A Seminar paper on

# Analysis of Present Status of Oil Seeds in Bangladesh

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# Analysis of Present Status of Oil Seeds in Bangladesh[1]

**By**

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## ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is an agricultural country, and the agricultural industry contributes significantly to rising economic growth. To guarantee long-term food security for the citizens of our nation, it is crucial to establish an economically successful, environmentally friendly, and sustainable agricultural system. The present study attempts to determine the production, yield, profitability and constraints of four promising oil seeds that's are mustard, sesame, soybean and groundnut. Scenario of those oilseeds varies year to year. The highest production and yield rate of mustard was in the year 2019-20 to 2021-22 and the lowest production and area of mustard was in the year 2002-03 to 2013-14.Whereas for sesame yield rate was highest in the year 2015-16. But in the year 2021-22 area and production decrease and yield rate increase. For soybean, area and production were at their highest during the years 2018-19 and 2012-13.Yield rate maximum at the year 2018-19. At the lowest rate of area, production and yield find the year of 2012-13.The production and yield rates of groundnuts were highest in the year 2019-20.The area, production and yield of groundnut fluctuate over the period from 1995-96 to 2021-22.The highest price variation of mustard, sesame, soybean and groundnut was shown in the year 2022. On the other hand lowest price variation of mustard shown in 2019, for sesame and soybean in year 2017 and lowest price variation seen in year 2014.When the market price falls then farmer do not want to produce that crop in the next year. That time they faces many constraints that affect the overall scenario of oilseeds. From BCR analysis it is found that among all the oilseeds of the study sesame (1.51) was the most profitable, followed by BCR (1.50) for soybean, BCR (1.21) for groundnut and BCR (1. 28 ) for mustard.

**Key words**: Price variation, Profitability, Gross Return, Net Return, Cost, BCR

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[1] Title of the seminar paper presented as a part of course AEC 598 Summer 2023

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# CHAPTER 1

# INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is mostly an agricultural nation. The country's ideal climate and extremely fertile terrain allow for an abundance of crop growth. About 13% of GDP and 40.6% of the workforce are employed in agriculture (Economic Survey, 2022). Major macroeconomic goals, including job creation, poverty reduction, the development of human resources, food security, etc., are significantly impacted by this sector's success. Bangladesh is mostly an agricultural nation that is constrained by crop production. Bangladesh has a predominantly subtropical monsoon climate. Rice, wheat, maize, jute, pulses, oilseeds, sugarcane, and other tropical crops are among the well-known crops grown in Bangladesh. Oilseeds are seeds that are primarily planted to produce edible oils. Edible oils are essential for human nutrition because they provide calories and facilitate the absorption of a number of fat-soluble vitamins, including Vitamin A. The daily recommended intake of oil per person is 6gm for a diet of 2700 kcal (Islam et al., 2021).Oilseeds are grown throughout the rabi season; sowing occurs in December and January, and harvesting occurs in February and March. Around 1027 thousand acres of land are used for oilseed crops, which yield 1416 MT (BBS, 2022). The government will need to spend a sizable sum of money on edible oil in the future because it is a highly populated nation and that demand will only continue to climb. By increasing the nation's production of oilseeds, this severe oil issue might be solved. The most commonly grown oilseeds in Bangladesh are rapeseed-mustard, sesame, linseed, groundnut, coconut, and castor. Furthermore, Bangladesh doesn't grow palm oil, so soybean farming is of little significance (Jyoti and Robin, 2021).The greatest acreage was used for mustard agriculture (66.21%), followed by soybeans (11.67%), groundnuts (8.06%), sesame (6.61%), coconut (6%), linseed (1.05%), and sunflower (0.42%) (BBS, 2022). One of the most widely grown thermal and photosensitive oilseed crops is mustard or rapeseed (Brassica spp. L.) (Sampa et al., 2021).Farmers cultivate both rapeseed (*brassica campestris*) and mustard (*brassica juncea*) in Bangladesh, but both are commonly known as “mustard.” BARI and BINA have released more than 20 mustard varieties. Among them, two common varieties (“tori” and “shet”) are rapeseed, while “rai” is mustard; however, all are marketed and consumed as “mustard” in Bangladesh. The country also imports rapeseed and blends it with mustard during crushing and produces “mustard oil” for sale in the local market (USDA, 2023). Rapeseed and mustard, collectively referred to as "Mustard," are the most important oilseed crops in Bangladesh, accounting for more than 60% of the nation's total oilseed production (Sarkar et al., 2020). A significant oilseed crop, rapeseed-mustard (Brassica spp.) or mustard, is grown in 53 countries on six continents, with India being the second-largest producer after China (Boomiraj et al., 2010). The government of Bangladesh has therefore, provided priority to the agriculture sector to increase the production of oil seeds by giving subsidy to the farmer son different inputs such as fertilizer, irrigation etc. Oilcake, the byproduct of Mustard, is a nutritious food item for cattle and fish. It is also an effective organic fertilizer. In Bangladesh, it is a significant source of cooking oil and provides one-third of the nation's needs

for edible oil (Sarkar et al., 2020). One-third of Bangladesh's total oil seed production is made up of oilseeds. The majority of the time, foreign imports are necessary to sustain the market's supply of oil, which costs enormous amounts of foreign currency (Hossain et al., 2006). The output of oilseeds has increased significantly worldwide in recent years (Carré and Pouzet, 2014), while Bangladesh's oilseed crop yield is decreasing (Nur-E-Nabi et al., 2019). Due to a variety of economic and technical factors, the area used for oilseed farming has been declining over time. However, since 2010, more land has been planted with mustard, an important oilseed crop in Bangladesh (Miah et al., 2014). The flowering plant species sesame (*Sesamum indicum*), which was domesticated more than 3000 years ago, is one of the oldest oilseed crops. The use and advantages of sesame oil were discovered by native people in the Middle East thousands of years ago, and ever since, it has been a significant summer crop. In tropical areas all throughout the world, it has become widely naturalized and is grown for its edible, pod-shaped seeds. It can also be grown under a variety of abiotic stress situations because it is a strong crop (Miah et al., 2015).In Bangladesh, sesame is a significant oilseed. Every year, a significant amount of foreign currency is used to import edible oils and oilseeds to satisfy domestic demand (Myint, 2020; Eleuch et al., 2021). Sesame seeds are typically produced around the world at a rate of 3 million metric tons annually. About 0.5 to 0.6 million metric tons of sesame are thought to be exported globally (Agro, 2016). On 9, 983 hectares of a land, 5, 531 metric tons of sesame was thought to have been produced globally in 2017. Africa (39.3%) and America (4.4%) are the next two largest producers of sesame in the world, behind Asia (56.4%). India produces the most sesame (665,566.67 metric tons), followed by China (616,004.96 metric tons) and Nigeria (192,295.96 metric tons), which ranks eighth among the world's top ten producers. Any quantity of the product provided to the market is simply sold due to the great demand. Bangladesh has the opportunity to enhance its output to keep up with the rising demand for sesame seed on a global scale. Production of the crop became a top focus in Bangladesh's agricultural sector when the country realized the potential of sesame production to generate foreign cash for the nation (Islam et al., 2022). The main crop used to make oil in Bangladesh is soybean. It is an outstanding source of protein, isoflavones, lecithin, and polysaccharides, as well as oil, protein, vitamins, and minerals that are necessary for human function (Islam, 2019). In very few places in Bangladesh, soybeans are farmed. The nation produces 5% of its yearly demand for soybeans, primarily in the southern belt, which includes the districts of Noakhali, Lakshmipur, and Bhola. Soybeans grown domestically are mostly used in the feed business. The typical Bangladesh produces roughly 1.8 MT/hectare of soybean varieties, which is significantly less than the global average of 2.8 MT/hectare. In Bangladesh, more than ten high-yielding soybean varieties have been introduced since 1990, although over 70% of soybean farmers still grow the "shohag" variety, which was formally introduced in 1991 and has a yield of about 1.6–1.8 MT per hectare (USDA, 2023). In Bangladesh, groundnut is mostly grown on marginal land in both the summer and winter months. Over the past ten years, both its area and productivity have progressively decreased (Jahan et al., 2022). In 2020–2021, groundnut production and area were approximately 86,000 acres and 67,000 metric tons, respectively. Again, just 6.97% of the total land under all oil crops is occupied by groundnut, and it provides

