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RICE PRODUCTION IN BANGLADESH: COMPARISON BETWEEN AUS, AMAN AND BORO

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ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is an agriculture based country in which rice is main crop. This paper focuses on rice production in Bangladesh, comparison between Aus, Aman and Boro production and problems related to rice production in Bangladesh. At the end some suggestion are given in this paper. Boro yield production rate is higher than other two varieties. But Aman uses more area than other two.

Keywords: Aman, Aus, Boro

1. INTRODUCTION

Rice (bengali name: dhan) is a cereal food plant, which is extensively cultivated in warm climates, especially in East Asia, producing seeds that are cooked and used as food. Rice is cultivated as Aus, Aman or Boro throughout the year in Bangladesh. Aman (broadcast and transplanted) is generally cultivated in December-January, Boro in March-May and Aus in July-August cropping season. In Bangladesh the harvesting time of rice in different seasons are: Aus (July-August), broadcast Aman (November-December), transplanted Aman (November-January), local Boro (April-May), and high yielding Boro (May-June). Harvesting can either be done manually with the use of hand harvesting tools, or mechanically, with the use of harvesting machines (reaper, harvesters).

2. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Secondary data was the main source of this study. 10 years data from 2006 to 2015 of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) was used and compiled. Line and column graphs were used to present these data.

2.1 Comparison between Aus, Aman and Boro:

Area, production and yield of Aus, Aman and Boro rice is compared in the below:

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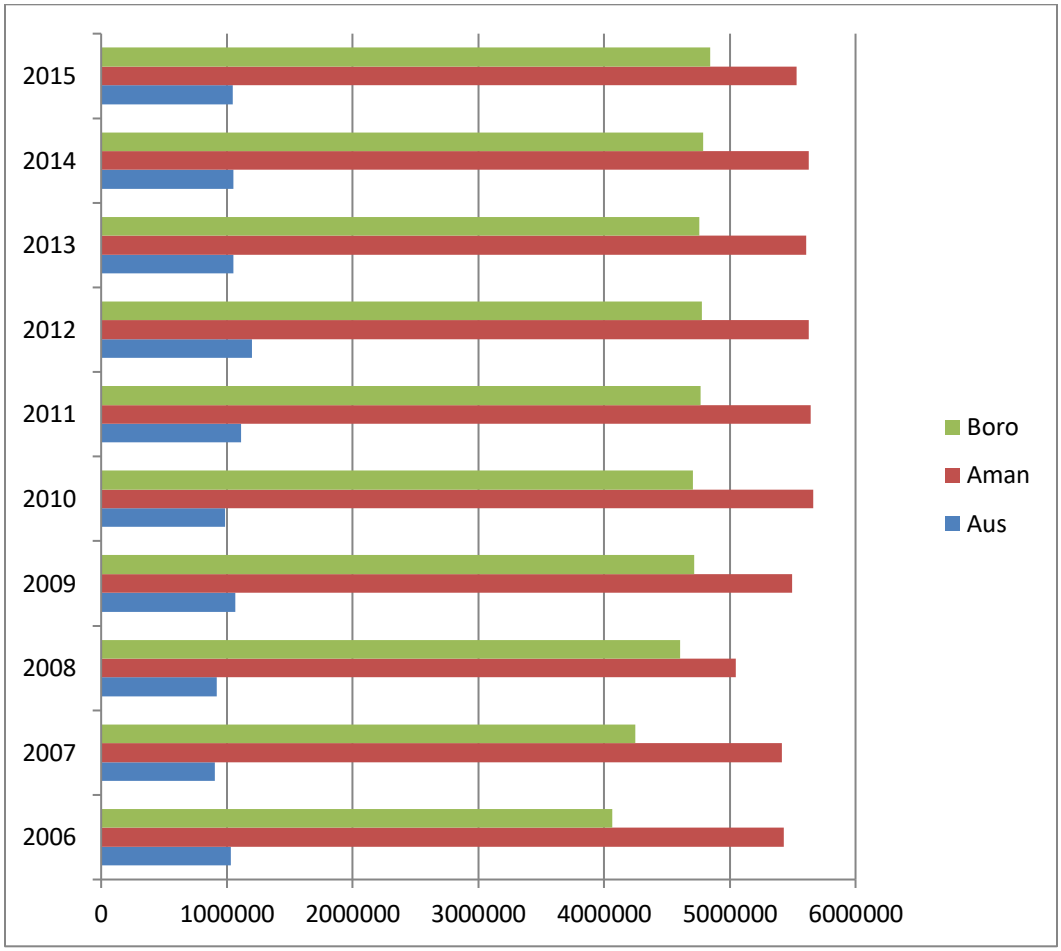

