



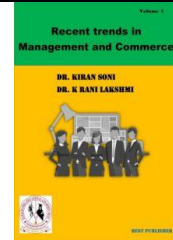
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Assessment of Agricultural Development using SPSS Analysis

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Abstract

Agricultural development is agricultural To realize the power As a process of creating situations is described. Accumulation of knowledge and Availability of technology, Allocation of inputs and outputs These conditions include Agricultural development for agriculture Creates the right atmosphere, Thus crops can be planted, Can be harvested and efficiently Can be processed, reduce poverty May save lives. Agriculture Pest control as part of development Methods are used. Farmers Use the best seeds, good farming Apply principles of practice are being trained. Processing and Marketing firms for new markets In order to gain access, their Improve operational processes, quality It is also advisable to introduce standards. Agricultural development is agricultural Conditions for fulfilling capacity Defined as the process of creation. Accumulation of knowledge in those conditions and availability of technology and of inputs and output Includes allotment. In rural areas Agriculture as the main economic activity Therefore, investing in this sector through poverty alleviation and local development can increase. Agriculture now Economically that is the most profitable business Experts have found. Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS 2015-2035) is Nepal It is a major initiative of the government A competitive, stable agricultural sector And will make the inclusive sector, which Economic growth, improved livelihoods, Job creation and food and provides nutritional security. Evaluation parameters include environmental, social, Economics, Agricultural Extension Service.

Keywords: Agricultural development, Environment, Society, Economy, Agricultural Extension Service, SPSS.

Introduction

Agricultural development is about farmers or to crop producers Providing various agricultural assistance By means of helping them. Providing security, in the research area Assisting, using advanced techniques, Identifying pests and Facilitating diversity, these All are of the type of agricultural development coming under In colonial rule, There is neither equity nor growth in the agricultural sector. Strategy of Independent India and Rule makers are land reformers and a revolution in Indian agriculture Led 'High Yielding' (HYV) Improving the utilization of seeds By solving these problems. Land reform in agriculture Equity, in ownership of landed property It means change. Land reform in general Land from the rich to the poor Relates to redistribution. It is the function of land, ownership, Of sale, lease and inheritance Includes control. Poverty Rural population below the line India with huge amount of money Such great scarcity and irregularity containing land arrangements In one country, for land reforms Fascinating economic and political There are conflicts. In recent years, of land and agricultural development In identifying the strategic role The theory of land reforms has expanded. Hence, land reforms are agrarian reform or the rapidity of agricultural structure have changed with development. In this structure the land tenure system, Farm system, Cultivation system, Farm Extent of operation, for lease Norms and rural credit, Includes marketing and education system. It also deals with advanced technology. At the time of independence, 75% of India's population They depended on agriculture. Old Agricultural production due to application of technology was very low. in agriculture The slack was destroyed by the Green Revolution. It stands for High Yielding Variety (HYV). Seeds, especially wheat and rice By using agricultural grains Great progress was made in production. Perfect for proper growth of these seeds dose fertilizer and pesticide and Constant water was required. All these apps are perfect should be in proportion. however, Start HIV seeds and Fertilizer for continued farmers and With financial resources to purchase pesticides Solid irrigation facilities were required. Adoption of HYV seeds in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu Only for such states. Later on Mid 1970s to 1980s By the mid-1940s, the Green Revolution was high Transferred to number of states. This revolution in India's food grains Made it a self-sufficient country.

Agricultural development

Economists of all types Fundamentals in the field of agricultural development have contributed. In economics Many Nobel laureates are on scholarship and influenced practice They have thought about this sector in many ways. But we are about agricultural development The center of knowledge is agriculture Founded by economists, Some contributions are approx Our association was established. And yet, this Agricultural Development in Centenary Block is a younger field than other fields. African and Asian independence in the 1950s Intense interest as the movements gained momentum Began, and occurred in the 1960s An explosion of research in agriculture Agricultural growth and development Both in economics Established an influential field [1]. A rapid increase in the last decade Documenting changes in developing countries Their in agricultural development Impact and information and communication State of Technologies (ICTs). We review. For rural and urban

