INTELLIGENT SYSTEMS FOR REMOTE SENSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING IN INDUSTRY 6.0:

ADVANCES AND CHALLENGES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Editors:

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Bentham Books

Applied Artificial Intelligence in Data Science, Cloud Computing, and IoT Frameworks

(Volume 5)

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ISSN (Online): 3029-2247

ISSN (Print): 3029-2255

ISBN (Online): 979-8-89881-246-1

ISBN (Print): 979-8-89881-247-8

ISBN (Paperback): 979-8-89881-248-5

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First published in 2026.

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PREFACE

The proposed book offers an in-depth examination of the most up-to-date advancements in remote sensing and intelligent systems. It includes practical case studies that demonstrate how these technologies are used in real-life situations. Additionally, the book engages in critical discussions regarding the ethical and technical obstacles faced in this field. The book's aspects render it an indispensable resource for comprehending how intelligent systems can contribute to sustainable development. The detailed overview of the chapters is as follows:

Chapter 1 explores the transformative role of artificial intelligence (AI) in environmental monitoring, particularly in industrial settings. This chapter delves into the integration of AI with remote sensing technologies, including satellite imagery, drones, and IoT sensors, to enhance data collection, analysis, and real-time monitoring. The chapter highlights how AI-driven approaches improve the accuracy and efficiency of detecting pollutants, deforestation, and biodiversity loss compared to traditional environmental surveillance methods. Real-world case studies illustrate the practical impact of AI in promoting environmental sustainability, while also addressing future challenges and directions in this rapidly evolving field.

Chapter 2 examines the various applications of AI in environmental monitoring, including air and water pollution detection, climate change prediction, biodiversity monitoring, and disaster management. It also examines the role of AI in optimizing natural resource management and supporting sustainable development. It emphasizes the importance of responsible AI development and deployment to avoid unintended consequences.

Chapter 3 explains the impact of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies on the enhancement of environmental monitoring activities. The focus will be on how AI technologies improve the management of natural resources and the control of environmental risks. This chapter examines examples of AI use in various environmental sectors, including but not limited to air pollution control, weather forecasting, and the prediction of extreme events such as climate change, where information is made available to users in real-time. Thanks to IoT and Big Data, it is therefore impossible to separate AI from the intake, processing, and output of data, especially when it comes to sustainable operations. The chapter further highlights the challenges that come with the use of AI, including data quality issues and ethical concerns, as it revisits how AI should be used in the next generation of environmental problem solutions.

Chapter 4 explores the transformative potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to support environmental sustainability through advanced data collection, analysis, and modeling. It enables state-of-the-art solutions by integrating IoT-driven data ingestion, advanced preprocessing, and machine learning algorithms to address major global challenges such as climate change and pollution. This research supports sustainable environmental management by suggesting actions and providing insights to policymakers and stakeholders. It is considered a step towards using artificial energy to achieve a strong and stable life.

Chapter 5 explores the powerful synergy between artificial intelligence and remote sensing technologies within the framework of Industry 6.0, with a focus on advancing environmental sustainability. This chapter examines how AI algorithms, coupled with high-resolution satellite imagery and sensor networks, are revolutionizing real-time environmental monitoring, resource optimization, and climate pattern prediction. Through case studies in areas such as deforestation tracking, air quality assessment, and precision agriculture, the chapter highlights the practical applications and potential of these technologies. Additionally, it discusses emerging trends, such as edge computing and blockchain integration for enhanced data security and processing efficiency. The chapter emphasizes both the transformative potential of AI-driven remote sensing and the ethical considerations necessary for its responsible application in fostering sustainable industries.

Chapter 6 explores the potential of geospatial technologies to transform the monitoring of one of our most destructive environmental problems—deforestation. The scope of this chapter is to determine the potential of intelligent systems, satellite imagery, and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) in forest loss detection, analysis, and management. Geospatial analysis: By combining environmental data with sophisticated monitoring tools, the analysis spurs policymakers, conservationists, and communities to act in ways that promote sustainable land use. This chapter focuses on how geospatial tools for foresight support effective mitigation of deforestation and environmental conservation towards a resilient future through technological innovation and cross-sector collaboration.

Chapter 7 explores the effects of climate change and the global increase in CO_2 concentrations by examining 10 years of data (2014–2024) that were sourced from Kaggle. The goal of the project is to estimate CO_2 trends and seasonal cycles for the upcoming year using five forecasting models: SARIMA, Prophet, LSTM, XGBoost, and ETS. R2, RMSE, and MAE were used to assess the model's performance. According to the results, LSTM is perfect for creating accurate CO_2 trend forecasts because it had the highest accuracy (MAE: 0.09, RMSE: 0.12, R2: 1.00). On the other hand, Prophet and XGBoost provided decent accuracy, while SARIMA fared poorly. The study emphasises the need for advanced prediction models to counteract the effects of climate change and the potential of LSTM to inform climate policies.

Chapter 8 delves into the transformative role of AI in environmental decision-making, highlighting its potential to address critical challenges such as pollution, biodiversity loss, and climate change. It explores AI-driven methodologies, including IoT-enabled real-time monitoring, multimodal data fusion, and explainable AI models, to provide actionable insights for sustainable practices. While emphasizing technological advancements, the chapter also addresses ethical considerations such as data privacy, environmental equity, and the ecological impact of AI infrastructure. Through comprehensive analysis and future directions, this chapter aims to bridge the gap between AI innovation and ecological sustainability.

Chapter 9 examines how Industry 6.0 technologies—such as IoT, AI, and cloud computing—are transforming higher education by enabling intelligent data visualization, automation, and personalized learning experiences. By integrating these advanced tools, universities can streamline administrative tasks, enhance educational quality, and better support students' academic journeys. The chapter provides a framework for implementing Industry 6.0 in academic settings, highlighting real-world applications, ethical considerations, and the need for secure data practices. This approach offers a pathway to more dynamic, data-driven university systems that foster innovation and adapt to the evolving needs of modern learners.

Chapter 10 explores the critical role of meteorological satellites in disaster management, environmental monitoring, and sustainable development. It delves into their history, technological components, and practical applications, emphasizing their significance in climate change detection and natural disaster prediction. Through case studies and detailed insights, the chapter highlights how satellite technology enhances our understanding of atmospheric phenomena and addresses global environmental challenges.

Chapter 11 delves into the transformative potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in enhancing weather prediction, with a focus on the application of Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) models. It presents a novel design based on the Bidirectional Long Short-term

Memory (BiLSTM) deep learning framework for predicting average temperatures at rain gauge stations in the lower Mahanadi River basin. By integrating advanced clustering techniques with principal component analysis, we identify the most effective rain gauge stations: Kantamal, Kesinga, Salebhata, and Sundergarh.

Chapter 12 delves into the transformative potential of Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) in enhancing low-light image quality and reconstructing missing data in environmental datasets. By training GANs to optimize brightness, contrast, and overall image clarity under challenging low-light conditions, this approach represents a significant leap forward in image enhancement technology. Moreover, it paves the way for groundbreaking applications of deep learning in key areas such as photography, security, and environmental science.

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CHAPTER 1

AI Innovations Transforming Environmental Monitoring: Overcoming Challenges for a Sustainable Future

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Abstract: The rapid advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) has significantly transformed the landscape of environmental monitoring, offering innovative solutions to detect and address various forms of environmental degradation. By integrating AI with remote sensing technologies, it becomes possible to analyze vast amounts of data from satellite imagery, drones, and ground-based sensors, enabling real-time monitoring and timely intervention in environmental issues. This synergy enhances the accuracy and efficiency of detecting pollutants, deforestation, and biodiversity loss, among other critical challenges. This chapter explores the major developments and applications of AI in monitoring environmental degradation, particularly within industrial settings. As environmental challenges, such as pollution, deforestation, and biodiversity loss, intensify, traditional monitoring methods have proven insufficient to address these issues effectively. This chapter reviews the historical development of AI technologies in environmental monitoring, highlighting how these innovations have transformed data collection and analysis processes, resulting in enhanced accuracy and efficiency. This chapter compares traditional environmental monitoring systems with AI-driven approaches, highlighting the benefits and limitations of each method. The discussion includes various AI techniques employed in environmental monitoring, such as machine learning algorithms, deep learning models, and reinforcement learning, which have demonstrated remarkable capabilities in analyzing complex environmental data.

Additionally, this chapter delves into the role of remote sensing technologies, including satellite imagery and IoT sensors, in enhancing data acquisition and processing. The chapter further examines specific applications of AI in monitoring air and water quality, detecting deforestation and land use changes, conserving biodiversity, and managing industrial emissions. Through real-time case studies, the practical implications and effectiveness of AI-driven solutions in promoting environmental sustainability were illustrated. The chapter concludes with a discussion of the challenges and future directions for AI in environmental monitoring, emphasizing the

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need for continued innovation and collaboration across sectors to leverage AI technologies for a sustainable future.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Environmental monitoring, Environmental surveillance, Machine learning, Remote sensing, Sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental degradation in industry refers to the impairment of the natural environment through activities initiated by industries such as water pollution, excessive use of natural resources, and destruction of natural habitats [1]. Forcing industries, such as production, farming, and mining, play a significant role in polluting the atmosphere and water sources, destroying the soil and depleting natural resources and habitats that support life. These problems have been exacerbated by the rapid growth of industrial processes and urbanization, thereby paving the way for high greenhouse gas emissions and devastating effects on [2].It has been reported that environmental pollution from industries causes millions of untimely deaths every year. The World Bank has urged concerted efforts on monitoring and controlling measures [3].

