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# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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## Barso Re Megha Barso

*(Dr. K.R. Kranthi, Director of Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR), Nagpur has completed his Ph.D in Entomology from IARI, New Delhi. He has more than 20 years of experience in the field of cotton research.)*

"When will it rain?" Sudha asked her husband.

Are husband's expected to know more about rain than wives do? Her husband Ravi thought to himself as he looked out through the window, towards the sky.

"Cloudy sky..it may rain today, " he said.

Sudha pointed to a bag. "You spent eight thousand rupees on these 10 cotton seed packets. We must find the best time to sow"

Ravi said to his wife. "You are a post graduate. I am sure you can take a look at the India Meteorological Department web site."

Ravi worked as an engineer with the irrigation department and had purchased five acres of land two years ago near Umred in Nagpur. The land was just a few hundred metres away from his house.

"I already did," Sudha replied. "As per the IMD-LRF, experimental forecast based on the ESSO-IMD-IITM coupled dynamical model suggest that prediction for 2016 monsoon averaged over the country as a whole is likely to be  $112\% \pm 5\%$  of LPMA and 106% of LPA. El Nino conditions declined and now have turned to neutral ENSO conditions. As per CFSV2 there is about 50% probability of La Nina conditions during monsoon of 2016." Sudha paused, knowing well that she

had stumped her husband, which of course was deliberate.

A close friend told her once that getting precise rainfall data from the Met website was like the 2013 Unnao gold hunt by the Archaeological Survey of India. Sudha didn't quite agree. But, felt that the IMD could issue weekly bulletins especially for the farmer with specific focus on the district-wise seasonal rainfall distribution. Rainfall mattered most to the farmer. The data could be in a tabular format, which would make it easy to search and understand. She also felt, that the abbreviations were painful.

"Riddles aside, when will it rain in Nagpur?" Ravi asked her with a puzzled look.

"SST is above normal and currently neutral IOD conditions are prevailing." SPI was based on IDW, EPS, PR, PPR, MR and SFM as verified by WMO guidelines to modulate ISMR as per GCM developed by ECPC." Sudha continued, "If you need more you may visit the IMD web sites to understand what these abbreviations and what ARG, AWS, HWSR etc., mean"

Ravi stared at his wife. This was deliberate torture he thought. All he had asked her was, if it would rain and she had rained 'technical stones' and abbreviations on him!

She had topped the University. She was intelligent and obviously she wanted to highlight the difficulties that she encountered in deciphering the abbreviations. Probably, she wanted him to know how difficult it was in getting rainfall information. He remembered what she told him when she was in

### EXPERT'S Column



**Dr. K.R. Kranthi**

her advanced stage of pregnancy. 'Men will have to become pregnant to know the pain'. He had replied that 'pot bellied men experience it all through their lives anyway'. They had laughed. Now she wanted him to experience what she went through in her hunt for the rain forecast.

"Will...it....ever.....rain?" Ravi asked again.

"I did get a lot of gyan from the wonderful informative web sites of the Met Departments. There are maps and discussions and plenty of abbreviations, some of which you may never find the expanded form, anywhere on their sites," she replied

"Rain...what about rain in Umred?" Ravi asked.

Sudha pointed out to the screen on her laptop. "Finally I found this useful site called [imd.grimmet.gov.in](http://imd.grimmet.gov.in). They predict district-wise weather for five days titled as 'value added forecast'. They've done a god job actually. You get to know details on rainfall in mm, maximum and minimum temperature in degrees Celsius, maximum and minimum relative humidity in percentage, wind speed in km per hour, wind direction in degrees and cloud cover in okta"

"What is okta?" Ravi asked.

"I need to Google it. It is not there on the web site," she said.

"Will farmers be able to use all these data?" he wondered aloud.

Sudha said. "Forecast on rain, thunderstorms, hailstorms etc., could be useful. The regular temperature, humidity, wind etc., may add value I guess. That is why they call it value added forecast."

"Will it rain?" Ravi asked again.

