

CONFIDENTIAL

**REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSION
FOR
AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND PRICES
ON
PRICE POLICY FOR RAW JUTE
FOR
2011-12 SEASON**

OCTOBER 2010

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NEW DELHI**

COMMISSION FOR AGRICULTURAL COSTS AND PRICES

REPORT ON PRICE POLICY FOR RAW JUTE FOR THE 2011-12 SEASON

In this report, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices presents its views on price policy for raw jute for the 2011-12 season. Considering all the relevant factors, including the overall demand-supply situation, market prices, both domestic and international, status of the jute economy, cost of production of jute and after consultation with various stakeholders, the Commission recommends that:

- i) The minimum support price of TD-5 grade of jute ex-Assam for the 2011-12 season be fixed at Rs 1675/- per quintal. The Commission further recommends that the corresponding minimum support price for other varieties and grades of raw jute across locations be fixed keeping in view, apart from normal market price differentials, the aggregate scores assigned to different grades. (Para 44)**
- ii) the Government should announce the MSP of raw jute well before the sowing season, to assist the farmers to take decisions with regard to the cultivation of jute. (Para 2)**
- iii) extension programmes may be strengthened through the mechanism of ATMA, KVKs and Jute Technology Mission in all major jute growing states so that the present level of adoption of technology can be considerably improved and the gap between potential and actual yield minimized. (Para 7)**
- iv) the Government should formulate strategic action plan and ensure its speedy implementation for multiplication of quality jute seeds preferably in West Bengal. Private producers may also be associated for adequate and timely availability of jute seeds to the jute growers at affordable prices. National Jute Board may be entrusted with 'buffer stock' planning of certified jute seeds and coordination with different stakeholders. (Para 8)**

- v) **the production of grades TD3 & TD4 should be increased to 50-60 percent through concerted efforts of research and extension, adoption of improved cultivation practices and enhanced growth of jute in those areas that produce high quality fibre. (Para 11)**
- vi) **the Government should increase budget allocation appropriately under existing schemes of Jute Technology Mission (JTM) to adopt and popularize farmer-friendly and cost-effective retting techniques, and strengthen research & development for developing high output retting technologies. (Para 12)**
- vii) **the programmes under Mini Mission-II of JTM, which are aimed at improving productivity and quality of jute, need to be reviewed for enhanced allocation and their effective implementation by the concerned State Governments. (Para 13)**
- viii) **the National Jute Board on priority should take up a special programme for formulation of Self-Help Groups of growers and their empowerment. State Governments should act firmly to prevent exploitation of jute farmers from middleman and unscrupulous traders. The marketing infrastructure also needs to be strengthened to reach remote areas. (Para 19)**
- ix) **the Government should review the existing different rates of VAT on various categories of jute goods for bringing them to a uniform low level that would encourage the production of diversified jute goods. (Para 24)**
- x) **the Government of India, in order to increase exports, needs to provide requisite policy support to enhance price competitiveness of Indian jute products especially jute diversified products in the world market. (Para 26)**

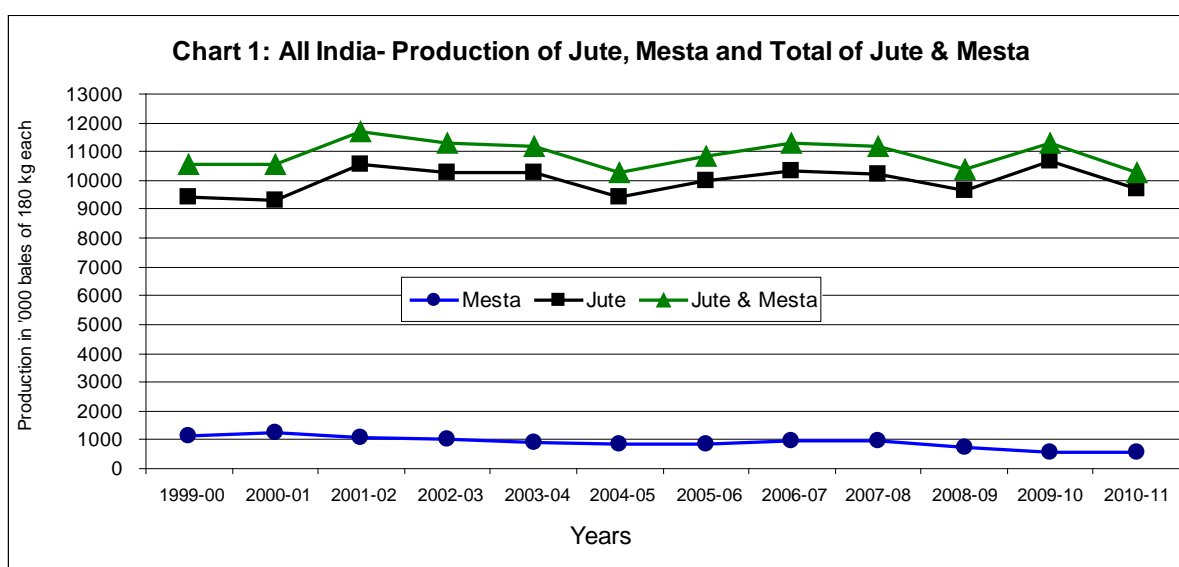
2. The Commission had submitted its report on price policy of raw jute for the year 2010-11 on October 16, 2009, recommending a Minimum Support Price (MSP) of ₹ 1575/- per quintal for TD-5 grade of raw jute ex-Assam. The Government

announced the minimum support price of TD-5 grade of raw jute at ₹ 1575/- per quintal on April 23, 2010, same as recommended by the Commission. Based on this, the Jute Commissioner of India notified the MSP for all grades of jute/mesta for up-country markets in different jute/ mesta growing states on 8th June, 2010. Since sowing for the crop generally commences in the month of March, the price policy for raw jute should be announced by the Government latest by February every year. Delay in announcement defeats the intended role of MSP as a price signal to the farmers in taking timely decision whether to cultivate jute or other alternate crops. Hence, the Commission reiterates its earlier recommendation that **the Government should announce the MSP of raw jute well before the sowing season, to assist the farmers to take decisions with regard to the cultivation of jute.**

3. Jute is a natural fibre known as golden fibre and is one of the cheapest and strongest of all natural fibres. Jute ranks second in the world's production of textile fibres after cotton. In India, about 4.4 million people are engaged in either cultivation of jute or employed in jute mills and allied activities. Jute being natural fibre is biodegradable and eco-friendly and has many inherent advantages like silky luster, high tensile strength, low extensibility and moderate heat and fire resistance. It is a major textile fibre and extensively used as a raw material in manufacturing different types of goods, such as packaging, hessian, sacking, carpet backing cloth, mats, bags, tarpaulins, ropes and twines and also used in a wide range of diversified products, viz., decorative fabrics, garments, soft luggage, footwear, greeting cards and other innumerable consumer products. In addition, its use is becoming gradually popular in geo-textiles and construction. India, Bangladesh, China and Thailand are the leading producers of jute. It is also produced in South-West Asia and Brazil. India is the largest producer of jute in the world. In India, the cultivation of jute is mainly confined to eastern states - West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, and Orissa.

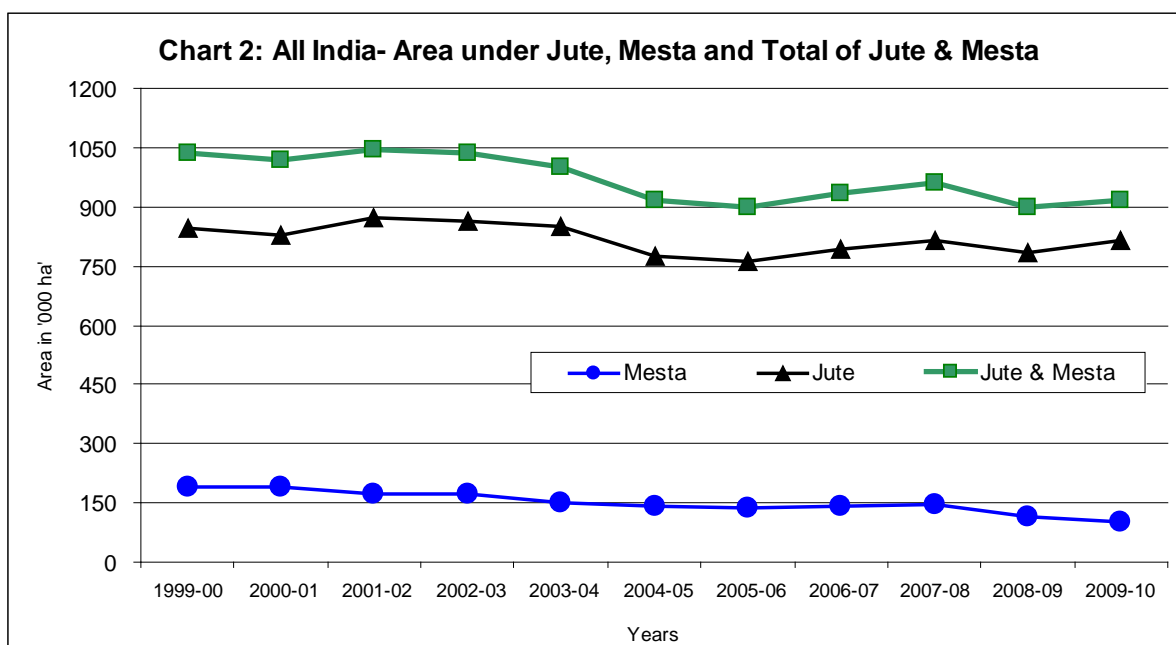
4. Production of jute and allied fibres in the country over the last ten years since 1999-2000 has shown a fluctuating trend. The production, which was 105.58 lakh bales (of 180 kgs each) in 1999-2000, reached a peak level at 116.78 lakh bales in the year 2001-02. Thereafter, it declined and reached a low of 102.72 lakh bales in 2004-05. This was followed by improvements continuously for three years reaching at 111.96 lakh bales in 2007-08. Subsequently in the year 2008-09, it declined to

103.65 lakh bales. However, the production has shown marked improvement in 2009-10 estimated at 112.91 lakh bales (4th Advance Estimates, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture), second highest during the last ten years. This has been attributed mainly to increase in the productivity. The production is estimated to decline by about 9 percent to 102.82 lakh bales in 2010-11 season due to drought in jute growing areas (First Advance Estimates). The trends in production of jute were identical to the aforesaid movements. Similar trends in production of mesta were also reflected, barring a few years, particularly 2001-02. The production trends of jute, mesta and total of jute & mesta over the period from 1999-2000 to 2009-10 are given in the Chart- 1.



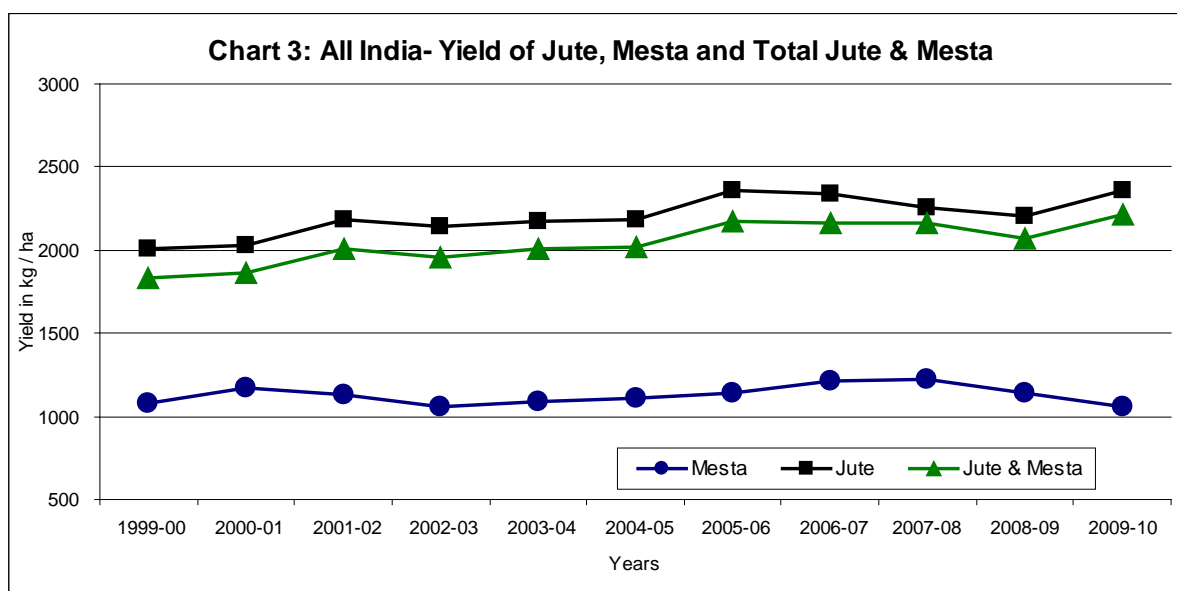
5. During the period of analysis, the area coverage under cultivation of jute and allied fibres has also shown fluctuations. After a marginal decline of 0.18 lakh ha in 2000-01 over the previous year area of 10.35 lakh ha, the peak area under cultivation of 10.47 lakh ha was recorded in the year 2001-02. Thereafter, it continuously declined and reached a level of 8.98 lakh ha in 2005-06, the lowest in last ten years. The area increased to 9.36 lakh ha in 2006-07 but again declined in the subsequent two years to 9.30 lakh ha and 9.01 lakh ha in 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively and increased to 9.17 lakh ha in 2009-10. The area coverage has been influenced by factors such as the prevalent weather conditions at the time of sowing, price levels, availability of seeds and their price, and earning expectations from competing crops. As regards jute, during the initial years of this period, the area under cultivation recorded decline. However, during the year 2001-02, there was a

sharp increase in area to 8.73 lakh ha which still remains the peak. The following years registered continuous decline and reached a level of 7.60 lakh ha in 2005-06. The area under cultivation showed improvement during the subsequent two years and the coverage increased to 7.93 lakh ha in 2006-07 and to 8.14 lakh ha in 2007-08. During the year 2008-09, the area under jute decreased to 7.86 lakh ha. The area under jute cultivation increased to 8.17 lakh ha in 2009-10. In respect of mesta, the trends were broadly the same, except for the initial years of this period. It has increased significantly in the year 1999-2000 to 1.89 lakh ha from 1.77 lakh ha in 1998-99. The area coverage reached a peak of 1.90 lakh ha in 2000-01. Thereafter, it began to decline, and reached a low level of 1.38 lakh ha in 2005-06. As in the case of jute, subsequently, the area under mesta increased to 1.42 lakh ha in 2006-07 and further to 1.46 lakh ha in the year 2007-08. However, in 2008-09, the area declined to 1.15 lakh ha, as in the case of jute. The area under mesta cultivation has further declined to 1.00 lakh ha in 2009-10. The trends in area under jute, mesta and total of jute & mesta over the years are given in the Chart- 2.



6. During the period of analysis of last ten years since 1999-2000, the level of yield of jute and allied fibres has also shown fluctuations. The yield level in 1999-2000 that increased to 1836 kg/ha from the lowest level of 1722 kg/ha in 1998-99 continued its increasing trend till 2005-06 when it reached the peak of 2173 kg/ha except for the year 2002-03. Thereafter, with marginal variations, the productivity declined sharply to 2071 kg/ha during the year 2008-09. However, the estimated

yield for 2009-10 at 2216 kg/ha set a new record during the period of analysis. When analysed separately for jute and mesta, it is observed that the trend under jute was more akin to that of the overall trend, while that of mesta, albeit broadly similar, was marked by deviations in certain years. The yield of jute peaked in the year 2005-06 to 2362 kg/ha, whereas for mesta, the peak of 1219 kg/ha was attained in 2007-08. The analysis reveals that, barring the years 2005-06 and 2009-10, the substantial determinant of production of jute and allied fibres has been the extent of area under cultivation rather than the level of yield. The trends in the yield under jute, mesta and total of jute & mesta over the years are given in the Chart- 3.



