

F.No. 2-2/2014-CC-ES
Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation

Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001
Dated the 5th February, 2015

Subject: Price Policy for Raw Jute for 2015-16 season - regarding.

Government of India has announced the Price Policy for Raw Jute for 2015-16 season. Decisions taken are as under:-

- (i) The Minimum Support Price (MSP) of TDN₃ (equivalent to TD₅) grade of Raw Jute for 2015-16 season has been fixed at Rs. 2700 per quintal for the entire country.
- (ii) The number of grades of Raw Jute has been reduced from the existing eight (TD₁ to TD₈) to five grades (TDN₁ to TDN₅) by merging TD₁ and TD₂ (TDN₁), TD₃ and TD₄ (TDN₂) and TD₆ and TD₇ (TDN₄). In the new scheme TD₅ will be equivalent to TDN₃ and TD₈ will be TDN₅.
- (iii) Premia for TDN₁ and TDN₂ will be kept higher by 25 percent and 15 percent respectively in relation to TDN₃.
- (iv) Corresponding Minimum Support Price for other varieties and grades of Raw Jute will be fixed keeping in view, apart from normal market price differentials, the aggregate scores assigned to different grades of raw jute.
- (v) The Jute Corporation of India will continue as Central Government Nodal Agency to undertake Price Support Operations and the losses incurred, if any, in the MSP operations, will be fully reimbursed by the Central Government.
- (vi) Action may be taken by the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government, State Governments and other agencies on non-price recommendations of the CACP as appropriate.

2. In this connection, I am directed to request you to take appropriate action immediately on the above decisions under intimation to this office.

Sh 5/2/2015
(R. Shiva Shankar)
Assistant Director

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To,

1. Secretary,
Ministry of Textiles,
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3. Chairman - cum - Managing Director,
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4. Secretary,
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5. Joint Secretary (M & T Division),
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6. Joint Secretary (Cops Division)
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(R. Shiva Shankar)
Assistant Director

Copy to information:

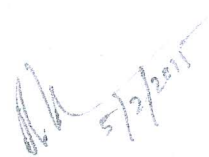
1. Secretary, Economic Affairs,
Department of Economic Affairs,
Ministry of Finance, Government of India, 130, North Block, New Delhi.

2. Secretary and DG
Department of Agricultural Research & Education & ICAR,
Krishi Bhawan, (Room No. 105.), New Delhi.

3. Ms. Sindhushree Khullar,
CEO,
NITI Aayog, New Delhi.

4. Ms. Anu Garg,
Joint Secretary,
Prime Minister's Office, South Block, New Delhi.

5. Member Secretary
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(R. Shiva Shankar)
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R. Shiva Shankar
5/10/2015
(R. Shiva Shankar)
Assistant Director

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2. Sr. PPS to Principal Adviser, DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
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4. JS (Cooperation), DAC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. Adviser (FE), DES, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
6. Adviser (Coordination Division), DES, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.

7. Technical officer AIC, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

R. Shiva Shankar
5/10/2015
(R. Shiva Shankar)
Assistant Director

S. No.	Recommendations
1.	Effective procurement of jute is constrained by inadequate Department Procurement Centers (DPCs) especially in far flung areas. The Commission recommends setting up of additional DPCs in far flung areas so as to enable the farmers to get the right price near their farms itself.
2.	The country needs to move away from the practice of using roadside ditches and ponds for retting on priority by construction of community retting tanks and providing decorticators. The government needs to formulate a Scheme under which retting tanks and decorticators could be provided on a large scale. This would enrich working conditions of cultivators, cut down labour costs and improve fibre quality and also accelerate the speed of operations. Enhanced labour productivity and improved quality would help improve competitiveness of Indian Jute.
3.	Certain districts namely Bongaigaon (Assam), Kisanganj (Bihar), and Hooghly (West Bengal) have much higher productivity levels compared to those of their respective states' averages. While these districts may have certain advantage in terms of natural endowment, they could be following better farming practices which need to be explored separately. To make optimum utilization of scarce land resources, it is imperative to study these districts in greater details so that farming practices and inputs used in these districts could be propagated/ replicated to other districts, subject to adaptability and other technical constraints. This will go a long way in augmenting overall productivity levels and containing costs.
4.	At present, 90 percent of food grains and 20 percent of sugar is to be compulsorily packed in jute bags under the JPM Act, 1987. This provision does not enthuse the jute industry to modernize and diversity their production. It is, therefore, imperative to reduce this to 75 percent in case of food grains and sugar sector be totally exempted from compulsory packaging. A concerned push towards diversification to high value products should be undertaken on priority. The jute industry needs to strengthen its efforts towards modernization and product diversification to accelerate its growth in medium to long run.