"No rains in Nagpur district at least for the next five days," she declared. Sudha looked at her husband, thinking he was a simpleton, who lived life full of hope. But then, she rationalised, when you turn into a farmer, life is all about hope anyway. Agriculture is probably the only profession where you see growth everyday in your crop. Hopes build up. Dreams are conjured. But uncertainty is the name of the game. One bout of drought, hailstorm, excess rain, insects or diseases can draw curtains on the dream. But, the farmer doesn't give up. He waits for the next year. Keeps fighting until his hopes start to breathe again. Indian farmers breathe hope. Her husband built his hopes on cotton. Their crop wasn't so very good the previous year. They spend about a lakh rupees and got back just about the same amount from 24 quintals seed cotton. Strangely, the market prices boomed one and a half times more, two months

after they sold their cotton. Couldn't anyone have predicted this and shared it with farmers?

Ravi looked out of the window and it was raining. "Just a couple of hours ago you said that it wouldn't rain in Nagpur," Ravi teased Sudha.

"It was the website predictions, not me. But this rainfall could be localised. One must realize that rainfall prediction can be very tough." Sudha continued, "BBC issues weather forecast for one week, skymet and timeanddate do it for a fortnight and accuweather does it for 90 days. None of the weather forecasting web sites actually predicted that it would rain today in Nagpur."

"Do they predict for all districts?"

"Yes. Some web sites predict weather for more than 5-6 locations in each district."

"How accurate are these?" he asked her as if she was an expert in meteorology.

"Don't really know," she admitted.

"But will this rain be enough to sow," he asked her.

"Heard that at least 100 mm rain would be essential before sowing cotton," she replied.

"How will you know this?" Ravi wanted to know.

Sudha started her tirade again. "Cumulative rainfall for the week is available CRIS for customised rainfall information system, on the [hydro.imd.gov.in](http://hydro.imd.gov.in). You need to actually understand some more abbreviations such as NWP, 00 UTC & 12 UTC, WRF, MME, GFS, RSMC etc before you can get the best out of the website. I am still trying to get the expanded form for these abbreviations. Nevertheless, district-wise daily, weekly and cumulative rainfall distribution can be obtained from the 'rainfall statistics' button. This is pretty useful." Sudha continued. "I looked at the other web sites. Good distribution of rainfall is predicted for Maharashtra except for a dry patch from the last week of July to mid August. This year should be good for the state."

"What else Sudha Mata?" Ravi mocked in jest.

"The 'weather watch' on the Ministry of agriculture web site [agrocoop.nic.in](http://agrocoop.nic.in) is actually useful to get an idea of what is happening across the country. The weekly update every Friday gives information on rain, insect pests, diseases, water reservoir status, fertilizer position, crop sowing update and procurement of rice." Sudha said sounding more and more like an agriculture expert, though all she had done was one week of web surfing!

"Amazing" Ravi exclaimed. "But, do you think that district level information would be enough for farmer to take decisions based on rainfall data?"

Sudha smiled again. Did her husband think that she had all the answers? She paused and said "Yes. Some web sites such as that of the Maharashtra State Government update rainfall data every day. Up-to-date rainfall data is presented in maharain.gov.in up to the levels of circle and tehsil in each of the districts."

"You sounded cynical at first. But, seem to be appreciative now," Ravi teased her.

Sudha continued. "True. My first foray into the rainfall data search was like Alice in Wonderland entangled in abbreviations. But once I got there, it dawned on me that there could be a lot of hard work behind those numbers of rainfall in mm. The data is huge and confusing. Many private agencies and Government departments do simplify data and send information through SMS on all these weather parameters to farmers. But farmers may not be able to use temperature, humidity and wind data. Rainfall data of the past one week and forecast for the next seven days would certainly be useful for many agricultural operations. Other weather parameters may be important, but rains matter most. You need to be a modelling expert to use any data on temperature, humidity and wind data to decide agricultural operations. I feel the IMD should provide rainfall data in Excel sheet format with as tehsil-wise seasonal record of daily rainfall data of the preceding rainy days in the season and the 7 day rainfall forecast. This would enable agricultural scientists to formulate advisories for farmers."