approximately 6.73% of the total oilseed production in 2020–2021 (BBS, 2021). In addition to being a superior oil crop, groundnuts are also a good source of protein, healthy fodder for cattle, and a lucrative income crop for farmers (Jahan et al., 2022). Groundnut (*Arachis hypogaea L.)* is a self-pollinating, tropical annual legume that is primarily farmed as one of the significant oilseed crops (Ntare et al., 2008). In addition to serving as a valuable source of protein and edible oil for human consumption, groundnuts also serve as a valuable source of income for livestock feed by fixing atmospheric nitrogen in soils, which reduces the need for N fertilizer (Bekele et al., 2022). Few groundnuts are utilized in the production of oil; instead, they are mostly employed as ingredients in a variety of industrially processed meals (Jahan et al., 2022). The majority of these studies have specifically focused on a particular crop. These studies examine the trends and patterns of price changes both within a specific crop.

As a result, the purpose of this study is to analyze the present status of oilseeds in terms of area, yield, and production and highlight the annual price variation and financial profitability of selected oilseeds.

Based on above facts the objectives of this review paper are:

1. To review the present status of selected oilseeds in terms of area, yield and production
2. To highlight the annual price variation and financial profitability of selected oilseeds
3. To identify the constraints of oilseed production

# CHAPTER 2

## MATERIALS & METHODS

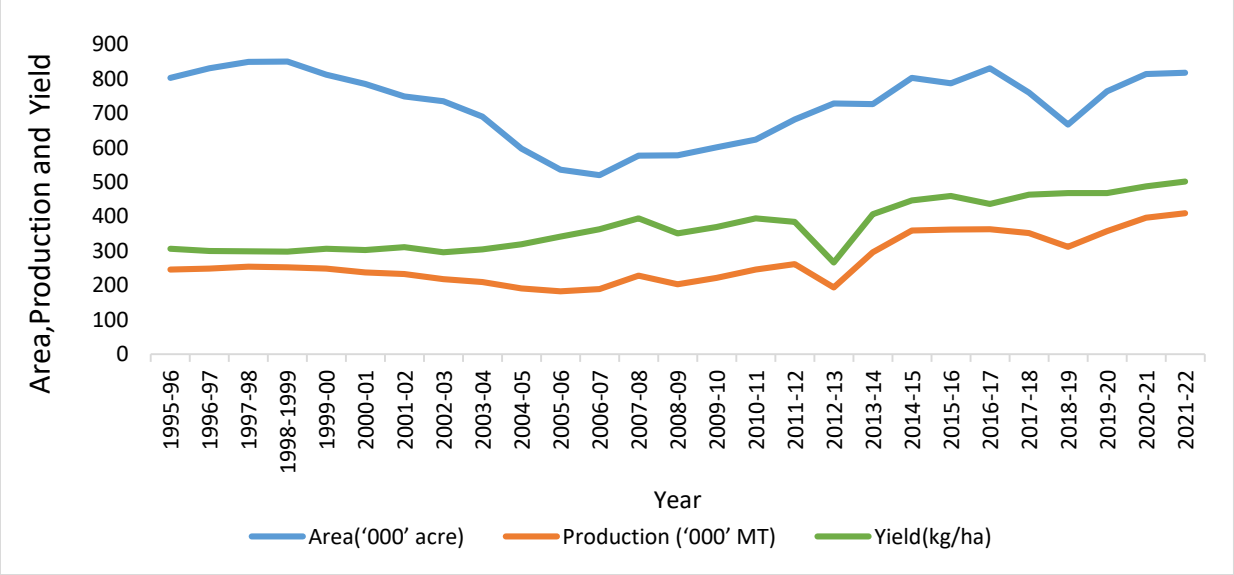
This seminar paper is exclusively a review paper. All data and information has been collected from the secondary sources. During preparation of this paper, I went through various articles published in different journals, books, proceedings, reports, publications and annual report etc. Different published reports of different journals mainly supported in providing data for this paper. Findings related to my topic have been reviewed with the help of the library facilities of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Agricultural University (BSMRAU).Information also collected from Department of Agricultural Economics, BSMRAU. I have also searched related internet websites to collect information. I got valuable suggestion and information from my major professor and course instructors. After collecting all the available information, I myself compiled and prepared this seminar paper.

CHAPTER 3

REVIEW OF FINDINGS

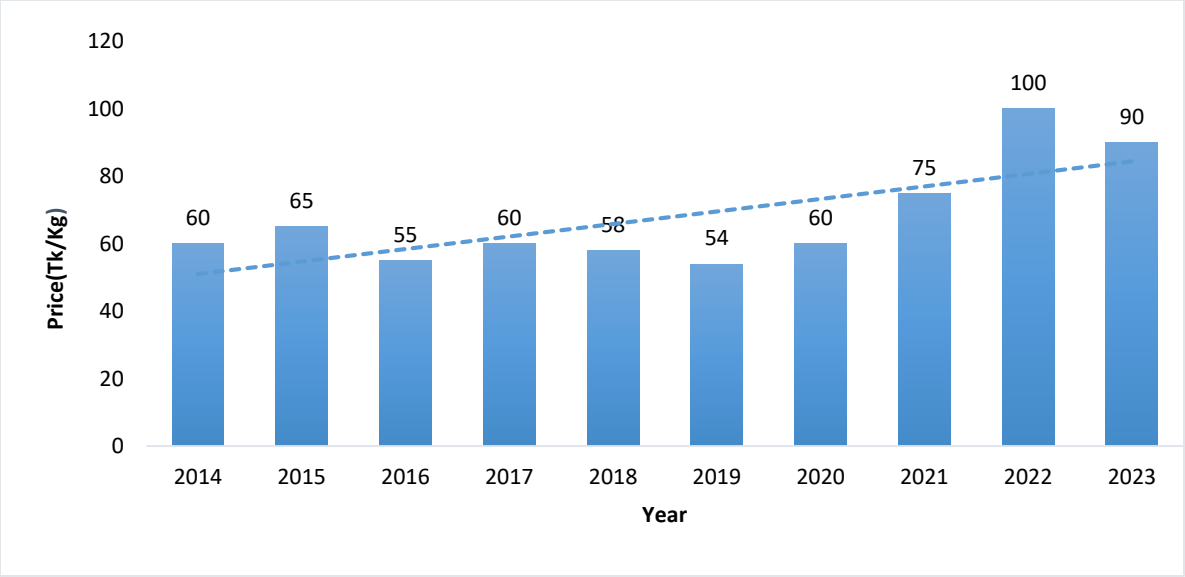
## MUSTARD

Figure 3.1 demonstrates that, from 2002–03 to 2013–14, the nation's total mustard production and area both decreased. Due to competition from numerous high-value winter crops, this decline is the result. Before Boro rice is grown, mostly mustard is grown. Many farmers typically keep their farms open for Boro rice because of the prolonged mustard season. Despite a reduction in area, there has been an increase in the yield of mustard per hectare over that time, primarily as a result of the use of better varieties and management techniques. In 2014-15 to 2020-21overall area and production line fluctuate. In the recent past year, 2018-19 area and Production is low than the three previous year but yield increases. However, from 2019–20 through 2021–2022, production and yield rates are at their maximum.




