



PRODUCTION OF JUTE IN INDIA- AN ANALYSIS

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Abstract

The jute and jute production occupies an important place in the national economy. It is one of the major productions in India, particularly in West Bengal. It supports nearly 4 million farm families. Jute is a natural fibre with golden and silky shines and hence called "The Golden Fibre". It is the cheapest vegetable fibre procured from the base of skin of the plant's stem and the second most important vegetable fibre after cotton in terms of usage, global consumption, production and availability. It has high tensile strength, low extensibility and ensures better breath ability of fabrics. Jute fibre is 100% bio-degradable and recyclable. Hence, this Paper makes an attempt to analyze the prospects of jute production in India including country wise production of jute.

Keywords: The Production Jute in India, The Country Wise Production and Prospects of Jute Production in India.

Jute is a *Corchorus capsularis* & *Corchorus olitorius* are Vegetable best Fibre Plants, native to India and Bangladesh and is cultivated throughout the Tropics around the world. It is known as the "Golden Fibre"

India and Bangladesh is the largest producer and Exporter of jute in the world. The main jute producing countries are Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal. Jute cultivation is in Bangladesh 4 64 000ha, where the production is very high 1.08m tonnes (to lakh bales). In India, jute cultivation is 8 36 000ha, the production of jute is 1.63m tonnes (90 lakh bales). The remaining two countries like Myanmar and Nepal, the Jute cultivation is 8900 ha, the production of jute is 9000m tonnes and come to Nepal, the jute cultivation is 13 100 ha then production of jute is 14 400m tonnes.

Jute is one of the longest and most used natural fibres for various textile applications. Jute fibre is 100% bio-degradable and recyclable and thus environmentally friendly. A hectare of jute plants consumes about 15 tonnes of carbon dioxide and releases 11 tonnes of oxygen. Cultivating jute in crop rotations enriches the fertility of the soil for the next crop jute also does not generate toxic gases when burnt. Jute is long soft and shiny with a length of the 4m and a diameter of from 17 to 20 microns.

Jute is known as the 'Golden' due to its golden brown colour and its importance; Jute can be used to create a number of Fabrics such as Hessian cloth sacking carpet backing cloth and canvas. Hessian, lighter than sacking is used for bags, wrappers, wall-coverings, and home furnishings. Jute packaging is used as an eco-friendly substitute.

Jute leaves are consumed as a food in different countries. It is a popular vegetable in West Africa the Yoruba and Nigeria call it "Ewedu" and the Songhay of Mali call it "fakohoy" it is also a popular dish in the Northern Provinces of the Philippines, also known soluyot. The leaves are rich in betacarotene, iron, calcium and vitamin C. The plant has an antioxidant activity with a significant &-Tocopherol equivalent Vitamin E.

Hence, against this backdrop, an attempt has been made in this article to study the production performance of jute in India, Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal for the period of five years from 2006-07 to 2010-11. The prospect of jute production in India has also been analyzed.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To analyze the country wise production of jute.
2. To present on overview of India's jute production.

METHODOLOGY

The present study based on secondary data. The data were collected from various books, Journal, Magazines and Websites. Trend analysis has been used for analyzing the collected data. Statistical tools like mean score, standard deviation and co-efficient of variation was also used to make an in depth analysis of the production data of the four countries to draw a meaningful conclusion.

MAJOR JUTE GROWING COUNTRIES

Jute and Allied fibres(JAF) are produced in many countries. India, Bangladesh, China, Myanmar Nepal are the major producing countries. Together they produce about 95% of the global production of JAF. India and Bangladesh produce mostly jute, In Nepal, jute is grown in about 11000ha in Tarai belt of Eastern part of Nepal. In India jute grown in about 1,000 000 hectares. Most of the production comes from the states of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh & Tripura.

