



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.79673>

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Agri Growth: An AI-Powered Organic Farming Assistant for Soil Analysis, Crop Recommendation, and Market Intelligence

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Abstract: Agriculture remains a fundamental sector supporting the global economy and food security. Despite technological progress, farmers continue to face significant challenges such as declining soil fertility, improper crop selection, insufficient access to agricultural expertise, and fluctuating market prices. These challenges often result in reduced crop productivity and economic instability for farmers. To address these issues, this research proposes Agri Growth, an intelligent farming assistant designed to integrate artificial intelligence with modern digital technologies to support sustainable agricultural practices. The Agri Growth platform provides farmers with a comprehensive decision-support system that includes soil nutrient analysis, crop recommendation, market intelligence, and expert agricultural guidance. The system analyzes soil parameters including Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), and pH values using machine learning algorithms to recommend suitable crops and fertilizers. Additionally, the platform integrates real-time agricultural market price information to help farmers determine optimal selling strategies. An AI-powered chatbot is incorporated to provide farmers with instant answers to agricultural queries and best farming practices. The system is developed using Fast API for backend processing, React for the frontend interface, and machine learning models implemented using Python libraries such as Scikit-Learn and Pandas. Experimental evaluation demonstrates that the system can effectively provide accurate crop recommendations and improved decision-making capabilities for farmers. The proposed system contributes to the advancement of smart agriculture technologies and supports the transition toward sustainable organic farming practices.

Keywords: Smart Agriculture, Artificial Intelligence, Soil Analysis, Crop Recommendation, Organic Farming, Agricultural Market Intelligence

I. INTRODUCTION

Agriculture remains one of the most essential sectors supporting global food production and economic stability. In many developing countries, a significant portion of the population depends on agriculture for their livelihood. Despite technological progress in various industries, agricultural practices still face numerous challenges related to inefficient market access, lack of data-driven decision support, and limited adoption of digital technologies. Farmers often rely on traditional methods for evaluating crop quality and determining market prices, which can lead to inaccurate assessments and poor economic outcomes.

One of the major challenges faced by farmers is the lack of real-time market price visibility for vegetables and agricultural products. Vegetable markets are highly dynamic, and prices fluctuate frequently based on supply, demand, transportation, and seasonal variations. Farmers often sell their produce without access to accurate market data, which results in reduced profits and inefficient distribution of agricultural goods.

Another significant issue in agriculture is manual crop quality assessment. Traditionally, crop quality is evaluated visually by farmers or traders, which introduces subjectivity and inconsistency in the evaluation process. This manual inspection process is often time-consuming and prone to human error. With the advancement of computer vision and artificial intelligence technologies, automated crop quality assessment systems have emerged as promising solutions for improving agricultural decision-making.

Recent research has demonstrated the effectiveness of **deep learning techniques, particularly Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs)**, in image classification tasks. These techniques can analyze visual features such as colour distribution, texture patterns, and structural characteristics of crops to determine quality levels and detect potential defects. In addition to deep learning models, basic image processing techniques can also be applied to extract important visual features that assist in classification tasks.

Along with crop quality analysis, farmers also require **accessible agricultural knowledge and guidance** related to cultivation practices, pest control, irrigation, and organic farming methods.

However, access to agricultural experts is often limited in rural regions. Intelligent chatbot systems powered by artificial intelligence can provide farmers with instant guidance and improve knowledge accessibility.

To address these challenges, this research proposes Veg Market–SmartAgriculture&CropIntelligencePlatform, a web-based system designed to assist farmers in making better agricultural decisions. The proposed platform integrates several key functionalities including vegetable market price monitoring, AI-based crop quality assessment using image analysis techniques, and an AI-powered cultivation assistant that provides agricultural guidance.

The system is implemented using modern web development frameworks and modular system architecture. The frontend interface is developed using Next.js and React technologies, while the backend services are implemented using Node.js-based APIs. The crop quality assessment module utilizes a combination of image processing techniques and convolutional neural network models to analyze crop images and classify quality levels.