7. There have been considerable inter-state variations in respect of production, area coverage, and yield of jute. As per the state-wise estimates for 2009-10 (Fourth Advance Estimates), West Bengal continues to retain its leading position as the main jute producing state in the country, in all the three segments of area, production and yield. This is followed by the states of Bihar, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa in respect of area and production but Assam ranked second and Bihar third in respect of productivity. The advantageous position of West Bengal is due to the large number of water bodies available for retting, concentration of jute mills, and the dynamic cropping pattern adopted in the state. It contributed 78.45 percent of total jute production in the country in the year 2009-10, followed by Bihar (11.56 percent), Assam (6.54 percent), and Andhra Pradesh (1.69 percent). In case of area also, West Bengal is leading at 67.5 percent followed by Bihar (16 percent), Assam (7.7 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (2.5 percent). The yield of jute in West Bengal has

been significantly higher at 2573 kg/ha, as compared to the yield of all other states viz. Assam (1890 kg/ha), Bihar (1601 kg/ha) and Andhra Pradesh (1495 kg/ha) under jute cultivation. According to the Indian Council for Agricultural Research (ICAR), the currently realized yield of jute is much lower than the potential yield of 38 quintals per hectare realizable in the field demonstrations. In the light of this, the Commission recommends that **extension programmes may be strengthened through the mechanism of ATMA, KVKs and Jute Technology Mission in all major jute growing states so that the present level of adoption of technology can be considerably improved and the gap between potential and actual yield minimized.** (Tables 6, 7 & 8)

8. One major issue facing the jute sector is the lack of adequate availability of certified jute seeds in the country. Presently, certified jute seed production can meet only about 30-35 percent of the total demand. The rest of the demand is met through local seeds. Since most of the jute cultivating areas are multi-cropping with jute-paddy rotation, the land becomes unavailable for seed multiplication. Jute seeds are largely developed in Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, which are geographically away from the major jute growing regions and also from the research centres. Adequate efforts have not been made for production of Jute seeds in West Bengal which occupies more than two-third of the area under jute cultivation. Resultantly, farmers are facing the problem of inadequate availability of quality seeds and its distribution. Quite often, at the time of sowing, the seed prices rise to unduly high levels and the farmers get prompted to cultivate other crops. Another issue is the lack of availability of the high yielding varieties of seed developed by research institutions. In order to provide competitive returns to farmers, it is imperative to increase productivity of raw jute significantly. To achieve this, there is an urgent need to enhance the availability of quality/high-yielding varieties of jute seeds under the jute development programmes with appropriate arrangements for its timely and adequate distribution to the cultivators. The availability of certified seeds is dependent on a few sources i.e. National Seeds Corporation (NSC) and the private seed producers. The capability of private producers to produce more certified jute seeds should be utilized by assuring them confirmed orders from the stakeholders. Non-availability of certified seeds in adequate quantity paves the way for sale and use of spurious seeds. Keeping in view the fact that Jute Corporation of India (JCI)

has a wide network across the jute-growing regions, it should directly procure seeds from the private producers, apart from the NSC and distribute the certified seeds at affordable price through its departmental purchase centres, dealers of NSC, Village Panchayats and Cooperatives etc. The yield of jute crop raised for seed purpose fluctuates around 1.25 to 8 quintal/ha, which necessitates maintaining buffer stock for jute seeds to the extent of 20 percent of total requirement. Presently, no buffer stock is being maintained by NSC and private producers. In order to prevent seed loss and making the stored seed for usage, controlled conditions of storage are required. Therefore, the Commission recommends that **the Government should formulate strategic action plan and ensure its speedy implementation for multiplication of quality jute seeds preferably in West Bengal. Private producers may also be associated for adequate and timely availability of jute seeds to the jute growers at affordable prices. National Jute Board may be entrusted with buffer stock planning of certified jute seeds and coordination with different stakeholders.**

9. The shortage of labour and increased cost of labour in jute production and processing have been highlighted by the stakeholders including officials of State Governments and farmer representatives. The non-availability of labour even at increased wages has become more acute with the implementation of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA). Jute being a labour intensive crop involves various labour intensive processes like sowing, weeding, fertilizer application, fibre extraction (retting) etc. Though technologies have been developed to mechanize these operations, so far none of the technologies has been successful for use on a large scale. There is a need to promote cost effective new technologies for adoption in the pre and post-harvest operations of jute production by farmers, to tackle the problem of labour shortage and to reduce the cost of cultivation. Accordingly, the Commission is of the view that Government should bring in suitable action plans to promote adoption of new technologies to mechanize jute production in order to tackle labour problem, minimize cost and tone up productivity and also link up jute production activities in the eligible items of work under the guidelines of MNREGA.

10. Numerous finished products require Jute of high fibre quality. The global market demand corroborates this fact. On the other hand, Indian raw jute is characterized by medium to inferior grades of fibre. Currently, the composition of raw jute weighs in favour of grades lower than TD-4 (64 percent). This is the reason, why Indian farmers are getting prices below their expectation, which is largely attributed to the low grade of the produce. Lower factor reward of the firm further creates a negative impact on jute cultivation. Still, the country has to depend upon Bangladesh for superior quality of fibre. As low quality jute is suitable for sacking, the Indian jute industry depends mainly on domestic consumption to the extent of 95 percent of sacking production. A comprehensive strategy for amelioration of jute sector should embrace the dual aspect of improvement of fibre quality and cost efficiency.

11. In spite of efforts on the part of the research organizations through various jute development programmes, the problem still remains. Simultaneously, with the expanding market for diversified jute products, indigenous and globally, the quantum of production from grades above TD-4 remains to be augmented. Areas that wield the capability of producing quality fibre should be given greater encouragement for jute production. Another crucial component of the strategy should be the availability and effective distribution of quality seeds among the jute growers. The instrument of MSP should promote the growth of high quality jute, by further enhancing the present grade difference between TD8 to TD2 existing in the range of ₹ 70/- to 145/- per quintal. Moreover, in order to incentivise production of finer fibre quality, the present grading system should be reviewed in favour of superior grades curtailing the inferior grades so that MSP may incentivise TD-3 and above grades. Some of these aspects have already been looked into and recommended by the Commission in its earlier reports also. Hence, it is reiterated that **the production of grades TD3 & TD4 should be increased to 50-60 percent through concerted efforts of research and extension, adoption of improved cultivation practices and enhanced growth of jute in those areas that produce high quality fibre.**

12. Retting is one of the most important determining factors for the quality of jute fibre as well as the cost of cultivation. Better quality jute fibre is essential for manufacturing Jute Diversified Products (JDPs). In the water or microbial retting that is traditionally and widely followed in the country for retting and extracting fibre, the

availability of clean flowing water is a major problem faced by the Jute farmers, The scarcity of free flowing clean water is impacting upon retting process in the country and farmers have no other option but to use stagnant water in ditches and ponds repeatedly for retting. The inadequate retting facilities have been resulting in fibre of inferior colour and strength. Further, the majority of farmers are endowed with small size holdings and meagre resources that disable them to invest and set up their own retting tanks. Improved retting techniques have been developed by the Jute Research Institutes. Such process transforms the concept of conventional retting, assures fibre quality, ensures reduction of time, and is environment-friendly. Mechanical retting/ribbon retting may be good option where water is scarce after being modified and made cost effective. To popularize mechanical retting/ ribbon retting, a 'trained team' may be involved for demonstration to the farmers. Mini Missions II & III of Jute Technology Mission provide for construction of mini retting tanks to improve the quality of raw jute with suitable new modern retting techniques developed by various research institutions. The allocation and targets that have been laid down indicate their inadequacy in the face of outstanding requirements that need substantial enhancement. While research institutions can be associated in developing cheap and efficient retting technology, the responsibility of taking those developments to farmers should be of the State Governments in association with National Jute Board, and Jute Commissioner's Office. In view of this, the Commission recommends that **the Government should increase budget allocation appropriately under existing schemes of Jute Technology Mission (JTM) to adopt and popularize farmer-friendly and cost-effective retting techniques, and strengthen research & development for developing high output retting technologies.**

13. The programmes undertaken under Mini Mission-II of JTM are confined to seed and planting material, implements, technology demonstration, essential nutrient minikits, post harvest operations, integrated pest management, farmers training, publicity, adaptive research, contract farming etc. The programme is being implemented by the states with greater flexibility as per their regional priorities and requirements. The availability of funds under the programme of Mini Mission-II during 2009-10, has come down compared to 2008-09. It is recommended that **the programmes under Mini Mission-II of JTM, which are aimed at improving**

productivity and quality of jute, need to be reviewed for enhanced allocation and their effective implementation by the concerned State Governments.

(Table 9)

14. During the period since 1999-2000, the average annual wholesale price index (WPI 1993-94 base = 100) of raw jute registered its lowest level of 123.9 in the year 1999-2000. Thereafter, the Index increased significantly and reached 177.3 in 2001-02. This was followed by ups and downs for several years, and the index reached its peak during 2009-10 at 263.6. During the month of August 2010, the Index increased significantly up to the level of 297.3, an increase of 37 per cent from the level of 217.1 in the corresponding month of the previous year. (Source: Office of the Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry). (Table11)

15. Jute prices are significantly affected by high inter and intra seasonal fluctuations. Prices go down when the market arrivals remain at their peak in the months of September - October. Jute mills do not procure quantity instantly in excess of their requirement for a month or two. The market dynamics being like this, the price of jute enters into a depressed state in the face of heavy arrivals in the market. The month-end wholesale prices of TD-5 jute ex-Raiganj (West Bengal) that ranged between ₹ 1058-1700 per quintal during 2005-06 got subdued and ranged between ₹ 935-1400 during 2006-07. In the subsequent years of 2007-08 and 2008-09, price level remained in the range of ₹1007-1438 and ₹1410-2334 respectively showing a sharp upward movement in 2008-09. It was mainly due to the large availability of raw jute that the market sentiment remained dull during the initial period of 2007-08 season. However, during the season 2008-09, the northward movement of prices began from July 2008 and took further upturn during 2009-10 in the range of ₹1800-3310. Meagre carry-over stock and increased demand for jute packaging (sacking) for procurement of foodgrains have boosted the rise in prices of raw jute. (Table 12)

16. Futures market acts as a barometer of price trends and provides useful price signals to growers through price discovery besides hedging their products against future price volatility. The price discovery part of futures market helps the growers to decide between various alternative crops that can be grown and which is most remunerative to them. Futures trading in raw jute contracts are mainly in NMCE

Ahemdabad and MCX Mumbai. The raw jute futures trading in term of volume has registered an increasing trend during the last five years except for the year 2008-09. It rose from 10.66 lakh MT. in 2006-07 to 22.86 lakh MT in 2009-10. Similarly, in terms of value, futures trading had increased from ₹ 1426.49 crore in 2006-07 to ₹5574.12 crore in 2009-10. It is generally held that both MSP and futures trade should co-exist, as the entities together would greatly fulfill the market requirements expected out of pricing. MSP would provide the floor price, and futures trading would hedge the risk of price volatility above MSP.

17. The year 2010-11 started with an opening stock of 12 lakh bales of jute and allied fibres. As assessed by the Jute Advisory Board, the estimated production of jute and mesta for the year would be 107 lakh bales. With an estimated import of 5 lakh bales for the year, the total availability of raw jute in the country is projected at 124 lakh bales. Against this, the total consumption of jute is estimated at 117 lakh bales, leaving a closing stock of raw jute of 7 lakh bales at the end of the year. In view of the low estimated production due to drought in jute cultivation areas and increasing demand of jute as well as low opening stock, the market prices may further rise. (Table 10)

18. The JCI with its 171 purchase centers and 44 co-operative centres in the jute growing states, is the agency for undertaking MSP operations whenever ruling market price falls below the MSP. To carry out procurement operations for raw jute across jute growing states throughout the season by JCI, infrastructure has always remained inadequate vis-à-vis the requirements. Since 2005-06 and up to 2009-10, the procurement of jute by JCI/Cooperatives had been less than 5 percent of the market arrivals except 2007-08 when the procurement was 8.1 percent of the total arrivals. The market prices of jute began to rise in 2008-09 and continued to increase further in 2009-10, due to which JCI could purchase 1222 bales only under price support operation in 2009-10. The impact of inadequate purchasing centres has been felt more in far-flung and remote areas. In order to increase the coverage of procurement, JCI has roped in Apex Cooperative Societies of the jute growing states to act as their agents for procurement of raw jute. In addition, JCI has formulated a scheme for involvement of Village Level Service Societies who would procure raw jute directly from the growers and deliver it to the nearest JCI/Cooperative centres.

JCI is also considering involvement of self-help groups (SHGs) working in villages to purchase raw jute from growers. (Table 13)

19. Due to lack of adequate number of purchase centres of JCI, the farmers, especially those who are remotely located and more vulnerable to marketing issues are denied the benefits of MSP. Therefore, the Commission is of the view that the capacity and capability of JCI need to be further strengthened to enhance their scale of procurement operations. Also, effective arrangements should be brought in to associate appropriate grass root level entities such as cooperatives and other village level service societies and particularly SHGs that are properly set up and functional, to procure raw jute on behalf of JCI and thereby extend the benefits of MSP to the needy farmers. Traders purchase a sizeable quantity of raw jute from growers at the village/doorstep at a price lower than ruling market price. This is due to the fact that most of the jute-cultivating farmers are small and marginal and are in need of immediate cash flow of their produce. Organising the growers into self-help groups and empowering them to address their issues may go a long way in reducing the volatility in raw jute price and ensuring better returns to farmers. Therefore, the Commission recommends that **the National Jute Board on priority should take up a special programme for formulation of Self-Help Groups of growers and their empowerment. State Governments should act firmly to prevent exploitation of jute farmers from middleman and unscrupulous traders. The marketing infrastructure also needs to be strengthened to reach remote areas.**

20. The prices of raw jute, which is basic raw material for manufacture of jute products, have significant impact on the demand-supply position and prices of the jute products. An analysis of the month-end average prices of the representative varieties of jute goods reveals that the average price of Hessian has, by and large, improved over the years. Its prices were in the range of ₹1077-1190 per 100 metres during the year 2005-06, ₹1080-1308 in 2006-07 and ₹1057-1152 in 2007-08. Sharp increase in prices has been noticed in the second half of 2008-09 and 2009-10 (July- March) that ranged between ₹1273-1512 and ₹1349-1995 respectively. In case of sacking, as against ₹ 25977-32265 per tonne during the year 2005-06, the price range was ₹26708-33833 in 2006-07 and ₹ 25930-29150 in 2007-08. The year 2008-09 witnessed sharp increase in prices and the price range was ₹28544-

40306 that further increased significantly to □ 40188-47250 range in the year 2009-10. The jute products are facing severe competition from cheaper alternatives, though the Government has continued the provision in Jute Packaging Material Act, 1987 for compulsory use of jute bags for packing foodgrains and sugar to the extent of 100 per cent for the jute year 2010-11.

(Table14)

21. The production of jute goods continues to be dominated by Hessian and Sacking packaging materials. During the past 10 years since 2000-01 to 2010-11 (till June, 2010), the share of these two jute products together varied in the range of 81-85 percent of the total production of jute goods. During the above period the average production of India's jute goods has been around 16 lakh metric tonnes except for the years 2006-07 and 2009-10 when the production decreased to 13.56 lakh MT and 13.23 lakh MT respectively. The domestic consumption constitutes about 88 percent of total production of jute goods and remaining 12 percent is exported. India used to have an edge over Bangladesh in the export of traditional jute products such as hessian, sacking and yarn. However, because of its price disadvantage, the country is turning out to be a residual seller.

22. As polypropylene is cheaper than jute, its demand for packaging material is gradually gaining ground. Jute is an annually renewable crop that does not consume natural resources like plastic industry and increases the soil health producing natural fertilizer from its leaves. Jute has the advantage of being a biodegradable and eco-friendly product. In view of this, the promotional initiatives and propaganda by the Governments and stakeholders to influence the choice of buyers could go a long way to enhance the prospects for jute products. In order to promote the use of jute and to help jute industry, the Central Government introduced Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act 1987. The Act that initially made it mandatory to pack several bulk commodities in jute sacks is presently limited to the compulsory packing for foodgrains and sugar. It has been observed that any dilution/ relaxation in the Act may adversely affect the interest of jute growers, by curtailing the demand for raw jute. Keeping in view of above, the Commission is of the firm opinion that Government should have a consistent policy in respect of the use of jute as a packaging material, drive home the benefits of jute as an eco-friendly

packaging, and promote the production of jute products. Along with retaining the statutory provisions for compulsory packaging of bulk commodities in jute bags, the jute mills should be equipped to be self-reliant and withstand competition from rival products, through supportive measures aimed at facilitating modernization and enhancing cost-effectiveness.

23. Presently the jute goods production in the country is dominated by traditional products like sacking and Hessian due to substantial demand of sacking goods owing to reservation under JPM Act. The production of jute industry remained stagnant during last decade because of severe competition from cheaper alternatives, which has been gradually eroding the traditional market. However, the emerging trends, both in domestic and international arena, indicate that in times to come, jute diversified products (JDPs) would be widely used. Among the categories of JDPs, many new products matching with the modern lifestyle being produced by artisans and weavers are home textiles and furnishings, mats and mattings and novel products of handicrafts, wall decorations, wall hangings, giveaway promotional bags, etc. Within these, the major thrust has been on value-added JDPs such as jute handlooms and handicrafts, non-woven and industrial application, jute rigid packaging, and decorative products. It is worth mentioning that India, through its enhanced research and development could surpass Bangladesh in the production and export of diversified products.