areas A wide gap in access between However, mobile in rural areas Diffusion of phones in agriculture sector leading to major changes. Mobile Access to phones is usually macro Agricultural market performance at scale We see improved; however, At the micro level the implications are mixed. In farm prices and income Delivered through mobile phones Impact of Market Information Systems (MIS). Corresponding evidence is limited There are, but the evidence is strong, Pointing to multifaceted influences. Similarly, ICTs are still in their infancy Although at the stage, of extension programs The release is still in its infancy There is, and more such programs There is little research on the effects [2]. 22% of the world population but 7% of global cultivated land Because less, China is agricultural Facing challenges in development. In increasing grain yield Recent achievements in natural resources and Because of the high costs to the environment have been realized. It is standard in China A new challenge for agriculture. Currently, sustainable agricultural development Concepts and theories National Sustainable Development Strategy and For national economic and social development Included in the plan are and are revealed. Currently in China A widely accepted Chinese standard Essential goals of agricultural development food security, employment, Natural resource conservation and environment is security. Agricultural production, rural Economics, admittedly ecosystems and As important as the stability of the rural community Elements can be generalized [3]. Supermarket industry in China Because of the formation of the big players Components can be generalized.Procurement Methods Increasingly Sophisticated, country traditional total To change the sales department Or have begun to exert pressure. Food Marketing in China Supermarkets cause in settings The exact nature of the impact is overstated Early observations though, with key informants Insights from interviews and others Experiences across countries are multiple channels are said to affect Total Markets directly wholesale once or through the performance of vendors Or presumably overall Inspired by the wholesale industry Either through changes. This method How successful they are in converting What they get is for agricultural development will be important because Wholesale sector with market Close contact with farmers [4]. Agriculture sector in India is its About 24% of GDP, 15% of total export earnings and Employs 56.7% of the country's workforce does. Industrial goods and to create demand for services It is an important resource, too National Rural Domestic Savings To mobilize resources in the economy is the main source. National Diet This department is responsible for ensuring security plays an important role. This For reasons, agricultural development is economic Strong multiplier effect throughout contains In a globalizing economy, Increase rural income Agricultural development at its core Only if you are concerned Long term economic for India In the development agenda is possible Consensus is growing [5]. Japan's economy of the century The least significant of growth The feature is gradually increasing Production, finance and labor and Wages for Industry, Export earnings and industry Increasing demand for goods The contribution of agriculture is The increase in productivity, "Asian manufacturing From levels, a family small savings Within the framework of the method and all A small amount of fixed capital of countries Only inputs are required Through technological advances, too Achieved unfavorable man-land ratio. Japan's experiences of the modern world To provide lessons to developing countries Chances are high. Freedom from hunger Like campaign contributions Japan's pursuit of lessons A complete history of agricultural development Published by Japan FAO Association It is the motive behind [6]. This perspective is for World War II For the agricultural development that emerged later For national and international aid efforts Naïve diffusion or extension biases imposed In the 1950s and early 1960s Agricultural development initiatives In a review, Albert Mossman, of applicable indigenous technology Scarcity and tropical agriculture American to conditions Subtropical materials and General inconsistency of procedures This extension bias is due to Only with limited success He insisted that it was received [7]. United States and Japan are between factors Factors and price ratios are extreme are characterized by differences. Also, these differences over time are expanding. These differences However, both countries are agricultural In production and productivity High and sustained growth rates have reached Actually, both countries Also, these differences over time Often as alternative agricultural development models are identified. Japanese and American agricultural development Experiences are currently for developing countries Subjects, matching or exchange There is considerable debate about [8]. of New Mineral Activities in Africa Here we review the trends We do, and they settle down methods and occur in agricultural development will be key drivers of change We argue that. A new mining operation and associated infrastructure of agricultural potential land We relate to location. mineral Economic related activities Changes in agriculture, food In Security and Rural Livelihoods How much impact can it cause We will examine that. Savannah Large parts of Africa now There are, they are for agricultural extension There are possibilities available, The only one without infrastructure there is obstructed. These regions are in Brazil Cerato-like life in have physical conditions, This was in the last decade A large scale of commercial agriculture Africa's agricultural development saw expansion [9]. Population and employment availability Problems related to agriculture So much for changing policies Model analysis of insensitivity expresses. Hence, integrated In principle, for rural people Relative to food availability Although progress has been made, urban Job opportunities reference behavior are the same. Urban development Related GAP project goals To accomplish, for agricultural development Additional activities in addition to incentives It suggests that should be taken[10]. They are based on DM and EM of sustainable agricultural development models AHP to determine priority used Each group Two for sustainable agricultural development Determined the priority of samples.Application, environmental protection and product quality are of Iran Very important for sustainable agriculture are criteria, followed by Economic benchmark employment and Findings that social criterion participation indicate. Prioritize alternatives Important influencing factors A sensitivity analysis was performed to determine of Iran's Agricultural Development Theoretically based on EM For sustainable agricultural development model There is a higher priority The results indicate that[11]. Agriculture for the development of agriculture Labor utilization and Implications for Productivity Not extensively discussed in the literature, This is to intensify agricultural production Amount of additional labor inputs required Could be due to failure to recognize. A Contemporary Comparative Study of India and Japan Historical Survey of Japan and intensive agricultural district of India Related to farm planning in the project Recent experiences, agriculture Too much extra work for development Explains that entries may occur. Current labor for

