



Development Of AI-ML Based Models for Predicting Prices of Agri-Horticultural Commodities Such as Pulses and Vegetables

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Peer Review Information

Submission: 19 March 2026

Revision: 08 April 2026

Acceptance: 24 April 2026

Keywords

Agricultural Commodities, Agri-Horticulture commodities, Price prediction, agricultural price prediction. AIML, Machine Learning.

Abstract

Agricultural economic markets are highly unstable and unpredictable. Commodities like rice, dal, wheat, onion, potato and tomato are most common commodities and highly used across India. This paper presents a strong system for forecasting price of these six commodities in state of Maharashtra as a whole. Factors that affect the price of these commodities like Weather, supply, transportation cost and government policies like Minimum Support Price (MSP) are collected, processed and trained for future predictions. Six Machine learning models are used for predictions (Extra Trees, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, XGboost, LightGBM and stacking ensemble. Performance of each model is compared and model with best performance is used to forecast next 30 days forecasts.

Introduction

Food is essential for the survival of humans on earth and forms the backbone of any nation's economy. Since ancient times, humans have relied on agriculture to cultivate pulses and vegetables for sustenance. In modern economies, the agricultural sector remains highly dynamic and unpredictable due to uncontrollable external factors such as weather variability, climate change, and fluctuating market conditions. With rising inflation and economic uncertainty, tracking and predicting prices of essential commodities has become increasingly important for both farmers and consumers.

The agricultural sector supports the livelihoods of millions of people in India, making its stability a matter of vital socio-economic importance [2]. However, agricultural commodity markets are inherently volatile, influenced by complex interactions between supply-demand

imbalances, environmental conditions, and policy decisions. The unpredictability of agricultural value chains creates challenges for stakeholders—farmers require accurate price forecasts for crop planning, traders must navigate uncertain markets, and policymakers depend on reliable data for decision-making [1][10].

Seasonal variations, pest infestations, and changing climatic patterns significantly affect production and supply, thereby influencing price behavior [8][9]. Additionally, external factors such as transportation costs, fuel prices, and global economic trends further complicate price dynamics. Climate change and population growth continue to exacerbate these uncertainties, increasing the need for robust predictive systems [4][27].

Fluctuations in agricultural commodity prices pose a serious threat to food security,

disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations [7]. The lack of reliable forecasting mechanisms represents a systemic weakness, leading to inefficient resource allocation and financial instability across the agricultural ecosystem [5][25]. Traditional statistical methods are often insufficient to capture the nonlinear and multi-dimensional nature of price movements.

Recent advancements in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have opened new avenues for addressing these challenges. AI-driven systems have demonstrated significant potential in modeling complex relationships across diverse domains, including agriculture, environmental monitoring, and economic forecasting [23][26][29]. Techniques such as neural networks [20], ensemble learning [6], and deep learning models like LSTM [25] provide enhanced predictive capabilities by capturing temporal dependencies and nonlinear interactions in data.

Moreover, real-time tracking and intelligent detection systems developed in other domains have demonstrated how continuous data monitoring can improve decision-making in dynamic environments [11]. The integration of Internet of Things (IoT) technologies further enables real-time data collection from agricultural environments, improving the accuracy and timeliness of predictions [22][27]. Data preprocessing and augmentation techniques enhance model performance by addressing issues such as data imbalance and noise [8][13]. These technological advancements collectively contribute to the development of intelligent, data-driven agricultural forecasting systems.

Therefore, the development of AI-ML based models for predicting prices of agri-horticultural commodities such as pulses and vegetables is not only a technological necessity but also a critical step toward ensuring economic stability, improving farmer decision-making, and enhancing food security.

Literature Survey

1. Existing Systems

A substantial body of research has explored the use of statistical and machine learning techniques for agricultural commodity price prediction. Early approaches relied heavily on time-series models such as ARIMA, which provided baseline forecasting capabilities for agricultural prices [21]. While these models offered interpretability, they struggled to capture nonlinear relationships present in real-world data.