24. Being the largest producer, India should take a lead role in global export market with JDPs through diversification to other products like shopping bags, geo-textiles and quality yarn. A large number of medium and small-scale enterprises, NGOs, SHGs and individuals are engaged in production and marketing of JDPs across the country, efforts of which need further encouragement and promotion. Though the export of jute diversified products has increased over the years but because of its price disadvantage, face great competition from Bangladesh. The export value of JDPs that was ₹ 96.39 crore in 1999-2000 increased to ₹ 312.59 crore in 2005-06. However, it declined to the extent of 18 percent in 2006-07, but again improved to ₹ 298.55 crore in 2007-08, ₹ 294.54 crore in 2008-09 and ₹ 343.40 crore in 2009-10. Floor Coverings and Shopping/Hand Bag products have contributed the major portion of exports income. There is a need to further expand

the scope and scale of activities in respect of JDPs by the National Jute Board through enhanced allocation of funds under Mini Mission IV of JTM which in turn would increase the use of jute and jute products and empower the weaker section in rural and semi-urban areas along with employment generation as well as promote the exports. The VAT on main categories of jute goods, viz. sacks, bags, cloth and yarn is at 4 percent but that on carpet, mats and matting, non-woven, etc. is 12 percent, which discourages the production of diversified items and needs to be reviewed for its reduction to the level of sacks, bags etc. This will help in promotion of JDPs and its exports. The Commission recommends that **Government should review the existing different rates of VAT on various categories of jute goods for bringing them to a uniform low level that would encourage the production of diversified jute goods.**

25. The world production of jute, kenaf and allied fibres in 2007-08 was estimated as 29.97 lakh tonnes compared to 30.21 lakh tonnes in 2006-07, a decline of 0.79 percent. The world export of jute, kenaf and allied fibres increased to 5.23 lakh tonnes in 2007-08 from 4.67 lakh tonnes in 2006-07 (Source: FAO). During the year 2007, Bangladesh exported 66 percent of the total jute goods, while India shared 21 percent. Bangladesh continues to dominate the international trade of jute. It is the largest jute and jute goods exporter in the world because of its very low domestic consumption as against the large domestic requirement of India. Besides, Bangladesh is providing 10 percent cash subsidy on jute goods for exports in order to retain its status of predominant exporter in the world market.

26. Though India is the largest producer of jute in the world, due to price disadvantage, it is not competitive in the world market. As such, majority of the production of jute goods is consumed domestically and only a limited quantity of goods is made available for export. The traditional export items include Hessian, sacking, carpet backing cloth and yarn. Exports during 2009-10 is currently estimated at ₹ 845 crore lower by about 30.5 percent in value terms as compared to export of ₹ 1216 crore during 2008-09. In terms of quantity, export during 2009-10 has been estimated at 110.5 thousand tonnes which is lower by 44.7 percent as compared to export of 199.8 thousand tonnes in 2008-09. The decrease in both value and quantitative terms is mainly attributed to the fall in production of sacking,

Hessian and yarn due to two month long strike in jute mills of West Bengal in 2009-10. The composition of jute exports keep on changing in respect of its export basket of products like JDPs, sacking, yarn and Hessian. In 2006-07, these items constituted 24 per cent, 26 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively. This composition is estimated to change to 41, 21 and 21 percent respectively in 2009-10. The export of items like sacking, and hessian has been eroded by the price competitiveness from Bangladesh. However, JDPs in the export basket of the country are gaining its importance. Thus it is in the interests of the country to further pursue and promote the export of JDPs that are having greater market potential internationally. The industry also must set its sights on further diversification of jute products as well as newer country markets in their export efforts. Considering these facts and position, the Commission recommends that **the Government, in order to increase exports, needs to provide requisite policy support to enhance price competitiveness of Indian jute products especially jute diversified products in the world market.**

27. The present scenario of no custom duty on import of jute items from Bangladesh, that already has cost advantages over India, makes import a more attractive proposition at the cost of the interests of indigenous jute industry. The import of raw jute from Bangladesh that was substantially higher at 6.42 lakh bales in 2005-06 and 6.27 lakh bales in 2007-08, declined to 2.35 lakh bales in 2008-09 and 2.23 lakh bales in 2009-10. However, import of jute goods from Bangladesh increased from 70318 MT in 2005-06 to 99925 MT in 2009-10 (July-April 2010) (source: IJMA). It is the import of jute goods that is currently looking up. The Commission has been repeatedly recommending for corrective measures with regard to the duty structure, and the Government's attention is again drawn in this regard.

28. The Government of India in 2007-08 launched the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) spanning a period of 5 years during the XI Plan period, with an outlay of ₹355.5 crore. The major objectives of the Mission include improvement in productivity and quality of jute, developing efficient market linkages for raw jute, ensuring product engineering involving machinery updating, better management and maintenance practices, encouraging R&D activities, and making jute products more competitive in the indigenous and international markets. The Mission has been

divided into four Mini Missions tasked to look after these various objectives. The Mini Missions are functioning under the aegis of different organizations of the Government, viz., ICAR, Directorate of Jute Development under the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, and Jute Corporation of India and Jute Manufacturers Development Council (now National Jute Board from 1st April 2010) under the Ministry of Textiles. As already observed by the Commission, the functional allocation of the Mini Missions under different administrative set-up in the Government needs effective coordination and planning among them for achieving the targets for improvement in jute sector. Under Mini Mission-IV of JTM the scheme for acquisition of machinery and plant provides 20 percent subsidy on the investment for modernization with a cap of ₹75 lakh that has since been increased to ₹ 3.5 crore in 2010. However, Industry finds allocation of funds under the scheme inadequate for acquiring high-speed advanced machines. As such, there is a need for increasing the availability of funds under the scheme to accommodate more number of entrepreneurs willing to instal these machines for modernization of their operations.

29. In furtherance of National Jute Policy, 2005, the broad intent of which is to develop the jute sector into a strong and vibrant sector, the Central Government in July 2010, formulated the draft National Fibre Policy that includes Jute Fibre Policy having inter-alia the following objectives (a) To enable jute farmers to produce better quality jute fibre and to enhance productivity of raw jute substantially. (b) To facilitate jute sector to attain and sustain an eminent share in the global and domestic market of technical textiles (c) To enable the jute industry to build world class state-of-the-art manufacturing capabilities in conformity with environmental standards, (d) To sustain and strengthen the traditional knowledge, skills and capabilities of jute weavers and craftsmen, (e) To make information and communication technology (ICT) an integral part of the entire value chain of jute and jute goods to achieve international standards in terms of quality, design, and marketing and (g) encourage stakeholders to develop mechanisms that assist in overall development of the jute sector. In accordance with the objectives laid down in the National Jute Policy 2005, the National Jute Board Act, 2008 was approved for implementation in 2009. The Board has commenced operations since 1st April 2010 subsuming Jute Manufacturers

Development Council and National Centre for Jute Diversification into it, with a change in role from regulator to facilitator for development of jute sector.

30 The issue of price differential in the raw jute of TD-5 grade grown in North Bengal and South Bengal is an important one, which was discussed in the previous Reports of the Commission. According to the views expressed by stakeholders, raw jute of North Bengal receives higher market realisation and valued more of around ₹300-400 per quintal because of its finer quality as compared to that of South Bengal. However, the growers in the North Bengal region are not benefited from this higher price, since the landing cost of freight for North Bengal jute at Kolkata is higher. As a result, the MSP fixed by the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata for North Bengal is lower than that of South Bengal. Another issue that was also discussed by the Commission in its earlier Reports was fixation of MSP for raw jute of TD-5 grade ex-Assam, which does not hold its validity now as the cultivation of medium variety has expanded to various other regions since then. Considering this issue from the cost of production point of view, there is no methodological distinction in cost of production between Assam, North Bengal and South Bengal and other states. Keeping these in view, the Commission had recommended constituting a Committee in the Ministry of Textiles to formulate appropriate calibration of price differentials, look into the quality aspects pertaining to price differentials, and recommend MSP for raw jute of TD-5 grade without reference to ex-Assam. As per the reports, the said Committee was constituted and yet to submit its report. This issue needs to be sorted out expeditiously in order to benefit the affected farmers.

31. As the cost of production is one of the factors in the determination of minimum support price for jute, the Commission takes into account increase in the cost of several inputs going into production of jute in order to reassess the likely increase in the cost of cultivation/cost of production. Since the submission of the report on price policy for raw jute for the year 2010-11, the Commission has received the cost estimates for raw jute under Comprehensive Scheme (CS) from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, in respect of states of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal. The details of estimates pertaining to the latest two years are given in the following table:-

Cost Estimates of Raw Jute

(In ₹)

States	Years	A2+FL /ha	C2/ha	A2+FL /qtl	C2/qtl	C3/qtl	Yield qtl/ha	Implicit Price (per qtl)	MSP (per qtl)
Assam	2007-08	16888	20105	837.79	1017.68	1140.28	17.56	957.67	1055
	2008-09	21948	26404	1065.35	1286.42	1415.06	19.09	1295.79	1250
Orissa	2007-08	17466	23842	806.10	1100.58	1281.82	19.33	1081.78	1055
	2008-09	22603	30788	1086.91	1481.71	1629.88	19.29	1439.19	1250
West Bengal	2007-08	22334	31310	776.22	1093.30	1211.63	25.48	1147.79	1055
	2008-09	24316	34003	880.89	1231.95	1356.95	24.70	1323.71	1250

32. During the period 2007-08 to 2008-09, per hectare cost of cultivation has gone up for the states of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal by 31.33 percent, 29.13 percent, and 8.6 percent respectively. Of these three states, West Bengal has recorded the lowest increase in per hectare cost of cultivation as also per hectare paid up cost including family labour. The yield rate during this period has not improved for the states of Orissa and West Bengal and it has declined by (-)3.06 percent for the state of West Bengal and (-)0.21 percent for Orissa. The increase in yield rate by 8.71 percent for the state of Assam from 17.56 quintals per hectare in 2007-08 to 19.09 quintals per hectare in 2008-09 is simultaneous with increase in per quintal cost of production by 26.41 percent. It is remarkable to mention here that per quintal cost of production has gone up in all the three states: Assam by 26.41 percent, Orissa by 34.63 percent and West Bengal by 12.68 percent.

(Tables 17 & 18).

33. The per quintal implicit price as per the estimates furnished by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics stands at ₹1295.79 per quintal for Assam during 2008-09, up by 35.31 percent from ₹ 957.67 per quintal during 2007-08. Similarly for Orissa and West Bengal the increase in implicit price of raw jute is of the order of 33.04 percent and 15.33 percent respectively. For the year 2008-09 the implicit price varied between ₹1296 per quintal and ₹1439 per quintal.

34. The Commission visited Kolkata during 22nd - 24th September, 2010 in order to assess the overall economy of jute sector; in particular reference to procurement prices of raw jute and the likely increase in the cost of cultivation and allied problems affecting this sector. In the two-day meeting held with the State Government officials of West Bengal, Orissa, Assam; farmers' representatives; Indian Jute Mills Association, National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology (NIRJAFT), Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibre (CRIJAF) and other stakeholders, several points of concern came up for discussion. It was pointed out

that the price level of jute in the wholesale market in and around Kolkata, which is the hub of procurement of raw jute ranged between ₹2700-3020 per quintal. The reason given for such high level of price for raw jute was due to the increased demand from the Food Corporation of India for food grade jute bags/sacks. It is likely that the demand for sacking materials from the Government sector may go up in the coming years due to higher level of procurement of foodgrains. It was pointed out by the farmer representatives that quality certified seeds are not available to the farmers at right time and at fairly reasonable prices. The farmers have been continually facing the problems of retting harvested jute plants for the extraction of fibre due to shortage of water, caused by the monsoon failure in the current year. As a result, the farmer had to bear the extra expenses on account of retting. The availability of seed to the farmers still remains a chronic problem despite the efforts of Jute Corporation of India to supplement the supply of certified seeds.

35. A general view was expressed that the new techniques of retting like microbial retting techniques developed by NIRJAFT have not been popularized among farmers due to its long drawn out process of retting jute plants. Moreover, this technique is not cost effective or efficient, compared to traditional retting techniques.

36 JCI pointed out the problems of its commercial purchases of raw jute in the market due to considerable price gap between MSP of raw jute and its prevailing market prices. Since market prices are quite high, JCI finds it difficult to purchase jute at MSP. In addition to this, commercial purchase at market prices by JCI involves commercial risk. Therefore JCI expressed the view that at least MSP of raw jute for the year 2011-12 should be closely aligned with market prices of jute. It was also pointed out by farmers' representatives that the Mini Mission II of Jute Technology was not properly implemented on the ground and did not cater to the needs of farmers. In order to make it focus on all round development of jute sector, there is need for co-opting jute growing farmers in the committees/groups constituted by the State Government to oversee the implementation of Mini Mission II of Jute Technology. The availability of certified jute seeds being scarce, compared to requirement in the country, it was reiterated that coordinated efforts involving Seed Corporations, State Governments, Jute Industry are required on public-private partnership mode not only for development of new varieties of high yielding seeds

but also for making it available on time to the farmers. Concerted drive may also be initiated on public-private partnership mode for extending modern technical know-how and extension services to the jute farmers in the field.

37. One of the problems faced in the jute sector is that despite the raw jute being graded according to BIS standards, there is no foolproof mechanism in place to determine the grades of raw jute at the time of procurement from the farmers and this has continued to be the contentious issue on the valid gradation of jute. As was clear in the discussion, the purchase of jute at MSP or otherwise according to different grades has been continuing with the thumb rule of eye estimation. Unless a properly designed calibrating device for classifying the grades of raw jute is in place to enable the farmers to sell their produce at a price according to grade quality of their jute, the issue of grade misclassification would persist. There was also demand that two MSPs be recommended for two qualities of jute: premium quality and fair and average quality. The Commission is of the view that the Ministry of Textiles notifies MSPs for different grades of jute based on MSP for TD-5 grade of raw jute and quality parameters according to different grades of jute are taken care of. Therefore there is no need for two MSPs, as was suggested in the discussion with the stakeholders in the said meeting.

38. One of the anomalies in the fixation of MSPs according to different grades is that MSPs for different regions for the same grade of jute are fixed differently and this militates against the principle of minimum support price for each of the agricultural commodities that is fixed uniformly for the country as a whole. It is clear that the MSP differentials for the same grade of jute grown in different regions appear to be the result of their respective distances from Kolkata that remains the hub of procurement and where the jute mills are concentrated. The distance criteria that go into the fixation of MSPs disadvantage the regions to the extent they are away from Kolkata. This prevalent practice needs to be rectified in recognition of the principle of MSP so that no region would lose or gain on account of distance factor.

39. The farmers expressed disagreement on cost of production of raw jute put out by both Central Government and the State Governments. And therefore, the farmers' representatives made a request for a Team involving State Governments of

West Bengal, Union Ministry of Agriculture, farmers' representatives and other institutes to revisit the sample farming households from where the cost of cultivation data in real terms are collected by official agencies and see that the cost data so collected are valid and reliable.

40. Jute being a labour intensive crop, human labour component constitutes about 70 to 75 percent of the total input cost. Based on the statistics of average daily wage rates for agricultural labour from Labour Bureau, Shimla, the average wage rate was ₹109.56 for West Bengal, ₹105.29 for Orissa, ₹96.71 for Bihar, ₹104.73 for Assam during July 2010. The increase in the level of wage rate for agricultural labour during the period August, 2009 and July, 2010 varied between 11.53 percent in Bihar and 20.25 percent in Orissa, with Assam and West Bengal recording increase by 15.27 percent, and 16.38 percent respectively. As far as prices of farm inputs are concerned, the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) (with base 1993-94 = 100) has decreased by (-)1.19 percent for pesticides. The WPI for farm inputs like fertilizers, electricity, non-electrical machinery, tractors, lubricants, High Speed Diesel Oil (HSDO), Light Diesel Oil (LDO), fodder, and cattle feed have registered increase by 5.53 percent, 7.47 percent, 4.46 percent, 9.40 percent, 10.95 percent, 14.67 percent, 16.17 percent, 14.88 percent and 2.70 percent respectively.

(Tables 19 & 20)

41. In undertaking the exercise for estimating the cost of production for the ensuing jute season 2011-12 the Commission used the cost estimates for raw jute furnished by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for the states of Assam, Orissa and West Bengal for the year 2008-09. In accordance with the trends of price movement for different farm inputs, the variable input price indices have been constructed for the states of Assam, West Bengal and Orissa. Accordingly, per quintal paid out cost including family labour (A_2+FL) is projected for the year 2011-12 at ₹1280.31 per quintal for Assam, ₹1377.96 per quintal for Orissa and ₹1152.19 per quintal for West Bengal. The per quintal A_2+FL cost at all India level is projected at ₹1162 per quintal. The per quintal C_2 cost of production is projected at ₹1469.36 per quintal for Assam, ₹1724.97 per quintal for Orissa and ₹1496.91 for West Bengal. The all India weighted average C_2 cost is estimated at ₹1496 per quintal.

