

CHAPTER VI

THE JUTE AND JUTE TEXTILES INDUSTRY

The jute textiles industry occupies an important place in the national economy. It is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal. It supports nearly 4 million farm families, besides providing direct employment to about 2.6 lakh industrial workers and livelihood to another 1.4 lakh people in the tertiary and allied activities. The production process in jute industry involves cultivation of raw jute, processing of jute fibres, spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing, finishing and marketing of both raw jute and its finished products. The jute industry is labour intensive and therefore, its labour-output ratio is high. The capacity utilization of the industry is around 75 per cent. These apart, the contribution of jute textiles industry to textiles exports is between Rs.1100-1200.00 crores per annum.

The Government announced a comprehensive National Jute Policy in April 2005, to develop a strong and vibrant jute sector. The policy aims to revive the jute economy through supportive measures covering research and development, technology upgradation, creation of infrastructure for storage and marketing of raw jute, and product and market development activities for jute and diversified jute products. The Government will ensure a reasonable market for jute products by continuing with the ongoing policy of reserving foodgrains and sugar packaging in jute bags. The Jute Technology Mission is a major component of the National Jute Policy and is the vehicle for implementing many programmes in the jute sector.

Globally, the country is the major producer of both raw jute and jute product. Of total global production of Jute, Kenaf and allied fibre of 2.46 million tones in 2005-06 (Provisional), India's contribution was 1.41 million tonnes. The country accounted for 57% of world production in 2005-06 (FAO).

There are seventy seven composite jute mills in India, of which, sixty are in West Bengal, three each in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, seven in Andhra Pradesh and one each in Assam, Orissa, Tripura and Chattisgarh. Of these, six mills are under the control of Government of India, three mills (Bharat, Tripura, & Konark) are under the management of the State Governments, two mills (Assam & New Central) are in the co-operative sector and sixty six are in the private sector.

As on December 1, 2005, the number of looms installed in the jute industry were 46,248, consisting of 24,613 hessian looms, 19,828 sacking looms, 1150 C.B.C looms and 657 other types of looms. The installed spindles in jute mills, other than 100% export oriented units, were 6,72,616 comprising 5,76,256 fine spindles and 96,360 coarse spindles. As on December 1, 2005, installed spindles in 100% export oriented units were 14,686 with 11,094 fine spindles and 3592 coarse spindles. The maximum installed capacity in jute mills, other than 100% export oriented units (on the basis of 320 working days per year), is 2.14 million tonnes per annum (estimated).

In exercise of the powers conferred under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in



Packing Commodities) Act, 1987, the Ministry of Textiles had issued Notification No. S.O. 1170(E) dated July 24, 2006, stipulating compulsory packaging of 100% foodgrains and sugar in jute packaging material. The Notification will remain valid upto June 30, 2007.

The Ministry of Textiles had issued Notification No. S.O. 1019(E) dated July 7, 2006, withdrawing Notification No. S.O. 1746 (E) dated December, 12, 2005, with effect from July 1, 2006. The Notification No. S.O 1746 (E) dated December, 12 2005, stipulated that no dealer, trader or agencies shall sell or offer to sell any person or offer to purchase or purchase any raw jute at a price exceeding the reasonable price mentioned in the schedules to the notification dated December 12, 2005.

Raw Jute

Raw jute is an important cash crop, which provides not only fibre, which has industrial usage, but also jute stick which is an important non-commercial fuel source.

Raw jute is produced mainly in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya. The Xth Plan had projected the production target of jute and mesta at 110 lakh bales in the terminal year of the Xth five year plan, i.e., 2006-07.

The demand - supply position of raw jute, including mesta, from 2001-07 is at Table 6.1.

PRODUCTION OF JUTE GOODS

During 2005-06 (April-March), total production of jute goods was 1582.10 thousand M.T compared to 1613.1 thousand M.T in the corresponding period of 2004-05. The production of jute goods in the current financial year (upto September 2006) is 737.1 thousand M.T, against 727.7 thousand M.T during the corresponding period of last financial year.