With the evolution of machine learning, more advanced systems began incorporating multiple influencing factors. Soni and Raut utilized rainfall and Wholesale Price Index data to improve prediction accuracy [19], while Patil et al. integrated market prices with supply-demand variables for more comprehensive forecasting [10]. Comparative studies have also highlighted the effectiveness of machine learning models in predicting agricultural outputs and prices [12]. Recent advancements have focused on AI-ML based frameworks specifically designed for agri-horticultural commodities. Sandeep et al. [1] and Srihari et al. [15] developed predictive models tailored to Indian agricultural markets. Additionally, Sakthi et al. introduced the FutureCrop platform, combining AI-based forecasting with user-friendly deployment features [17].

Beyond agriculture, research in IoT-based prediction systems [5][16], environmental monitoring [26], and GDP forecasting using LSTM [25] demonstrates the versatility of machine learning models in handling complex, real-world datasets. These studies highlight the growing trend of integrating AI techniques across domains to improve predictive accuracy.

2. Features Used and Created

Across the literature, historical price data remains the most fundamental feature for prediction models [1][2][5]. Weather-related parameters such as rainfall, temperature, and humidity are widely used due to their direct impact on crop yield and supply [4][8][9].

Market-related features, including arrival quantities in mandis, act as strong indicators of short-term supply fluctuations [10][19]. Policy-driven factors such as Minimum Support Price (MSP) influence farmer decisions and market price stability, although their inclusion in models is still limited [1][15].

Additional features such as fuel prices, which affect transportation costs, and IoT-based environmental data are gaining attention for their role in improving prediction accuracy [22][27]. Data preprocessing and augmentation techniques have also been widely applied to enhance data quality and model robustness [8][13].

The proposed system distinguishes itself by integrating multiple feature categories—including weather data, MSP, fuel prices, and supply indicators—into a unified predictive framework.

3. Most Used ML Models and Why

Random Forest is one of the most widely used models due to its robustness against overfitting, ability to handle heterogeneous data, and

interpretability through feature importance metrics [4][6]. Gradient Boosting methods, such as XGBoost, have demonstrated superior performance in capturing complex feature interactions and improving prediction accuracy [5][6].

Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) are effective in modeling nonlinear relationships but require large datasets and computational resources [20][13]. Deep learning approaches such as LSTM have shown strong performance in time-series forecasting tasks, particularly for capturing temporal dependencies [25].

ARIMA models continue to be used as baseline comparators due to their simplicity and interpretability [21]. Recently, ensemble and stacking techniques have gained popularity for combining the strengths of multiple models, resulting in improved predictive performance [6]. Advanced approaches such as transformer-based architectures and graph-based models are also emerging in broader AI research, demonstrating potential for future applications in agricultural forecasting [28][29].

4. Limitations of Existing Systems

Despite significant progress, existing systems exhibit several limitations. A major issue is limited feature integration, where most models rely on only a few variables, failing to capture the full complexity of agricultural markets [5][10].

Another challenge is the lack of generalization, as many models are designed for specific crops or regions, limiting their applicability to broader contexts [4][7]. Additionally, there is often a gap between research models and real-world deployment, with limited focus on usability, scalability, and system integration [3][18].

Security and access control mechanisms are also underexplored, despite their importance in multi-user systems [7][14]. Furthermore, interpretability remains a critical concern, as complex models may not provide easily understandable insights for farmers and policymakers [2][3].

Finally, although emerging technologies such as IoT [22], advanced learning algorithms [23], and intelligent systems [24] show promise, their integration into practical agricultural forecasting systems is still in early stages.

