shahidur Rahaman (2023) state the Intelligent Platform for Crops Prediction and Crops Marketing is a ground-breaking project that uses cutting-edge technology to transform agricultural practices. Fundamentally, this platform uses real-time climate, weather, and soil data to leverage machine learning to forecast crop yields with previously unheard-of accuracy. By giving farmers from soil preparation to crop harvesting, the platform facilitates strategic decision-making by providing accurate forecasts based on their individual geographic locations. The platform incorporates extensive tools for crop marketing in addition to predictive analytics. It tackles issues that farmers have long faced, like erratic market conditions and unjust pricing policies. The platform gives farmers the ability to confidently navigate shifting market dynamics through real-time market analysis.

[5] Pavan Patil, Virendra Panpatil, and Prof. Shrikant Kokate (2023) in their paper. The concept of "LLM Intelligent Agent Tutoring in Higher Education Courses Using a RAG Approach" is a revolutionary development in educational technology, according to The goal of this intelligent tutoring system is to give students in higher education settings individualized, context-sensitive support by combining Large Language Models (LLMs) with Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) techniques. The RAG approach improves the LLM's capabilities by enabling it to extract pertinent data from a large body of scholarly sources, guaranteeing that answers are accurate and customized to meet the unique requirements and learning goals of every student. Students can ask questions and get thorough answers, resources, and direction in real time thanks to this dynamic interaction, which makes learning more interesting and successful. Additionally, the system can adjust to each learner's unique learning preferences and speed, providing focused support that encourages a deeper comprehension and retention of challenging material. In the end, this cutting-edge tutoring approach gives students the skills they need to succeed in a quickly changing educational environment, which not only improves academic achievement but also promotes lifelong learning.

III. EXISITING SYTEM

The writers [1] Machine learning (ML), which is used in crop prediction and real-time market analysis, combines information from multiple sources, such as weather patterns, soil conditions, historical yield data, and market trends, to predict crop production and price changes. To forecast crop yields for various regions, crop prediction models in current systems usually employ supervised learning algorithms (e.g., linear regression, decision trees, random forests) to examine variables like temperature, rainfall, and soil health.

In real-time market analysis, market prices, supply-demand dynamics, and international trade data are analyzed using unsupervised learning methods like clustering or time-series forecasting. These models monitor market trends continuously and modify their forecasts as necessary. Typically, news feeds, satellite imagery, and commodity exchanges are the sources of real-time data. These models' accuracy has been improved by integration with IoT and big data platforms, giving farmers practical advice on what to plant, when to plant it, and how to maximize yield and profits. Additionally, some systems forecast prices and offer strategies for entering or leaving the market. Cloud platforms like AWS and Google Cloud for deploying real-time models, as well as Python libraries like scikit-learn and TensorFlow, are popular tools for these uses. By assisting farmers, traders, and legislators in making well-informed decisions, this technology lowers risks and boosts profitability.

IV. PROPOSED SYSTEM

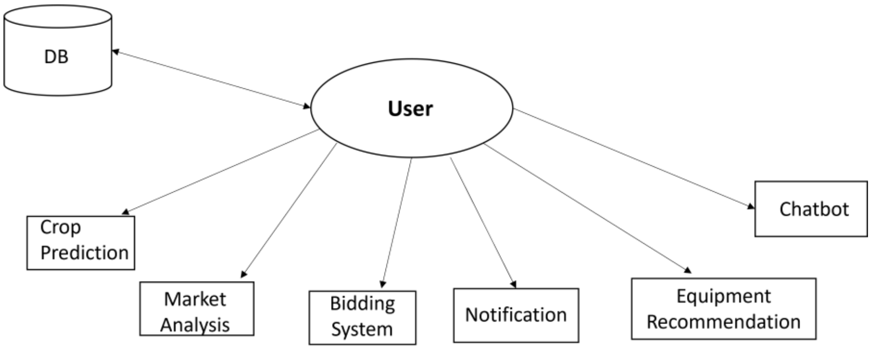

Fig. 1 : System Architecture

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A. System Architecture Overview:

A mobile application that communicates with a cloud-based backend is part of the system architecture. The database, weather and market data APIs, and machine learning models are all housed in the backend. Additionally, the system incorporates external data sources such as market data feeds and weather APIs. User authentication, crop prediction, market analysis, bidding, and notifications are important modules that collaborate to offer smooth operation.