Fig 1: Total rice (Aus, Aman, Boro) area (hectare)

From the above figure, it has been seen that, the most used area for rice cultivation was Aman compared to Boro and Aus. The second highest was Boro and lowest was Aus. The highest land used for Aman in 2010 about 5662000.89 ha and lowest was 5048000.16 ha in 2008. For Boro, 4065000.81 ha land was used in 2006 which was highest and 4846000 ha in 2015 which was lowest. 905000.71 ha land was used for Aus in 2007 which was lowest which later increased to 1200000 ha in 2012 later decreased to 1045000 ha in 2015.

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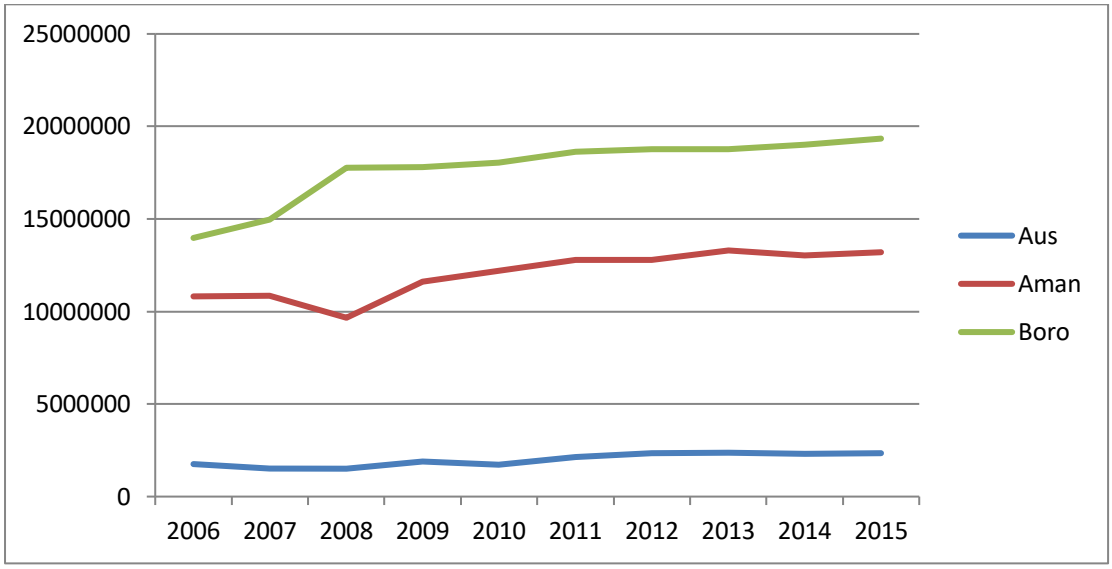

Fig 2: Total rice (Aus, Aman, Boro) production (ton)

From figure 2, highest production was Boro rice and lowest was Aus. Boro production increases day by day. In 2006, it was 13965000.30 ton which rapidly increased 18759000 ton in 2012 and after that gradually increased to 19343000 ton in 2015 which was highest production. Aman was the second highest production. Aman started at 10810000 ton in 2006 but decreased slightly in 2008 at 9662000 ton which was lowest, after that increased gradually to 13190000.2 ton in 2015. The lowest produced was Aus, which was almost constant production throughout the all the years round. The highest Aus production was 2328000 ton in 2015 compared to ton in 1507000 ton in 2008.