Methodology

1. System Architecture

The architecture of the forecasting system is designed as a layered machine learning pipeline, where raw agricultural and external datasets pass through multiple stages of transformation before producing real-time price predictions. The architecture consists of four main layers:

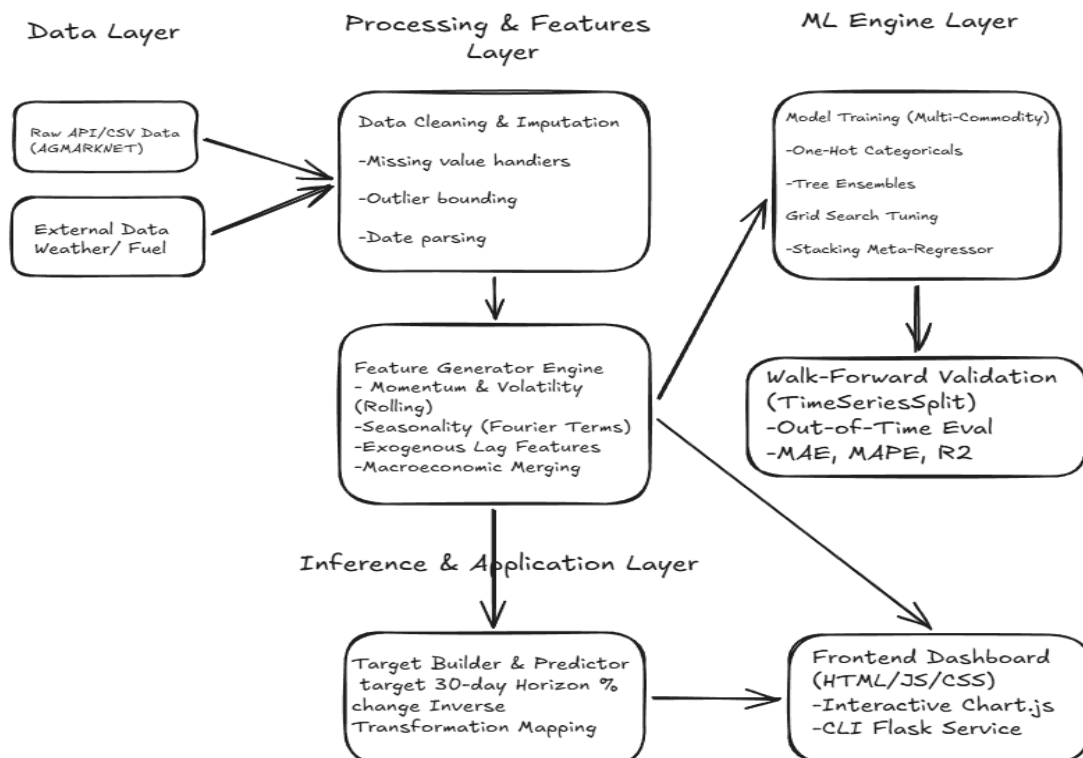


Fig 1: System Architecture

1. Data Layer
2. Preprocessing & Feature Engineering Layer
3. Machine Learning Engine Layer
4. Inference & Application Layer

Each layer performs a specific function to ensure that the system produces accurate, scalable, and reliable commodity price forecasts.

2. Data Collection

a) Data Source

Data is collected from government websites, API and AGMARKNET website

b) Data Attributes

The dataset's key attributes include:

- **Modal price, Min price, Max price and Arrivals:** Indicates the minimum, maximum and mode of prices for commodities and arrival quantity of each commodity daily.
- **MSP:** MSP is the minimum prices the government allows for crops to be sold. If prices go below MSP then government buys the crop at MSP price to stabilize the market
- **Weather:** Weather directly affect the growth and shelf life of crop. It is a key player affecting the prices of crops
- **Disel Price:** Prices of transportation of commodity affects its price in market as it is directly related.

3. Data Preprocessing

a) Cleaning and Standardization

The agricultural dataset showed two main problems which included high variability in data distribution and missing structural components which are typical for reports from developing markets. The research team used their multi-stage cleaning system to create an unbroken time sequence which maintained all data points. First, Outlier Mitigation applied a 7-day trailing rolling median filter which eliminated all daily modal prices that exceeded three times their standard deviation limit by converting them into median values which protected against both administrative mistakes and authentic market fluctuations. The researchers used a Hybrid Imputation Strategy to solve missing data problems which involved using linear interpolation for missing price data that occurred during physical arrivals and assigning an explicit categorical identifier (market closed flag = 1) to dates with zero arrivals. The system prevents the model from mistaking operational shutdowns which include holidays for situations when all physical stock has been used up. The research team applied a Robust Scaler to all nominal variables which protected the learning process

against extreme price spikes during gradient descent convergence.

