

1. Introduction

Jute is an important natural fibre crop in India next to cotton. In trade and industry, jute and mesta crop together known as raw jute as their uses are almost same. Raw jute plays an important role in the country's economy. Raw jute was originally considered as a source of raw material for packaging industries only. But it has now emerged as a versatile raw material for diverse applications, such as, textile industries, paper industries, building and automotive industries, use as soil saver, use as decorative and furnishing materials, etc. Raw jute being biodegradable and annually renewable source, it is considered as an environment friendly crop and it helps in the maintenance of the environment and ecological balance. Jute as a natural fibre has some definite inherent advantages. Its silky lusture, high tensile strength, low exhaustibility, considerable heat resistance and long staple length are the qualities that cannot be matched by synthetic fibre. Further attraction of Jute lies in its easy availability, inexhaustible quantity at a comparatively cheaper rate. Moreover, it can easily be blended with other natural and man-made fibres. Jute cultivation is mainly concentrated in the eastern and north eastern India while that of Mesta cultivation is spread almost throughout the country.

It is estimated that the jute industry provides direct employment to 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of around 4.0 million farm families. In addition there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute. There are around **94 composite jute mills** out of which the state of West Bengal has 70 jute mills, Andhra Pradesh 10 mills, Uttar Pradesh 3 mills, Bihar 3 mills, Orissa 3 mills, Assam 2 mills, Chhattisgarh 2 mills and Tripura 1 Jute Mill.

2. Area, Production & Yield of Jute & Mesta

Area, production and yield of jute & mesta in major States during last 6 years & current year is at **Annexure I**. State wise normal area, production and yield of jute & mesta is at **Annexure II**. Area, production & yield of major jute growing countries during 2010-2013 is at **Annexure III**.

3. Climatic and Soil Requirement

3.1 Climatic requirement for cultivation of Jute/Mesta:

Jute is a crop of humid tropical climates. It thrives well in areas with well distributed rainfall of 2,500 mm spread over vegetative growth period of the crop with no cloudiness. Locations with a mean rainfall of <1,000 mm, incessant rainfall and water logging are not suitable for its cultivation. For better growth, a mean maximum and minimum temperature of 34°C and 15°C and a mean relative humidity

of 65% are required. Temperatures below 15°C and above 43°C during growth are not suitable for jute crop. *Corchorus olitorius* (Tossa jute) cannot withstand water logging, however, *C. capsularis* (White jute) can withstand water logging, but its fibre quality is impaired with prolonged water stagnation. At a temperature below 10°C, no germination occurs in both the species. *C. capsularis* can withstand higher temperature at germination (up to 32°C), while *C. olitorius* is sensitive to such high temperatures.

Warm and humid climate are best suited to both the species of mesta i.e. *Hibiscus cannabinus* and *Hibiscus sabdariffa*. *Cannabinus* mesta is of short duration and suitable for higher rainfall areas and has got less drought tolerance capacity. *Sabdariffa* mesta is of longer duration and got better drought tolerance capacity. The crop can grow in temperature range of 20°C to 40°C but optimum temperature for its growth is 30°C to 34°C. The crop can grow in high rainfall areas provided good drainage is there. On the other hand it can grow in low rainfall areas to the tune of even 500 mm rainfall per annum. However, a rainfall of about 125 to 150 mm per month distributed well is required during the growth period. Alternate rain and sunshine is good for better growth.

3.2 Soils :

Jute can be raised on all kinds of soils from clay to sandy loam, but loamy alluvial are best suited. Laterite and gravel soils are not suitable for this crop. The new grey alluvial soils of good depth, receiving silt from the annual floods are the best for jute cultivation. A soil pH of 5.0-7.4 is within the tolerable limit of soil reaction. Soils with acidic pH (<4.5), effective soil depth <50 cm, electrical conductivity >2 dS/m and exchangeable sodium percentage >15 are not suitable for the crop. The crop is raised successfully on old alluvial soils of Bihar, mild acidic soils of Assam, Orissa, and light alkaline soils of tarai districts of Uttar Pradesh. It has been observed that clay loam for *C. capsularis* and sandy loam for *C. olitorius* are most suitable soil types.

