

Analysis of 'Toll Free Agricultural Advisory Service' Data as a Decision Support Tool For the Department of Agriculture

N.C. Rajapaksha

(Reg. No.: MS19804798) M.Sc. in IT

Specialized in Information Technology

Supervisor: Ms. Nilushi Dias

November 2021

<26336>

Department of Computer Science Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Table of Contents

Table of Contents
List of Figuresii
List of Tablesiv
Abbreviationsv
Declarationvi
Acknowledgementvii
Abstractvii
Chapter 1 : Introduction1
1.1. Background of the Study
1.2. Background of the 1920 Agricultural Advisory Service
1.3. Cyber Extension and 1920 Call Centre
1.4. Problem Statement
1.5. Research Objectives
1.5.1 Main Objective6
1.5.2 Minor Objectives6
1.5.3 Research Questions 6
1.6. Project Description Introduction
Chapter 2 : Literature Review
2.1 Agriculture Related Researches
2.2 IBM SPSS Statistics Related Researches
2.3 Decision Support Tools (DST)
Chapter 3: Methodology23
3.1 The Earlier Reporting System24
3.2 The Proposed Reporting System25
3.2.1 IBM SPSS Statistics V22.0
3.3 Regression Analysis
3.3.1 Regression Model
3.3.2 Regression Assumptions
3.3.3 Normal Probability Plot34
3.3.4 R Square (Coefficient of Determination)
3.3.5 Durbin Watson Statistic
3.3.6 Variables in the Analysis
Chapter 4: Results and Discussion

PGD/M 11

4.1 Regression Analysis 1	39
4.1.1 Model Summary	39
4.1.2 ANOVA Statistics	40
4.1.3 Coefficients Statistics	41
4.2 Regression Analysis 2	44
4.2.1 Model Summary	44
4.2.2 ANOVA Statistics	45
4.2.3 Coefficients Statistics	46
4.3 Regression Analysis 3	49
4.3.1 Model Summary	49
4.3.2 ANOVA Statistics	50
4.3.3 Coefficients Statistics	51
4.4 Regression Analysis 4	54
4.4.1 Model Summary	54
4.4.2 ANOVA Statistics	55
4.4.3 Coefficients Statistics	56
4.5 Regression Analysis 5	59
4.5.1 Model Summary	59
4.5.2 ANOVA Statistics	60
4.5.3 Coefficients Statistics	61
4.6 Regression Analysis 6	64
4.6.1 Model Summary	64
4.6.2 ANOVA Statistics	65
4.6.3 Coefficients Statistics	66
4.7 Regression Analysis 7	69
4.7.1 Model Summary	69
4.7.2 ANOVA Statistics	70
4.7.3 Coefficients Statistics	71
4.8 Correlation Analysis	74
4.8.1 Pearson Correlation	74
Chapter 5 : Conclusion and Findings	77
References	79
Appendix	1
Appendix 1: Categories and items in earlier reporting system	1
Appendix 2: Raw Data	5

PGD/M 11

List of Figures

Figure 1-1 Organogram of Department of Agriculture	1
Figure 2-1 Use of ICT in enhancing Agriculture (Source FAO)	12
Figure 3-1 Active Relationships in 1920 Database	24
Figure 3-2 Workflow of the Data Analysis	26
Figure 3-3 Normal Probability Plot [33]	35
Figure 4-1 Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual	43
Figure 4-2 Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual	48
Figure 4-3 Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual	53
Figure 4-4 Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual	58
Figure 4-5 Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual	63
Figure 4-6 Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual	68
Figure 4-7 Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual	72

List of Tables

Table 3.1 Variables in the Analysis	38
Table 4.1 Model Summary	39
Table 4.2 ANOVA	40
Table 4.3 Coefficients	41
Table 4.4 Model Summary	44
Table 4.5 ANOVA	45
Table 4.6 Coefficients	46
Table 4.7 Model Summary	49
Table 4.8 ANOVA	50
Table 4.9 Coefficients	51
Table 4.10 Model Summary	54
Table 4.11 ANOVA	55
Table 4.12 Coefficient	56
Table 4.13 Model Summary	59
Table 4.14 ANOVA	60
Table 4.15 Coefficients	61
Table 4.16 Model Summary	64
Table 4.17 ANOVA	65
Table 4.18 Coefficients	66
Table 4.19 Model Summary	69
Table 4.20 ANOVA	70
Table 4.21 Coefficients	71
Table 4.22 Correlation	75

