

## Studies on the effect of locational trial of Tossa Jute

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### SUMMARY

Jute is the major fiber yielding crops amongst all the crops next to Cotton. Tossa Jute (*C. Olitorius*) is highest yielding crop and quality fibre producing plant amongst all other *Corchorus* species. Quality Seeds are very much require to produce quality product of any crop plant. There has been develop a dozen of improved varieties of Tossa Jute but still it requires the vocational study on its adaptability. As Burdwan district is called rice granary of the state having adequate irrigation facility in different part of the district. The farmers do not bother about cultivation of crops other than rice. In deed, the district is quite different from its east part to western part due to soil texture, composition and agro-climatic features of the district. The aims and object of this study were to emphasized for explaining the location impact and different improved variety of Tossa Jute. Different metrical characters were studied during experimentation period.

**Key words :** Locational, Tossa jute.

Jute is the cheapest and the most important all textile fibre next to cotton and used extensively in the manufacture of different types of packaging materials for various agricultural and industrial products. About more than 2 million tons of fibers are annually produced, principally indo-Pakistan sub continent. The cultivation of jute crop was basically distributed in the Bengal (undivided), Assam zones and to some extent of North Bengal areas after dependence in the year 1947 the jute industry becomes very ruin, the major cultivated areas was under the new country that is under Pakistan and industries was situated on the bank of Ganges in the West Bengal under India. Although the need of fibre crops was fall by the 2 government of the countries geographical distribution and political motivations was coincided against each other as a result a monopoly crop of India till it was divided when new problem develops for the jute Industry while India retained all the jute mills most of the areas producing the finer quality jute went to Pakistan. Since partition, there has been a considerable extension of acreage and increase in the production of jute in Indian as a result of concerted efforts of the government to attain self sufficiency in the commodity. Raw jute and jute manufactures together from one of the main sources of earning foreign exchange for the country. Before 2<sup>nd</sup> World War the comprised 23.8% of the total Indian (combined Indian union and Pakistan) export. In 1951-'52 jute manufactures accumulated for 38.5%, in 1952-'53 for 23.4% and in 1953-'54 for 22.08% of the total import from the Indian union, whereas in Pakistan, raw jute accounted for 52.5% in 1951-'52 and 40% in 1952-53

of the total export.

Jute fibre is obtained from the bark of 2 cultivated species of the genus *Corchorus*, viz. *C. capsularis* and *C. olitorius* of the family Tiliaceae. Jute is commonly called pat or nalita in the central and Western region of Bengal, pat or Koshta in Eastern Bengal, pata or marapata in Assam, Jhot or Jhout or jhuta in Orissa and Patua in Bihar. *C. Capsularis* is usually called titapat or gutipat and *C. Olitorius* is called suti, Bogi, Tossa, Deshe or Mithapat. In English jute is known as "Jewis mallow" which is translated from the old name *Olus judiacum* (Royle, 1855)

There is possibly no Sanskrit name for jute but pata or patua evidently been derived from Sanskrit word patta which instead for denoted a specific name jute includes a wide range of fibres. Royle however says this jute is called patta in Sanskrit and in Bengali, Watt (1889, 1908) states that patta a Sanskrit word given for jute by some writer reappears in India in some forms or other being applied first to one fibre and hen to another. It its early uses it simply meant a sining fibre and was originally given to silk, although in the Maharashtra presents a garments are mentioned as pattajam (Patta produce) and also kitarjam (insect produced) thus relieving the word patta from Kornoting silk. It appear that the word patta which originally referred to any white lustrous fibre, was latter applied to the fibre of jute.

The origin of word 'jute' is not definitely known. Its origin from the Sanskrit word juta is unlikely. Kerr, 1874 after reviewing all the reports and early books of travel that referred to fibre or rope making in India, finds that

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