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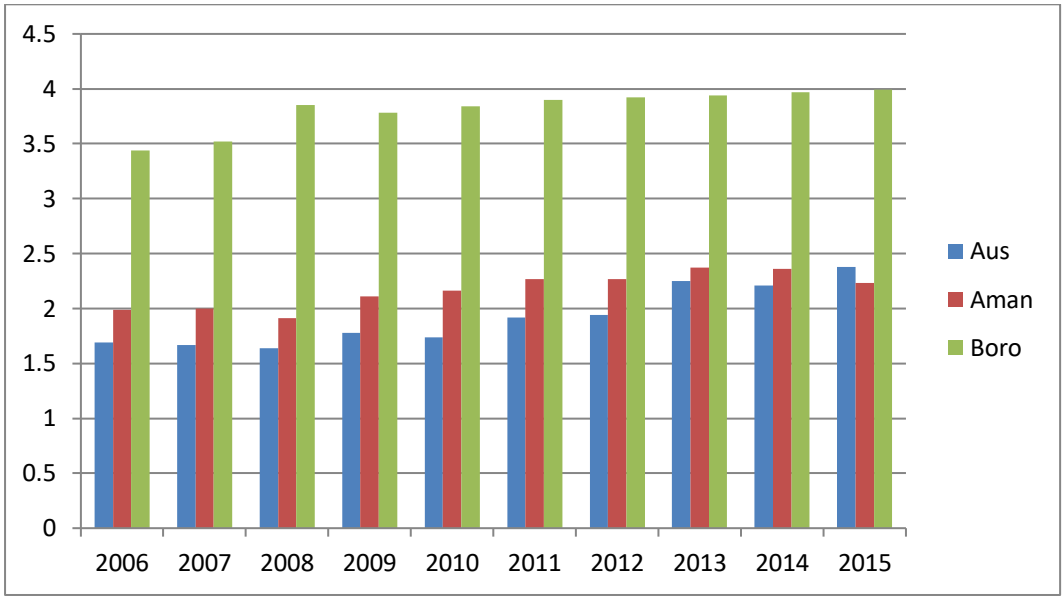

Fig 3: Rice (Aus, Aman, Boro) yield (ton/ha)

From figure, yield of Boro was highest among all three rice varieties. Boro rice yield was almost same among all the years. 3.99 ton/ha in 2015 which was highest compared to 3.44 ton/ha in 2006. Aman yield started at 1.99 ton/ha in 2006 which was increased to 2.23 ton/ha in 2015. However, Aus yield was highest 2.38 ton/ha in 2015 whereas in 2008 which was lowest 1.64 ton/ha.

2.2 Problems related to rice production:

Mainly natural calamities and diseases are the main hindrance in rice production of Bangladesh.

2.2.1 Natural disasters:

Drought and flood is the main disaster in Bangladesh which is main problem in rice cultivation. The northwestern region of the country, drought is the problem of rice cultivation. Supplemental irrigation is needed to meet up with this problem.

Flood mainly flash flood in haor areas of Bangladesh hampers rice yield production. Boro rice production is mainly hampers by flash flood whereas during harvesting Aus is affected by flood compared to Aman crop which is affected during seedling stage.

Salinity is the main problem in coastal areas in Bangladesh which affected rice cultivation. In these areas Aman is the main crop which is affected by salinity problem so production reduces.

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2.2.2 Diseases:

Different types of diseases are problems for cultivation of rice. Bacterial leaf blight, Ufra, Root knot disease, White tip disease, Stem rot disease are the common diseases in Bangladesh which affect rice cultivation.

3. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The production rate of Boro is higher than Aman and Aus. On the other hand, the area usage for Aman rice cultivation increases day by day compared to Aus and Boro. So, Boro rice production is beneficial for Bangladesh than Aus and Aman because it uses less land but gives more production.

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