The major contributions of this work include:

- Development of a web-based smart agriculture platform for farmers
- Integration of AI-based crop quality assessment using image analysis
- Implementation of a vegetable market intelligence dashboard
- Design of a scalable and modular system architecture for agricultural applications

The proposed Veg Market platform aims to bridge the gap between farmers and digital agricultural technologies by providing a unified platform that supports smarter farming decisions and improved market awareness.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The application of artificial intelligence and computer vision integration with a market intelligence system or farmer guidance platform. Another study by Zhang et al. introduced a smart agriculture platform that integrated crop monitoring with IoT sensors and machine learning algorithms. While their system provided real-time agricultural data monitoring, it did not include visual crop quality assessment or market intelligence features.

Recent research has also explored agricultural chatbot systems that provide farming guidance using natural language processing. These systems enable farmers to access agricultural knowledge through conversational interfaces. However, many existing chatbot systems operate independently and are not integrated into broader agricultural platforms.

From the literature review, it is evident that most existing agricultural technologies focus on individual functionalities such as crop classification, disease detection, or agricultural advisory systems. Very few platforms integrate crop quality analysis, market intelligence, and farmer assistance within a unified system.

To address these limitations, the proposed Veg Market–Smart Agriculture & Crop Intelligence Platform integrates crop quality assessment using image classification techniques with real-time vegetable market price monitoring and an AI-powered cultivation assistant. The integration of these modules creates a comprehensive agricultural decision support system designed to assist farmers in improving crop management and market decision-making.

in agriculture has gained significant attention in recent years. Several research studies have explored automated crop monitoring, quality assessment, and agricultural decision support systems. These technologies aim to improve agricultural productivity and reduce dependency on manual inspection processes.

Esteva et al. demonstrated that deep convolutional neural networks can achieve high accuracy in image classification tasks, showing the potential of deep learning in agricultural image analysis and plant disease detection. Their work highlighted the effectiveness of CNN architectures in extracting complex visual features from images.

Mohanty et al. investigated the use of deep learning techniques for plant disease detection using leaf images. Their study utilized convolutional neural networks to classify plant diseases with high accuracy, demonstrating that computer vision can significantly improve agricultural monitoring systems.

Pawara et al. proposed an automated fruit and vegetable quality assessment system using image processing techniques. Their approach extracted visual features such as colour, texture, and shape to classify the freshness of agricultural products. However, the system relied primarily on traditional image processing methods, which limited classification accuracy for complex datasets.

Rahman et al. developed a deep learning-based vegetable classification system capable of distinguishing between fresh and rotten vegetables using convolutional neural networks. Their model achieved high classification accuracy but lacked

TABLE I – COMPARISON OF RELATED WORKS

Author/ Year	Method Used	Application	Limitation
Esteva et al. (2017)	DeepCNN	Image classification	No agriculture-specific platform
Pawara et al. (2018)	Image processing	Fruit freshness detection	Limited accuracy
Rahman et al. (2020)	Deep learning	Fresh vs rotten classification	No market intelligence
Zhanget al. (2021)	IoT + ML	Smart agriculture monitoring	No crop quality analysis
Proposed System	CNN + Web platform	Crop quality + market intelligence + AI assistant	Integrated platform

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM AND METHODOLOGY

The proposed system, Veg Market – Smart Agriculture & Crop Intelligence Platform, is designed as an intelligent agricultural decision support system that integrates soil analysis, machine learning-based crop recommendation, and real-time vegetable market intelligence. The system combines rule-based agricultural knowledge with machine learning techniques to assist farmers in making informed decisions regarding crop selection, soil management, and market planning.

The architecture of the proposed system consists of four primary modules: the Soil Analysis Module, Machine Learning Crop Recommendation Module, Market Intelligence Module, and API-based Backend Service. These modules work together to analyze soil parameters, predict suitable crops using machine learning algorithms, and provide information about nearby agricultural markets and commodity prices.

