Land use and Crop Statistics in Bangladesh

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Land utilization

Land utilization or land-use denotes how human use the biophysical or ecological properties of land. Land-uses include the modification and/or management of land for agriculture, settlement, industry, river/pond, forest and other uses. In other-word, what amount of land is being utilized for what purpose. Agricultural land-use is the arrangements, activities and inputs are taken in a land to produce crops.

Both physical and human factors influence how land is used. Climate, terrain, and soil type are all physical influences. Population, technology, skill, population density, tradition, competence, and other human characteristics are all important considerations.

Land levels in relation to flooding

The information has been provided in terms of depth of flooding phases. The terms used have the following meanings:

- Highland (H): Land which is above normal flood-level.
- Medium Highland (MH): Land which is normally flooded about 90 cm deep during the flood season.
- Medium Lowland (ML): Land which is normally flooded between 90 cm. and 180 cm. deep during the flood season.
- Lowland (L): Land which is normally flooded between 180 and 300 cm deep during the flood season.
- Very Lowland (VL): Land which is normally flooded deeper than 300 cm during the flood season.

Land use statistics of Bangladesh

According to a Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics survey for the fiscal year 2019-2020, the country has at least 431,000 hectares of fallow lands, which can be cultivated for agriculture. Of the total uncultivated lands, over 2,00,000 hectares of lands are associated with homesteads, a 2021 government survey reveals.

Table 1: Land Utilization of Bangladesh

Parameters	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	'000 acre	'000 hectare	'000 acre	'000 hectare	'000 acre	'000 hectare
Total land						14846
Total cultivable area					21808	8829
Forest area	6368	2578	6363	2576	6363	2576
Non-cultivable	8841	3579	8364	3386	8284	3554
Cultivable waste	575	233	639	259	671	272
Current fallow	907	367	1126	456	1064	431
Single cropped area	5514	2231	5271	2133	5216	2110
Double cropped area	9800	3966	10065	4073	10194	4125
Tripple cropped area	4418	1788	4594	1859	4613	1867
Quadruple cropped area	42	17	43	17	56	23
Net cropped area	19774	8002	19973	8083	20081	8126
Total/Gross cropped area	38536	15595	39357	15927	39678	16057
Intensity of cropping (%)	(0000)	195		197		198

Source: Ministry of Agriculture (2022), BBS (2022)



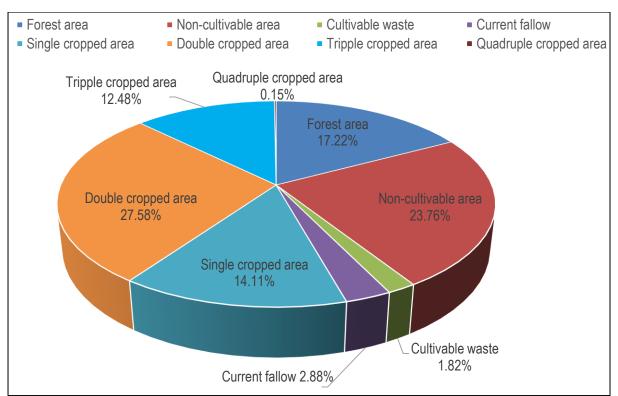


Figure 1. Land utilization (%) of Bangladesh

Cultivable area: The area (8.62 M ha) which is suitable for cultivation.

Non-cultivable area: The area (8.829 M ha) which is suitable or not suitable for cultivation and it is not generally brought under cultivation. This area includes roads, cities, towns, bazaars, schools, colleges, hills, railways, airports, rivers, bills, haors, etc.

Forest area: The land area (2.576 M ha, 17.22%) which is covered by natural forest as well as manmade. The forest area should be 25% of the total area of any country.

Net cropped area: The area (8.125 M ha) which is actually brought under cultivation in a year is called net cropped area.

Cultivable waste: The land suitable for cultivation but is not brought under cultivation for more than 5 years in succession. This area includes playgrounds, surrounding buildings, roadsides, ails, premises of schools, colleges, and offices, etc. The area is 0.272 M ha.

Current fallow: The cultivable area which is not been brought under cultivation in a year is called current fallow. This occurs for various reasons such as; to enrich the soil fertility, farmers' inability to cultivate the land for want of money or inputs or powers, unfavorable soil conditions, etc. The area is 0.431 M ha.

Single cropped area: The area (2.11 M ha) is covered by one crop in a year, e.g., Sugarcane, deep water aman, etc.

Doubled cropped area: The area (4.125 M ha) is covered by two crops in a year, e.g., T. aman -Wheat and so on.

Triple cropped area: The area (1.867 M ha) is covered by three crops in a year, e.g., T. aman – T. boro – T. aus and so on.

Quadruple cropped area: The area (23000 ha) is covered by four crops in a year, e.g. T. aman -



mustard - mungbean - Jute and so on.

Total cropped area: The area (16.06 m ha) is calculated as (Single cropped area x1) + (Double cropped area x2) + (Tripple cropped area x3)+(Quadruple cropped area x4).

Cropping Intensity (CI): It is the ratio of net cropped area (NCA) to the total cropped area (TCA).

