

Machine Learning-Based Intelligent Crop Recommendation System

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Abstract— Agriculture today faces many challenges that can be mitigated using data-driven decision support systems. This study presents a crop recommendation system that leverages machine learning techniques to predict the most suitable crop based on soil and environmental parameters. Using a dataset sourced from Kaggle, containing features such as Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall for 22 different crop types, we compare three classifiers: Random Forest, Decision Tree, and K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN). The research includes detailed data preprocessing, model building, evaluation, and comparative analysis. The Random Forest model demonstrated superior performance with an accuracy exceeding 98% and minimal misclassifications. This paper provides an in-depth methodology, results analysis, and discussion on the implications and potential improvements for such crop recommendation systems.

Keywords— Machine learning, Random Forest, Decision tree, K-nearest neighbors, Data Processing

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I. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural productivity is highly dependent on a range of soil and environmental factors. In recent years, there has been a significant push toward integrating machine learning into agricultural systems to enhance decision-making processes. Crop recommendation systems are a notable example of such integration. They aim to suggest the optimal crop to cultivate in a given region based on quantitative measurements of soil nutrients, climatic conditions, and other environmental factors.

This study addresses the problem of crop selection by developing a predictive model that can advise farmers on the best crop to plant. By utilizing an extensive dataset with 7 key features (N, P, K, temperature, humidity, pH, and rainfall) and a categorical label for crop type, the research evaluates the performance of various classifiers. The primary goal is to ensure that the model not only achieves high accuracy but also demonstrates robustness when predicting crops for unseen data.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Background in Crop Recommendation System

Crop recommendation systems have been an active area of research in the intersection of agriculture and computer science. Traditionally, farmers have relied on expert advice and historical records to decide which crop to plant. However, with the advent of big data and machine learning, there is now an opportunity to harness computational models to make more accurate predictions.

B. Previous Approaches

Authors (Year)	Title	Techniques Used	Key Focus / Contribution
A.C.G. et al. (2023)	Crop Recommendation on using hybrid of KNN & RF	KNN, Random Forest	Hybrid model for improved accuracy
Apat et al. (2023)	AI-based Crop Recommendation System	ML (unspecified)	AI-driven crop suggestions

B&Kumar (2024)	Intelligent Firmament-Overview	ML (General)	Review on classification & recommendation
Balajietal. (2023)	Precision Agri. Crop Rec. with IoT & ML	IoT, ML	IoT integration for smart agriculture
Chanaetal. (2023)	Real-Time Crop Prediction	IoT, ML	Based on soil & weather

			conditions
Desaietal. (2023)	Intelligent CropRec.	ML Algorithms	ML-based intelligent decisions
Devanetal. (2023)	Crop Yield & Fertilizer Rec.	Hybrid ML	Yield & fertilizer predictions
Gangollaetal. (2022)	Intelligent CropRec.	ML	Prediction based on soil data
Gokilaetal. (2023)	Crop Rec. Using ML	ML Algorithms	Agricultural recommendations
Gopi & Karthikeyan (2023)	Multimodal ML-Based CropRec.	Multimodal ML	Yield & crop prediction
Govindwar etal. (2023)	Crop & Fertilizer Rec. System	ML	Smart agriculture decisions
Joseetal. (2023)	Crop Rec. with Fusion Model	Fusion of ML models	Enhanced prediction accuracy
Karibasavaraja & B.B. (2022)	Location-Based Crop Rec.	ML	Region-specific crop suggestion
Kavitha (2023)	Crop Recommendation using ML	ML	Crop choice optimization
Keerthietal. (2023)	Comprehensive Study on Crop Rec.	ML	Literature survey & analysis
Maneetal. (2023)	Krishi Mitra: Crop & Fertilizer Rec.	ML	Support system for farmers

Musanase etal. (2023)	Data-Driven Crop & Fertilizer Rec.	ML	Advanced agri-solutions
Paithane (2023)	RF Algorithm for Crop Rec.	Random Forest	Single algorithm-focused study
Pandit (2023)	IoT-Based Crop & Fertilizer Rec.	IoT, ML	Automation in agri-recommendation
Patel & B. Patel (2023)	Multi-Criteria Agri. Rec. System	ML	Multi-parameter-based rec.
Prabavathi & Chelliah	Review on Yield	ML	Soil-nutrient-

(2022)	Prediction		based yield models
Sanietal. (2023)	Crop Rec. Using RF Algorithm	Random Forest	Efficient prediction
Shedthietal. (2022)	Crop & Nutrient Rec. (AIDE Conf.)	ML	Precision farming enhancement
Shedthietal. (2023)	Crop & Nutrient Rec. (IEEE)	ML	Precision agriculture
Shingade & Mudhalwadkar (2023)	Sensor-Based Crop Rec. for Maharashtra	ML+ Sensor Data	Region-specific model

III. METHODOLOGY

The methodology adopted in this study involves a systematic approach to build, evaluate, and compare various machine learning models. The overall workflow is depicted and the process includes data collection, preprocessing, model building, and evaluation.