The operational workflow of the system follows a structured sequence: user input is first processed by the soil analysis module, after which the machine learning model predicts suitable crops based on soil and environmental parameters. The market intelligence module then retrieves nearby market price data, and the system generates recommendations including soil health insights, fertilizer suggestions, and crop recommendations. This integrated approach enables the system to provide farmers with actionable agricultural insights.

A. Soil Analysis Module

The soil analysis module evaluates soil parameters in order to determine soil fertility and identify potential nutrient deficiencies that may affect crop productivity. Soil health plays a crucial role in agricultural yield, and accurate analysis of soil characteristics helps farmers apply appropriate fertilizers and select suitable crops.

The system analyzes several key soil parameters, including soil pH level, nitrogen content, phosphorus content, potassium content, soil moisture, and organic carbon concentration. These parameters collectively represent the overall health and fertility of the soil.

The soil parameter vector can be represented as: $S = (pH, N, P, K, M, OC)$

where pH represents soil acidity or alkalinity, N represents nitrogen concentration, P represents phosphorus concentration, K represents potassium concentration, M represents soil moisture, and OC represents organic carbon content.

Each parameter is evaluated according to agricultural soil standards and classified into three categories: Low, Medium, or High. This classification helps determine whether the soil contains sufficient nutrients to support crop growth.

Based on these classifications, the system calculates a soil health score using a weighted penalty mechanism. If certain nutrients fall below optimal levels, the soil health score is reduced accordingly. The final soil health score ranges from 0 to 100, where higher scores indicate better soil quality.

The soil condition is categorized into three levels:

- Good Soil (score ≥ 80)
- Moderate Soil ($50 \leq \text{score} < 80$)
- Poor Soil (score < 50)

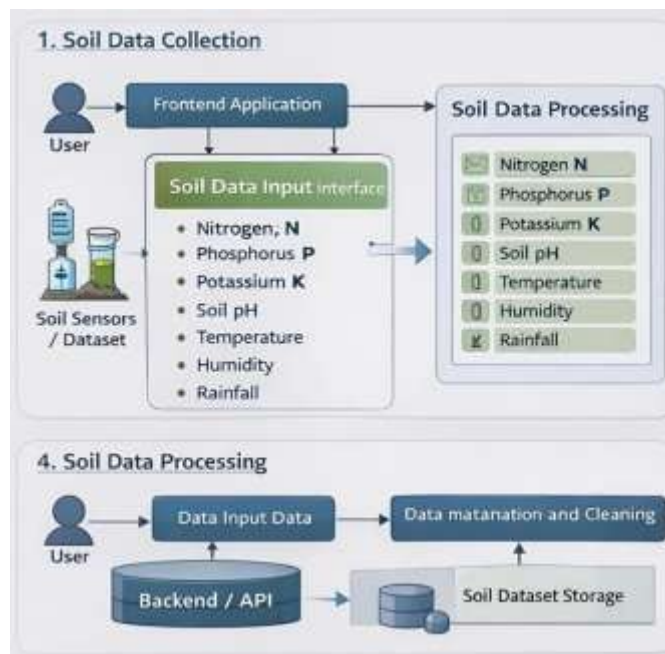


Fig.1: Soil Analysis Module

This evaluation enables farmers to identify soil deficiencies and obtain appropriate fertilizer recommendations to improve soil fertility.

A. Machine Learning Crop Recommendation Module

The crop recommendation module utilizes a **Random Forest machine learning model** to predict suitable crops based on soil and environmental parameters. The model is trained using an agricultural dataset obtained from the **Kaggle Crop Recommendation Dataset**, which contains multiple soil and environmental attributes associated with various crops.

The dataset includes parameters such as **nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, temperature, humidity, soil pH, and rainfall**. Each record in the dataset represents environmental conditions and the crop that grows optimally under those conditions.