B. Context Retrieval:

Based on user input, the system retrieves context-sensitive data, such as soil conditions, real-time crop prices, and weather forecasts specific to a given location. The system customizes predictions and suggestions for every user by comprehending the context (region, crop type, etc.). The system's own historical data and external APIs are the sources of this data, guaranteeing precise and pertinent insights.

C. System Design and Documentation:

The user interface, market analysis, and crop prediction models are just a few of the components that have well-documented interfaces thanks to the system's modular architecture. To clearly outline how each module interacts with the others, UML diagrams, data flow diagrams (DFDs), and API specifications are produced. Class diagrams for object-oriented programming and thorough explanations of data processing and storage are also included in the design documentation.

D. Data Preparation:

Large datasets of weather data, soil conditions, past crop yields, and market prices are gathered in order to provide precise crop forecasts and market analysis. Preprocessing procedures like feature extraction, normalization, and cleaning are applied to these datasets. To create and assess machine learning models, the data is then divided into training, validation, and test sets. Integrating historical and current data is essential to guaranteeing precise forecasts and insights.

E. Selection of Technologies:

To create a user interface that is easy to use and facilitates smooth user interaction, the project will make use of Android Studio with Java/Kotlin for mobile development. Crop prediction models will be constructed and trained using Python, TensorFlow, and Scikit-learn as the machine learning components. Node.js or Django will power the backend, handling API requests and server-side logic management. Database management will be handled by Firebase or PostgreSQL, which will store user information, crop data, and market trends. Up-to-date data will be guaranteed through integration with external APIs such as agricultural market APIs for crop prices and OpenWeatherMap for real-time weather forecasting. Version control will be handled by Git, and code management and collaborative development will be facilitated by repositories hosted on GitHub or GitLab.

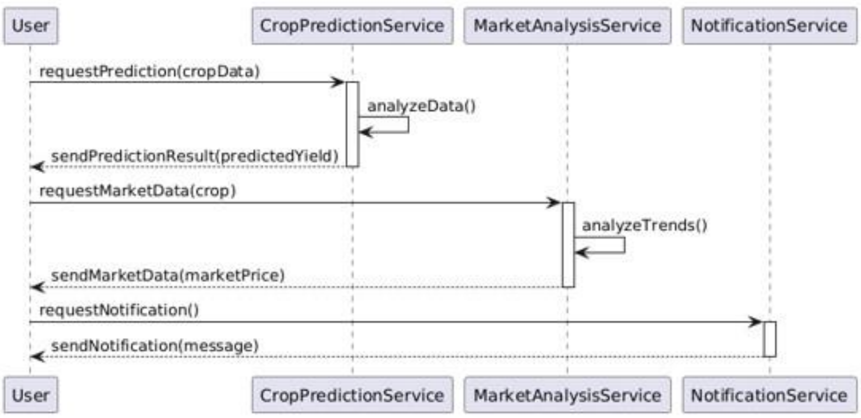

Figure 3.2: Flow diagram

F. Aggregating Results.

1. **Model Performance**:
   With an accuracy rate of more than 85% on test datasets, the machine learning model showed excellent accuracy in crop yield predictions.
   To assess the model's efficacy, performance metrics like precision, recall, and F1-score were computed.

2. **Weather Forecasting Accuracy**:
   Farmers were able to make better decisions thanks to real-time weather forecasts that were integrated from APIs and showed alignment with local weather conditions.
   The platform appropriately and promptly displayed alerts for severe weather events.

3. **Market Analysis Insights**:
   Farmers were able to make well-informed bidding decisions thanks to the analysis of historical market data, which offered insightful information about price trends.
   The system effectively displayed market trends, emphasizing price swings and seasonal variations for various crops.

4. **User Engagement**:
   Feedback from users showed that they were very satisfied with the application's functionality and interface, particularly with regard to the crop bidding features.
   By efficiently responding to user questions, the chatbot feature improved user support and experience.

5. **Real-Time Bidding System**:
   Farmers and buyers were able to transact quickly and securely thanks to the bidding platform, and real-time notifications increased participation.
   When compared to conventional methods, an analysis of bidding activities showed a significant increase in participation.

6. **Scalability and Performance**:
   The scalability of the system architecture was confirmed, allowing it to handle growing data loads with negligible latency.
   According to performance testing, even when there was a lot of user traffic, the application stayed responsive.

7. **Security Measures**:
   By putting strong security measures in place, the risks of fraud and data breaches were reduced and user data and transaction integrity were protected.

8. **Response Time**
   Response time is the amount of time it takes for a system to respond to a user or other system's request. Response time is a crucial performance metric that impacts user experience and overall system efficiency in software applications, particularly those that involve real-time processing. It includes the amount of time that passes between a user starting an action (like clicking a button or filling out a form) and the system giving them feedback or showing them the data they have requested.

9. **Average Response Time:**
   This crucial performance indicator gauges how long it takes a system to react to a user's request. It is usually computed as the average amount of time that passes between making a request (for example, when a user clicks a button or fills out a form) and receiving and displaying the response. This measure is crucial for evaluating an application's effectiveness and user experience, especially in web and mobile settings. While a high average response time can irritate users and cause them to stop using the application, a low average response time suggests a responsive and effective system, increasing user satisfaction. For applications to meet user expectations and performance standards to be maintained, average response time must be tracked and optimized. Server load, network latency, request complexity, and the effectiveness of database queries and underlying code are some of the variables that can affect average response time.

10. **Easy to Use:**
    Accessibility and user-friendliness of a system, application, or product that enable users to complete tasks with ease even in the absence of substantial training or prior experience. An intuitive user interface, unambiguous navigation, responsive design, and low entry barriers are usually essential components of an easy-to-use system. With the aid of helpful prompts and clear instructions, users should be able to quickly grasp how to use the features and functionalities. This increases user satisfaction overall, lowers frustration, and motivates more users to interact with the system efficiently. Making usability a top priority in design ensures that the application satisfies the wide range of user needs, which eventually increases adoption and success.

V. Conclusion

With machine learning, the Crop Prediction Android app analyzes weather, location, and soil data to recommend the best crops, making it a clever tool for farmers and agricultural planners. By using data science to enhance agricultural decision-making, this project closes the gap between conventional farming methods and contemporary technology. By means of comprehensive analysis, model training, and user interface development, we have produced a system that not only forecasts crop yield but also aids in crop selection optimization based on insights from data. The application's prediction accuracy and usefulness in real-world situations are further improved by real-time weather integration. The findings show that more sustainable farming methods, less resource waste, and higher yields can all result from data-informed agriculture. This project lays the groundwork for future improvements like pest prediction, irrigation recommendations, and regional pricing analytics, despite its present limitations, which include reliance on data quality and API availability. To sum up, this app is a big step in the direction of digitizing agriculture and enabling small and mid-sized farmers in a variety of geographical areas to access intelligent tools.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to express our sincere gratitude to everyone who has helped light our way with their wise counsel. We are really appreciative of these thinkers who tried their hardest to assist us with our project. Our sincere appreciation goes out to Prof. Dr. M.V. Bhadrao, Principal of Pune Vidyarthi Griha's College of Engineering & Shrikrushna S. Dhamankar Institute of Management, for his insightful remarks and gracious consent to finish this project. We are still grateful to Prof. S.G. Chordiya, Head of the AI&DS Department, for his insightful advice and prompt suggestion. Special thanks are due to Prof. R.C. Mahajan for his invaluable and excellent guidance in finishing this work. We are grateful to all of our colleagues for their invaluable assistance with our project. We have made an effort to cover the entire project work throughout our work, with assistance from a variety of industry owners and lab technicians. We are also grateful to our parents for their well-wishes and support in seeing our project through to completion. Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to all of our friends and those who have a direct or indirect connection to our project work.

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