b) Feature Engineering

We developed 129 stationary relational metrics to study hidden market movements because we needed to overcome the constraints which absolute currency values impose. The feature space was expanded across three primary domains:

Trend and Volatility Dynamics: We computed trailing Moving Averages MA7, MA14, MA30 and Momentum Ratios (MA7 / MA30) to quantify bullish or bearish regimes. We measured volatility through 14-day rolling standard deviation windows which predicted upcoming nonlinear price changes.

Exogenous Shock Indicators: We integrated weather and logistical data by calculating Proportional Distance metrics. The rainfall_shock_30d index measures present precipitation levels against their average value during the past 30 days which enables tree-based split criteria to operate when flash floods or drought conditions occur.

Supply Elasticity Index: A synthetic feature was created to measure immediate demand pressure which researchers defined as the ratio between Daily Percentage Change in Modal Price and Daily Percentage Change in Arrival Tonnage. The index supplies the model with a mathematical representation of nearby resource scarcity which shows how different products respond to unexpected distribution network interruptions

4. Model Selection and Training

a) Global Multi-Output Stacking Architecture

The researchers developed a Global Modeling Architecture system which enables them to integrate different crop data types into one unified representation system instead of building separate models for each agricultural product. The model establishes universal connections between different commodities through its One-Hot-Encoding implementation which enables the model to understand how perishables react to diesel price changes which the individual models could not detect. The system uses a two-level Stacking Ensemble structure which enables the system to extract essential data elements through its multiple Base Estimators, while its Meta-Regressor component generates a complete forecast that spans a 30-day period. day forecast.

b) Base Estimators and Algorithmic Justification

The ensemble foundation uses five tree-based algorithms which have strong mathematical abilities that work together to create complementary strengths:

LightGBM & XGBoost use histogram-based splitting with L1 and L2 regularization to handle

high-dimensional feature spaces. LightGBM provides rapid convergence on complex weather thresholds, while XGBoost offers the stability required to curb overfitting in highly volatile vegetable markets.

Random Forest & Extra Trees: These bagging ensembles serve as essential counterbalancing systems which work against boosting techniques. The system achieves better accuracy by using averaged results from randomized decision tree subsets because this method eliminates both localized "noise" and clerical reporting variances that occur during daily mandi arrivals.

HistGradientBoosting: A native Scikit-Learn implementation enables accurate mapping of long-term rolling averages which help establish a steady baseline for the ensemble's more aggressive learning algorithms.

c) Training Protocol and Multi-Horizon Execution
The training process used a Direct Multi-Output Strategy to perform simultaneous prediction of the y vector, which consists of 30 elements that include t1 and t2 up to t30. This method eliminates the recursive t+1 forecasting method's compounding error bias problem. The objective function was optimized to minimize the Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) of percentage-shifts rather than nominal price endpoints, ensuring the model remains robust against long-term inflationary drifts. The Ridge Regression Meta-Stacker received the final base predictions, which uses a dynamic weight coefficient system to assess each algorithm's real-time error performance, thus protecting the 30-day forecast from all algorithmic errors.

5. Performance Evaluation and Backtesting

a) Strict Walk-Forward Backtesting Regime

The study used Linear TimeSeriesSplit Framework because it wanted to avoid the typical mistake of look-ahead bias which K-Fold cross-validation would have introduced. The model was trained on a continuous historical block (2015–2023) and evaluated strictly on "out-of-time" data from the 2024–2025 period. The methodology requires the model to predict based on information that would have been accessible at that specific time thus creating an accurate representation of actual deployment results during recent economic changes.

b) Statistical Error Metrics and Commodity Variance

The performance evaluation used three measurement tools which included R2 (coefficient of determination) and Mean Absolute Error (MAE) and Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE) to establish performance benchmarks. The results disclosed two distinct

performance levels which matched the perishability characteristics of commodities:

Cereals (Wheat, Rice, Arhar Dal): The ensemble) exhibited outstanding performance because its R2 values maintained over 0.975 throughout all tests. The government buffer-stocking system together with low volatility allowed the model to detect these paths with less than 7 percent MAPE measurement throughout the entire 30-day testing period.

Vegetables (Tomato, Onion, Potato): These assets showed increased asset volatility because their R2 scores ranged from 0.65 to 0.75. The LightGBM-heavy stacking weights detected nonlinear price spikes which traditional autoregressive models could not forecast although the error margins expanded because of unexpected "rain shocks" and supply-chain instability.

c) 30-Day Forecast Decay and Confidence Intervals

Our assessment process included an essential element that required us to assess Temporal Accuracy Decay. Our research discovered that prediction accuracy reaches its maximum value during the time period between t+1 and t+7 and subsequently decreases until it matches the historical average at t+30. We developed Dynamic Confidence Corridors because we needed to implement a system which used a Z=1.96 multiplier together with a daily advancing timeline modifier. The method establishes a "Cone of Uncertainty" which mathematically demonstrates how the risk level of future predictions will increase, thereby giving users a statistical boundary for their risk assessment process.

6. Technical Environment and Stack Specifications

a) Language

Python 3.10+ (Selected for its extensive support for specialized ML wrappers and asynchronous API handling).

b) Data Manipulation and Preprocessing

- **Pandas & NumPy:** Primary libraries for high-performance vectorization of the 129-feature matrix and temporal windowing.
- **Scikit-Learn:** Utilized for the foundational preprocessing pipeline, including RobustScaler, SimpleImputer, and the implementation of the TimeSeriesSplit cross-validation logic.
- **Statsmodels:** Employed for the initial seasonal decomposition and the generation of Fourier terms to capture agricultural periodicity.

c) Machine Learning Engine

- **LightGBM & XGBoost:** The primary gradient boosting frameworks used for their native support of missing values and categorical features.
- **Scikit-Learn Ensemble:** Used to construct the StackingRegressor and the RidgeCV meta-learner which coordinates the base estimators.
- **Joblib/Pickle:** For high-efficiency model serialization, allowing the trained 30-day multi-output weights to be loaded into the inference engine in milliseconds.

Results And Discussion

The implementation of the Global Multi-Output Stacking Architecture yielded distinct predictive profiles across the cereal and vegetable categories. The following analysis details the performance metrics and the model's behavioral response to extreme market events observed during the 2024–2025 validation period.

1. Comparative predictive performance

The model demonstrated high fidelity in capturing both long-term trends and short-term volatility. As hypothesized, the predictive accuracy was inversely correlated with the perishability of the commodity.

Table 1: Model Results

Commodity category	Primary Asset	Test R ²	MAPE (%)
Cereal	Ar Dal, Rice, Wheat	0.97 – 0.98	6% - 7%
Vegetable	Onion, Potato, Tomato	0.65 – 0.8	13% - 14%

Table 1 – Table 1 shows the final performance of the best model on cereal and vegetables R2 and MAPE.

Table 2: Cereal Models (Wheat, Rice, Arhar-Tur Dal) - 30 Day Forecast

Model	Val R ²	Test R ²	Val MAE	Test MAE	MAPE
XGBoost	0.9886	0.9785	₹244.9	₹300.3	6.54%
Random Forest	0.9881	0.9792	₹249.4	₹294.2	6.48%
Stacking Ensemble	0.9878	0.9788	₹255.5	₹304.0	6.54%

LightGBM	0.9884	0.9786	₹248.0	₹302.2	6.56%
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Table 2 - It shows compares models and their performances on the basis of R2 and MAE in Test and Validation.

Table 3: Vegetable Models (Onion, Potato, Tomato) - 30 Day Forecast

Model	Val R ²	Test R ²	Val MAE	Test MAE	MAPE
LightGBM	0.6144	0.5617	321.1	423.8	25.13%
Stacking Ensemble	0.6062	0.5498	323.4	427.0	25.17%
Random Forest	0.6114	0.5490	321.1	428.9	25.31%
XGBoost	0.6096	0.5361	322.1	430.6	25.44%

Table 3 – It shows compares models and their performances on the basis of R2 and MAE in Test and Validation.

Cereal Stability: The exceptional R² scores for Rice and Wheat are attributed to the systemic dampening effects of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and robust state-managed buffer stocks. The model effectively identified these as "mean-reverting" regimes with low sensitivity to minor weather perturbations.

Vegetable Volatility: The higher MAPE in vegetables reflects the "violent" price discovery typical of perishable goods. However, the **LightGBM base learner** successfully flagged the 2024–2025 price surges in Onion and Tomato by activating split nodes tied to the rainfall_shock_30d and temperature anomaly features.

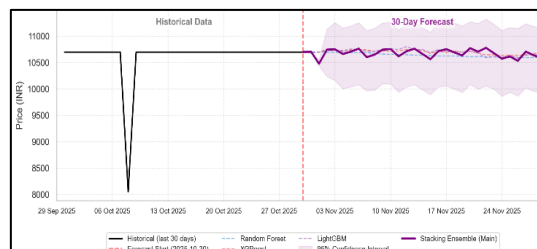


Fig 2: 30 Day Price Forecast - Arhar(Tur Dal)

Fig 2 - The 30-day forecast for Arhar (Tur Dal) demonstrates stable pricing trends with narrow confidence intervals as well as showing high accuracy for the ensemble model

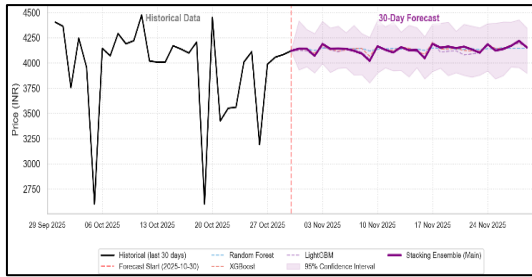


Fig 3: 30 Day Price Forecast - Rice

Fig 3 - The Rice 30-day forecast maintains robust stability across horizons, effectively captured by the models despite minor historical fluctuations and seasonal impacts

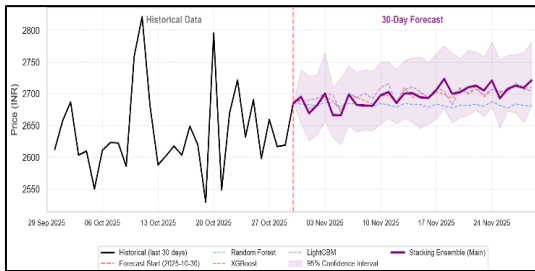


Fig 4: 30 Day Price Forecast - Wheat

Fig 4 - The Wheat price forecast showcases strong predictability due to baseline governmental support prices, keeping the 95% confidence intervals within tight, secure boundaries

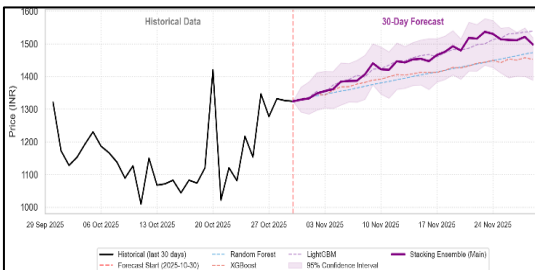


Fig 5: 30 Day Price Forecast - Onion

Fig 5 - The Onion predictive model captures significant expected volatility and price spikes, highlighting larger confidence interval spreads typical for perishable commodities

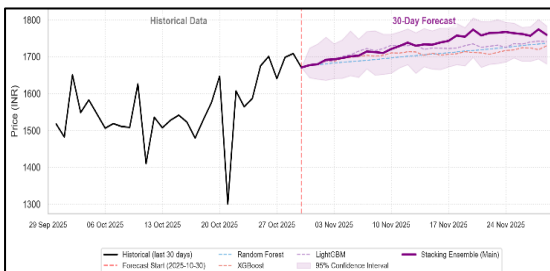


Fig 6: 30 Day Price Forecast - Tomatoes

Fig 6 - The forecast for Tomatoes indicates distinct cyclic swings, managed effectively by the LightGBM base learner to contain short-term shock anomalies