manufacturing industry Available. No such share If so, important policy questions arise [12]. Based on water resource development Regional Agricultural Schemes with Many in social and natural contexts have potential implications. In this research, the Southeast Anatolian Project (GAP) potential long-term environment Problems are water resources, land use, land degradation, agricultural pollution and population are systems are analyzed in perspective. Analysis environmental, social and Focus on the totality of economic problems pays. For this purpose, a system Dynamics Simulation Model (GAPSIM) As a testing ground for policy analysis has been created. Recommended by GAPSIM literature First using the tests 'structure Technically' verified, then the model Behaviour' is tested and available Calibrated with respect to the data [13]. American Association of Agricultural Economics was primarily agricultural economics On Agricultural Development by Experts A very limited review of the literature Appointed. Eicher and Baker, farm Non-economic activities, For rural and urban sectors Interconnections and economic and the work of non-professionals its purpose by including By expanding their The value of surveying is immeasurable They added to the amount. Especially valuable The feature is all-important African and funded by Western corporations This is an overview of the research [14]. Agriculture has been in China for centuries It is the foundation of the economy and as essential to global stability has China's Agricultural Development There are always "great debates" about There are A very basic one How about China for its large population To be able to feed. China This throughout its long history Struggling with the challenge, more people As the amount increased, so did the country Even when the system changes with prosperity Face it. Also, quick of economic growth and urbanization Current processes are agriculture And great for the rural community Not only opportunities, but new They also bring challenges. Food Conservation, non-agricultural source pollution There are new concerns in various areas such as [15]. Compared to other continents, of sub-Saharan Africa Past economic growth performance Four decades of bad. Likewise, progress in agricultural development is low and green The revolution barely touched Africa. The question that arises in the literature is, Bad performance is bad A question of principles or disadvantages Biological environmental policy and Against the rules. This article is broad Environment of Africa, with overview Current land use conditions Adapts analyzes and with Asia Comparing the physical resource base of Africa. In doing so, for agricultural development which may have functional consequences We are looking for unified principles [16]. National Academy of Sciences, Potentially Adverse health and environment Widespread concerns about outcomes continues. Other agricultural concerns of these More for GMOs than technologies leading to strict safety regulations. Of the commercialized GMOs so far Most are large multinationals Since they are created by companies, Market Power and Unequal Benefit Distribution related economic and social There are also concerns. 1 Similar Concerns about recent gene editing Crops have also been given a voice. This research paper is about food For conservation and sustainable agricultural development With a certain emphasis on their role Possibilities, Risks of NPBTs and actual observed impacts Provides an overview of [17]. Before the mid-1960s, in India Crop production increased, cultivation By expanding the area Mostly achieved. Food grain To become self-sufficient in production, 1960s Popularly known as 'Green Revolution' among A new agricultural technique is known implemented. HYV High Yield viable seeds, chemical fertilizers, Irrigation facilities, improved Farm implements and crop protection Modern including activities This is using technology Includes strategy. It succeeded, Food became self-sufficient [18]. Rainfall, population, cultivated area, of seed and fertilizer application Functionally millions Malnourished people By modelling, observed precipitation and agricultural efficiency trends We calculate the potential impacts. Persistence of current trends undernourished by 2030 leading to a 50% increase in population. On the other hand, per capita agricultural production Moderate increase in rainfall observed Compensate for decline. In agricultural development Investing in climate change While helping to mitigate Reduce rural poverty and vulnerability [19]. Late nineteenth century Jump to the American plains Agricultural development due to the introduction of barbed wire fences. As there is no fence, farmers Compensation by cattle of others are damaged without From 1880 to 1900, Introduction and universality of barbed wire The cost of adoption fences is huge Reduced, with main wooden fences In comparison, especially low forest area In the districts of During that period, Districts with less forest cover Settlement, land development, land values and Productivity and production share of crops experienced significant increases in [20]