The estimated C₂ cost of production for the year 2010-11 was around ₹1301 per quintal, against which the estimated C₂ cost for 2011-12 works out to about ₹1496 per quintal. It is likely that the increase in overall C₂ cost would be around 15 percent in the year 2011-12 over the previous year. Given the estimated increase in C₂ cost by about 15 percent there is some rationale for appropriate increase in minimum support price for TD-5 grade of raw jute. (Tables 21 & 22)

42. The Commission has received the cost estimates from the states of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal. The cost of cultivation estimates furnished by Orissa stand at ₹ 32727 per hectare for the year 2011-12 and, converted into cost of production with yield rate of 18.24 quintal per hectare, the cost of production stands at ₹1794 per quintal. For Orissa no comparison can be made as its state reply does not furnish cost estimates for the year 2008-09. In regard to West Bengal, the cost of cultivation as reported in the state reply at ₹44000 per hectare is higher than that given in the CS estimates at ₹34003 per hectare. The difference in the two data sets for the year 2008-09 may be due to difference in methodology adopted by the State Government of West Bengal and in the Comprehensive Scheme. The yield level in the two data sets in respect of West Bengal is close to each other. The CS estimates furnish yield level of 24.70 quintals per hectare and state reply, 25.21 quintals per hectare. Cost of production per quintal given in the state reply of West Bengal is higher at ₹1745 than given in the CS estimates at ₹1232. In contrast Assam gives higher estimate of cost of cultivation in the CS survey at ₹26404 per hectare than in the state reply at ₹15325 per hectare. This is partly due to the difference in yield reported higher in the state reply at 20.05 quintals per hectare than in the CS estimates at 19.09 quintals per hectare. Similar is the case with cost of production where CS estimates give higher cost of production at ₹1286 per quintal than given in the state reply at ₹764 per quintal.

43. In spite of Government having given approval for including crop insurance premium paid by the farmers, marketing and transportation cost incurred by them, as part of input cost of production to arrive at the overall cost of production, a proper

methodological approach to collecting data at farm holding level has not yet been formulated. However, the Directorate of Economics and Statistics has already initiated the groundwork for redesigning the schedules of enquiry to capture such information and for changing the old FARMAP software to a more user friendly inclusive software. Until such time as would enable the Directorate to scientifically collect and disseminate the information on aforesaid inputs, the Commission would continue to rely on ad-hoc information being supplied by the state Governments in their replies. With the information available from the states of Orissa and West Bengal, the weighted average crop insurance premium at all India level is put at ₹10.51 per quintal, and the weighted average transportation cost, at ₹4.31 per quintal. Since jute growing states have not furnished marketing charges, this has not been taken into account. Therefore, total cost inclusive of charges of insurance premium and transportation comes to ₹1510.82 (approx, ₹1511) per quintal.

44. Considering all the relevant factors, including the overall demand-supply situation, market prices, both domestic and international, status of the jute economy, cost of production of jute and after consultation with various stakeholders, the Commission recommends that **the minimum support price of TD-5 grade of jute ex-Assam for the 2011-12 season be fixed at ₹ 1675/- per quintal. The Commission further recommends that the corresponding minimum support price for other varieties and grades of raw jute across locations be fixed keeping in view, apart from normal market price differentials, the aggregate scores assigned to different grades.**

(R. VISWANATHAN)
CHAIRMAN //C & MEMBER

(RAJ VIR SINGH)
MEMBER

(K. G. RADHAKRISHNAN)
MEMBER SECRETARY

October 28, 2010

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Raw Jute : Minimum Support Price(per quintal)

Year	Minimum support price*	
	As recommended by the Commission	As fixed by the Government
1	2	3
1990-91	320.00	320.00
1991-92	350.00	375.00
1992-93	390.00	400.00
1993-94	430.00	450.00
1994-95	470.00	470.00
1995-96	490.00	490.00
1996-97	510.00	510.00
1997-98	550.00	570.00
1998-99	625.00	650.00
1999-00	750.00	750.00
2000-01	785.00	785.00
2001-02	810.00	810.00
2002-03	850.00	850.00
2003-04	860.00	860.00
2004-05	890.00	890.00
2005-06	910.00	910.00
2006-07	1000.00	1000.00
2007-08	1055.00	1055.00
2008-09	1250.00	1250.00
2009-10	1375.00	1375.00
2010-11	1575.00	1575.00

* : For TD-5 Grade of raw jute Ex-Assam.

P - 2
Table - 2
Minimum Support Prices for Different Grades of Tossa Jute

(₹ per quintal)

State/Year	G R A D E S							
	TD-1	TD-2	TD-3	TD-4	TD-5	TD-6	TD-7	TD-8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<u>Assam & Meghalaya</u>								
2000-2001	1085	1015	945	845	785	725	665	605
2001-2002	1110	1040	970	870	810	750	690	630
2002-2003	1150	1080	1010	910	850	790	730	670
2003-2004	1210	1140	1070	940	860	800	730	670
2004-2005	1250	1180	1110	980	890	820	740	670
2005-2006	1290	1220	1150	1010	910	840	750	670
2006-2007	1380	1310	1240	1100	1000	930	840	715
2007-2008	1435	1365	1295	1155	1055	985	895	760
2008-2009	1630	1560	1490	1350	1250	1180	1090	945
2009-2010	1755	1685	1615	1475	1375	1305	1215	1070
2010-2011	1955	1885	1815	1675	1575	1505	1415	1270
<u>Tripura</u>								
2000-2001	1056	986	916	816	756	696	636	576
2001-2002	1081	1011	941	841	781	721	661	601
2002-2003	1121	1051	981	881	821	761	701	641
2003-2004	1161	1091	1021	901	831	771	701	641
2004-2005	1191	1121	1051	931	861	791	711	641
2005-2006	1211	1141	1071	951	881	811	721	641
2006-2007	1301	1231	1161	1041	971	901	811	686
2007-2008	1356	1286	1216	1096	1026	956	866	731
2008-2009	1551	1481	1411	1291	1221	1151	1061	916
2009-2010	1676	1606	1536	1416	1346	1276	1186	1041
2010-2011	1876	1806	1736	1616	1546	1476	1386	1241
<u>Bihar</u>								
I) Purnea & Katihar Districts								
2000-2001	1116	1046	976	876	816	756	696	636
2001-2002	1141	1071	1001	901	841	781	721	661
2002-2003	1181	1111	1041	941	881	821	761	701
2003-2004	1221	1151	1081	961	891	831	761	701
2004-2005	1251	1181	1111	991	921	851	771	701
2005-2006	1271	1201	1131	1011	941	871	781	701
2006-2007	1361	1291	1221	1101	1031	961	871	746
2007-2008	1416	1346	1276	1156	1086	1016	926	791
2008-2009	1611	1541	1471	1351	1281	1211	1121	976
2009-2010	1736	1666	1596	1476	1406	1336	1246	1101
2010-2011	1936	1866	1796	1676	1606	1536	1446	1301
II) Saharsa, Champaran & Other Districts								
2000-2001	1100	1030	960	860	800	740	680	620
2001-2002	1125	1055	985	885	825	765	705	645
2002-2003	1165	1095	1025	925	865	805	745	685
2003-2004	1205	1135	1065	945	875	815	745	685
2004-2005	1235	1165	1095	975	905	835	755	685
2005-2006	1255	1185	1115	995	925	855	765	685
2006-2007	1345	1275	1205	1085	1015	945	855	730
2007-2008	1400	1330	1260	1140	1070	1000	910	775
2008-2009	1595	1525	1455	1335	1265	1195	1105	960
2009-2010	1720	1650	1580	1460	1390	1320	1230	1085
2010-2011	1920	1850	1780	1660	1590	1520	1430	1285
<u>Orissa</u>								
2000-2001	1122	1052	982	882	822	762	702	642
2001-2002	1147	1077	1007	907	847	787	727	667
2002-2003	1187	1117	1047	947	887	827	767	707
2003-2004	1227	1157	1087	967	897	837	767	707
2004-2005	1257	1187	1117	997	927	857	777	707
2005-2006	1277	1207	1137	1017	947	877	787	707
2006-2007	1367	1297	1227	1107	1037	967	877	752
2007-2008	1422	1352	1282	1162	1092	1022	932	797
2008-2009	1617	1547	1477	1357	1287	1217	1127	982
2009-2010	1742	1672	1602	1482	1412	1342	1252	1107
2010-2011	1942	1872	1802	1682	1612	1542	1452	1307

(Contd.....)

Table - 2 (Concluded)
Minimum Support Prices for Different Grades of Tossa Jute

(₹ per quintal)

State/Year	G R A D E S							
	TD-1	TD-2	TD-3	TD-4	TD-5	TD-6	TD-7	TD-8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal								
I) Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri & Darjeeling Districts.								
2000-2001	1110	1040	970	870	810	750	690	630
2001-2002	1135	1065	995	895	835	775	715	655
2002-2003	1175	1105	1035	935	875	815	755	695
2003-2004	1235	1165	1095	965	885	825	755	695
2004-2005	1275	1205	1135	1005	915	845	765	695
2005-2006	1315	1245	1175	1035	935	865	775	695
2006-2007	1405	1335	1265	1125	1025	955	865	740
2007-2008	1460	1390	1320	1180	1080	1010	920	785
2008-2009	1655	1585	1515	1375	1275	1205	1115	970
2009-2010	1780	1710	1640	1500	1400	1330	1240	1095
2010-2011	1980	1910	1840	1700	1600	1530	1440	1295
II) West Dinajpur (North & South) & Malda Districts								
2000-2001	1123	1053	983	883	823	763	703	643
2001-2002	1148	1078	1008	908	848	788	728	668
2002-2003	1188	1118	1048	948	888	828	768	708
2003-2004	1248	1178	1108	978	898	838	768	708
2004-2005	1288	1218	1148	1018	928	858	778	708
2005-2006	1328	1258	1188	1048	948	878	788	708
2006-2007	1418	1348	1278	1138	1038	968	878	753
2007-2008	1473	1403	1333	1193	1093	1023	933	798
2008-2009	1668	1598	1528	1388	1288	1218	1128	983
2009-2010	1793	1723	1653	1513	1413	1343	1253	1108
2010-2011	1993	1923	1853	1713	1613	1543	1453	1308
III) Murshidabad, Bankura & Birbhum Districts.								
2000-2001	1135	1065	995	895	835	775	715	655
2001-2002	1160	1090	1020	920	860	800	740	680
2002-2003	1200	1130	1060	960	900	840	780	720
2003-2004	1240	1170	1100	980	910	850	780	720
2004-2005	1270	1200	1130	1010	940	870	790	720
2005-2006	1290	1220	1150	1030	960	890	800	720
2006-2007	1380	1310	1240	1120	1050	980	890	765
2007-2008	1435	1365	1295	1175	1105	1035	945	810
2008-2009	1630	1560	1490	1370	1300	1230	1140	995
2009-2010	1755	1685	1615	1495	1425	1355	1265	1120
2010-2011	1955	1885	1815	1695	1625	1555	1465	1320
IV) Nadia, Midnapore, Burdwan, 24 Parganas (North & South), Hoogly & Howrah districts								
2000-2001	1148	1078	1008	908	848	788	728	668
2001-2002	1173	1103	1033	933	873	813	753	693
2002-2003	1213	1143	1073	973	913	853	793	733
2003-2004	1253	1183	1113	993	923	863	793	733
2004-2005	1283	1213	1143	1023	953	883	803	733
2005-2006	1303	1233	1163	1043	973	903	813	733
2006-2007	1393	1323	1253	1133	1063	993	903	778
2007-2008	1448	1378	1308	1188	1118	1048	958	823
2008-2009	1643	1573	1503	1383	1313	1243	1153	1008
2009-2010	1768	1698	1628	1508	1438	1368	1278	1133
2010-2011	1968	1898	1828	1708	1638	1568	1478	1333
Uttar Pradesh								
2000-2001	1063	993	923	823	763	703	643	583
2001-2002	1088	1018	948	848	788	728	668	608
2002-2003	1128	1058	988	888	828	768	708	648
2003-2004	1168	1098	1028	908	838	778	708	648
2004-2005	1198	1128	1058	938	868	798	718	648
2005-2006	1218	1148	1078	958	888	818	728	648
2006-2007	1308	1238	1168	1048	978	908	818	693
2007-2008	1363	1293	1223	1103	1033	963	873	738
2008-2009	1558	1488	1418	1298	1228	1158	1068	923
2009-2010	1683	1613	1543	1423	1353	1283	1193	1048
2010-2011	1883	1813	1743	1623	1553	1483	1393	1248

Source : Office of the Jute Commissioner,
Ministry of Textiles.

Minimum Support Prices for Different Grades of White Jute

(₹ per quintal)

State/Year	G R A D E S							
	W-1	W-2	W-3	W-4	W-5	W-6	W-7	W-8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Assam & Meghalaya								
2000-2001	1035	965	895	795	735	675	615	555
2001-2002	1060	990	920	820	760	700	640	580
2002-2003	1100	1030	960	860	800	740	680	620
2003-2004	1160	1090	1020	890	810	750	680	620
2004-2005	1200	1130	1060	930	840	770	690	620
2005-2006	1240	1170	1100	960	860	790	700	620
2006-2007	1330	1260	1190	1050	950	880	790	665
2007-2008	1385	1315	1245	1105	1005	935	845	710
2008-2009	1580	1510	1440	1300	1200	1130	1040	895
2009-2010	1705	1635	1565	1425	1325	1255	1165	1020
2010-2011	1905	1835	1765	1625	1525	1455	1365	1220
Tripura								
2000-2001	1006	936	866	766	706	646	586	526
2001-2002	1031	961	891	791	731	671	611	551
2002-2003	1071	1001	931	831	771	711	651	591
2003-2004	1111	1041	971	851	781	721	651	591
2004-2005	1141	1071	1001	881	811	741	661	591
2005-2006	1161	1091	1021	901	831	761	671	591
2006-2007	1251	1181	1111	991	921	851	761	636
2007-2008	1306	1236	1166	1046	976	906	816	681
2008-2009	1501	1431	1361	1241	1171	1101	1011	866
2009-2010	1626	1556	1486	1366	1296	1226	1136	991
2010-2011	1826	1756	1686	1566	1496	1426	1336	1191
Bihar								
I) Purnea & Katihar Districts								
2000-2001	1066	996	926	826	766	706	646	586
2001-2002	1091	1021	951	851	791	731	671	611
2002-2003	1131	1061	991	891	831	771	711	651
2003-2004	1171	1101	1031	911	841	781	711	651
2004-2005	1201	1131	1061	941	871	801	721	651
2005-2006	1221	1151	1081	961	891	821	731	651
2006-2007	1311	1241	1171	1051	981	911	821	696
2007-2008	1366	1296	1226	1006	1036	966	876	741
2008-2009	1561	1491	1421	1301	1231	1161	1071	926
2009-2010	1686	1616	1546	1426	1356	1286	1196	1051
2010-2011	1886	1816	1746	1626	1556	1486	1396	1251
II) Saharsa, Champaran & Other Districts								
2000-2001	1050	980	910	810	750	690	630	570
2001-2002	1075	1005	935	835	775	715	655	595
2002-2003	1115	1045	975	875	815	755	695	635
2003-2004	1155	1085	1015	895	825	765	695	635
2004-2005	1185	1115	1045	925	855	785	705	635
2005-2006	1205	1135	1065	945	875	805	715	635
2006-2007	1295	1225	1155	1035	965	895	805	680
2007-2008	1350	1280	1210	1090	1020	950	860	725
2008-2009	1545	1475	1405	1285	1215	1145	1055	910
2009-2010	1670	1600	1530	1410	1340	1270	1180	1035
2010-2011	1870	1800	1730	1610	1540	1470	1380	1235
Orissa								
2000-2001	1072	1002	932	832	772	712	652	592
2001-2002	1097	1027	957	857	797	737	677	617
2002-2003	1137	1067	997	897	837	777	717	657
2003-2004	1177	1107	1037	917	847	787	717	657
2004-2005	1207	1137	1068	947	877	807	727	657
2005-2006	1227	1157	1087	967	897	827	737	657
2006-2007	1317	1247	1177	1057	987	917	827	702
2007-2008	1372	1302	1232	1112	1042	972	882	747
2008-2009	1567	1497	1427	1307	1237	1167	1077	932
2009-2010	1692	1622	1552	1432	1362	1292	1202	1057
2010-2011	1892	1822	1752	1632	1562	1492	1402	1257

(contd.....)

