

# Composition on Jute Or, The Jute of Bangladesh

Introduction: jute is a kind of coarse fibre. It is obtained from the bark of a plant called jute plants. It grows from six to twelve feet high. It is our main cash crop.

Where grown: jute grows best in the hot and moist climate. The low and alluvial land is most suitable for jute cultivation. *Bangladesh is the store-house of jute.* It grows best in the districts of Mymensingh, Dhaka, Faridpur, Pabna, Bogura, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Comilla, etc...In our country. Jute is also grown in India, Thailand, and China.

How grown: farmers plow, harrow and manure their land well and sow seeds in March or April. Jute plants grow up by leaps and bounds. Weeds and grass are rooted out duly. Plants attain maturity after four or five months of sowing.

How obtained: jute plants are cut down in July and August. They are then tied up into bundles and kept underwater to get rotten. They become rotten within a few days. Then they are taken out of water and barks are separated from their stalks. Next, they are washed in water and dried up in the sun. The dried fibres look shiny and golden. Thus jute becomes ready to be sold.

Utility/usefulness: jute is very useful to us. Coarse clothes, cheap shawls, and gunny bags are made from jute fibres. Besides, mats, ropes, painters, brush, false hair and a great variety of our domestic use are made from jute. Jute stalks are processed into bales and exported raw.

Conclusion: it is a matter of sorrow that nowadays jute has lost much of its importance in the world market. Artificial fibres have taken

its place. Still then, it is a great asset to our country. We should make all-out efforts to retain its glory as of the golden fibre of Bangladesh.