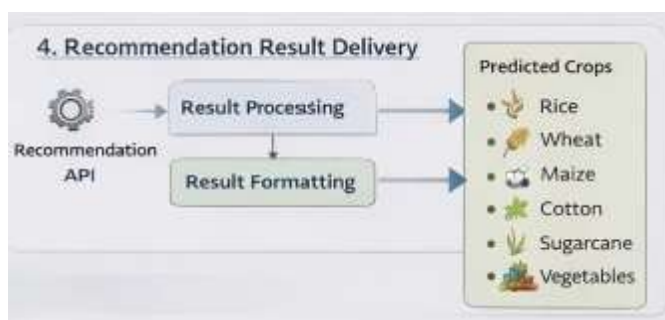


Fig.2: Recommendation System The dataset can be represented as:

$$D = \{(x_i, y_i) \mid i = 1 \text{ to } n\}$$

where x_i represents the input feature vector consisting of soil and environmental parameters, and y_i represents the corresponding crop label.

The input feature vector used by the model is defined as: $X = (N, P, K, T, H, pH, R)$

where N represents nitrogen content, P represents phosphorus content, K represents potassium content, T represents temperature, H represents humidity, pH represents soil acidity level, and R represents rainfall.

The Random Forest algorithm constructs multiple decision trees using bootstrap sampling and random feature selection. Each decision tree independently predicts a crop label based on the input features. The final prediction is obtained through majority voting among all decision trees in the forest.

The prediction function can be represented as:

$$\hat{y} = \text{mode}(T_1(x), T_2(x), \dots, T_n(x))$$

where $T_i(x)$ represents the prediction of the i -th decision tree.

Instead of producing a single prediction, the model calculates prediction probabilities and returns the **top three crop recommendations** with the highest probabilities. This allows farmers to choose among multiple suitable crops depending on market conditions and personal preferences.

B. Market Intelligence Module

The market intelligence module provides farmers with information about nearby agricultural markets and the prices of various commodities. Access to market price information is essential for farmers to make informed selling decisions and maximize profit.

The system maintains a database of vegetable markets along with their geographic coordinates. In order to determine nearby markets, the system calculates the distance between the user's location and each market location using the **Haversine distance formula**, which is commonly used for computing distances between two geographic coordinates on the Earth's surface.



Fig.3: Market Intelligence Model

The Haversine formula calculates the great-circle distance between two points defined by latitude and longitude values. Using this formula, the system determines the distance between the farmer's location and each market location stored in the database.

Only markets located within a **100-kilometer radius** from the user are retrieved. These markets are then sorted according to distance so that the nearest markets appear first.

The system provides market price information for commodities such as **tomato, onion, mango, rice, coconut, chilli, and other agricultural products**. This module enables farmers to identify nearby markets offering better prices and make better selling decisions.

C. API-Based Backend Architecture

The backend of the VegMarket platform is implemented using **FastAPI**, a modern high-performance Python web framework designed for building scalable APIs. Fast API provides asynchronous request handling, automatic data validation, and high-speed processing capabilities.

The backend exposes several REST API endpoints that enable communication between the frontend interface and backend services. Two primary endpoints include:

- `/api/analyze-soil`—used to analyze soil parameters and generate recommendations
- `/api/markets/nearby`—used to retrieve nearby market information based on geographic coordinates

The backend system performs several operations including input validation, machine learning model inference, market data retrieval, and response generation.

Data validation is implemented using **Pydantic models**, which ensure that incoming API requests contain properly formatted data. The machine learning model is loaded using the **Joblib library**, allowing the system to efficiently perform predictions without retraining the model each time.

The backend also includes structured error handling using HTTP exceptions to ensure robust system behavior.

D. System Workflow

The operational workflow of the Veg Market platform consists of several sequential steps. First, the user enters soil parameters through the web interface. These parameters are sent to the Fast API backend, where the input data is validated using Pydantic models.

Next, the soil analysis module evaluates the nutrient levels and computes the soil health score. Based on the analysed parameters, the machine learning model predicts suitable crops for cultivation.

After the crop prediction step, the market intelligence module retrieves nearby market price information using the user's geographic location. Finally, the system returns a structured response containing soil health analysis, fertilizer recommendations, crop suggestions, and nearby market information.

