

## 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

Date of Submission: 08-08-2025

Date of acceptance: 21-08-2025

### 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	Crop Recommendation	KNN,	Hybrid model for

al.(2023)	ion using hybrid of KNN & RF	Random Forest	improved accuracy
Apatetal. (2023)	AI-basedCrop RecommendationSystem	ML (unspecif ied)	AI-driven crop suggestio ns
B&Kumar (2024)	Intelligent Firmament-Overview	ML (General)	Review on classificat ion & recomme ndation
Balajietal. (2023)	Precision Agri. Crop Rec.withIoT & ML	IoT,ML	IoT integratio n for smart agricultur e
Chanaetal. (2023)	Real-Time Crop Prediction	IoT,ML	Basedon soil &weather

			condition s
Desaietal. (2023)	Intelligent CropRec.	ML Algorith ms	ML-based intelligent decisions
Devanetal. (2023)	CropYield& FertilizerRec.	Hybrid ML	Yield&fertilizer prediction s
Gangollaet al. (2022)	Intelligent CropRec.	ML	Prediction basedon soil data
Gokilaet al.(2023)	CropRec. UsingML	ML Algorith ms	Agricultu ral recomme ndations
Gopi& Karthikeya n (2023)	Multimodal ML-Based CropRec.	Multimo dalML	Yield& crop prediction
Govindwar etal.(2023)	Crop & FertilizerRec. System	ML	Smart agricultur e decisions
Joseetal. (2023)	CropRec. withFusion Model	Fusionof ML models	Enhanced prediction accuracy
Karibasavar aja & B.B. (2022)	Location- BasedCrop Rec.	ML	Region- specific crop suggestio n
Kavitha (2023)	Crop RecommendationusingML	ML	Crop choice optimizati on
Keerthiet al.(2023)	Comprehensi ve Study on Crop Rec.	ML	Literature survey&analysis
Maneetal. (2023)	Krishi Mitra: Crop & FertilizerRec.	ML	Support system for farmers
Musanase etal.(2023)	Data-Driven Crop & FertilizerRec.	ML	Advanced agri- solutions
Paithane (2023)	RFAlgorithm forCropRec.	Random Forest	Single algorithm -focused study
Pandit (2023)	IoT-Based Crop & FertilizerRec.	IoT,ML	Automati on in agri- recomme ndation
Patel&B. Patel (2023)	Multi-Criteria Agri. Rec. System	ML	Multi- parameter -based rec.
Prabavathi &Chelliah	Reviewon Yield	ML	Soil- nutrient-

(2022)	Prediction		based yield models
Sanietal. (2023)	Crop Rec. UsingRF Algorithm	Random Forest	Efficient prediction
Shedthiet al.(2022)	Crop & NutrientRec.	ML	Precision farming enhancem ent

	(AIDEConf.)		
Shedthiet al.(2023)	Crop& NutrientRec. (IEEE)	ML	Precision agricultur e
Shingade& Mudhalwad kar(2023)	Sensor-Based CropRec.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. Random Forest Classifier

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:*

InitializeRandomForestwithn\_estimatorsand  
random\_state

Foreachtree:

- 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. Decision Tree Classifier 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 DecisionTreeClassifier 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-Nearest Neighbor (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.

Foreachtestinstance:

- 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. Random Forest Classifier

The Random Forest Classifier 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. Decision Tree Classifier

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-Nearest Neighbor (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.

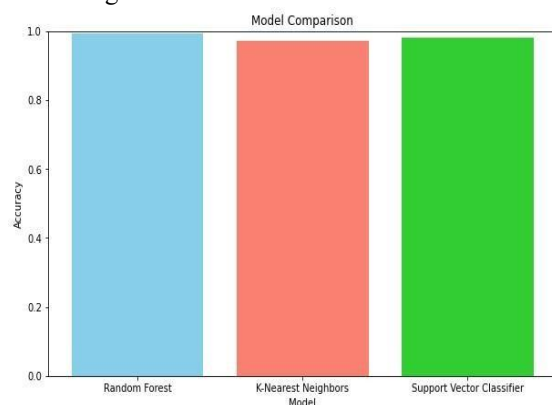


Fig. 1: Accuracy Comparison for Random forest, Decision tree & KNN

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.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to thank my supervisor and co-supervisor who guide me in doing this impactful research on each and every step.

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