"So you do think this information can finally reach farmers?" Ravi asked.

"Of course yes." Sudha said. "Many Government agencies have done a commendable job. Information on many of the Government web sites indicate that great efforts have been made at several levels to take it to the farmer. There are mobile apps now. But as you can understand, the task is not simple." Sudha continued.

Ravi was impressed. His wife had unlocked the case of the 'rainfall mystery' as deftly as only Sherlock Holmes would have.

"Can we sow now?" he asked.

"I have been looking at cicr.org.in for their advisory. It has rainfall data for 55 cotton growing districts and state-wise weekly advisories in nine languages for cotton growers. They recommend sowing after receiving 80-100 mm rainfall. The advisory also states that water is most

crucial for the crop at flowering and boll formation stage. Therefore with the current rainfall distribution pattern, with a predicted dry patch from mid of July to mid-August in some parts of Marathwada and Madhya Maharashtra, early sowing with adequate soil moisture using short duration varieties or hybrids would be beneficial. This is a lot of good information."

"I heard that the cotton institute also send free voice mails in vernacular languages every week to more than 2.5 lakh farmers across the country," Ravi said.

"You're right. I called up this number 09423680707, spoke to one Dr. Wasnik and registered for their voice mail programme called E-Kapas."

A week had passed. They sat in the balcony again on the Sunday morning

"When will it rain?" Ravi asked his favourite question.

Just then the phone rang. A pre-recorded voice said. "Rains will start on Sunday. It would rain heavily all across Nagpur district all through the week starting from Wednesday. Good time to sow cotton. This message is brought to you under E-Kapas from ICAR-CICR Nagpur"

"Incredible!" Ravi exclaimed.

Sudha jingled, "Desh badal raha hai..age badh raha hai."

Just a few minutes later it started raining. As Ravi and Sudha stood in their balcony, they saw a farmer with a big bag of fertilizer on his head rushing for shelter under a tree. His wife carrying seed packets in a bamboo basket on her head followed him quickly. They placed the bag and basket on the ground and tried desperately to protect them, even as they got wet, themselves.

Sudha and Ravi looked at each other and laughed.

It had taken one week of web surfing for this post-graduate couple to decide when to sow, and they were still having 'chai pe charcha' in their balcony, not very sure whether they could trust the weather advisories. But the illiterate farmer, appeared to know precisely when to sow his field!

(The views expressed in this column are of the author and not that of Cotton Association of India)

He walks in the rain  
Why does he walk in the rain?  
Would rains on the soil end his turmoil?  
With rainbow of dreams, woven in the sky  
He walks on the mud, hopes held high  
He tills and toils weathering the storms  
Reaps his sweat, repays his debt  
Year after year, hopes held high  
The farmer walks in the rain,  
So that no one can see him cry.

- Dr. K.R. Kranthi



# Summary of the SEEP Report on Sustainability in Cotton Production

By Lorena Ruíz, ICAC

The Expert Panel on the Social, Environmental and Economic Performance of Cotton Production (SEEP) is an advisory body of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) and was established during ICAC's 65th Plenary Meeting in 2006. The SEEP Panel currently has 15 members and reflects a broad cross-section of nationalities, expertise and experience. The primary objective of the Panel is to collect and review independent, science-based information on the social, environmental and economic aspects of global cotton production.

In April of the current year, SEEP released its final report on "Measuring Sustainability in Cotton Farming Systems: Towards a Guidance Framework". The document provides an overview of sustainability themes and recommends a set of indicators to assess and measure progress on the critical sustainability issues for cotton farming. The report was developed on the understanding that any coordinated, industry-wide effort on measuring the sustainability of cotton farming must start with discussion and agreement on what are the key issues that need to be addressed, what are the best indicators to assess progress towards becoming more sustainable, and who are the appropriate stakeholders to undertake the responsibility for doing so. The report also provides sufficient details to enable users to undertake their own prioritization of indicators based on their individual circumstances.