Minimum Support Prices for Different Grades of White Jute

(₹ per quintal)

State/Year	G R A D E S							
	W-1	W-2	W-3	W-4	W-5	W-6	W-7	W-8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
West Bengal								
i) Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri & Darjeeling Districts								
2000-2001	1060	990	920	820	760	700	640	580
2001-2002	1085	1015	945	845	785	725	665	605
2002-2003	1125	1055	985	885	825	765	705	645
2003-2004	1185	1115	1045	915	835	775	705	645
2004-2005	1225	1155	1085	955	865	795	715	645
2005-2006	1265	1195	1125	985	885	815	725	645
2006-2007	1355	1285	1215	1075	975	905	815	690
2007-2008	1410	1340	1270	1130	1030	960	870	735
2008-2009	1605	1535	1465	1325	1225	1155	1065	920
2009-2010	1730	1660	1590	1450	1350	1280	1190	1045
2010-2011	1930	1860	1790	1650	1550	1480	1390	1245
II) Dinajpur (North & South) & Malda Districts								
2000-2001	1073	1003	933	833	773	713	653	593
2001-2002	1098	1028	958	858	798	738	678	618
2002-2003	1138	1068	998	898	836	778	718	658
2003-2004	1198	1128	1058	928	848	788	718	658
2004-2005	1238	1168	1098	968	878	808	728	658
2005-2006	1278	1208	1138	998	898	828	738	658
2006-2007	1368	1298	1228	1088	988	918	828	703
2007-2008	1423	1353	1283	1143	1043	973	883	748
2008-2009	1618	1548	1478	1338	1238	1168	1078	933
2009-2010	1743	1673	1603	1463	1363	1293	1203	1058
2010-2011	1943	1873	1803	1663	1563	1493	1403	1258
III) Murshidabad, Bankura & Birbhum Districts								
2000-2001	1085	1015	945	845	785	725	665	605
2001-2002	1110	1040	970	870	810	750	690	630
2002-2003	1150	1080	1010	910	850	790	730	670
2003-2004	1190	1120	1050	930	860	800	730	670
2004-2005	1220	1150	1080	960	890	820	740	670
2005-2006	1240	1170	1100	980	910	840	750	670
2006-2007	1330	1260	1190	1070	1000	930	840	715
2007-2008	1385	1315	1245	1125	1055	985	895	760
2008-2009	1580	1510	1440	1320	1250	1180	1090	945
2009-2010	1705	1635	1565	1445	1375	1305	1215	1070
2010-2011	1905	1835	1765	1645	1575	1505	1415	1270
IV) Nadia, Midnapore, Burdwan, 24 Parganas (North & South), Hoogly & Howrah Districts								
2000-2001	1098	1028	958	858	798	738	678	618
2001-2002	1123	1053	983	883	823	763	703	643
2002-2003	1163	1093	1023	923	863	803	743	683
2003-2004	1203	1133	1063	943	873	813	743	683
2004-2005	1233	1163	1093	973	903	833	753	683
2005-2006	1253	1183	1113	993	923	853	763	683
2006-2007	1343	1273	1203	1083	1013	943	853	728
2007-2008	1398	1328	1258	1138	1068	998	908	773
2008-2009	1593	1523	1453	1333	1263	1193	1103	958
2009-2010	1718	1648	1578	1458	1388	1318	1228	1083
2010-2011	1918	1848	1778	1658	1588	1518	1428	1283

Source : Office of the Jute Commissioner,
Ministry of Textiles.

Minimum Support Prices for Different Grades of Mesta
(₹ per quintal)

State/Year	G R A D E S					
	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-4	M-5	M-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Assam & Meghalaya						
2000-2001	835	795	755	695	655	615
2001-2002	860	820	780	720	680	640
2002-2003	900	860	820	760	720	680
2003-2004	910	870	830	770	720	680
2004-2005	940	900	860	800	740	680
2005-2006	960	920	880	820	760	680
2006-2007	1050	1010	970	910	850	725
2007-2008	1105	1065	1025	965	905	770
2008-2009	1300	1260	1220	1160	1100	955
2009-2010	1425	1385	1345	1285	1225	1080
2010-2011	1625	1585	1545	1485	1425	1280
Tripura						
2000-2001	806	766	726	666	626	586
2001-2002	831	791	751	691	651	611
2002-2003	871	831	791	731	691	651
2003-2004	881	841	801	741	691	651
2004-2005	911	871	831	771	711	651
2005-2006	931	891	851	791	731	651
2006-2007	1021	981	941	881	821	696
2007-2008	1076	1036	996	936	876	741
2008-2009	1271	1231	1191	1131	1071	926
2009-2010	1396	1356	1316	1256	1196	1051
2010-2011	1596	1556	1516	1456	1396	1251
Bihar						
I) Purnea & Katihar Districts						
2000-2001	866	826	786	726	686	646
2001-2002	891	851	811	751	711	671
2002-2003	931	891	851	791	751	711
2003-2004	941	901	861	801	751	711
2004-2005	971	931	891	831	771	711
2005-2006	991	951	911	851	791	711
2006-2007	1081	1041	1001	941	881	756
2007-2008	1136	1096	1056	996	936	801
2008-2009	1331	1291	1251	1191	1131	986
2009-2010	1456	1416	1376	1316	1256	1111
2010-2011	1656	1616	1576	1516	1456	1311
II) Saharsa, Champaran & Other Districts						
2000-2001	850	810	770	710	670	630
2001-2002	875	835	795	735	695	655
2002-2003	915	875	835	775	735	695
2003-2004	925	885	845	785	735	695
2004-2005	955	915	875	815	755	695
2005-2006	975	935	895	835	775	695
2006-2007	1065	1025	985	925	865	740
2007-2008	1120	1080	1040	980	920	785
2008-2009	1315	1275	1235	1175	1115	970
2009-2010	1440	1400	1360	1300	1240	1095
2010-2011	1640	1600	1560	1500	1440	1295
Orissa						
2000-2001	872	832	792	732	692	652
2001-2002	897	857	817	757	717	677
2002-2003	937	897	857	797	757	717
2003-2004	947	907	867	807	757	717
2004-2005	977	937	897	837	777	717
2005-2006	997	957	917	857	797	717
2006-2007	1087	1047	1007	947	887	762
2007-2008	1142	1102	1062	1002	942	807
2008-2009	1337	1297	1257	1197	1137	992
2009-2010	1462	1422	1382	1322	1262	1117
2010-2011	1662	1622	1582	1522	1462	1317
Uttar Pradesh						
2000-2001	817	777	737	677	637	597
2001-2002	842	802	762	702	662	622
2002-2003	882	842	802	742	702	662
2003-2004	892	852	812	752	702	662
2004-2005	922	882	842	782	722	662
2005-2006	942	902	862	802	742	662
2006-2007	1032	992	952	892	832	707
2007-2008	1087	1047	1007	947	887	752
2008-2009	1282	1242	1202	1142	1082	937
2009-2010	1403	1363	1323	1263	1203	1058
2010-2011	1603	1563	1523	1463	1403	1258

(Contd..)

P - 7
Table - 4 (Concluded)
Minimum Support Prices for Different Grades of Mesta
(₹ per quintal)

State/Year	G R A D E S					
	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-4	M-5	M-6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West Bengal						
I) Cooch-Bihar, Jalpaiguri & Darjeeling Districts						
2000-2001	860	820	780	720	680	640
2001-2002	885	845	805	745	705	665
2002-2003	925	885	845	785	745	705
2003-2004	935	895	855	795	745	705
2004-2005	965	925	885	825	765	705
2005-2006	985	945	905	845	785	705
2006-2007	1075	1035	995	935	875	750
2007-2008	1130	1090	1050	990	930	795
2008-2009	1325	1285	1245	1185	1125	980
2009-2010	1450	1410	1370	1310	1250	1105
2010-2011	1650	1610	1570	1510	1450	1305
II) West Dinajpur (North & South) & Malda Districts						
2000-2001	873	833	793	733	693	653
2001-2002	898	858	818	758	718	678
2002-2003	938	898	858	798	758	718
2003-2004	948	908	868	808	758	718
2004-2005	978	938	898	838	778	718
2005-2006	998	958	918	858	798	718
2006-2007	1088	1048	1008	948	888	763
2007-2008	1143	1103	1063	1003	943	808
2008-2009	1338	1298	1258	1198	1138	993
2009-2010	1463	1423	1383	1323	1263	1118
2010-2011	1663	1623	1583	1523	1463	1318
III) Murshidabad, Bankura & Birbhum Districts						
2000-2001	885	845	805	745	705	665
2001-2002	910	870	830	770	730	690
2002-2003	950	910	870	810	770	730
2003-2004	960	920	880	820	770	730
2004-2005	990	950	910	850	790	730
2005-2006	1010	970	930	870	810	730
2006-2007	1100	1060	1020	960	900	775
2007-2008	1155	1115	1075	1015	955	820
2008-2009	1350	1310	1270	1210	1150	1005
2009-2010	1475	1435	1395	1335	1275	1130
2010-2011	1675	1635	1595	1535	1475	1330
IV) Nadia, Midnapore, Burdwan, 24 Parganas (North & South), Hooghly & Howrah Districts						
2000-2001	898	858	818	758	718	678
2001-2002	923	883	843	783	743	703
2002-2003	963	923	883	823	783	743
2003-2004	973	933	893	833	783	743
2004-2005	1003	963	923	863	803	743
2005-2006	1023	983	943	883	823	743
2006-2007	1113	1073	1033	973	913	788
2007-2008	1168	1128	1088	1028	968	833
2008-2009	1363	1323	1283	1223	1163	1018
2009-2010	1488	1448	1408	1348	1288	1143
2010-2011	1688	1648	1608	1548	1488	1343
Madhya Pradesh						
2000-2001	817	777	737	677	637	597
2001-2002	842	802	762	702	662	622
2002-2003	882	842	802	742	702	662
2003-2004	892	852	812	752	702	662
2004-2005	922	882	842	782	722	662
2005-2006	942	902	862	802	742	662
2006-2007	1032	992	952	892	832	707
2007-2008	1087	1047	1007	947	887	752
2008-2009	1282	1242	1202	1142	1082	937
2009-2010	1403	1363	1323	1263	1203	1058
2010-2011	1603	1563	1523	1463	1403	1258
Andhra Pradesh						
(Bimili)						
2000-2001	847	807	767	727	687	637
2001-2002	872	832	792	752	712	662
2002-2003	912	872	832	792	752	702
2003-2004	922	882	842	802	752	702
2004-2005	952	912	872	832	772	702
2005-2006	972	932	892	852	792	702
2006-2007	1062	1022	982	942	882	757
2007-2008	1117	1077	1037	997	937	802
2008-2009	1312	1272	1232	1192	1132	987
2009-2010	1437	1397	1357	1317	1257	1112
2010-2011	1637	1597	1557	1517	1457	1312

Source : Office of the Jute Commissioner,
Ministry of Textiles.

Grade Differentials in Minimum Support Prices of Raw Jute for Tossa, White and Mesta

Grade	(₹ per quintal)														
	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Between															
TD-1 and TD-2	50	50	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
TD-2 and TD-3	50	50	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
TD-3 and TD-4	70	80	100	100	100	100	100	130	130	140	140	140	140	140	140
TD-4 and TD-5	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	90	100	100	100	100	100	100
TD-5 and TD-6	45	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
TD-6 and TD-7	45	50	60	60	60	60	60	70	80	90	90	90	90	90	90
TD-7 and TD-8	45	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	70	80	125	135	145	145	145
Between															
W-1 and W-2	50	50	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
W-2 and W-3	50	50	50	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
W-3 and W-4	70	80	100	100	100	100	100	130	130	140	140	140	140	140	140
W-4 and W-5	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	80	90	100	100	70	70	100	100
W-5 and W-6	45	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
W-6 and W-7	45	50	60	60	60	60	60	70	80	90	90	90	90	90	90
W-7 and W-8	45	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	70	80	125	135	145	145	145
Between															
M-1 and M-2	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
M-2 and M-3	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
M-3 and M-4	40	40	60	60	60	60	60	60	40	40	60	60	60	60	60
M-4 and M-5	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	50	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
M-5 and M-6	45	45	40	40	40	40	40	40	70	90	125	135	145	145	145

Source : Office of the jute Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles

P - 9
Table - 6

Production of Jute and Mesta

('000 bales of 180 kg each)

State	Crop	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh																
	Mesta	630.3	699.0	562.0	542.0	623.2	687.0	671.5	613.0	470.0	458.0	455.0	544.0	501.0	295.0	191.0
Assam																
	Jute	844.2	802.9	904.1	687.2	658.0	668.1	675.0	691.0	665.0	410.4	578.9	558.6	656.8	647.5	713.1
	Mesta	26.6	26.9	29.0	25.6	26.0	24.6	24.0	25.0	27.0	25.4	24.7	24.7	26.9	26.8	25.7
	Total	870.8	829.8	933.1	712.8	684.0	692.7	699.0	716.0	692.0	435.8	603.6	584.0	683.7	674.3	738.8
Bihar																
	Jute	1046.5	1494.6	1327.9	695.8	1098.3	1133.7	996.4	973.5	1147.4	1056.2	1298.6	1253.3	1251.5	1054.8	1161.1
	Mesta	120.7	145.4	135.2	121.1	177.9	246.3	105.3	120.3	138.9	124.0	88.0	136.5	213.4	165.3	144.3
	Total	1167.2	1640.0	1463.1	816.9	1276.2	1380.0	1101.7	1093.8	1286.3	1180.2	1386.6	1390.0	1443.2	1220.1	1305.4
Orissa																
	Jute	72.5	107.0	127.6	41.6	39.2	36.5	37.8	51.2	18.3	41.0	44.4	48.8	49.8	19.9	3
	Mesta	183.4	125.1	134.2	110.0	129.6	104.0	108.8	96.9	109.0	104.9	97.1	84.6	101.3	94.8	80.9
	Total	255.9	232.1	261.8	151.6	168.8	140.5	146.6	148.1	127.3	145.9	141.5	133.0	227.2	114.7	83.9
Tripura																
	Jute	10.1	13.0	13.0	10.0	6.8	12.5	11.9	11.2	10.9	10.7	11.4	4.0	3.7	3.7	na
	Mesta	20.6	23.0	24.0	15.3	11.2	11.1	13.5	12.1	11.2	11.8	11.9	7.8	6.8	5	na
	Total	30.7	36.0	37.0	25.3	18.0	23.6	25.4	23.3	22.1	22.5	23.3	12.0	9.9	8.7	na
West Bengal																
	Jute	5671.3	7506.0	7549.7	7373.6	7593.7	7428.4	8836.2	8505.5	8366.7	7853.0	7989.2	8411.5	8216.0	7872.6	8782.5
	Mesta	71.4	66.7	89.0	81.0	81.7	83.6	91.3	72.6	98.8	81.8	125.3	84.5	77.5	92.9	75.1
	Total	5742.7	7572.7	7638.7	7454.6	7675.4	7512.0	8927.5	8578.1	8465.5	7934.8	8114.5	8507.0	8316.1	7965.5	8857.6
All India																
	Jute	7674.7	9960.6	9959.8	8836.5	9428.3	9317.0	10583.9	10273.7	10251.6	9399.3	9969.5	10317.1	10220.1	9634.4	10700.3
	Mesta	1132.4	1169.2	1057.1	974.4	1129.8	1239.3	1094.4	1001.7	921.3	873.0	870.1	955.9	990.4	730.9	590.8
	Total	8807.1	11129.8	11016.9	9810.9	10558.1	10556.3	11678.3	11275.4	11172.9	10272.3	10839.6	11170.0	11196.1	10365.3	11291.1

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture

* as per 4th Advance Estimate

P - 10
Table - 7
Area Under Jute and Mesta

('000 hectares)														
State	Crop	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh														
	Mesta	86.0	69.0	76.3	78.0	78.9	81.0	59.0	53.0	50.0	62.0	57.5	37.0	23.0
Assam														
	Jute	94.5	78.7	74.0	69.5	68.0	68.0	64.0	58.0	57.8	58.0	60.0	60.1	65.3
	Mesta	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.1
	Total	100.4	83.9	79.0	74.5	73.0	73.0	69.0	63.1	62.7	63.0	65.1	65.4	70.4
Bihar														
	Jute	147.5	146.3	149.1	135.3	142.6	147.8	154.6	134.5	133.0	127.1	131.0	131.9	127.3
	Mesta	19.9	19.5	26.2	31.9	15.4	20.0	20.0	15.5	14.5	14.1	23.2	19	19.4
	Total	167.4	165.8	175.3	167.2	158.0	167.8	174.6	150.0	147.5	141.0	150.8	150.9	146.7
Orissa														
	Jute	16.7	5.3	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.6	2.6	5.0	2.7	4.9	5.8	2.4	2.9
	Mesta	31.7	29.0	30.4	24.0	26.2	25.4	26.6	25.1	23.0	21.8	22.1	20.1	17.3
	Total	48.4	34.3	34.5	27.9	30.8	31.0	29.2	30.1	25.7	27.0	34.9	22.5	20.2
Tripura														
	Jute	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	na
	Mesta	2.8	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	na
	Total	4.0	3.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	na
West Bengal														
	Jute	641.6	612.1	613.9	613.0	651.8	636.1	620.4	569.0	558.9	595.0	609.8	584.2	614.4
	Mesta	9.7	9.9	8.9	10.9	10.6	8.2	9.7	8.6	10.4	9.7	7.4	7.9	5.4
	Total	651.3	622.0	622.8	623.9	662.4	644.3	630.1	577.6	569.3	605.0	619.8	592.1	619.8
All India														
	Jute	906.3	848.3	846.6	827.9	873.1	864.5	849.0	773.9	759.8	792.9	814.1	785.6	816.8
	Mesta	200.5	177.1	188.7	189.7	174.1	170.8	152.5	141.8	137.9	142.2	146.2	115.3	100.4
	Total	1106.8	1025.4	1035.3	1017.6	1047.2	1035.3	1001.5	915.7	897.7	936.5	929.6	900.9	917.2