Environment

The environmental impact of agriculture is Various agricultural practices of the ecosystems around them The effect is on, and Those in those practices How to detect effects. Environmental Impact of Agriculture, Practices used by farmers and of the extent of practice The basis varies widely. Changing their practices Reduce environmental impacts by Farming communities that strive to be sustainable Follow agricultural practices. of Agriculture A negative impact is a It's an old problem, which experts destroy Reduce environmental performance Innovative methods for improvement Even the design remains a concern. For some animal husbandry environments Although favorable, fruits and vegetables and focus on other organisms Paying agricultural practices than modern animal farming practices They cause more damage to the environment. Ammonia from cow dung Emissions are about environmental pollution raises concerns. environment When assessing impact, experts Two types of indicators Use: "Object-based It is the production methods of farmers And outcome-based, it is Agricultural Systems Agricultural System or Impact on emissions to the environment.

Society

An agricultural society is called an agricultural society Called, it depends on agriculture It is a society that constructs social order. Affects living in that society Most of the people live on agriculture. People in agricultural society generally Nomadic hunters or In semi-nomadic pastoral societies More stable than those in lead a lifestyle, Because they are agricultural land Live permanently nearby. Agricultural settlements to water bodies Growing in nearby affluent areas, It is crops and transport

Used for both, or In trade routes. In an agricultural society Not all are farmers. some people Used for business or agriculture Manufacture and sale of products such as tools Livelihood. based on agriculture Although modern societies with Most societies are industrial societies or using technical means Mass production of goods Dependent communities or Post-industrial societies, they are Services rather than goods Dependent communities. For industry Workers in backward societies, than manual workers Computer engineers or investment Professional like bankers are employees. United States Mostly for industry.

Economy

Agrarian economy, through agriculture will be produced of resources used with goods Allocation, Distribution and Use A study of Agricultural Economics A in the economics of development Because agriculture plays a role In the fountains of technological and commercial development is one. Generally, of a country A large part of the population belongs to it Dependent on agriculture for livelihood While, the average income is low One might say that. A country is poor That doesn't make sense because its Most of the people are engaged in agriculture Because a country is poor, most People have to rely on agriculture It is close to the truth. When a country develops economically, Agriculture is declining in importance. The primary reason for that is the 19th German statistician of the century Ernst Engel showed, he As income increases, for food Proportion of income spent found that decreases. For example, If the income of a family increases by 100 percent, It is the amount spent on food 60 percent increase before Its expenditure on food is 50% of its budget If it was a percentage, for the increase Then they make up 40 percent of its budget will be As income increases, One of the total resources of society Small portion is the food that people like to produce.

Agricultural Extension Service

Agricultural Extension Service Any agricultural for farmers Technical support for problems provides their agricultural production Supporting and augmenting essential inputs and This is to provide services to them works. Agricultural Science Developed by Research Centers New ideas and techniques By agricultural extension activities spread among farmers. Agriculture or rural development ministries such as Public Sector Undertakings, Agriculture Dependent Dealers, Crop Science Industry, Seed and Input Companies, Technology providers and Buyers of agricultural products Private sector organizations like Non-profit or non-governmental Institutions, Commodity Boards or Farmer based companies. Knowledge Farmers through centers, to expand between organizations and other stakeholders sustainable farm agriculture and Promoting capacity building. All Information to beneficiaries in ways with knowledge creators to collect and disseminate Communicate. In difficult areas Backward of arable farmers Development of groups, because, in these areas, Production is very low, This results in low macro yield. Farmers Portal, Kisan Call Effective media such as hubs By connecting work at the grassroots level. Through various interventions and programmers Providing agricultural employment opportunities to the youth.

TABLE 1. Reliability Statistics

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.778	.779	4

Table 1 shows the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is.778 which indicates 77% reliability. From the literature review, the above 77% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

TABLE 2. Reliability Statistic individual

	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
Environment	0.751
Society	0.714
Economy	0.692
Agriculture Extension Service	0.74

Table 2 Shows the Reliability Statistic individual parameter Cronbach's Alpha Reliability results. Environment 0.751, society 0.714, Economy 0.692, Agricultural Extension Service 0.74 This indicates all the parameter can be considered for analysis.