The list of recommended indicators was developed by 1) reviewing a comprehensive range of programs to extract their indicators and creating an inventory of potential indicators; 2) selecting the most relevant ones from this inventory through an objective rating system and 3) expert review of the selected indicators. The indicators and the framework were also discussed by participants during the 71st Plenary meeting and there was a consensus that any framework for measuring sustainability needs to be implemented on a country-by-country basis, and that committees should be formed in each country to create an initial framework of metrics and to ensure that this framework is updated as production practices evolve.



The recommended indicators cover the three pillars of sustainability: social, environmental, and economic, and are a suggested starting point for discussion. There is no intention that they should be mandatory.

## Testing the Indicators Framework

During the 73rd Plenary Meeting held in Greece, Mr. Allan Williams, Chair of SEEP, advised that several cotton-producing countries were either using or planning to test the guidance framework, which will provide a great opportunity to see what refinements might be required to improve the framework. For example: Is there a smaller set of 'core' indicators that might be more universally applicable than the current set of 68? What specific parameters are most relevant / feasible to collect for some of the indicators, such as greenhouse gas emissions or price volatility? Is there a set of indicators that have a global relevance, e.g. highly hazardous pesticides (active ingredients/hectare)? Importantly, through discussing the framework among key stakeholders at the national level, the aim is to adapt the global framework to identify a set of sustainability indicators specific to different countries.

In his report, the Chair also pointed out that a number of FAO projects were using the indicators developed by SEEP. In Peru and Paraguay, the framework has been used to strengthen the cotton sector through south-south cooperation to establish baselines; in Argentina, Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Peru a regional study is analyzing the role of women throughout the cotton value chain; and FAO projects plan to test the indicators in Benin and Zambia. It was also noted that in Australia the indicators framework was used as one of the sources of information to develop a sustainability report for Australian cotton growing and that 30 of the 68 indicators recommended by SEEP were used in that report. Other potential testing activities were mentioned, including workshops contemplated by CIRAD in Francophone Africa to specifically discuss the framework, and a natural resource management survey formulating by Cotton Incorporated to gather information on U.S. production practices and grower attitudes about the environment.



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## The Importance of Good Data

Access to good data is important for many reasons; as well as informing policy and supporting continuous improvement in the sustainability of cotton growing, the cotton industry is under increasing scrutiny from multiple market-based initiatives that seek information and metrics on sustainability related to cotton farming. These initiatives look to assess and compare the 'sustainability' profile of a range of raw materials, in order to drive improvements in the sustainability of commodity supply chains. They include private sector bodies, such as the Sustainable Apparel Coalition and Made-By, as well as government, or government-supported initiatives, such as the Sustainable Clothing Action Plan (UK), the Product Environmental Footprint Category Rules (European Union) and the Partnership for Sustainable Textiles (Germany).

One of the aims of the report is to initiate a discussion across all sectors of the cotton industry, so that all those with an interest in sustainability indicators can provide a perspective on what

indicators are important for them, why, and what is the most appropriate parameter to measure an indicator. These discussions, as well as fostering a common understanding of what should be measured to assess progress towards becoming more sustainable, will help to identify what data is available, and critically, what efforts and resources are required to collect the data. Data collection is expensive and time consuming. Agreement on which indicators are most important should help to focus efforts and help make for more efficient data collection. It will also help identify who should contribute to the costs of data collection in a coordinated way.

The full report in English can be accessed online at <https://www.icac.org/getattachment/Home-International-Cotton-Advisory-Committee-ICAC/measuring-sustainability-cottonfarming-full-english.pdf>.

*Source: COTTON: Review of the World Situation, May-June 2015.*

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# SAGA OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE

By Madhoo Pavaskar

## Chapter 10

### Competition with the State

*(Contd. from Issue No.12)*

#### Failure of State Agencies

As CCI operates in competition with the private trade, the prices received by most farmers on their sales to CCI are, however, not far different from those received by them on their sales to merchants. But what is distressing is that while encouraging competition through the CCI, the government has continued to curb the operations of the private trade through credit controls, ban on hedge trading and export restrictions. In the end, notwithstanding the entry of the CCI, the cotton farmers seem to have lost more than what they gained.

Unfortunately, the depressed cotton prices have also not resulted in cheaper cloth for the common man. For, paradoxically, after the State

intervention in cotton, "while the cotton prices rose at a compound rate of 6 per cent per annum between 1970-71 and 1979-80, the prices of yarn and cloth (textiles) soared by as much as 11 and 8 per cent respectively." Evidently, the State entry in cotton markets squeezed not only the cotton merchants, but also the cotton growers and the cloth consumers.

Underlying the poor performance of the public sector agencies in cotton was the lack of understanding on the part of the authorities that commodity marketing is essentially an economic activity, creating "time" and "possession" utilities, and therefore involves costs, which no society, either capitalist or communist, can avoid. The

elimination of middleman does not result in the elimination of either the marketing services or the marketing costs. This factor explains why the State agencies failed to bring about a reduction in the marketing margins of cotton.

Moreover, with the shrinking of competition in the assembling markets, following the introduction of the Monopoly Procurement Scheme in Maharashtra and the imposition of credit curbs on the private trade, the marketing efficiency inevitably deteriorated. While the monopoly scheme enjoyed monopoly in the procurement of kapas in Maharashtra, it has no such monopoly in the sale of either cotton lint or cottonseed, since Maharashtra accounts for hardly 20 per cent of the cotton production in the country. As a result, the scheme failed to realise better prices for farmers, and was instead saddled with mounting stocks. The CCI's fate was no better. Not surprisingly, the accumulated losses of the two public sector agencies have been mounting from year to year.

#### Survival of the Fittest

It is not surprising that despite the onslaught of the State agencies against the private cotton trade, the latter has not only survived, but in more recent years it has even maintained its share in the marketing of domestic cotton. In fact, since the domestic cotton production has increased from about 5.5 million bales during the late sixties to nearly 8 million bales in the early eighties, in absolute terms the cotton merchants still market about 5 million bales every year – not far different from what they used to merchandise before the entry of the public sector in cotton marketing.

What is distressing, however, is that the battle between the State agencies and the private cotton trade is fought on unequal terms. While the CCI and the MSCMF are provided with almost all their credit requirements by the banking system, the private trade is practically starved of credit, with margins as high as 65 per cent on short staple cotton and 45 per cent on long staple. In these circumstances, it is indeed a miracle that the private trade continues to perform efficiently in competition with the State agencies, and markets the bulk of cotton produced in the country. What is perhaps more astonishing

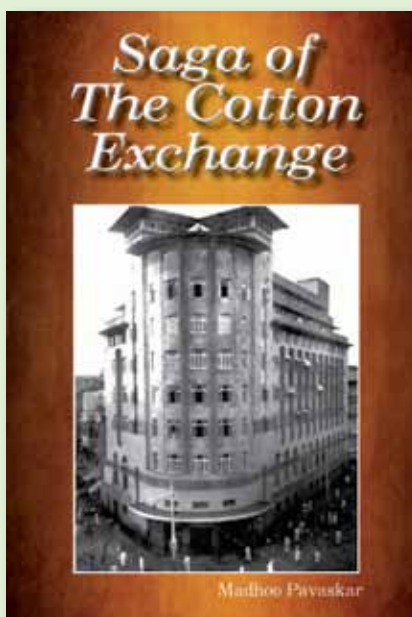
is that even the enforcement of State monopoly has not deterred many a farmers in the border areas of Maharashtra to smuggle out cotton to the neighbouring States to obtain a better price for their produce from cotton merchants.

