SMART INDIA HACKATHON 2024



TITLE PAGE

- Problem Statement ID 1638
- Problem Statement Title Al-Driven Crop Disease
 Prediction and Management System
- Theme- Agriculture, FoodTech & Rural
 Development
- PS Category- Software
- Team ID-U_0934-54
- Team Name- AgriVision





IDEA TITLE



Idea

- Al-driven crop disease prediction system
- Integrates AI/ML models for disease detection
- Uses IoT sensor data (soil, weather, location)
- Incorporates NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) data for vegetation health
- Predicts bacterial diseases at crop growth stages(vegetative, reproductive)
- Real-time detection and preventive measures
- Empowers farmers to protect crops and reduce losses.

Proposed Solution

- Mobile and web-based application solution
- Hybrid Al models (SVM, CNN, RF, LSTM)
- Analyzes crop images, IoT, and NDVI data
- Predicts and manages bacterial crop diseases
- Farmers input data for prediction and that data will be added to database for continuous improvement
- Offers personalized treatment recommendations

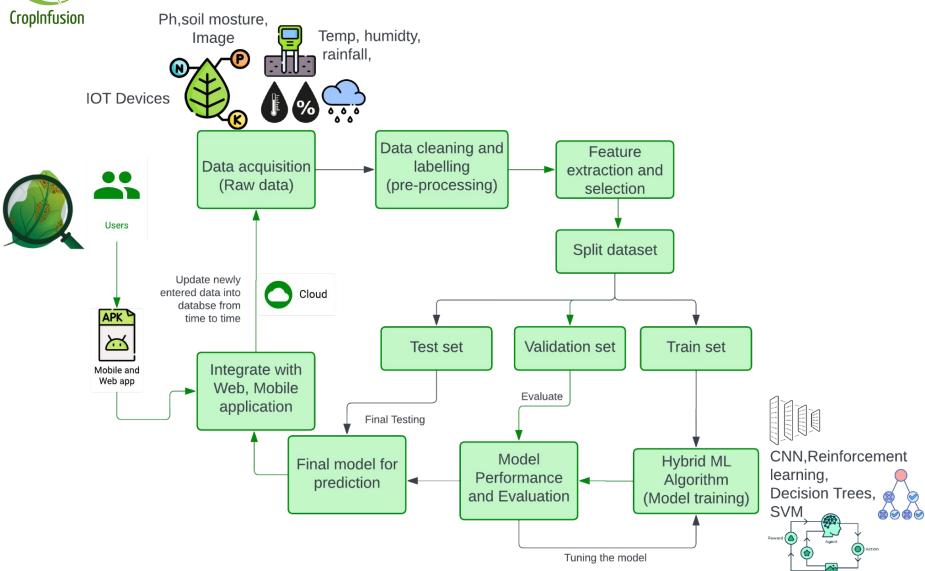
Uniqueness

- Hybrid Al approach for accurate predictions
- Farmer data integration for real-time updates
- Continuous dataset updation for enhanced accuracy
- NDVI data for monitoring crop health
- Normalized difference vegetation index (NDVI) is a simple graphical indicator that assess whether the target being observed contains green health vegetation or not.
- Enhances disease detection via crop health monitoring



TECHNICAL APPROACH





Technology Stack





















IBM Cloud











Machine Learning Algorithms



FEASIBILITY AND VIABILITY



Analysis of the Feasibility of the Idea

Technical Feasibility:

- Combining image analysis and IoT data (environmental factors) with hybrid Al/ML models is achievable using existing technologies.
- Integration of farmer input data is also feasible with current database and cloud infrastructure.

Market Feasibility:

- Significant demand for such solutions in agriculture, especially in regions prone to bacterial rice diseases.
- The mobile and web app approach ensures accessibility for farmers.

Potential Challenges and Risks

Data Availability and Quality:

 Lack of high-quality, labeled image datasets and accurate IoT sensor data of specific locations could impact the performance of Al models.

Environmental Variability:

 Different regions may have highly variable environmental conditions, which could affect the accuracy of disease prediction models.

Strategies for Overcoming These Challenges

Data Collection:

- Collaborate with agricultural institutions to gather extensive, labeled image datasets and accurate environmental data.
- Gather regional data via crowdsourcing or government programs

Model Customization:

 Continuously update and adapt the Al models with farmer feedback for accuracy.

Infrastructure Solutions:

- Leverage government support.
- Deploy IoT devices in rural low-connectivity regions



IMPACT AND BENEFITS



Potential Impact on the Target Audience

- Farmers: Improved crop yield and reduced financial losses due to early disease detection.
- Agricultural Community: Enhanced decision-making and farming practices through real-time data-driven insights.
- Agriculture Sector: Contribution to sustainable farming, improved crop quality, and reduced pesticide
 use.

Benefits of the Solution

- Social: Empowers farmers with technology, improving livelihoods, and promoting tech-driven agricultural
 practices in rural communities.
- Economic: Reduces crop losses due to bacterial diseases, increasing farmer incomes, and contributing to the overall agricultural economy.
- Environmental: Minimizes excessive use of pesticides by providing targeted disease management, reducing soil and water contamination.



RESEARCH AND REFERENCES



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- https://github.com/sksarvesh007/Indian-weather-analysis/blob/main/weather.csv
- Detection and prediction of rice plant diseases using convolutional neural network (CNN) method
- <u>Machine Learning-Based Rice Crop Disease Identification and Prediction for Improved Agricultural Management Section A-Research paper Machine Learning-Based Rice Crop Disease Identification and Prediction for Improved Agricultural Management</u>
- Advanced diagnosis of common rice leaf diseases using KERTL-BME ensemble approach
- A Machine Learning Technique for Rice Blast Disease Severity Prediction Using K-Means SMOTE Class Balancing
- Optimal Routing and Deep Regression Neural Network for Rice Leaf Disease Prediction in IoT
- ACCURATE AND TIMELY PREDICTION OF RICE CROP DISEASE BY MEANS OF MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS
- Deep Learning Based Multi-Classification Model for Rice Disease Detection
- Rice Disease Detection Using Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Techniques to Improvise Agro-Business
- Hyperspectral Imaging Combined With Deep Transfer Learning for Rice Disease Detection
- Recent Developments in the Quality Evaluation of Rice Disease Detection System
- Automatic Rice Disease Detection and Assistance Framework Using Deep Learning and a Chatbot
- Advancements in rice disease detection through convolutional neural networks: A comprehensive review
- Comparing Inception V3, VGG 16, VGG 19, CNN, and ResNet 50: A Case Study on Early Detection of a Rice Disease
- Application of Smartphone-Image Processing and Transfer Learning for Rice Disease and Nutrient Deficiency Detection
- Rider Water Wave-enabled deep learning for disease detection in rice plant
- Rice leaf disease detection based on bidirectional feature attention pyramid network with YOLO v5 model
- Enhancing Rice Crop Health through Computational Intelligence-Based Disease Detection