

PROBLEMS OF THE COLLECTION OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS: CASE OF DISTRICT OF TSHOPO.

Doctorant Ir Benjamin OWENDIONGO LOWA BOLONGOLA

Abstract – Our study on the collecting problematic of agricultural statistics: put of Tshopo District, has have departure question to know why, though the institution of SNSA, the Tshopo District does not always arrives to produce the applicable Agricultural statistics and up to day.

In relation to this major interrogation, it deals to bring the answers to the following specific questions:

- *Does The SNSA does it cut the human resources in quality and in quantity in order to realize the work in ground in Tshopo District?*
- *Consequent are there the means for the collecting of samples one ground?*
- *Does it exist, in the level of Tshopo District, year organic structure functioning correctly dedicated in the realization of the work.*

The following assumptions cuts been formulated:

In glance to solvated interrogations in the problematic, we postulate in principle title that the of absence applicable agricultural statistics and up to day in Tshopo District would traduce the of existence has diversity of problems linked in the functioning of SNSA.

From has specific not of view, we think that:

- *The SNSA would not cuts the human resources to equip and sufficient is order to take in charge the different agricultural task in relation with the collecting of statistics in Tshopo District.*
- *The adequate realization of the work one ground would Be hindrance by the insufficiencies of means could in the provision of the personal to made in the collecting of the dated.*
- *It would not exist in the level of Tshopo District has permanent structure charged of the execution of work from continued manner and efficient.*

From this, it would poses the problems relative to the supervision, in the stead in control and in the transmission of the dated.

In order to check these assumptions; we must lead year enquiry one ground in the help of has questionnaire and we must compile has some number by the actors of the ground.

After to going through and treatment of the cropped dated, the major results which resort from the study are the following:

1°) one the human plane, there is the ageing of workers (66, eligible 67% to the retirement) and the level of study is low (46, 7% of PP and A₃) this confirms our first assumptions.

2°) one the material plane, consequent No and appropriate means from the provincial and national government in the provision of SNSA so that the collecting of dated edge Be realized, this confirms our second assumptions.

3°) one the organizational plane, there is has lack of organization with permanent year of absence structures charged of the execution of the work in continued manner and efficient in the level of the bases entity (Village, Collectivity, Territory) this confirms our third assumptions.

Keywords – Agriculture, Tshopo District.

I. INTRODUCTION

Among, the information considered as object of knowledge which is bought or which is sold, which is produced and distributed and which provides an output, appear the agricultural statistical data (PERROUX, F 1961).

According to G STIGLER (quoted by RIBET – PETERSEN, 1968), information is a resource of a great price: to know is to can. However, economic science seems not to give a place of choice to data processing.

Economic information is necessary at several levels to understand the universe in which one evolve in order to make

decisions within the economic framework (DEVAUX, L 1968)

The good statistical data allow the decision makers and engineering departments:

- to plan, formulate coherent agricultural policies;
- to work out programs of agricultural development adapted to the field realities;
- to make projections as well as achievements in the agricultural field.

II. Problems

There is need of reliable (statistical) data for a rational management of the agricultural sector.

Publication History

Manuscript Received : 9 August 2016
Manuscript Accepted : 19 August 2016
Revision Received : 20 October 2016
Manuscript Published : 31 October 2016

Also as far as one goes up in time and space, the States always felt the need to have information on their subjects or

the goods which they have and produce. Thus, it is necessary after collection of information (necessity of techniques of quantification; production of a lot of data, organized in tables) to have methods allowing to define the variations, the developments, the resemblances or the differences between areas, between years, between categories. This need for the States to manage their resources rationally is thus at the origin of the statistics (KIMBUANI, G, 2013).

However, the R.D.C, has enormous difficulties in this field. In the area of the economic statistics, school, medical, agricultural, etc, to reach data up to date, reliable and available, is a true problem.

Solution: creation of the SNSA.

However, the deficiency in reliable and up to date agricultural statistics persists at the Provincial level as well as at the Districts level such as that of Tshopo.

Situation at the basis of the study whose fundamental concern is of knowing: why, in spite of the institution of the SNSA, the District of Tshopo still does not manage to produce reliable and up to date agricultural statistics?

