

JUTE GRADING AND MARKING RULES

1. Short title and application.—These rules 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 as white jute (*Corchorus capsularis*);
- (ii) Raw jute from which roots have not been cut, known commercially as 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 (1) of the table below shall be the colour as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof, namely :-

TABLE

1	2
Very good	Light Creamy to white
Good	Creamy pink to brownish white
Fairly good	Brownish to reddish white with some light-grey
Fair, average	Brownish to light grey
Average	Grey to dark grey

- (b) Terminology of colour for Tossa Jute as given in column (1) of the table below shall be the colour as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof, namely :-

TABLE

1	2
Very good	.Golden to reddish white
Good	.Reddish to brownish white
Fairly good	.Reddish to brownish with some light grey.
Fair average	light grey to copper colour
Average	Grey to dark grey

- (c) Terminology of colour for Daisee jute as given in column (1) of the Table below shall be the colour as specified in the corresponding entry in column (2) thereof, namely :-

TABLE

1	2
Very good	Reddish
Good	.Reddish to brownish with some light grey
Fairly good	.Brownish/light grey with some grey
Fair, average	Light grey
Average	Grey to dark grey

- (iii) “Cropy 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 in appearance, due usually to being stored in moist conditions;
- (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 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 and 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) “luster” means display of light reflected from fibre exposed to normal light. Higher luster in jute is generally a characteristics of a better quality fibre;
- (xvi) “major defects” mean centre-root, dazed and over-retted fibre, runners, knots mossy fibers and entangled sticks;
- (xvii) “Minor defects” mean weak croppy and gummy fiber, 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 on the jute fibre even after retting and washing . It can be separated by 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) “read 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, thought 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 grade designation 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 I

(See Rules 3 and 4)
Requirements for each grade of white jute

Grade designation	Strength	Defects	Maximum Root content (percent by weight)	Colour	Fineness	Density	Total score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
W1	Very good (26)	Free from major and minor defects (22)	10 (33)	Very good (12)	Very fine(5)	Heavy bodied (2)	100
W2	Good (22)	Free from major and minor defects (22)	15 (28)	good (9)	Fine (2)	Heavy bodied (2)	85
W3	Fairly good (18)	Free from major and minor defects except some loose leaf and a few specks (18)	20 (24)	Fairly good (7)	Fibress well separated (1)	Medium bodied (1)	69
W4	Fair average (14)	Free from major defects and substantially free from specks and loose sticks (14)	26 (30)	Fair Average (4)	Fibres well separated(1)	Medium bodied (1)	54
W5	Average (10)	Free from major defects (10)	36 (16)	Average (3)	..	..	39
W6.	Average (10)	Free from center roots and dazed /over retted Fibre and reasonably Free from entangled Sticks (4)	46 (12)	..	..	..	26
W7.	Weak mixed(3)	..	57	..	..	..	12
W8	Entangled or any other jute not suitable for any of the above grades but of commercial value.						0

Notes :

- A score card system of grading is envisaged. Relative weightage to each of quality characteristics is indicated in parenthesis in columns (2) to (7).
- The minimum reed length should be 150 cms. Or the effective read length should not be less than 100 cms. except for W8.
- Jute shall be in dry and storable condition.
- Jute shall be free from hunka mud and other foreign materials.
- Natural dust may be allowed in grades W 5 to W 8 with proportionate discount.
- Root content shall include hard baky croppy ends.
- for comparing strength value a tuft or fibre of approximately equal size. Shall be held equal distance apart and broken longitudinally without jerk; good luster of fibre is also and indicator of good fibre strength.
 - Root content in terms of weight percentage shall be judged by observing the extent of barks along the length.
 - Density or the heavy bodied ness of fibre shall be assessed by the heaviness of a number of fibre reeds held with in a grip and raised up and down.
- A parcel of jute which would not score full marks for a particular grade shall still be considered, for that grade with suitable discount to be settled between the buyer and the seller, provided its score is not less, by 50 (or more) percent of the difference between the maximum scores for that and the next lower grade. When the score is less by 50 (or more) per cent of the difference the buyer shall have option to reject or settle with suitable discount.
- Scores on Schedule I shall be taken as guidance for determining the discount for white jute.

SCHEDULE II

(See Rules 3 and 4)

Requirements for each Grades of Tossa and Daisee Jute

Grade designation	Strength	Defects	Maximum root content per cent by weight	Colour	Fineness	Density	Total score
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TD 1 .	Very good (26)	Free from major or minor defect (22)	5 (33)	Very good (12)	Very fine (5)	Heavy bodied (2)	100
TD 2 .	Good (22)	Free from major or minor defects (22)	10 (28)	Good (9)	Fine (2)	Heavy bodied (2)	85
TD 3 .	Fairy good (18)	Free from major or minor defects except some loose leaf and a few specks (18)	15 (24)	Fairly good (7)	Fibres well separated(1)	Medium bo-died (1)	69
TD 4 .	Fairly average (14)	Free from major defects and substantially free specks and loose sticks (14)	20 (20)	Fairly ave-rge (4)	Fibre Well separated (1)	Medium bo-died (1)	54
TD 5 .	Average (10)	Free from major defects (10)	26 (16)	Average (3)	..	..	39
TD 6 .	Average (10)	Free from center root and dazed/overretted fibre & reasonably free from entangled sticks (4)	35 (12)	..	..	..	26
TD 7 .	Weak mixed (4)	..	42 (9)	..	..	..	13
TD 8 .	Entangled or any other jute not suitable for any of the above grades but of commercial value.						

Notes :

- A score card system of grading is envisaged. Relative weightage to each of the quality characteristics is indicated in parenthesis in columns (2) to (7).
- The minimum reed length should be 150 cms. Or the effective reed-length should not be less than 100 cm. except for TD 8.
- Jute shall be in dry and storable condition.
- Jute shall be free from Hunka, Mud and other foreign materials.
- Natural dust may be allowed in grade TD 5 to TD 8 with proportionate discount.
- Root content shall include hard baky croppy ends.
- For comparing strength values a tuft of fibre, or approximately equal size, shall be held equal distance apart and broken longitudinally without jerk; good luster of fibre is also an indicator of good fibre strength;
 - Rood content in terms of weight percentage shall be judged by observing the extent of barks a along the length :
 - Density of the heavy bodiness of fibre shall be assessed by the heaviness of a number of fibre reeds held within grip and raised up and down.
- A parcel of jute which would not score full marks for a particular grade shall still be considered for that grade with suitable discount to be settled between the buyer and the seller, provided its score is not less, by 50 (or more) percent of the difference between the maximum score for that and the next lower grade, when the score is less by 50 (or more) percent of the difference the buyer shall have option to reject or settle with suitable discount.
- Scores on Schedule II may be taken as guidance for determining the discount for Tossa and Daisee jute.

SCHEDULE III

(See Rule 5)

Grade designation mark for jute
Map of India