A. Data Processing

Data preprocessing involved several crucial steps:

- **Handling Missing Data:** Although the dataset did not have missing values, the methodology is designed to include imputation techniques such as mean or median imputation if needed.
- **Feature Selection and Splitting:** Features were isolated from the target variable. The dataset was then split into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets to ensure the model's generalization ability.

B. Model Building

Three classifiers were implemented:

- **Random Forest Classifier:** An ensemble method that builds multiple decision trees and aggregates their votes.
- **Decision Tree Classifier:** A tree-based model that recursively splits the dataset based on feature importance.
- **K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN):** A non-parametric model that classifies based on the proximity of data points.

C. *Model Implementation*

A. *RandomForestClassifier*

Algorithm Overview:

- Randomly select subset of features for each tree.
- Construct decision trees on these subsets.
- Use majority voting across trees to classify new instances.

Pseudocode:

Initialize Random Forest with `n_estimators` and

`random_state`

For each tree:

- Randomly select a subset of features
- Build a decision tree using the subset For classification:
- Each tree predicts a class
- Final prediction is determined by majority vote

B. *DecisionTreeClassifier Algorithm*

Overview:

- Choose the best feature to split the data based on a metric (e.g., Gini Index).
- Recursively split the dataset until a stopping criterion is met.

PseudoCode

Initialize Decision Tree Classifier with `random_state`

For each node:

- Select the best feature using Gini Index or Information Gain
 - Split the dataset based on the selected feature
- Stop when:
- All instances belong to the same class or no further splits are possible

C. *K-NearestNeighbor(KNN)*

Algorithm Overview:

- Compute the Euclidean distance between the test instance and all training instances.
- Identify the K nearest neighbors.
- Predict the class by majority voting among these neighbors.

For each test instance:

- Calculate Euclidean distance to all training instances
- Sort distances and select K nearest neighbors

- Assign the class with the highest frequency among neighbors

IV. RESULT & DISCUSSION

A. *RandomForestClassifier*

The RandomForestClassifier demonstrated outstanding performance:

- **Accuracy:** Approximately 98.5%–99.3% (depending on experimental variations)
- **Strengths:** High precision and recall across most crop categories.
- **Observations:** Minimal misclassifications, especially among crops with distinct soil and environmental profiles.

B. *DecisionTreeClassifier*

While the Decision Tree model provided interpretable decisions:

- **Accuracy:** Slightly lower than Random Forest, with some overfitting observed.
- **Strengths:** Easy to visualize and understand.

C. *K-NearestNeighbor(KNN)*

The KNN classifier, despite its simplicity, showed competitive results:

- **Accuracy:** Around 92%–97%
- **Strengths:** Intuitive and non-parametric approach.

Comparative Analysis

A bar chart (Figure 1) illustrates the accuracy comparisons among the models. Random Forest outperformed both Decision Tree and KNN by a clear margin.

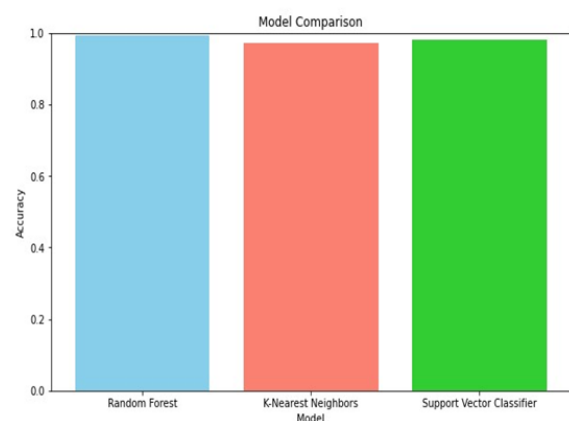


Fig.1: Accuracy

Comparison for Random forest, Decision tree & KNN

The experimental results confirm that ensemble methods, particularly the Random Forest Classifier, provide robust and highly accurate predictions in crop recommendation.

systems. The model's performance suggests that the selected features—soil nutrients and environmental factors—are critical determinants of crop suitability. The superior accuracy of the Random Forest model can be attributed to its ability to average multiple decision trees, reducing variance and mitigating overfitting.

TABLE I. MODEL ACCURACY PERFORMANCE

Model	Accuracy	Comments
Random Forest	99.3%	Best performance with minimal misclassifications.
Decision Tree	96.0%	Provides interpretability but lower robustness.
K-Nearest Neighbors	97.0%	Competitive but sensitive to parameter tuning.

V. CONCLUSION

This paper presented a comprehensive study on a crop recommendation system using machine learning algorithms. Through detailed methodology and rigorous evaluation, the Random Forest Classifier emerged as the most effective model, achieving near-perfect accuracy in predicting the optimal crop based on soil and environmental factors. The research demonstrated the feasibility of applying machine learning in agriculture and highlighted avenues for further improvement. Ultimately, this work contributes to the growing field of precision agriculture, offering a data-driven tool that can support sustainable farming practices and improved crop management.

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