Source: (BBS2010; BBS2022)

Fig 3.1: Trends of Mustard Cultivation Area, Production and Yield




Source: (DAM, 2023)

Fig 3.2: Annual Price Variation for Mustard

From the Fig.3.2 the highest price of Mustard was 100 Tk. per kg in the year 2022 and lowest price was 54 Tk. per kg in the year 2019. From the figure it can be concluded that the price of mustard shows increasing trend line.

Table 3.1: Cost of Mustard Production (Tk. /ha)

| Items of Cost | Cost of Producing Mustard (Tk./ha) |
|---|---|
| Land preparation | 7154.57 |
| Human labor | 21177.08 |
| Seed | 555.97 |
| Fertilizer | 11497.23 |
| Cost of Insecticides | 768.27 |
| Cost of Irrigation | 7512.15 |
| Interest on operating capital | 1622.17 |
| Rental value of land | 15755.61 |
| Total | 66043.05 |

Source: (Sampa et al., 2020)

Table 3.2: Profitability of Mustard Production for the year 2019-20

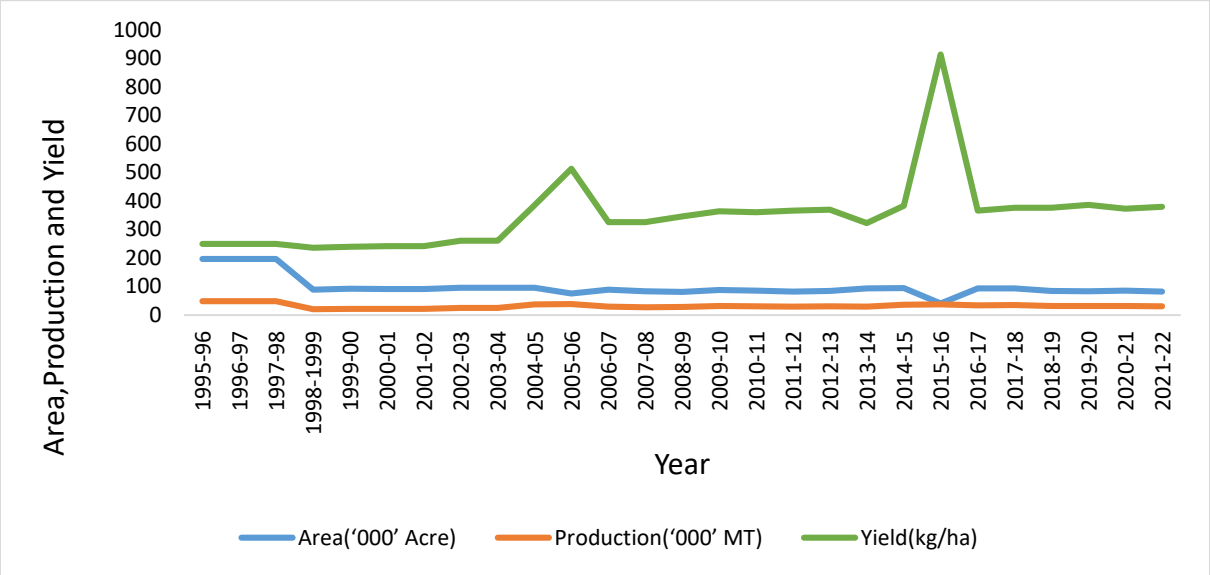
| Name of the oil seeds | Yield (Kg/ha) | Gross return (Tk./ha) | Total cost (Tk./ha) | Gross margin (Tk./ha) | Net Return (Tk./ha) | Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mustard | 1683.75 | 84620.96 | 66043.05 | 34333.51 | 18577.91 | 1.28 |

Source: (Sampa et al., 2020)

In the table 3.2. Total production is multiplied by the price of that product to get gross return. The production cost is deducted from the gross return to get net return. Net return for mustard is 18577.91 Tk. per hector and the benefit cost ratio is 1.28. That means farmer get 1.28 Tk. for every one taka investment.

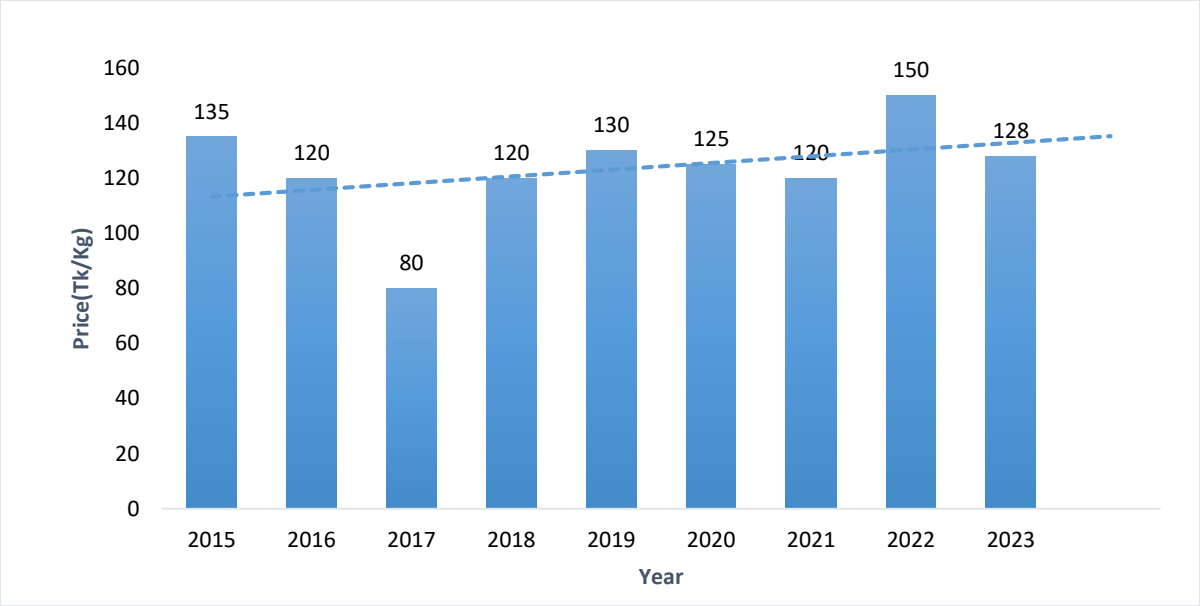
**SESAME**

It is evident from Fig.3.3 that the area under sesame and its production fluctuated over the period of 1995–96 to 2021–22 the area and production remained static during the period from 1995–96 to 1998–99. After that, both area and production fall sharply. A slow-growing trend both in area and production of sesame was observed over the period from 2000 to 2010. Again, the yield of sesame remained more or less static during the period 1995–96 to 2003–04. The yield again started decreasing in 2005–06. The yield rate was highest in 2015-16, and then the production remained static during the period from 2017–18 to 2020–21. In the years 2021–22, area and production decreased but yield rates increased.




