

# Short Composition on The Jute

**Introduction:** jute is a kind of coarse fiber. 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 hot and moist climate. Low and alluvial lands 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 fibers look shiny and golden. Thus jute becomes ready to be sold.

**Utility/usefulness:** jutes are very useful to us. Coarse clothes, cheap shawls, and gunny bags are made from jute fibers, besides; mats, ropes, painter's brush, false hair and a great variety of articles of our domestic use are made from jute. Jute stalks are used for fuel and fencing. Green leaves are used as vegetables. Raw jute is 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 fibers 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 the golden fiber of Bangladesh.