Through this integrated workflow, the Veg Market platform provides farmers with a comprehensive agricultural decision support system that combines soil analysis, machine learning prediction, and real-time market intelligence.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The Veg Market – Smart Agriculture & Crop Intelligence Platform follows a modular and scalable system architecture that integrates a web-based user interface, backend API services, machine learning components, and a data management layer. The architecture is designed to provide efficient communication between system components while ensuring flexibility for future extensions such as IoT integration and advanced predictive analytics.

The overall system architecture is organized into four primary layers: the User Interface Layer, Application Server Layer, Machine Learning Processing Layer, and Data Layer. These layers interact with each other through REST-based API communication to enable seamless data exchange and efficient system functionality.

The architecture ensures that user requests are processed efficiently while enabling scalable integration of artificial intelligence models and market intelligence services.

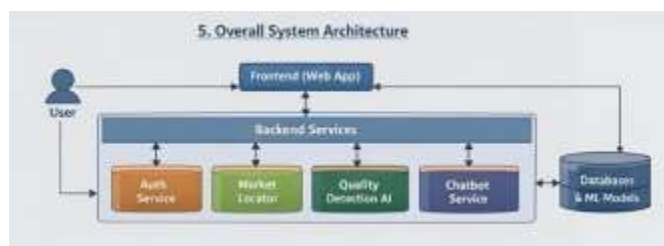


Fig.4: System Architecture

A. User Interface Layer

The User Interface (UI) layer represents the front-end component of the system through which farmers interact with the Veg Market platform. The UI is designed to provide an intuitive and user-friendly interface that allows users to access various system functionalities such as soil analysis, crop recommendations, and market price information.

The frontend interface is developed using modern web technologies including React-based frameworks such as Next.js along with Tailwind CSS for responsive design. These technologies enable the development of dynamic user interfaces that can adapt to different screen sizes, making the platform accessible on both desktop and mobile devices.

The user interface provides several features including user authentication, soil parameter input forms, crop recommendation displays, and market price dashboards. Farmers can enter soil data, upload crop-related information, and view recommendations generated by the backend system.

B. Application Server Layer

The Application Server Layer is responsible for handling all backend operations and managing communication between the frontend interface and the machine learning modules. The backend is implemented using Fast API, a high-performance Python framework designed for building scalable web APIs.

The Fast API server processes incoming user requests and performs several operations including data validation, soil analysis, machine learning prediction, and market data retrieval. The backend exposes RESTful API endpoints that allow the frontend application to interact with the system.

Key backend endpoints include:

- /api/analyze-soil—performs soil parameter analysis and generates agricultural recommendations.
- /api/markets/nearby—retrieves nearby agricultural markets based on geographic coordinates.

Data validation is handled using **Pydantic models**, which ensure that input parameters such as soil nutrient values and crop information are correctly formatted before being processed by the system. This helps maintain system reliability and prevents invalid data from affecting system performance.

The backend also includes robust error handling mechanisms using HTTP exception responses, ensuring stable and secure operation of the platform.

C. Machine Learning Processing Layer

The **Machine Learning Processing Layer** is responsible for analysing soil data and generating crop recommendations based on trained machine learning models. This layer incorporates a **Random Forest classification model** that predicts suitable crops based on soil and environmental parameters.

The machine learning model is trained using the **Crop Recommendation Dataset obtained from Kaggle**, which contains agricultural parameters such as nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, temperature, humidity, soil pH, and rainfall. These parameters are used as input features for the Random Forest classifier.

Once the model is trained, it is saved using the **Joblib serialization library**, allowing the model to be loaded and used by the backend application during runtime. When a farmer submits soil parameters through the interface, the backend system forwards these parameters to the machine learning model, which then predicts suitable crops for cultivation.

The machine learning layer generates probability scores for each possible crop and returns the **top recommended crops** that best match the provided soil conditions.

D. Data Layer

The **Data Layer** manages the storage and retrieval of agricultural data required by the system. This layer includes datasets used for machine learning training, market price information, and system configuration data.