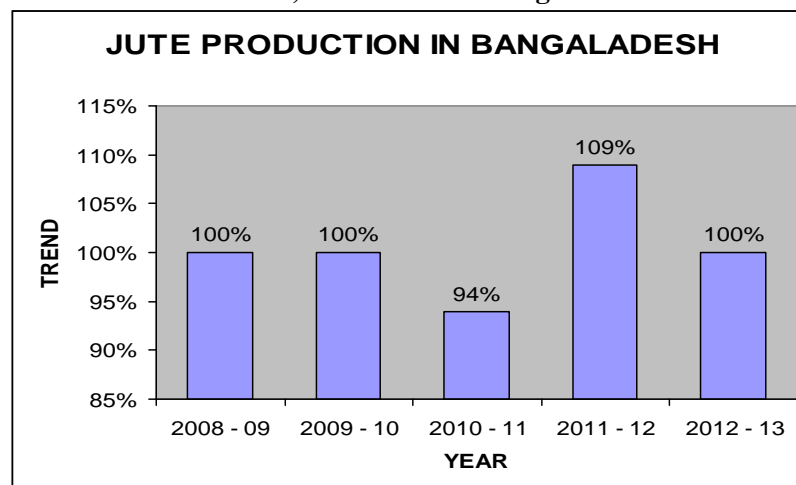
Table 1, Jute Production in Bangladesh

Year	Quantity in Tonnes	Trend %
2006-07	9.90.000	100
2007-08	9,90,000	100
2008-09	9.31.000	94
2009-10	10.80.000	109
2010-11	9.90.000	100

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

The above table reveals that in the year 2006-07 the production of jute was 9, 90,000 tonnes. The production has been increased to 10, 80,000 tonnes in the year 2009-10.

Chart-I, Production in Bangladesh



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

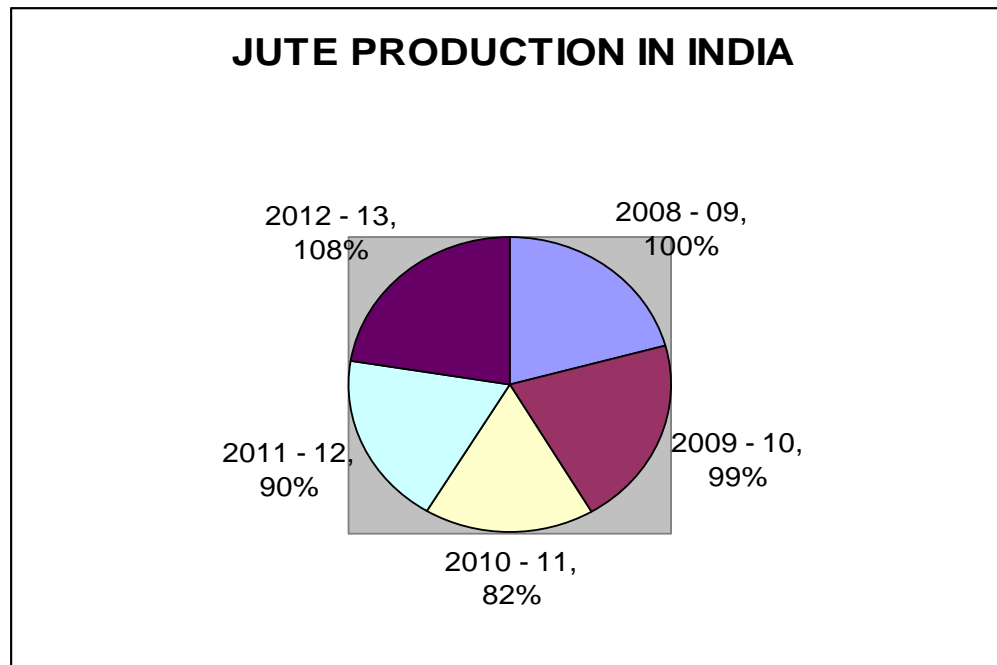
Table 2, Jute Production in India

Year	Quantity in Tonnes	Trend %
2006-07	16,56,000	100
2007-08	16,42,300	99
2008-09	13,56,000	82
2009-10	14,88,800	90
2010-11	17,86,000	108

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

The above table reveals that in the year 2006 – 07 the production of Jute was 16, 56,000 tonnes. The production of jute has been increased to 17, 86,000 tonnes in the year 2010-11.