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

* as per 4th Advance Estimate

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Table - 8
Yield of Jute and Mesta

		(Kgs. per hectare)														
State	Crop	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Andhra Pradesh																
	Mesta	1420	1412	1176	1414	1470	1585	1532	1362	1434	1555	1638	1579	1582	1435	1495
Assam																
	Jute	1715	1537	1722	1572	1601	1730	1787	1829	1870	1274	1803	1734	1970	1939	1966
	Mesta	871	880	885	886	936	886	864	900	972	896	907	889	968	910	907
	Total	1666	1501	1673	1529	1558	1674	1724	1765	1805	1243	1733	1669	1890	1856	1890
Bihar																
	Jute	1590	1629	1620	856	1326	1508	1258	1186	1330	1414	1758	1775	1720	1439	1641
	Mesta	1227	1289	1223	1118	1222	1390	1231	1083	1250	1440	1092	1743	1656	1566	1338
	Total	1543	1592	1573	887	1310	1486	1255	1173	1326	1416	1692	1774	1723	1455	1601
Orissa																
	Jute	1554	1605	1375	1413	1721	1685	1479	1646	1267	1476	2960	1756	1546	1493	184
	Mesta	1028	687	762	683	767	780	747	687	738	752	760	699	825	849	842
	Total	1137	933	974	796	881	906	857	860	785	872	991	887	1172	918	747
Tripura																
	Jute	1653	1671	1671	1385	1360	1607	1648	1440	1509	1482	1578	1440	1332	1332	na
	Mesta	1483	1452	1440	1252	1344	1427	1429	1281	1440	1416	1416	1276	1224	1500	na
	Total	1535	1507	1665	1301	1350	1517	1524	1353	1473	1446	1491	1440	1273	1424	na
West Bengal																
	Jute	1979	2179	2118	2168	2227	2181	2440	2407	2427	2484	2573	2541	2425	2426	2573
	Mesta	1382	1291	1652	1473	1652	1381	1550	1594	1833	1712	2169	1754	1885	2117	2522
	Total	1969	2166	2111	2157	2218	2167	2426	2396	2418	2473	2566	2531	2415	2422	2573
All India																
	Jute	1875	1998	1978	1875	2005	2026	2182	2139	2173	2186	2362	2342	2260	2207	2358
	Mesta	1078	1030	949	990	1078	1176	1131	1056	1087	1108	1136	1210	1219	1141	1059
	Total	1712	1818	1791	1722	1836	1867	2007	1960	2008	2019	2173	2147	2168	2071	2216

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

* as per 4th Advance Estimate

State-wise Financial Target and Achievement under Special Jute Development Programme during 1998-99 to 2009-10

(Converted into Mini Mission- II from 2007-08)

(□ in '000')

State	1998-99		1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement	Outlay	Achiev- ement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Andhra Pradesh	3799.0	2594.1	2603.0	1767.0	2703.0	595.6	--	--	--	--	1945.0	1004.0	1455.0	932.0	1700.0	741.0	2100.0	1463.9	7800.0	5328.6	6000	4341.0	7000.0	4585.0
Assam	10000.0	949.8	10800.0	10700.0	7225.0	1496.9	3000.0	2804.8	5000.0	--	475.0	--	1420.0	1270.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	4000.0	-	4000	3680.0	2100.0	--
Bihar	2965.0	2879.3	4422.5	--	3175.0	--	3101.6	--	4000.0	4000.0	3000.0	--	3000.0	--	9798.0	0.0	10000.0	5109.0	16000.0	14913.0	4500	5025.0	6977.5	4412.0
Orissa	5000.0	3600.0	890.0	500.0	824.0	1000.0	365.0	365.0	475.0	475.0	1800.0	1542.0	1637.0	1320.0	1672.0	1464.0	2068.0	1981.0	6000.0	6451.7	16000	15920.3	17154.2	16405.0
Meghalaya	4510.0	4507.0	3349.0	4338.2	3136.5	1013.5	7173.0	3558.0	2026.0	2026.0	475.0	475.0	9000.0	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	800.0	839.7	1800	1886.9	1500.0	1581.0
Tripura	1500.0	1874.2	1241.0	500.0	2240.0	690.4	2240.0	1769.0	2300.0	2300.0	145.0	1390.0	1170.0	843.0	1057.0	452.0	1060.0	438.0	1875.0	2095.0	1000	1797.5	749.0	1266.5
Uttar Pradesh	2030.0	958.4	1255.0	891.9	1657.0	981.1	2222.0	1517.3	1648.0	1391.0	1600.0	1152.0	1200.0	401.0	1150.0	426.0	940.0	--	2000.0	1514.0	3000	3174.6	6899.5	5259.0
West Bengal	19578.0	10911.5	18235.0	18121.8	16205.0	15110.2	17185.8	13316.0	22222.0	13400.0	18000.0	8321.0	8220.0	5351.0	10320.0	9640.0	23949.9	20250.3	43000.0	35431.6	51800	37809.8	34251.0	20219.0
Arunachal pradesh	--	--	--	--	620.0	365.2	400.0	--	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	446.0	220.0	360	0.000	-	-
Total	49382.0	28274.3	42795.5	36818.9	37785.5	21252.9	35687.4	23330.1	38071.0	23993.0	29145.0	14284.0	19002.0	10117.0	25697.0	12723.0	40117.9	29242.2	82121.0	66993.6	91160.0	76485.100	79991.2	56898.5

Source : Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Kolkata

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Table - 10

Balance Sheet of Jute and Mesta

(lakh bales of 180 Kg each)

Items	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I. Supply																		
(1) Opening Stock																		
With Mills	10.15	6.30	6.87	3.50	5.66	12.30	7.70	5.00	5.00	7.00	9.00	8.00	9.00	5.00	9.00	11.00	7.00	10.00
With JCI	10.00	0.20	0.13	0.00	0.01	2.00					3.50	3.00	Neg	1.00	3.00	1.00	-	
With Others	6.35	3.00	2.00	1.50	12.83	12.70	14.30	5.50	2.00	9.00	21.50	22.00	5.00	2.00	11.00	10.00	1.00	2.00
Total	26.50	9.50	9.00	5.00	18.50	27.00	22.00	10.50	7.00	16.00	34.00	33.00	14.00	8.00	23.00	22.00	8.00	12.00
(2) Production																		
Jute and Mesta	70.00	82.00	81.00	102.00	109.00	83.00	78.00	90.00	105.00	110.00	90.00	75.00	85.00	100.00	99.00	82.00	90.00	107.00
(3) Import	2.00	3.00	1.75	2.40	2.50	9.00	8.00	4.00	4.00	9.00	5.00	4.00	7.00	4.00	8.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
Total supply (1+2+3)	98.50	94.50	91.75	109.40	130.00	119.00	108.00	104.50	116.00	135.00	129.00	112.00	106.00	112.00	130.00	106.00	101.00	124.00
II. Disposal																		
(1) Consumption																		
By mills	83.00	79.50	81.00	84.60	96.40	89.67	90.50	90.50	92.00	93.00	88.00	90.00	90.00	81.00	99.00	89.00	77.00	105.00
Domestic	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
Total	89.00	85.50	87.00	91.10	103.40	96.67	97.50	97.50	100.00	101.00	96.00	98.00	98.00	89.00	108.00	98.00	87.00	115.00
(2) Export																		
Total disposal (1+2)	89.00	85.50	87.00	91.10	103.40	96.67	97.50	97.50	100.00	101.00	96.00	98.00	98.00	89.00	108.00	98.00	89.00	117.00
III. Closing Stocks	9.50	9.00	4.75	18.30	26.60	22.33	10.50	7.00	16.00	34.00	33.00	14.00	8.00	23.00	22.00	8.00	12.00	7.00

Source : Office of the Jute Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles * : Projected

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Table - 11

Raw Jute : Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices

(Base : 1993-94=100)

Month	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
July	244.6	96.8	109.6	107.8	145.0	191.3	165.7	141.2	147.5	184.8	216.9	178.8	206.6	210.8	288.2
August	155.3	100.6	107.3	107.8	135.0	163.1	165.5	139.1	147.3	178.3	205.1	191.4	206.7	217.1	297.3
September	152.3	87.2	107.8	107.8	131.0	155.3	156.3	134.2	146.3	174.8	204.4	195.2	207.7	224.8	
October	154.6	86.0	107.8	107.8	133.9	160.8	137.6	137.0	151.3	184.8	198.2	193.8	207.3	259.6	
November	143.7	93.7	107.8	107.8	147.1	170.5	141.4	136.5	166.1	192.9	197.4	196.8	207.3	267.1	
December	141.7	92.5	107.8	107.8	158.8	176.5	138.3	134.8	176.7	201.1	196.1	197.2	207.3	267.1	
January	150.8	90.9	107.8	107.8	161.1	189.3	137.9	133.6	177.0	218.9	188.0	196.7	207.3	270.1	
February	152.1	96.3	107.8	122.0	160.3	195.7	133.3	137.9	183.1	225.7	187.1	198.4	207.3	276.7	
March	147.4	111.1	107.8	155.3	170.5	189.4	132.1	141.1	191.2	227.4	183.9	201.3	207.3	288.9	
April	140.3	112.6	107.8	156.3	186.1	185.0	132.3	142.5	195.3	224.0	182.1	203.8	209.1	287.1	
May	120.0	109.6	107.8	147.6	201.6	178.6	135.5	142.0	197.9	223.8	178.7	203.1	216.6	293.6	
June	105.8	101.7	107.8	150.5	210.2	171.8	141.8	147.9	203.3	219.6	178.5	206.6	218.1	299.9	
Average	150.7	98.3	107.9	123.9	161.7	177.3	143.1	139.0	173.6	204.7	189.0	196.9	210.8	263.6	292.8

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Raw Jute : Month-end Wholesale Prices (TD - 5)

(₹ per quintal)

State/Centre	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WEST BENGAL CHOWRAHAT(DINHATA)						
July	NR	1525	1240	1610	2640	2600
August	NR	1310	1280	1650	1940	3150
September	NR	1525	1180	1700	2200	3900
October	NA	1580	1170	1740	2525	
November	NA	1475	1280	1650	2600	
December	NA	1530	1290	1760	2500	
January	1640	1300	1250	1740	2700	
February	1720	1240	1250	1825	2675	
March	1740	1250	1260	1870	3000	
April	1625	1150	1425	2350	3150	
May	1680	1280	1580	2450	3400	
June	1400	1225	1500	2450	3600	
WEST BENGAL (MATHABHANGA)						
July	NR	1500	1150	1550	2600	2875
August	NR	1350	1315	1700	2000	3175
September	NR	1400	1200	1800	2375	3800
October	NA	1450	1200	1650	2375	
November	NA	1400	1200	1600	2375	
December	NA	1450	1350	NA	2600	
January	1775	1300	1275	1825	2500	
February	1600	1250	1175	1800	2900	
March	1725	1300	1350	2000	3000	
April	1675	1250	1370	2200	3125	
May	1750	1150	1260	2250	3375	
June	1650	1150	1450	2350	3000	
WEST BENGAL (PUNDIBARI)						
July	NR	1500	1150	1500	2450	2750
August	NR	1250	1250	1475	1900	2850
September	NR	1325	1125	1550	1900	3400
October	NA	1300	1125	1550	2200	
November	N	1275	1150	1550	2400	
December	NA	1300	1200	1550	2600	
January	1725	1300	1125	1575	2750	
February	1675	1250	1150	1675	2750	
March	1750	1250	1150	1700	2850	
April	1600	1250	1200	1700	3200	
May	NT	NQ	NA	1700	2975	
June	NT	NT	NA	2150	3500	
WEST BENGAL (RAIGANJ)						
July	1106	1400	1007	1410	NR	2817
August	1058	980	1050	1430	1800	2478
September	1240	1355	1100	1500	2200	3096
October	1310	1314	1110	1558	2270	
November	1400	1300	1124	1516	NR	
December	1468	1230	1054	1580	NR	
January	1700	1150	1116	NR	2495	
February	1690	1120	1174	NR	2738	
March	1650	1100	1299	NA	2988	
April	1600	1000	1371	NA	2891	
May	1644	1000	1344	2334	3108	
June	1437	935	1438	NR	3310	

(Contd....)

Raw Jute : Month-end Wholesale Prices (W - 5)

(₹ per quintal)

State/Centre	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ASSAM (Nagaon)

July		1450	1050			
August		1300	850			
September		1100	1000			
October		1000	850		2290	
November		900				
December		890				
January	1600	900				
February	1500	1000				
March	1500	1000		2020		
April	1500	1050				
May	1500	1050				
June	1500	1050	6500			

WEST BENGAL (Kolkata)

July	1240	1445				
August	1110	1245				
September	1235	1390				
October	1370	1435				
November	1420	1350				
December	1460	1310				
January	1460	-				
February	1460	1170				
March	1460	1200				
April	1460	1130				
May	1460	-				
June	1460	-				

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture

Maximum, Minimum and Average Prices of TD-5 grade of Raw Jute (Ex- West Bengal) at Kolkata (Intal)

Year/Month	Maximum	Minimum	Average	JCI Minimum Derivative Price at Kolkata
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08				
July	1095	1070	1077.50	1514.00
August	1270	1100	1144.81	
September	1245	1140	1194.60	
October	1170	1110	1143.50	
November	1180	1145	1157.17	
December	1160	1130	1148.12	
January	1150	1110	1133.12	
February	1175	1115	1135.83	
March	1330	1190	1263.54	
April	1420	1320	1352.70	
May	1420	1360	1396.60	
June	1450	1385	1412.50	
2008-09				
July	1465	1390	1427.59	1643.00
August	1515	1465	1493.75	
September	1550	1485	1513.12	
October	1540	1495	1518.25	
November	1540	1485	1509.58	
December	1740	1540	1601.00	
January	1915	1760	1862.39	
February	1970	1925	1939.16	
March	2140	1980	2085.00	
April	2420	2140	2289.28	
May	2490	2350	2412.50	
June	2800	2505	2672.50	
2009-10				
July	2920	2730	2801.73	NA
August	2780	1860	2267.29	
September	2210	1850	2046.50	
October	2350	2170	2269.58	
November	2600	2210	2386.73	
December	2725	2600	2665.80	
January	2770	2600	2696.57	
February	2930	2590	2714.16	
March	3190	2910	3068.46	
April	3200	2930	3129.54	
May	3380	3130	3233.95	
June	3550	2825	3308.26	
2010-11				
July	3225	2750	3005.96	NA
August	2865	2650	2726.54	

Note:- Market Prices indicated in Col. Nos. 2 & 3 are based on daily quotation published by Jute Balers Association
JCI Minimum derivative Kolkata landed price is based on support price of TD-5 , Ex-Assam declared by Government of India plus the operational cost of JCI.

Source:- O/o the Jute Commissioner, Min. of Textiles

Quantity Procured by JCI/Cooperatives in terms of Percentage of Total Arrival

(In bales of 180 Kgs)

Year	2000-2001			2001-2002			2002-2003			2003-2004		
	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival
July	5960	106555	5.6		327060		35231	135000	26.1	8683	47222	18.4
August	143472	942888	15.2	20680	667400	3.1	234845	804277	29.2	184987	721722	25.6
September	214524	1131500	19.0	187464	1511940	12.4	366288	1728167	21.2	362173	1317500	27.5
October	83210	1199555	6.9	35223	1190160	3.0	289656	1602723	18.1	203457	1391667	14.6
November	11360	1218555	0.9	1705	1435220	0.1	126268	1198444	10.5	183922	1160222	15.9
December	2022	1018770	0.2	15	1226780	0.0	137979	1185167	11.6	133217	1051278	12.7
January	3068	837890	0.4		962000		85351	854778	10.0	25297	312222	8.1
February		626670			680720		15305	580666	2.6	14653	372223	3.9
March		446670			639000		12206	472556	2.6	1457	371277	0.4
April		315000			486940		4965	400666	1.2		279889	
May		161110			367777		5751	408334	1.4		215000	
June		166670		1117	408888		74	373055	0.0			
Total	463616	8171833	5.7	246204	9903885	2.5	1313919	9743833	13.5	1117846	7240222	15.4

Year	2004-2005			2005-2006			2006-2007			2007-08		
	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival
July		15940		1351	48775	2.77		148567		1421	106676	
August	42216	512282	8.2	33514	562278	5.96	72119	1171155	6.16	31186	774000	4.03
September	157589	932556	16.9	105756	1284380	8.23	193668	1323925	14.63	104436	1273405	8.20
October	123264	900166	13.7	36	773723		168396	1632889	10.31	177752	1009031	17.62
November	26951	1201278	2.2	3	1039860		48834	2253278	2.17	143117	1024213	13.97
December	1091	1017945	0.1		1006778		781	1682333		169916	847032	20.06
January	587	745444	0.1		923167			1206889		127841	812068	15.74
February	382	537778	0.1		736372			196500			837728	
March	1	507333	0.0		730389			140333			820102	
April		382834			619611			90000			618560	
May		313283			440889			95278			610147	
June		191161			333778			59222			602988	
Total	352081	7258000	4.9	140660	8500000	1.65	483798	10000369	4.84	755669	9335950	8.09

Year	2008-09			2009-10		
	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival	Purchase by JCI	Arrivals	Qty. Purchased in % of arrival
July	96	7101			840450	
August	1759	379899	0.5	30	891230	0.00
September	51092	1074592	4.8	8	901300	0.00
October	28662	1109299	2.6	133	898120	0.0
November	19148	1054969	1.8	643	846725	0.1
December	1403	987238	0.1	264	248735	0.1
January	54	734368	0.0	88	210950	0.0
February	3	590372	0.0		339560	
March		489609	0.0	56	949660	0.0
April		359333			851050	
May		295889			848150	
June		283163			601725	
Total	102217	7365832	1.4	1222	8427655	0.01

Source : Jute Corporation of India.

**Statement showing Maximum, Minimum & Average Prices
of representative varieties of jute goods of ready
delivery of Hessian (40" X 10 oz) & Sacking (B.Twill) (Domestic)**

Year/Month	Hessian (40" X 10 oz) (□/100 mtrs)			Sacking (50-Kg. B.Twill) (□/tonne)		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2003-04

July	848.0	834.0	840.9	20900.0	19900.0	20496.3
August	835.0	824.0	830.5	20800.0	19800.0	20441.7
September	860.0	832.0	834.2	21300.0	19900.0	20525.0
October	880.0	864.0	874.5	22500.0	21400.0	22276.2
November	893.0	874.0	883.1	24100.0	21900.0	22732.6
December	903.0	892.0	899.0	24000.0	23000.0	23288.5
January	929.0	904.0	915.5	24600.0	23400.0	23964.0
February	925.0	909.0	917.2	23900.0	23300.0	23569.1
March	935.0	926.0	931.6	24000.0	23800.0	23932.0
April	933.0	902.0	919.8	24000.0	23050.0	23567.4
May	916.0	888.0	900.8	23000.0	21600.0	22095.8
June	912.0	905.0	907.7	21500.0	20800.0	21163.5

2004-05

July	915.0	903.0	909.0	21150.0	20550.0	20853.7
August	961.0	917.0	935.8	23800.0	21000.0	22464.0
September	966.0	953.0	961.4	23800.0	22500.0	23032.0
October	1030.0	955.0	984.1	24500.0	22600.0	23650.0
November	1068.0	1040.0	1053.5	25000.0	24000.0	24539.1
December	1070.0	1058.0	1065.4	25200.0	25000.0	25104.2
January	1078.0	1058.0	1066.0	26200.0	25200.0	25883.3
February	1087.0	1076.0	1079.0	26600.0	25900.0	26162.5
March	1105.0	1080.0	1094.5	247300.0	26800.0	27019.2
April	1080.0	1073.0	1077.2	26800.0	25100.0	26013.6
May	1100.0	1073.0	1080.5	25800.0	24600.0	24861.5
June	1110.0	1087.0	1100.6	26500.0	26000.0	26361.5

2005-06

July	1087.0	1064.0	1076.8	26200.0	25800.0	25976.9
August	1085.0	1064.0	1076.8	26700.0	25800.0	26373.1
September	1095.0	1075.0	1078.9	27000.0	26500.0	26695.8
October	1130.0	1095.0	1118.6	28300.0	27000.0	27514.3
November	1185.0	1130.0	1162.0	31000.0	28300.0	29739.1
December	1185.0	1173.0	1180.3	31100.0	30500.0	30703.7
January	1195.0	1173.0	1190.3	33000.0	31100.0	32265.2
February	1195.0	1175.0	1183.4	32500.0	32000.0	32254.6
March	1165.0	1150.0	1162.1	32000.0	31500.0	31915.4
April	1148.0	1100.0	1129.4	31900.0	28000.0	30333.3
May	1110.0	1100.0	1107.5	28200.0	27600.0	27961.5
June	1103.0	1072.0	1086.9	27600.0	27100.0	27330.8

2006-07

July	1090.0	1085.0	1088.1	27700.0	27100.0	27342.3
August	1110.0	1068.0	1080.2	30500.0	27900.0	28850.0
September	1150.0	1110.0	1133.9	30700.0	29800.0	30045.5
October	1150.0	1130.0	1140.5	31000.0	30100.0	30504.8
November	1150.0	1130.0	1142.5	32000.0	31000.0	31661.5
December	1140.0	1125.0	1133.4	32400.0	31500.0	31936.4
January	1300.0	1140.0	1211.1	34000.0	32200.0	33240.9
February	1350.0	1260.0	1295.0	34200.0	33500.0	33833.3
March	1360.0	1260.0	1307.6	33500.0	30800.0	32560.0
April	1360.0	1210.0	1291.6	30800.0	26500.0	28777.3
May	1215.0	1120.0	1179.2	27500.0	27000.0	27403.9
June	1110.0	1080.0	1089.8	27500.0	26200.0	26707.7

(contd.....)

**Statement showing Maximum, Minimum & Average Prices
of representative varieties of jute goods of ready
delivery of Hessian (40" X 10 oz) & Sacking (B.Twill) (Domestic)**

Year/Month	Hessian (40" X 10 oz) (□/100 mtrs)			Sacking (50-Kg. B.Twill) (□/tonne)		
	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2007-08

July	1130.0	1085.0	1112.5	27200.0	26200.0	26919.2
August	1150.0	1100.0	1135.4	27700.0	26900.0	27430.8
September	1140.0	1095.0	1124.2	27000.0	25500.0	26487.5
October	1100.0	1090.0	1094.0	26800.0	25500.0	25930.0
November	1110.0	1095.0	1101.1	27800.0	27000.0	27465.2
December	1100.0	1070.0	1086.5	29600.0	27400.0	28387.5
January	1090.0	1035.0	1056.9	29600.0	28500.0	29150.0
February	1090.0	1060.0	1071.5	28300.0	26800.0	27269.6
March	1090.0	1070.0	1079.8	27300.0	26000.0	26433.3
April	1150.0	1075.0	1108.0	28000.0	26000.0	26490.9
May	1175.0	1115.0	1151.7	30000.0	27800.0	29046.2
June	1185.0	1130.0	1150.7	28800.0	27300.0	27878.3

2008-09

July	1185.0	1160.0	1175.4	29300.0	28000.0	28544.5
August	1195.0	1180.0	1188.1	31500.0	29300.0	30145.8
September	1205.0	1195.0	1203.0	33000.0	31500.0	32600.0
October	1230.0	1205.0	1216.5	34500.0	32500.0	33470.0
November	1205.0	1190.0	1199.0	36500.0	33500.0	35245.8
December	1215.0	1200.0	1205.4	37000.0	35000.0	36420.0
January	1290.0	1230.0	1272.8	38500.0	36500.0	37500.0
February	1305.0	1265.0	1282.9	37500.0	34800.0	35995.8
March	1320.0	1295.0	1313.2	37000.0	36000.0	36504.0
April	1410.0	1315.0	1366.1	39200.0	36500.0	38222.7
May	1420.0	1395.0	1406.3	39200.0	38500.0	38795.8
June	1610.0	1410.0	1512.1	43000.0	38500.0	40305.7

2009-10

July	1595.0	1395.0	1490.4	42500.0	41500.0	41938.5
August	1375.0	1325.0	1349.0	42000.0	39000.0	40404.0
September	1480.0	1380.0	1435.3	41500.0	39000.0	40187.5
October	1590.0	1180.0	1482.5	41500.0	41000.0	41041.7
November	1895.0	1590.0	1712.4	45000.0	41000.0	42818.2
December	1890.0	1865.0	1879.0	45000.0	44500.0	44620.0
January	1875.0	1845.0	1867.2	44500.0	44500.0	44500.0
February	1990.0	1845.0	1871.7	46500.0	44500.0	45104.2
March	2020.0	1940.0	1994.8	46500.0	44500.0	45574.1
April	1950.0	1925.0	1945.5	47000.0	44000.0	45714.3
May	1950.0	1890.0	1921.5	48000.0	46500.0	47250.0
June	1875.0	1655.0	1824.2	48000.0	42500.0	46634.6

2010-11

July	1635.0	1575.0	1598.3	44500.0	42000.0	43788.5
August	1740.0	1590.0	1669.6	47000.0	44500.0	45923.1

Note : Above prices are based on daily prices quoted 'by Gunny Traders Association.

Source : Office of the Jute Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Kolkata

Monthly Average Prices of Raw Jute and Jute Goods at Kolkata

Year/ Months	W-5	TD-5	Hessian	Sacking (B.Twill)
	Ex-Other States (□ per quintal)		40" X 6 oz. (□/tonne)	665 gm (□/tonne) F.O.B. Price
	1	2	3	4
2004-05				
July	918.9	995.6	29666.7	20853.7
August	935.6	1005.6	31153.9	22407.7
September	943.8	1006.3	31958.0	23032.0
October	977.4	1040.0	32779.0	23650.0
November	1062.5	1162.8	34519.6	24539.1
December	1218.0	1328.0	34680.8	25107.7
January	1218.8	1273.8	34879.2	25883.3
February	1310.0	1420.0	35866.7	26162.5
March	1405.0	1515.2	35661.5	27019.2
April	1462.1	1572.1	34756.5	26004.4
May	1462.1	1572.1	35034.6	24861.5
June	1571.3	1646.5	35692.3	26361.5
Maximum	1570.0	1680.0	36300.0	26500.0
Minimum	900.0	975.0	29400.0	21150.0
Average	1202.0	1299.4	33887.4	24656.9
2005-06				
July	1342.3	1448.9	34588.5	25976.9
August	1228.1	1318.1	34742.3	26380.8
September	1206.4	1217.4	34850.0	26695.8
October	1345.5	1435.4	36413.6	27513.6
November	1424.8	1514.8	37760.9	29739.1
December	1465.4	1555.4	38096.3	30703.7
January			38500.0	32265.2
February			38009.1	32254.6
March			37380.8	31915.4
April			36161.9	30333.3
May			35761.5	27953.9
June			34961.5	27330.8
Maximum	1570.0	1570.0	38700.0	33000.0
Minimum	900.0	1200.0	34000.0	25800.0
Average	1335.0	1428.3	36435.5	29088.6
2006-07				
July	1454.3	1514.3	34530.8	27342.3
August	1263.8	1323.8	35215.4	28850.0
September	1385.7	1445.7	37081.8	30045.5
October	1410.5	1470.5	37090.5	30504.8
November	1398.5	1458.5	36992.3	31661.5
December	1337.3	1397.3	37068.2	31936.4
January	1273.5	1333.5	39381.8	33240.9
February	1229.0	1294.9	42166.7	33833.3
March	1202.1	1262.1	42960.0	32508.0
April	1144.3	1204.3	41909.1	28777.3
May	1063.1	1123.5	38057.7	27403.9
June	1072.3	1132.4	32276.9	26707.7
Maximum	1515.0	1575.0	45000.0	34200.0
Minimum	1030.0	1090.0	34300.0	26200.0
Average	1269.5	1330.1	38144.3	30234.3

(contd.....)

Table - 15 (Concluded.....)

Monthly Average Prices of Raw Jute and Jute Goods at Kolkata

Year/ Months	W-5	TD-5	Hessian	Sacking (B.Twill)
	Ex-Other States (₹ per quintal)		40" X 6 oz. (₹/tonne)	665 gm (₹/tonne) F.O.B. Price
	1	2	3	4
2007-08				
July	1077.5	1137.5	35930.8	26919.3
August	1193.8	1253.8	36800.0	27430.8
September	1194.6	1254.6	36270.8	26487.5
October	1144.0	1204.0	35425.0	25930.1
November	1157.2	1217.2	35734.8	27465.3
December	1148.1	1208.1	35179.2	28387.5
January	1132.3	1192.3	33879.2	29150.1
February	1135.8	1195.8	35721.7	27269.6
March	1263.6	1323.5	34783.3	26433.4
April	1353.0	1413.0	35943.5	26469.6
May	1396.2	1456.2	37103.9	29046.2
June	1412.5	1472.5	37273.9	27878.3
Maximum	1450.0	1510.0	38500.0	30000.0
Minimum	1070.0	1130.0	33000.0	25500.0
Average	1269.5	1277.4	35744.4	27405.6
2008-09				
July	1427.6	1487.6	37692.6	28544.4
August	1493.8	1553.8	38266.7	30154.2
September	1512.7	1572.7	38876.0	32600.0
October	1518.3	1578.3	39370.0	33470.0
November	1509.6	1569.6	38608.3	35245.8
December	1601.0	1661.0	38680.0	36420.0
January	1862.4	1944.6	41321.7	37500.0
February	1939.0	2029.2	41500.0	35995.8
March	2068.5	2175.0	42608.0	36460.0
April	2289.3	2379.3	44350.0	38222.7
May	2412.5	2502.5	45358.6	38795.8
June	2667.9	2767.1	48976.9	40307.7
Maximum	2790.0	2900.0	52500.0	43000.0
Minimum	1390.0	1450.0	37300.0	28000.0
Average	1858.5	1935.0	41300.7	35309.7
2009-10				
July	2791.7	2901.7	48057.7	41938.5
August	2256.0	2366.0	43404.0	40404.0
September	2036.5	2146.5	46300.0	40187.5
October	2259.6	2369.6	48437.5	41041.7
November	2383.3	2483.3	55454.6	42818.2
December	2665.8	2765.8	60720.0	44620.0
January	2670.2	2780.2	60000.0	44500.0
February	2704.2	2814.2	60260.9	45108.7
March	3058.5	3168.5	64474.1	45611.1
April	3119.6	3229.6	62547.6	45714.3
May	3227.8	3337.8	61020.0	47280.0
June	3298.3	3408.3	58326.9	46634.6
Maximum	3540.0	3650.0	65500.0	48000.0
Minimum	1840.0	1950.0	42500.0	39000.0
Average	2706.0	2814.3	55750.3	43821.5

Source : Indian Jute Mills Association

P - 23
Table - 16
Internal Consumption of Jute Goods

('000 tonnes)					
Year	Hessian	Sacking	C B C	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
(April-March)					
1988-89	160.1	764.3	4.5	219.6	1148.5
1989-90	178.1	684.0	6.3	240.4	1108.8
1990-91	192.3	788.5	4.9	240.5	1226.2
1991-92	184.0	648.6	3.8	232.5	1068.9
1992-93	217.8	626.2	1.6	252.7	1098.3
1993-94	242.3	752.5	1.7	243.0	1239.5
1994-95	245.7	679.9	2.2	244.2	1172.0
1995-96	268.9	662.3	2.3	225.9	1159.4
1996-97	259.8	652.0	1.7	222.5	1136.0
1997-98	285.8	842.4	1.5	257.5	1387.2
1998-99	286.2	886.3	1.3	230.5	1404.3
1999-00	287.0	906.8	2.0	231.5	1427.3
2000-01	269.2	934.8	0.8	229.6	1434.4
2001-02	243.00	1021.4	0.9	295.5	1560.8
2002-03	251.30	954.8	0.5	167.1	1373.7
2003-04	253.30	909.3	0.9	179.4	1342.9
2004-05	244.80	972.4	0.5	176.6	1394.3
2005-06	237.60	974.8	0.7	164.7	1377.8
2006-07	209.10	854.4	0.4	152.5	1216.4
2007-08	271.40	1101.9	1.4	168.6	1543.3
2008-09	250.00	1013.00	0.9	172.30	1436.2
2009-10	182.40	879.70	1	142.40	1205.5

Source : Office of the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata and Indian Jute Mills Association

Jute : Estimates of Cost of Cultivation/Production and related data

1	Assam		Orissa		West Bengal	
	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cost of Cultivation per hectare(□)						
A1	15270.92	11112.91	14022.77	10467.09	16813.72	15247.43
A2	15270.92	11758.25	14022.77	10467.09	16942.38	15660.21
A2+FL	21948.18	16888.11	22603.07	17465.69	24315.67	22333.54
B1	16186.12	11763.75	14725.67	10983.97	17478.72	16197.85
B2	19727.22	14975.15	22205.91	16843.65	26629.78	24637.10
C1	22863.58	16893.61	23305.96	17982.57	24852.01	22871.18
C2	26404.48	20105.00	30788.20	23842.25	34003.07	31310.43
C2*	26404.48	20484.47	30788.20	25248.24	34053.05	31543.55
Yield per hectare (Quintals)	19.09	17.56	19.29	19.33	24.70	25.48
Value of the main-product per hectare (□)	24736.61	16816.70	27762.02	20910.78	32695.75	29245.75
Value of the by-product per hectare (□)	1959.00	2487.88	2166.94	2527.96	3843.34	3778.60
Implicit price (□/Qtl)	1295.79	957.67	1439.19	1081.778583	1323.71	1147.79
Cost of Production per quintal (□)						
A1	727.91	517.38	674.89	483.17	606.09	533.30
A2	727.91	556.63	674.89	483.17	611.29	547.17
A2+FL	1065.35	837.79	1086.91	806.1	880.89	776.22
B1	770.95	554.19	708.72	507.03	630.25	566.23
B2	933.79	725.37	1068.83	777.52	962.26	858.74
C1	1123.58	846.51	1121.60	830.09	899.93	800.78
C2	1286.42	1017.68	1481.71	1100.58	1231.95	1093.30
C2*	1286.42	1036.62	1481.71	1165.29	1233.59	1101.48
C3	1415.06	1140.28	1629.88	1281.82	1256.95	1211.63
Material and labour inputs per hectare						
ITEM	UNIT					
Seed (Quintals)	8.81	7.72	7.43	6.94	7.74	7.08
Fertiliser (kgs. of Nutrients)	44.54	11.49	50.81	31.22	100.13	85.96
Manure (Quintals)	14.78	6.25	16.82	36.06	4.80	21.27
Human Labour (Man Hours)	1593.21	1302.06	1594.82	1570.88	1597.30	1581.88
Animal Labour (Pair Hours)	223.87	182.66	120.55	123.77	98.42	143.39

Note : The estimates are provisional unless specified.
 Cost A1 = All actual expenses in cash and kind incurred in production by owner.
 Cost A2 = Cost A1 + rent paid for leased-in land.
 Cost A2+FL = Cost A2 + imputed value of Family Labour.
 Cost B1 = Cost A1 + interest on value of owned capital assets (excluding land).
 Cost B2 = Cost B1 + rental value of owned land (net of land revenue)
 Cost C1 = Cost B1 + imputed value of Family Labour.
 Cost C2 = Cost B2 + imputed value of Family Labour.
 Cost C2* = Cost C2 estimated by taking into account statutory minimum or actual wage whichever is higher.
 Cost C3 = Cost C2* + 10% of Cost C2* on account of managerial cost.

