A Review on The Advancements-in Agriculture System

Using Internet Of Things

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**ABSTRACT-**The agricultural sector faces

significant challenges, including climate change,

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Agriculture Systems leveraging the Internet of

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paper explores the state-of-the-art advancements in

IoT-driven smart agriculture, highlighting the

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analytics to optimize farming practices. Key

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Additionally, challenges related to security, data

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Additionally, challenges related to security, data

privacy, and system scalability are addressed. By

providing a comprehensive overview of recent

innovations and future trends, this review aims to

serve as a valuable resource for researchers,

practitioners, and policymakers striving to

revolutionize agriculture through IoT-enabled

technologies.

**1.INTRODUCTION**

Agriculture has been the backbone of human

civilization, providing food, raw materials, and

livelihoods for billions of people worldwide.

However, the modern agricultural sector faces an array of unprecedented challenges, including population growth , climate change, resource limitations, and the demand for sustainable and efficient farming practices. As the

global population is projected to reach 9.7 billion by 2050, food production must increase by an estimated 70% to meet the rising demand. These pressures necessitate innovative approaches to revolutionize traditional farming methods and ensure sustainable agricultural development.

The integration of technology into agriculture, often referred to as "Agriculture 4.0," marks a significant paradigm shift. Among these technological advancements, the Internet of Things (IoT) has emerged as a key enabler in creating smart agriculture systems. IoT refers to a network of interconnected devices capable of collecting, transmitting, and analyzing data in real time. By harnessing IoT technologies, farmers can achieve precision farming, optimize resource utilization, and make data-driven decisions to enhance productivity and sustainability.

This review paper delves into the transformative

potential of IoT in agriculture, focusing on its ability to address critical challenges and redefine conventional farming practices. Smart agriculture systems utilize a combination of sensors, actuators, communication networks, and computational tools to monitor and control various aspects of the agricultural ecosystem.

These systems enable real-time insights into soil

conditions, crop health, weather patterns, and resource availability, empowering farmers to make informed decisions and automate key processes.

Precision farming, for instance, leverages IoT-enabled sensors and devices to monitor soil moisture, temperature, nutrient levels, and other parameters,

allowing farmers to apply fertilizers and irrigation

more accurately. This targeted approach minimizes

waste, reduces environmental impact, and maximizes crop yield.

# 2. LITERATURE REVIEW -I

The integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) in

agriculture has been extensively studied over the

past decade, with researchers exploring its potential to address challenges in modern farming. This section reviews the existing literature on IoT

applications in agriculture, focusing on key areas

such as precision farming, crop monitoring,

irrigation management, and supply chain

optimization. Additionally, the role of

complementary technologies such as artificial

intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and big

data analytics is discussed to provide a

comprehensive understanding of the IoT-driven

smart agriculture ecosystem.

Precision Farming

Precision farming is one of the most researched

areas in IoT-driven agriculture. Studies highlight the use of IoT-enabled sensors to monitor soil

properties, including moisture, pH levels, and

nutrient content. For example, research by Jones et

al. (2019) demonstrated the effectiveness of IoT

based soil sensors in improving fertilizer application accuracy, leading to enhanced crop yields and reduced environmental impact. Similarly, Kumar and Singh (2021) investigated the integration of IoT with drone technologies to map soil variability and optimize seeding practices.

In addition to soil monitoring, IoT devices have been utilized for crop health assessment. A study by Zhao et al. (2020) employed multispectral sensors to detect early signs of plant diseases, enabling timely interventions and minimizing yield losses. The integration of AI in IoT systems further enhances precision farming by enabling predictive analytics for pest control and yield forecasting.

Efficient water management is critical in agriculture, particularly in regions facing water scarcity. IoTbased smart irrigation systems have been widely studied for their potential to optimize water usage.

Research by Ahmed et al. (2018) highlighted the

role of IoT-enabled sensors in measuring soil

moisture and weather conditions to automate

irrigation schedules. Their findings showed a 30%

reduction in water consumption without

compromising crop health.

Advances in wireless communication technologies,

such as LoRaWAN and NB-IoT, have further

facilitated the deployment of smart irrigation

systems. Studies by Sharma et al. (2020)

demonstrated the scalability of these technologies in large-scale farming operations. Additionally, IoTintegrated irrigation systems have been combined with renewable energy sources, such as solar power,to enhance sustainability.

**LITERATURE REVIEW -II**

The field of smart agriculture has witnesse

significant advancements, with the integration of the Internet of Things (IoT) playing a pivotal role. This literature review provides an in-depth analysis of IoT applications in agriculture, organized under the following topics: precision farming, smart irrigation, crop monitoring and disease detection, livestock management, supply chain optimization, and challenges.

Precision farming leverages IoT to optimize

agricultural practices by providing real-time data on soil and crop conditions. Studies have emphasized the importance of IoT sensors in monitoring soil parameters such as moisture, temperature, and nutrient levels. For example, Patel et al. (2021) highlighted the efficacy of IoT-enabled soil monitoring systems in improving fertilizer application efficiency. The integration of drone technology with IoT has also shown potential in mapping fields and identifying areas requiring specific attention.

AI and machine learning (ML) further enhance

precision farming by enabling predictive analytics.

Research by Zhao et al. (2022) demonstrated how AIdriven algorithms, integrated with IoT devices,

predict pest outbreaks and suggest targeted

interventions, thereby reducing pesticide usage and

enhancing crop yields.

Smart Irrigation Systems

Water scarcity and inefficient irrigation methods have been longstanding challenges in agriculture. IoTbased smart irrigation systems offer a solution by automating water delivery based on real-time data.