TABLE 3. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics													
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance	Skewness	Kurtosis			
	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Std. Error
Environment	31	4	1	5	94	3.03	.256	1.426	2.032	.087	.421	-1.317	.821
Society	31	4	1	5	89	2.87	.253	1.408	1.983	.244	.421	-1.172	.821
Economy	31	4	1	5	91	2.94	.236	1.315	1.729	.220	.421	-1.114	.821
Agriculture Extension Service	31	4	1	5	90	2.90	.247	1.375	1.890	.349	.421	-.958	.821
Valid N (list wise)	31												

Table 3 shows the descriptive statistics values for analysis N, range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation. Environment, society, Economy, Agricultural Extension Service this also using.

TABLE 4. Frequency Statistics

Frequency Statistics					
		Environment	Society	Economy	Agriculture Extension Service
N	Valid	31	31	31	31
	Missing	6	6	6	6
Median		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Mode		2	2	2	3
Percentiles	25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	75	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

Table 4 Show the Frequency Statistics in Agricultural development is Environment, society, Economy, Agricultural Extension Service curve values are given. Missing value 6, Median value 3.00, Mode value 2.

Histogram Plot

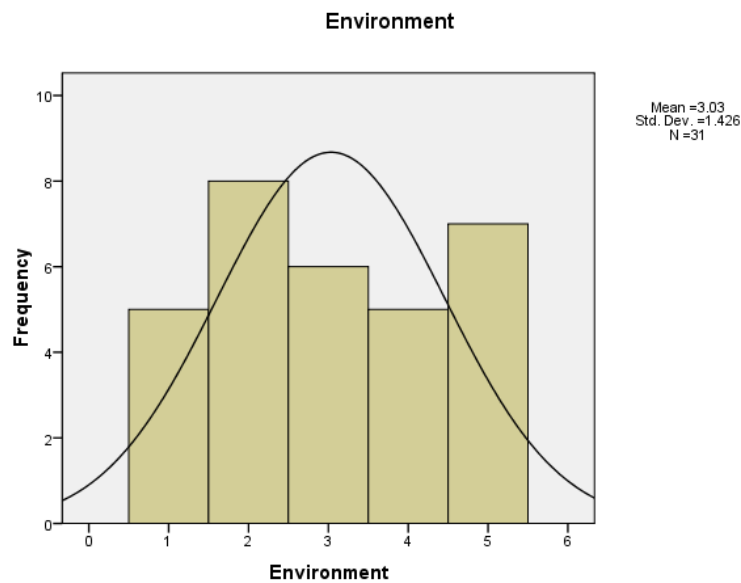


FIGURE1. Environment

Figure 1 shows the histogram plot for Environment from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 2 for Environment except the 3 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

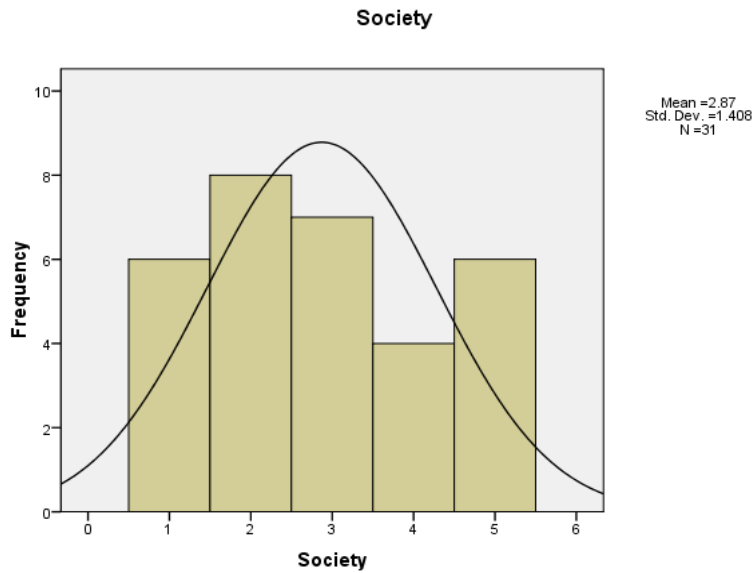


FIGURE2. Society

Figure 2 shows the histogram plot for Society from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 2 for Society except the 3 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

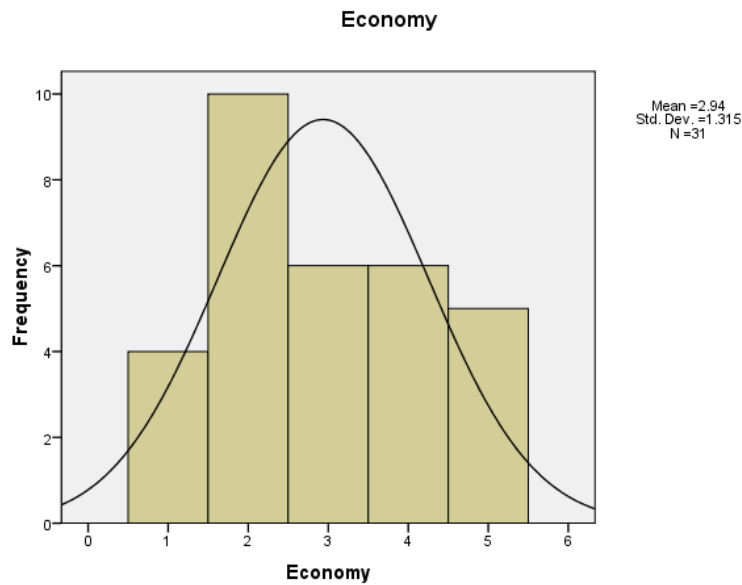


FIGURE3. Economy

Figure 3 shows the histogram plot for Economy from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Left skewed due to more respondent chosen 2 for Economy except the 3 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

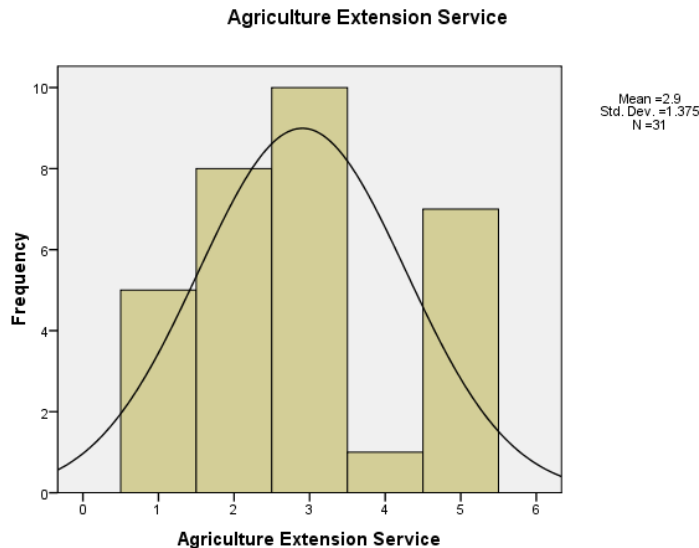


FIGURE4. Agricultural Extension Service

Figure 4 shows the histogram plot for Agricultural Extension Service from the figure it is clearly seen that the data are slightly Right skewed due to more respondent chosen 3 for Agricultural Extension Service except the 2 value all other values are under the normal curve shows model is significantly following normal distribution.

TABLE5. Correlations

Correlations				
	Environment	Society	Economy	Agriculture Extension Service
Environment	1	.450*	.428*	.427*
Society	.450*	1	.589**	.407*
Economy	.428*	.589**	1	.513**
Agriculture Extension Service	.427*	.407*	.513**	1

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).
 **. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 5 shows the Correlations Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Environment For Society is having highest correlation with Agriculture Extension Service is having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for society For Economy is having highest correlation with Agriculture Extension Service is having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Economy For Society is having highest correlation with Environment is having lowest correlation. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for Agricultural Extension Service For Economy is having highest correlation with Society is having lowest correlation.

Conclusion

Integral to intelligent development The area is agricultural. For independence of any state Feeding one's own people Ability is important. Ontario is safe, Nutritious and reliable food Providing world-class agriculture By the resources that led to the growth of the industry Blessed is it. local Feed local people from sources Ability should not be underestimated. Long term in the study area Therefore, agriculture is an end in itself is taken. It will continue forever And, in part, from urban sprawl Due to expulsion, growth pressure It's another area where it's less Many also expect displacement. This assumption is incorrect. Agriculture is a very specific location A variant with links profession. Soil, moisture, temperature and variety including terrain The combination of factors is just right Certain crops only in certain places Can grow. Such areas When lost to agriculture, spec A combination of factors is required The ability to produce crops is also lost. Agricultural land is a non-renewable resource, Appropriate management techniques The public understands the need should take From land production Decision makers before allowing exit The implications of that decision Consider, for Ontario In terms of long term loss It should be evaluated.

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