The impact of industrial activities on the environment is not only limited to ecological harm but also contributes to broader economic challenges, including inflation. Inflation is a global issue that is exacerbated by climate change, as the rising frequency and intensity of extreme weather events drive up the prices of essential goods, such as food and energy. However, AI offers hope by helping mitigate climate change through reduced emissions, enhanced energy efficiency, and the promotion of renewable energy sources. The green transition, with a focus on sustainability, is crucial in addressing inflation, and AI plays a pivotal role in this effort.

According to a 2022 BCG Climate AI Survey [4], 87% of CEOs in the public and private sectors responsible for AI and climate initiatives consider AI to be vital in the fight against climate change, as shown in Fig. (**1**). The survey highlighted that AI's most significant business value lies in reducing emissions (61%) as part of broader mitigation efforts, which also include removing emissions and measuring them (57%). Other key areas include adaptation (forecasting hazards at 44% and managing vulnerabilities at 42%), as well as fundamental areas like climate research and finance (28%).

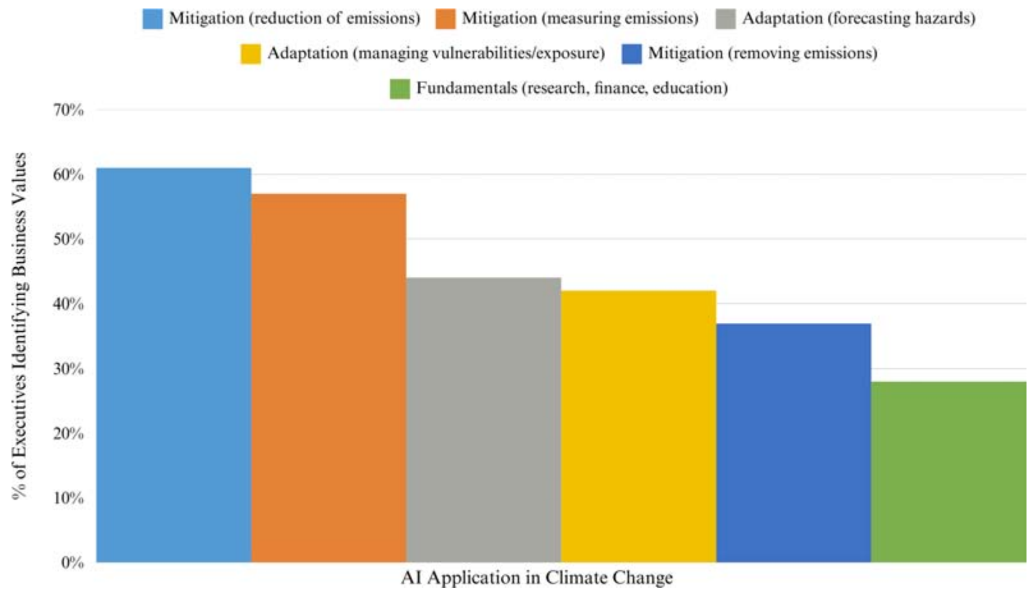

Fig. (1). Leaders in climate and AI advocate for AI's role in combating climate change.

Notably, monitoring is critical to sustainable development, as it supplies the relevant information required for decision-making and policy-making [5]. Regular monitoring systems utilize information related to risk and environmental ratings, the reliability of the preventive and correctional measures, and adherence to environmental standards. In addition, it brings awareness of regular system changes in the internal or external environment to prevent potential damage. This chapter is about sustainability, where environmental concerns are incorporated in industrial processes, and checks are the primary element of sustainability. This is the major role of monitoring as it helps to assess the impacts of the environment and promote responsibility, ensuring that economic growth is not achieved at the total detriment of the ecology.

AI serves a central role in enhancing remote sensing and surveillance in environmental management [6]. By ingesting substantial amounts of data gathered by satellites, drones, and IoT sensors, AI algorithms can spot trends, identify abnormalities, and make more accurate forecasts of future environmental conditions in real-time than traditional modeling approaches. AI, in the form of Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL), has shown considerable promise in enhancing object detection and image classification for remote sensing, there by improving the monitoring of habitats, airborne pollution, and water bodies [7]. The use of AI also helps enhance the process of data retrieval and analysis, enabling real-time remote sensing, and allowing decision-making

CHAPTER 2

AI for Earth: Revolutionizing Environmental Monitoring

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Abstract: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly recognized as a powerful environmental monitoring tool, offering enhanced data collection, processing, and analysis capabilities. With growing ecological challenges, such as climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss, and natural disasters, traditional monitoring methods often fail to provide timely and accurate data. With machine learning algorithms, computer vision, and predictive modeling, AI enables real-time analysis of large datasets gathered from satellites, sensors, and remote sensing technologies. This chapter explores the various applications of AI in environmental monitoring, including air and water pollution detection, climate change prediction, biodiversity monitoring, and disaster management. It also examines the role of AI in optimizing natural resource management and supporting sustainable development. It emphasizes the importance of responsible AI development and deployment to avoid unintended consequences. The chapter concludes by discussing ethical considerations, challenges, and future directions for environmental protection. Ethical concerns center around data privacy, transparency, and potential biases in AI algorithms that may reinforce existing inequalities in environmental management.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Climate change, Disaster management, Environmental monitoring, Machine learning, Satellite imagery, Water pollution.

INTRODUCTION

Environmental Monitoring (EM) is essential for understanding the health and dynamics of our planet, from tracking climate change to ensuring the preservation of ecosystems. Traditionally, environmental monitoring has relied on manual data collection, laboratory analysis, and observational methods, which are often time-

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consuming, labor-intensive, and limited in scope. With the increasing complexity of environmental issues, such as global warming, habitat destruction, and pollution, there is an urgent need for more advanced tools that can provide comprehensive and accurate insights. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has emerged as a game-changer in this domain, offering innovative solutions to the limitations of traditional monitoring methods. AI-powered systems can analyze large volumes of data in real-time, identify patterns that are often imperceptible to human observers, and provide predictive analytics for informed decision-making. These capabilities are particularly valuable in the context of environmental challenges that require immediate attention and long-term planning. This chapter delves into the transformative role of AI in environmental monitoring, showcasing its applications across various areas, such as climate change monitoring, pollution control, biodiversity conservation, and disaster management. By leveraging AI, scientists and policymakers can not only track environmental changes with greater precision but also anticipate future trends, thus enabling proactive environmental protection and sustainable resource management. As technology continues to evolve, AI promises to become an indispensable tool in addressing some of the most pressing environmental issues of our time (Bublitz *et.al.,* 2019). The chapter emphasizes the importance of responsible AI development and deployment to avoid unintended consequences. Furthermore, challenges, such as the integration of AI into existing regulatory frameworks and the need for multidisciplinary collaboration, are discussed. In terms of future directions, the potential for autonomous systems to both predict and respond to environmental threats in real-time presents exciting opportunities. These advancements could revolutionize environmental monitoring, driving sustainable development and international cooperation in tackling global environmental issues. AI also holds promise for enhancing the accuracy and efficiency of environmental impact assessments and policy enforcement, reducing human error, and improving decision-making processes. By advancing AI research, developing robust frameworks, and fostering international collaboration, the full potential of AI in environmental protection can be realized [1].

Environmental Monitoring (EM) is significant for examining the health and dynamics of our planet in relation to climate change and ecosystem conservation. The older, traditional methods of EM included the collection, fieldwork, and laboratory analysis through human beings, generally having high accuracy, but were limited. These older methods were also very time-consuming, expensive, and the data had to be geographically restricted; thus, there were challenges in getting real-time information for use. In the contemporary world, environmental disasters like global warming, habitat destruction, and pollution are becoming increasingly complex, necessitating the availability of improved tools for comprehensively obtaining timely information.

AI is one of the disruptive technologies that has created answers to many inefficiencies in earlier traditional monitoring systems. AI-enabled modeling can analyze huge data in real-time, understand the trends that are probably beyond human observation, and ultimately develop predictive insights to guide decision-making. These capabilities become very useful under conditions requiring fast action, such as disaster response, and in setting long-term environmental policies. Through the application of AI, more informed decisions can be made by researchers and policymakers on sustainability-enhanced environmental protection improvements. This chapter examines the many ways AI is being used in environmental monitoring, such as disaster management, biodiversity monitoring, climate change prediction, and the detection of air and water pollution. It also looks at how AI may help promote sustainable development and optimize the management of natural resources. It highlights how crucial it is to develop and implement AI responsibly to prevent unforeseen outcomes. The ethical issues, difficulties, and potential paths for environmental protection are covered in the chapter's conclusion. Data privacy, transparency, and potential biases in AI algorithms that could exacerbate already-existing disparities in environmental management are the main ethical concerns.

This chapter explores the multifaceted role of AI in environmental monitoring, highlighting applications in climate change monitoring, pollution control, biodiversity conservation, and disaster management. It underscores the importance of responsible AI development and deployment to prevent unintended consequences. Challenges such as integrating AI into existing regulatory frameworks and fostering multidisciplinary collaboration are discussed, emphasizing the need for robust frameworks and international cooperation. Future advancements, particularly autonomous systems capable of predicting and responding to environmental threats in real-time, hold significant promise for revolutionizing EM. These innovations could improve the accuracy and efficiency of environmental impact assessments, reduce human error, and strengthen decision-making processes. By advancing AI research and fostering global collaboration, the potential of AI to drive sustainable development and tackle pressing environmental issues can be fully realized.

