



# Importance of Agricultural Statistics

**Amar Singh<sup>1</sup>, Bhim Singh<sup>2</sup>, R. B. Singh<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Professor, Department of Agricultural Statistics,

CSSS PG College (Affiliated to CCS University, Meerut, U.P.), Machhra, Meerut, (U.P.) India

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor, Department of Basic Science, College of Agriculture,

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel University of Agriculture and Technology, Meerut, (U.P.), India

<sup>3</sup>Associate Professor, Department of Statistics,

DN college (Affiliated to CCS University, Meerut, U.P.), Meerut, (U.P.), India.

\*Corresponding author: [amaras.singhshakya@gmail.com](mailto:amaras.singhshakya@gmail.com)

# Introduction:

Statistical education for agriculturists tries to give them a solid foundation in statistics. A prominence is placed on grasping a wide use of statistical methods in order to allow the students to apply these techniques in many fields of agricultural science like: field crops creation, vegetable yield creation, cultivation, natural product developing, grape creation, plant security, animals, veterinary medication, agrarian motorization, water assets, horticultural financial aspects and so forth. Problems and dilemmas encountered in statistical education will be presented and some ideas on how to improve the teaching of agricultural statistics. It is expected that the statistical knowledge achieved by finished agricultural students will provide a solid basis for master degree studies in Biometrics. It is important to stress the significant job of instructing insights to farming understudies for working on their overall information and

for better utilization of factual techniques in research work.

Keywords: Statistical methods, cultivation, agrarian motorization, Biometrics

Information and mathematical data have assumed an extremely imperative part in the development and improvement of agriculture, particularly in the created nations.

In an agrarian nation, similar to India, having around 70.5 million activity possessions over a total of 162 million hectares, the utility of agricultural statistics is much more significant, however it has not been used sufficiently up to this point. The quantitative agricultural re-look, truth be told, are generally founded on factual information.

The advent of modern data processing equipment's has enabled the agricultural land use planners to utilize new techniques and meth-odologies and the demands for



still more data.

The agriculture of a spot, truth be told, is the consequence of numerous physical, social, economic, institutional, mechanical, political and mental powers connecting upon one another and, subsequently, the development, improvement and issues of farming can't be addressed by fragmentary and isolated approaches. In beating these issues, a multidisciplinary approach is required and an enormous assemblage of information is to be fused in any task of examination.

Thus, the researchers and planners have be-come increasingly aware of the utility of data. The facts and figures about agriculture, whether they relate to land use, irrigation, forestry, agricultural production, yield and prices of the agricultural commodities are called agricultural data.

The agricultural data alludes to data introduced quantitatively, that is to say, figures on the different parts of horticulture of a large scale or miniature area. The locale might be a country overall or a state, or region, or square, or town, or homestead, or the actual

field. The agricultural information is useful in assessing, arranging and determining the agricultural activity of a given unit of region at a given mark of time.

Ag-ricultural statistics has a very wide coverage and its scope is very widening. The detailed agricultural statistics is required at the na-tional to the village and farm levels for agricultural policy decision, placing agricultural development and estimates of the agricultural and national income.

## Classification of Agricultural Statistics

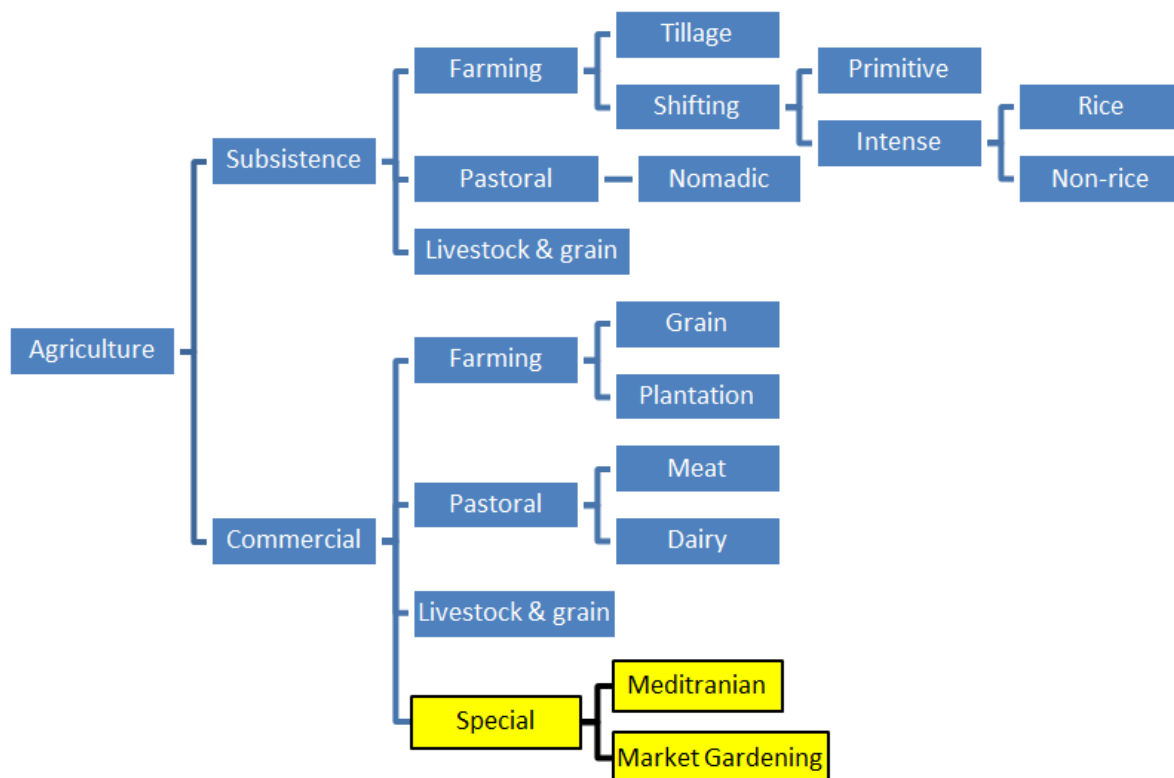
To comprehend the idea of agricultural Statistics all the more completely, they might be grouped into the accompanying significant classes:

- i. Land utilization and irrigation, including the net area sown, gross cultivated area, current fallow, cultivable waste, fallow



other than current fallow, other uncultivated land, irrigated area in kharif and rabi seasons, etc.

- ii. Forestry.
- iii. Agricultural production—arable, plantations, livestock and fisheries.
- iv. Agricultural prices and wages.
- v. Statistics relating to agricultural organization and farming structure, e.g., persons employed in agriculture, their status, land held under various tenure, number of draught animals, implements, farm building, etc.
- vi. Statistics and economics of production and marketing, e.g., cost of production, input-output ratio, marketing changes, marketing spread over, etc.
- vii. General statistics, literacy among those employed in agriculture, health, sanitation.



## Conclusion

Agricultural statistics has an exceptionally wide inclusion and its degree is very enlarging. The point-by-point agricultural statistics is expected at the national to the town and ranch levels for farming arrangement choice, setting agrarian turn of events and evaluations of the rural and public pay.

The assistance is likewise dedicated to instructing the significant individuals by delivering standard distributions which give insights as well as helpful data on guidelines and new projects that are being presented. NASS accepts what their partners need to say and follow these suggestions, so their job isn't just about creating statistics for the farming business sectors, yet additionally helping with delivering a more excellent of items.