The trend of production of jute goods for the period 2002-07 (upto September 2006) are at Table 6.2.

Table 6.1
RAW JUTE BALANCE SHEET

(Qty : In lakh bales of 180 KG of each bale)

	2001-02	2001-03	2001-04	2001-05	2001-06	2001-07 (projected)
A) SUPPLY						
i) Opening stock	7	16	34	33	14	8
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	105	110	90	75	85	105
iii) Import	4	9	5	4	7	5
B) DISTRIBUTION	116	135	129	112	106	118
iv) Mill consumption	92	93	88	90	90	90
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	8	8	8	8	8	8
vi) Export	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg	Neg
Total	100	101	96	98	98	98
(C) CLOSING STOCK	16	34	33	14	8	20

Source: Jute Advisory Board

Table 6.2
Production of Jute Goods

(QTY. in'000' MT)

(April-March)	Hessian	Sacking	CBC	Yarn	Others	Total
2002-03	338.3	1000.0	4.7	182.0	96.8	1621.8
2003-04	305.2	979.3	4.7	197.7	84.4	1571.3
2004-05	310.3	992.0	4.1	212.7	94.0	1613.1
2005-06	320.0	1007.4	6.2	114.3	134.2	1582.1
2006-07 (April September 06)	151.5	462.1	1.6	71.4	50.5	737.1
2006-07(projected)	310	950	4.0	150	110	1524
% change of 05-06 over 04-05	3.15	1.6%	51.2%	-46.3%	42.8%	-1.9%

DOMESTIC OFF-TAKE OF JUTE GOODS

During 2005-06 (April-March), total domestic consumption of jute goods was 1377.8 thousand M.T, against 1424.1 thousand M.T in the corresponding period of 2004-05, down by 3.25%. During 2006-07 (April to September 2006), domestic consumption of jute goods is 622.00 thousand M.T. against 600.40 thousand M.T in the corresponding period of 2005-06.

The volume of B. Twill bags purchased by different foodgrain procuring agencies during 2005-06 (FY) was 1,458,140 bales (262465.2 MT) as against 1,617,181 bales (291092.58 MT) in 2004-05. In 2006-07 (FY), 799618 bales (143931.24 MT) have been purchased till November 2006,

against 786775 bales (141619.5 MT) during the corresponding period of last financial year.

The trend in domestic consumption of jute goods for the period 2002-07 (upto September 2006) is at Table 6.3.

EXPORT PERFORMANCE

During 2005-06 (April-March), exports of jute goods were 247.70 thousand M.T. against 321.8 thousand M.T. of the corresponding period of previous year, recording a fall of 23%. The exports of jute products increased by 6.7% in 2004-05 in Rupee terms. The exports of jute goods received a big impetus in the current financial year, and exports upto November 2006 were 133.00 thousand M.T, valued at Rs.686.08 crores.

Table 6.3
Internal Consumption of Jute Goods

(QTY IN '000 M.T.)

(April-March)	Hessian	Sacking	CBC	Others	Total
2002-03	251.3	954.8	1.9	167.7	1375.7
2003-04	253.3	910.0	0.3	179.3	1342.9
2004-05	249.5	996.2	1.1	178.4	1424.1
2005-06	237.6	974	0.7	165.3	1377.8
2006-07 (April September 06)	109.2	407.9	0.5	82.8	600.4
2006-07(projected)	220.0	850.9	1.0	170.0	1241.0



The export of Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) have been consistently increasing. The exports has increased from Rs.1355 million in 2001-02 to Rs.3125.92 million in 2005-06 constituting 26% of India's total jute goods export. The export trend is in conformity with the growing consumer preference for eco-friendly products. The floor coverings and shopping bags are the two major categories, which accounts for lifestyle JDP exports. USA is the single biggest market for Indian Jute diversified products, importing goods worth Rs.1496.00 million constituting 48% of total JDP exports during 2004-05. During 2005-06, USA, UK, Germany, Italy, and Spain accounted for 69% of JDP exports.

The major exportable items of jute goods are hessian, sacking, yarn of traditional products, floor coverings and hand & shopping bags in the diversified jute products sector. Recently, Food Grade Jute Cloth and Bags (FGJP) and Jute Geo Textiles (Soil Saver) have emerged as the other potential exportable Items. The trend of export of jute goods may be seen at Table 6.4.

IMPORT OF JUTE GOODS

The import of jute goods during 2005-06 were at 7,70,200 M.T valued at Rs.172.56

crore against 3,21,700 M.T. valued at Rs. 70.74 crores in 2004-05, up by 139% in quantity and 143.9% in value terms. The import of raw jute has also increased, and the volume of imported raw jute during 2005-06 was 136.22 thousand M.T valued at Rs.189.76 crore and showed a rise of 58.4% in quantity and 111% in value terms.

However, the import of jute goods during from April - November, 2006, was 34.56 thousand M.T., valued at Rs. 96.18 crores against 50.24 thousand M.T. valued at Rs.104.68 crores in corresponding period of last year. The cumulative import of raw jute from April to November, 2006, was at 70.32 thousand M.T., valued at Rs.79.17 crores against 65.39 thousand M.T., valued at Rs.50.18 crores in the corresponding period of last year. The trend in import of jute goods and raw jute may be seen at Table 6.5.

INCENTIVES TO JUTE SECTOR

(a) Duty Entitlement Pass Book benefits to Jute products:

The Director General of Foreign Trade w.e.f July 03, 2006, revised the DEPB rates of the jute products, which may be seen at Table 6.6.

Table 6.4
ACTUAL EXPORT OF JUTE GOODS FROM INDIA

(Value : Rs. in crores)
(QTY.'000 M.T.)

Period (April- March)	Hessian		Sacking		CBC		Yarn		JDPs		Others		Total	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
2001-02	36.8	131.34	12.2	40.96	4.4	15.10	79.0	224.84	...	106.44	13.7	48.84	146.1	567.52
2002-03	77.4	272.06	37.5	128.38	3.8	13.55	88.0	252.69	...	185.74	22.5	64.23	229.2	916.67
2003-04	157.1	414.59	33.4	84.67	90.6	246.91	...	223.27	29.3	82.43	310.5	1051.88
2004-05	153.7	425.00	31.2	77.72	----	----	120.4	336.6	----	253.7	16.5	53.9	321.8	1146.90
2005-06	171.6	439.35	33.2	99.64	0.9	4.46	69.1	239.46	----	280.44	11	349.33	285.8	1186.24
2006-07 (April- November)	46.5	130.10	22.9	73.15	---	----	56.80	196.90	----	258.12	6.8	278.56	131.9	610.10

Table 6.5
IMPORT OF RAW JUTE AND JUTE GOODS

Period (April-March)	Import of Raw jute		Import of Jute Goods	
	Qty (000MT)	Value (Rs. crore)	Qty (000MT)	Value (Rs. crore)
2002-03	133.79	126.95	7.35	19.26
2003-04	107.64	106.36	9.99	25.44
2004-05	85.98	89.97	32.17	70.74
2005-06	136.22	189.76	77.02	172.56
2006-07 (April-Nov.)	70.32	112.84	34.56	96.18
2005-06 (April-Nov.)	65.39	79.17	50.24	104.68
% change over the period	7.53 %	42.52 %	- 31.23 %	- 8.11

Table 6.6

Product Group: Miscellaneous

Product Code: 90

S. No.	Description	DEPB Rate (%)	Value Cap for DEPB entitlement
24	Jute Soil Saver	1.00	-----
25	Jute Yarn / Jute Twine	1.00	-----
26	a. Hessian Cloth	3.00	Rs.40/Kg
	b. Hessian made-up	3.00	Rs.55/Kg
27	a. Sacking Cloth	4.00	Rs.30/Kg
	b. Sacking made-up	4.00	Rs.40/Kg