Chart-II, Jute Production in India



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

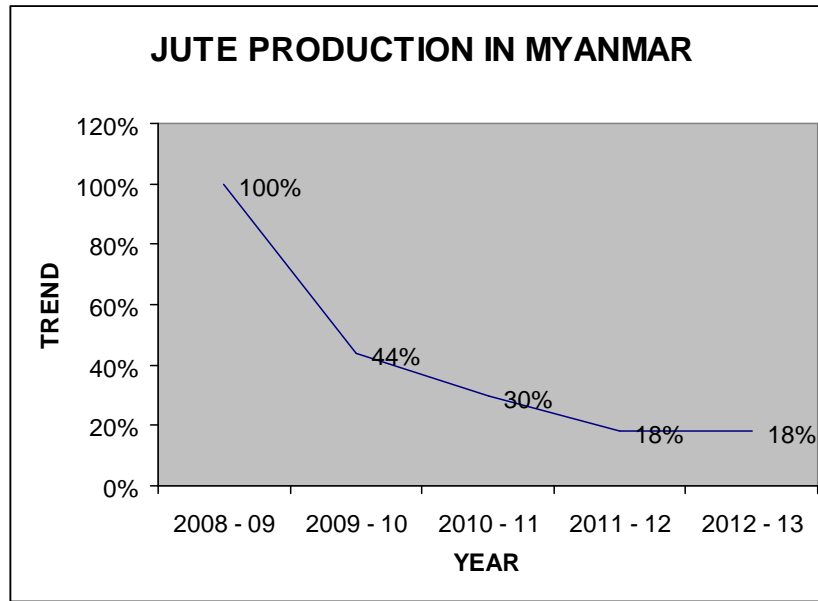
Table 3, Jute Production in Myanmar

Year	Quantity in Tonnes	Trend %
2006-07	43600	100
2007-08	19100	44
2008-09	12900	30
2009-10	8000	18
2010-11	8000	18

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

The above table reveals that in the year 2006 – 07 the production of Jute was 43,600 tonnes. The production jute has been decreased to 8000 tonnes in the year 2010-11.

Chart-III, Jute Production in Myanmar



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

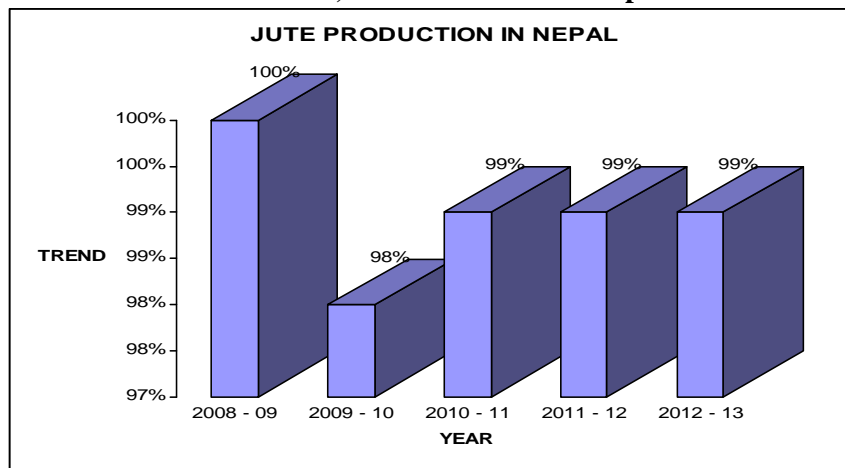
Table 4, Jute Production in Nepal

Year	Quantity in Tonnes	Trend %
2006-07	17100	100
2007-08	16800	98
2008-09	17000	99
2009-10	17000	99
2010-11	17000	99

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization.

The above table reveals that in the year 2006 – 07 the production of jute was 17,100 tonnes. The production of jute has been decreased to 17,000 tonnes in the year 2010-11.

Chart –IV, Jute Production in Nepal



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization

Table 5, Comparative Picture of Jute Production

Year	Bangladesh production in tonnes	India production in tonnes	Myanmar production in tonnes	Nepal production in tonnes
2006-07	9 90 000	16 56 000	43 600	17 100
2007-08	9 90 000	16 42 300	19 100	16 800
2008-09	9 31 000	13 56 000	12 900	17 000
2009-10	10 80 000	14 88 800	8 000	17 000
2010-11	9 90 000	17 86 000	8 000	17 000

Source: Complied data

It was found that among the four countries, namely Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, the jute production in India was high in the year 2010-11 when compared to other countries.

Mean

The mean is used to measure the central tendency with regard to various aspects. The formula for calculating central tendency is as follows.

$$\text{Mean } (\bar{X}) = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Standard Deviation

To know how for Annual Production of jute industry fluctuates from their mean perception (central tendency).The standard deviation is calculated by using the following formula.

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (S.D) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2}{N}}$$

Co-Efficient of variation

To find out the consistency of jute production over a period of time co-efficient of variation is used. The formula for calculating co-efficient of variation is given below.

$$\text{Co-efficient of variation (CV)} = \left(\frac{S.D}{\bar{X}} \right) \times 100$$

COUNTRYWISE ANNUAL PRODUCTION

Table 6, Bangladesh

Year	Production in tonnes	X ²
2006-07	990	9 80 100
2007-08	990	9 80 100
2008-09	931	8 66 761
2009-10	1080	11 66 400
2010-11	990	9 80 100
X	4981	49 73 461
	X ²	

Source: Complied Data

Mean= 996

Standard deviation=997.3

Co-efficient of variation=100%

- ❖ The total jute production of Bangladesh is 4981 tonnes then, the mean value is 996, standard deviation value is 997.3 and co-efficient of variation value is 100%.

Table 7, India

Year	Production in tonnes	X ²
2006-07	16 560	27 42 33 600
2007-08	16 423	26 97 14 929
2008-09	13560	18 38 73 600
2009-10	14 888	22 16 52 544
2010-11	17 860	31 89 79 600
X	79291 X ²	12684 54 273

Source: Complied data

Mean=15858

Standard Deviation=15927.7

Co-Efficient of variation =100%

- ❖ The total jute production of India is 79291 tonnes then, the mean value is 15858, standard deviation value is 15927.7 and co-efficient of variation value is 100%.

Table 8, Myanmar

Year	Production in tonnes	X ²
2006-07	436	1 90 096
2007-08	191	36 481
2008-09	129	16 641
2009-10	8	64
2010-11	8	64
X	772 X ²	2 43 346

Source: Complied data

Mean=154

Standard deviation= 220.6

Co-efficient of variation =143.25%

- ❖ The total jute production of Myanmar is 772 tonnes then, the mean value is 154, standard deviation value is 220.6 and co-efficient of variation value is 143.25%.

Table 9, Nepal

Year	Production in tonnes	X ²
2006-07	171	29 241
2007-08	168	28 224
2008-09	170	28 900
2009-10	170	28 900
2010-11	170	28 900
X	849 X ²	1 44 165

Source: Complied data

Mean= 170

Standard deviation=169.8

Co-efficient of variation=99.88%

- ❖ The total jute production of Nepal is 849 tonnes then, the mean value is 170, standard deviation value is 169.8 and co-efficient of variation value is 99.88%.

Table 10, Comparative Picture of Statistical Scores

Country	Mean	Standard Deviation	Co-efficient of variation
Bangladesh	996	997.3	100%
India	15858	15927.7	100%
Myanmar	154	220.6	143.25%
Nepal	170	169.8	99.88%

Source: Compiled data

FINDINGS

- Jute production in Bangladesh shows that the total production was high in the year 2009-10 when compared to other years.
- Jute production in India shows that the production was high in the year 2010-11 when compared to other years.
- Jute production in Myanmar shows that the total production was low in the year 2010-11 when compared to other years.
- Jute production in Nepal shows that the total production was equal in the year 2010-11 when compared to previous years.
- It was found that among the four countries namely Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, India ranks first in term of its production, followed by Bangladesh, Myanmar and Nepal.
- It was found that among the four countries namely Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal ranks first in the consistency of jute production as it shows as 99.88%. India ranks second in the consistency of jute production as it shows as 100%.

CONCLUSION

Jute industry is one of those industries which depends largely on the external factors than the internal issues and hence likely to attract financial anomalies more quickly. If the above identified problems remain unsolved, then these may lead to several problems for Indian jute industry like underutilization of capacity, poor surplus generation, decline in net worth etc and ultimately affect its sustainability. Therefore, the sooner these problems are appropriately addressed, the lesser will be the probability for Indian jute industry to lose its sustainability. Indian jute industry is facing two big challenges in recent times which are high production cost and inadequate supply of capital. Therefore, new technologies should be introduced to produce standard jute products at low cost to capture the growing international market. Besides, supply of raw material should be brought under control, labour rate should be held in check, and proper policies are to be framed to maintain a sustainable growth. Experience suggests that the jute industry in India had flourished in the past because of its favourable environment, availability of labour and demand of its jute products from national and international markets etc. Therefore, chances are still there to make Indian jute industry a grand success and for this purpose some true initiatives as suggested above, need to be taken to replace this present inconsistent growth by a consistent one and hence help the industry grow further and sustain for a longer period.

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