

Sustaining Agricultural Growth (The Traps of Socio–Demographics in Emerging Markets)

In this paper, the author was to identify the effect of the Global Innovation Index (GII), Urban Population (UP), Rural Population (RP), Social Globalization Index (SGI), and Demographic Pressures (DP) on Agriculture Value Added (AVA). The content of the paper is complete, the derivation of the formula is also rigorous. Here are some opinions, please revise.

1. “From the shape, it is not possible to determine exactly how much output (y) can be obtained from a given level of input (x).” What are the input parameters in the agricultural production function? What about the output parameters?
2. “After modification, data relating to innovation, urban population, rural population, social ties, and demographic stress were tabulated and coded in Microsoft Excel.” How are the data related to innovation and social relations quantified?
3. “There are six key variables, i.e. one dependent variable (Agriculture Value Added) and five dependent variables: Global Innovation Index, ...” Is there a correlation between the five dependent variables?
4. “Data interpretation uses comparative panel regression that tests five assumptions: correlation analysis, descriptive statistics, ...” Please provide specific steps and processes such as correlation analysis, descriptive statistics and F test.
5. “Hypothesis decision-making, applied in the following two schemes:” In this paper, what are the specific expressions of hypothesis 0 (H_0) and hypothesis 1 (H_1)? Please specify.
6. “One of the indications that affect the smallest level of GII in Indonesia, such as barriers to marketing, management, ...” What specific measures can be taken to address the above issues?
7. In this paper, there is a big difference in the relevant scores of cases in China (CHN), Indonesia (IDN), the United States (USA) and India (IND). What are the internal and external reasons for this difference?
8. Before analysis, it is better to preprocess all data, so that missing values and outliers can be eliminated, making the data more standardized and normalized. Although the data in this paper is from The Global Economy, it is better to preprocess it.
9. In this paper, the prediction model used is linear in nature. When faced with non-linear data, the model will have the phenomenon of over fitting. How is it considered in this paper?

Comment [i-1]: Described in detail in session 1.1 (last paragraph): p. 3.

Comment [i-2]: This sentence is incorrect and has been deleted.

Comment [i-3]: 1 dependent variable: AVA and 5 independent variables: GII, UP, RP, SGI, and DP. The causality that links the relationship between the independent variables to the dependent variable is explained by correlation analysis in session 4.1.

Comment [i-4]: Added explanation in session 2.2 (last paragraph): p. 5.

Comment [i-5]: Barriers to GII in Indonesia were added in session 5 (2nd paragraph): p. 12.

Comment [i-6]: External and internal reasons for the discrepancy in variable scores are presented in session 5 (1st paragraph): p. 12.

Comment [i-7]: Developed in session 2.1 (2nd paragraph): p. 5.

Comment [i-8]: The regression analysis model in this paper considers complex datasets. Although there are results that are overfitting, they at least provide direction for future research on more varied variables.