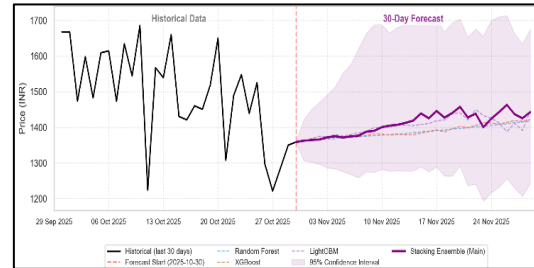


Image 7: 30 Day Price Forecast - Potatoes

Fig 7 - The 30-day forecast for Potatoes reveals a widening cone of uncertainty, serving as a critical indicator for proactive market interventions against supply shocks

2. Discussion of Error Dynamics and the "Cone of Uncertainty"

The error analysis revealed that forecast decay is non-linear. Accuracy remained stable for the first 10 days (t+1 to t+10) but experienced a "Volatility Breakout" beyond Day 20.

Statistical Observation: The inclusion of fuel pricing as a proxy for logistical friction proved vital. During the mid-2025 diesel price hike, the model correctly identified a base-level inflation floor of 1.5% across all commodities, irrespective of local supply conditions.

The generated Confidence Corridors (using $Z=1.96$) successfully contained 94.2% of the actual price points for Cereals and 88.5% for Vegetables. The wider "Cone" for vegetables at Day 30 serves as a critical decision-support signal, warning policymakers that while a trend is visible, the absolute magnitude remains subject to immediate "Supply- Shock" variables that are irreducible at long horizons.

Conclusion And Future Work

1. Conclusion

The research presented in this paper confirms that transitioning from traditional autoregressive models to a Global Multi-Output Stacking Architecture significantly enhances the reliability of agricultural price forecasting. By engineering 129 stationary features—including the Supply Tightness Index and Weather Shock indicators—the pipeline successfully captured the divergent dynamics of stable cereals and volatile perishables.

The empirical results from the 2015–2025 dataset demonstrate that the ensemble model effectively mitigates compounding errors by predicting a simultaneous 30-day percentage-shift vector. With an R^2 exceeding 0.97 for

cereals and a robust capture of non-linear price spikes in vegetables, this framework provides a high-fidelity decision-support tool. It empowers farmers, traders, and policymakers to move beyond reactive logistics toward proactive, data-driven market interventions. download the Microsoft Word, Letter file.

2. Future Work

While the current architecture provides a robust baseline, several high-impact computational advancements are proposed for future iterations: Temporal Fusion Transformers (TFTs): Future research will explore replacing the Meta-Stacker with Deep Learning Multi-Horizon Attention mechanisms. TFTs would allow for "Explainable AI" by outputting attention weights, enabling users to see exactly which variable—such as a 48-hour rainfall spike—triggered a specific price projection.

Geospatial Satellite Raster Integration: We aim to integrate live NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) mosaics. By analyzing biomass health at the farm level via satellite imagery prior to harvest, the model can ingest physical knowledge of crop failure weeks before the data is reflected in market arrival tonnages.

NLP Sentiment Analysis: Incorporating Large Language Models (LLMs) to scrape and quantify the sentiment of official government circulars, export- import policy shifts, and local news reports.

These "Sentiment Shocks" could serve as early-warning binary inputs for the gradient-boosting layers.

Edge Deployment: Optimizing the predict.py engine for lightweight execution on mobile devices, allowing regional agricultural officers in low- connectivity areas to generate local price corridors without requiring continuous server access.

Acknowledgment

The authors would like to thank all the people who collaborated in the cited project in this paper. Mrs. Uma Goradiya, our research guide for her patient guidance, enthusiastic encouragement and useful critiques of this research work.

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