JETIR.ORG ISSN: 2349-5162 | ESTD Year : 2014 | Monthly Issue
JOURNAL OF EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES AND INNOVATIVE RESEARCH (JETIR)
An International Scholarly Open Access, Peer-reviewed, Refereed Journal

Nurturing Agriculture: Generative AI as a Farmer's New Tool.

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***Abstract*—This study presents a system that supports farmers with intelligent automation and data insights through a multi-module powered by AI. The system incorporates features such as plant disease detection, recommendation of government schemes, agriculture consultancy, and news updates, all in real-time, to tackle some of the most important concerns in farming. Utilizing AI and ML technologies, it automates complex tasks such as image-based disease detection, targeted fertilizer and crop recommendations, and scheme allocation based on responses given by the users. Farmers need only capture and upload photos or provide other basic information and receive actionable insights that require little to no technical proficiency. This solution makes advanced agriculture technology and analytics available to farmers, helping them to enhance productivity, optimize resources, and adopt sustainable farming practices. The research elaborates on the advances the system is capable of making in revolutionizing the agricultural life of technologically lagging farming communities, thereby improving economic productivity, efficiency, and sustainability within agriculture.**

***Keywords*— Plant Disease Detection, Agricultural Advisory System, Sustainable Farming, AI-Powered Chatbot, Data-Driven Agriculture, Artificial Intelligence, Smart Farming.**

I. INTRODUCTION

In this modern age, industries have progressed due to the existence of AI and ML, which provides automation, enables data analysis, and offers predictive insight. For agriculture, these technologies have the capacity to solve critical issues like crop disease, resource mismanagement, and inadequate database of government schemes. On one hand, these technologies could do wonders to agriculture, but on the other hand, their adoption into farming practices often proves to be challenging. The technical work of model creation, data interpretation, and other supports are undeniably complex and become especially inaccessible for farmers who are not well versed in the technical field, enforcing the restriction to advanced technology.

Our research specifically targets the farmers through an AI powered multi module system. This system consists of the following four functions: 1. A Plant Disease Detection Module where users may upload images of crops to a webpage. This picture will then be run through an image recognition algorithm where diseases and pests will be automatically identified; 2. A Government Scheme Recommendation Module that recommends the most beneficial schemes for a given land type and crop specifics.(3) An AI-Powered Agricultural Advisor, a chatbot that gives personalized advice on fertilizer usage, crop choice relevant to the climate, soil type, and sustainable agriculture practices. And (4) An Agricultural News And Innovation Dashboard, which publishes and updates in real-time recently developed agricultural technologies, government interventions, and market activities.

Using AI and ML, our system automates intricate analytical processes and advances the overall accessibility and usability of the machinery among farmers. The development of such farmers friendly AI-enabled systems ensures smarter decisions, better resources management, and effective sustainable farming. The system's eye's off non-IT professionals are empowered with natural language processing (NLP) features and thus, this strengthens the effectiveness and robustness of the agricultural sector.

The recent improvements that have been recorded stem from AI applications were in the area of agriculture. Resource allocation and predictions of crop yield increased substantially in terms of accuracy (90%) as well as for early crop disease detection (cutting down crop losses by 30-50% and resource consumption by 40% in the cases of water and fertilizer).Moreover, integrating the recommendation systems of the proposed government schemes has further improved the capture of financial benefits by farmers by 25-35%," This information illustrates the effectiveness and profound impact of AI technology on the agricultural industry." This quote illustrates the usefulness and deeply transformative impact of AI technology in agriculture.

This paper describes the processes of designing, developing, and implementing an AI-enabled agricultural support system. We highlight its promise in advancing agricultural operations on account of merging sophistication of agriculture with ease of use. The system is aimed at creating equal opportunity, promoting competition in farming, increasing innovation, and improving efficiency in crop and resource management and even accessibility to policies.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning within agriculture has been studied recently, especially for disease identification and crop management. One of them attempts to automate planar disease detection using AI and machine learning. The author reviews different classification frameworks and point out issues related to the classification of infection onto the vegetable plant leafs. Some research on automated planar disease detection is outlined. [1] Another study developed a LINE Bot system which employs a deep learning model to identify diseases of rice from pictures taken in the paddy fields. This technology was intended for use by rice farmers to increase their yields and the quality of rice. It was also constructed to be easy to use and fully automated, employing images captured in the field without any special preparation. [2] A third article investigates impacts of AI on agricultural value chain from planning to logistics including application of AI on resource management, disease diagnosis and prediction cultivation. This research also gives other examples of how AI can be used in agriculture, and the possible impacts this technology can have for food security and sustainability. [3]