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture

Jute : Break-up of Cost of Cultivation Per Hectare (In)

Cost Items	Assam		Orissa		West Bengal	
	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Operational Cost	21511.58	15765.54	22245.85	17213.95	23828.78	21426.24
Human Labour						
Casual	7883.11	6676.08	7666.42	5340.61	9744.87	7763.06
Attached	1878.19	418.53	0.00	-	2.84	26.16
Family	6677.26	5129.86	8580.30	6998.60	7373.29	6673.33
Total	16438.56	12224.47	16246.72	12339.21	17121.00	14462.55
Bullock Labour						
Hired	153.29	19.34	270.96	23.22	551.33	858.27
Owned	1802.79	1701.49	2296.35	1824.49	1167.05	1618.85
Total	1956.08	1720.83	2567.31	1847.71	1718.38	2477.12
Machine Labour						
Hired	86.21	389.77	724.11	668.93	1104.91	419.38
Owned	15.43	1.87	6.59	-	5.15	5.73
Total	101.64	391.64	730.70	668.93	1110.06	425.11
Seed	525.47	552.30	355.71	356.69	469.05	468.65
Fertiliser and Manure						
Fertiliser	960.50	194.64	808.74	463.54	1635.68	1351.31
Manure	1064.19	359.37	651.92	823.30	248.33	702.03
Total	2024.69	554.01	1460.66	1286.84	1884.01	2053.34
Insecticide	15.62	0.00	0.00	-	146.80	282.17
Irrigation charges	0.00	0.00	470.64	405.01	877.08	807.87
Interest on working capital	449.52	322.29	414.11	309.56	498.65	447.05
Miscellaneous	0.00	-	0.00	-	3.75	2.38
Fixed Cost	4892.89	4339.46	8542.36	6628.30	10174.29	9884.19
Rental value of owned land	3540.90	2566.05	7482.24	5859.69	9022.40	8026.48
Rent paid for leased-in land	0.00	645.34	0.00	-	128.65	412.78
Land revenue, cesses & taxes	35.93	37.81	17.40	24.85	31.69	27.15
Depreciation on implements & Farm buildings	400.66	439.41	339.82	226.89	326.55	467.36
Interest on fixed capital	915.40	650.85	702.90	516.87	665.00	950.42
Total Cost	26404.47	20105.00	30788.21	23842.25	34003.07	31310.43
Operational Cost (based on new methodology)	21511.58	16145.01	22245.85	18619.94	23878.76	21659.36
Human Labour (based on new methodology)	16438.56	12603.94	16246.72	13745.20	17170.98	14695.67
Total Cost (based on new methodology)	26404.48	20484.47	30788.20	25248.24	34053.05	31543.55

Farm Inputs: Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Base 1993-94=100)

Month/ Year	Ferti- lisers	Electri- city (irriga- tion)	Pesti- cides	Non-elec- trical Machi- nery	Tractors	Lubri- cants	Diesel Oil (HSDO)	Diesel Oil (LDO)	Fodder	Cattle Feed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Annual Average (July - June)										
1996-97	130.5	139.2	118.2	128.2	130.6	121.0	125.0	141.8	134.0	142.2
1997-98	136.5	149.0	119.8	131.1	138.5	125.3	152.1	143.0	130.7	147.9
1998-99	139.3	156.2	120.5	135.0	143.2	131.5	150.3	139.5	110.6	159.5
1999-2000	146.1	164.8	121.2	137.1	147.2	135.2	191.3	188.9	107.9	176.1
2000-01	159.1	206.3	123.7	144.9	151.9	145.5	239.8	241.4	113.0	175.3
2001-02	162.8	240.9	130.7	153.7	155.2	149.2	252.5	238.5	137.9	174.4
2002-03	168.8	262.6	130.9	158.6	157.0	155.8	284.7	242.3	204.9	179.1
2003-04	169.2	270.0	130.0	164.0	162.8	171.9	307.4	298.2	196.1	188.6
2004-05	172.0	274.8	133.3	180.3	169.2	189.9	377.3	386.3	168.1	177.8
2005-06	175.1	300.8	150.2	189.6	179.4	203.2	446.8	464.0	198.8	176.1
2006-07	178.3	315.6	119.7	196.3	182.2	259.2	466.2	492.4	210.3	179.2
2007-08	184.1	314.8	119.2	202.3	185.5	279.6	459.4	522.3	201.4	195.9
2008-09	196.8	310.8	125.9	210.1	193.7	332.2	481.3	646.0	206.7	227.3
2009										
January	196.6	318.8	119.3	209.7	195.4	328.8	476.1	544.1	207.8	215.2
February	196.9	318.8	119.3	209.6	195.4	328.8	451.1	533.5	211.7	215.2
March	196.1	294.9	119.3	209.4	195.4	328.8	452.2	508.2	214.8	215.2
April	196.1	294.9	119.3	209.2	195.4	328.8	452.2	543.0	210.1	290.7
May	197.3	294.9	159.1	209.2	195.4	328.8	452.2	558.6	208.9	303.5
June	195.3	294.9	159.1	209.9	196.4	328.8	452.2	591.6	214.4	215.2
July	191.3	294.9	159.1	210.9	195.7	328.8	481.4	624.9	217.1	215.2
August	191.7	318.8	159.1	210.9	195.8	328.8	481.4	612.9	222.4	215.2
September	192.6	318.8	159.1	210.9	196.4	328.8	481.4	660.1	248.1	215.2
October	192.6	318.8	159.1	210.9	196.4	328.8	481.4	639.8	244.0	215.2
November	192.6	318.8	159.1	210.7	196.4	328.8	481.4	649.2	262.2	215.2
December	188.4	318.8	159.1	211.2	196.4	328.8	481.4	657.0	262.8	215.2
2010										
January	187.3	318.8	159.1	214.8	207.2	328.8	481.4	668.8	265.5	218.7
February	187.4	318.8	159.1	216.8	211.7	328.8	491.0	673.6	271.1	221.0
March	186.8	318.8	159.1	217.4	211.7	328.8	520.0	695.3	270.2	221.0
April	196.1	318.8	159.1	217.9	213.1	328.8	523.7	717.5	235.5	221.0
May	201.5	342.6	159.1	219.7	213.6	364.8	523.5	722.8	231.9	221.0
June	202.3	342.6	159.1	222.1	213.7	364.8	530.1	700.2	250.6	221.0
July	202.3	342.6	157.2	220.3	214.2	364.8	552.0	712.0	255.5	221.0
% change of July,10 over August, 09	5.53	7.47	-1.19	4.46	9.40	10.95	14.67	16.17	14.88	2.70

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Month-wise average daily wage rates for Agricultural Labour (Man)

(in ₹)

	Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	Karna-taka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maha-rashtra	Orissa	Punjab	Rajasthan	Tamil-Nadu	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Labour Bureau (Daily Wage Rates)																
October, 2007	71.54	80.17	63.08	70.99	112.48	153.53	62.94	200.81	54.04	75.19	58.28	94.63	96.29	99.81	71.84	79.10
November	73.00	79.52	63.35	71.53	112.13	145.47	63.14	202.66	54.36	73.66	57.09	95.45	114.78	98.27	70.82	79.69
December	77.15	79.43	63.05	71.89	111.01	147.53	65.05	202.66	71.26	74.04	57.72	95.83	99.01	99.96	70.51	79.98
January, 2008	85.35	77.70	64.35	73.62	111.63	170.00	67.15	202.66	54.04	73.34	76.05	95.58	102.64	100.30	71.76	80.16
February	77.48	77.82	65.28	73.43	115.52	170.00	67.92	203.76	55.02	73.55	74.52	95.17	98.67	100.91	72.44	79.92
March	78.16	78.12	65.45	73.43	114.51	178.33	69.05	218.94	64.57	73.59	61.39	96.56	93.85	98.63	74.15	80.57
April	86.94	78.23	65.60	74.23	115.83	155.67	69.80	218.94	56.67	76.07	62.65	102.86	97.27	99.24	74.29	80.64
May	92.67	79.12	65.30	73.99	115.50	151.18	69.67	218.73	56.49	73.65	61.20	106.92	92.57	99.73	75.29	80.43
June	89.10	79.99	65.16	73.51	116.06	147.07	70.91	217.49	56.73	77.21	63.78	107.86	120.65	98.41	78.16	81.43
July	91.48	80.34	68.91	76.26	121.28	151.57	71.46	219.70	60.92	76.66	67.33	112.98	121.44	102.05	83.41	85.53
August	88.90	84.33	69.76	78.47	121.96	160.46	72.86	219.70	61.88	76.83	66.35	112.13	111.00	103.65	79.70	86.29
September	90.88	83.30	69.83	77.34	128.05	162.22	72.48	197.70	61.41	79.89	67.29	114.08	102.20	104.60	79.13	85.86
October	97.57	83.03	70.14	78.67	130.30	161.54	72.54	224.49	62.97	79.40	67.36	120.80	103.89	106.01	81.39	85.91
November	99.03	82.97	71.30	78.67	132.54	163.95	73.29	224.49	62.40	81.39	67.85	119.71	106.44	110.86	81.82	83.55
December, 2008	98.31	81.19	71.42	78.72	132.64	164.72	72.90	220.27	61.33	82.61	68.05	130.63	109.84	113.28	81.14	87.40
January, 2009	106.13	82.51	68.30	80.07	133.79	171.83	73.90	221.38	61.80	83.83	68.97	126.46	109.79	113.75	81.32	86.10
February	100.08	82.32	68.30	80.07	133.79	171.83	73.90	221.38	61.80	83.83	68.97	126.46	109.79	113.75	81.32	86.10
March	109.21	82.79	73.32	78.76	134.25	171.83	76.78	226.71	63.52	84.47	78.12	133.00	138.29	117.07	82.46	87.74
April	112.55	84.61	75.70	78.56	140.89	171.83	77.16	238.53	65.11	84.67	86.14	144.80	113.61	117.73	85.19	88.85
May	113.75	86.09	75.64	78.72	140.79	169.04	82.41	255.19	64.73	84.98	90.19	127.49	124.47	115.91	86.35	88.86
June	111.55	88.33	75.40	78.98	142.75	167.44	83.34	304.16	66.07	87.83	92.22	137.02	137.68	121.12	86.92	89.68
July	115.21	87.32	83.46	80.72	160.23	161.99	83.55	308.91	71.13	90.19	89.16	143.30	126.25	124.81	90.58	92.73
August	117.03	90.86	86.71	81.21	162.87	166.40	84.76	309.95	70.51	90.52	87.56	138.19	117.76	125.36	92.47	94.14
September	118.40	92.77	88.57	82.57	165.94	170.17	85.98	249.21	69.26	94.03	86.83	138.19	116.55	127.62	92.21	95.28
October	116.48	96.08	85.47	82.76	163.95	167.60	86.37	252.04	68.17	94.74	85.03	140.54	130.16	136.50	92.63	96.57
November	125.38	96.27	86.40	82.76	168.01	165.20	86.40	252.04	71.32	95.52	84.37	134.00	132.33	138.37	94.30	98.74
December	137.95	96.40	86.55	82.76	168.22	180.42	87.54	250.79	69.79	95.10	86.70	133.49	113.65	137.98	94.89	99.94
January, 2010	136.03	96.74	88.76	83.98	171.21	178.17	88.12	258.96	69.49	96.37	86.55	143.26	129.15	136.00	96.42	101.16
February	140.28	94.92	89.72	84.06	176.23	178.83	89.58	257.71	70.92	97.29	92.38	141.35	129.05	148.01	97.54	105.12
March	131.78	98.19	89.99	85.22	177.27	178.56	90.15	297.77	72.65	97.58	92.79	141.35	119.58	145.03	98.33	105.41
April	143.43	97.36	90.30	85.77	177.62	180.78	92.76	297.77	74.25	97.38	95.32	146.99	127.59	145.38	104.03	106.50
May	135.41	99.77	92.17	85.96	179.09	177.54	92.68	297.77	74.94	99.09	95.33	147.44	145.71	145.38	101.82	106.44
June	125.90	102.23	92.10	85.96	176.35	178.87	92.80	299.16	76.40	106.26	115.39	163.59	126.25	148.01	103.21	106.12
July	141.17	104.73	96.71	88.07	181.29	185.78	95.17	307.27	79.33	109.78	105.29	182.24	136.37	158.33	109.05	109.56
% change of July,2010 over Agust, 2009	20.63	15.27	11.53	8.45	11.31	11.64	12.28	-0.86	12.50	21.28	20.25	31.87	15.80	26.30	17.93	16.38

Note: Daily wage rate - average of five operations i.e. ploughing, sowing, weeding, transplanting and harvesting has been considered.

Source: Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India

Jute : Variable Input Price Index

ASSAM
(Base 2001-02=100)

ITEMS	Weights	Indices		
	2008-09	2008-09	2010-11*	2011-12*
Human Labour	0.7805	163.38	207.30	217.67
Bullock Labour	0.0929	134.65	144.24	149.29
Machine Labour	0.0048	165.84	164.05	172.25
Seeds	0.0249	102.00	109.26	113.63
Fertilizer	0.0456	106.49	113.17	115.15
Manure	0.0505	200.00	204.02	206.06
Insecticide	0.0007	94.72	122.23	123.45
Irrigation Charges	0.0000	117.29	116.11	117.27

ORISSA
(Base 2001-02=100)

ITEMS	Weights	Indices		
	2008-09	2008-09	2010-11*	2011-12*
Human Labour	0.7442	161.64	208.83	219.27
Bullock Labour	0.1176	133.38	141.51	145.75
Machine Labour	0.0335	165.84	164.05	172.25
Seeds	0.0163	194.07	209.91	218.30
Fertilizer	0.0370	106.16	111.93	113.05
Manure	0.0299	187.55	201.14	208.30
Insecticide	0.0000	94.72	122.23	124.67
Irrigation Charges	0.0216	226.25	226.29	233.08

WEST BENGAL
(Base 2001-02=100)

ITEMS	Weights	Indices		
	2008-09	2008-09	2010-11*	2011-12*
Human Labour	0.7339	165.25	211.14	221.70
Bullock Labour	0.0737	109.72	111.92	113.04
Machine Labour	0.0476	165.84	164.05	172.25
Seeds	0.0201	103.03	105.10	106.15
Fertilizer	0.0701	106.05	111.22	107.65
Manure	0.0106	186.41	190.15	192.05
Insecticide	0.0063	94.72	122.23	124.67
Irrigation Charges	0.0378	137.84	133.77	140.45

* : Input Index is projected on the basis of observed trend in the prices of different inputs.

Projected Cost of Production of Jute (Qtl)

States	Latest estimates				Variable Input Price Index (BASE 2001-02 = 100)			PROJECTIONS FOR 2011-12		
					Latest year as in col.(2)	2010-11	2011-12	Yield	A2+FL	C2
	Year	Yield	A2+FL	C2						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Assam	2008-09	19.09	1065.35	1286.42	157.36	192.61	201.51	18.84	1280.31	1469.36
Orissa	2008-09	19.29	1086.91	1481.71	160.22	196.08	205.11	18.19	1377.96	1724.97
West Bengal	2008-09	24.70	880.89	1231.95	153.13	186.45	194.40	24.89	1152.19	1496.91
Weighted Average									1162.21	1495.99