Abbreviations

ADA - Assistant Director of Agriculture

BIS - Business Intelligence Systems

CART - Classification and Regression Tree

DOA - Department of Agriculture

DST - Decision Support Tool

DV - Dependent Variable

DW - Durbin Watson

ECA - Event-Condition-Action-based

FYM - Farmyard Manure

GIS - Geographical Information System

HM - Heavy Metal

ICT - Information and Communication Technology

ICTA - Information and Communication Technology Assistant

ICTO - Information and Communication Technology Officer

IS - Information System

IV - Independent Variable

KCC - Kisan Call Centers

MIM - Mother International Migration

MV - Monetary Value

OLAP - On-Line Analytical Processing

OM - Organic Matter

RDF - Recommended Dose of Fertilizer

RMI - Remote-Method-Invocation-based

RSM - Response Surface Methodology

SOC - Soil Organic Carbon

SPSS - Statistical Package for Social Science

SYI - Sustainable Yield Indexes

TOT - Transfer of Technology

WPM - Woody Plant Medium

Certified by

Date

Declaration

I hereby declare that to the best of my knowledge, this submission is my own work and it neither contains direct material previously published nor written by another person or material, which to substantial extent, has been accepted for the award of any other academic qualification of a university or other institute of higher learning except where acknowledgement is made in the text.

•

Signature	19%			
Date	: 10 th December 2021			
Name of Supe	ervisor	:		
Signature		:		

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I would like to express gratitude to my Supervisor. Ms. Nilushi Dias (SLIIT) for her time, knowledge and effort to make this assignment better.

I would like to thank my external supervisor Mr. Dineth Rangoda (DoEA) about bringing me an idea to do research like this.

I also would like to thank Dr. Anuradha Jayakody (SLIIT) because of his wisdom to finish this assignment with quality and on time.

I kindly acknowledge Mr. T. Kamiss (ADA) for his time, information and for his supportiveness. Next, I would like to mention Mr. Prasad Bandara (ICTO) and Mr. Damith Abeyrathne (ICTA) for their support. In addition, I would want to express my gratitude to Mr. Hiran Peiris (Director-NAICC) for facilitate the work with 1920 call center.

I would like to express to my friends. Ms. Kanishka Jayasekara (ICTA) and Ms. Hasanthi Kulawansha (ICTA) for all their support during this work.

Finally, I would like to thank to my relative Mrs. Priyanthi Gunasinghe about proofreading for quality of tone and style of this document.

Abstract

Toll-Free Agricultural Advisory Service of the Department of Agriculture named as "Govi Sahana Sarana" was established in the year 2006 with the 1920 short code and connected to all of Sri Lanka's land and mobile telephone service providers. Farmers and other stakeholders were enabled to directly contact technical officers (Agricultural Instructors) utilizing this short code. All information was entered into the 1920 call center database manually. Monthly statistics that were generated in the 1920 database were then summarized into a tabular format using Microsoft Excel and distributed to top management of the Department of Agriculture. Top management was assumed to make decisions based on analytics of the content of these reports. Farmers all over the island bring their agricultural problems to 1920 Agricultural Advisory Service. Those may be different types of agricultural problems. These farmers' problems can be identified into several major categories. However, it can be seen that they do not analyze these problems and give solutions to farmers at that moment only. If so analyses, that big data can benefit in the future on a vast scale at the national level. This study for carrying out to explore the possibility of introducing a decision support for 1920 reporting system to generate enhanced analytics and to make it easier to make informed decisions by the top management of DOA, more efficiently and effectively than the reporting method previously. First, a basic preliminary analysis was performed. Preparing it for further analysis, edited dataset was into describe the main features of the data and summarize the results. Results of the frequency analysis had been obtained. Accordingly, the districts with the highest number of problems were found. It was also possible to find out which category received the most problems. It was also found out from which district the problems related to that category were received the most. Quantitative and qualitative approaches were used to achieve the objectives to do this research. The topic covered include measurement scales, data types and analysis methods. Then, a Regression Model was built using SPSS statistics software. It was able to make predictions related to farmers' problems. It provides probabilistic conspiracies and other basic descriptive statistics of data, such as mean, standard deviation and so on. There is used validation methods to select the best model. That is the Normal Probability Plot and R Square. It is used these validation methods to select the best model. The results of this analysis can be used as a decision support tool for the Department of Agriculture at the national level. That means, results can be made basing on how the Independent variables respond to the dependent variable, which is very helpful on the decisions of the Department of Agriculture.