On the export front too, the cottonmen have performed better than the State and co-operative agencies. Not only have they invariably exhausted the quotas allotted to them, but they also secured for the country the highest prices prevailing in the world market for comparable cotton. In contrast, the

State and co-operative marketing agencies have more often than not missed the bus. Their quotas have frequently lapsed, and even when they have sold in the export markets, they have often received less favourable prices than those fetched by the private exporters.

The success of the private trade in cotton in the face of stiff competition from the State agencies clearly establishes that the theory of survival of the fittest is as much valid in the economic field as in the growth of species. The cotton merchants have once again proved their skill in buying and selling of cotton. Even the stringent credit squeeze has

failed to eliminate them, because they sell cotton as fast as they buy, relying on a nominal margin of profit. They profit more from increasing their turnover rather than by artificially depressing or raising the price. In the process, they assure more remunerative price to the cotton grower and more reasonable price to the mill. It is in recognition of these vital services they perform and their marketing efficiency, that both the cotton growers and textile mills repose considerable faith in cotton merchants. Evidently, so long as the State refrains from complete takeover of the wholesale trade in cotton, the private cotton trade has little to fear from the continued competition from the public sector agencies. In fact, if cotton production increases as envisaged in the Five Year Plans, it is not unlikely King Cotton may once again find his throne restored in the Cotton Exchange, with even futures trading hopefully revived to protect the cotton growers.



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## Inauguration of CAI's Cotton Testing & Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad

The Cotton Association of India was extremely proud to inaugurate its Cotton Testing & Research Laboratory in Ahmedabad on Sunday, July 3, 2016. The inauguration was done by Shri. Dilipbhai Patel, Partner of Raja Industries and the President of All Gujarat Cotton Ginners Association and Shri. Devendrabhai Patel, President of Ahmedabad Cotton Merchants Association. CAI already has Laboratories in Akola, Aurangabad, Bhatinda, Hubli, Indore, Mumbai, Mundra, Rajkot and Warangal.



Shri. Devendrabhai Patel and Shri. Dilipbhai Patel inaugurating the Laboratory



Shri. Devendrabhai Patel and Shri. Dilipbhai Patel lighting the lamp



Shri. Saurinbhai Parikh, Secretary, All Gujarat Cotton Ginners Association, Kadi lighting the lamp



Shri. Samirbhai Shah, Director, CAI addresses the guests



Shri. Mitesh Kotak, Rajkot Laboratory in-charge offers bouquet to Shri. Dilipbhai Patel

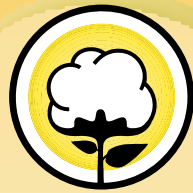


Showing the guest around the Laboratory



Shri. Brijesh Mishra, Ahmedabad Laboratory In-charge offers bouquet to Shri. Devendrabhai Patel





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## Production of Fibres

(In Mn. Kg)