Importance of Environmental Monitoring

Information collection and analysis about the environment, especially air, water, soil, and biodiversity, is known as environmental monitoring. It is needed in the promotion of public health, understanding of environmental development, and the sustainable management of natural resources. Environmental monitoring goes a step further in helping policymakers enact reasonable laws and measures, for instance, pollution and deforestation control, and climate change mitigation by

CHAPTER 3

Smart Solutions: The Impact of AI on Environmental Monitoring Systems

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Abstract: The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing the environmental monitoring systems processes, as well as the management of natural resources and environmental threats. This project assesses how AI technologies are being utilized in all environmental sectors for the purpose of monitoring. From the monitoring of air quality to forecasting climate change, AI provides decision makers with the available data and information in real time. AI, together with IoT and Big Data, allows the creation of solutions that improve data intake and processing in time to avert any unsustainable practices. Environmental assessment accuracy and efficiency are enhanced through AI's superior machine learning algorithms, predictive analytics, and computer vision. The study examines the use of AI in monitoring air quality and managing water resources; tracking wildlife and climate change, and presents examples of technology installations. The existing technologies have their limitations, and thus, as a result, deployment of AI for environmental monitoring comes with criticism and concern, which include the quality of the data, ethics, and other limitations. In detail, the future is bright regarding Artificial Intelligence monitoring systems applied in the environmental sectors due to several developments and innovations in technology. The project calls for the need for practical global solidarity with appropriate structures in place because the challenge of AI for growth, renewal, and sustainability needs well-thought-out policies. Considering a shift towards a circular economy, AI has the potential to revolutionize environmental monitoring, helping ecosystems to flourish alongside human ambition. Several significant outcomes are expected from this project. Chief among these is the provision of input and advice to relevant actors on how best to utilize AI in the pursuit of environmental management objectives.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Cloud computing, Computer vision, Decision making, Edge AI, Environmental monitoring, Internet of things, Machine learning, Sustainability.

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INTRODUCTION

Ecosystems are dynamic structures that require constant monitoring and management, which is where environmental monitoring systems come in handy. Such systems measure numerous parameters of the environment, including air and water quality, soil, and biological diversity levels [1]. Before, environmental monitoring used to mean going out there physically, collecting and recording data, a process which was tedious and very shallow. Unfortunately, this is no longer the case thanks to narrowing the gap that technology had created. New tools have emerged that allow more thorough and effective monitoring, including sensors, satellites, and other data sources, and all these are used to monitor the environment in real time.

There has been an advancement in the system approaches and system functionalities in data interpretation and analysis in environmental monitoring with the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI). For example, machine learning algorithms make it possible to analyze and evaluate large amounts of data, to recognize patterns, and forecast changes in the environment, improving decision making [2]. In other words, instead of waiting and observing for signs of problems or conditions, such as in the case of environmental crises, continuous or routine monitoring of these environmental factors allows for the taking of precautionary measures. This is beneficial in enhancing environmental management practices. Monitoring systems have become indispensable as the world's populations embrace serious worldwide environmental issues like climate change and the destruction of ecosystems. They provide essential information that is used to formulate policies, direct funding towards particular conservation activities, and mobilize the public in the appropriate actions [3]. Hence, it is worth appreciating the importance of AI in making such systems efficient if the objective of sustainability is to be progressively realized.

Role of AI in Enhancing Monitoring Capabilities

In recent years, environmental monitoring has experienced a paradigm shift due to the inclusion of sophisticated data analysis technologies that make monitoring systems more effective and accurate [4]. By analyzing the enormous amounts of data from different sources like satellites and IoT devices, AI models are able to detect changes in the environment within a short time [5]. It helps in making better decisions and provides the participants of the process the ability to manage environmental troubles. First, the most important feature of AI when it comes to environmental monitoring is that it facilitates the process of data analysis. These methods contain a high degree of manual involvement and a significant risk of improper data interpretation, which contributes to the difficulty in the consistency of data analysis interpretation [6]. The systems based on more advanced methods can start collecting training data with every new interaction and can make better predictions in the future. For instance, it is possible to build machine learning algorithms that will help to identify those changes in environmental indicators that need intervention, such as an increase in air or water contamination levels [7].

Moreover, AI can play a key role in making the diverse data sources work together, thus enabling one to see the bigger picture of the environmental state. Therefore, through the integration of these various approaches, AI can assist in producing multi-scale environmental evaluations that use Landsat images, ground information, and even people's opinions over social networks [8]. Such a system enhances the monitoring system and encourages the participants to work together, thus improving the environmental management strategies.

The Need for Smart Solutions in Environmental Management

Environmental concerns that require these solutions include, but are not limited to, climate change, loss of biodiversity, and depletion of resources [9]. Traditional monitoring systems are often inadequate in monitoring ecosystems whose dynamics are continually changing; hence, it becomes necessary to incorporate better technologies like AI for the purposes of engaging in better management and monitoring practices. AI-based smart solutions can dramatically enhance environmental monitoring systems by improving their operational performance. For instance, predictive analytics may be used to forecast the likely impact of the occurrence of certain events and thus preemptively avert such threats from occurring [10]. Also, AI can aid in monitoring systems by providing information to the stakeholders at the right time, helping them to handle issues that are developing within the environment effectively.

Also, with the implementation of smart systems, the existing networks will be expanded to include the government, relevant authorities, local organizations, and society. Data and other information obtained from monitoring programs involving the use of AI enable the actors to design effective plans for environmental management [11]. This aspect makes it possible to share the responsibility, involves the people in the sustainability of its initiatives, and thus strengthens the operating ecosystems.

AI TECHNOLOGIES IN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Through Machine Learning (ML), systems for environmental monitoring are capable of self-learning based on the past and projecting the future state of the environment, which can be deemed a breakthrough development. This technology applies such methods as algorithm processes, which are capable of recognizing

CHAPTER 4

Harnessing AI-Driven Remote Sensing for Sustainable Industry 6.0: Innovations, Challenges, and Pathways to Mitigate Environmental Degradation

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Abstract: The term Industrial Processes Industry 6.0 refers to a revolutionary approach to industrial processes that can be produced from the convergence of remote sensing technology and Artificial Intelligence (AI). This chapter explores the revolutionary possibility of AI-driven remote sensing to further sustainable economic development and respond to urgent environmental issues by systematically integrating advanced sensing capabilities with AI algorithms. These technologies work together synergistically, enabling efficient resource management, predictable maintenance, and proactive environmental protection measures. This research focuses on the recent advancements in AI-based remote sensing, its applications across the industrial sectors, and its application in encouraging sustainability. It dwells on issues of data privacy, technological constraints, and standardized practices in the implementation of these technologies. It also discusses possible mitigation activities to overcome these difficulties and maximize the benefits of AI-driven remote sensing in a commercial context. This chapter provides an overview of practical implications and prospects by analysing the case and experimental studies. The results elucidate the importance of AI-powered remote sensing for realizing sustainable industrial development and reducing ecological damage. This paper brings insight into the views of scholars, industrial strategists, and government policymakers in the quest for striking a balance between being good stewards of the environment and achieving technological advancement. This study contributes to the increasingly growing body of literature on Industry 6.0.

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Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Environmental degradation, Environmental monitoring, Industry 6.0, Industrial innovation, Predictive maintenance, Remote sensing, Resource management, Smart manufacturing, Sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Industry 6.0, truly, represents the integration of technological breakthroughs in a seamless manner so that production becomes ever smarter, more efficient, and more sustainable. It actually marks an important turning point for the paradigms of industrial evolution. The powerful combination of remote sensing and AI is behind the change brought to the industrial system, environmental conditions, and new pathways on which remedies need to be found. Industries under the dual stress of environmental sustainability and economic growth will find AI-based remote sensing as a lifeline. It can provide novel answers to persistent problems.

Remote sensing no longer operates from traditional satellite imaging and overhead views that dominated it in the past. Examples include drones, IoT devices, and advanced imaging technologies. These may provide all-encompassing data on industrial processes and their impacts on the environment. With AI algorithms embedded within these sensors, their roles become much more than just data recorders in complex systems of real-time analysis, predictive modeling, and self-governing decision-making skills.

The integration of AI and remote sensing in an industrial setup opens up unprecedented prospects in improving the efficiency of operations, reducing environmental footprints, and maximizing resource usage. These technologies have a wide range of applications. They include predictive maintenance systems that prevent catastrophic equipment failures and the associated environmental risks. Additionally, smart factories use real-time environmental data to adapt manufacturing processes dynamically. It is also possible for industries to monitor and manage environmental impacts to a degree of proactivity and precision heretofore unattainable with the use of AI-driven remote sensing.

However, challenges exist in implementing these technologies to create sustainable Industry 6.0. Various challenges include the one concerning data protection, technology infrastructure, legislative frameworks, and the digital divide between the developed and underdeveloped economies. Additionally, the rate at which technology advances often outpaces the ability of the business and decision-makers, who are compelled to take innovative and adaptive approaches to governance and implementation.

Objectives for the Chapter

- Enumerate the new AI-based innovations in remote sensing tools and their use in the facilitation of sustainable industrial practices.
- Examine the obstacles and limitations in the introduction of these technologies in different industries.
- Discuss the channels whereby obstacles may be bypassed to reap maximum advantages of AI-impregnated remote sensing in neutralizing environmental degradation.
- Emphasize future trends and implications that AI-based remote sensing is likely to create in the development of Industry 6.0 sustainably.