4. Crop Production Practices:

4.1 Time of sowing:

Sowing time of jute may differ from area to area on the basis of the receipt of pre-monsoon showers, availability of residual moisture and variety. Generally, sowing in middle of March is optimum for all *Capsularis* varieties and the *Olitorius* varieties like JRO524, JRO878 and JRO7835 while JRO632 should be sown only after middle of April. *Olitorius* sowing may be staggered upto May. In Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, sowing is done up to mid June or some time upto end June as per the onset of monsoon.

The recommended sowing for mesta crop is May-June for main season crop. However, in some areas particularly in some areas of Andhra Pradesh, rabi mesta is also raised. Sowing time for rabi mesta is February-March and usually sown with the subsoil moisture. Sowing should be done when there is sufficient moisture in the soil. A minimum of 21 per cent soil moisture content is required for germination.

4.2. Methods of sowing:

Sowing of jute can be done either by broadcast method or by line sowing method. For line sowing, the land is prepared well and sowing is done with row to row spacing of: *Capsularis* – 30 cm, *Olitorius*– 25 cm and plant to plant spacing is maintained at 5 to 7 cm and this is done by mechanical means i.e. seed drill. The depth of sowing is maintained at 2.5 to 3 cm.

Mesta is usually sown by broadcasting method. But as criteria of improved production technology, it is advocated to sow the crop in line. Line sowing can be undertaken with the help of seed drill. Line sowing has got certain advantages over broadcasting method such as i) Plant growth is uniform since uniform spacing is maintained, ii) Intercultural operation like weeding, hoeing, etc. become easier and cheaper. iii) Application of pesticides and top dressing of fertilizer is easier, iv) Yield is higher by about 15-20%, v) Requirement of seed is less etc.

4.3. Land preparation:

Jute seeds being small require very fine tilth. The land can be prepared by ploughing and cross-harrowing 3-5 times followed by planking. In acidic soils (pH <6.0), incorporation of 1-1.5t/ha of lime, 30-40days before sowing is necessary for better crop performance. Soil moisture between 21-45% is considered ideal for proper germination.

Mesta being a rainfed crop, land preparation is usually done with the receipt of pre-monsoon showers. However, in Andhra Pradesh, for raising rabi mesta, the land preparation is done early in February for sowing the crop with the help of sub-soil moisture.

4.4. Seeding technologies:

Depending upon the species of jute and method of sowing, the seed rate of the two species recommended is under:

Species	Broadcast	Line Sowing
<i>C. capsularis</i>	10kg/ha	7kg/ha
<i>C. olitorius</i>	7kg/ha	5kg/ha

The seeds are sown in row 20 cm (*olitorius*) and 30 cm (*capsularis*) apart. The plants within the row should be thinned manually at two stages. First thinning is done 20 days after sowing (DAS), when the plants are of 5-10 cm height. At this stage, plants are thinned to a distance of 5 cm. In second and final thinning 35 DAS, when plants are of 12-15 cm height, and are thinned to a distance of 10 cm. Thus the optimum population varies from 3.33 (*capsularis*) to 5.0 lakh/ha (*olitorius*).