Specific questions to the basis of this study:

- Does the SNSA have capable human resources in quality and quantity to complete work on ground in the District of Tshopo?
- Are there consequent means for the data-gathering on ground?
- Does it exist, on the level of the District of Tshopo, an organic structure functioning correctly dedicated to the realization of this work ?

III. Assumption

With regard to the interrogations raised above, we postulate on a purely principal basis that the absence of the reliable and up to date agricultural statistics tin the District of Tshopo would translate the existence of a diversity of the problems involved in the operation of the SNSA.

From a specific point of view, we think that:

1. SNSA on the level of District of Tshopo would not have sufficient and qualified human resources
2. The work of data-gathering would be blocked by the insufficiency of the means placed at the disposal of the personnel committed to the data-gathering operation
3. There would not exist on the level of the District a permanent structure only in charge of the data-gathering work in a regular and effective way.

0.3. General objective

To identify the principal obstacles to the good realization of the work of collection of the agricultural statistics in the District of Tshopo.

0.4. Specific objectives

- ✓ To determine the characteristics of the personnel committed to the collection of the agricultural statistics in the District of Tshopo;
- ✓ To know the means placed at the disposal of the actors charged to carry out the data-gathering operation on ground;
- ✓ To analyze the organization of work of collection of the agricultural statistics at the level of the District of Tshopo.

0.5. Choice and justification of the subject

Many agricultural projects fail because they do not reflect the field realities, fault of the reliable data (agricultural statistics).

This results from the problems in collection of the agricultural statistics: case of the District of the TSHOPO.

This work reveals the causes at the basis of lack of the reliable and up to date agricultural statistics.

0.6. Interest of work

R.D.Congo is among the countries in the process of development, the revival of the agricultural activities for its development remains a priority in order to get out of this situation (BAUMA, 2010).

This study may be of profit to:

- ✓ Authorities of the public power, in the wish that it will help them to evaluate the system set up and to seek for its improvement.
- ✓ The researchers who want to have data able to sow their reflexion in regards to the agricultural statistics.

0.7. Space and time delimitation

The field survey has been carried out from October 04, 2012 to January 20, 2013.

For our investigation, our medium of study is the District of the TSHOPO in Eastern Province, which extends on a surface of 197 878 km² (LUBINI, 1982).

The Administrative District of the TSHOPO completely surrounds the town of Kisangani which constitutes an autonomous urban entity of 1910 km² (NYAKABWA, 1982) with 1.637.659 inhabitants (INS/Kisangani 2012).



Fig. n° 1: Chart of the Administrative District of the TSHOPO

IV. Materials

In order to collect the data under good conditions, we used a certain number of equipment in particular:

- ✓ pen;
- ✓ note-book;
- ✓ questionnaire and

✓ motor bike.

V. Method

A long time ago, the observation and the experimentation are two essential tools of the progress of sciences (DAGNELIE P, 2003).

The observation makes it possible to acquire the first knowledge of the phenomena of nature, to the full extent, and to possibly deduce some assumptions, which must then be checked and specified, or amended (DAGNELIE P, 2003).

In certain disciplines, such as economy, the meteorology and sciences of the earth, it is not or it is hardly possible to cause the realization of the phenomena in which someone is interested. The checking of the put forth assumptions can then be done only by one structured observation, in time or space, or by survey (DAGNELIE P, 2003).

Etymologically, the term method comes from two Greek words "méta " which mean with and "odos " which is translated by way. Taking into consideration this, the method is defined as a way to follow in order to achieve a goal. It thus expresses an idea of management.

But in a worked out way, the method is understood like a system or a unit of processes used with the purpose of obtaining a certain result. It is synonymous with process here (Encyclopaedia Inserted, 2007).

In addition, it implies a way impressed by the spirit to reach knowledge or to show a truth (Encyclopaedia Inserted, 2007).

Thus understood, the method is thus the way followed by the spirit to reach the truth, reasoned steps to reach an end, a truth.

From this standpoint, the method is inherent at every scientific step, because " scientific researches are not left randomly. They are done with a continuation, and according to a well established plan, science being the fruit of a mature reflexion which clearly is aware of the aim set " (RAEYMAEKER, 1969). That's why, according to KAPLAN, known as GRAWITZ, the problem of the method is to help to understand to the full extent, not the results of scientific research, but the process of research itself (MOKUINEMA, 2008).

To conclude this study, we started by identifying the guarantors. The research of the guarantors was made on the basis of the responsibility in connection with the collections of the agricultural statistics.

During our research, we set the statistical unities to investigate for a period of time according to the objectives that we assigned.

The survey on the ground was carried out from October 04, 2012 until January 20, 2013.

In the territories, the surveys were conducted among the territorial Inspectors of agriculture, fisheries and breeding(Recensement).

On the level of the communities, we interrogated some agronomists, having in their charge the collection of the agricultural statistics (survey).

On the other hand, on the level of the District of the TSHOPO, we were with the District Inspector of agriculture, fisheries and breeding, in order to obtain information on the problems of the collecte of the agricultural statistics: case of the District of the TSHOPO.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Result according to dimensions'

3.1.1. Human Dimension

3.1.1.1. Seniority in the profession

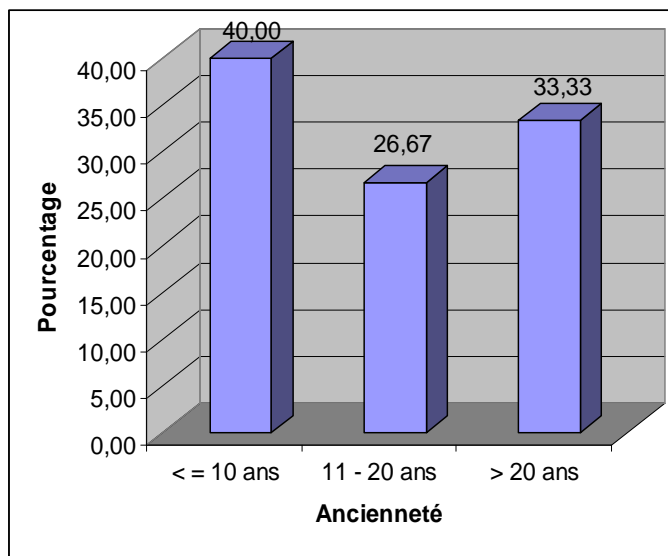


Fig. n°2: Statistics in connection with the seniority

Source: our survey into ground

It comes out from this figure that 40,00% of surveyed persons have a seniority inferior or equal to 10 years; 33,33% have a seniority superior to 20 years and 26,67% a seniority which oscillates between 11à20 years.

3.1.1.2. Qualification of the agents

Table n°1: Qualification (level of studies) of the agents

Level of studies	N	%
PP	1	6,7
A3	6	40,0
A2	5	33,3
A1	3	20,0
Total	15	100,0

Source: our survey into ground

It is deduced from this table that 40% of surveyed people are of the level A₃; 33,3% of level A₂; 20 % of level A₁ and 6,7% of level PP.

3.1.2. Material dimension

Question 8: Does The Province or the District provide the means so that the data-gathering work can be carried out?

To this question, all the contacted subjects answered by the negative , supporting then that the Province as well as the District do not give means so that the data-gathering operation can be carried out. This confirms the constraints of an economic nature resulting from a ridiculous budgetary allowance (less than 2% of the national budget) compared to the importance of the agricultural sector and a irregularity in the releasing of the funds even for the recurring expenses, which led to the disintegration of the services of managing staff of the peasants, popularization, research and the financing (Study of the Agricultural Sector, 2009).

Table n° 2: Instruments used

N°	Designation	N	%
Instruments of metrology:			
1	Balance of 50 kg	5	33,3
2	Decametre	6	40
3	Measuring land chains	1	6,7
Protection equipment:			
4	A pair of boots	1	6,7
5	Rain-coat	1	6,7
Support to take note			
6	A book	2	13,3
7	Some papers	1	6,7
8	Pen	1	6,7
9	Cards	1	6,7
Total of the guarantors		15	

Source: our survey into ground

It is deduced from this table that on the totality of surveyed persons, 40 % use the decametre; 33,3 % use the balance. This mean that the technical staff of agriculture that is those at the level of the District, as well as those at the level of the Territories and the Sectors, do not have a complete kit of instruments to collect the agricultural statistics.

Table n° 3: Means of transport used to go down on the ground

Means	N	%
Motor bike	8	53,3
Bicycle	4	26,7
Feet	3	20,0
Total	15	100,0

Source: our survey into ground

It is deduced from this table that 53,3% of surveyed people move by motor bike; 26,7% by bicycle and 20% still walk until now.

3.1.3. Organisational Dimension

Table n° 4: Permanence of the collection of the agricultural statistics

Answer	N	%
Yes	9	60
No	6	40
Total	15	100,0

Source: our survey into ground

It is deduced from this table that 60% of surveyed persons say that the collection of the agricultural statistics is done in a

permanent way while 40% of surveyed say that this is not the case.

Table n° 5: Claim of the statistical data by the Inspector of the District.

Reponses	N	%
Yes	14	93,3
No	1	6,7
Total	15	100

Source: our survey into ground

It is deduced from this table that 93,3% of surveyed persons recognize that the Inspector of Agriculture, Fisheries and Breeding of the District of Tshopo claims the data. For its part, a subject, supports that the Inspector does not claim the data.

Table n°6: Frequency of data acquisition per month and per year

Frequency	N			
	month	%	Year	%
Once	2	13,33	-	-
Twice	-	-	1	6,67
Three times			4	26,67
Four times	2	13,33	3	20,00
Forty eight times			1	6,67
Without precision	11	73,33	6	40,00
total	15	100,00	15	100,00

Source: our survey into ground

It is deduced from this table that 73,33% of surveyed people do not have precision on the number of rotation to make per month while 40,0% of surveyed do not have precision on the number of rotation to make a year for the statistics data-gathering work while 13,33% say that they collect sometimes one or four times per month, whereas 26,67 % say three times and 20,0% say four times .

3.2. Abstract

3.2.1. District of Tshopo

Currently, according to the IDAPEL of the District of the TSHOPO, the agricultural statistics are not reliable, it uses the estimated data compared to the surface, with the output of each variety.

3.2.2. Territory of BAFWASENDE

According to the ITAPEL, there is increase in the production of all the agricultural produce except for groundnut, a verbal statement not supported by statistical data, fault of the agricultural statistics.

3.2.3. Territory of BASOKO

The ITAPEL, the agricultural statistics 2012 of the interior of the territory not yet available to the level of central service of the entity. Therefore, blocking of information

3.2.4. Territory of Yahuma

According to the ITAPEL, only data of marketing year 2010-2011 of the entities supported by FAO were available in 2012.

There is a delay in the drain of the agricultural statistics to the central level of the territory, the consequence is the lack of the up to date and reliable data.

3.2.5. Territory of Ubundu

The analysis of the provided data, they are produced at the office on the basis of preestablished yield coefficient and are readjusted each year according to the HAV as well as cultivated surfaces.

3.2.6. Territory of Opala

Data for some speculations only (Manioc, Rice, Banana and Corn)

On the other hand insufficient data-gathering and incomplete work for all of the speculations practised in the Territory.

3.2.7. Territory of Banalia

Only available in 2012, the data of the marketing year 2010-2011 aspect cultures, on the other hand the other aspects such as animal and halieutics, they do not have data.

Therefore, insufficient data-gathering and incomplete work for all of the speculations practised in the Territory.

The reports provided to the IDAPEL of the District of Tshopo by the ITAPEL arise in the manner hereafter:

Table n° 7: Annual reports of the Territories provided to the District from 2007 to 2012

N°	ENTITES TERRITORIES	YEARS						Total
		2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
1	BAFWASENDE	X	-	X	-	-	X	3
2	BANALIA	-	-	X	X	X	X	4
3	BASOKO	-	-	-	X	-	-	1
4	ISANGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
5	OPALA	X	X	X	X	X	X	6
6	UBUNDU	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
7	YAHUMA	-	-	-	-	X	X	2
Total		2	1	3	3	3	4	16

Source: IDAPEL/TSHOPO

The observation of the configuration of this table reveals disparities in the production and/or the transmission of the reports according to territories'. In theory, over a 6 years period with 7 territories, one would obtain 42 annual reports. But in the facts, hardly 16 annual reports were received, which is by far lower than that anticipated.

