

Study on Impact of Covid 19 Pandemic on Productivity of Jute Industry

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Abstract:

Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd , Kamarhati, Kolkata is a well-known Jute industry in West Bengal, India. It is found that due to lock down , from March 22 to second week of May 20, productivity of spinning , weaving department has been greatly affected .In spinning department, actual production /frame , number of machines running in shift, and day wise spinning production were decreasing in post lock down period. The main reason is shortage of skill manpower. Most of the workmen during lockdown had returned to their native state of Bihar, Orissa and UP. As a result, industry faces labour shortage, in spite of high demand of finished goods in domestic market. Both fine and coarse side spinning, day wise production has been decreasing in the month of March to April 2020. From June 2020, enhancements of production were observed. In April 2020, the unit was totally closed. As a result, production was zero in spinning and weaving section. After May 2020, productivity has been increasing in weaving section. Thread wastage and sliver wastage also enhancing after May 2020.Delivery status of Hessian Cloth, Sacking Bags and Jute Yarn were exhibiting same trend. After May 2020, despatch quantity has been improved. Suggestive measures were taken for safe of employees and peaceful running of the mill in new normal.

Keywords: Spinning, Weaving, Productivity, Safe, Peaceful, Lockdown

INTRODUCTION:

The jute sector has incurred an estimated loss of Rs 1,250 crore in the wake of the lockdown which brought livelihood of workers and farmers of the golden fibre at stake. The sector is very crucial for the West Bengal's economy as 40 lakh farmers and three lakh workers at the jute mills are associated with the industry which contributes Rs 6,500 crore to the state GDP. The onset of the Covid19 pandemic has severely damaged the Indian exports market. The nationwide lockdown has led to a closure of factories and lay-offs have already begun among low wage workers. The pandemic has affected the majority of India's export market (the US and EU together constitute for approximately, 60% of the total apparel exports from India), causing order cancellations and deferrals leading to build-up of unsold inventory and expectation of slower realization of export receivables leading to higher working capital requirements. It is found that the mills engaged in the manufacture of jute sacking bags, an important material under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, be exempted from the lockdown and allowed to resume production. There is a lot demand for jute bags, even in Covid 19 affected countries. However, the problem is with manufacturing. The present study deals with the effect of Covid 19 to the day wise productivity of the Jute industry. Regarding this Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd. is selected for study. Day wise different productivity parameters before and after lock down observed. The respected date so found has been analysed and interpretation. It is found that during nation-wide lockdown due to closure of the unit finished goods despatched has been affected and huge financial loss is associated with this .After lock down the unit is gradually came back to its original track. Suggestive measures for safely running of the unit in the new normal period.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study is stated below.

- To find out the extent of effect of pandemic on productivity of this unit.
- To observe the effect of lock down on dispatch of finished jute goods to the customers.
- Corrective measures for peaceful running of the mill

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY : Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd is a pioneer Jute industry in West Bengal .Various types of Jute goods are manufacturing Here Jute products has great demand in domestic market as packaging of food grains. Due to pandemic and lock down this industry was suffered from day to day production activity and dispatched of finished goods to the customers .Various type of research journal in Google search are studied on Jute/Textile industry productivity due to pandemic. Based on the idea, Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd. Is selected underobservation. Various productivity report registered book are studied, present productivity status are monitored and collected. This productivity data of various departments along with dispatch of finished goods are tabulated for analysis and impact of Covid 19 in such Industry. Data has been analyzed and interpretations are then carried out. On the study, suggestive measures are taken for further improvement of the unit.

LITERATURE REVIEW:

The jute mill industry employs over 6 lakh workers with 95 percent being contractual workers mainly from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh who settled in Bengal over the years. On March 20th, the Union Labour Ministry had advised employers of all private and public sector units to not terminate their employees . Particularly casual or contractual employees or reduce their wages in the wake of the pandemic. Normally, jute mills work throughout the year and some have diversified into other jute products but the industry as a whole is still totally dependent on jute bag production. At present, 42 jute mills, mostly located in North 24 Parganas district, are ready to resume operations. West Bengal is the country's largest producer with 12.2 lakhs metric tonnes of jute sacks every year. Jute mill authorities say that they have no alternative but to wait and watch[1].

The bi-weekly lockdown is imposed in West Bengal in the wake of a rapid rise in COVID-19 cases in the state is likely to affect its jute industry, which was limping back to normalcy after being hit during the nationwide lockdown. The administration of the state of West Bengal has decided to impose a twice-a- week lockdown in the state till August to stem the rise in COVID-19 cases.The state's caseload rose to 47,030 and death toll mounted to 1,182 .As per a state government notification, the jute mills' gates will be locked and no worker will be allowed to enter or exit the premises on the lockdown days .However, the administration has allowed the mills to function if they house the workers inside the premises before a lockdown day begins. However, the government notification has created some problems for the 50-odd operational jute mills in the state .Jute mill owners will have to incur additional costs to house the workers inside the premises. Also, there is a risk of the spread of COVID-19 among the workers if they stay together .After being shut on March 24, the jute mills were allowed to fully operate from June 1.However, the industry is facing a shortage of labour as many

workers have returned to their hometowns during the lockdown, causing production to be insufficient to meet the government demand[2]

Jute is an important natural fiber crop cultivated in about 4 million hectares in India. Jute has the major export potential contributing to Rs.1, 000 to 1,200 crores annually. During the on-going pandemic COVID-19, the procurement is still lesser than the usual amount. As a result of the increase in demand for jute bags, there was an increase in the price of jute bags. But, the effect of COVID-19 on the prices of raw jute in the markets was not explored as most of the concerns are directed towards the jute industry and workers. There was a significant relationship between market price and market arrival during the COVID-19 pandemic. As the quantity of jute arrival increases the price of jute decreases in the market[3].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 and Table 2, represented the productivity status of fine and coarse side of the spinning department. Figure 1 described the variation of monthly average production in MT of fine and coarse side of spinning department. From the graph, it is found that day wise production is gradually decreased from the month of February 20 to March 2020 .In April 2020, the mill was lockdown due to covid 19 pandemic. As a result, there were no production activities. 1st week of May 20, production was started. Target and actual production were enhancing from May to June 20. Similar trend as observed in case of coarse side spinning machines. The average day wise production in MT of the fine side is much higher than coarse side, due to higher number of machineries are allocated in fine side. Coarse side means only sackingweft in this mill. Very few machines are running here. As a result, MT value is lower in this area.