Source: (BBS 2010; BBS2022)

Fig 3.3: Trends of Sesame Cultivation Area, Production and Yield

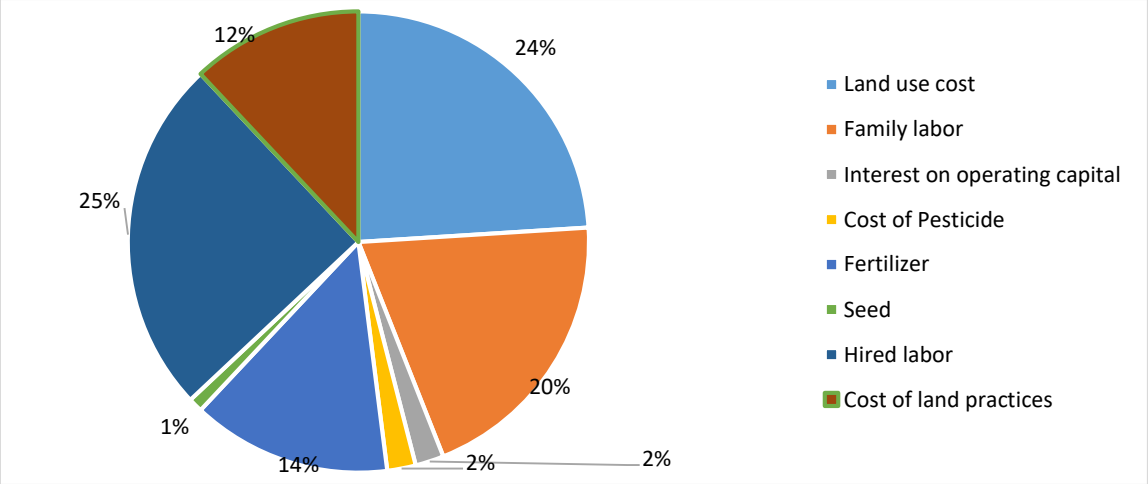



Source: (DAM, 2023)

Fig 3.4: Annual Price Variation for Sesame

From the Fig. 3.4 the highest price of Sesame was 150 Tk. per kg in the year 2022 and lowest price was 80Tk. per kg in the year 2017. From the figure it can be concluded that the price of mustard shows increasing trend line up to 2022 but in the year of 2023 sesame price decreases.

The Fig. 3.5 shows that the hired labor land use cost and family labor cost for sesame need 25%, 24% and 20% of total production cost. For cost of pesticide, fertilizer and seed cost need 2%, 14% and 1% of total cost and interest on operating capital, cost of land practices needs 2% and 12% of total cost.




Source: (Islam et al., 2022)

Figure 3.5: Per hectare cost (Tk. /ha) of Sesame Cultivation

The cost of land preparation was Tk. 6963, seed was Tk. 747, hired labor was Tk. 14667, pesticides was Tk. 1043, interest on operating capital was Tk. 1278, fixed cost was Tk.26387 and total cost was Tk. 59621 for sesame production.

Table 3.3: Profitability of Sesame Production for the year 2021-22

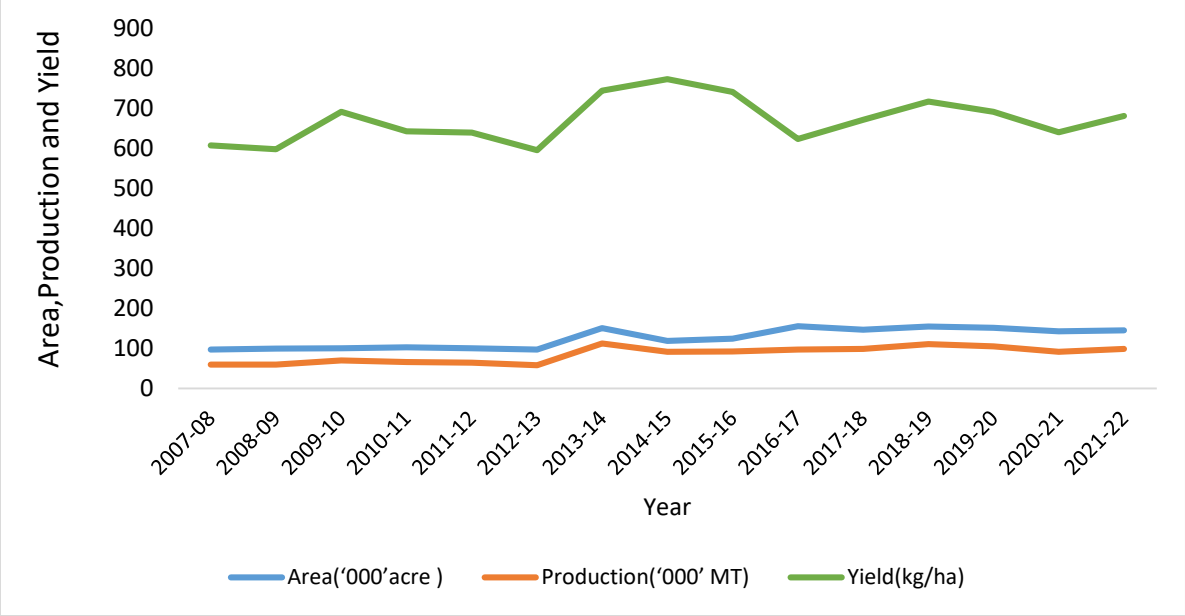
| Name of the oil seeds | Yield (Ton) | Gross return (Tk./ha) | Total cost (Tk./ha) | Gross margin (Tk./ha) | Net Return (Tk./ha) | Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sesame | 1.34 | 90044 | 59621 | 56811 | 30423 | 1.51 |

Source: (Islam et al., 2022)

In the table 3.3. Total production is multiplied by the price of that product to get gross return. The production cost is deducted from the gross return to get net return. Net return for sesame is 30423 Tk. per hector and the benefit cost ratio is 1.51. That means farmer get 1.51 Tk. for every one taka investment.