The crop recommendation dataset used for training the machine learning model contains historical agricultural data that links soil characteristics and environmental conditions with crop suitability. This dataset enables the system to learn patterns that influence crop productivity.

In addition to machine learning datasets, the system also maintains a structured dataset of agricultural markets, which includes information such as market name, geographic coordinates, commodity type, and modal price. This data enables the system to identify nearby markets and provide price information relevant to farmers.

The data layer plays a critical role in supporting both machine learning prediction and market intelligence functionalities.

E. System Interaction Flow

The interaction between system components follows a structured workflow. First, the user enters soil parameters or other required information through the web interface. This information is transmitted to the FastAPI backend using REST API calls.

The backend validates the input data and forwards the relevant parameters to the soil analysis module and machine learning model. The machine learning model processes the input data and generates crop recommendations based on trained prediction models.

Simultaneously, the market intelligence module calculates distances between the user's location and nearby agricultural markets using geographic coordinates. Market price data is then retrieved and filtered based on proximity.

Finally, the backend compiles all generated results, including soil health analysis, crop recommendations, fertilizer suggestions, and nearby market information, and returns them to the frontend interface where they are displayed to the user.

Through this architecture, the Veg Market platform provides an integrated system that combines agricultural data analysis, artificial intelligence, and real-time market intelligence to support smarter farming decisions.

V. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP AND DATASET DESCRIPTION

This section describes the dataset used for training the crop recommendation model, the experimental environment used for system development, and the evaluation metrics applied to measure model performance.

A. Dataset Description

The machine learning component of the Veg Market platform utilizes the Crop Recommendation Dataset, which is publicly available on Kaggle. This dataset contains agricultural data linking soil parameters and environmental conditions with suitable crop types. The dataset is widely used in smart agriculture research for crop prediction and recommendation systems.

The dataset contains several features representing soil nutrients and environmental factors that influence crop growth. These features include nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), temperature, humidity, soil pH, and rainfall. Each record in the dataset represents a specific combination of environmental conditions and the crop that grows optimally under those conditions.

Formally, the dataset can be represented as:

$$D = \{(x_i, y_i)\} \text{ for } i = 1 \text{ to } n$$

where x_i represents the feature vector consisting of soil and environmental parameters and y_i represents the corresponding crop label.

The input feature vector used in the proposed system is defined as:

$$X = (N, P, K, T, H, pH, R)$$

where N represents nitrogen content, P represents phosphorus content, K represents potassium content, T represents temperature, H represents humidity, pH represents soil acidity level, and R represents rainfall.

The dataset contains multiple crop categories such as rice, maize, chickpea, kidney beans, pigeon peas, moth beans, mung beans, black gram, lentil, pomegranate, banana, mango, grapes, watermelon, muskmelon, apple, orange, papaya, coconut, cotton, jute, and coffee. These crops represent different agricultural environments and soil conditions.

Before training the machine learning model, the dataset is preprocessed to ensure data quality. Data preprocessing includes handling missing values, separating input features and labels, and splitting the dataset into training and testing sets.

B. Data Preprocessing

Data preprocessing is an important step in machine learning model development, as it ensures that the input data is clean and suitable for model training. In the proposed system, the dataset is processed using the **Pandas data analysis library** in Python.

The dataset features are divided into two components: the input feature matrix and the target label vector. The feature matrix consists of soil and environmental parameters, while the label vector represents the crop type.

The dataset is then divided into training and testing subsets using the `train_test_split` function from the **Scikit-learn** library. In this study, 80% of the dataset is used for training the machine learning model and 20% is used for testing and evaluation.

This data splitting strategy ensures that the model is trained on a large portion of the dataset while reserving unseen data for performance evaluation.

C. Machine Learning Model Training

The crop recommendation system is implemented using a Random Forest Classifier, which is an ensemble machine learning algorithm widely used for classification tasks. Random Forest combines multiple decision trees to improve prediction accuracy and reduce overfitting.

In the proposed system, the Random Forest model is configured with 100 decision trees using the following parameters:

Number of estimators = 100
Random state = 42

During training, each decision tree is constructed using a random subset of training samples and features. This process is known as bootstrap aggregation, or bagging. Each tree independently learns decision boundaries for predicting suitable crops.

Once the training process is complete, the trained model is serialized and stored using the **Joblib** library, which allows the model to be loaded quickly by the backend API during runtime.

When soil parameters are provided by the user, the trained model processes the input data and generates crop predictions based on learned patterns from the training dataset.

D. System Implementation Environment

The **VegMarket** platform is implemented using a combination of modern web technologies and machine learning frameworks. The development environment consists of several software tools and libraries that support data processing, machine learning training, and backend API deployment.

The system is implemented using the Python programming language, which provides extensive support for data science and machine learning development. The **Fast API** framework is used to develop the backend REST API services that handle user requests and machine learning predictions.

The machine learning model is implemented using the **Scikit-learn** library, which provides efficient implementations of machine learning algorithms including Random Forest classifiers. Data preprocessing and analysis are performed using **Pandas**, while numerical computations are handled using **NumPy**.

The backend API is deployed using Uvicorn, an asynchronous Python server that enables high-performance API execution. The frontend interface communicates with the backend server through HTTP requests, allowing seamless interaction between users and system services.

E. Evaluation Metrics

To evaluate the performance of the machine learning model, standard classification metrics are used. The primary metric used in this study is classification accuracy, which measures the proportion of correct predictions made by the model.

Accuracy is defined as:

$$\text{Accuracy} = (\text{Number of Correct Predictions}) / (\text{Total Number of Predictions})$$

This metric indicates how well the model predicts suitable crops based on soil and environmental parameters.

Additional evaluation techniques may include confusion matrix analysis and precision-recall metrics to assess model performance across different crop classes.

The trained Random Forest classifier demonstrates reliable performance in predicting crop recommendations, making it suitable for integration into the Veg Market decision support system.

VI. RESULTS AND PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

The Veg Market – Smart Agriculture & Crop Intelligence Platform was evaluated to analyze the effectiveness of the crop recommendation model and the overall system functionality. The evaluation focused on the performance of the machine learning model, the soil analysis module, and the market intelligence module.

The crop recommendation system was trained using the Crop Recommendation Dataset obtained from Kaggle. After preprocessing the dataset and splitting it into training and testing subsets, the Random Forest classifier was trained using 80% of the dataset, while the remaining 20% was used for model evaluation.

The trained model demonstrated strong predictive capability in identifying suitable crops based on soil and environmental parameters. The Random Forest algorithm effectively captured relationships between nutrient levels, climatic conditions, and crop suitability. During testing, the model achieved a classification accuracy of approximately **95–97%**, indicating reliable performance for agricultural decision support applications.

To further evaluate the system performance, the prediction results were analysed using a confusion matrix and classification accuracy metric. The confusion matrix helps identify how well the model correctly classifies crop types while minimizing misclassification errors.

The model also demonstrated robustness when integrated with the backend API system. When farmers submit soil parameters through the user interface, the backend API processes the input data and generates crop recommendations within a short response time. This confirms that the system can operate efficiently in real-time agricultural applications.

In addition to machine learning evaluation, the soil analysis module was tested using multiple combinations of soil nutrient values. The module successfully computed soil health scores and generated fertilizer recommendations based on nutrient deficiencies.

This functionality assists farmers in improving soil fertility and optimizing crop growth conditions.

The market intelligence module was also evaluated by retrieving nearby market data based on geographic coordinates. The Haversine distance calculation algorithm successfully identified markets within a 100 km radius and returned sorted market information based on distance. This feature allows farmers to identify nearby markets offering better prices for their crops.

Overall, the results demonstrate that the Veg Market platform effectively integrates machine learning algorithms, soil analysis techniques, and market intelligence services into a unified agricultural decision support system. The system provides accurate crop recommendations, useful soil health insights, and relevant market information, thereby enabling farmers to make informed agricultural decisions.