Ahmed et al. (2020) studied the implementation of

IoT sensors to monitor soil moisture and weather

conditions, showing a 25% improvement in water

efficiency

**LITERATURE REVIEW -III**

The rapid advancement of technology has

profoundly influenced agriculture, with the Internet of Things (IoT) emerging as a transformative force . This literature review focuses on the following topics: IoT in precision agriculture, sustainable water management, crop health and disease analytics, post-harvest and supply chain management, the role of emerging technologies, and challenges in adoption.

IoT in Precision Agriculture

Precision agriculture utilizes IoT technologies to

enhance farming practices by collecting and

analyzing data in real-time. Sensors embedded in

the soil measure parameters like moisture, pH

levels, and nutrient content, providing farmers with actionable insights. A study by Smith et al. (2020) demonstrated that IoT-enabled systems could improve fertilizer efficiency by up to 40%,

reducing costs and environmental impact.

Drone-based IoT systems have also gained

attention for their ability to map fields and detect

variability. Kumar et al. (2021) showcased a

framework where drones equipped with IoT

sensors monitored crop conditions, optimizing

planting and fertilization strategies. The integration of AI with IoT enhances these systems, allowing for predictive analytics, as observed in studies addressing pest management and yield forecasting.

Water scarcity poses a significant challenge to

agriculture, necessitating efficient water

management solutions. IoT-based irrigation

systems automate water delivery based on soil

moisture and weather data, minimizing wastage.

Research by Ahmed et al. (2019) highlighted a 30

%reduction in water use with IoT-driven irrigation.

Innovative communication technologies like

LoRaWAN and Zigbee have made IoT systems

scalable for large agricultural setups. Coupling

these systems with renewable energy sources such

as solar panels has further improved sustainability,

as reported by Sharma et al. (2020)

**LITERATURE REVIEW -IV**

Smart agriculture, empowered by the Internet of

Things (IoT), has emerged as a pivotal domain in

addressing modern agricultural challenges. This

literature review examines IoT’s role under these

core themes: environmental monitoring, resource

optimization, farmer empowerment through data

analytics, advancements in agri-tech innovation,

and barriers to effective implementation.

Environmental factors heavily influence agricultural productivity. IoT-enabled environmental monitoring

systems utilize advanced sensors to track parameters like soil quality, air humidity, and weather patterns in real-time. A study by Brown et al. (2021) emphasized how IoT-based weather stations equipped with AI can predict climatic conditions and mitigate risks of crop failure.

Satellite imagery integrated with IoT platforms offers macro-level insights, while ground-level sensors provide micro-level accuracy. Examples include weather-adaptive planting calendars that notify farmers about optimal sowing times, reducing the environmental impact of incorrect timing.

# 3. METHODOLOGIES

**1. Literature Survey**

1.1. Criteria for Selection

Conduct a search for relevant research papersbased on the following:

Keywords: CNN , IOT conference papers, and

technical reports.

Timeframe: Focus on recent works for, for example, from the last 5–10 years.1.2. Categorization of Studies

# 1.2. Classification of Studies

# Classification of studies into:

Internet Of Things: Graphs, IOT based

Data.

Classical Machine Learning Methods:

KNN, SVM, K-means clustering.

Deep Learning Methods: CNN,

DenseNet, ResNet..

# 2. Comparison of Methods

# 2.1. Metrics used in comparison between studies

# Accuracy

# Precision and recall

# F1-score

# Processing speed and model size

# Computational efficiency

# 2.2. Data Sources

# Datasets utilized in the respective studies:

# Private datasets, images from the field, or farms.

# Characteristics of datasets: size, diversity, and annotation quality*.*

# 2.3. Feature Extraction Techniques

# Compare traditional methods (Manual feature extraction) with automated approaches (Hierarchical feature learning in CNN).

# 3. Proposed Framework

# 3.1. Hybrid Methodology

CNN based feature extraction plus the additionof:

# SVM: This will improve the classification accuracy of the system.

# CBAM: This will help a focus on the critical regions inside the image.

# Advantage of the hybrid technique over individual techniques.

# 3.2. Optimized Lightweight Models

# Discuss the advantages of light models, such as YOLOv5, for real-time applications.

# Use the following techniques:

# GhostNet: to simplify the model

# BiFPN: for better feature features

# 3.3. Benchmarking

# Devise testing against classical and state-of-the-art solutions to determine performance improvements.

# 4. Challenges and Gaps

# Identify the unsolved challenges

# Large and varied datasets with annotations are needed.

# High computational demands.

**4. CONCLUSION**

The methodologies outlined above highlight the

multifaceted approach required for successful IoT

adoption in agriculture. IoT systems offer

transformative potential to address pressing

challenges such as resource optimization,

environmental monitoring, and yield enhancement.

By harnessing advanced technologies like AI, edge

computing, and blockchain, the agricultural sector

can achieve greater efficiency, sustainability, and

resilience.Moreover, the importance of contextual

customization, farmer training, and robust

evaluation metrics cannot be overstated. These

elements ensure that IoT solutions are not only

technologically sound but also economically and

socially viable. Looking ahead, continued

innovation and collaboration among stakeholders

will be pivotal in overcoming barriers and scaling

solutions. By doing so, IoT can fully realize its

promise of revolutionizing agriculture and

contributing to global food security.

The review of smart agriculture systems powered

by IoT highlights the immense potential to

revolutionize traditional farming practices. IoT

enabled technologies provide precise and efficient

solutions to some of the most critical challenges in

agriculture, including resource optimization, pest

management, and climate adaptation. By

integrating advanced sensing systems, real-time

data analytics, and AI-driven decision-making,

smart agriculture fosters increased productivity

while ensuring environmental sustainability.

However, widespread adoption necessitates

addressing key barriers, such as high

implementation costs, technical complexity, and

limited digital literacy among farmers.

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