The optimum plant population for mesta is about 4 to 5 lakh per hectare. The recommended row to row spacing is 25 to 30 cm and plant to plant spacing is 7 to 10 cm. For maintaining optimum plant population the seed rate for the two species varies. However, the recommended seed rate is higher than the actual requirement for maintaining the desired plant population. This is done because of getting uniform plant population. After emergence, the excess plants are thinned out to get desired spacing. The seed rate of the two species in two method of sowings are as under:

Species	Broadcast	Line Sowing
<i>H. cannabinus</i>	15-17 kg/ha	13-15 kg/ha
<i>H. sabdariffa</i>	13-15 kg/ha	11-13 kg/ha

4.5. Fertilizer management:

In general, the nutrient requirement of *capsularis* is more than that of *olitorius*. In soils with low organic carbon content, FYM application @ 5-10t/ha, a month prior to crop sowing is recommended. The leaf fall from the standing crop and also root stubbles left in the soil after harvest results in recycling of handsome amount of nutrients besides organic matter in intensive cropping systems. The recommended doses of fertilizers are 40 to 80, 20 to 40, 20 to 40 kg/ha (*olitorius*) and 60 to 80, 30 to 40, 30 to 40 kg/ha (*capsularis*) of N:P:K respectively (as per CRIJAF).

In heavy soils with low to moderate rainfall, all nutrients are applied as basal. In light soils and high rainfall situations, N is applied in 2 equal splits, ½ basal and ½ top dressing, i.e. preferably after weeding and thinning operations. Seed inoculation with *Azotobacter chroococum* and *Azospirillum brasilense* has been found promising to supplement part of N fertilizer. Foliar application of 20 kg N through urea solution with teepol as sticker at pre-flowering stage is promising.

In acid soils and regions with high rainfall, calcium and magnesium deficiency is common. Liming of soil @ 2-5t/ha, once in 4 years or Dolomite application (40 kg/ha) is found promising as it supplies both calcium and magnesium.

In a medium fertile soil, the recommended dose of fertilizer for mesta is N-40kg/ha, P – 20 kg/ha and K-20kg/ha. Since, mesta is raised mainly under rainfed condition, the recommended dose of N in such cases is 25 kg/ha and it is mainly recommended for Andhra Pradesh.

4.6. Water management:

Jute requires about 50 cm water for its growth and development. In India about 15% jute area is irrigated and the remaining area is rainfed. If the rainfall is not sufficient, the water requirement has to be supplemented through irrigation. For germination of jute seed, about 18-20% soil moisture is required. At sowing time, if the soil moisture is not sufficient, then one pre-sowing irrigation is to be given. After sowing, usually one or two irrigations at an interval of about 20 days is required at the initial stages of growth. Jute is sensitive to both drought and water logging. At germination and knee-high stages, adequate soil moisture must be ensured by irrigation. During rainy season, the crop experiences water logging that adversely affects fibre quality. Provision of quick drainage in uplands will be beneficial to the crop. However, in lowlands, it may not be feasible.

In India, mesta is mainly raised as a rainfed crop. Since the pattern of rainfall during the sowing and growth period is highly erratic, desired yield is not obtained in mesta crop. For obtaining good yield, along with other inputs, the water requirement of the crop is to be fulfilled. The water requirement of mesta is about 50 cm, if the rainfall is highly uncertain, in that case it is desirable to give one or two irrigation to mesta crop at an interval of 15 to 20 days.

4.7. Weed management:

Jute crop suffers from heavy weed infestation in the initial 6-8 weeks after sowing. Two-three hand weedings or mechanical hoeings are required to arrest weed menace. The first 2 manual weedings are combined with thinning operations at 20 and 35 DAS. The third weeding should be done 55-60 DAS. Due to continuous rains, sometimes manual weeding may not be possible. In such a situation, herbicide integrated with manual weeding is promising. Butachlor 50% EC or Pretilachlor 50% EC (preemergence, applied during sowing) @ 0.9-1.0 kg ai/ha combined with one hand weeding at 35DAS may effectively control the weeds. Recommended post-emergence herbicides for weed control include Quitalofop ethyl 5% @ 40-60g ai/ha and should be applied 20 days after sowing.