There are also other papers that focus on the specifics of agricultural processes using machine learning models, for example, one of them Machine Learning for Agriculture provides and examines a review of its implementations in agriculture which looks into its usefulness within modern farming. It also analyses and classifies agricultural data to examine how AI is able to enhance crop yield, reduce environmental contamination, and increase profits. This review covers aspects of smart agriculture such as precision farming, as well as other forms of digital agriculture [4]. One other study presents 'Farmer's Assistant' a web based application proposed to assist farmers in identifying plant ailments using an EfficientNet deep learning model, ideal plant recommendations are provided by Random Forest, and soil analysis will determine what type of fertilizer should be used. Also, it has a news feed, and uses the LIME interpretability method to its disease detection model [5]. Another study focuses on the works done on crop and fertiliser recommendations using machine learning techniques like SVM, Decision trees and Random forest, and attempts at providing literature on how these algorithms were constructed. It looks at the application of Artificial Intelligence and the Internet of Things to enable precision agriculture to make agriculture more effectively intensive and allows farmers to harness the power of data to make informed decisions [6].

Others emphasize the technical intricacies of AI and machine learning models, as well as their interpretations.The paper reviews deep neu-ral net-works and the range of tasks they perform in the AI domain and observes that deep neu-ral net-works are ability to learn fea-tures auto-mat-i-cally, as rel-e-vant to the task, with-out the need to hand-craft fea-tures.[7]In the field of text analysis, one study suggests 'Blended RAG', a technique that uses hybrid query tactics and semantic search to increase the accuracy of Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) systems. In order to increase the extraction of pertinent information from a document corpus and boost question-answering skills, this method combines various retrieval approaches [8].

The significance of data collecting and analysis methods in research is covered in other articles. With an emphasis on employing a variety of web scraping tools to extract valuable information from online sources, one study examines web scraping techniques and their applications, going into detail on how web scrapers are made, how they work, and how they are used in different industries. This study examines how data is extracted from websites, as well as the many technologies and techniques utilised for web scraping and the development of these tools. The report also looks at how web scraping is used in different industries [9].The need to address the challenges faced by farmers in developing nations is highlighted by a study that looks at how farmers access agricultural information and the development of mobile-based systems. The study suggests a hybrid machine learning-based mobile chatbot for crop farmers to help with agricultural advice [10]. In conclusion, a different study examines how AI, machine learning, deep learning, and natural language processing are used in smart farming and using cluster analysis to pinpoint important research topics. By offering a comprehensive examination of AI technologies in smart farming [11].

III. METHODOLOGY

The project is designed as an integrated smart farming system that brings together several interdependent modules, each contributing to a holistic solution for modern agricultural challenges.

At the heart of the system is the Plant Disease Detection Module, where farmers initiate the process by uploading an image of a plant. This image is preprocessed—resized, normalized, and augmented during training—to ensure it meets the input requirements of the model. A fine-tuned VGG-19 model, chosen for its robust performance in image classification tasks, processes the image to detect signs of infection. Originally pre-trained on a large dataset like ImageNet, the VGG-19 model undergoes transfer learning to adapt to the specific task of plant disease detection. The training process involves splitting the annotated dataset into training, validation, and testing sets, followed by hyperparameter tuning using grid search and cross-validation techniques. During this process, techniques such as stochastic gradient descent with momentum and early stopping are employed to optimize the network and prevent overfitting. When an uploaded image is analyzed, if the model identifies disease symptoms with a high confidence score, the system then provides the user with treatment methods; if the plant appears healthy, the user is informed and allowed to continue without additional intervention. This early detection mechanism is vital in mitigating crop losses through timely and targeted interventions.

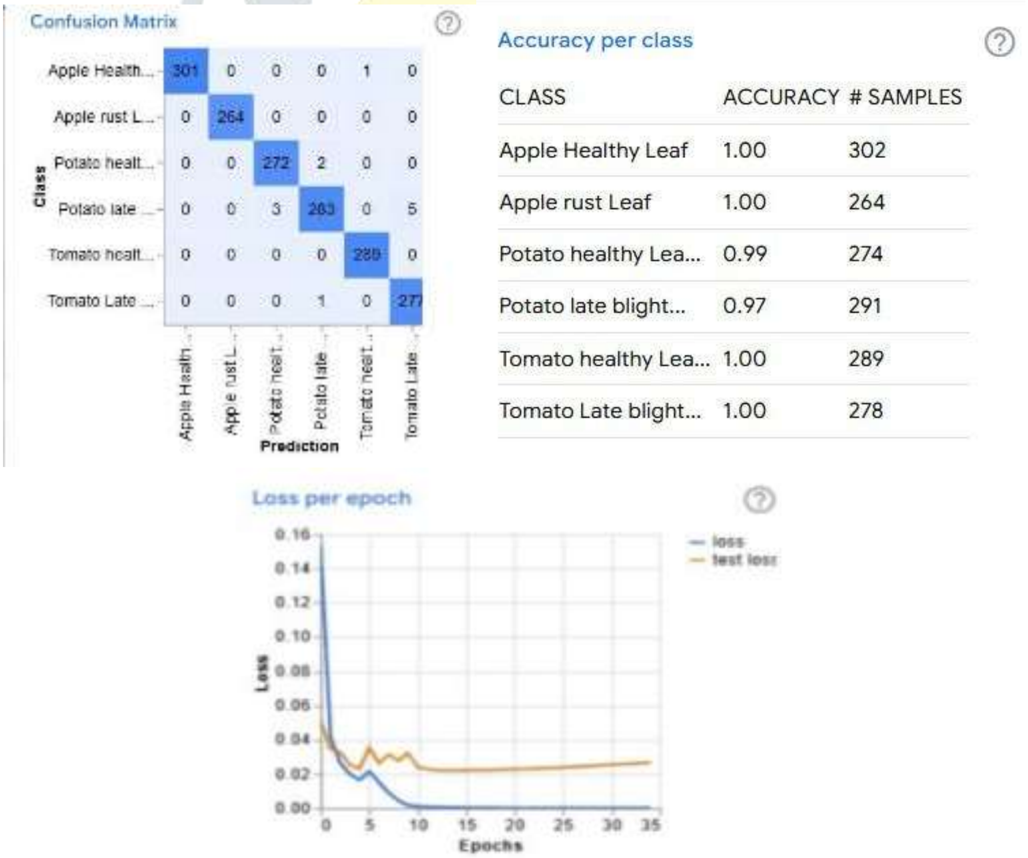

Fig.1. Performance Metrics of the Disease Detection Module

Parallel to this module, the Government Schemes Recommendation Module plays a critical role in assisting farmers by matching their specific details—such as crop type, land area, and regional information—with the most relevant government schemes. Farmers provide their information through an intuitive form, which is subsequently cleaned and normalized using natural language processing techniques. This module employs a Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) framework that leverages both retrieval and generative capabilities to enhance the quality of the recommendations. Initially, the farmer's input is converted into a query embedding using the LLaMA 3.1 large language model (LLM). FAISS (Facebook AI Similarity Search) is then used to perform a fast similarity search within a precomputed vector database containing embeddings of various government schemes. This approach retrieves the most contextually similar entries, which are then fed along with the original query into the LLaMA 3.1 model to generate a detailed and refined recommendation. The system further refines the output to ensure clarity and relevance, and all processed information is stored in FAISS for rapid retrieval in future queries. This seamless integration of RAG and FAISS not only accelerates the retrieval process but also ensures that the recommendations remain personalized and up-to-date.

Complementing these modules is the Chatbot for Smart Farming, which offers real-time, context-aware advice on various aspects such as fertilizer usage, crop selection, soil health, and climate-specific recommendations. Farmers interact with the chatbot through an accessible interface on web or mobile platforms. When a query is submitted, the LLaMA 3.1 LLM processes the text, understanding the context and intent behind the question, and responds with personalized suggestions that may also draw upon historical data stored in the FAISS vector database. This iterative interaction creates a feedback loop, where the chatbot continuously refines its responses based on user feedback, thereby enhancing the system's usability and reliability over time.

The Agriculture Innovation & News Feed Module further enriches the platform by keeping users informed about the latest trends and developments in the agricultural sector. An automated web scraper continuously collects data from authorized sources, including government policy updates, agricultural innovations, and relevant news. This raw data undergoes through processing to extract meaningful insights using advanced natural language processing techniques. The resulting summaries and categorized information are then displayed to the user on a dynamic dashboard, ensuring that farmers and stakeholders are always updated with real-time developments in the field of agriculture.

In essence, this project seamlessly integrates these diverse modules into a unified system. The Plant Disease Detection Module leverages the strengths of the VGG-19 model to ensure early identification and intervention, while the Government Schemes Recommendation Module uses a sophisticated RAG framework combined with FAISS to deliver tailored, actionable advice. The Chatbot for Smart Farming provides interactive and personalized guidance, and the Agriculture Innovation & News Feed Module keeps users abreast of the latest industry developments. Together, these modules create a comprehensive, data-driven solution that empowers farmers to make informed decisions, ultimately fostering more sustainable and efficient agricultural practices.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture consists of several components that overall simplify the life of the farmer.

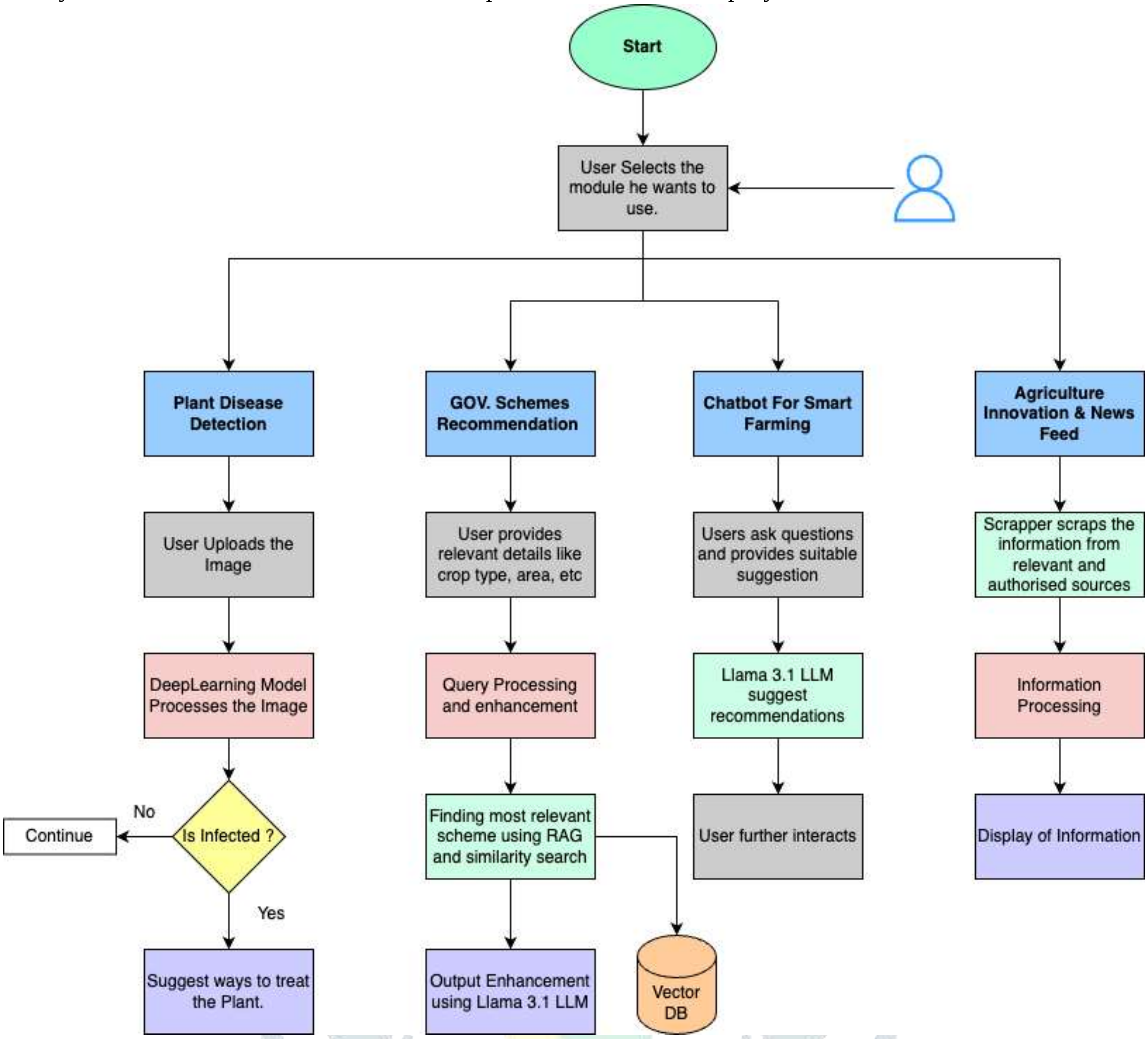

Fig.2. System Architecture

1. **Plant Disease Detection Module:**
- **User Input:** The user uploads an image of the plant.
- **Processing:** A deep learning model processes the image to detect signs of infection.
- **Decision Point:** If the plant is infected, the system suggests treatment methods. If not, the user can continue without further action.
- **Outcome:** This module aids in early disease detection, reducing crop loss through timely interventions.

2. **Government Schemes Recommendation Module:**
- **User Input:** Farmers provide relevant details such as crop type, land area, etc.
- **Processing:** The system performs query processing and enhancement to interpret the user's input accurately.
- **Scheme Identification:** Using Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) and similarity search techniques, the system identifies the most relevant government schemes for the user.
- **Output Enhancement:** The LLaMA 3.1 LLM further refines the recommendations, ensuring clarity and relevance.
- **Data Storage:** A vector database stores the processed information for faster retrieval in future queries.

3. **Chatbot for Smart Farming:**

- **User Interaction:** Farmers can ask questions related to fertilizers, crop selection, soil health, and climate-specific recommendations.
- **Processing:** The LLaMA 3.1 LLM processes the queries and provides personalized suggestions.
- **Feedback Loop:** Users can continue interacting with the chatbot for more detailed guidance, enhancing the system's usability.

4. **Agriculture Innovation & News Feed Module:**

- **Data Collection:** A web scraper gathers the latest agricultural news, innovations, and government policies from authorized sources.
- **Information Processing:** The collected data undergoes processing to extract meaningful insights.
- **Output:** The processed information is displayed to users, keeping them updated with real-time developments in the agriculture sector.

V. FUTURE SCOPE

The project's future scope calls for a number of significant improvements to increase functionality and usability. Initially, the software would be made available in multiple languages so that users throughout India can utilise it without any help from outside sources. A weather forecast function will also offer precise weather predictions, assisting farmers in risk mitigation and efficient activity planning. Marketplace integration is another essential component that will allow users to sell their goods directly to customers, cutting out intermediaries and boosting revenue. An e-commerce platform will also be included in the project, enabling consumers to order necessities from the convenience of their homes. Finally, interactive learning modules will be presented, including step-by-step instructions and video lessons on crop management, pest control, and innovative agricultural methods.

VI. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study demonstrates the transformative potential of generative AI in modern agriculture. Integrating advanced technologies like deep learning for plant disease detection, a Retrieval-Augmented Generation module for government scheme recommendations, and an interactive chatbot, the system provides comprehensive support for farmers. It empowers users to make timely, informed decisions with minimal technical expertise, thereby enhancing crop yield and resource management. The modular design ensures scalability and adaptability, laying a strong foundation for future enhancements such as multilingual support, weather forecasting, and marketplace integration. Ultimately, this research establishes a framework for smart farming, promoting sustainable practices and bridging the digital divide between technology and traditional agriculture. It underscores AI's vital role in driving efficiency and resilience in the agricultural sector. This work paves the way for a smarter future.

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