The purpose of this chapter is to give an introduction to AI-driven remote sensing against the backdrop of sustainable Industry 6.0. The beginning of this approach will focus on a literature review of the current state of research and its theory. In the methodology section, the way the data has been collected and analyzed is explained, along with case studies and experimental work. The rest of the sections deal with specific case studies and research results that show the practical applicability and impact of various technologies. In the discussion section, the objectives presented in the introduction are discussed, and the summarized knowledge gained is presented. Future directions, including some projections and recommendations for further development and application of AI-based remote sensing in terms of industrial sustainability, form the last section of the chapter. The concluding part will stress key findings and how they can be related to sustainable Industry 6.0.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Integration of AI and Remote Sensing in Industry 6.0

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and remote sensing technologies has gained significant attention among researchers and industry practitioners, particularly in enhancing the sustainability of Industry 6.0 [1]. A thorough review of existing literature reveals a diverse range of studies exploring the convergence of these technologies and their impact on environmental stewardship.

Advancements in Remote Sensing for Environmental Monitoring

Early research in this field focused primarily on improving remote sensing technologies for environmental monitoring. Satellite-based remote sensing has played a crucial role in gathering large-scale data on land use changes, deforestation, and urban expansion. These advancements have provided critical insights into the environmental impact of industrial growth [2]. The development

CHAPTER 5

Advancing Environmental Sustainability with AI and Remote Sensing: Practical Applications and Future Directions in Industry 6.0

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Abstract: This chapter explores the integration of remote sensing technologies and Artificial Intelligence (AI) within the framework of Industry 6.0, driving environmental sustainability to new frontiers. The convergence of these state-of-the-art technologies offers unprecedented opportunities for monitoring, analyzing, and mitigating environmental challenges worldwide.

AI algorithms, combined with high-resolution satellite imagery and sensor networks, enable real-time environmental monitoring, predictive climate modeling, and optimized resource management. This chapter presents case studies demonstrating promising applications in deforestation tracking, air quality assessment, and precision agriculture. Additionally, methodological approaches such as machine learning and big data analytics are discussed as the foundation for these advancements.

The chapter also examines emerging trends and future directions, including the integration of edge computing and blockchain technology to enhance data security and processing efficiency in smart city applications.

The transformative potential of AI-driven remote sensing in promoting sustainable industries is emphasized, alongside a critical discussion of the challenges and ethical considerations that must be addressed to ensure responsible and ethical deployment of these technologies.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Climate change mitigation, Environmental sustainability, Industry 6.0, Machine learning, Remote sensing.

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INTRODUCTION

The urgency to attain environmental sustainability has increased within the last couple of years with the world community trying to deal with issues such as resource depletion, climate change, and further deterioration of ecosystems [1]. The integration of artificial intelligence with remote sensing technology has become a powerful tool for monitoring, assessing, and mitigating environmental effects in many industries in order to address these immediate issues. It examines the convergence of these advanced technologies under Industry 6.0 and discusses how it might be deployed in transforming the best environmental management practice for sustainable development [2].

This new Industry 6.0 has only made it possible to unlock new technological capabilities, mainly on cyber-physical systems, Internet of Things, and artificial intelligence [3]. One particular promising application in this context is how algorithms can be applied from AI to remote sensing data as a means of unlocking unprecedented opportunities toward understanding environmental processes at scales that were not previously possible. With high-resolution satellite imagery and advanced sensor networks, we have enormous data to learn from, to be able to tackle complex environmental issues [4].

Machine learning advances, deep learning and computer vision in particular, have greatly enhanced our ability to extract valuable insights from large and high-volume remote sensing data. These are AI-driven methods that use techniques to track air and water quality, minute land use changes, and extreme weather events that increase their forecasted accuracy [5]. The integration of concepts of edge computing and blockchain is further enhancing the potentiality of AI and remote sensing in environmental applications and has opened up such avenues for more secure information sharing and efficient processing of data.

Even with all these encouraging advancements, still several research needs remain unmet. These include the need for stronger and more interpretable AI models, better algorithms to handle the intricacy and heterogeneity of environmental data, and integration of many data sources, which can provide an all-encompassing understanding of the environments under study. In addition, ethical issues need to be solved quickly so that proper application of AI technology is brought in while dealing with the processes of environmental monitoring and decision-making.

Objectives of the chapter

1. To assess the state-of-the-art of AI and remote sensing applications from the perspective of the Industry 6.0 paradigm towards environmental sustainability.

2. Case studies and experimental research: Study case studies and experimental research studies that depict how these technologies are used in practice to solve real-world environmental problems.

   Discussed is the emerging possibility and future direction of AI-based remote sensing for environmental management.

   The chapter structure takes the following form: First, the authors provide a comprehensive overview of AI and remote sensing technologies applied in environmental applications based on a very extensive literature review. Then, the authors discuss methodological approaches that form the basis for these technologies. Finally, the authors draw upon various case studies and experimental research to demonstrate their practical application. Here, the authors discuss the results in terms of implications and challenges for the adoption of AI and remote sensing toward environmental sustainability. The authors end this piece with an overview of future trends and potential avenues for further research in this evolving field.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The push for environmental sustainability has only recently integrated AI and remote sensing technologies into the effort all the more. Therefore, this review synthesizes recent advances, applications, and ongoing research across this domain, with a focus on the most impactful areas of innovation and emerging trends.

Convolutional Neural Networks and Land Cover Classification

Recent studies also found that Convolutional Neural Networks have great potential for the improvement of land cover classification accuracy. CNN is one of the subsets of deep learning algorithms with strong capabilities in image processing, especially spatial data from satellite images. Researchers used CNNs to detect and track a few changes in land use, typically by deforestation, urban expansion, and agriculture expansion. For instance, CNN-based models can detect deforestation more reliably compared to traditional approaches since they can detect small changes in vegetation cover over the course of time. Such innovations have been vital to environmental management and conservation since they mean a truer extent of ecological changes, which then enables an informed decision-making process in that area [6].

Deep Learning in the Detection and Monitoring of Oil Spills

Deep learning algorithms, which include several architectures of neural networks, have efficiently been utilized for satellite imagery to trace and identify oil spills and other environmental disasters. Scientists have designed real-time oil spill

CHAPTER 6

Geospatial Analysis for Deforestation Monitoring

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Abstract: In the chapter, Geospatial Analysis for Deforestation Monitoring, the authors examine how combining emerging geospatial technologies and intelligent components to monitor deforestation is a game changer for sustainable forest management in Industry 6.0. Deforestation is a key driver of environmental destruction. These intelligent systems, using remote sensing data and artificial intelligence can identify certain patterns concerning deforestation, forecast those trends, and provide actionable insights to policy-makers and conservationists. The chapter addresses some critical issues, including data quality, challenges within the monitoring environment, and ethical issues associated with environmental monitoring. This chapter highlights how geospatial analysis can contribute key insights to the conservation of biodiversity, the advancement of reforestation activities and the promotion of sustainable land management practices by bridging technology and sustainable development.

Keywords: Deforestation monitoring, Geospatial analysis, Geographic information systems (GIS), Industry 6.0, Remote sensing.

INTRODUCTION TO GEOSPATIAL ANALYSIS IN DEFORESTATION MONITORING

The advent of geospatial analysis has proven to be a vital resource in combating deforestation, allowing for global stand monitoring, quantification, and management of forests. Geospatial analysis combines satellite imagery, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and other remote sensing technologies to provide a progressive perspective toward forests that incorporates both spatial and temporal features of forest cover, deforestation, and ecosystem disturbances. Geospatial analysis in Industry 6.0 employs intelligent systems and data-driven information, bringing unprecedented levels of scale and precision in ensuring climate feedback through applications in environmental degradation monitoring

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thereby illuminating pathways towards sustainable land management and efficient reforestation with guidance to policymakers, conservationists, and communities [1].

Reasons like agricultural expansion, logging, infrastructure expansion, and urbanization, have led to a worrying global acceleration in deforestation. The world has been losing forests faster than ever, with many large tropical regions being completely stripped clean. New data shows that we lose millions of hectares of forest every year, especially in the Amazon, Southeast Asia, and Central Africa [2]. Such mass deforestation has caused habitat destruction and displaced millions of species, some of which have become extinct. The carbon-storing capacity of the Earth is also diminished by forest loss since trees are essential for absorbing carbon dioxide and combating climate change. This means that with less forests, the earth has a reduced capacity to balance whether the climate goes too hot or too cold, which leads to high levels of carbon emissions, which then increases global warming [3].

The deforestation climate impact is not limited to carbon emissions. Deforestation affects the local water balance, which causes soil degradation, changes in rain regimes and increased floods. Moreover, Indigenous and local communities that depend on forests for resources, cultural traditions, and livelihoods are also impacted by deforestation. So the domino effect of deforestation weakens ecosystem stability, biodiversity and the global battle against climate change. These effects highlight the urgent need to monitor and intervene. With tools like geospatial analysis, we also gain critical insights into where deforestation is happening so that we can make evidence-based decisions and take proactive action to protect and restore forest ecosystems [1].