As on	Raw Cotton (Oct.-Sept.)	Synthetic			Cellulosic	Sub Total
		PSF	ASF	PPSF	VSF	
2011-12	5899	829.74	77.71	4.08	322.64	1234.17
2012-13	--	848.05	73.59	4.26	337.49	1263.39
2013-14	--	845.95	96.12	3.71	361.02	1306.80
2014-15	--	881.56	92.54	4.62	365.17	1343.89
2015-16 (P)	--	893.95	106.81	4.70	341.91	1347.37
2015-16 (P) (Apr.)	--	73.56	8.86	0.37	30.32	113.11
2013-14 (P)						
April	--	65.66	8.26	0.27	26.39	100.58
May	--	70.67	8.54	0.31	30.80	110.32
Jun	--	71.56	8.08	0.30	30.51	110.45
Jul	--	72.26	7.78	0.34	30.97	111.35
August	--	74.67	8.26	0.32	31.44	114.69
September	--	72.29	8.58	0.22	29.58	110.67
October	--	72.67	8.63	0.28	30.98	112.56
November	--	68.28	8.28	0.31	29.96	106.83
December	--	70.68	8.62	0.31	30.88	110.49
January	--	70.40	6.76	0.32	30.86	108.34
February	--	64.87	7.01	0.33	27.61	99.82
March	--	71.94	7.32	0.40	31.04	110.70
2014-15 (P)						
April	--	70.24	8.52	0.38	29.91	109.05
May	--	70.79	7.48	0.36	31.30	109.93
June	--	70.62	8.32	0.36	28.62	107.92
July	--	81.56	6.26	0.33	30.72	118.87
August	--	74.63	8.67	0.36	30.68	114.34
September	--	68.45	7.82	0.40	30.14	106.81
October	--	72.14	8.35	0.36	31.16	112.01
November	--	70.08	7.57	0.40	30.21	108.26
December	--	75.14	8.46	0.44	31.58	115.62
January	--	79.00	6.04	0.40	31.47	116.91
February	--	73.32	7.29	0.40	28.07	109.08
March	--	75.59	7.76	0.43	31.31	115.09
2015-16 (P)						
April	--	73.62	9.45	0.35	28.62	112.03
May	--	75.55	9.50	0.30	18.42	103.77
June	--	67.17	7.88	0.31	19.50	94.86
July	--	70.75	9.15	0.40	29.70	110.00
August	--	74.07	9.35	0.47	30.63	114.52
September	--	74.24	7.95	0.46	30.42	113.07
October	--	76.66	9.23	0.38	31.34	117.61
November	--	74.98	8.15	0.30	30.72	114.15
December	--	76.65	9.36	0.45	31.49	117.95
January	--	79.10	9.40	0.46	31.33	120.29
February	--	73.52	8.58	0.42	28.07	110.59
March	--	77.64	8.81	0.41	31.67	118.53
2016-17 (P)						
April	--	73.56	8.86	0.37	30.32	113.11

(P)= Provisional

Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner





UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES							(Rs./Qtl)					
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [ By law 66 (A) (a) (4) ]							Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2015-16 Crop JUNE-JULY 2016					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9364 (33300)	9448 (33600)	9476 (33700)	9617 (34200)	9617 (34200)	9617 (34200)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9505 (33800)	9589 (34100)	9617 (34200)	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	7030 (25000)	7030 (25000)	7086 (25200)	7171 (25500)	7171 (25500)	7171 (25500)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	8773 (31200)	8773 (31200)	8830 (31400)	8914 (31700)	8914 (31700)	8914 (31700)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	9954 (35400)	9954 (35400)	10011 (35600)	10095 (35900)	10095 (35900)	10095 (35900)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	11304 (40200)	11389 (40500)	11529 (41000)	11642 (41400)	11726 (41700)	11698 (41600)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	9983 (35500)	10123 (36000)	10292 (36600)	10404 (37000)	10404 (37000)	10404 (37000)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	10714 (38100)	10714 (38100)	10714 (38100)	10770 (38300)	10770 (38300)	10770 (38300)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	11557 (41100)	11642 (41400)	11782 (41900)	11895 (42300)	11979 (42600)	11951 (42500)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	10292 (36600)	10432 (37100)	10601 (37700)	10714 (38100)	10714 (38100)	10714 (38100)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	11023 (39200)	11023 (39200)	11023 (39200)	11079 (39400)	11079 (39400)	11079 (39400)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11698 (41600)	11782 (41900)	11923 (42400)	12035 (42800)	12092 (43000)	12063 (42900)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11557 (41100)	11614 (41300)	11810 (42000)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11360 (40400)	11445 (40700)	11642 (41400)	11838 (42100)	11838 (42100)	11838 (42100)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11782 (41900)	11838 (42100)	12035 (42800)	12148 (43200)	12148 (43200)	12148 (43200)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11529 (41000)	11614 (41300)	11810 (42000)	12007 (42700)	12007 (42700)	12007 (42700)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	12007 (42700)	12063 (42900)	12260 (43600)	12373 (44000)	12373 (44000)	12373 (44000)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	12232 (43500)	12288 (43700)	12485 (44400)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	12401 (44100)	12457 (44300)	12682 (45100)	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15213 (54100)	15213 (54100)	15213 (54100)

(Note: Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy)