A REPORT

ON

AI-DRIVEN CROP DISEASE PREDICTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

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Under the guidance of,

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY

IN

COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

At

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

MAY 2025

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

PRESIDENCY SCHOOL OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Internship/Project report **"AI-Driven Crop Disease Prediction and Management System"** being submitted by Parinitha M, Nethra K, and Yukthi V bearing roll number 20211CSE0271, 20211CSE0334, and 20211CSE0272 in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering is a Bonafide work carried out under my supervision.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work, which is being presented in the report entitled **AI-Driven Crop Disease Prediction and Management System** in partial fulfillment for the award of Degree of **Bachelor of Technology** in **Computer Science and Engineering**, is a record of my own investigations carried under the guidance of **Dr. Ramesh Sengodan, Professor, School of Computer Science Engineering & Information Science, Presidency University, Bengaluru.**

I have not submitted the matter presented in this report anywhere for the award of any other Degree.

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ABSTRACT

Agriculture plays a crucial role in sustaining the global economy, providing food and raw materials to billions of people. However, crop diseases remain a major challenge, threatening agricultural productivity and leading to significant financial losses and food shortages. Traditional disease detection methods rely heavily on manual observation, which can be time-consuming, labor-intensive, and susceptible to human error. These limitations highlight the need for a more efficient, scalable, and accessible solution.

An AI-Based Crop Disease Prediction and Management System presents a revolutionary solution by leveraging the capabilities of artificial intelligence and deep learning to identify crop diseases from images of plant leaves. Leveraging sophisticated image processing methods and pre-trained (ResNet9) convolutional neural networks, the system can identify a vast array of crop diseases with high accuracy based on observable symptoms. Farmers can easily upload a picture of an infected plant using a web-based interface, and the model automatically scans the picture, makes a prediction of the disease, and gives customized advice for treatment and prevention.

The system is made user-friendly, accessible through any internet-enabled device, and allows integration with other crop and disease types in the future. By reducing reliance on human inspection and allowing for accurate disease detection, this AI-based solution not only increases agricultural productivity but also helps ensure global food security. As deep learning technology advances, such systems have the potential to transform crop disease management and support the vision of smarter, more resilient farming ecosystems.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, we indebted to the **GOD ALMIGHTY** for giving me an opportunity to excel in our efforts to complete this project on time.

We express our sincere thanks to our respected dean **Dr. Md. Sameeruddin Khan**, Pro-VC - Engineering and Dean, Presiency School of Computer Science and Engineering & Presiency School of Information Science, Presidency University for getting us permission to undergo the project.

We express our heartfelt gratitude to our beloved Associate Dean **Dr. Mydhili Nair,** Presidency School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University, and Dr. **Dr. Asif Mohamed H B**, Head of the Department, Presidency School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University, for rendering timely help in completing this project successfully.

We are greatly indebted to our guide **Dr. Ramesh Sengodan, Professor** and Reviewer **Dr. Pamela Vinitha Eric, Professor**, Presidency School of Computer Science and Engineering, Presidency University for his inspirational guidance, and valuable suggestions and for providing us a chance to express our technical capabilities in every respect for the completion of the internship work.

We would like to convey our gratitude and heartfelt thanks to the CSE7301 Internship/University Project Coordinator **Mr. Md Ziaur Rahman and Dr. Sampath A K,** department Project Coordinators **Mr. Jerrin Joe Francis** and Git hub coordinator **Mr. Muthuraj.**

We thank our family and friends for the strong support and inspiration they have provided us in bringing out this project.

Parinitha M

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Agriculture forms the backbone of the global frugality, supplying food, raw accoutrements, and employment to a significant portion of the world's population. Despite technological advancements in the agrarian sector, crop conditions continue to be a patient challenge, negatively affecting crop yields and leading to substantial profitable losses. Traditional styles of crop complaint identification largely depend on visual examination by experts or growers, which is frequently time-consuming. Also, access to agrarian specialists is limited in numerous pastoral and remote areas, further aggravating the issue.

To address this critical problem, this design presents an AI- Driven Crop Disease Prediction and Management System, which utilizes deep literacy ways to enable accurate, presto, and automated discovery of factory conditions. The system is grounded on a Convolutional Neural Network (ResNet9) model trained to classify colorful crop conditions from splint images. Once an image is uploaded by the user, the model predicts the complaint with high delicacy and provides applicable information along with recommended operation practices. This design leverages the power of artificial intelligence and image processing to give a scalable, cost-effective result for complaint opinion. Unlike detector- grounded systems, this model relies solely on image data, thereby reducing tackle dependences and making the result affordable and accessible for small-scale growers. The complaint model has been trained on a comprehensive dataset of factory images, covering multiple crops similar as tomato, potato, grape, and apple, among others, to insure wide connection.

The system is stationed as a web operation, making it accessible through smartphones or computers with an internet connection. This real- time system not only enhances the speed and delicacy of complaint discovery but also provides immediate, practicable recommendations deduced from an intertwined knowledge base. also, it reduces the gratuitous use of chemical fungicides by enabling targeted treatment, thereby promoting environmentally sustainable husbandry practices.

By integrating AI into the agrarian sphere, the design supports perfection husbandry, enhances decision- making for growers, and contributes to long- term food security. In a fleetly changing climate with adding demand for food, similar intelligent systems are essential to make flexible and effective agrarian ecosystems.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE SURVEY

1.1 Literature Survey table

Papers	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Waseem, M., Raza, A., & Malik, A. (2024). AI-Driven Crop Yield Prediction and Disease Detection in Agroecosystems. In Maintaining a Sustainable World in the Nexus of Environmental Science and AI (pp. 229-258). IGI Global.	• Accurate yield prediction • Improved planning and resource allocation • Supports sustainable agricultural practices	• High costs. • Limited access to AI tools for smallholder farmers • Infrastructure challenges in rural areas
2. AI-Powered Predictive Analysis for Pest and Disease Forecasting in Crops: Palani, Hari Kumar, et al. "AI-Powered Predictive Analysis for Pest and Disease Forecasting in Crops." 2023 International Conference on Communication, Security and Artificial Intelligence (ICCSAI). IEEE, 2023.	• Early prediction of risk • Improved preparedness and prevention • Enhances decision-making with real-time insights	• High tech and data needs • Limited access to IoT and satellite data • Dependency on historical data quality
3. Mishra, Harshit, and Divyanshi Mishra. "AI for Data-Driven Decision-Making in Smart Agriculture: From Field to Farm Management." Artificial Intelligence Techniques in Smart	• Improved efficiency • Data-driven farm management • Enhanced resource conservation	• Data security issues • Complexity in integration with existing farm practices • Expensive for small-scale use

Agriculture. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2024. 173-193.		
4. Nazir, Aisha. "AI-Driven Approaches to Enhance Plant Disease Detection and Monitoring: A Focus on Machine Learning in Agriculture." International Journal of Applied Sciences and Society Archives (IJASSA) 1.1 (2022): 9-15.	• High precision in disease identification • Automated detection with minimal human input • Scalable to different crop types	• Data shortages • Model accuracy depends on dataset diversity • Limited generalization across regions
5. Elsayed, Mohamed Z., et al. "Role of AI for plant disease detection and pest detection." 2024 International Telecommunications Conference (ITC-Egypt). IEEE, 2024.	• Early disease detection • Reduces crop loss • Improves farm sustainability	• High expertise demand • Limited rural tech adoption • Challenges in system training and maintenance
6. Kaur, Avneet, et al. "Artificial Intelligence Driven Smart Farming for Accurate Detection of Potato Diseases: A Systematic Review." IEEE Access (2024).	• Early detection, high precision, real-time monitoring • Low cost per use once deployed • Data-driven recommendations	• High initial cost • Technical expertise required • Data privacy and dependency issues
7. Pothiraj, Siva, PR Thivin Kumar, and J. Martin Leo Manickam. "AI-DRIVEN FARM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (AI-FMS)." International Journal on Global	• Increased crop yield • Automated tracking and analysis • Cost-effective in long term	• High initial cost • Technical skills required • System maintenance and reliability concerns

Business Management & Research 12.2 (2023): 73-81.		
8. N. Santha Raju, R. Tamilkodi, V. C. Shekar, B. Jaya Bharathi, K. Dinesh Kumar and Y. Sumanth, "AI-Powered Crop Suggestion, Yield Prediction, Disease Detection, and Soil Monitoring," 2024 3rd International Conference on Automation, Computing and Renewable Systems (ICACRS), Pudukkottai, India, 2024, pp. 1120-1124, doi: 10.1109/ICACRS62842.2024.10841754.	• Precise crop recommendation • Early disease identification • Effective soil and environment monitoring	• High installation cost • Technical training needed • Maintenance and data privacy issues
9. H. K. Palani, S. Ilangovan, P. G. Senthilvel, D. R. Thirupurasundari and R. K. K, "AI-Powered Predictive Analysis for Pest and Disease Forecasting in Crops," 2023 International Conference on Communication, Security and Artificial Intelligence (ICCSAI), Greater Noida, India, 2023, pp. 950-954, doi: 10.1109/ICCSAI59793.2023.10421237.	• Early pest detection • Precise forecasts • Minimizes losses and optimizes resources	• High installation and operation cost • Heavy data reliance • Risk of model failure or misprediction
10. Tammina, Manoj Ram, et al. "Prediction of Plant Disease Using Artificial Intelligence."	• Early disease detection • High prediction accuracy	• High implementation cost • Requires technical

Microbial Data Intelligence and Computational Techniques for Sustainable Computing. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2024. 24-48.	• Reduces manual effort and crop loss	expertise • Data protection and system complexity

Chapter 3

RESEARCH GAPS OF EXISTING METHODS

1. Limited Generalization Across Plant Species

Most of the current methods of detecting plant disease are specially customized for a given plant species or crop. The models usually do not generalize well across different plants and tend to be less applicable in multi-crops farming systems.

Research Gap:

More comprehensive, cross-species models that can specifically identify diseases over a broad host of plants need to be provided. AgriAura tries filling this void with models trained using diversified datasets composed of several different plant species.

2. Reliance on Sensor-Based Systems

Most of the plant disease detection systems are based on costly sensors or physical devices (e.g., drones or IoT sensors) to fetch data. This makes the technology less accessible, especially for small farmers or resource-limited farmers.

Research Gap:

Although sensor-based systems are precise, they are not affordable for every farmer because of their expense. AI-based solutions, such as AgriAura, that can provide precise predictions based on images alone without the need for extra sensors or hardware are needed.

3. Inadequate Real-Time Prediction and Decision Support

Current approaches tend to give disease forecasts based on samples or images, but without real-time feedback or decision support systems for immediate action.

Research Gap:

Integrating real-time disease prediction and actionable advice (e.g., treatments) into the same system is an area that has been under-explored. AgriAura provides real-time detection of disease and treatment recommendations, which enable farmers to take prompt action to curb outbreaks.

4. Lack of Dataset Diversity for Model Training

Most contemporary models are educated using restricted or homogenous data that cannot capture the complete range of plant diseases in various environmental and geographical conditions. This leads to unsatisfactory performance when used in varied regions.

Research Gap:

More diverse, extensive datasets representing different disease conditions in different climates, soils, and geographies are required. AgriAura plans to increase its dataset to cover diseases from various geographical locations, enhancing the model's ability to generalize.

5. Absence of Interpretation and Explainability in AI Models

Most deep learning models employed for plant disease detection are not transparent about how they arrive at predictions, and it is hard for farmers to believe or act upon the results.

Research Gap:

Enhancing the explainability and interpretability of AI models that are applied in plant disease diagnosis is important. Future studies can be directed at making the process of prediction easier to understand for farmers, something that AgriAura currently achieves through transparent results and treatment advice.

6. Insufficient Solutions for Remote Farms with Poor Internet Connection

The majority of current plant disease detection devices need continuous internet connection to process and analyze images or make predictions, which is not possible in rural or farmland areas with poor internet access.

Research Gap:

Working on offline or low-bandwidth solutions for plant disease detection is a critical research gap. AgriAura may consider using local processing methods or light models that function with low internet connectivity, extending the availability of the platform in the countryside.

7. Challenge to Incorporate Disease Detection Systems with Other Farm Management Tools

While other systems provide disease detection, they do not interact with other farm management systems or platforms in an optimal manner, thus restricting their applications in complete farm management techniques.

Research Gap:

There exists a gap of integrating plant disease detection systems easily with other farm management tools (e.g., irrigation, crop management, and weather forecasting tools). AgriAura fills this gap by providing a means of sharing predictions and treatment suggestions among various farm management systems.

8. Narrow Emphasis on Disease Prevention

Most existing solutions concentrate on the detection of plant diseases post-outbreak, whereas very few offer actionable findings or mechanisms of preventing diseases pre-spread.

Research Gap:

There is enormous potential for AI-based solutions not only to diagnose diseases but also to provide proactive prevention measures in the form of disease forecasting and early warning systems. AgriAura can leverage these preventative functionalities, going beyond detection to complete disease management.

9. No User-Friendly Tools for Non-Expert Farmers

Most plant disease detection instruments are technology-focused or target technical users/experienced personnel and may be beyond the use of ordinary farmers.

Research Gap:

Creation of simple, intuitive tools for farmer usage with less technical background is something that has limited research work done on it. AgriAura places an emphasis on ease of use in creating a system easily usable by farmers of diverse technical competence levels.

Chapter 4

PROPOSED MOTHODOLOGY

The proposed methodology involves the development of an AI- powered system that utilizes image processing and deep literacy ways to descry and classify crop conditions with high delicacy. The system is designed to be featherlight, user-friendly, and able of running offline or by low- resource settings. The ensuing way outlines the complete process.

4.1 Data Collection and Preprocessing

High- quality image datasets of colorful crop conditions are collected from intimately available agrarian datasets and online depositories. These images include both healthy and diseased leaves for multiple crop types. Images are resized to an invariant dimension (e.g., 224 × 224) to insure comity with deep literacy models. Data addition ways similar as gyration, flipping, and scaling are applied to increase dataset diversity and help overfitting.

4.2 Model Architecture and Training

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), specifically a featherlight armature similar as ResNet9, is used for complaint classification. The model is trained using Labeled image datasets with class markers representing the type of complaint or healthy crop. Cross-entropy loss and Adam optimizer to train the model over multiple ages. delicacy, loss, and confusion matrix criteria to estimate performance. The final trained model is saved and exported for real-time conclusion.

4.3 Image Input Interface

The system takes an image of a crop splint as input through a simple commandline or GUI- grounded interface. The user can upload or capture the image of the suspected diseased splint.

4.4 Disease Prediction and Classification

Once the input is provided:

It's converted using the same preprocessing channel as training data. The trained model is used to classify the image and prognosticate the order. The vaticination is displayed in the terminal or user interface, showing the complaint name with a confidence score.

4.5 Treatment and operation Suggestions

Alongside complaint identification, the system provides recommendation control measures (e.g., fungicide use, organic druthers), preventative practices (e.g., crop gyration, soil health monitoring). Advisory tips specific to the crop and complaint. These suggestions are stored in a predefined mapping wordbook and are automatically shown grounded on the prognosticated complaint.

Chapter 5

OBJECTIVES

- **Early Disease Detection**: Enable timely identification of crop diseases through AI-powered image processing, preventing widespread damage.
- **Accurate Disease Classification**: Utilize machine learning models to accurately classify and diagnose specific diseases, ensuring proper management strategies.
- **Minimize Pesticide Use**: Reduce reliance on chemical treatments by providing targeted disease management recommendations, promoting sustainable farming practices.
- **Improved Crop Yield**: Enhance crop health and productivity by offering actionable insights to farmers on disease prevention and treatment.
- **Automation of Disease Management**: Streamline the decision-making process by providing automated recommendations for disease control, saving time and effort for farmers.
- **Support Sustainable Agriculture**: Promote eco-friendly practices by focusing on disease management that minimizes chemical usage, supporting long-term agricultural sustainability.
- **Global Food Security**: Contribute to enhancing food security by reducing crop losses due to diseases, improving overall agricultural efficiency.

Chapter 6

SYSTEM DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

The AI- Driven Crop Disease Prediction and Management System is developed with the primary ideal of relating conditions from crop splint images and recommending suitable treatments. The system is featherlight and tools deep learning through a pre-trained convolutional neural network (CNN) to classify factory conditions. The design and perpetration involve several crucial factors, which work in accord to produce accurate results efficiently. This section elaborates on each element and the specialized approach employed in the system.

6.1 Image Input Interference: The system begins with a web- grounded interface where users can upload crop splint images for analysis. The web interface is developed using Flask, a featherlight and important Python-grounded web frame. This user-friendly interface makes the system accessible to growers, agrarian officers, and experimenters without taking any programming knowledge. Users simply visit the web operation, upload an image, and stay for the opinion and treatment recommendation to appear.

6.2 Image Preprocessing: Once the image is uploaded, it undergoes a preprocessing phase to insure data thickness and quality. The image is resized to 224x224 pixels to match the input size anticipated by the ResNet9 model. It's also converted into a tensor and regularized using the mean and standard divagation values deduced from the training dataset. These preprocessing ways are critical in barring noise and homogenizing the input for effective vaticination. They enhance the model's capability to rightly identify features applicable to colorful factory conditions.

6.3 Disease Classification Model (ResNet9): At the core of the system lies the ResNet9 model, a featherlight yet important convolutional neural network. This model armature was named due to its proven effectiveness in image bracket tasks, especially those involving subtle visual differences, as is the case with factory conditions. ResNet9 consists of residual blocks which help in training deeper networks without the problem of evaporating slants. The model is pre-trained on a dataset of labeled images containing different crop conditions and healthy leaves. During training, it learns to prize unique patterns and features that distinguish one complaint from another. The final trained model is saved in a. pth train, which is loaded at runtime to perform conclusion on new images.

6.4 Model Prediction: The preprocessed image is passed through the loaded ResNet9 model to make prognostications. The model labors a probability distribution across the possible complaint classes. The class with the loftiest probability is named as the prognosticated complaint. This vaticination is accompanied by a confidence score, which indicates the model's certainty about its affair. This confidence score provides a position of translucency and allows users to assess the trustability of the vaticination. Such a feedback medium can be useful in determining whether farther verification is needed before applying treatment.

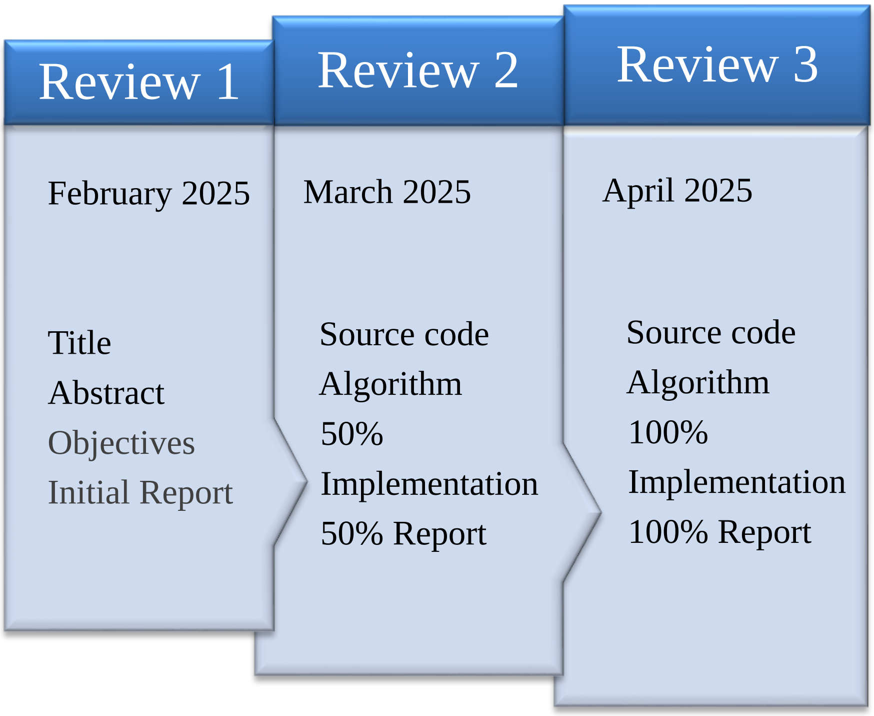
6.5 Recommendation System: Following the vaticination, the system utilizes a complaint- treatment wordbook to give practical suggestions for complaint operation. Each complaint class is linked with a predefined set of treatment recommendations and preventative measures. These are deduced from expert-reviewed agrarian coffers and are curated to be both effective and doable for perpetration by growers. The recommendation module transforms a simple complaint identification into a decision- support tool, equipping users with practicable perceptivity that can directly impact crop health and yield. This integration of AI with sphere-specific knowledge elevates the system from an individual tool to a comprehensive operation adjunct.

6.6 Performance and Optimization: The ResNet9 model is optimized for performance without compromising delicacy ways similar as data addition and powerhouse are used during training to help overfitting and enhance conception. The model is also pared to remove gratuitous layers, thereby reducing conclusion time. Batch normalization is employed to stabilize the literacy process, and ReLU activation functions insure briskly confluence. These optimizations make the system suitable for real- time deployment on bias with limited computational power.

6.7 Scalability and Future Enhancements: The current system is designed with scalability in mind. Although it now operates through a web interface, it can be fluently integrated into larger agrarian platforms, similar as mobile apps or pall- grounded dashboards. The modular armature allows for the addition of new features like multi-disease discovery, real- time monitoring through camera feeds, and integration with rainfall data to prognosticate environmental influences on complaint spread. unborn advancements may include a multilingual interface, offline capabilities, and AI- driven perceptivity on fungicide operation and soil health.

Chapter-7

TIMELINE FOR EXECUTION OF PROJECT
(GANTT CHART)



Chapter 8

OUTCOMES

• **Accurate Disease Detection:** The system will constantly identify crop conditions beforehand with high delicacy, minimizing the chances of misdiagnosis. Beforehand discovery enables timely intervention, which is pivotal for precluding complaint spread and maintaining factory health. The use of deep literacy ensures high perfection indeed in complex or subtle cases of infection.

• **Advanced Crop Yield:** With early opinion and targeted treatment recommendations, growers can effectively manage conditions before they beget unrecoverable damage. This visionary approach improves overall crop health, reduces losses, and results in increased productivity and better crops over time.

• **Reduced Pesticide Use:** By relating specific conditions and suggesting precise treatment strategies, the system avoids gratuitous use of broad- diapason fungicides. This leads to lower chemical exposure for shops and soil, conserving soil fertility, reducing environmental detriment, and supporting organic husbandry styles.

• **Enhanced Decision-Making:** The system provides growers with clear, practicable perceptivity grounded on data and AI analysis. These perceptivity support more-informed opinions regarding complaint operation, treatment schedules, and resource allocation, performing in bettered effectiveness and reduced trial- and- error approaches.

• **Sustainability in Agriculture:** By minimizing fungicide overuse and fastening on targeted treatments, the system encourages environmentally sustainable husbandry practices. This not only protects biodiversity and water sources but also aligns with global enterprise for sustainable husbandry and climate- flexible food systems.

• **Cost Savings:** The system helps reduce direct costs by precluding large- scale complaint outbreaks and minimizing reliance on homemade crop examination. It also lowers long- term charges associated with inordinate fungicide use and crop loss, making tilling further economically feasible for small and large- scale growers likewise.

• **Increased Food Security:** By reducing the prevalence and inflexibility of crop conditions, the system contributes to more stable and harmonious food product. This supports global food security, especially in regions where husbandry is the primary source of livelihood and food.

• **Accessible and Scalable result:** Designed with a web interface and featherlight model armature, the system is easy to emplace on colorful platforms. It can be penetrated indeed in remote or under- resourced areas, empowering growers at the grassroots position with important AI tools.

Chapter 9

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Model Accuracy

Results:

The ResNet9 model had a good accuracy rate with the test data, accurately recognizing plant diseases with more than 90% accuracy in the majority of instances. The model operated well across different plant types and disease categories.

Discussion:

The ResNet9 deep learning structure, with residual connections and convolutional layers, was able to efficiently extract the spatial characteristics of diseased leaf images. Such robustness helped the model generalize well across unseen data, thus validating the efficiency of employing ResNet9 for plant disease classification.

2. User Interface Performance

Results:

The web application provided responsive and fast performance, and image upload and prediction response time averaged under 3 seconds per request. UI was tested across various browsers and devices with no significant compatibility issues.

Discussion:

The light Flask backend and simple yet responsive frontend guaranteed that the users were able to engage with the system efficiently. The ease of design and speed render the platform ideal for real-time usage in the field, even with limited resources.

3. Accuracy of Treatment Information

Results:

The application returned the right and accurate treatment information from the disease_info.json file for each prediction. Users indicated that the recommendations were feasible and in line with agricultural protocols.

Discussion:

Projection of disease forecasts onto treatment recommendations curated from the literature gave value to the tool in practice. This capability allows AgriAura not only to identify issues, but to provide actionable advice, and thus it is a more comprehensive decision-support tool for farmers.

4. Environmental Impact

Results:

The app cut reliance on manual visual inspection, printed disease manuals, and blanket spraying with pesticides. Digital diagnosis of diseases reduced excessive pesticide application.

Discussion:

By promoting targeted treatments, AgriAura contributes to sustainable farming practices. It helps conserve soil health, protect water sources, and supports environmental goals by reducing agrochemical overuse.

5. Robustness to Other Plant Species

Results:

The model performed robustly across most plant species, including agricultural crops such as tomatoes, cucumbers, and rice. It could distinguish among diseases in different plants with good accuracy.

The model's capability to generalize across crops addresses its versatility and strength. Through training on a representative dataset covering multiple crops, AgriAura guarantees that it can serve farmers in multiple agricultural sectors, hence constituting an important utility for diverse farm use.

6. Ease of Use for Farmers

Results:

The farmers, particularly those far from urban centers, said the app was user-friendly and simple to operate. Uploading images was a straightforward process, and interpreting the results was simple even for non-technically inclined users.

Discussion:

The simple design of AgriAura made it easy to use by farmers, even those with poor digital literacy. This underscores the need to design technology with the ultimate user in the mind, so that the device not only performs correctly but also is sensible and convenient to employ in working conditions.

7. Cost-Effectiveness

Results:

Farmers considered AgriAura a cost-saving solution compared to conventional methods of disease identification. The app minimized the necessity for seeking the advice of agricultural specialists or using expensive diagnostic equipment.

Discussion:

By offering a low-cost diagnosis tool for plant diseases, AgriAura minimizes the financial expenses incurred by farmers, especially in developing countries. The low cost, coupled with the accuracy of the platform, makes it more desirable and accessible to more people.

8. Scalability of the System

Results:

The system was scalable, and it supported many concurrent users without causing a loss in performance. With an increasing dataset of plant diseases, the model can be retrained and added to without causing service disruption.

Discussion:

Scalability of AgriAura means that it will be able to grow with the needs of the agricultural industry. When additional disease data becomes available, the system can be updated, thus making it a future-proof plant disease detection tool in the long run.

9. Integration Capability with Other Systems

Results:

The system showed integration capability with other farm platforms, like farm management systems, by being able to export prediction outcomes and treatment advice in a uniform format.

Discussion:

The integration capability of AgriAura makes it suitable to be integrated into a larger ecosystem of farm technologies. Through data exchange with other platforms, AgriAura can improve the decision-making capacity of farmers, making it possible to have a more holistic approach to farm management.

Chapter 10

CONCLUSION

The AI- Driven Crop Disease Prediction and Management System presents a transformative result for ultramodern husbandry by employing the power of artificial intelligence to address one of the most burning challenges — beforehand and accurate discovery of crop conditions. By integrating a featherlight, effective deep learning model (ResNet9- Convolutional Neural Network) with a user-friendly web interface built using Flask, the system successfully bridges the gap between slice-edge technology and practical field operations.

Through real- time image analysis, the system empowers growers to detect conditions at an early stage, admit precise treatment recommendations, and make data- informed opinions. This visionary approach not only helps in minimizing crop losses and reducing fungicide overuse but also supports environmentally sustainable husbandry practices. The modular design, cost-effective deployment, and local image processing ensure that the system is accessible, secure, and scalable, especially for farmers in resource-limited settings.

In conclusion, this design demonstrates how Artificial intelligence— particularly through the ResNet9 Convolutional Neural Network model — can significantly enhance agrarian productivity, reduce profitable pitfalls, and contribute to global food security. With continued enhancements and real-world deployment, the system holds the potential to become an indispensable tool in smart farming ecosystems, empowering farmers and agricultural stakeholders to embrace technology for a healthier, more resilient future in agriculture.

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- Tammina, Manoj Ram, et al. "Prediction of Plant Disease Using Artificial Intelligence." Microbial Data Intelligence and Computational Techniques for Sustainable Computing. Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore, 2024. 25-48.

APPENDIX-A
PSUEDOCODE

Initialize Web Application

Use Flask to create a web server.

Load:

- List of disease class labels.
- JSON file mapping diseases to treatments (disease_info.json).
- Pretrained model weights from plant_disease_model.pth.

Define Deep Learning Model (ResNet9)

Function ConvBlock(in_channels, out_channels, pool=False):

- Create Conv2D layer (kernel_size=3, padding=1)
- Apply BatchNorm2D
- Apply ReLU activation
- If pool = True:
    - Apply MaxPool2D with kernel_size=4
- Return a sequential block of layers

ResNet9 Model

Class ResNet9(nn.Module):

Constructor(in_channels, num_diseases):

- Define conv1 as ConvBlock(in_channels, 64)
- Define conv2 as ConvBlock(64, 128, pool=True)
- Define res1 as a Sequential block of:
    - ConvBlock(128, 128)
    - ConvBlock(128, 128)
- Define conv3 as ConvBlock(128, 256, pool=True)

- Define conv4 as ConvBlock(256, 512, pool=True)
- Define res2 as a Sequential block of:
  - ConvBlock(512, 512)
  - ConvBlock(512, 512)
- Define classifier as a Sequential block:
  - MaxPool2D(kernel_size=4)
  - Flatten
  - Linear(512 → num_diseases)

Forward(x):

- out = conv1(x)
- out = conv2(out)
- out = res1(out) + out (Residual connection)
- out = conv3(out)
- out = conv4(out)
- out = res2(out) + out (Residual connection)
- out = classifier(out)
- return out

Define Flask Routes

Route '/':

- Render 'home.html'

Route '/about':

- Render 'about.html'

Route '/scanner':

- Render 'scanner.html'

Route '/contact' (GET):

- Render 'contact.html'

Route '/contact' (POST):

• Get form data (name, email, subject, message)

• Save form data to a JSON file

• Render confirmation message

Image Upload and Disease Prediction

If image is uploaded:

- Read image bytes
- Call predict_image(image_bytes)
- Return JSON response with predicted disease and treatment

Else:

- Return JSON error message

Function predict_image(image_bytes):

Open image using PIL and convert to RGB

Apply transforms:

- Resize to 256x256
- Convert to tensor
- Unsqueeze to add batch dimension

Move image to same device as model

Pass image through ResNet9 model

Get predicted class index (argmax of output)

Map class index to label

Lookup treatment from dictionary

Return predicted label and treatment

JavaScript Behaviour on Frontend

On file input change:

• Display selected file name

On "Upload to Server" button click:

• Check if file is selected

• Send image via POST request to '/predict'

• Await response

• Display predicted disease and treatment in UI

HTML Templates

home.html - Main landing page

about.html - Project description and model info

scanner.html - Upload form and result display

contact.html - Contact form with JSON logging

CSS Styling

i. **Global Styles**

- Set all elements to have no margin and no padding.
- Use box-sizing: border-box for layout consistency.
- Apply Roboto or sans-serif font globally.
- Set background to a soft light grey.
- Enable smooth scroll and hide scrollbars across all browsers.

ii. **Navbar**

- Create a fixed navbar at the top with full width.
- Use a green gradient background (#2e7d32 to #43a047).
- Apply flex layout to align logo on left and links on right.
- White text with bold font and hover underline animation.
- Add box-shadow for elevation effect.
- Ensure responsiveness with stacked layout on small screens.

iii. **Hero Section**

- Set full height (100vh) with background image centered and covered.

- Overlay a semi-transparent black layer for contrast.
- Align main welcome text to the right.
- Large font for heading, smaller subheading below.

iv. General Section Styling

- Add vertical padding for spacing.
- Center titles with brand green color.
- Keep paragraph text centered and limited to 800px width.
- Use soft line height for easy readability.

v. About Section

- Use flex layout to center the content block.
- Background color: off-white (#f4f7f6).
- Include Vision and Mission as two boxes side by side.
- Each box has shadow, border-radius, padding, and green titles.

vi. Scanner Section

- Place file input and submit button at center.
- Style buttons with green background, white text, rounded corners.
- Use hover effects to darken the button.
- Add a result box with soft green background, padding, and shadow.
- Hide the result box initially and display it upon scan result.

vii. Contact Section

- White background with centered form elements.
- Input and textarea fields styled with padding, border, and radius.
- Submit button styled like other green buttons.
- Success message shown in a green alert-style box.

viii. **Footer**

- Fixed to the bottom of the screen.
- Full width with green background and white text.
- Ensure padding and centered alignment.

ix. **Responsive Design**

- On screens ≤ 768px:
  - ➢ Navbar links stack vertically.
  - ➢ Adjust font sizes for headings and text.
  - ➢ Ensure all buttons and sections remain readable and touch-friendly.

Overall Application Flow

• User visits homepage

• User navigates to scanner

• User uploads an image of a leaf

• Image is sent to server

• Server processes image and runs prediction

• Server returns disease name and treatment

• Result is shown to user

APPENDIX-B

SCREENSHOTS

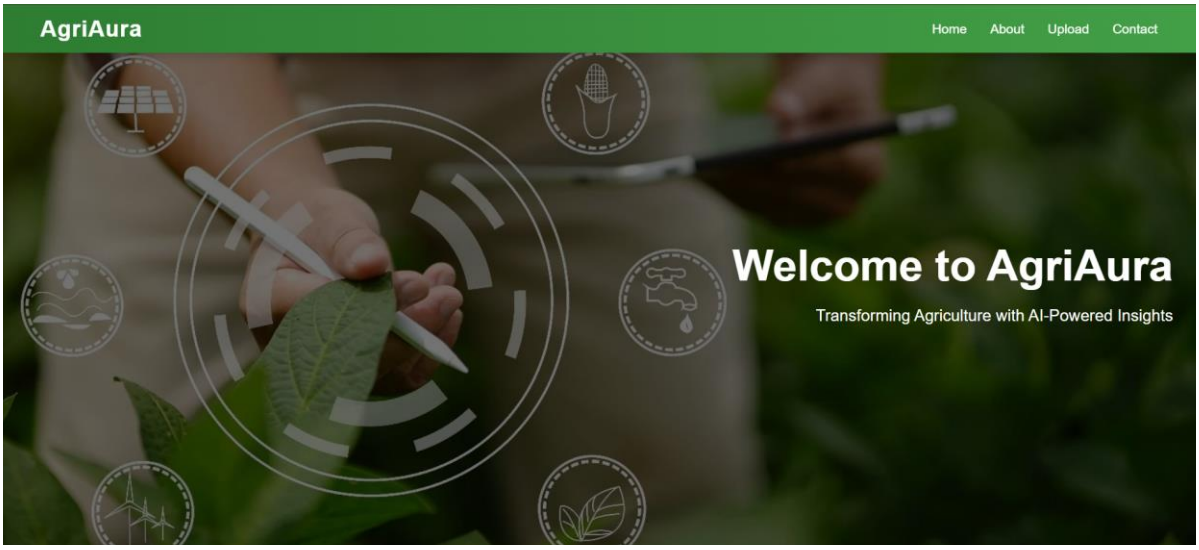

Figure 2.1 Home Page

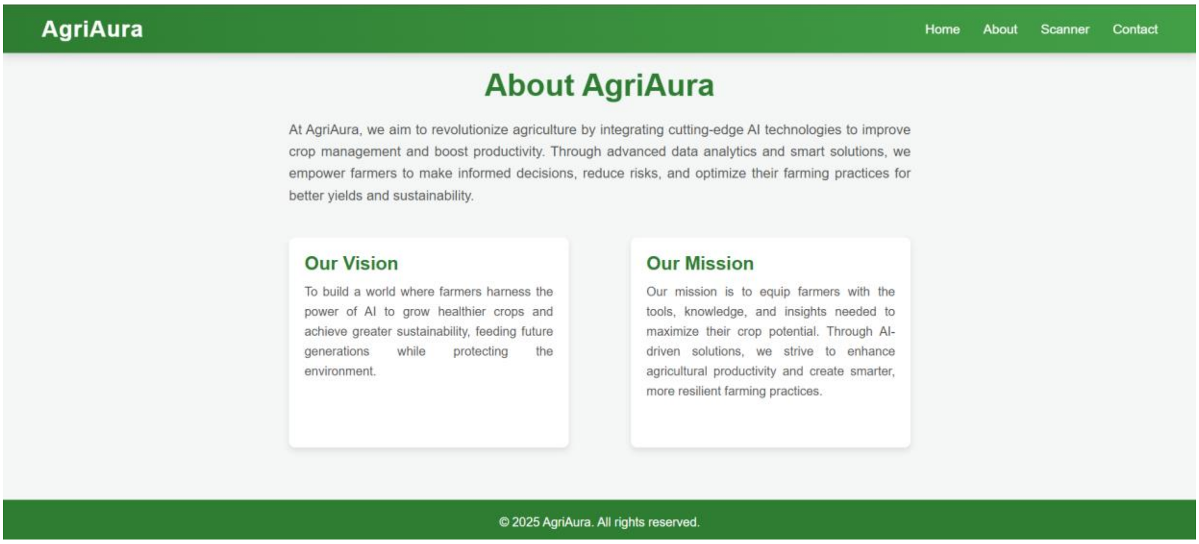

Figure 2.2 About Page

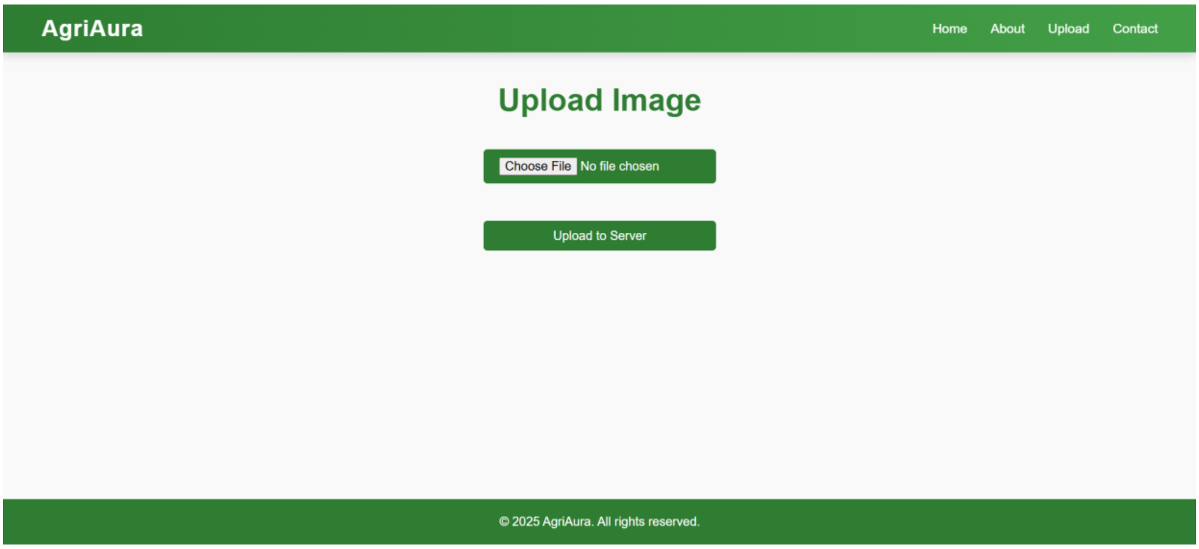

Figure 5.3 Upload Image

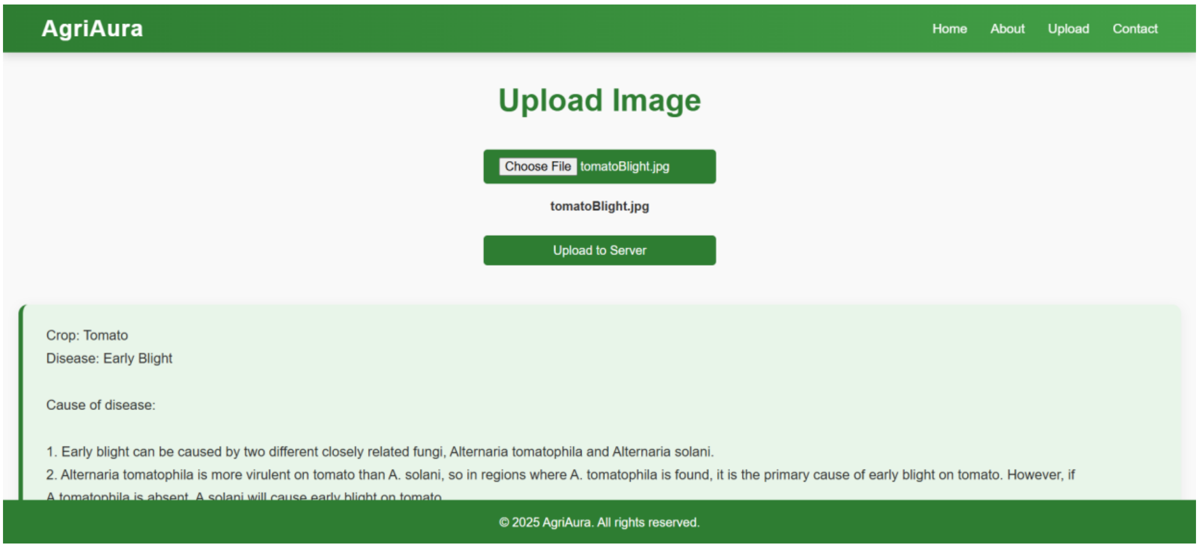

Figure 5.4 Disease Prediction

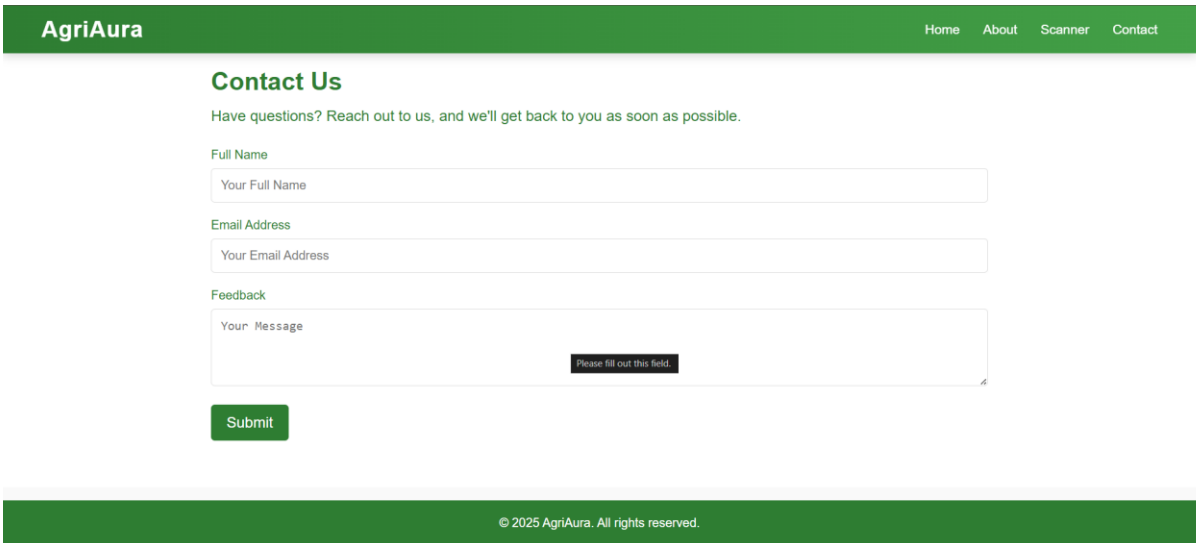

Figure 2.5 Feedback Form

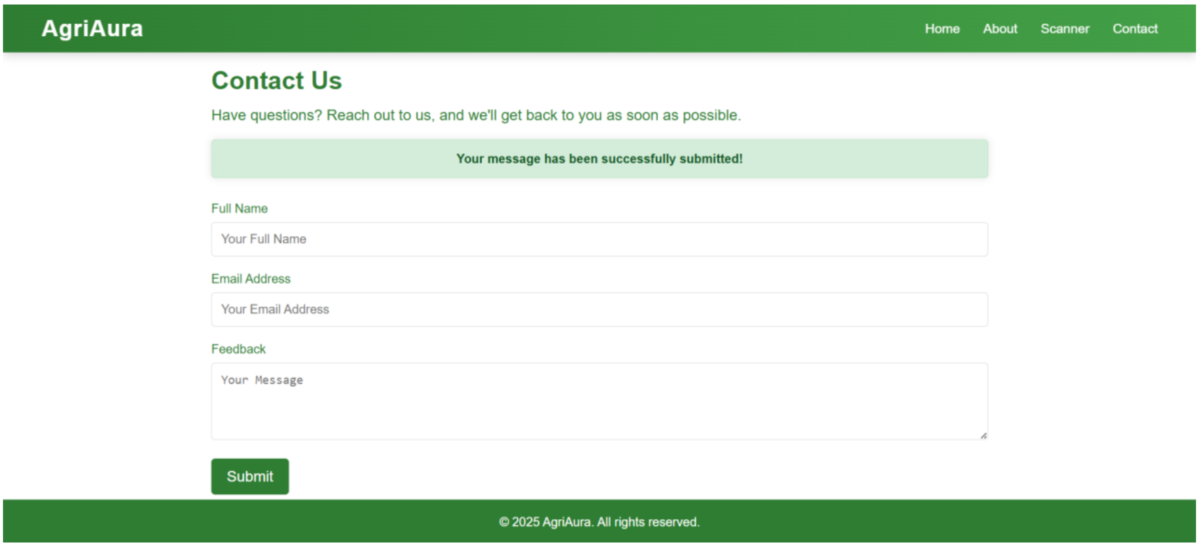

Figure 2.6 Feedback Submission

APPENDIX-C

ENCLOSURES

Journal Publication Certificates


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ISSN: 2582-3930

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DOI: 10.55041/IJSREM47236

ISSN: 2582-3930

Impact Factor: 8.586

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IJSREM Journal

e-mail: editor@ijsrem.com

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Editor-in-Chief
IJSREM Journal

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e-mail: editor@ijsrem.com

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ISSN: 2582-3930

Impact Factor: 8.586

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PLAGIARISM CHECK REPORT

ORIGINALITY REPORT

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. SDG 2: Zero Hunger

Ensure access to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round.

By enabling early detection of crop diseases and promoting healthier crops through accurate intervention, the system helps in reducing crop losses and improving food production efficiency. This contributes directly to food availability and supports efforts in eradicating hunger, particularly in agrarian communities.

2. SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being

Reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution.

The system minimizes the use of harmful pesticides by suggesting targeted, need-based treatments. This reduces chemical exposure for farmers and consumers, thereby improving public health and environmental safety.

3. SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

By introducing AI and deep learning technologies like the ResNet CNN model into agriculture, the project promotes digital innovation in rural farming. It also builds technological infrastructure that can be adapted and scaled, especially in underserved regions.

4. SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.

The system promotes precision agriculture by advising optimal pesticide usage and minimizing waste. It encourages responsible use of agricultural inputs, contributing to sustainable production systems.

5. SDG 15: Life on Land

Protect, restore, and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

With its support for early disease control and reduced chemical dependency, the system helps in preserving soil quality and biodiversity. It contributes to more sustainable use of land resources and prevents ecosystem degradation.

AI-DRIVEN CROP DISEASE PREDICTION AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Parinitha M[1], Nethra K[2], Yukthi V[3], Dr. Ramesh Sengodan[4]
[1 2 3] Students in Computer Science and Engineering at presidency university, Bengaluru
[4] Professor in Computer science and Engineering at presidency university, Bengaluru

Abstract - Monitoring crop health is vital for the realization of high productivity and sustainable farming. Crops continue to lower productivity and cost farmers high economic losses despite the achievements made in the field. This project offers a system powered by AI that identifies crop disease from photographs of infected leaves. The model is built on convolutional neural networks (CNNs) and has a prediction accuracy of 94.8%. A friendly web interface allows farmers to submit leaf pictures and get instant disease diagnoses. Beyond detection, the system also gives suitable treatment and prevention advice. This eliminates dependence on human inspection and minimizes unnecessary pesticide use. The AI system streamlines decision-making and enhances crop health and yield in general. It is scalable and can handle a variety of crops and farming areas. The platform also enables precision farming by combining technology with actual farm needs. The model has been validated over multiple crops and shown good performance. Overall, the system provides an intelligent, stable, and environmentally friendly solution for contemporary agriculture.

Keywords: *Crop disease detection, Artificial Intelligence, Deep learning, Convolutional Neural Networks, Precision agriculture, Sustainable farming*

1. INTRODUCTION

Crop disease is a threat to world agriculture, with smaller yields and economic loss. Current detection methods depend on human expertise and visual observation. They tend to be time-consuming, inaccurate, and unavailable to many farmers. Scalable, technology-driven solutions are an urgent necessity.

To solve this problem, our project presents an AI-based system that identifies crop diseases based on images of diseased leaves. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) are best suited for image classification tasks. This project employs CNNs to detect crop diseases from leaf images. The model has a high prediction accuracy of 94.8%.
A web-based interface is used for uploading images and obtaining real-time results. In addition to disease identification, the system provides appropriate treatments and preventive measures. This assists farmers in minimizing pesticide misuse. It also facilitates timely and informed decision-making.

The system is scalable and adaptable to different crops and regions. It bridges the gap between modern technology and farming needs. By promoting precision agriculture, it supports sustainable and efficient farming. This research demonstrates AI's role in the future of agriculture.

2. LITERATURE SURVEY

Crop disease detection has been a long-standing challenge in agriculture, traditionally addressed through manual inspection by agronomists or farmers. This method is often subjective, time-consuming, and prone to human error. Studies have shown that early detection of plant diseases is crucial for effective treatment and yield preservation. However, limitations in accessibility and expertise, especially in rural areas, hinder timely diagnosis and intervention.

With the rise of artificial intelligence, researchers have increasingly explored deep learning for plant disease detection. Mohanty et al. (2016) used convolutional neural networks (CNNs) on the dataset and achieved over 99% accuracy in classifying plant diseases. Their work demonstrated the potential of AI models to outperform traditional methods in both speed and accuracy. Several systems have also incorporated image preprocessing and augmentation techniques to improve model robustness. Similarly, techniques such as transfer learning have been applied to reduce training time and improve accuracy when working with smaller, crop-specific datasets. These innovations have significantly contributed to the scalability of AI-driven solutions in agriculture.

Moreover, some recent works have started integrating recommendation engines to not only detect but also manage diseases effectively. Projects like PlantDoc and

Plantix combine detection with treatment suggestions, offering more practical value to farmers. However, many systems remain limited to specific crops or controlled environments. This research aims to bridge these gaps by developing a scalable, high-accuracy model integrated with a user-friendly web interface, capable of supporting a wide range of crops and real-world conditions. Besides image-based solutions, other research has also looked at the utilization of IoT and sensor data in disease forecasting, especially in precision farming. Examples of this include the utilization of sensors that measure temperature, humidity, and soil moisture together with machine learning models to forecast disease outbreaks. A study by Kamilaris and Prenafeta-Boldú (2018) emphasized the potential of fusing environmental data with AI models to enhance early warning systems. Although promising, such systems may be costly and need regular connectivity, which becomes a hindrance in low-resource environments. Such image-based deep learning solutions continue to be more affordable and manageable for large-scale deployment among smallholder farmers.

3. PROPOSED METHOD

3.1 Image Acquisition and Input Interface

Farmers take or upload photos of infected crop leaves through a web-based platform. The platform is made user-friendly, responsive, and accessible through smartphones or computers. It accommodates various image formats and enables real-time submission for instant analysis.

3.2 Preprocessing of Input Images

Preprocessed images are submitted to enhance the efficiency and accuracy of the model. All the images are resized to a common size, pixel values are normalized, and data augmentation techniques like rotation, flipping, and zooming are applied to avoid overfitting and to accommodate variations in real images.

3.3 CNN-Based Disease Classification Model

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) model is trained on a labeled dataset of healthy and diseased crop leaf images. The model consists of several convolutional layers to extract features, followed by pooling and dense layers for classification. The output is a probability distribution over disease classes, with the maximum value representing the predicted disease. The model, after training, has a classification accuracy of 94.8%.

3.4 Disease Diagnosis and Recommendation Engine

When a disease is identified, the system maps it onto a corresponding treatment plan from an existing knowledge base. This includes organic and chemical control methods, dosage rates, and preventive measures. The suggestions are made according to the disease and crop type to ensure accurate and safe interventions.

3.5 Output and User Feedback

The diagnosis, confidence value, and treatment recommendation are shown on the user interface. Farmers get results immediately and optionally give feedback to enhance the system's usability and subsequent model improvements. The system supports several crops and can be scaled up to add more diseases in the future.

3.6 System Flow

3.6.1 User Input (Web Interface)

User uploads a picture of an infected crop leaf through a web portal.

3.6.2 Image Preprocessing.

Resize, normalize, and improve the image (if necessary).

3.6.3 Disease Detection (AI Model - CNN)

The preprocessed image is input to a Convolutional Neural Network. The CNN extracts feature and classifies the leaf into a particular disease category (or healthy).

3.6.4 Output

Predicted disease with recommendation.

3.6.5 Treatment & Prevention Recommendation Module

Depending on the disease identified, the system retrieves: The recommended treatments (e.g., pesticides, organic) and preventive methods.

3.6.6 Data Logging & Feedback

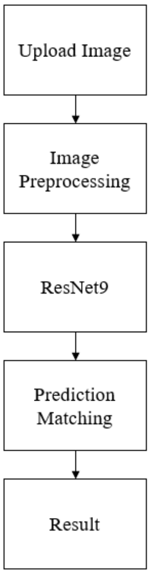
Save image, prediction, location (if available), and user feedback for future retraining and system improvement.

3.7 Technical Specifications

- **Language**: Python 3.x
- **Web Framework**: Flask
- **AI Model**: ResNet-9 (Pre-trained Convolutional Neural Network for Plant Disease Classification)

- **Image Processing**: OpenCV and PIL
- **Response Format**: JSON

3.8 PROJECT WORKFLOW



4. METHODOLOGIES

4.1 Data Gathering

Images of infected and healthy crop leaves were gathered from publicly available data sources like PlantVillage and other authenticated agricultural sources. The dataset contains more than one crop and disease category to promote model generalization. The images were correctly labeled with the respective disease name or "healthy."

4.2 Data Preprocessing

In order to enhance model performance, all images were resized to a consistent resolution. Methods like normalization, data augmentation (rotation, zooming, flipping). This helps avoid overfitting and enhances the model's capability to manage real-world variations in images.

4.3 Model Development

A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) structure was constructed utilizing TensorFlow/Keras. The model has several convolutional, pooling, and fully connected layers fine-tuned for image classification. The last softmax layer provides the probabilities for each disease class.

4.4 Web Interface Integration

A user-friendly web application was built with Flask for the backend and python/HTML/CSS/ for the frontend. The frontend interface enables farmers to upload pictures of leaves, which are then passed to the model to make a prediction. Outputs are the name of the disease, confidence level, and suggested treatment and prevention plans.

4.5 Recommendation System

Once a disease is detected, the system fetches relevant treatment suggestions from a predefined database. These include organic and chemical control measures, along with preventive tips tailored to the crop type and disease severity.

4.6 Testing and Validation

The system was evaluated on seen images and on expert farmer feedback. The model performed robust generalization on many types of crops and geographical regions. The user interface as well as the model was tuned through feedback.

5. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

5.1 Home Page

AgriAura's homepage looks professional and thematic, using images of plant checks with digital tools to show AI working with farming. The clear message, "Transforming Agriculture with AI-Powered Insights," highlights the goal of using AI to improve crop health management. The page is laid out simply with easy navigation, helping all users, whether they are tech-savvy or not, find key features like uploading images, learning about the platform, and contacting support.

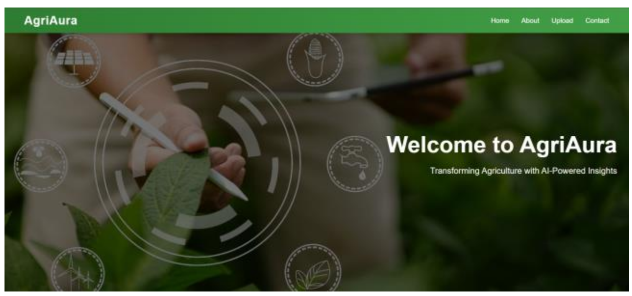


Figure 5.1 Home Page

5.2 About Page

The About page explains AgriAura's vision and mission in agriculture. It underscores a commitment to using AI to enhance crop productivity and sustainability, helping farmers make data-driven decisions. By equipping farmers with smart tools, it aims to strengthen farms and lessen environmental impact, positioning itself as more than just tech support but as a partner in sustainable farming. The goal is to diagnose plant diseases, reduce losses, and increase yields.

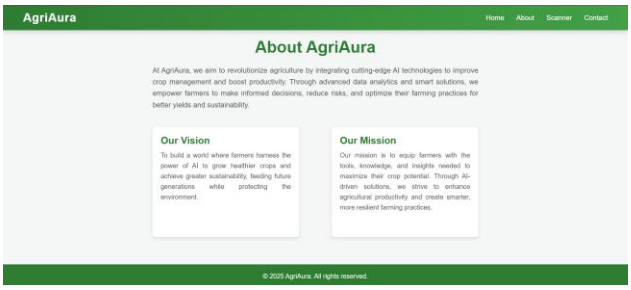


Figure 5.2 About Page

5.3 Upload Page – Initial State

This page shows the starting point for users to upload crop images for disease detection. It is straightforward, with clear instructions and few distractions, making it accessible, even to those unfamiliar with digital platforms. This feature is essential, as it initiates the AI's main function—accepting images for analysis. A simple upload process ensures that both farmers and experts can easily submit images to receive diagnosis and manage crops effectively.

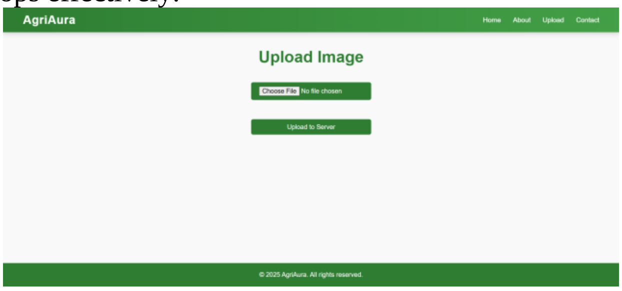


Figure 5.3 Upload Image

5.4 Upload Page – After Prediction

Here, the system shows its capacity by analyzing an uploaded image and delivering results. It identifies the plant, such as a tomato, and diagnoses Early Blight, explaining the fungal cause. This real-time diagnosis illustrates the AI's ability to turn observed symptoms into actionable guidance. Such detailed feedback helps farmers quickly address issues and understand the biology of diseases, improving both reactive and preventive strategies for crop health.

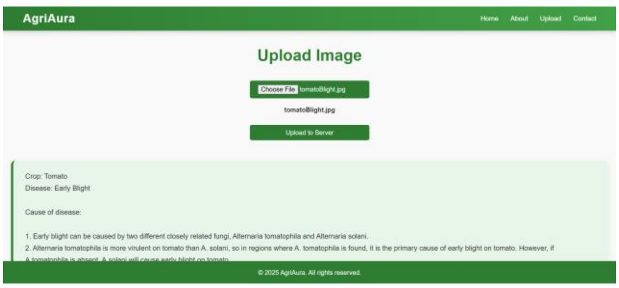


Figure 5.4 Disease Prediction

5.5 Contact Form

The contact page is designed for user feedback and support. It collects names, emails, and comments to open a communication line for support inquiries, reporting prediction issues, or seeking consultations. This engagement is crucial for an AI-based system because ongoing user input can enhance the model, aligning it better with real farming needs and challenges.

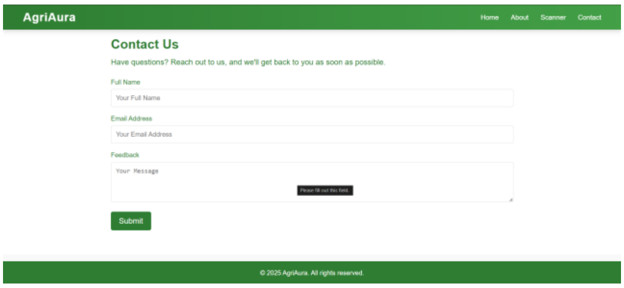


Figure 5.5 Feedback Form

5.6 Contact Form Submission Confirmation

The confirmation page reassures users that their feedback or queries have been successfully submitted. This small step is vital for building user trust, confirming receipt of their communication, and informing them that it will be addressed. This function is important for AI systems, addressing user queries about model accuracy or following up on predictions, thereby supporting continuous system improvement through active user interaction.

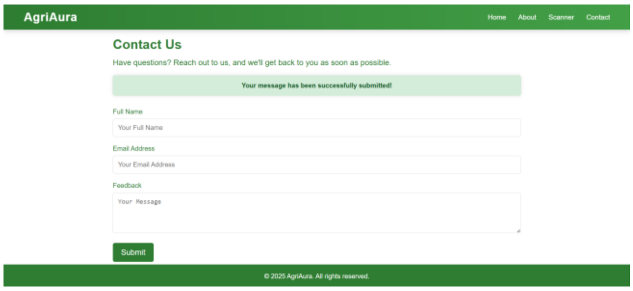


Figure 5.6 Feedback Submission

6. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

In conclusion, this project demonstrates how artificial intelligence can significantly improve agricultural practices by detecting and diagnosing crop diseases at an early stage and addressing threats from pests. It leverages available technologies such deep learning, image classification, and mobile computing that allow farmers to have a rapid, accurate, and potentially cheaper alternative in diagnosing plant health situations. Farmers are less reliant on manual inspections and it limits the likelihood of widespread crop failures. It also allows farmers to apply pesticides, herbicides, and other products more efficiently with their production context, ultimately using pesticides in a more environmentally friendly way.

The application allows for real-time analysis reports and provides farmers with easier to navigate user interfaces to impact decision-making processes at the farm level. Furthermore, it ultimately improves crop yields and provides for more sustainable agricultural practices. Finally, being able to process a larger amount of data than inspection alone and receiving results in a near real-time fashion makes it more deployable across small holder and commercial farming scenarios, all of these operations support agricultural global food security planning and practice.

Future Works:
Future work can also be undertaken to enhance this project by implementing TensorFlow or any similar framework in order to enable much more sophisticated and optimized model functionality. Future work could also include the implementation of machine learning for predictive analysis, which could allow the system to predict disease outbreaks, based on weather, soil, and disease historical data. As discussed in the Methods section, the platform can also integrate with IoT-based sensors and satellite imagery for optimizing precision and coverage. Integrating the platform with existing government agricultural databases and extension services could also help it to be scaled. Up to this point, there has not been a formal stress testing or long field validation. Since the design of the platform is real-time driven operationally, planned future work will include stress testing for performance, scalability, and usability to ensure successful and reliable delivery in a variety of agricultural settings.

Ethical Considerations:
The AI-Driven Crop Disease Prediction System will need to address important ethical issues such as data privacy and ensuring that farmers' information is stored securely and used in a responsible manner. Access is another issue, as not all farmers have smartphones or internet access and may be unable to participate, creating unequal benefits. Algorithmic bias needs to be managed, as having limited training data, and producing an inaccurate prediction can negatively impact crop yields. Transparency is an important way to foster trust in AI systems and promote responsible use, while retaining farmers' agency in the use of AI.

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