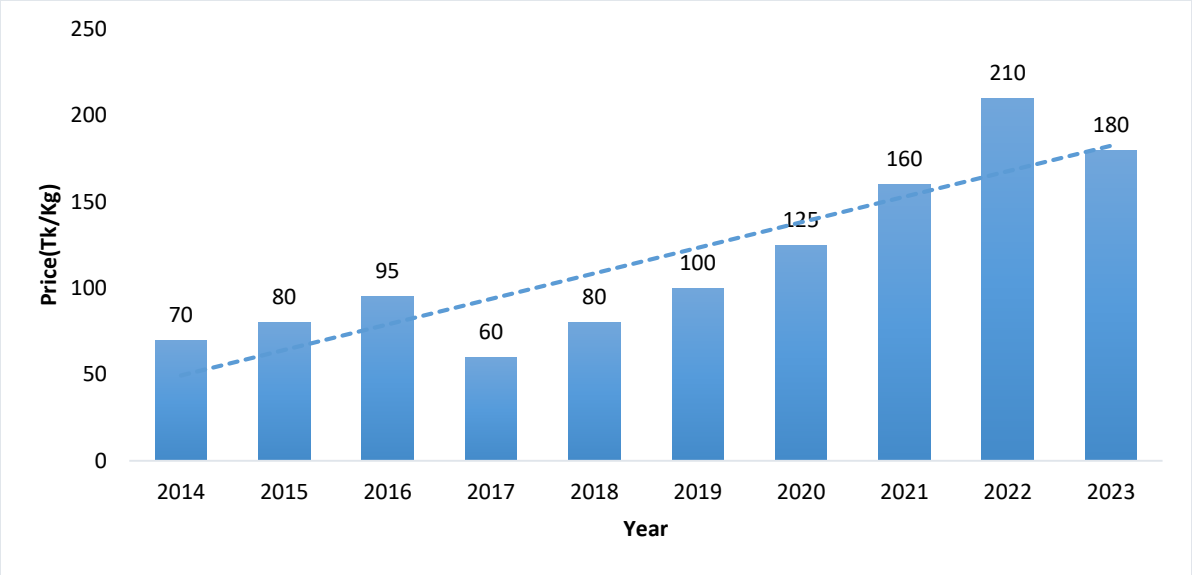
**SOYBEAN**

It is evident from Fig. 3.6 that the area, production, and yield of Soybean fluctuated over the period from 2007–08 to 2021–22. After that, the area, production, and yield increased from 2008–09 to 2011–12. At the lowest rate of area, production, and yield during the year of 2012-13.Area and production were at their highest during the years 2018–19 and 2013–14. After that the yield rate is maximum in the year of 2014-15.Then the yield rate decreases up to 2021–22.




Source: (BBS2010; BBS2022)

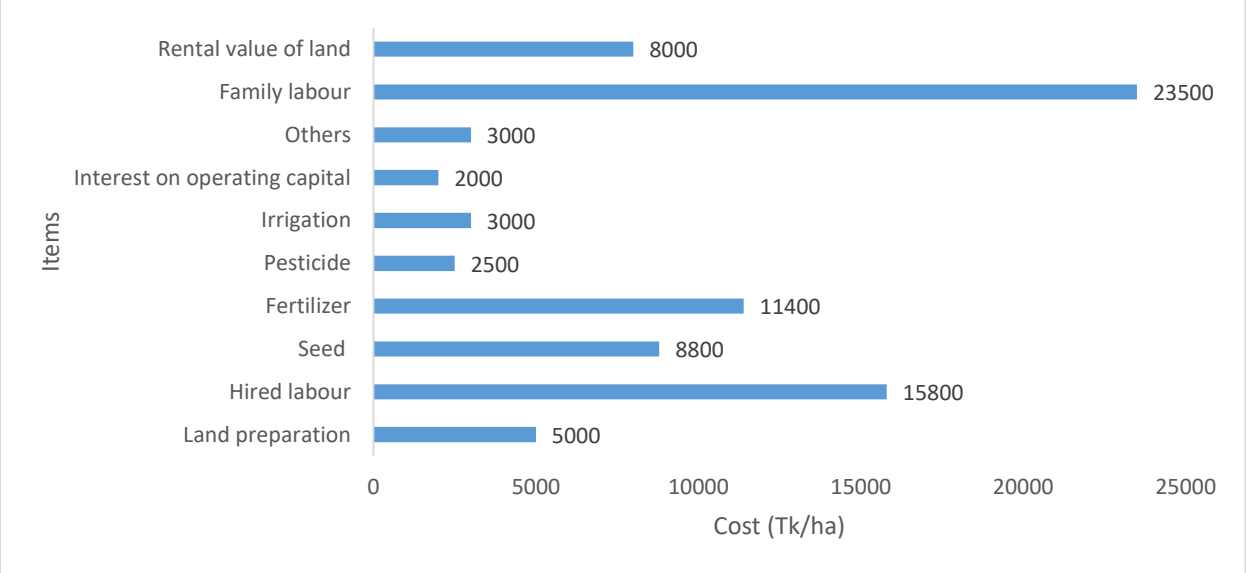
Fig-3.6: Trends of Soybean Cultivation Area, Production and Yield




Source: (DAM, 2023)

Fig 3.7: Annual Price Variation for Soybean

From the Fig.3.7 the highest price of Soybean was 210 Tk. per kg in the year 2022 and lowest price was 60 Tk. per kg in the year 2017. From the figure it can be concluded that the price of Soybean shows increasing trend line up to 2022 then decreases at the current year.




Source: (Islam & Khatun, 2021)

Figure 3.8: Cost of Soybean Cultivation (Tk. /ha)

The Fig. 3.8 Shows that most of the cost of production is invested in hired labor in soybean was 15800 Tk. per hector. Because in the peak season the price of labor and the availability of labor is too low. For this reason the farmer needs to pay high amount for labor and cost increase. Followed that, the lion share of total cost of production is spent in fertilizer application that is 11400 Tk. per hector. The total cost of soybean production is 67500 Tk. per hector.

Table 3.4: Profitability of Soybean Production for the Year 2021

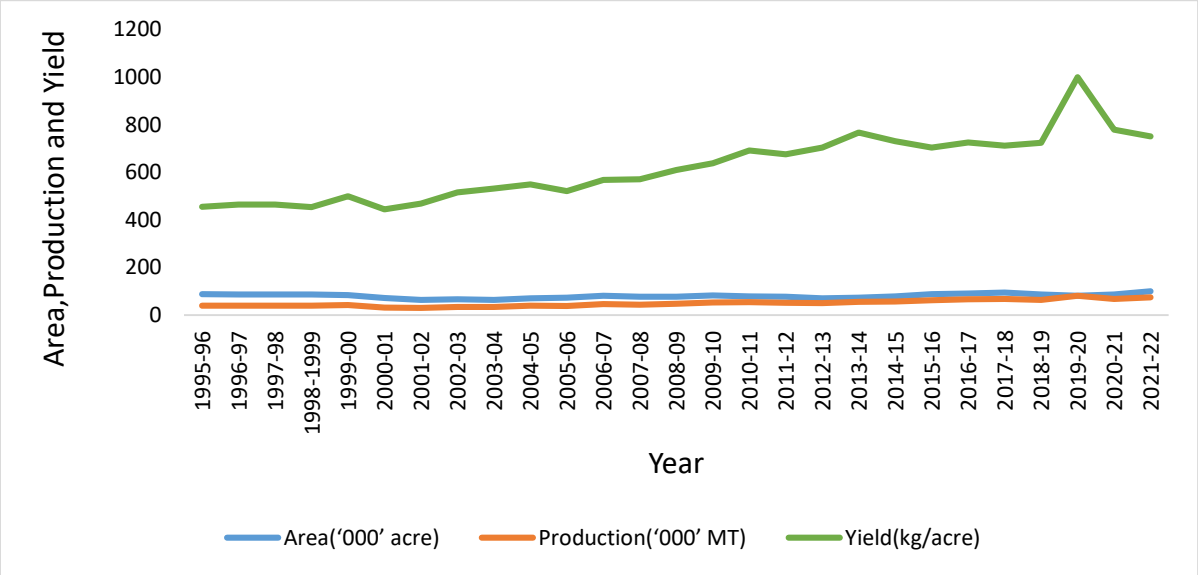
| Name of the Oil seeds | Yield (Kg/ha) | Total cost (Tk./ha) | Gross margin (Tk./ha) | Net Return (Tk./ha) | Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Soybean | 2100 | 67500 | 54300 | 33300 | 1.50 |

Source: (Islam & Khatun, 2021)

In the table 3.4. Total production is multiplied by the price of that product to get gross return. The production cost is deducted from the gross return to get net return. Net return for soybean is 33300 Tk. per hector and the benefit cost ratio is 1.50. That means farmer get 1.50 Tk. for every one taka investment.

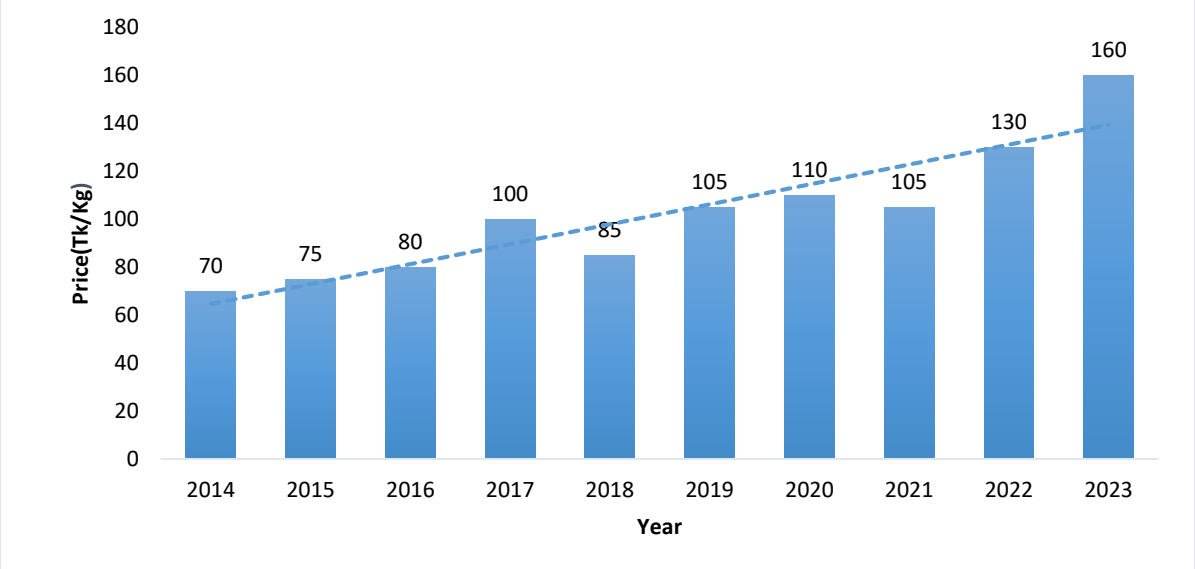
**GROUNDNUT**

It is evident from Fig. 3.9 that the area, production, and yield of groundnut fluctuated over the period from 1995–96 to 2021–22. The area and production remained static during the period from 1995–96 to 1998–99. The area under groundnut cultivation started decreasing in 2000–01 and continued up to 2003–04. After that, the area under groundnut cultivation starts increasing with a fluctuating nature. Similarly, the production of groundnut showed a decreasing trend over the period of 1999–2000 to 2003–2004. Despite the decrease in area, the productivity of groundnut showed an increasing trend over the period of 1999–2000 to 2003–2004. This might be due to the adoption of improved groundnut technologies. The production and yield rates were highest in the years of 2019-20.In the year 2020–21, the yield rate and production decreased compared to the previous year. In the years 2021-22 area, production and yield rates are increased than the two previous year.




Source: (BBS2010; BBS2022)

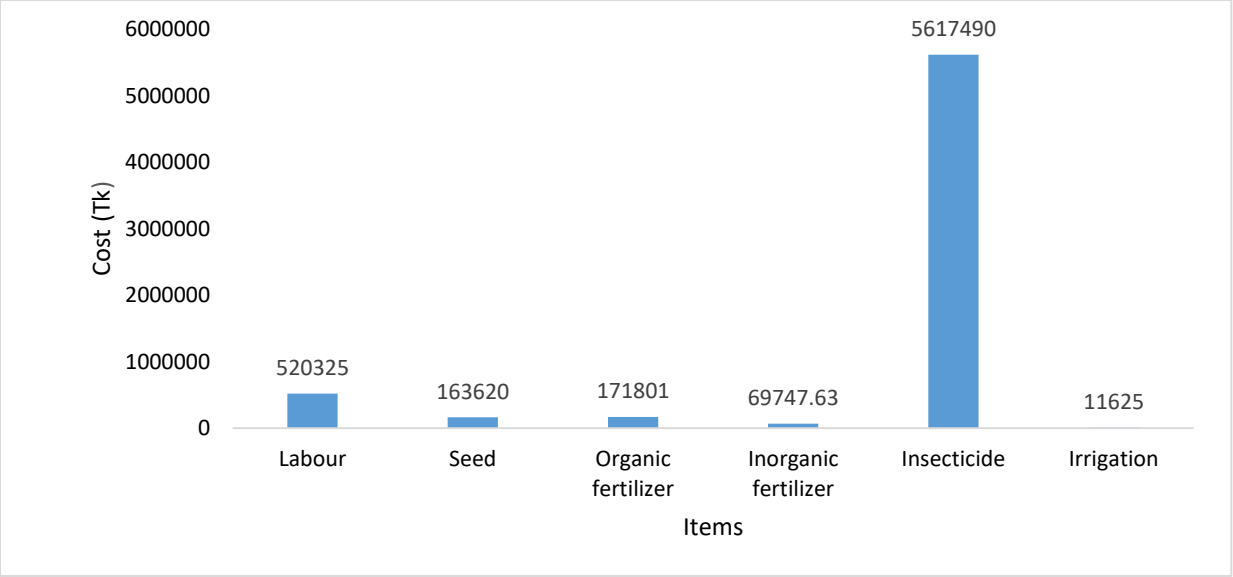
Fig-3. 9: Trends of Groundnut Cultivation Area, Production and Yield




Source: (DAM, 2023)

Fig 3.10: Annual Price Variation for Groundnut

From the Fig.3.10 the highest price of Groundnut was 160Tk. per kg in the year 2023 and lowest price was 70Tk. per kg in the year 2014. From the figure it can be concluded that the price of groundnut shows increasing trend line.




Source: (Jahan et al., 2022)

Figure 3.11: Cost of Groundnut Cultivation (Tk.)

The Fig. 3.11. Shows that the cost of production is the highest for insecticide value of land that is Tk. 5617490 . Followed by hired labor that is 520325 Tk. and then seed cost is 163620 Tk. The total cost of groundnut production is 6554633 Tk.

Table 3.5: Profitability of Groundnut Production for the Year 2022

| Name of the oilseed | Gross return (Tk.) | Total cost (Tk.) | Gross margin (Tk.) | Benefit Cost Ratio (BCR) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Groundnut | 7984800 | 6554633 | 1430166 | 1.21 |

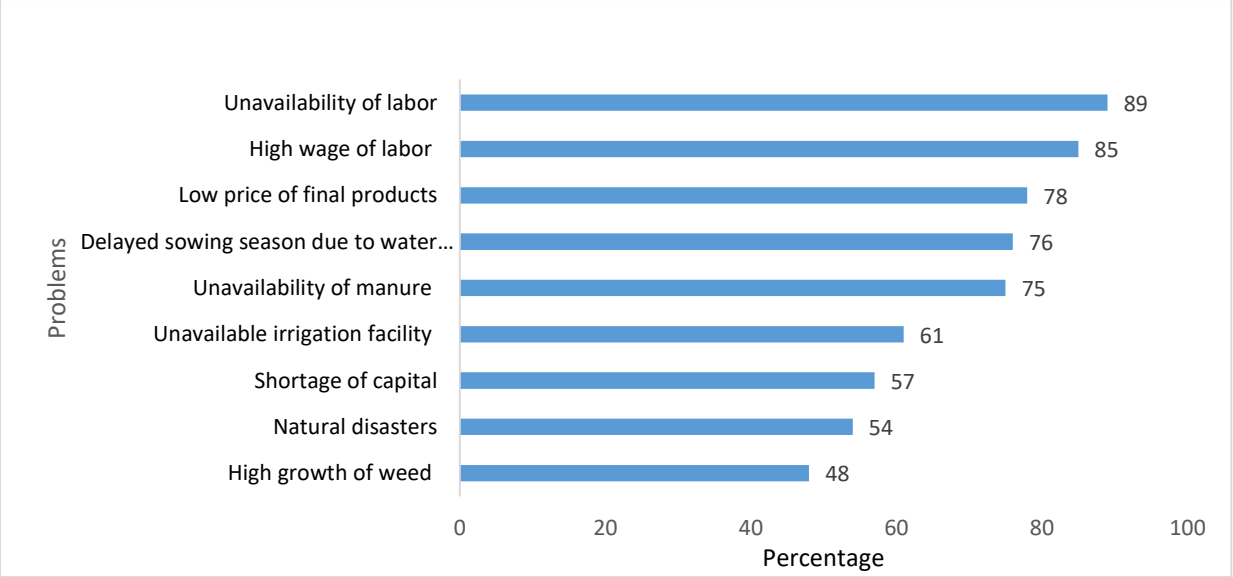
Source: (Jahan et al., 2022)

In the table 3.5. Total production is multiplied by the price of that product to get gross return. The production cost is deducted from the gross return to get net return. Gross return for groundnut is 7984800 Tk. and the benefit cost ratio is 1.21. That means farmer get 1.21 Tk. for every one taka investment.

## CONSTRAINTS

### Problems Faced by Farmers in Mustard Cultivation

The biggest issue for farmers at the peak of activity was unavailability of labor, particularly during the sowing and harvest seasons. The majority of manufacturing costs are made up of labor costs. Due to a shortage of labor, farmers must employ workers at expensive wages. The results are in agreement with Tithi and Barmon (2018). Only because organic manure wasn't available did farmers have to rely on chemical fertilizers. Due to water logging, which occurs frequently following floods in the study area each year, farmers had to extend the sowing period. The cultivation of oilseeds was severely hampered by waterlogging (Miah & Mondol, 2017). Since most farmers don't own their own irrigation equipment, they were forced to rely on rental units that weren't always accessible. Lack of institutional credit and a cash shortage make it difficult for production, which has increased significantly, which is consistent with the findings of Tithi & Barmon (2018). Natural disasters have negative effects on crop yields, which is consistent with the findings of Miah & Mondal (2017). Bothua (Chenopodium album) weed frequently grows in abundance in mustard fields. It is challenging to control weeds in mustard fields since the propagation method is typically used to sow seeds.

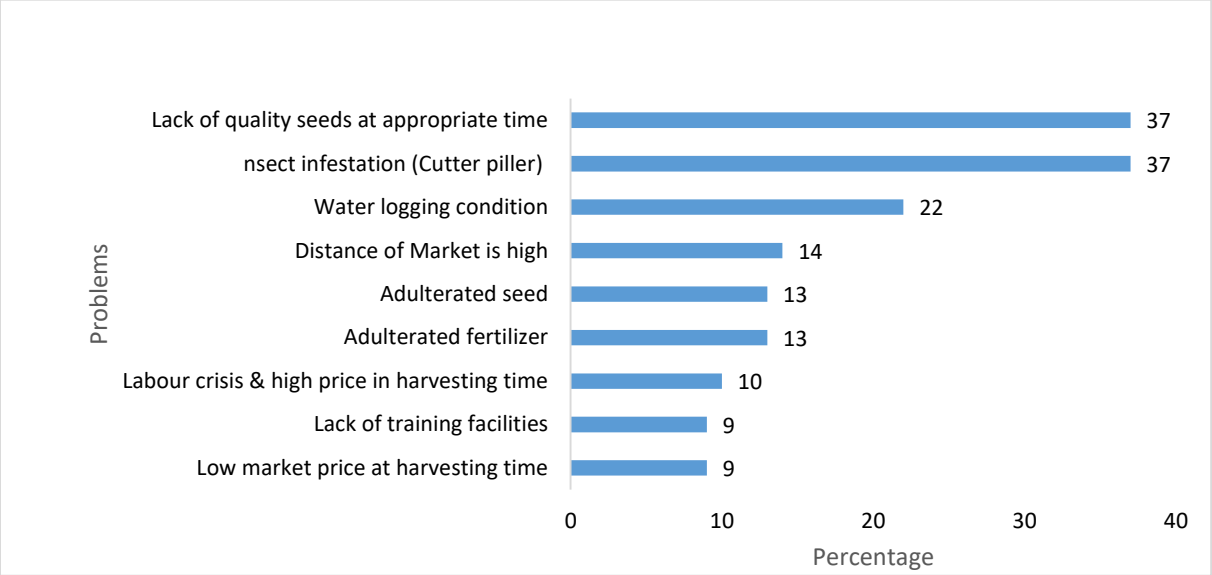



Source: (Sampa et al., 2020)

Fig 3. 12: Problems Faced by Farmers in Mustard Cultivation

**Problems Faced by Farmers in Sesame Cultivation**

The first constraints to oilseed sesame varieties were the lack of quality seeds at the appropriate time. Insect infestation (37%), the second-most common issue, was followed by water logging (22%), adulterated seed and fertilizer (13%), a labor shortage, and high prices during harvest (10%). The absence of training facilities and low market prices during harvest were also highlighted (9%). The government should restrict the availability of contaminated fertilizer on the market and ensure that quality seed is available at the right time and at a fair price. The creation of new types with short duration, stress tolerance, and other qualities needs to be prioritized more. Farmers, extension agents, and sesame growers are required to communicate often. For the farmers who grow sesame, hands-on instruction in better crop management and sesame cultivation techniques is crucial. To minimize production loss, it is advised that sesame growers receive timely labor during the cultivation and harvest seasons (Islam et al., 2020)

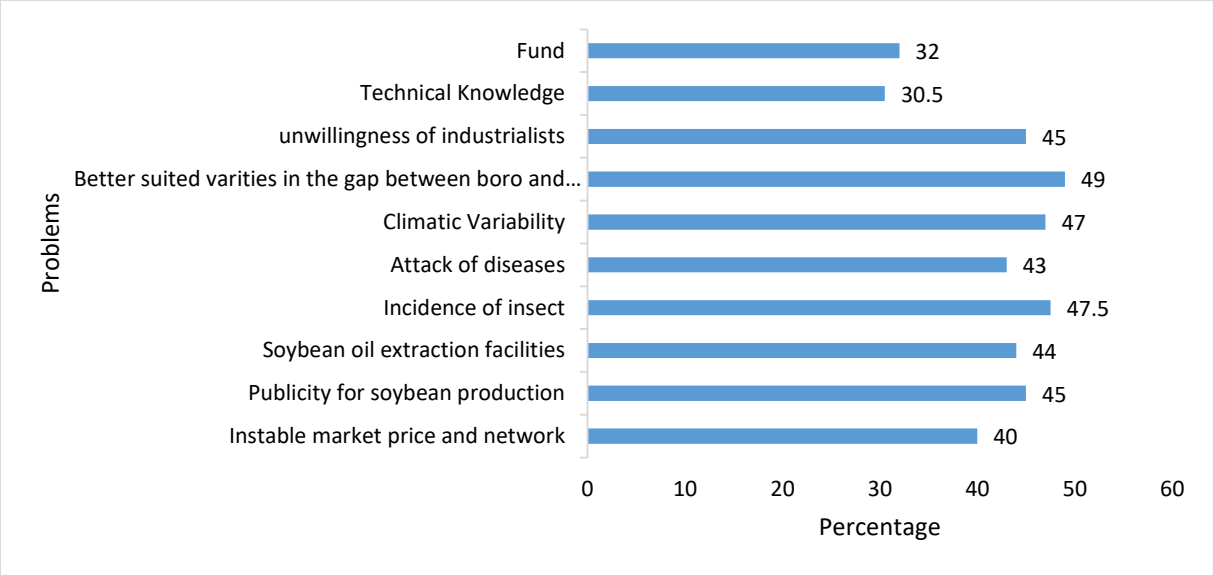



Source: (Islam et al., 2022)

Fig. 3.13: Problems Faced by Farmers in Sesame Cultivation

**Problems Faced by Farmers in Soybean Cultivation**

The challenges involved in the soybean production in Bangladesh are mainly related to better suited soybean varieties in the gap between Boro rice and Amon rice, the incidence of insects, climatic variability, lack of government interest and publicity, unwillingness of industrialists, lack of soybean oil extraction facilities, attack of diseases, lack of short duration rice variety, instable market price and network, lack of fund, and lack of technical knowledge.It can be said that the lack of short-duration soybean is a major constraint to expanding production and that most of the cultivable soybean varieties are long durated .The insect is a significant global production issue for soybeans. The primary harmful insects for Bangladeshi soybean production could be categorized as the leafhopper, caterpillar, aphid and borer, and green cloverworm. Industrialization in Bangladesh is causing a rapid change in the precipitation pattern, temperature, and rainfall. These climatic conditions have a negative impact on the growth, development, yield, and quality of soybeans. Publicity is essential since it aids in raising farmers' production awareness. It is a way to broaden output, aided by effective publicity. The improvement of soybean production in Bangladesh has received little media attention. There is potential to save foreign currency by increasing soybean production and oil extraction facilities. In the cultivation of soybeans, disease control is given first importance. Fourty-three percent of soybean producers brought up this issue. Therefore, it may be said that Bangladesh's major economic factors are soybean illnesses.One of the Bangladeshi government's primary concerns when looking at soybean production will be price stabilization. Additionally, it was discovered that farmers sell their soybeans for a low price at farm gates and in the neighborhood market because they lack mobility and cannot afford to travel to distant marketplaces where items are sold for higher rates. Additionally, the rapid sale of soybeans following harvest is frequently the cause, which limits farmers' options to sell later when prices may be higher. By choosing the right marketing channel and expanding storage capacity, market prices and network stability may be enhanced. The main problem affecting small and marginal farmers who produce soybeans is financial services. Because of this, poor post-harvest management and inadequate input purchases result from a lack of funding, which lowers income. 32 percent of the farmers said that the production of soybeans was having financial problems. Typically, they take out loans from moneylenders at excessive interest rates, which leads to their taking on more debt. They sell soybeans to pay off this loan, but they end up losing money. The government can address this issue by offering interest-free loans for agricultural use (Islam & Khatun,2021).

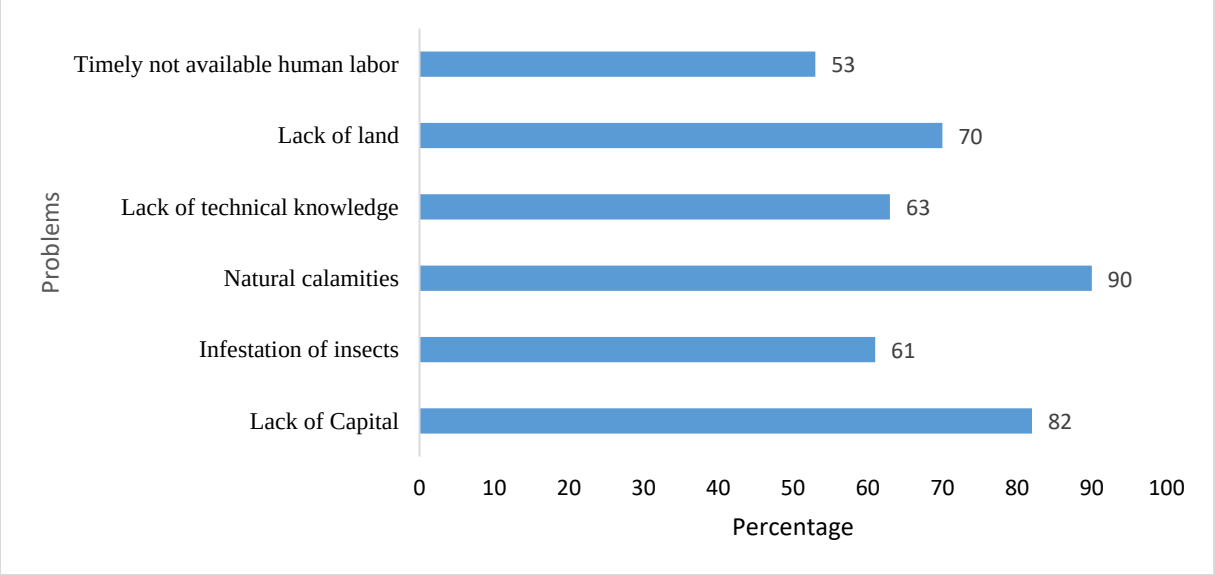



Source: (Islam & Khatun, 2021)

Fig. 3.14: Problems Faced by Farmers in Soybean Cultivation

**Problems Faced by Farmers in Groundnut Cultivation**

Most groundnut-cultivating farmers mentioned the lack of land as a major problem. The infestation of groundnuts by hairy caterpillars and stem fly was another constraint faced by many groundnut farmers. The lack of adequate technical know-how about groundnut production also constrained some farmers to higher production. Farmers opined that they could not attain their expected yield due to these constraints. As most of our respondents are from rural areas, they face natural calamities, which is one of the major problems for their groundnut cultivation. About 90 percent and 90 percent of groundnut farmers mentioned natural calamities and a lack of capital as critical problems, respectively.




Source: (Sarkar et al., 2015)

Fig. 3.15: Problems Faced by Farmers in Groundnut Cultivation

# CHAPTER 4

# CONCLUSION

The cultivated area of mustard is increased to 817235 acre in 2021-22.but sesame cultivated area decrease to 81660 acre in 2021-22.On the other hand soybean and groundnut cultivation in increased to 144712 and 99504 acre respectively in 2021-22.

The production of oilseeds is increasing every year. The production of mustard is 409659 MT, the production of sesame is 31060MT, the production of soybean is 98646 MT and the production of groundnut is 74748 MT in the year 2021-22.

The highest price variation of mustard, sesame, soybean and groundnut was shown in the year 2022.On the other hand lowest price variation of mustard shown in 2019, for sesame and soybean in year 2017 and lowest price variation seen in year 2014.

From BCR analysis it is found that among all the oilseeds of the study sesame (1.51) was the most profitable, followed by BCR (1.50) for soybean, BCR (1.21) for groundnut and BCR (1. 28 ) for mustard.

There are many constraints in oilseeds production in Bangladesh. The main constraints are unavailability of labor, high wage of labor, low price of final products, shortage of capital, lack of quality seeds, attack of diseases, etc. Due to a lack of domestic production, a significant volume of oilseeds are imported every year. Bangladesh has excellent prospects for producing oilseeds. Therefore, the government should implement some practical initiatives to boost oilseed output and enhance farmer awareness of the need to do so.

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