

JUTE (GRADING AND MARKING) RULES, 1978

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1. Short tide and application :-

(1) These rules may be called the Jute (Grading and Marking) Rules, 1978.

(2) They shall apply to-

- (i) Raw jute from which roots have not been cut, known commercially a white jute (*Corchorus capsularis*);
- (ii) Raw jute from which roots have not been cut, known commercially a Tossa and Daisee jute (*Corchorus Olitorious*).

2. Definitions :-

In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,-

(i) "Centre-root (Buckchhal)" means the hard barky region into the middle part of the reed which requires additional softening treatment;

(ii) "Colour" means the property of a fibre which distinguishes its appearance as redness, yellowness, greyness and the like.

Explanation:- (a) Terminology of colour for white jute as given in column I of the table below shall be the colour as specified in the corresponding entry in column : thereof, namely:-

(iii) "croppy fibre" means the fibre with top ends rough and hard (but not barky) caused by careless retting;

(iv) "dazed fibre" means the fibre which is weak in strength and dull appearance, due usually to being stored in moist condition;

(v) "density" means mass per unit volume of the fibre including its air spaces;

(vi) "effective reed length" means the length of the reed after the root and crop have been removed;

(vii) "entangled sticks" means broken sticks which are linked with fibre mass and are not easily removable;

(viii) "fineness" means a measure of diameter (width) and/or weight per unit length of the fibre filament;

(ix) "gummy fibre" means the fibre held together by undissolved pectinous matter;

(x) "hunka" means the very hard barky fibre running continuously from the lower end to almost the tip of the reed;

(xi) "knots" means stiff barky spots in the body of the strand, which break the continuity of fibre, when opened;

(xii) "leaf" means dark grey leafy or paper like substance (remnants of loosened skin of the plant) appearing on the strand;

(xiii) "loose leaves" means the leaves that lie loosely on the fibre and are easily removable;

(xiv) "loose sticks" means broken sticks which are easily removable by shaking

(xv) "lustre" means display of light reflected from fibre exposed to normal \ light. Higher lustre in jute is generally a characteristics of a beter \ quality fibre;

(xvi) "major defects" means centre-root, dazed and over-retted fibre, runners, knots, mossy fibres and entangled sticks;

(xvii) "minor defects" means weak croppy; and gummy fibre loose leaf, loose sticks and specks;

(xviii) "mossy fibre" means a type of vegetation which, sometimes gets attached to the jute plant during flood condition; portions of it may remain the jute fibre even after retting and washing. It can be separates hand.

(xix) "natural dust" means the dust which might get associated with Fibre during the process of its production;

(xx) "over retted fibre" means the fibre which has lost its strength and brightness on decomposition due to long retting;

(xxi) "parcel" means a consignment containing a certain number of bales, bundles or drums;

(xxii) "reed" means the fibre system from one individual jute plant;

(xxiii) "reed length" means the entire length of the reed including the root and tip;

(xxiv) "root" means the hard barky region at the lower end of the reed which requires additional softening treatment and is normally known as "Cuttings";

(xxv) "runners" means the hard barky fibre running from the lower end to the middle region, more or less continuously;

(xxvi) "schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules;

(xxvii) "specks" means soft barky spots in the body where fibre can be separated with some efforts without breaking their continuity, though they may remain as weak spots;

(xxviii) "sticks" means remnants of woody part of jute plants over which fibre sheath is formed;

(xxix) "strength" means the ability of the fibre to resist strain or rupture induced by external forces;

(xxx) "weak croppy fibre" means fibre over a length of about 30 cms., the top end of which has become unusually weak.

3. Grade designations :-

The grade designations to indicate the characteristics and quality of jute of specified trade descriptions are set out in column 1 of Schedules I and II.

4. Definition of quality :-

The definition of quality indicated by the grade designations are specified in columns 2 to 7 of Schedules I and II.

5. Grade Designation mark :-

The grade designation mark to be applied to each bale of jute shall consist of a label bearing the design set out in Schedule III specifying the grade designation.

6. Method of marking :-

The grade designation mark shall be securely attached to each bale of jute in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. in addition to the gradedesignation mark, the following particulars shall be clearly marked on the label, namely:

- (a) Serial Number,
- (b) Description of the jute,
- (c) Year of harvest,
- (d) Date of pressing,
- (e) Place of packing.

7. Method of packing :-

Jute shall be packed in bales of customary weight approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

SCHEDULE 1

SCHEDULE I