Product Group : Plastics

Product Code : 63

Sl. No.	Description	DEPB Rate (%)	Value cap for DEPB entitlement
1.	Hessian Bags with LDPE/HDPE/PP liner/Lamination and with/without Zipper/Handle	3.00	Rs.175/Kg
2.	Jute Bags with HDPE liner/ LDPE liner/ Lamination with/ without Zipper/Handle	3.00	Rs.175/Kg.
3.	PVC fabricated bags (made from PVC leather cloth backed jute and polypropylene)	4.00	--
4.	Poly jute bags	3.00	-
5.	Textiles Machinery	4.0	Rs.7.0 Lakh
6.	Sewing Machine	1.0	-

(b) External Market Assistance (EMA) Scheme

The revised EMA Scheme, which came into effect from April 1, 2002, was extended upto March 31, 2004, and would continue till March 31, 2007, subject to the following conditions. The rates of assistance under the scheme are:

Jute or jute blended/ union Fabric	5%
Jute or jute blended/ union Carpets/Mats/Mattings	5%
Jute Handicrafts	5%
Jute Wall hangings	5%
Jute Made ups (Jute hand & shopping bags)	5%
Food Grade Jute Products	5%
Jute Geo Textiles	5%

The maximum EMA benefit allowed to any particular beneficiary for the years 2004-05 and 2005-06 was Rs.2.50 crores and Rs.1.25 crores respectively.

An additional 5% EMA was provided on Food Grade Jute Products and Food Grade Jute Cloth exported to Latin/Central American and African Countries.

EMA benefits are extended to genuine exporters who have a proven record of exporting jute products of at least Rs. 10.00 lakhs per annum during the last three years. This may be relaxed for genuine small exporter on the basis of certificate provided by the JMDC.

EMA is available on Jute Geo-textiles, Hessian and sacking made ups besides DEPB benefits available on these items. With effect from April 1, 2005, EMA is eligible only to jute

Geo-textiles, Food Grade jute Bags and Diversified Jute Products at uniform rate of 5%. The additional benefit of 5% for exports to American and Latin American countries has been withdrawn w.e.f . April 1, 2005.

There will be no EMA benefits w.e.f. March 31, 2007.

TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION AND MODERNISATION OF JUTE TEXTILES INDUSTRY

The Scheme provides a focal point for modernization efforts through technology upgradation in the industry. The salient features of the Scheme are as follows:

- Under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), interest reimbursement of 5% on the interest actually charged by identified financial institutions on sanctioned projects is permissible and Technology Upgradation ordinarily means induction of state-of-the-art or near state-of-the-art technology;
- Industrial Finance Corporation of India ((IFCI) is the Nodal Agency for Jute sector; and
- Other than term loans, a number of instruments like Deferred Payment Guarantee Schemes (DPG), lease finance, non-convertible debentures, hire purchase scheme operated by NSIC etc. have also been additionally covered under the scheme.

IFCI has co-opted three State Finance Corporations (SFCs), one State Industrial Development Corporations (SIDC), seven commercial banks, three All India Financial Institutions (AIFIs) and Exim Bank for financing the jute industry. The Technical Advisory Committee determines the eligibility for assistance under the scheme, which consist of the Textiles Commissioner as the convenor, Jute Commissioner and

technical experts from the Textile Research Institutions (TRAs), industry and academic field covering the different segments.

The following category of jute machinery is eligible for assistance under TUFs.

- (a) Jute softening & carding, drawing, spinning and weaving
- (b) Spinning and weaving/knitting of jute blends
- (c) Jute-blended garment/made-up manufacturing
- (d) Processing of jute products
- (e) Processing of jute-blended products
- (f) Material handling.

The technology levels are benchmarked in terms of specified machinery for each sector of the textiles industry. The machinery with technology levels lower than that specified is not permitted for funding under the TUF Scheme.

The progress of sanction and disbursement for jute sector under the Technology Upgradation Fund scheme as on December 31, 2006, is given at Table 6.7.

NATIONAL CENTRE FOR JUTE DIVERSIFICATION (NCJD)

The National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD) was registered in January 1992, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and established in June 1994, under the

Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) to give a focused attention to the diversification efforts of the jute sector. NCJD consolidates R&D results of various institutes in jute and textiles and transfer these to the entrepreneurs for commercial production. It co-ordinates with various agencies and helps the entrepreneurs in arranging, technical, financial and infrastructural support and encourages them to take up production and marketing of jute diversified products.

The Council of Governors of NCJD is reconstituted every two years. The last Council was reconstituted on February 14, 2005. It consists of 25 members, drawn from various sectors like Jute Entrepreneurs, Banking Sector and the Government. NCJD is implementing the following schemes for development of the Jute-diversified sector:

(i) Jute Service Centre Scheme

The Jute Service Centre (JSCs) Scheme aims to set up local agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bonafide bodies to carry out activities like training, awareness workshop, technology, design dissemination, etc. for promotion of jute and its diverse applications. Presently, NCJD is operating 18 Jute Service Centres and 6 Jute Service Extension Centres spread over 16 States. During 2006-07 (till December, 2006), 140

Table 6.7

(Rs. in Crore)

Application									Assistance Disbursed	
Sanctioned Applications			Pending Applications			Rejected/closed Applications				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29	261.56	134.02	0	0.00	0.00	3	15.95	7.62	26	123.63

* Against Rs.134.02 crores sought under TUFs, an amount of Rs.131.59 crores was made available.



activities/programmes were organized wherein over 3500 beneficiaries got trained.

(ii) Jute Raw Material Bank Scheme

Currently, 29 Jute Raw Material Banks (JMBs) are operating across 15 States. Under the scheme, all jute related raw materials are provided to the NGOs at mill gate prices. The jute fibre, fabric and yarn are available in the JMBs in small quantities as required by the micro enterprises, craftspersons and artisans. The activities of the JMBs have been broadened to engage them more in promotional work without curtailing their existing functions. During 2006-07 (till December 2006), 1950 M.T. of raw-material was sold.

(iii) Design / Product Development

Under the scheme new and innovative designs, which are developed by reputed designers, are provided to the entrepreneurs and NGOs to improve the quality of products. NCJD has made a systematic documentation of large collection of samples and technical data of designs. The transfer of design and skill to the weavers had been undertaken in several clusters for commercial production. The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) was also involved in these efforts. In 2006-07 (till December 2006), 12 Design Workshops were organized wherein 240 beneficiaries participated and 105 new designs were developed.

(iv) Market Support Scheme

The market Support Scheme of NCJD aims to facilitate small entrepreneurs and NGOs through exposure to market by facilitating

their participation in exhibitions and fairs. NCJD carry out these activities in association with specified marketing agencies like Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicraft), Department of Industry and Industrial Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO), and these activities support regionally developed products getting directly into the local market and thereby enabling the producers to assess the performance of their products. During 2006-07 (till December 2006), 12 exhibitions have been organised, in which entrepreneurs / NGOs / weavers / Co-operative sectors etc. participated. NCJD also participates in various fairs where the small units / NGOs and other units were represented.

(v) North-East Development Scheme

NCJD introduced this Scheme in North Eastern States to provide supplementary support to the jute economy of the region by setting up of Enterprises for handicrafts, spinning, chemical treatment, weaving, wet processing, handmade paper and jute composite units. The establishment of new Raw Materials Banks, Jute Service Centres, and Sales Outlets will accelerate the overall growth potential of jute based industries in the region. During 2006-07 (till December 2006), 37 activities were conducted and 925 persons were trained.

(vi) Micro Finance and NGO Assistance Scheme

NCJD is operating this entrepreneur friendly scheme by extending financial assistance to individual entrepreneurs, Self Help Groups (SHG) and Non Government Organizations (NGOs). The support

to Micro Enterprises and NGOs is being given due priority for achieving sustainable human development through jute diversification. The monitoring of the progress of work at the field level is monitored, and necessary need-base technical/HRD input is provided. Workshops are being organised to provide necessary guidelines to the NGOs for undertaking jute diversification. The Micro Enterprises are given margin money as interest free loan, the NGO are given assistance in the form of grant. During 2006-07 (till December 2006), three awareness workshops were held, 15 NGO's, 8 micro entrepreneurs and 13 SHG's had been assisted.

(vii) Jute Entrepreneurs Assistance (Capital Subsidy) Scheme (JEAS)

Under the Scheme, capital subsidy is given at a rate of 15% and 10% of the cost of plant and machinery for projects under category A&B respectively of jute diversified units. The permissible subsidy is for units with cost of plant and machinery upto Rs. 5 crores. The Scheme is intended for setting up new unit / expansion of existing units for production of diversified jute products. The subsidy under the scheme shall not be allowed to any JDP manufacturing unit if they receive subsidy from any other scheme of Government of India. The Scheme is valid till March 31, 2007.

New Initiatives taken by NCJD

1. Implementation of ECOPAC Trademark Scheme

The progress of ECOPAC trademark implementation scheme was discussed in a workshop on organized on May 18, 2006.

According to a decision taken in the above Workshop, a meeting with Association of Jute & Handicraft Entrepreneurs of Eastern India (AJHEEI), jute bag manufacturers / exporters and technical experts was organised in May 2006 to set the technical criteria / standards as well as the legal formalities for implementation of the ECOPAC Trademark Scheme. The minutes of the meeting, as well as, agreed norms / standard were circulated. Based on the feedback / comments on received the minutes of the above meeting, another meeting on ECOPAC Trademark was organised in August 2006, and the ECOPAC Trademark Specification has been finalised. NCJD is preparing a legal agreement and working on a 'Certification Trademark' for awarding ECOPAC Trademark.

2. Development of eco-friendly & value added jute materials (IIT - NCJD Project)

Phase - I: Sample Development & Optimisation of the Formulation was completed in May 2006. The completion report has been submitted and the results were communicated to the participants in the Workshop organised in May 2006.

Important conclusions:-

- a) Excellent adhesion, i.e., natural rubber (NR) coat adheres strongly;
- b) Superior washability;
- c) Superior sewing behaviour;
- d) Fairly durable.

The cost of NR coating is comparable to the LDPE / PP lamination.



In response to the requests / requisition received from the jute bag manufacturers / exporters for 3,000 metre NR coated jute fabric for bag sample making and test marketing, IIT - Delhi proposes to take up the above assignment in Phase-II of the project : "Development of Production System". Phase-II of the project has been approved in principle.

JUTE MANUFACTURES DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL (JMDC)

The Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC) was constituted in May 01, 1984 is a statutory body under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles). Its activities include taking measures to increase efficiency and productivity of the jute industry finance the activities for such development and undertake matters connected therewith. JMDC has been delegated export promotion functions in the jute sector and mandated to perform other such activities in the domestic marketing of jute sector as are performed by a Commodity Board. The activities of the Council are funded from grants from the Central Government from the proceeds of cess on the production on jute levied under the Jute Manufactures Cess Act, 1983.

JMDC Incentive Scheme for modernisation of Jute industry

JMDC Incentive Scheme for Modernisation of the Jute Industry came into effect from July 8, 2002. The scheme aims to facilitate capital investment for upgradation and/or modernizing technology in jute industry by providing 15% / 20% incentive on the amount invested either from own resources or through bank financing. The benefits of the scheme are applicable only to the existing cess paying jute units. The scheme was initially for a period of three years, and it has recently been amended allowing subsidy @ 20% for establishment of new

modern jute mills in new locations in jute growing / non-jute growing areas having inadequate jute processing facilities. The scheme has been extended for a period of three years w.e.f. July 8, 2005 or till the commencement of the Jute Technology Mission, whichever is earlier. The progress of the scheme is given at Table 6.8.

INTERNATIONAL JUTE STUDY GROUP (IJSG)

The International Jute Study Group (IJSG) was set-up on April 25, 2002, to succeed the erstwhile International Jute Organisation (IJO). The Council of the IJSG in its sixth meeting held on April 19-20, 2005, appointed Shri A.F.M.Sarwar Kamal of Bangladesh as Secretary General, IJSG for a period of two years with effect from August 12, 2005. The seventh session of the Council of IJSG was held at Dhaka from April 24-25, 2006. The meeting was presided over by Secretary General of IJSG and the Indian delegation was led by Sh. D.P. Singh, the then Secretary (Textiles), and included Sh.Sudripta Roy, Joint Secretary(Jute) and Sh.Subhakirti Mazumdar, Ex. Jute Commissioner. The new organisation administers the provisions of the successor Agreement on Jute and Jute Products, 2002 adopted by the United Nations.

India has contributed US \$ 22,000 to the Special Account of the IJSG, and US\$ 102,375 to the administrative budget for the Jute Year of 2006-07. The Ministry of Textiles has nominated Dy. Jute Commissioner as the Nodal Officer for all IJSG projects, and Secretary, JMDC, for all research related activities of the IJSG projects being implemented in India.

The Joint Secretary (Jute) and Deputy Jute Commissioner attended the seventh meeting of the Committee on Projects (COP) at Dhaka from November 13-14, 2006.

Table 6.8

A-In Principle Approval-own sources

Period	No. of cases	Investment Amount Rs/Lakhs	Incentive Amount Rs/Lakhs
2003-04	39	3003.55	460.53
2004-05	31	4778.75	716.86
2005-06	21	1309.14	196.39
2006-07 (Upto December 2006)	21	1934.66	290.21
Total	112	11026.10	1653.99

B-Release of Payments

Period	No. of Cases	Investment Amount Rs./Lakhs	Incentive Amount Rs/Lakhs
2003-04	9	367.40	55.11
2004-05	21	996.51	149.53
2005-06	35	3181.6	477.22
2006-07 (Upto December 2006)	18	1639.09	245.85
Total	83	6184.60	927.71

JUTE TECHNOLOGY MISSION

The Government of India will implement the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) between 2007-11, with an overall outlay of Rs.355.55 crores, of which Rs. 7.59 crores will be contributed by the State Governments and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees (APMC). The objectives of JTM are:

- To improve yield and quality of jute fibre;
- To strengthen existing infrastructure for development and supply of quality seeds;
- Improvement of quality of fibre

through better methods of retting and extraction technologies;

- To increase the supply of quality raw material to the jute industry at reasonable prices and to develop efficient market linkage for raw jute;
- To modernize, technologically upgrade, improve productivity, diversify and develop human resource for the jute industry;
- To develop and commercialise innovative technology for diversified use of jute and allied fibres.

The JTM has four Mini Missions:

Mini Missions	Objectives	Executing Ministry	Proposed outlay (Rs in crores)
Mini Mission-I	Strengthening of agricultural research and technology achievements	Ministry of Agriculture	7.06
Mini Mission-II	Developed extension of raw jute and transfer of improved technology	Ministry of Agriculture	49.90
Mini Mission-III	1. Improve the yield and quality of jute fibre by developing improved retting procedures 2. Develop efficient market linkages for raw jute by establishing /upgrading marketing infrastructure, and the construction of Departmental Procurement Centres (DPCs), operational premises and new storage godowns in some strategically important jute growing areas.	Ministry of Textiles	38.60
Mini Mission-IV	1. Market promotional activities and explore new areas to increase the consumption of raw jute, Jute Diversified Products (JDPs), and increase earnings through export. 2. Modernization, technologically upgradation, improvement in productivity, diversification and development of human resources of the jute industry. 3. Development of prototypes of machinery with private sector involvement.	Ministry of Textiles	260.00
	TOTAL		355.55

The Government on June 2, 2006, approved the Jute Technology Mission (JTM). The Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Ministry of Agriculture, launched the Mini Mission I of the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) on

November 9, 2006. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, launched the Mini Mission II of JTM on December 21, 2006. The Mini Mission III and IV were launched by the Ministry of Textiles on February 6, 2007.