**CONCLUSION**

With the limited availability of clinicians for manual detection of DR, an automated approach can greatly reduce the manual labour required for diagnosis. The model presented classifies the retinal images using Deep CNN which relies less on manual feature extraction thus providing a wholesome approach to DR detection. The model is evaluated with various metrics and considering the complexity of the dataset the model is satisfactory. Accuracy can be further improved by augmenting the dataset even more and by retraining the neural network with new retinal images. This is a widely used practice and helps improve the model. Although at this level the system may not gain the confidence of affected patients, further improvement can act as a boon for both the doctors and the patients. Patients can rely on the system for proper diagnosis and doctors can rely on the system for reducing their heavy workload.