): It is the ratio of net cropped area CI (%) =
$$\frac{\text{TCA}}{\text{NCA}} \times 100\%$$

= $\frac{16.06}{8.12} \times 100\% = 198\%$

Figure 2: Classification of land



Crop Statistics of Bangladesh

Table 2: Cultivation and production of cereal crops, 2021-2022

Food crop	Cultivation (M ha)	Production (M ton)	
Aus	1.159	3.245	
Aman	5.720	14.958	
Boro	4.952	20.977	
Total (Rice)	11.831	39.180	
Wheat	0.315	1.086	
Maize	0.552	5.630	
Total cereal (Rice + Wheat + Maize)	12.698	45.896	

Table 3: Cultivation and production of other crops, 2021-22

Food crop	Cultivation (M ha)	Production (M ton)	
Potato	0.464	10.14	
Vegetables	1.034	2.167	
Oilseed crop	0.861	1.232	
Pulse crop	0.681	0.838	
Onion	0.259	3.641	

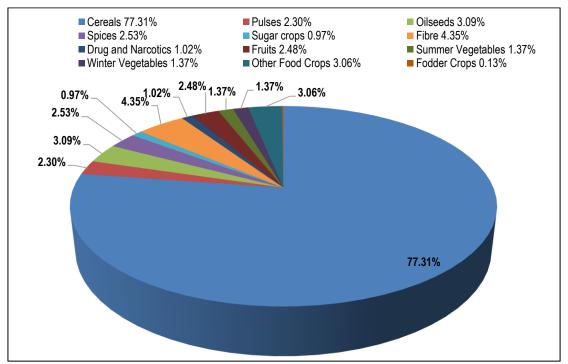


Figure 3: Area under cultivation of different crops in Bangladesh, 2020-2021



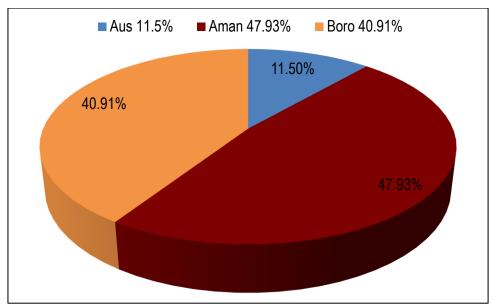


Figure 4: Area under cultivation of rice in Bangladesh, 2020-2021

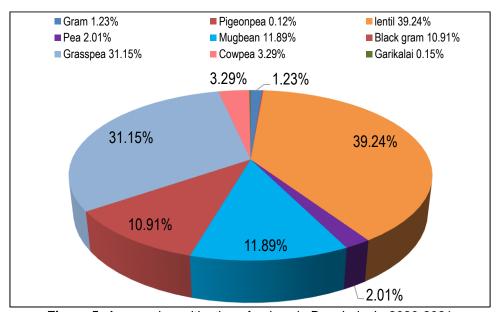


Figure 5: Area under cultivation of pulses in Bangladesh, 2020-2021



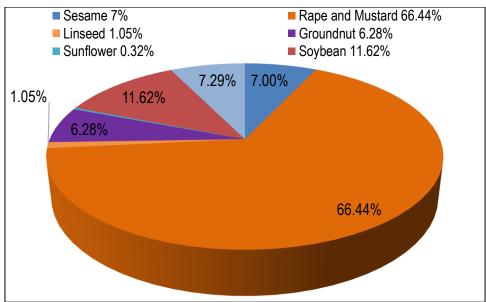


Figure 6: Area under cultivation of oilseeds in Bangladesh, 2020-2021

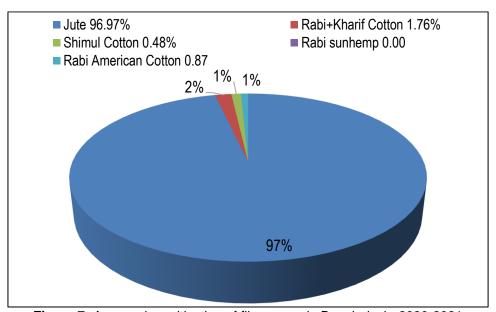


Figure 7: Area under cultivation of fibre crops in Bangladesh, 2020-2021



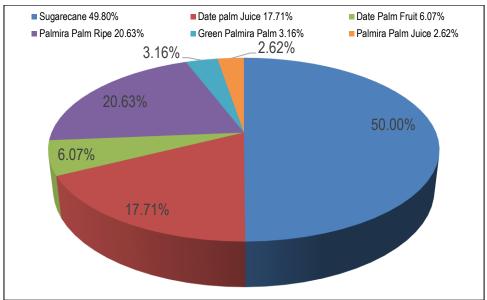


Figure 8: Area under cultivation of sugar crops in Bangladesh, 2020-2021

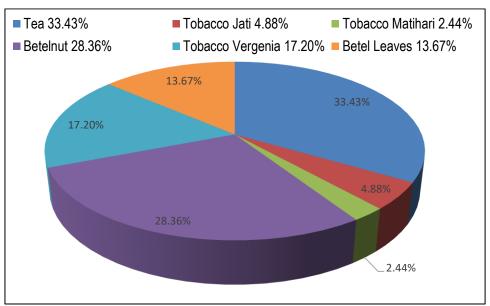


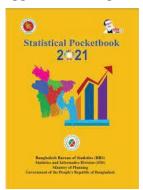
Figure 9: Area under cultivation of drugs and narcotics in Bangladesh, 2020-2021 Source: BBS (2022)

Disclaimer:

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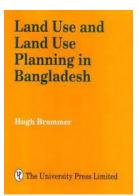
Suggested reading:



Statistical Pocketbook 2022

By Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Planning (2022)



Land Use and Land Use Planning in Bangladesh By Hugh Brammer The University Press Limited (2002)