Table 1 Productivity Analysis of Fine Side Spinning Frame(Figures are monthly average) over different months

Month	Frame runs /day(Avg)	Production in MT		Actual Production /frame/day in kgs	No. of winders	Production /winder in kgs	Efficiency %	
		Target	Actual				Target	Actual
Nov 19	168	52.6	42.6	254	154	277	80	64.8
Dec 19	170.5	48.8	39.7	233	166	240	80	64.8
Jan 20	150.5	42.5	34.01	226	143	238	80	63.9
Feb 20	163	46.0	36.64	225	148	248	80	63.7
March 20	76.2	22.4	19.7	259	105	188	80	70.3
April 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 20	98.0	29.8	23.9	244	95	252	80	64.3
June 20	155.0	47.7	40.65	261	150	271	80	67.9

Source : Productivity report book of Mill

Table 2 : Productivity Analysis of Coarse Side Spinning Frame (Figures are monthly average) over different months

Month	Frame runs /day(Avg)	Production in MT		Actual Production /frame/day kgs	No. of winders	Production /winder in kgs	Efficiency %	
		Target	Actual				Target	Actual
Nov 19	21	17.4	12.4	592	45	276	80	57.3
Dec 19	23	17.1	12.89	561	48	269	80	60.4
Jan 20	16.5	12.6	9.46	574	40	237	80	59.9
Feb 20	19.0	14.2	10.4	547	43	242	80	58.7
March 20	6.63	5.3	4.2	640	20	212	80	64.8
April 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May 20	17.5	15.0	11.2	645	44	256	80	60.4
June 20	14.0	9.8	8.8	629	31	284	80	72.01

Source : Productivity report book of Mill

Figure 1 Target VS Actual monthly Average production of Fine and Coarse Side Spinning Department over Different months

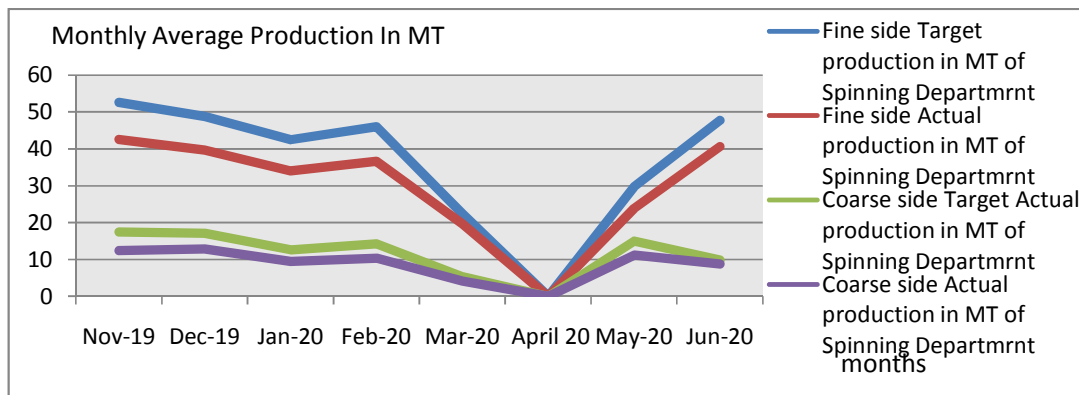


Figure 2, represented the variation of average spinning efficiency % of target and actual over different months, including fine and coarse side. It is found that , both fine and coarse side target spinning efficiency are superimposed ,i.e., 80 % both the cases. Both fine and coarse side spinning efficiency %varies same way over different months. After May 20, both the curve is exhibited increasing trend. The lower efficiency of coarse side spinning are due to inferior batch composition , which gives higher spinning yarn breakage rate compare to fine side yarn.

Figure 2 Target VS Actual monthly Average Efficiency % of Fine and Coarse Side Spinning Department over Different months

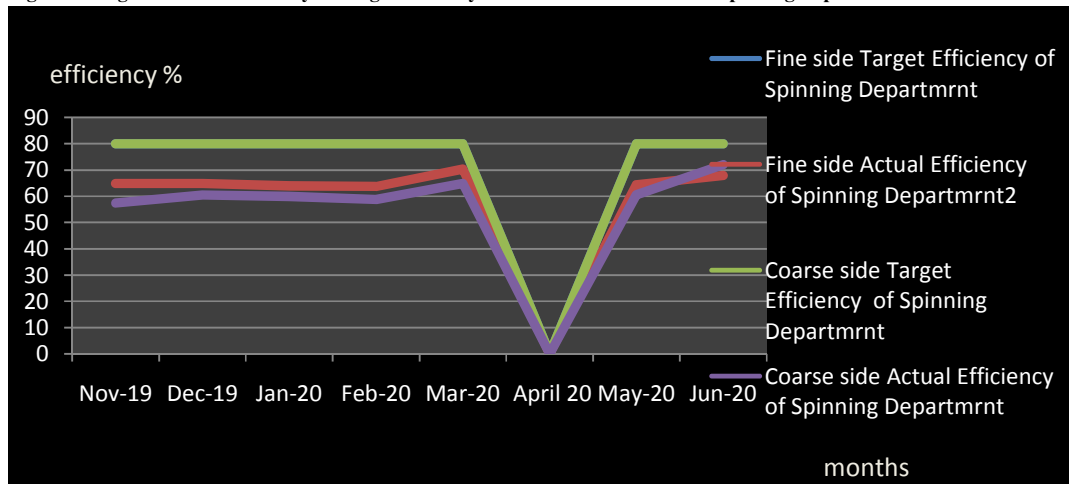


Figure 3, indicates the actual production /frame/day of fine and coarse side of different month. Obviously, due to heavier count of the yarn, coarse side production /frame/day in kgs are higher than fine side. Similar trend are observed of the two curves. In the month of April 20, due to lock down, both the curve touched the X axis, as the entire mill was shut down. In case of fine side production, it is again increasing from May to June 20, whereas reverse is observed in coarse side spinning.

Figure 3: Actual Production /frame/Day of Fine and Coarse Side Spinning Department over Different months

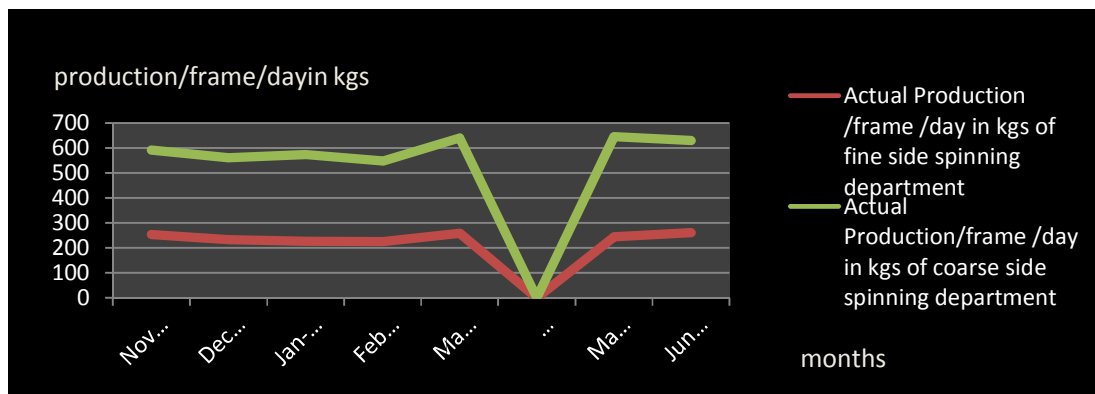


Figure 4: Production per winder in kgs /shift of Fine and Coarse Side Spinning Department over different months

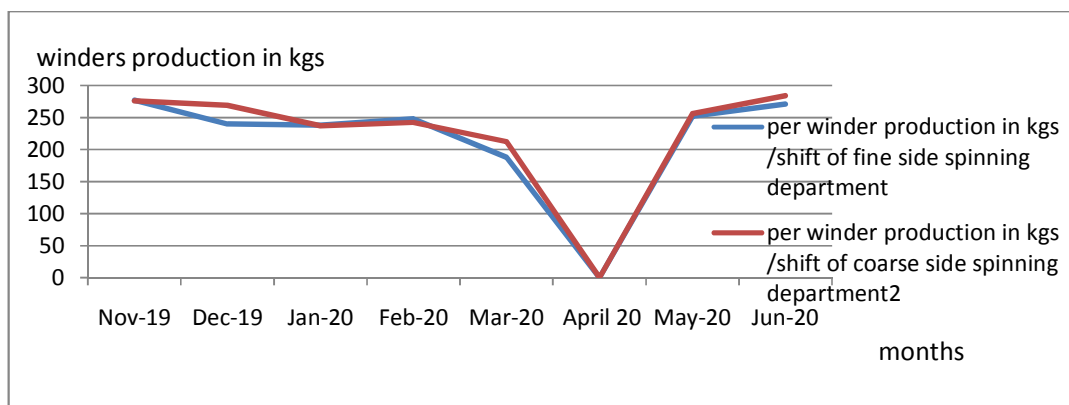


Figure 4, represented the variation of per winder production in kgs/shift of both the fine and coarse side. It is found that, coarse side production /winder is slightly higher than fine side in some month. After May 20, production per winder has been increased in both fine and coarse side as productivity increased; more number of employees was joined in work. It is observed that number of winder was increased in the month of June 20.

Table 3 :Study Of Weaving Department Productivity ,Period: November 19 To May 20

Month	AREA	Efficiency		Production Kgs/loom/shift		Production in MT/month		Total looms running in the month
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	
November 19	Hessian	65	53.1	36.1	27	402.8	317.7	25759
	Sacking	80	72.0	64.3	58	476.8	428.5	
	S4	80	64.5	110	89	400.9	323.3	
	Victor	70	45.2	81.8	52.2	70.0	51.8	
December 20	Hessian	65	51.4	36.1	26.0	455.8	346.5	28980
	Sacking	80	71.6	64.3	57.0	537.4	480.8	
	S4	80	64.8	110	89.0	431.4	349.5	
	Victor	70	40.1	89.3	50.6	88.7	62.9	
January 20	Hessian	65	50.4	36.1	26.0	377.2	282.2	24464
	Sacking	80	71.4	64.3	57.0	478.8	427.2	
	S4	80	64.4	110	89.0	384.8	309.9	
	Victor	70	40.1	87.7	50.5	61.7	41.7	
February 20	Hessian	65	50.7	36.1	28.0	452.2	342.9	27033
	Sacking	80	72.3	64.3	58.0	515.7	466	
	S4	80	63.0	110	87.0	409.9	322.9	
	Victor	70	39.9	88.6	50.1	51.7	35.8	
March 20	Hessian	65	50.8	36.1	27.0	307.8	235.9	18895
	Sacking	80	72.3	64.3	58.0	367.2	331.9	
	S4	80	64.5	110	89.0	291.6	236	
	Victor	70	39.6	81.8	49.9	32.8	21.9	
May 20	Hessian	65	40.8	36.1	22.0	307.8	235.9	18895
	Sacking	80	63.2	64.3	56.0	367.2	331.9	

	S4	80	53.9	110	75.0	292.6	236.0	
	Victor	62	30.7	77.8	39.4	10.7	6.2	
June 20	Hessian	65	46.0	36.1	25.0	441.0	293.2	23568
	Sacking	80	69.5	64.3	56.0	374.4	301.4	
	S4	80	67.2	110	92.0	430.8	334.3	
	Victor	70	33.5	77.8	40.5	26.7	14.3	

Source : Productivity report of Mill

Table 03 represented the productivity parameters of weaving department of AJML. Efficiency (Average/month), production in kgs/loom/shift (avg/month) . Total monthly production in MT of four different machine group and total loom running in that particular month are described here. Hessian, Sacking,, S4 and Victor are the four areas classified to observe the productivity parameters separately. Table 3 and figure 5 , represented the total no. of running looms in each month. The graph shows that from February 20 , the line s decreasing trend and falls to zero in the month of April 20. From May it is again increasing trend. From 20th March to 1st week of May the organization is under lockdown. The entire unit was closed. No activity was there. The production was stopped. This has given high financial loss to the company

Figure 5 Variation of total number of monthly running loom over different month

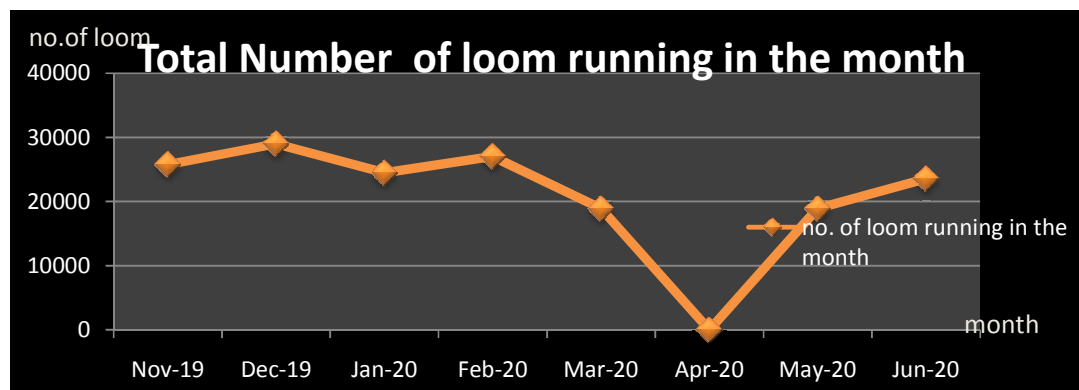


Figure 6 : Variation of Hessian loom Efficiency over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)

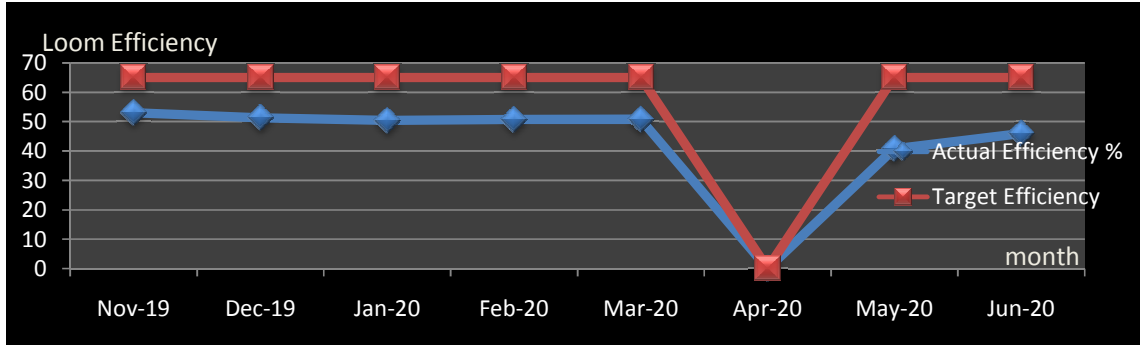


Figure 6, explained the Target and actual efficiency of Hessian loom and its variation over different month. It is found that efficiency (monthly average)is decreased and touched the x axis in the month of April 20, due to lock down. In the month of May 20, it is further increased. From the month of May 20, wider difference is observed between target and actual efficiency due to less no. of machine running and unskilled machine operators.

Figure 7 : Variation of Sacking loom Efficiency over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)

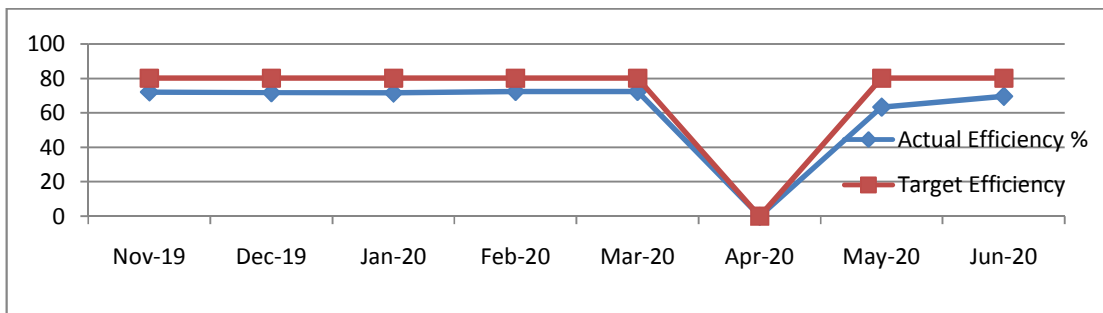


Figure 8 : Variation of S4 loom Efficiency over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)

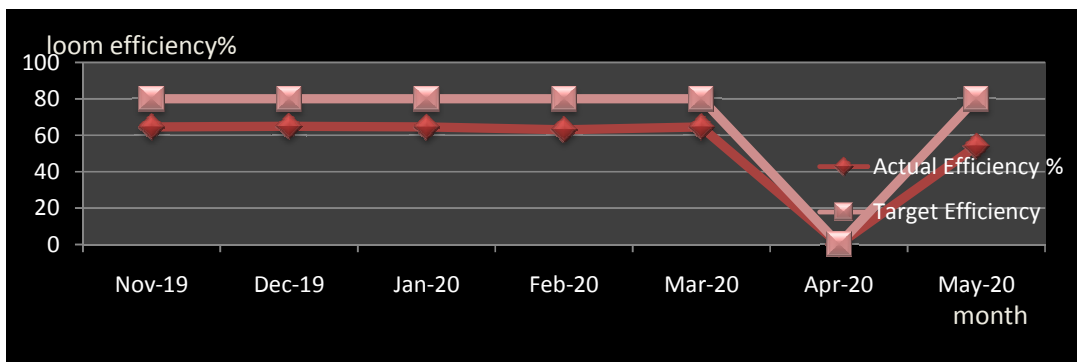
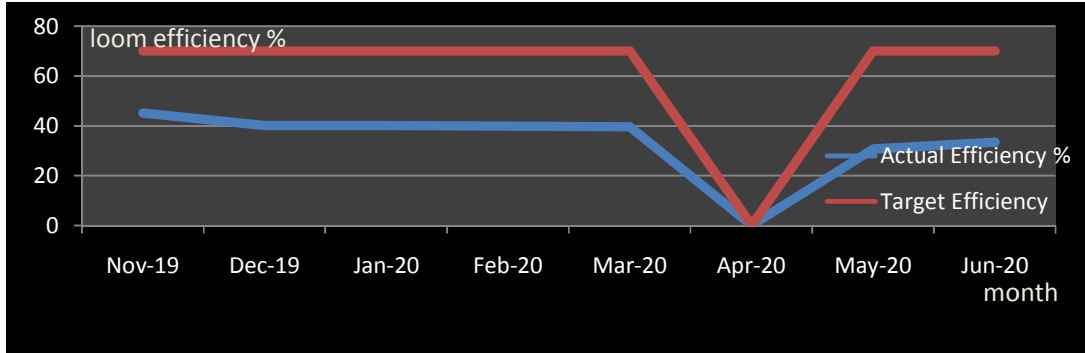


Figure 9 : Variation of Victor loom Efficiency over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)



Similarly figure 7, represented for sacking looms ,figure 8 for S4 and figure 9 for victor loom machines monthly average machines efficiency and its variation over different months .It is found that wider difference are observed between target and actual efficiency % in case of victor loom both pre and post covid lockdown. Post Covidlockdown loom efficiency of victor loom is much higher, due to absence of supervisors, lower yarn quality, and poor machines condition etc.

Figure 10 and figure 11, represented the kgs/loom/shift of hessian and sacking loom over different month. The trend of graph is similar in both the cases. Lockdown period, there are no production. It is to be noted that, in case of sacking loom, the difference between actual and target kgs/loom/shift is narrower than hessian loom. It is due to higher no. of machines and heavier yarn count, heavier fabric weight.

Figure 10 : Variation of kgs/loom/shift of HESSIAN loom over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)

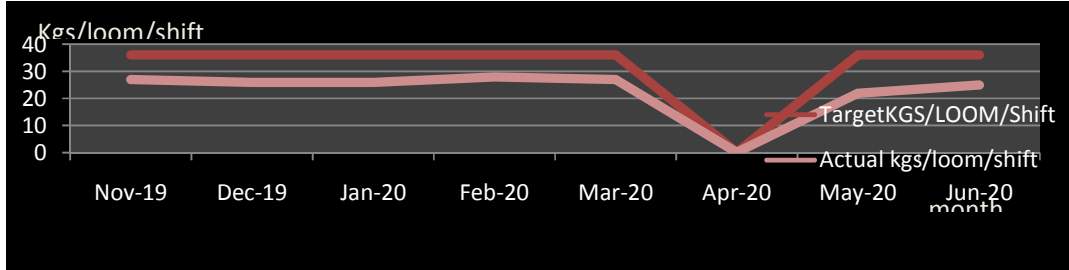


Figure 11 : Variation of kgs/loom/shift of sacking loom over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)

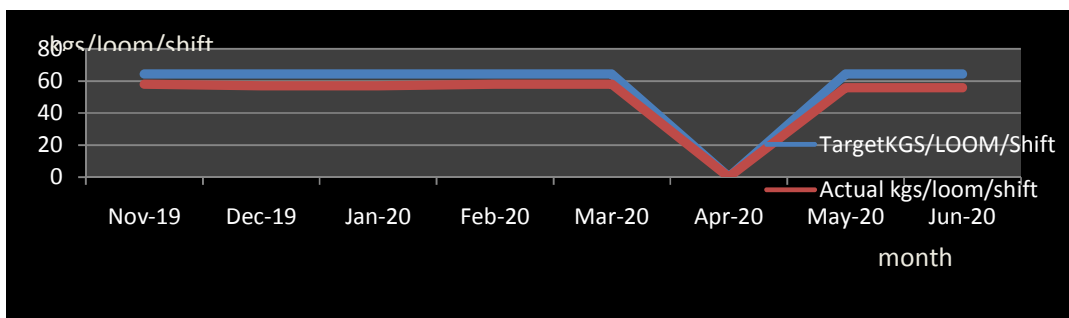


Figure 12 : Variation of kgs/loom/shift of S4 and Victor loom over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)

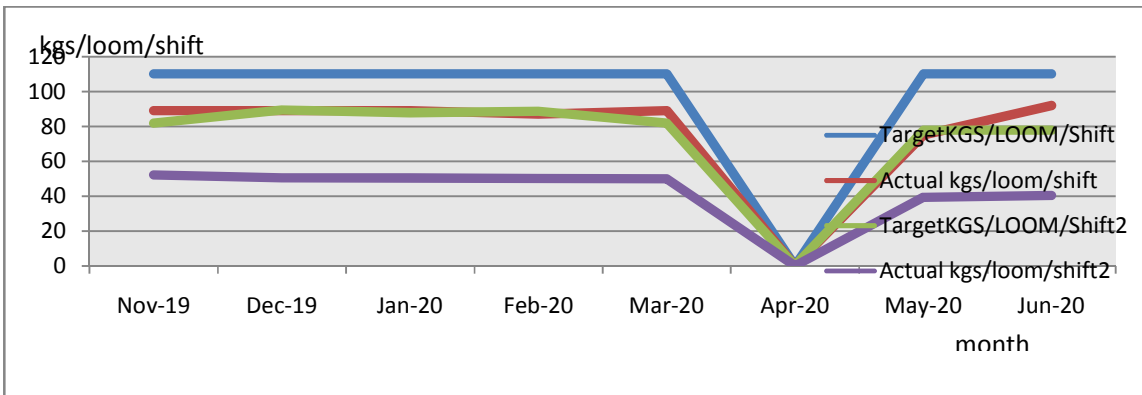


Figure 12, represented the variation of kgs/loom/shift of s4 and victor looms over different month. Target and actual production /loom/shift are always higher in case of s4 loom than victor loom. It is due to heavier fabric and higher yarn count.

Figure 13, represented monthly total production of hessian and sacking loom and its variation over different months. It is found that actual production of sacking loom /month are always higher than hessian loom due to heavier fabric and higher yarn count. Due to lockdown, both the graph touched x axis in the month of April 20.

Figure 13 : Variation of Monthly Total Production in MT over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)Hessian and Sacking Quality

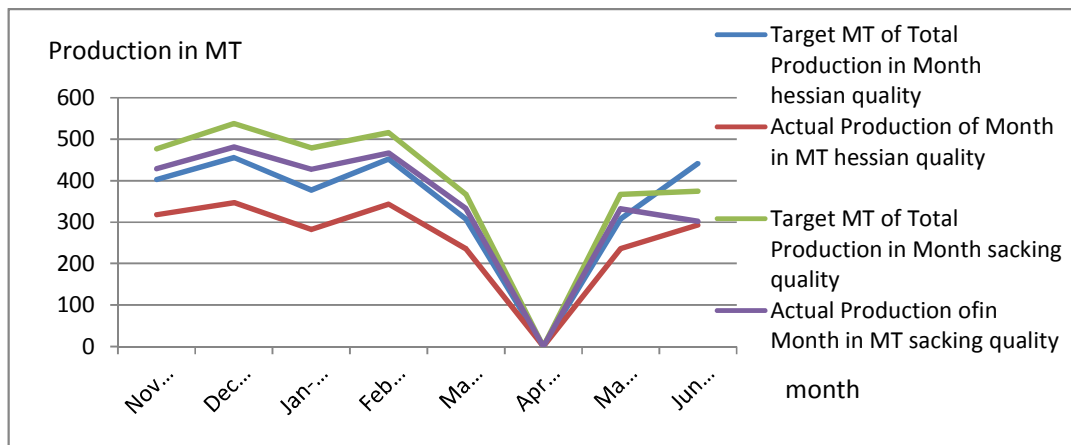


Figure 14 : Variation of Monthly Total Production in MT over Different Month,(Target VS Actual)S4 and Victor Loom

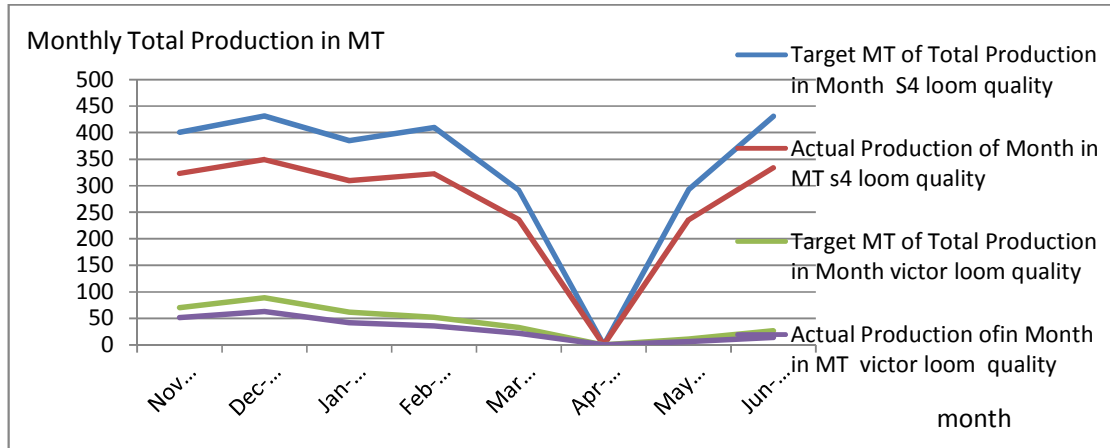


Figure 14, represented the monthly total production of s4 and victor loom and its variation over different months. It is found that, both target and actual production of s4 loom are higher than victor loom. It is due to higher number no s4 loom running, higher yarn count and heavier fabric than victor loom.

Process wastage details

Table 4 Total wastage of Processing From January 20 to July 20 . (Figures are in Kgs).Figures within bracket indicates average per day wastage

Month	Line Cutting	H/J	Ropes	Thread wastage	Gunny cutting	Batching caddies	Loom caddies	Dust	Spinning sweep	Spinning sliver
July 20 (Only 6 days)	10172 (1695.3)	2215 (369.10)	4257 (709)	6940 (1156.6)	978 (163)	3340 (556.6)	1497 (249.5)	17869 (2978.1)	3626 (604.3)	9505 (1584.1)
June 20 (30 days)	48074 (1602.4)	9083 (302.7)	15973(532.4)	33757 (1125.2)	3715 (123.8)	15150 (505)	5910 (2791.3)	83740 (2791.3)	18309(61.03)	46180 (1539.3)
May 20 (28 days)	12863 (459.3)	4601 (164.3)	6316 (225.5)	8476 (302.7)	0	3634 (129.7)	863 (30.8)	25523 (911.5)	7428 (265.2)	19545 (698)
April 20 (No working days)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
March 20 (21 days)	35325 (1682.1)	9867 (469.8)	11275(536.9)	23692 (1128.1)	2973 (141.5)	12059 (574.2)	5168 (246)	62578 (2979)	13359 (636.1)	36629 (1744.2)
February 20 (29 days)	41288 (1423.7)	9885 (340.8)	16723(576.6)	32768 (1170.2)	4091 (141)	17482 (602.8)	7252 (250)	88315 (3045.3)	20288 (699.5)	52760 (1819.3)
January 20 (31 days)	322649(1040.7)	14724 (474.9)	13105(422.7)	31807 (1026)	5887 (189.9)	17872 (576.5)	6229 (200.9)	88621 (2858.7)	18958 (611.5)	49779 (1605.7)

Source : Thread wastage Registered book of the mill

Table 4 indicates the process of various sources over different months. The figures are indicated in kgs. Due to lockdown from last week of March 20 to 1st week of May, wastage generation is nil as indicated in Table 1. All the wastages are recycled and used for processing. Only Thread wastages and Sliver wastages are taken into consideration as value is associated with such wastages. Gunny Cuttings, ropes, H/J, Line cuttings are used in processing. Loom Caddies, dust and spinning sweep are of very short fibre, they are going to boiler as fuel.

From Figure 15, it is found that thread wastages increases gradually from January 20 to February 20 , thereafter decreases and becomes nil in the month of April 20. From May 20 to July 20, again it is increasing. If we consider the conversion cost of yarn from jute fiber is 10000/- Rs /MT, we can conclude that financial loss is following the thread wastage curve. It is nearly 11000/-/day financial loss for thread wastage/day. This financial loss cannot be returned. Thread wastages are recycled and reprocessed, but it consumed extra cost during further processing.

Figure 15 : Variation of Thread Wastage(Average /day) from January 20 to July 20 Figures in Kgs

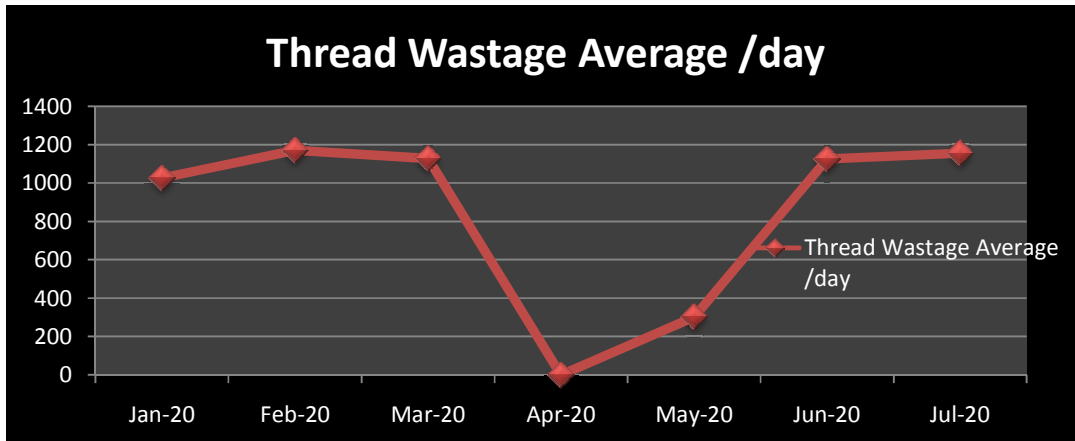


Figure 16 : Variation of Spinning Sliver(Average /day) over Different Month

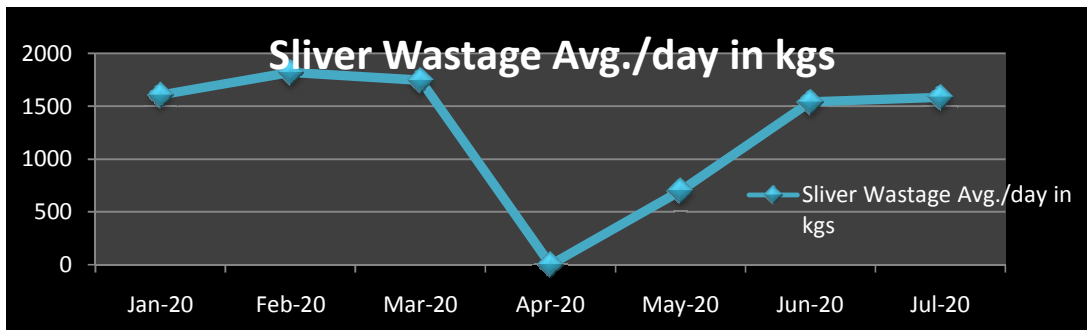


Figure 16, represented the variation of Sliver wastages /day in kgs over different financial months. Financial loss is associated with this type of waste. It is found that sliver wastages follow the same trend of thread wastage. During the lock down period, there were no production, no sliver wastage and no financial loss. From May 20, it is found increasing trend. From Table 4, it is found that 1.83 % (Average) of spinning production is the generation of thread wastage /day .

Table 4 described the various sources of thread wastage generation over different dates and shifts. We have studied the generation of thread wastage from 23.1.20 to 3.2.20. From table 1, it is found thread wastage from weaving and finishing department including gunny were coming in each shifts of each day. Spinning and Winding department thread wastage came to batching department in A shift , except three days when B shift , thread wastage were measured in weighing balance and recorded.

Impact of Covid 19 pandemic on dispatch status in this unit

Covid 19 pandemic had created lot of financial loss to the Jute industry. We have studied the production and delivery status of various jute finished goods during pre and post lockdown period. Table 5 and figure 1 described the production and delivery status of hessian jute goods. Both the No. of bales and quantity in kgs are represented in table 5. From figure 1, it is found that production of Hessian goods and respective delivery in no. of bales are gradually decreasing beyond February 20 and achieved lower minimum to April 20. April 20 was complete lockdown period. In this month, though production was very negligible, delivery has been taken place. The stock of finished

Table 5 : Production and Delivery Status of Hessian Cloth

Month	Production		Delivery	
	Bales	Kgs	Bales	Kgs
December 19	1360	458095.08	1249	415245.00
January 20	1131	398892.78	1346	451987.10
February 20	1270	457736.50	1579	469882.70
March 20	885	320655.28	731	261911.60
April 20	12	4195.96	371	140860.10
May 20	187	69517.97	161	60131.80
June 20	977	370744.61	904	338949.30
Total	5822	2079838.18	6341	2138967.60

Source : registered book of the mill

Figure 17 : Production VS Delivery Status of Hessian Cloth

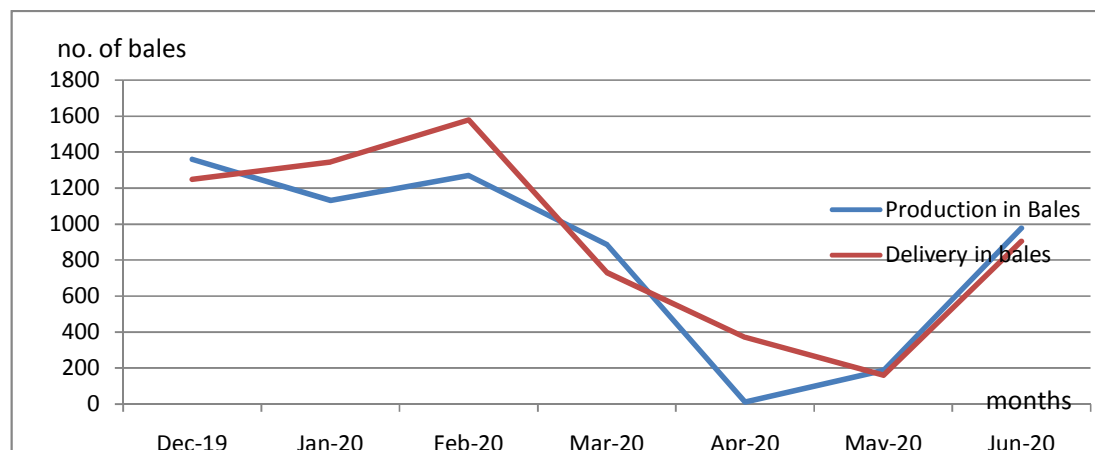
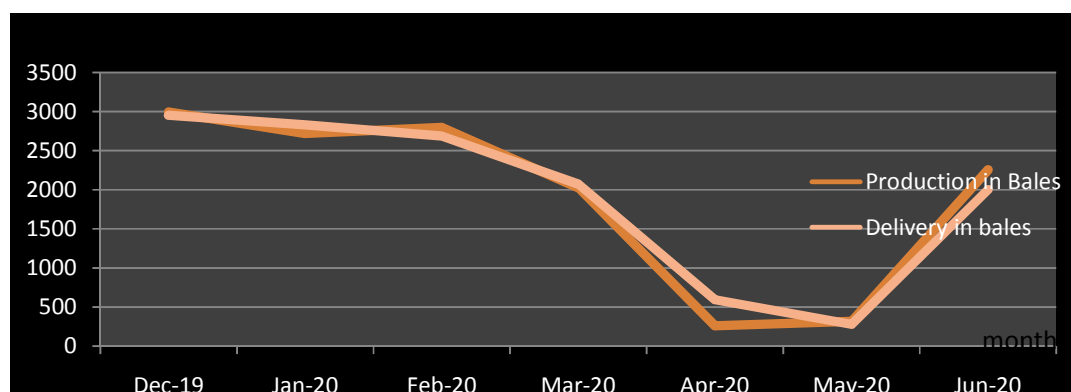


Table 6: Production and Delivery Status of Sacking Bags

Month	Production		Delivery	
	Bales	Kgs	Bales	Kgs
December 19	2994	868260.00	2952	856080.00
January 20	2721	789640.00	2829	820960.00
February 20	2798	811420.00	2686	778940.00
March 20	2024	586960.00	2073	601170.00
April 20	259	75110.00	596	172840.00
May 20	315	91350.00	280	81200.00
June 20	2254	682396.40	2001	590216.40
Total	13365	3905136.40	13417	3901406.40

Source : registered book of the mill

Figure 18 : Production VS Delivery Status of Sacking Bags



Bales of Hessian quality were delivered in this period. Delivery quantity was lower minimum in the period of May 20 .After that the production and delivery were gradually increasing. At this time most of the labor joined to their regular work.

Table 6,and figure 2, explained the production and delivery status of sacking bags. It is found that both production and delivery were diminishing in the month of March, April and May 20.From June 20 and onwards, as regular work of the mill was going on both production and delivery of sacking bags were increasing. It is found that,covid 19, has created financial loss to the company

Table 7 : Production and Delivery Status of Jute Yarn

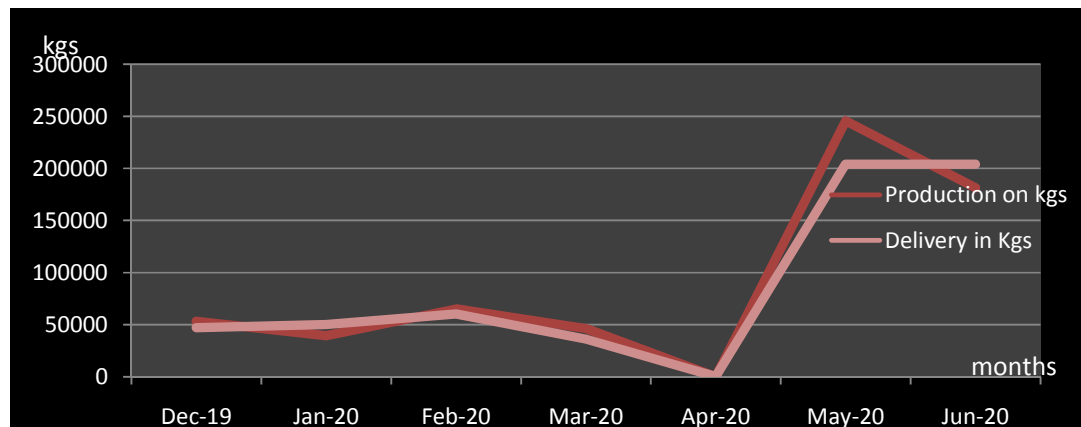
Months	Production on kgs	Delivery in Kgs
December 19	53163.00	47000.00
January 20	39306.00	49902.00
February 20	64947.00	60000.00
March 20	46264.00	36000.00
April 20	0	0
May 20	245628.00	203970.00
June 20	181505.00	204011.00
Total	630813	600883.00

Source : registered book of the mill

Table 7, and figure 3, indicates the production and delivery status of jute yarn in terms of quantity of kgs. It is found that from February 20, to April 20, the production and delivery quantity are diminished and came to zero. From May 20, onwards, jute yarn production and delivery quantity were gradually increasing. This is a good sign of this Jute industry.

Now the industry is running in full capacity. The productivity is now in full swing as the employees are coming to their jobs regularly. Three shifts are running well. Machines are running in each shift in full production target and standard production is now achieved. Economy of the locality is entirely dependent on such industry. The local economic environment is now come back to its original track. A lot of ancillary units are now dependent on such industry. The small industries are now alive.

Figure 19 : Production VS Delivery of the Jute Yarn



People of such unit are now fine as that have got job regularly. Top management has taken several measures for safely run the unit and to keep its human resources in safe. Regular sanitization of people by installation of sanitization unit at the entry and exit gate. Maintain social distancing norms, display boards of covid 19 precautions, distribution of masks to all level of employees are the immediate measures which help the unit to run successfully.

Suggestive Measures for Safe Of Human Resources And Peaceful Running of The Mill:

- Distribution of Masks to all employees and Face screen for all senior officers. Monitoring of properly use of face masks at work place.
- Official staffs may do their job from distance i.e., from home. Purchase officers, marketing officers can do their regular job from home but weekly two days visit to the work place.
- Sanitization unit at the main entrance of the company. During shift changing it should be active condition. Thermal screening of all employees during entry at the main gate. Thermal screening and hand sanitization of visitors and detail discussion about physical health history of all visitors.
- UV scans for hard copies of all entry report before observation.
- Social distancing norms of all level of workers at work place.
- Display board of Dos and Not to Do's relating to Covid 19 health protocol. Display board SO NOT SPIT at work place.
- Liquid soap at all drinking water points.

- Video conference instead of personal meeting with stakeholders and Management staffs. Use of what's app and social media for information distribution.
- Arrangement of receive and drop facilities of staffs and workmen who are coming from distance to work place.
- Sitting arrangement of officers at all offices should maintain the social distancing.
- Timely cleaning of all offices, chambers, work place floor with disinfectants.
- 24xhrs opening of company's dispensary and discussion freely with doctors.
- Counselling of employees relating to unusual fear of covid 19. . Arrangement of ESI facilities to contract labour and Trainees.

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CONCLUSIONS:

It is a battle with Covid 19 virus, an invisible enemy. The virus that started in China's Wuhan has now affected almost all parts of the world, and is seen as one of the worst periods in human history. Almost all major economies, including China, the United States, India and many European nations, are under complete or partial lockdown. The pandemic has shaken up both the human race and the economies of these countries. The infection rate in West Bengal is corporately less than other states of India. Top Management of of Agarpara Jute Mills Ltd has now taken some measure as suggested for safe running of the unit. The demand of Jute goods is now enhanced due to new crop of are now coming from the field from various parts of India. At this time Jute Bags of B.Twill quality is now urgent to various states of India. The industry is now running with full swing with different safety measures. The corrective measures given in the paper are now urgent in mew normal for successful running of the Jute industry.

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