Moreover, one analysis in terms of Territories, shows that only one territory on seven, in fact the territory of Opala, provided its reports regularly. Two territories (Isangi and Ubundu) did not forward any report in six years.

This situation indicates a true dysfunction in the system of collection and transmission of the agricultural statistics. This contrasts with what occurs under other skies.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

At the end of this work which is related to **the problems of the collection of the agricultural statistics: case of the district of Tshopo**, it emerges what follows:

1° On **the human level**, there is an ageing of the personnel (66,67% eligible to the retirement) and the level of study is low (46,7 % of PP and A3) this confirms our first assumption.

2° On **the material dimension plan**, no consequent and appropriate means provided by provincial and national governments to the provision of SNSA so that the data-gathering work can be carried out, this confirms our second assumption.

3° On **the organisational level**, there is a lack of organization with an absence of the permanent structures in charge of the completion of work in the continuous and effective way on the level of basic entities (village, secteur/collectivity, territory); this confirms our third assumption.

Let us recommend that:

□ On the human dimension plan, that:

- The State of DRC recruits and mechanizes the new qualified unities;
- To strengthen the capacities of the agents and civil servants of SNSA on the techniques of collection, analyzes and data processing;

□ On the material level, that:

To equip the servants and civil servants committed to the data-gathering work with suitable and modern equipment as well as means of transport;

□ On the organisational level:

To restructure the SNSA by establishing it at the District level and its cells on the level of the basic entities (village, secteur/collectivity).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. Work:

- [1] DAGNELIE P., 2003: *Principles of experimentation: Planning of the experiments and analyzes their results*. Electronic publishing <http://www.dagnelie.be>, 397p;
- [2] DEVAUX, L., 1968: *The organization interns large company* in the firm and the economy of the XXe century. P.U.F. Paris;
- [3] STUDY OF THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR: *REPORT BALANCE-SHEET DIAGNOSIS AND NOTE Of GUIDELINE RD Congo*, Ministry for Agriculture and the rural development, 0517395, June 2009.
- [4] THE INSTITUT NATIONAL DE STATISTIQUE (INS) 2012: *STATISTICAL DIRECTORY P.O*;
- [5] Microsoft® Encarta® 2007 [DVD]. Microsoft Corporation.
- [6] PERROUX, F., 1961: *Economy of the XXe century*. Press university France. Paris;
- [7] RAEYMAEKER L., 1969: *Introduction to philosophy*, éd. Beatrice - Nauwelaerts, Paris.
- [8] Ribet-petersen C., 1968: *Information: structural propagation and creations within the firm and on the market*. P.U.F. Paris;

II. Run:

- [1] KIMBUANI G., 2013: *Economy of work*. Run new, L2 in Occupational psychology, F.P.S.E./Université of Kisangani.
- [2] MOKUINEMA B., 2007-2008: *Initiation with scientific research*, run new, G.1 Rural Development, ISEAYAT.

III. Memory D.E.S and theses

- [1] BAUMA N., 2010: *Analyze socio - economic dies of Dacryodes edulis (D.DON) H.J.LAM and C ola acuminata*

(P.BEAUV.)SCHOOT and ENDL, D years some households with Kisangani and its hinterlands, D.E.S, Université of Kisangani, Faculty of Science 2009-2010;

- [2] LUBINI A.>., 1982: *Messicole vegetation and postculturale of under -areas of Kisangani and the TSHOPO (High-Zaire)* Thèse of doctorate, University of Kisangani, Faculty of Science: 425p;
- [3] NYAKABWA M. ,1982: *Phytocoenoses of the urban ecosystem of Kisangani*. Thesis of doctorate, University of Kisangani, Faculty of Science: 998p;