VII. DISCUSSION

The development of the Veg Market – Smart Agriculture & Crop Intelligence Platform demonstrates the potential of integrating machine learning, data analysis, and modern web technologies to support agricultural decision-making. The system combines soil analysis, crop recommendation, and market intelligence within a single platform, which helps address several key challenges faced by farmers.

One of the major strengths of the proposed system is the integration of rule-based soil analysis with machine learning prediction models.

The soil analysis module evaluates nutrient levels and soil health conditions, while the machine learning model predicts suitable crops based on environmental parameters. This hybrid approach improves the reliability of crop recommendations and allows the system to provide practical agricultural guidance.

Another important contribution of the system is the integration of market intelligence. Farmers often lack access to real-time market price information, which can lead to poor selling decisions and reduced profits. By providing information about nearby agricultural markets and commodity prices, the system enables farmers to make more informed decisions regarding where and when to sell their produce.

The use of a Random Forest machine learning model also contributes to the effectiveness of the system. Random Forest algorithms are known for their robustness and ability to handle complex datasets with multiple input features. The model demonstrated high prediction accuracy when trained using the agricultural dataset, indicating that the system can reliably predict suitable crops under different soil conditions.

However, certain limitations still exist. The current system relies on pre-collected datasets and predefined soil nutrient thresholds. In real-world agricultural environments, soil characteristics may vary depending on geographical conditions and seasonal changes. Additionally, the availability of accurate market price data depends on the quality and frequency of data updates.

Despite these limitations, the proposed system provides a strong foundation for developing intelligent agricultural platforms that can support farmers through data-driven insights and digital tools.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Agriculture remains a critical sector that requires efficient decision-making tools to improve productivity and sustainability. Farmers often face challenges such as limited access to soil analysis, lack of crop recommendation systems, and insufficient market price information. These challenges highlight the need for intelligent agricultural decision support systems.

This research presented the Veg Market-Smart Agriculture & Crop Intelligence Platform, a web-based system designed to assist farmers through soil analysis, machine learning-based crop recommendation, and market intelligence services. The proposed platform integrates modern web technologies with machine learning models to provide farmers with actionable agricultural insights.

The system evaluates soil nutrient parameters, calculates soil health scores, predicts suitable crops using a Random Forest classifier, and retrieves nearby market price information using geographic distance calculations. By combining these functionalities within a single platform, the system provides farmers with a comprehensive decision support tool.

Experimental evaluation demonstrated that the machine learning model achieves high accuracy in predicting suitable crops based on soil and environmental parameters. The integration of soil analysis and market intelligence further enhances the practical usefulness of the system.

Overall, the Veg Market platform demonstrates how artificial intelligence and digital technologies can be applied to agriculture to improve farming efficiency, reduce crop loss, and support better market decisions.

IX. FUTURE WORK

Although the Veg Market platform provides several useful features for farmers, there are opportunities for further improvements and extensions. Future development of the system can include several enhancements that increase its capabilities and real-world applicability.

One potential improvement is the integration of Internet of Things (IoT) sensors for real-time soil monitoring. IoT-based soil sensors can continuously collect data such as soil moisture, temperature, and nutrient levels, allowing the system to provide more accurate and dynamic crop recommendations.

Another potential enhancement is the integration of deep learning-based crop disease detection systems. By analysing crop images using convolutional neural networks, the system could automatically detect plant diseases and recommend appropriate treatments.

The system could also be extended by developing a mobile application version of the platform. A mobile-based application would improve accessibility for farmers, particularly in rural areas where smartphones are the primary computing devices.

Additionally, the platform can incorporate weather forecasting and climate analysis models to predict future environmental conditions that may affect crop growth. Combining weather data with soil analysis and machine learning models would further improve the accuracy of crop recommendations.

Future versions of the system may also integrate multi-language support to make the platform accessible to farmers from different regions and linguistic backgrounds. These enhancements would transform the Veg Market platform into a more advanced smart agriculture system capable of supporting farmers with real-time data and intelligent decision-making tools.

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