Remote sensing technologies used for deforestation monitoring and management, including satellite-based observation (remote sensing) and geospatial [4]. This allows for near real-time forest cover, at large spatial scales, with sufficient temporal resolution to enable the detection of changes in forest landscapes. Geospatial tools work by using high-resolution imagery and machine learning to detect patterns, reveal illegal logging activities and help monitor the effectiveness of conservation actions [5]. Such information is indispensable for policymakers, conservationists, and local communities alike, as they embark on the development and implementation of plans for sustainable land use and forest management strategies. Geospatial technologies provide more than just an understanding of deforestation; they also help reduce the environmental impacts of deforestation, such as biodiversity loss, climate change, and soil erosion, among others [6]. Table **1** lists technologies like Satellite Imagery, LiDAR, and UAVs, with details on their resolution, coverage, pros, cons, and specific use cases. Table **2** provides sample data on annual deforestation rates in various regions, highlighting main causes and monitoring priorities.

Table 1. Comparison of geospatial technologies.

Technology	Data Resolution	Coverage Area	Pros	Cons	Use Cases
Satellite Imagery	High	Global	Broad coverage, constant updates	Limited by weather, lower spatial resolution	Forest cover monitoring, trend analysis
LiDAR	Very High	Local to Regional	Precise elevation data	Expensive, high data processing needs	Mapping topography, biomass estimation
UAVs (Drones)	Medium to High	Local	Flexibility in hard-to-reach areas	Limited range, battery constraints	Localized monitoring, illegal logging detection

Table 2. Deforestation rates by region.

Region	Annual Deforestation Rate (%)	Main Causes	Geospatial Monitoring Status
Amazon	0.4	Agriculture, Logging	High Priority
Southeast Asia	1.2	Palm Oil, Agriculture	Moderate Priority
Central Africa	0.6	Logging, Agriculture	High Priority
North America	0.2	Urban Expansion	Low Priority
Europe	0.1	Agricultural Expansion	Moderate Priority

The primary finding of this chapter is the systematic review on how various geospatial technologies and artificial intelligence systems are disrupting deforestation monitoring and management. In this chapter, with the inclusion of advanced tools such as satellite imagery, drones, GIS, and machine learning algorithms to help geo-statistics find new ways the technologies enable real-time monitoring of changes in forest cover, forecast trends associated with deforestation processes. It addresses the vital role of interdisciplinary collaboration between technology and local landholders, policymakers, conservation planners, and practitioners to enhance land stewardship. This chapter discusses the technical and practical elements of geospatial analysis, but it also emphasizes how integral this type of work is in order to achieve sustainable development goals and address environmental degradation more widely.

CHAPTER 7

Deep Learning-Based CO_2 Cycle and Trend Forecasting: Unveiling Patterns for Enhanced Climate Insights

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Abstract: The chapter examines the increasing global concentration of carbon dioxide (CO_2) and its implications for climate change. It analyses CO_2 level shifts over the ten years spanning from 2014 to 2024. The dataset obtained from Kaggle synchronizes year, month, day, cycle, and trends. This paper aims to determine the CO_2 cycle and trend for the next year using five different forecasting models: Seasonal Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA), Prophet, Long Short-Term Memory networks (LSTM), Extreme Gradient Boosting (XGBoost), and Exponential Smoothing state space model (EST). Model evaluation has been achieved by measuring the following indicators: Mean Absolute Error (MAE), Root Mean Square Error (RMSE), and R-squared (R^2) values. In contrast, the LSTM model produced accurate forecasts with minimal errors, attaining an MAE of 0.09, RMSE of 0.12, and a high R^2 value of 1.00. SARIMA's forecasting ability, on the other hand, was reported to be weak (MAE: 11.06, R^2: -16.10), whilst Prophet and XGBoost models produced average MAEs of 0.43 and 1.66, respectively, and the R^2 values of 0.97 and 0.30, respectively. The ETS model recorded an MAE of 5.64 and an R^2 of -3.69. These measuring indicators highlight the effectiveness of the LSTM model, which allows the prediction of trends and cycles in CO_2 emissions and can be particularly useful for climate policies and researchers. This chapter also highlights the need for advanced modeling to inform effective policies against the impacts of climate change.

Keywords: CO_2 Cycle, ETS, Forecasting, LSTM, MAE, Prophet, RMSE, R-Square, SARIMA, Trend, XGBoost.

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INTRODUCTION

One of the biggest problems for humanity in the 21st century is the rapid increase in global atmospheric CO_2 (carbon dioxide) levels, which stimulates climate change. It's the largest anthropogenic greenhouse gas, which means it's produced entirely by humans and results in global warming by trapping heat (a process known as the 'greenhouse effect') [1]. According to data from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the global atmospheric CO_2 concentration surpassed 420 Parts Per Million (ppm) in 2023, a sharp rise from pre-industrial levels of about 280 ppm in CO_2 emissions is accelerating due to rapid economic growth, urbanization, and the growing energy demand, particularly in developing nations [2]. In 2022, global CO_2 emissions from energy and industry reached a record high of 36.8 billion metric tons, representing a 0.9% increase compared to the previous year. Fossil fuels, including coal and oil, account for the majority of these emissions, as well as land-use changes involving deforestation. Fossil fuel combustion—and other industrial sources of greenhouse gases—have soured the oceans, too [3]. The impact of this rapid increase of CO_2 in the atmosphere is very significant. Higher quantities of CO_2 are contributing to more intense and frequent climate events, such as heatwaves, droughts, and floods. These alterations in the meteorological patterns cause the loss of biodiversity, the increase of agriculture, the human health sector, and the stability of ecosystems [4]. The acidification of ocean water, resulting from the absorption of CO_2 from the world's oceans into the atmosphere, poses a significant risk to marine life, particularly coral reefs and shellfish, as it radically affects their ecosystems and fisheries. The CO_2 cycle, also known as the carbon cycle, is a complex system of exchanges between the atmosphere, oceans, and land [5]. Primary natural processes, such as photosynthesis, oceanic absorption, and respiration, contribute to carbon sinks that help reduce CO_2 concentrations in the atmosphere. However, anthropogenic pressure has disturbed this natural balance, exhausting the Earth's CO_2 sinks [6]. It is also important to understand how the carbon cycle works and how its development will change in the future, as these two aspects determine the changes in the climate and the ways to control them.

The Key goals of forecasting CO_2 trends have not only academic significance but also practical significance, as the outcome of any policy will greatly depend on the assessment of the problem and the likelihood of future changes. Over the last several years, climate models have been increasingly developed, utilizing satellite data and machine learning to forecast CO_2 emission and absorption levels based on prior statistics. There are, however, difficulties with this aspect, as the processes within the cycle have significant feedback, emissions vary regionally, and socioeconomic and technological scenarios remain highly uncertain. This chapter aims to examine the global emissions of CO_2 in detail, including their trends, and to address the processes associated with the CO_2 cycle, as well as to assess different forecasting approaches. It also attempts to fill the existing gaps in understanding how CO_2 may evolve in the future, using historical evidence and predictive models, thereby helping to allay fears associated with climate change policies.

The remainder of the chapter is organized into the following sections. **Section 2** provides a comprehensive overview of the existing literature related to this study. **Section 3** presents the methodology employed in this study, outlining the dataset used, its attributes, and the preprocessing steps. **Section 4** presents the results of our experiments using different models. We provide a comparative analysis of the model's performance. **Section 5** concludes our findings and discusses potential future directions.

LITERATURE SURVEY

We have reviewed the papers from the past five years and drawn ideas from work related to CO_2 Forecasting and Emissions. The reviews are shown in Table **1**.

Table 1. Literature review.

Sl. No.	Authors	Objectives	Limitations
01.	Bhatt *et al.* [7]	The research investigates the sources of CO_2 emissions in China's regions, identifying industry and transportation as key sources. It surpasses conventional models by utilizing a hybrid ARIMA + LSTM model to predict future trends and employing random forest analysis to rank 14 components. According to the findings, measures should be tailored to regional variations while lowering primary and secondary industrial shares, increasing the use of clean energy and new energy vehicles, and enhancing the role of technology in pollution management.	Model Complexity, Component Selection Bias
02.	Linardatos *et al.* [8]	The report forecasts that CO_2 levels will reach a crucial "point of no return" of 500 ppm by 2047, causing catastrophic climatic consequences, such as the melting of polar ice and increased coastal flooding. To go back to safer levels (316 ppm), emissions must be reduced by 6.37% and reversed by 23.38%. The main causes of emissions are industrial activity, greenhouse gas emissions, and population expansion. To set appropriate CO_2 levels and direct efficient action, the report calls for the quick implementation of carbon-neutral and renewable energy policies.	Uncertain Prediction Models, Limited Scope

CHAPTER 8

AI-Driven Data Analytics for Environmental Decision-Making

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Abstract: This chapter explores the transformative role of AI-driven data analytics in environmental decision-making, addressing its applications, methodologies, and critical challenges. It examines how artificial intelligence enhances environmental monitoring, pollution tracking, biodiversity conservation, and efforts to mitigate climate change. The chapter delves into multimodal data analytics, examining the integration of diverse data sources to provide comprehensive environmental insights. Key challenges, including data quality, scalability, and interpretability, are analyzed alongside ethical considerations, such as privacy and environmental equity. The chapter also presents evaluation metrics for AI-driven environmental systems and explores emerging solutions to improve data quality, model explainability, and governance frameworks. Ultimately, it outlines future directions for AI in environmental decision-making, emphasizing the need for collaborative, responsible approaches that balance technological innovation with ecological sustainability.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Biodiversity conservation, Climate change, Data analytics, Environmental decision-making, Ethical AI, Environmental monitoring, Multimodal data, Sustainability, Smart agriculture.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is reshaping environmental decision-making with data analytics. By harnessing the capabilities of AI, organizations can analyze vast datasets more efficiently, leading to insights that inform sustainable practices and policies [1]. The integration of AI technologies enables enhanced predictive modeling, real-time monitoring, and improved resource management, thereby addressing critical environmental challenges that include pollution, climate change, and biodiversity loss. Studies show AI enhances forecast accuracy and supports data-driven conservation strategies [2].

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The goal of this chapter is to explore applications, methodologies, and the challenges associated with AI-driven data analytics in environmental decision-making. It seeks to provide a comprehensive overview of how AI can be leveraged to enhance environmental outcomes while also addressing the complexities involved in its implementation [3]. The discussion will focus on the practical implications of AI technologies in various environmental contexts, including their role in optimizing decision-making processes and improving operational efficiencies [4].

The chapter will cover several key areas relevant to AI-driven data analytics for environmental decision-making:

- Data Quality and Integration Challenges: Emphasizing the critical importance of high-quality data and the challenges associated with integrating diverse data sources. Research highlights that the effectiveness of AI systems relies heavily on the quality of input data, which can vary significantly across platforms [5].
- Methodologies for AI Implementation: Exploring various AI techniques, including deep learning, natural language processing, and machine learning, that enhance data analysis capabilities. These methodologies are essential for extracting actionable insights from complex datasets [6].
- Ethical Considerations: Addressing issues including data privacy, algorithmic bias, and transparency in AI applications. As reliance on AI for decision-making increases, ensuring ethical standards and compliance with regulations becomes paramount [2].
- Future Pathways: Exploring AI advancements that enhance environmental decision-making, backed by recent research [5]. This includes exploring innovative applications in climate modeling, disaster response, and ecosystem management [5].

To facilitate understanding, this chapter will include various visuals and tables that illustrate key concepts. Below is Table **1**, which explains the comparison between traditional and AI-driven environmental data analytics.

Table 1. Comparison of traditional *vs.* AI-driven environmental data analytics.

Feature	Traditional Analytics	AI-Driven Analytics
Speed of data processing	Slower, time-consuming	Real-time processing
Volume of data handling	Limited capacity	Capable of handling vast datasets
Predictive accuracy	Often less precise	Enhanced pattern recognition

Fig. (**1**) above shows the workflow of AI-driven environmental decision making. This chapter explores how AI-driven analytics shape environmental decision-making while addressing its associated challenges.

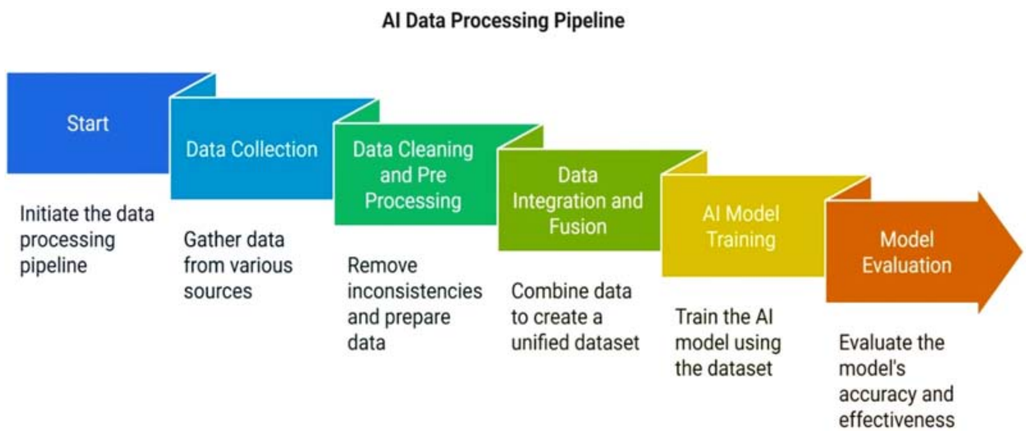

Fig. (1). Workflow of AI-driven environmental decision-making.

THE ROLE OF AI IN ENVIRONMENTAL DECISION MAKING

AI is gaining recognition for its transformative potential in environmental decision-making, with applications spanning various domains. Some of the most significant areas where AI is making an impact include:

- Pollution Tracking: AI technologies are being deployed to monitor and analyze pollution levels through data collected from sensors and satellites. For instance, AI algorithms can process real-time data on air quality to identify pollution sources, assess their impacts, and inform regulatory actions. A study highlighted that AI-driven approaches can enhance the accuracy of pollution predictions by integrating diverse datasets, leading to more effective environmental policies and public health measures [7].
- Biodiversity Conservation: AI is revolutionizing biodiversity conservation efforts by enabling the analysis of large datasets generated from various sources, such as camera traps and acoustic sensors. Machine learning models can identify species from images and sounds with high accuracy, facilitating the monitoring of wildlife populations and habitats. Research indicates that automated identification systems can achieve accuracy levels comparable to human experts, significantly increasing the efficiency of biodiversity assessments and conservation planning [8].
- Climate Change Mitigation: AI plays a crucial role in climate change mitigation by improving the accuracy of climate models and enabling the analysis of complex environmental data. By synthesizing information from multiple

CHAPTER 9

Dynamic Dashboards for Machine Learning-driven Remote Sensing Data Visualization in Higher Education Advancing Towards Industry 6.0

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Abstract: The convergence of Industry 6.0 technologies, machine learning, and generative AI is transforming higher education by enabling automated and intelligent data visualization systems. This chapter, "Dynamic Dashboards for Machine Learning-Driven Remote Sensing Data Visualization in Higher Education Advancing Towards Industry 6.0," presents a framework for automating complex academic workflows using tools like Streamlit, Gemini, and GPT-based APIs. Key automation processes include course planning, pedagogical recommendations, student list-based guide assignments, and automated evaluation generation, all of which drive a shift toward data-informed, responsive university systems. By integrating remote sensing data and intelligent dashboards, this approach enhances decision-making, student support, and resource management within educational institutions. The chapter concludes with insights into data privacy, ethical considerations, and future directions for Industry 6.0-driven advancements in education.

Keywords: Data visualization, Generative AI, Industry 6.0 in education, Remote sensing data, Streamlit dashboards.

INTRODUCTION TO INDUSTRY 6.0 IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Industry 6.0 is not just about automating processes—it is about fundamentally transforming industries by integrating advanced technologies that enable smarter, more informed decision-making. In the context of higher education, Industry 6.0

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brings together artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and data visualization to create dynamic, self-optimizing systems that enhance academic management and student support. These technologies work together to automate administrative tasks, such as course planning, evaluation generation, and resource management, while also fostering personalized learning experiences for students [1].

India, with its rapidly growing digital infrastructure and talent pool, is poised to lead the way in adopting Industry 6.0 concepts, revolutionizing educational practices, and creating smarter university systems. Industry 6.0 in education aims to reduce manual interventions while improving outcomes through intelligent, data-driven systems. This shift towards automation and real-time data analytics reflects the need for scalable, customizable, and efficient solutions within the education sector [2].

The integration of cloud computing, big data analytics, and AI-driven solutions is the backbone of Industry 6.0 in education. With these technologies, institutions can better understand student performance, automate administrative tasks, and visualize complex academic data through interactive dashboards. Furthermore, as quantum computing emerges, it offers the potential to accelerate educational data processing, creating even more intelligent systems for higher education management [3, 4].

In the future, as we embrace the rapid pace of technological advancements, the education sector is on the cusp of a transformative shift. By leveraging the technologies of Industry 6.0, higher education systems can evolve into highly responsive, personalized, and data-driven environments, preparing students and institutions for the future of learning and work.

The key contributions of this work include the integration of cutting-edge technologies such as machine learning, AI, and dynamic dashboards into higher education systems, specifically focusing on the advancement towards Industry 6.0. Additionally, it emphasizes the role of these technologies in enhancing data visualization, automating educational processes, and enabling intelligent academic systems. The research highlights how tools, such as Streamlit and machine learning models, can facilitate real-time decision-making, optimize administrative workflows, and improve the overall learning experience. Furthermore, this work presents a framework for incorporating Industry 6.0 technologies into university systems, providing a roadmap for educational institutions to leverage these technologies for better academic and operational outcomes.

This chapter is structured to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Industry 6.0 technologies are revolutionizing higher education. It begins with an introduction to the characteristics of each industrial revolution and their impact on education, followed by an exploration of current trends in educational automation and data visualization. The chapter then delves into the frameworks for integrating Industry 6.0 technologies into university systems, including both the process flow and technical architecture required for successful implementation. A case study of the University of Melbourne offers a practical example of how these concepts are applied in real-world settings. Finally, the chapter concludes by summarizing the key takeaways and discussing the future implications of these technologies in shaping the next generation of educational systems.

Differences and Unique Characteristics of Each Industrial Revolution and their Impact on Higher Education Advancements

The First Industrial Revolution (Late 18th Century to Early 19th Century)

The First Industrial Revolution was marked by the transition from agrarian economies to industrialized and mechanized processes. It saw the invention of the steam engine, the mechanization of textile manufacturing, and the introduction of railroads. This period introduced mass production and factory-based work systems, significantly increasing productivity and enabling economies of scale [5].

During this time, higher education primarily focused on classical disciplines such as philosophy, law, and theology. However, with the rise of industrialization, there was an increasing demand for technical knowledge in fields like engineering and chemistry. Universities began to incorporate more practical, applied sciences into their curricula, laying the foundation for modern technical education [6].

The Second Industrial Revolution (Late 19th Century to Early 20th Century)

The Second Industrial Revolution was driven by innovations such as electricity, the internal combustion engine, and advances in chemistry and communication. This era gave rise to large-scale industries such as steel, oil, and automobiles, along with the development of mass production techniques (*e.g.*, assembly lines) [7].

With the rise of corporate industries, universities began focusing more on producing graduates who could contribute to business and industrial innovation. The concept of vocational education gained importance, with institutions offering specialized degrees in fields such as engineering, economics, and business administration. Research institutions and laboratories were established, allowing students to engage with industry-driven innovations [8].

CHAPTER 10

Exploring Satellites with a Focus on Meteorological Satellites: Applications and Case Studies

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Abstract: This chapter explores satellites, providing in-depth insights into meteorological satellites and their real-time applications in disaster management, environmental monitoring, and sustainable development. It covers a range of topics, including the history of satellites, the various domains involved in satellite technology, and case studies that demonstrate the practical applications of these technologies. Meteorological satellites are crucial for monitoring weather patterns, assessing environmental changes, and predicting natural disasters, thereby playing a vital role in climate change detection. This chapter emphasizes the significance of these satellites in managing disasters and detecting climate change, which serves as a central theme throughout the research. Additionally, the components of meteorological satellites are discussed, detailing the intricate technologies that enable their functionality and effectiveness. This chapter provides an overview that underscores the important role of meteorological satellites in environmental science and offers insights into how satellite technology can help address global climate challenges. By examining both the technological aspects and real-world applications of meteorological satellites, this chapter aims to highlight their importance in enhancing our understanding of atmospheric phenomena and improving our preparedness for future environmental challenges.

Keywords: Climate change detection, Disaster management, Environmental monitoring, Meteorological satellites, Satellite technology, Sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

A satellite refers to a small, human-made object that is launched from Earth into space and placed at specific altitudes to serve various functions like communica-

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tion, scientific exploration, military operations, weather monitoring, and more. While the word "satellite" often brings communication to mind, these devices are utilized across multiple fields, including the study of terrestrial phenomena, space observation, and weather prediction. Additionally, satellites play key roles in national defence, navigation systems, and transmitting signals to mobile devices [1].

In an era marked by rapid climate change and increasing environmental challenges, the role of meteorological satellites has become more critical than ever. These advanced technologies serve as essential instruments for monitoring atmospheric conditions, understanding weather dynamics, and assessing ecological transformations across the globe. By providing real-time data on temperature fluctuations, precipitation patterns, and other meteorological phenomena, satellites enable scientists and policymakers to make informed decisions that enhance disaster preparedness and response. The history of satellite technology showcases significant advancements, from early experimental models to the sophisticated systems in operation today. These developments have expanded our understanding of various domains, including meteorology, climatology, and environmental science. Through numerous applications, including detecting storms, assessing drought conditions, and monitoring air quality, meteorological satellites have demonstrated their capability to deliver critical information for sustainable development and disaster management.

About Satellite

Satellite communication is composed of three primary components: the transmitter, an antenna system (either for measurement/control or data transmission), and an Earth station [2]. The production of a satellite begins with the feasibility study and design phase, followed by the assembly, integration, and testing processes. During the manufacturing stage, multiple tests are conducted once the subsystems are integrated. After the satellite is fully constructed and passes testing, it is transported to the launch site for final preparatory checks before it is sent into space [1]. Generally, a complete satellite system is divided into three sections: the space segment (involving the satellite itself), the ground segment (comprising Earth stations), and the user or control segment. The transmission link that sends radio signals from the ground station to the satellite is known as the uplink, while the return transmission from the satellite to the ground station is called the downlink. The ground segment, which may include one or several Earth stations, is responsible for reliably transmitting or receiving data to and from the satellite, while ensuring the signal quality remains intact. The space segment includes one or more satellites, which, when multiple are used, form a network referred to as a constellation. These constellations are organized within specific orbital paths. A satellite's orbit is the path it follows around the Earth, and there are various types of orbits designed for different purposes and missions [3].

Satellites can be placed in elliptical or circular orbits at varying altitudes from Earth, as shown in Fig. (**1**). Their orbits are classified based on proximity to the Earth's center and the satellite's location [1]. Some common types of satellite orbits include Geostationary Orbit (GEO), Low Earth Orbit (LEO), Medium Earth Orbit (MEO), Polar Orbit, Sun-Synchronous Orbit (SSO), as well as Transfer Orbits and Geostationary Transfer Orbit (GTO) [2].

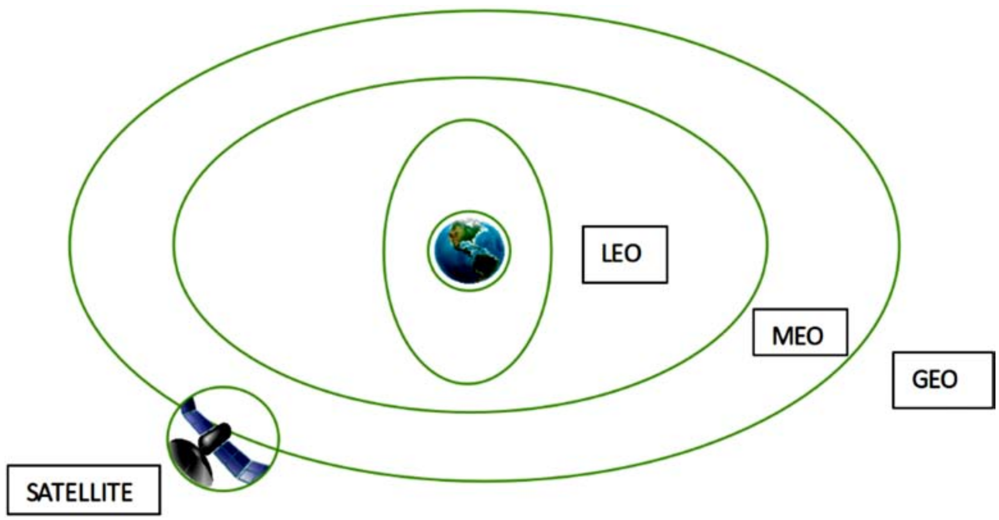

Fig. (1). Satellite orbit.

Fundamental Principles in Satellite Implementation

The foundation of space studies is built upon Kepler's three laws, which describe the motion of planets around the Sun (Berlin, 2010). These laws state that each planet follows an elliptical orbit with the Sun positioned at one of its foci, and as planets travel along their orbits, they sweep out equal areas in equal intervals of time. Additionally, the square of a planet's orbital period is directly proportional to the cube of the semi-major axis of its elliptical orbit, providing a mathematical relationship between the distance of a planet from the Sun and the time it takes to complete an orbit. These principles are similarly applied to satellite mechanics. Kepler's law indicates that all planets orbit the Sun, and in a similar fashion, satellites follow various orbital paths around Earth. The distance between a satellite and Earth influences its speed. In theory, a satellite's orbit remains stable as long as a balance is maintained between gravitational and centripetal forces [4]. This chapter examines the multiple contributions of meteorological satellites, highlighting their role in detecting climate change and informing disaster response

CHAPTER 11

AI-Driven Weather Prediction using Bidirectional LSTM Models in the Lower Mahanadi River Basin

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Abstract: Accurate weather prediction is crucial for effective flood prevention, water resource management, and agricultural planning, particularly in regions prone to extreme weather events such as the lower basin of the Mahanadi River. While traditional weather forecasting methods are useful, they often struggle to account for the complexity and variability inherent in local weather patterns. Recent years have seen significant advancements in weather prediction accuracy, thanks to AI-driven methods, especially those utilizing Machine Learning (ML) and Deep Learning (DL) techniques. This chapter proposes a Bidirectional Long Short-term Memory (BiLSTM) deep learning-based design for the rain gauge stations of the lower Mahanadi River Basin, aiming to predict average temperatures. The most effective Rain Gauge (RG) network in the Mahanadi basin was obtained through three different cluster analyses, like K-means, Hierarchical Clustering (HC) Partitioning, and Partitioning Around Medoids (PAM), using the selected characteristics, which are extracted from the principal component analysis of seventeen rain gauge stations. The four rain gauge stations of the lower Mahanadi river basin that were found effective from 15 years' data are Kantamal, Kesinga, Salebhata, and Sundergarh, with a random split of 70/30 for train/test using Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE), Mean Absolute Error (MAE), and Normalized RMSE (NRMSE) for performance evaluation of the different models. The efficiency of the key Rain Gauge (RG) stations identified through cluster analysis was evaluated using an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) with a single hidden layer, along with four different Deep Neural Network (DNN) and Bidirectional Long Short-Term Memory (BiLSTM) models. It is found that the BiLSTM model yields lower RMSE, MAE, and NRMSE results. Overall, this study demonstrates the potential benefits of adopting AI-driven approaches in regions and contributes to the growing

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body of literature on the application of deep learning in meteorology, where accurately predicting average temperatures is both challenging and critically important.

Keywords: AI-driven, BiLSTM model, Everage temperature, Lower Mahanadi River basin, Neural networks, Rain gauge station.

INTRODUCTION

Accurate weather prediction plays a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of extreme weather events, managing natural resources, and supporting agricultural activities, particularly in regions like the lower basin of the Mahanadi River. This area, which is prone to frequent flooding and other climate-related challenges, requires precise and timely weather forecasts to safeguard lives, infrastructure, and livelihoods. Traditional weather forecasting models, often based on statistical methods or physical simulations, have limitations in handling the complex, non-linear dynamics of weather patterns. These models, while effective to some extent, struggle with the intricacies of local weather phenomena, particularly in regions with diverse climatic influences such as the Mahanadi basin. In recent years, advancements in deep learning and machine learning have opened new avenues for improving weather prediction accuracy. Among these, DNNs have emerged as powerful tools capable of modeling complex relationships between various meteorological variables. DNNs, with their multi-layered architecture, are particularly well-suited for capturing nonlinear dependencies in large, multidimensional datasets, making them a promising approach for weather forecasting. This study focuses on applying DNNs for predicting weather conditions at the RG stations in the lower Mahanadi River basin. Utilizing historical weather data on rainfall, temperature, humidity, and wind speed, this study aims to develop a model that can accurately predict short-term weather patterns, with a particular focus on rainfall forecasting. The choice of this focus is driven by the critical importance of rainfall in managing flood risks and ensuring the optimal use of water resources in the basin. The potential of DNNs sets for improving weather prediction in regions where traditional methods have shown limitations. It also highlights the significance of accurate weather forecasts in mitigating the adverse impacts of climate variability on sustainable development in the lower Mahanadi River Basin. The theoretical framework of this study is embedded in the applications of ML and DL, specifically the architecture and functioning of DNNs. DNNs are a subset of ANNs composed of numerous layers of linked neurons. Modelled after the human brain's structure and function, these networks transfer information from one layer's neurons to the next through weighted connections. DNN progressively learns to extract more conceptual features from the input data from each layer, allowing the network to identify intricate relationships and patterns. This study examines the application of DNNs for weather prediction at rain gauge stations in the lower basin of the Mahanadi River. This region plays a crucial role in the livelihoods of millions of people in Eastern India. The research leverages a large dataset of historical weather data, including variables such as temperature, rainfall, humidity, and wind speed, collected from the rain gauge station over several years. These data points serve as inputs to the DNN model, which is trained to predict short-term weather conditions, with a specific focus on rainfall patterns due to their significant impact on flood risks and water resource management in the basin. The choice of DNNs is motivated by their ability to model non-linear relationships and complexity between input variables and weather outcomes, which are often difficult to capture with traditional statistical methods. The methodology section of this study outlines the architecture of the DNN employed, which comprises multiple layers of interconnected neurons designed to extract and learn relevant features from the input data progressively. The network architecture is optimized through extensive hyperparameter tuning, including adjustments to the number of hidden layers, learning rate, and activation functions, to enhance prediction accuracy. The model is trained using a supervised learning approach, where historical data are divided into training, validation, and test datasets to assess the model's performance. One of the significant contributions of this research is the comparison of DNN-based predictions with those generated by traditional weather forecasting models, such as Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) and linear regression models. The results demonstrate that the DNN model outperforms these traditional approaches, particularly in predicting rainfall events with higher accuracy and lower mean squared error. This is attributed to the DNN model's capacity to capture the underlying patterns in the data that are not easily identifiable by simpler models. In the Results and Discussion section, the study examines the model's performance across various weather scenarios, including normal, dry, and wet conditions. The predictions of DNN models are critically analyzed to identify their strengths and limitations, particularly in their ability to forecast extreme weather events, such as heavy rainfall, which is crucial for flood forecasting and management. The research also highlights the challenges faced during the modeling process, including data preprocessing, handling missing data, and the need for computational resources. The conclusion underscores the potential of DNNs as a powerful tool for improving the accuracy of weather predictions in the Mahanadi River basin. The findings suggest that with further refinement, such models could be integrated into existing weather forecasting systems to provide more reliable and timely predictions, thereby enhancing the region's preparedness for weather-related disasters. This chapter also suggests avenues for future research, including the incorporation of additional data sources, such as satellite imagery, and the exploration of more advanced neural network architectures, such as Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Convolutional

CHAPTER 12

Leveraging GANs for Low-light Image Enhancement in Challenging Environments

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Abstract: This chapter focuses on applying deep learning to improve low-light photos, specifically a Generative Adversarial Network (GAN). Real-life photographs often exhibit noise, low contrast, and dull hues, particularly when the lighting conditions are poor. Due to these issues, the images are challenging to comprehend and utilize for various purposes, including surveillance, medical imaging, and photography. This study's approach combines deep learning with image processing methods to enhance image quality. The GAN model is trained to enhance brightness and contrast, resulting in crisper and more detailed images. These methods first preprocess the images to remove dark areas and normalize contrast. Three important metrics, PSNR (peak signal-to-noise ratio), MSE (mean squared error), and SSIM (structural similarity index), are used in the study to evaluate image improvement using the VE-LOL dataset. These metrics enable a more accurate assessment of the improvement in image quality between the enhanced images and the initial low-light images. Since the GAN learns to recognize patterns in both bright and dark images, it can produce high-quality images from low-light sources. The results show that the deep learning-based method outperforms traditional picture-enhancing techniques in terms of clarity and detail. High-quality images are crucial in various fields, including photography, medical imaging, and surveillance, where this technology is often applied, by automatically enhancing the visual quality of photos taken in low-light conditions. This strategy can assist professionals in a range of fields in taking better and more informative images, especially in low-light settings.

Keywords: Deep learning, Feature extraction, Feature Refinement, Generative adversarial network, Image enhancement, Low light images.

INTRODUCTION

Improving photos taken in low-light settings is challenging because issues such as poor visibility, high noise, and loss of detail can severely reduce image quality.

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This is especially problematic in areas, such as surveillance, medical imaging, and general photography, where clarity and accuracy are crucial. Traditional enhancement techniques, like histogram equalization and contrast adjustments, often fall short in bringing out fine details and maintaining true-to-life colors. Recently, deep learning has emerged as a promising solution to these challenges, with Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) standing out as a particularly effective approach. It belongs to the type of neural network architectures that are composed of two parts: a discriminator that evaluates the quality of the enhanced images and a generator that enhances images with low-light inputs. The generator and discriminator work together, pushing each other to improve, resulting in clear, naturally colored images that are well-suited for low-light conditions.

This chapter introduces several key contributions to the field. It presents a novel GAN specifically designed for enhancing low-light images. This architecture effectively captures underlying patterns in such images, enabling the production of high-quality, noise-reduced outputs. The method incorporates edge enhancement as a preprocessing step to refine input images. By emphasizing edges and textures, this step enhances feature extraction, thereby improving the GAN's overall performance. The proposed approach is evaluated using both quantitative metrics, such as PSNR, MSE, and SSIM, as well as qualitative visual analysis. This thorough evaluation demonstrates the model's effectiveness in significantly improving image quality. The technique is highlighted for its potential applications in diverse domains, including surveillance, medical imaging, and space exploration, where enhancing low-light images is critical. These contributions collectively underscore the impact of this study in advancing low-light image enhancement technology.

LITERATURE SURVEY

We have reviewed the latest papers from the last five years and extracted ideas from work related to low-light image enhancement, as summarized in Table **1**.

Table 1. Literature Review.

Sl. No.	Authors	Objectives	Limitations
1	Wang *et al*. (2020) [1]	Proposed the Lightning Network for low-light image enhancement using a novel network design.	Limited generalization to extremely low-light conditions and diverse datasets.
2	Cai (2020) [2]	Developed deep neural networks for simultaneous image compression and enhancement.	High computational complexity; limited performance in severely degraded images.

(Table 1) cont.....

Sl. No.	Authors	Objectives	Limitations
3	Ni *et al.* (2020) [3]	Introduced an unsupervised GAN for deep image enhancement without paired data.	Struggles with maintaining fine-grained details in certain cases.
4	Yan *et al.* (2021) [4]	Enhanced image quality using an optimized GAN for image enhancement tasks.	Risk of overfitting to specific enhancement styles.
5	Yang *et al.* (2021) [5]	Combined paired and unpaired data for adversarial low-light image enhancement.	Dependence on mixed data can lead to inconsistent results.
6	Jiang *et al*. (2021) [6]	Proposed to Enlighten GAN for deep low-light enhancement without paired supervision.	Quality may degrade with highly diverse input lighting conditions.
7	Ma *et al.* (2021) [7]	Developed a context-sensitive decomposition for low-light image enhancement.	Computationally expensive; less effective on extremely noisy images.
8	Liu *et al.* (2021) [8]	Created benchmarks for low-light image enhancement methods and evaluated their performance.	Focused more on benchmarking rather than proposing novel techniques.
9	Jiang *et al.* (2022) [9]	Designed an unsupervised decomposition and correction network for enhancement.	Limited adaptability to dynamic lighting changes.
10	Yang *et al.* (2022) [10]	Introduced a Transformer-GAN for rethinking low-light enhancement.	High memory usage due to the transformer's architecture.
11	Wang *et al.* (2022) [11]	Proposed MAGAN using mixed attention for unsupervised low-light enhancement.	May suffer from mode collapse in training GANs.
12	Fu *et al*. (2022) [12]	Developed LE-GAN, an unsupervised network with attention modules for enhancement.	Challenges in maintaining color consistency across enhanced outputs.
13	Lu *et al*. (2022) [13]	Proposed FW-GAN with multi-scale fusion for underwater image enhancement.	Primarily designed for underwater settings, with limited use in general low-light conditions.
14	Garg *et al.* (2022) [14]	Developed LiCENt for low-light enhancement based on the light channel in HSL.	Sensitive to input color balance; struggles with extremely dark images.
15	Lin *et al.* (2022) [15]	Proposed a conditional GAN with a dual-branch progressive generator for underwater image enhancement.	Primarily designed for underwater scenarios; limited applicability for general low-light conditions.

SUBJECT INDEX

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