Mesta is very susceptible to weed competition at early stage of growth. The growth rate of mesta is slower at this stage and over powered by weeds. The crop requires about two to three weeding/thinning operations depending upon the weed infestations. While two weedings are practiced, the first one is done about three

weeks after sowing and the second one is done at about five weeks after sowing. In row-cropping, wheel hoe is used for weeding operations and thinning is done manually. Weeding may also be done with the application of herbicides. Amongst the various herbicides, Basalin gave better result for mesta crop. Application of Basalin (Fluchloralin) @ 2 litres per hectare as pre-sowing (3days before sowing) will kill almost all the weeds except sedges. However, application of Basalin as above followed by one manual weeding will give good result.

4.8 Insect-pests & Diseases of Jute & Mesta and their control measures:

Pest/Disease	Control Measures
Jute Insect/Pest: Jute Semilooper, Stem Weevil, Yellow Mite, Bihar Hairy caterpillar, etc.	Endosulfan @ 2 ml/l or Chlorpyrifos @ 1 ml/l to spray twice. Cypermethrin 25 per cent EC @ 1-1.2 ml/lit, Fenvalerate 20 per cent EC @1 ml/lit
Jute Disease: Seedling Blight, Damping off, Collar Rot, Stem Rot, Root Rot, etc.	Seed treatment with Carbendazim @ 2 g/kg or Mancozeb @ 5 g/kg or T. viridi @ 10 g/kg. In standing crop spraying of Carbedazim 0.2 % or Copper oxychloride 0.75 % may be done.
Mesta Insect/Pest: Jassids, Mealy bug, Semilooper, Spiral borer, etc	Endosulfan @ 2 ml/l or Chlorpyrifos @ 1 ml/l to spray twice. Spray of Neem oil.
Mesta Diseases: Foot Rot, Collar Rot, Stem Rot, etc.	Seed treatment with Carbendazim @ 2 g/kg or Mancozeb @ 3 g/kg or soil drenching with Copper oxychloride @ 5 g/l of water.

4.9. Harvesting and post-harvest operations:

4.9.1. Harvesting:

Jute is a bast fibre crop and can be harvested at any stage after a certain period of vegetative growth, usually between 100 to 150 days. Harvesting of jute crop at pre-bud or bud stage gives best quality fibre; however, the yields are low and older crop yields more quantity of fibre but the fibre becomes coarse and the stem does not ret properly. Hence, as a compromise between quality and quantity, early pod formation stage has been found best for harvesting. Harvesting is done by cutting the plants at or close to the ground level with sharp sickles. In flooded lands, the plants are uprooted. The harvested plants are left in the field for 2-3 days for the leaves to shed. Next, the plants are tied into bundles 20-25cm of diameter and the branching tops are lipped off to rot in the field.

The best time of harvesting is small pod stage for *cannabinus* mesta which usually occurs in October while for *sabdariffa* mesta it is at 50 per cent flowering which occurs in November. If the plants are harvested earlier to this, fibre yield will be low and many of the fibre are immature and soft and may loss at the time of extraction. If the harvesting is delayed or it is done at the maturity of the crop, the yield may be more but produces poor quality fibre which is brittle and less flexible as the cellulose reserves decline due to its utilization by developing fruits and seeds.

4.9.2. Retting:

Retting is one of the important operations governing the quality of fibre as prevailed at present. The bundles are kept in 30 cm deep water, and later placed side by side in retting water, usually in 23 layers and tied together. They are covered with water-hyacinth or any other weed that does not release tannin and iron. The float is then weighed down with seasoned logs or with concrete blocks or are kept emerged (at least 10 cm below the surface of water) with bamboo-crating. Clods of earth used as a covering material or as weighing agent produce dark fibre of low value. Retting is best done in slow moving large volume of clean water. The optimum temperature is around 34°C. If fibre comes out easily from the wood on pressure from the thumb and fingers, retting is considered complete.

The traditional method of retting is commonly known as Steep method of retting as described above and the same method is being followed widely. Some of the other and improved methods have been developed or are in the stage of development like Ribbon Retting, Dry Retting, Use of Microbial Consortium in retting, etc but these methods are yet to be standardized and to make cost effective for adoption by the farmers.

4.9.3. Extraction of fibre:

Two methods of fibre extraction are practiced – single plant extraction method and beat-break-jerk method.

Single plant extraction method: In single plant extraction method, four or five reeds are taken out and stripping started from the bottom; the fibre of each of the reeds is slipped out free from the stick up to 8-10 cm, then gripped and pulled out slowly from the rest of the stick. Extracted strips of the bundles are washed in clean water.

Beat-break-jerk method: In beat-break-jerk method, a handful retted stems in left hand are gently beaten at the base with a mallet, then the woody core is broken and the extractor twist the bundles at the middle, grips the fibre where the bundle is broken and shakes the bundles vigorously to and fro in water. The broken sticks slip out and water wrung out of the fibre. The fibre is then washed in clean water, rung

and eventually spread to dry, preferably in shade or mild sun. The beat-break-jerk method often leaves the broken sticks and make fibre somewhat entangled resulting in sticky fibre.

Single plant extraction method is better and recommended for extraction of fibre as it gives better quality fibre. On the other hand in beat-break-jerk method, the fibre become entangled and as a result the quality of fibre is affected.

4.9.4. Grading:

Grading of fibre is done based on six parameters namely, strength, defect, root content, colour, fineness and density. As per BIS specification there are eight grade classification of jute, i.e., W1/TD1 to W8/TD8 (W indicates white jute and TD indicates Tossa jute).

5. Cropping system

Jute is one of the most suitable crop to fit in crop rotation. Since the harvesting duration of the crop is variable and accordingly it can be fitted in different crop rotations. Besides, shedding of jute leaves improves the soil fertility. The recommended/common practices of crop rotations with jute are indicated hereunder;

Irrigated condition:	Rainfed condition:
Jute-paddy-potato	Jute-paddy-pulses
Jute-paddy-gram	Jute-gram
Jute-paddy-mustard	Jute-paddy-mustard
Jute-paddy-wheat	Jute-mustard
	Jute-paddy

Some of the recommended/generally followed crop rotations with mesta are indicated hereunder;

- Mesta Groundnut
- Mesta – Sesame
- Mesta – Sunflower
- Mesta – Maize

6. State-wise recommended varieties of Jute and Mesta:

S.N	State	Variety	
		Jute	Mesta
1	Andhra Pradesh		AMV-5 (Durga), GR-27 (Madhuri), MT-150 (Nirmal), JRM-5 (Shrestha)
2	Assam	AAUOJ-1(Tarun), JBO-2003H (Ira), JRO204 (Suren),S-19 (Subala), JRO-8432(Shakti), CO-58 (Sourav), JBO-1 (Sudhangshu),JRC-698, JRC-80, JBC-5 (Arpita), RRPS-27-C-3 (Monalisa)	
3	Bihar	JBO-2003H (Ira), JRO-204 (Suren), S-19 (Subala), JRO-8432(Shakti),JRO-128 (Surya), JRO-66 (Golden Jubilee Tossa), CO-58 (Sourav), JBO-1 (Sudhangshu), JRC-698, JBC-5 (Arpita), RRPS-27-C-3 (Monalisa)	GR-27 (Madhuri), MT-150 (Nirmal), JRM-5 (Shrestha)
4	Meghalaya	AAUOJ-1(Tarun), JBO-2003H(Ira), JRO-204 (Suren), S-19 (Subala), JRO-8432 (Shakti), CO-58 (Sourav), JBO-1 (Sudhangshu), JBC-5 (Arpita)	GR-27 (Madhuri), MT-150 (Nirmal), JRM-5 (Shrestha)
5	Nagaland	AAUOJ-1 (Tarun), JBO-2003H (Ira), JRO-204 (Suren), S-19 (Subala), JRO-8432(Shakti), CO-58 (Sourav), JBO-1 (Sudhangshu), JBC-5 (Arpita)	
6	Orissa	JBO-2003H (Ira), JRO-204 (Suren), S-19 (Subala), JRO-8432 (Shakti), JRO-128 (Surya), JRO-66 (Golden Jubilee Tossa), CO-58 (Sourav), JBO-1 (Sudhangshu), JBC-5 (Arpita), RRPS-27-C-3(Monalisa)	AMV-5 (Durga), GR-27 (Madhuri), MT-150 (Nirmal), JRM-5 (Shrestha)
7	Tripura	AAUOJ-1 (Tarun), JBO-2003H (Ira), JRO-204 (Suren), S-19 (Subala), JRO-8432 (Shakti), CO-58 (Sourav), JBO-1 (Sudhangshu), JBC-5 (Arpita)	GR-27 (Madhuri), MT-150 (Nirmal), JRM-5 (Shrestha)

8	Uttar Pradesh	JBO-2003H (Ira), JRO-204 (Suren), S-19(Subala), JRO-8432 (Shakti), JRO-128 (Surya), JRO-66 (Golden Jubilee Tossa), JRC-80, CO-58 (Sourav), JBO-1 (Sudhangshu), JBC-5 (Arpita), NDC 2008 (Ankit)	
9	West Bengal	JBO-2003H (Ira), JRO-204 (Suren), S-19 (Subala), JRO-8432 (Shakti), JRO-128 (Surya), JRO-66 (Golden Jubilee Tossa), JRC-80, JRC-698, CO-58 (Sourav), JBO-1 (Sudhangshu), JBC-5 (Arpita), RRPS-27-C-3 (Monalisa)	

7. Schemes for Jute Development

I. MM-II of JTM

The Government of India has launched the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) for the overall development of the jute sector in the country during 2006-07. Mini Mission-II (MM-II) of JTM was implemented by DAC&FW with the objective to increase the productivity and to improve the quality of fiber in 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal from 2006-07 to 2013-14. The sharing of funding of the components was 90:10 between Central and State Governments. However, in some of the components implemented by ICAR/ other central agencies, 100 per cent share was borne by the Central Government. Under the scheme, assistance was provided for production & supply of certified seeds, transfer of technology through field demonstrations & training of farmers, establishment of retting tanks, supply of fungal culture, farm implements & soil ameliorants, popularization of IPM practices, etc.

II. National Food Security Mission- Commercial Crops (Jute) Programme:

Jute Development Programme is being implemented under National Food Security Mission - Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) for enhancing production and productivity w.e.f 2014-15 in 9 States viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Orissa, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh & West Bengal. Under this scheme thrust has been given on transfer of technology through frontline demonstrations and training in order to extend benefits to the farmers. From, 2015-16, in view of increased devolution to the States on account of implementation of recommendations of 14th Finance Commission, NFSM is being implemented on

sharing basis between Government of India and States on 60:40 basis for general category states & 90:10 basis for North East & hilly states. However, the Central Agencies are funded 100% by GOI. Pattern of Assistance under NFSM-CC-Jute is at **Annexure-IV**. Allocation of funds under NFSM-Jute is at **Annexure-V**.

III. Jute Development under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

There is no earmarked allocation of funds for jute under RKVY. However, the States can undertake jute programme under RKVY with the approval of State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of the State.

8. Minimum Support Price (MSP) of Jute

The MSP of Jute during last four years & current year is as under:

(Rs. Per Quintal)

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
MSP	2200	2300	2400	2700	3200

9. Supply Distribution Position of Raw Jute

(Qty. in lakh bales of 180 kgs each)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Projected)
Opening Stock	24.00	14.00	6.00
Production of Raw Jute	72.00	65.00	90.00
Import	1.00	6.00	6.00
Total Availability/ Supply	97.00	85.00	102.00
Rural/Industrial Consumption	12.00	9.00	10.00
Mill Consumption	70.00	70.00	80.00
Total Demand	82.00	79.00	90.00
Carry over	15.00	6.00	12.00

(Source: Ministry of Textiles draft CCEA Note)

10. Statistics on Jute

Procurement of Raw jute

Raw jute purchased by Jute Corporation of India (JCI) in association with the State Co-operatives is given below:

Year	Commercial Procurement		MSP Procurement		Total	
	Lakh bales	Rs. crore	Lakh bales	Rs. crore	Lakh bales	Rs. crore
2010-11	0.34	19.93	-	-	0.34	19.93
2011-12	0.25	9.72	1.31	37.98	1.56	47.70
2012-13	0.44	20.00	3.19	120.18	3.63	140.18
2013-14	0.52	24.50	1.38	53.91	1.90	78.41
2014-15	0.377		0.155		0.532	

(Source: Website of Ministry of Textiles)

Market prices of jute (TD-5 variety)

Year/ Month	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	MSP	Market Price	MSP	Market Price	MSP	Market Price	MSP	Market Price
July	2200	2661	2300	2636	2400	2636	2700	4180
Aug		2726		2526		2696		4034
Sept		2661		2589		2709		
Oct		2469		2650		2857		
Nov		2393		2627		3011		
Dec		2354		2897		3071		
Jan		2465		2881		3158		
Feb		2685		2820		3248		
Mar		2886		2816		3252		
Apr		2901		2964		3305		
May		2808		3139		3454		
June		2638		3035		4047		

(Source: Website of Ministry of Textiles)

Market Arrivals & Ruling Market Rate of Jute as on 30.11.2015 (Crop year 2015-16)

Area/ state	Region	No. of Centres		Jute Variety	MSP (Rs/ Qtl)	Up-Country Ruling Market rate ex-Mokam (Rs/Qtl)	Market arrival (Qtls)	
		JCI	Co- Op				On- date	Cummul ative
South Bengal	Barasat	16	15	Tossa	2700	4350-4450	2000	251936
	Krishnagar	15	14	Tossa	2700	4550-4600	6660	700725
	Berhampore	13	21	Tossa	2700	4450-4550	8333	760227
	Betuadahari	11	5	Tossa	2700	4550-4650	6666	605176
	Sheoraphully	12	19	Tossa	2700	4550-4650	1668	222096
Semi Northern	Siliguri	2	2	Tossa	2700	4850-4900	1334	215054
	Malda	11	21	Tossa	2700	4650-4700	3333	464937
Northern	Siliguri	10	6	Tossa	2700	5000-5100	1330	160130
				White	2650	4550-4600	330	74790
	Coochbehar	13	6	Tossa	2700	4700-4800	2665	259636
				White	2650	4550-4600	832	101907
Assam	Guwahati	8	9	Tossa	2700	4450-4500	336	230920
	Dhubri	6	6	Tossa	2700	4450-4500	168	95964
	Nagaon	13	4	Tossa	2700	4550-4600	494	194584
Bihar	Purnea	11	15	Tossa	2700	4550-4600	6666	589820
	Saharsa	9	5	Tossa	2700	4350-4400	5004	435213
Odisha	Cuttack	6	17	Tossa		4200-4250	336	20124
A.P	Vizianagram	13	11					
Tripura	Agartala	5	1	Tossa		3100-3100	20	755

Summary

	Tossa (Qtls)	White (Qtls)	Mesta (Qtls)	Bimli (Qtls)	Total	
					In qtls	In bales of 180 kg
On-Date New Crop Arrival (2015-16)	47013.0	1162.0	0.0	0.0	48175.0	26764
Cumulative New Crop Arrival (2015-16)	5207297.0	176697.0	0.0	0.0	5383994.0	2991108

(Source: Website of Jute Corporation of India)

Export to Top 5 countries from India

Country	Unit	Qty	Apr'15 to March'16 Value (INR)
NEPAL	TON	24943	1126495716
U S A	TON	12	3218188
ETHIOPIA	TON	40	1728488
JAPAN	TON	67	1718384
TUNISIA	TON	29	1681167

➤ **India imports jute mainly from Bangladesh only**

(Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata)