

Weekly Publication of



**Cotton  
Association  
of India**

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

2016-17 • No. 22 • 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 Published every Tuesday

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## Cotton Season: Predicaments of 2016

*(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.)*

In the last week of July 2016, the World Bank released its commodity markets outlook quarterly report 2016 <http://www.worldbank.org/commodities>. According to the report India would produce 6.45 million tonnes (38 m bales of 170 kg/bale) cotton fibre this season in 2016-17. In the backdrop it is relevant to take a look at cotton yields in 2015-16. The Cotton Advisory Board had recently revised the production estimates of last year (2015-16) to 33.8 m bales (5.75 million tonnes) from an area of 11.9 m hectares. Thus the World Bank report estimates that India's cotton production would increase by 12.0% this year over the previous one. It is nice to be optimistic but it is good to be realistic. However, ground realities actually do not seem to support the hypothesis.

Cotton yields primarily depend on weather, pests, diseases and management practices. Weather in 2015-16 was good in almost all the cotton growing states of the country. Monsoon arrived on time and rains were almost evenly distributed. Ideally with such good conditions, the production should have reached at least 38.0 m bales from an area of 11.9 m hectares. Instead, cotton production halted at 33.8 m bales. Cotton lint yield was 482 kg per hectare. For the first time in eleven years the yield declined to less than 500 kg lint per hectare. The whiteflies in North India and pink bollworms in Gujarat played truant. Estimates from ICAR-

CICR, Nagpur indicate that the whitefly menace in North India may have caused production losses of 1.23 million bales equivalent to 0.21 million tonnes of fibre worth about 0.4 b US\$. The pink bollworm may have caused production losses of more than 3.5 million bales equivalent to 0.59 million of fibre worth 1.14 b US\$. Pink bollworm caused a major dent in Gujarat, because of the favourable long duration cotton crop that extends for a total duration of 7-8 months or even more in the field.

I earnestly hope that the World Bank estimates come true and farmers harvest higher yields. The prices are looking good and may continue to look skyward because of the global static consumption, decline in area, decreasing yields and the depleting stocks. With optimistic estimates, this year cotton area could reach about 10.5 m hectares to produce 5.1 to 5.27 million tonnes. The production could be affected if cotton in Gujarat is not protected well from the pink bollworm onslaught.

### EXPERT'S Column



**Dr. K.R. Kranthi**

**North India:** Cotton in north India is cultivated in 1.4 to 1.5 m hectares completely under irrigated conditions. Whiteflies and leaf curl virus transmitted by whiteflies are the two major problems confronting the region. Prior to 2006, hybrid cotton area was negligible in North India. The best time for sowing is during mid-April to mid-May. This year more than 80.0% of the cotton area was sown in time before the stipulated date, 15th May in North India. However, the cotton area in North India was 30% less this year as compared to 2015-16. The cotton area was restricted to 0.26 m ha in Punjab (lowest in six decades), 0.49 m ha

in Haryana and 0.38 m ha in Rajasthan. The area was reduced in North India mainly because of the whitefly scare.

Last year, whitefly appeared in an epidemic proportion mainly in Punjab and a few other parts of North India. The insect outbreak was due to a combination of factors such as late sowing, congenial weather, excessive irrigation and urea, indiscriminate sprays of insecticide mixtures, insecticide resistance in whiteflies, weeds and other host crops such as legumes and citrus grown in vicinity. More than 50% of the cotton in Punjab was sown late by 15-30 days. Cotton sowing was delayed either because of the late release of canal water or in some cases because of delayed wheat harvest in some regions. Late sown crop has more tender foliage in July-August when the weather conditions are congenial for whitefly and leaf curl virus transmission. Early sown crop suffers less because of mature leaves which are not preferred by whiteflies. Further, our surveys showed that whitefly damage was most severe wherever farmers applied insecticides excessively, most of which were insecticide cocktails of different groups of insecticides. Insecticides worth US\$ 23 m were used indiscriminately in Punjab. Farmers of Punjab were paid compensation of US\$ 98 m in 2015.

I spent a week in North India last month. Timely sown cotton hardly showed damage symptoms from whitefly infestation. Leaf curl virus disease that is transmitted by whiteflies was negligible on timely sown cotton. To surmise, this year the whitefly menace was efficiently tackled in majority of the area in North India with simple yet effective strategies such as:

- 1) Timely sowing before 15th May
- 2) Hybrids/varieties tolerant to whitefly & leaf curl virus
- 3) Avoidance of excessive nitrogenous fertilizers
- 4) Implementation of Insecticide Resistance Management (IRM) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) strategies.

IPM/IRM strategies included regular pest scouting and monitoring followed by interventions at economic threshold levels (ETL) of 6 whiteflies per leaf. The sequential interventions were a) Yellow sticky traps, b) water sprays, c) neem oil sprays d) neem based pesticides followed by e) sequence of softer chemistries of different modes of action such as pyriproxifen / buprofezin / spiromesifen / difenthiuron. Unlike last year, farmers hardly sprayed any chemical insecticides initially in the season. Neem based pesticides were used mostly until mid-July. Flonicamid was recommended when

leaf hoppers and whiteflies occurred simultaneously. Farmers were advised to strictly avoid insecticides to which whiteflies had developed resistance and also to avoid insecticide mixtures and any other insecticides that disrupt beneficial insects that strengthen naturally occurring biological control. The whitefly problem was significantly reduced this year in North India. The crop is relatively much healthy.

Whitefly infestation was slightly higher this year only in Abohar and Fazilka districts and that too only on hybrids that were late sown or were not listed as tolerant or were sprayed with organophosphate chemical insecticides. Whitefly infestation was more in cotton crop that was grown near orchards or paddy fields which were being frequently sprayed with chemical pesticides. However, the crop condition is good and yield reduction due to whitefly is expected to be less. The prevailing weather conditions during May to July 2016-17 were not very different from the conditions that were prevalent during the same time in 2015-16. The main difference was that the crop was sown very late last year and majority of the hybrids sown were susceptible to whiteflies and the leaf curl virus. Much of the credit for efficient management of the whitefly menace should go to the Vice-chancellors, scientists and staff of Punjab Agricultural University (PAU), Haryana Agricultural University (HAU), staff of the State Agricultural Departments of both the states, officials of the Ministry of Agriculture and scientists of the ICAR-CICR regional station at Sirsa. They truly deserve accolades for the excellent efforts that curbed the whitefly menace this year. Interestingly the area under Desi cotton (*Gossypium arboreum*) species increased suddenly to 72,280 hectares from a meagre 3000 hectares area over the past few years in North India. Desi varieties such as CICR-1, CICR-2, CICR-3, HD-123, FDR-124, LDR-949, Vijani-61, RG-8, LD-327, SV-385 etc., were in demand. The area would have been more, if seeds of the Desi varieties were available. Desi cotton varieties were preferred not just because of high yields with low inputs, but also because of their immunity to the dreaded leaf curl virus and resistance to whiteflies.

**Central India:** Gujarat and Maharashtra have the largest cotton acreage in the country. Cotton is grown in 4.2 m hectares in Maharashtra and in 2.9 m hectares in Gujarat. Madhya Pradesh has 0.6 m hectares under cotton. Almost all of the Bt-cotton in Gujarat is cultivated with protective irrigation, while 20% of the area which is under *Gossypium herbaceum* is rain-fed. About 90% of the cotton area in Maharashtra is rain-fed. More than 60% of cotton in Madhya Pradesh is under irrigation. Pink

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bollworm has recently emerged as a major problem for Bt-cotton in Gujarat and irrigated regions of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

**Gujarat:** Gujarat is the largest contributor to India's cotton. During the last 10-12 years, with just about one-fourth of India's cotton acreage Gujarat's contribution was 30-36% to the country's total cotton production. Cotton sowing was slow in Gujarat. Monsoon arrived late. Water in check dams was less. Until 27th July 2016, the rainfall deficit was -50% in the state. The deficit was acute at -60 to -67% in the main cotton growing districts such as Surendranagar, Jamnagar, Rajkot, Bharuch, Ahmedabad and Vadodara which together constitute more than half of the 2.9 m hectares of cotton area in Gujarat. Reports show that at least about 50% of the area was sown timely. An area of about 1.36 m hectares was sown before 11th July and about 1.77 m hectares were sown before 18th July. Over the past three years Gujarat had sown cotton in 2.8-2.9 m hectares each year. The total area in 2016 may reach 2.1 to 2.3 m hectares. Late sown cotton is likely to get into the grip of pink bollworms.

Gujarat's cotton productivity of 622 kg lint per hectare in 2015-16 was the lowest in 12 years and 11.0% less than the 12 year average. In 2013-14, the production was 12.4 m bales from 2.52 m hectares; in 2014-15 it was 1.12 m bales from 2.77 m hectares and in 2015-16, 9.4 m bales were obtained from 2.76 m hectares. Based on the yield levels of 2013, it is estimated that 13.6 m bales should have been harvested from 2.77 lakh hectares of area in 2014-15 and 2015-16. In predominantly irrigated tracts such as the ones in Gujarat, there are no major reasons except the pink bollworm damage for the yield decline in these two years. Thus the losses on Bollgard-II due to 'Bt-Resistant pink bollworm' were estimated to be 2.8 m bales in 2014-15 and 3.5 m bales in 2015-16 in Gujarat. With Rs. 4000 per 100 kg seed-cotton, the financial losses could be US\$ 0.89 billion in 2014-15 and US\$ 1.1 billion in 2015-16.

This year, Gujarat's cotton crop must essentially be protected from the pink bollworm to ensure good yields in the state.

**Maharashtra:** Cotton is a major crop in the state with about 4.2 m hectares. More than 90% of the area is under rain-fed conditions. Production depends mainly on the timely arrival of monsoon, distribution of rainfall and management interventions. Monsoon arrived in Maharashtra on 23rd June, considered to be 10-15 days late. Rainfall was evenly distributed for the subsequent 20 days. Thus far as on 27th July 2016, cotton sowing was completed in 3.7 m hectares

in the state. More than 80% of the crop was timely sown before the stipulated date 15th July. Good rains are predicted across the State through the season and good yields can be expected. However, pink bollworm in central Maharashtra may cause yield losses albeit to a minor extent. The intensity of pink bollworm was more in the irrigated tracts of central Maharashtra. Last year, pink bollworm damage was high in Jalgaon and severe in Dhule and Nadurbar. Yield losses in these districts could have been close to 20-25% due to the boll damage in the second-third pickings of cotton, which was estimated at 40,000 bales worth US\$ 12 million in the three districts. The cotton in Vidarbha region was terminated by mid December in the majority of the region. Therefore losses due to pink bollworm were very less.

The state may contribute 8.0 m bales this year from an area of 3.6 to 3.8 m hectares.

**Madhya Pradesh:** Monsoon arrival was delayed by about 20 days. Good showers were received only after the last week of June. The cotton area ranges from 0.5 to 0.7 m hectares in the state. This year sowing was almost normal and reached 6.0 lakh hectares. Production may be about 1.5 to 1.6 m bales from 0.5 m hectares.

**South India:** Historically, prior to 2007, the cotton area was about 1.3 to 1.8 m hectares in the southern region, including Orissa. The area started increasing from 2007 onward and doubled to 3.0 to 3.6 m hectares over the past four years. Concomitantly, production also doubled to more than 10.0 m bales after 2012.

**Telangana:** Monsoon arrived on 24th June in the state. More than 95% of cotton in the state is grown under rain-fed conditions. Rainfall distribution has been reasonably good so far in the state. Official communications were issued to discourage farmers from taking up cotton sowing in the state. Until 30th July, a total area of 1.16 m hectares was sown under cotton. This year, the total area reached 1.25 m hectares as against the normal 1.77 m hectares. Last year, cotton production was 5.8 m bales from 1.77 m hectares. Pink bollworm did not cause much concern in the state thus far. This year, Telangana may contribute about 3.8 m bales from an area of about 1.3 m hectares.

**Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh:** The two states grow cotton in 0.6 to 0.7 m hectares each. Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh experienced a slightly erratic distribution of rains, but sowing started in time. Sowing continues until mid-August in some parts

of the region. As on 26th August, 2016, cotton area touched 0.37 m ha in AP and 0.49 m ha in Karnataka, because of the shift towards pulses. Pink bollworm is likely to cause damage mainly in the irrigated regions, especially in the hybrid seed production regions where the crop is extended for 3-4 months beyond the normal 6 month duration. Cotton is cultivated in about 0.13 m hectares each in Orissa and Tamil Nadu (TN). Cotton production in the two states may reach 0.3 m bales. Production from the southern region may reach about 10 m bales from the total combined area of 3.0 m hectares including Karnataka, AP, TN and Orissa.

Conclusion: "A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty" -Winston Churchill.

Cotton is at a very crucial stage in the country where difficulties are slowly mounting and yields are declining gradually irrespective of the presence of some of the best technologies. At this point of time

it is very important that we search for answers in the difficulties themselves. What kind of break-through is India's cotton waiting for? Our highway looked smooth over the past 10-15 years. We were thirsty and thought that we had found water everywhere. If we do not understand the mirage we will only be destined to run and run thirsty all along.

Albert Einstein once remarked. "Only those who attempt the absurd can achieve the impossible." Looking towards our own native "Asiatic cotton varieties for long term sustainable answers for our problems" may appear absurd at this point of time but it is our surmounting difficulties that would pave the way towards nature's own remedies, as it happened in North India this year. Desi cotton is making a come-back. I earnestly look forward to some exciting changes in the near immediate future.

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

### Rainfall Distribution (01.06.2016 to 28.08.2016)

Sr. No.	State	Day 28.08.2016				Period 01.06.2016 to 28.08.2016			
		Actul (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Dep.	Cat.	Actul (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Dep.	Cat.
1	Punjab	20.0	3.9	413%	E	325.0	393.1	-17%	N
2	Haryana	1.7	6.6	-74%	S	280.6	370.9	-24%	D
3	West Rajasthan	11.8	2.9	308%	E	273.9	216.2	27%	E
	East Rajasthan	13.3	5.9	126%	E	751.7	499.7	50%	E
4	Gujarat	12.0	8.0	50%	E	566.3	715.9	-21%	D
	Saurashtra & Kutch	10.3	4.9	111%	E	336.7	384.0	-12%	N
5	Maharashtra	6.4	7.5	-15%	N	882.6	803.4	10%	N
	Madhya Maharashtra	3.2	4.5	-30%	D	638.5	560.9	14%	N
	Marathwada	11.4	6.4	78%	E	501.7	499.0	1%	N
	Vidarbha	2.2	8.0	-73%	S	788.3	758.7	4%	N
6	West Madhya Pradesh	12.3	7.6	62%	E	931.0	676.4	38%	E
	East Madhya Pradesh	1.1	8.7	-87%	S	1086.1	820.5	32%	E
7	Telangana	11.5	6.4	80%	E	523.8	572.1	-8%	N
8	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	23.1	4.8	381%	E	398.0	406.7	-2%	N
	Rayalseema	2.5	3.8	-35%	D	270.7	255.8	6%	N
9	Coastal Karnataka	10.1	14.3	-30%	D	2168.1	2740.6	-21%	D
	N.I. Karnataka	2.1	3.2	-33%	D	354.6	348.0	2%	N
	S.I. Karnataka	2.6	4.2	-39%	D	450.3	508.6	-11%	N
10	Tamil Nadu & Pondichery	3.2	4.0	-19%	N	186.3	191.7	-3%	N
11	Orissa	2.5	13.5	-82%	S	752.9	882.5	-15%	N

Source : India Meteorological Department, Hydromet Division, New Delhi

## CAI releases its first crop estimate of 2016-17 Cotton Season: Crop expected to be similar to that of 2015-16

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its first estimate of the cotton crop for the 2016-17 season beginning from 1st October 2016. The CAI has placed its estimate for the season 2016-17 at 336.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. The projected Balance Sheet drawn by the CAI estimated total cotton supply for the cotton season 2016-17 at 400.00 lakh bales while the domestic consumption is estimated at 308.00 lakh bales thus leaving an available surplus of 92.00 lakh bales. A statement containing the State-wise estimate of the cotton crop and the balance sheet for the cotton season 2016-17 with the corresponding date for the ongoing crop year 2015-16 is given below:-

Acreage under cotton during the ensuing 2016-17 crop year is expected to be lower by about 10% than that of the current year. However, productivity is likely to be higher during the 2016-17 season due to the better weather conditions across all cotton growing regions of the country. Therefore, the crop for the 2016-17 cotton season is expected to be similar to the cotton crop for the cotton season 2015-16.

CAI has also released its July estimate for the ongoing cotton season 2015-16 and placed it at 337.75 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each.

### CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop as on 31st July 2016 for the Seasons 2016-17 and 2015-16

(in lakh bales)

State	Production *		Arrivals As on 31st July 2016 (2015-16)
	2016-17	2015-16	
Punjab	7.50	7.50	7.25
Haryana	16.75	17.00	16.50
Upper Rajasthan	6.00	5.50	5.50
Lower Rajasthan	11.75	10.50	10.50
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>42.00</b>	<b>40.50</b>	<b>39.75</b>
Gujarat	88.00	88.00	87.75
Maharashtra	87.00	78.00	77.50
Madhya Pradesh	20.00	18.75	18.25
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>184.75</b>	<b>183.50</b>

Telangana	49.00	58.00	57.50
Andhra Pradesh	16.00	24.00	23.50
Karnataka	21.00	18.50	18.25
Tamil Nadu	7.00	7.00	6.50
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>93.00</b>	<b>107.50</b>	<b>105.75</b>
Orissa	4.00	3.00	3.00
Others	2.00	2.00	2.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>336.00</b>	<b>337.75</b>	<b>334.00</b>

Note: (1) \* Including loose

(2) Loose figures are taken for Telangana and Andhra Pradesh separately as proportionate to the crop for the purpose of accuracy

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2016-17 and 2015-16 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales)

Details	2016-17	2015-16
Opening Stock	44.00	67.25
Production	336.00	337.75
Imports	20.00	15.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>400.00</b>	<b>420.00</b>
Mill Consumption	274.00	274.00
Consumption by SSI Units	24.00	24.00
Non-Mill Use	10.00	10.00
Exports		
<b>Total Demand</b>	<b>308.00</b>	<b>308.00</b>
Available Surplus	92.00	112.00
Closing Stock		

# COTAAP Corner

## Events for August

### Shetkari Unnati Melawa - Farmer Development Programme

Each year, at the start of the cotton season, COTAAP organises a Shetkari Unnati Melawa - Farmer Development Programme - to provide the latest trends in farm technology, production practices and pest management to farmers. For the kharif season of 2016, the Shetkari Unnati Melawa took place on Sunday 7th August 2016, at the Municipal Hall in Chopda, Maharashtra.

The event was graced by Shri. Arunbhai Gujarathi, former Speaker, Maharashtra State Legislative Assembly along with eminent scientist and weather forecaster Dr. Ramchandra Sable, Senior Meteorologist & Member, Research Council, Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli; Dr. Khaserao Galande, Rtd. Collector & Specialist of Rotation crops-Red gram and Dr. S.B.Kharbade, Head, Dept. of Entomology, College of Agriculture, Pune.

The other dignitaries present at the event included Dr. Sushilaben Shah, Former President, Municipal Council, Chopda, Shri. Pradipbhai Gujarathi, Trustee, COTAAP Research Foundation, Mumbai and Shri. Vasantlal Gujarathi, Advisor, COTAAP Chopda Unit.

This year's programme included in depth presentations on some of the main challenges facing the farmer, like 'Pink bollworm pest management' and 'Agriculture practices in changing climatic conditions'.

A total of almost 850 farmers registered for the

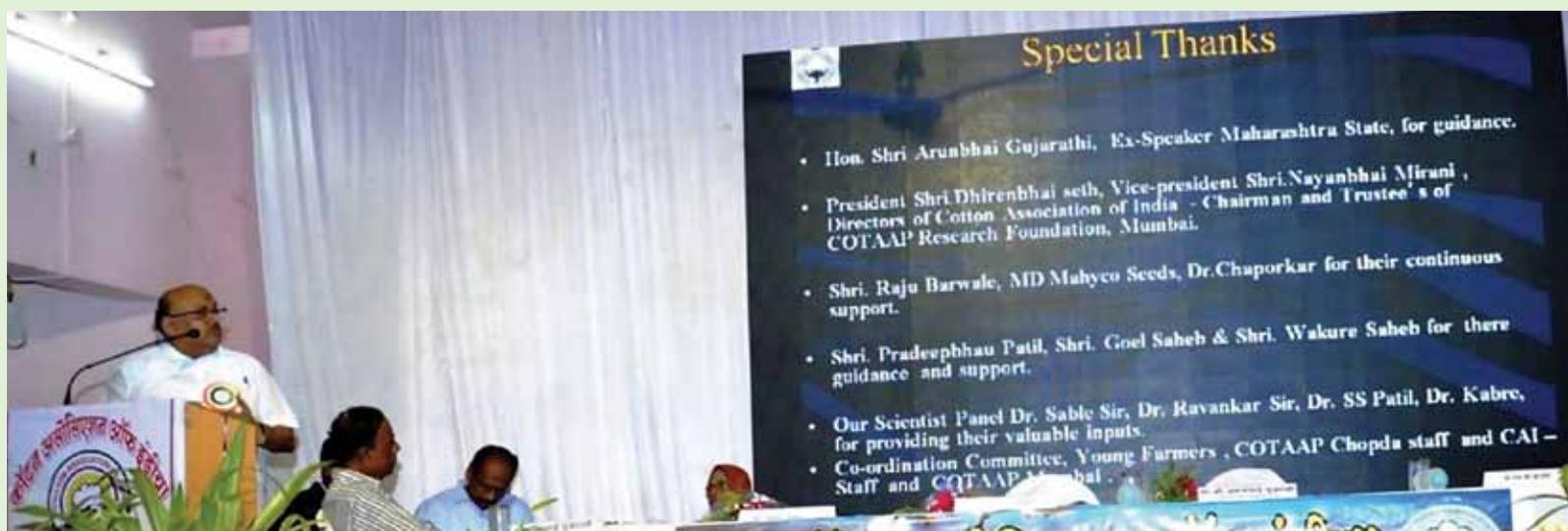


Dr. Ramchandra Sable lights the lamp in the presence of Shri. Arunbhai Gujarathi, Shri. Galande, Shri. S.B. Kharbade and Shri. Pradipbhai Gujarathi.

programme. Looking at the havoc created by the outbreak of pink bollworm all over India, COTAAP has recommended integrated and eco-friendly methods to control it by using various bio-insect traps. To promote and build awareness regarding use of such integrated practices, COTAAP distributed sucking pest controlling Sticky traps to the farmers registered for the programme.

#### Inputs by Speakers:

Shri. Pradipbhai Gujarathi presented a review of COTAAP's activities for the last 10 years along with its impact on the lives of more than 15,000 farmer families in the taluka and backward tribal areas in Chopda, Dist Jalgaon. Pradipbhai also expressed his satisfaction at the successful implementation of HDPS & PPP projects involving all stakeholders in the cotton industry. COTAAP initiatives have succeeded in developing a farmers' platform to learn,



Welcome address by Shri. Pradeepbhai Gujarathi, Trustee COTAAP Research Foundation, Mumbai.



Shri. Arunbhai Gujarathi addresses the farmers.

communicate and innovate agriculture practices with ever changing challenges of agriculture. He expressed his gratitude towards the COTAAP Trust board members including, Shri. Dhiren N. Sheth, CAI President & Trustee COTAAP, Chairman & Trustee Board of COTAAP Research Foundation, Mumbai, without whose support this would not have been possible. Pradipbhai also gave a summary of this year's program which includes: front line demonstration on 1000 farms with the focus on pink bollworm and pest management, innovative bamboo staking method in cotton production technology and the inauguration of the Farmer Training Centre (FTC) in Chopda.

Shri. Arunbhai Gujarathi gave an important message that it was imperative for all stakeholders in agriculture to collaborate in order to face the climatic challenges faced by farmers. He explained how organisations like the CAI have developed a platform where an NGO like COTAAP can come together with the Government, eminent scientists, seed companies and farmers and transformed the lives of hundreds of farmers. He concluded by wishing everybody a great cotton season 2016.

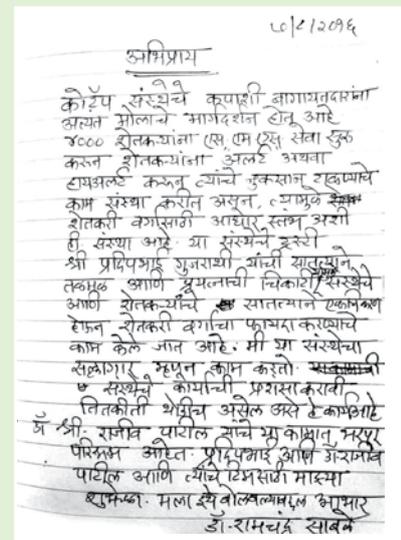
Thousands of farmers have benefitted from the monsoon predictions and weather alerts from one of the most renowned meteorologists in India, Dr. Ramchandra Sable, for the last three years through COTAAP's SMS initiative. Inventor of his own proved model of predicting the monsoon, farmers were interested to understand the reasons behind sudden fluctuations in weather and cultivation practices to be adopted accordingly. Some of the important points Dr. Sable covered in his presentation included:

1. Meteorological cycles in the world, El Nino and La Nina effects and their relationship with the monsoon in India.
2. Different methods of weather prediction, its reliability and benefits in crop cultivation.
3. Elements of weather, their importance in agriculture, and how to measure them.
4. Important farming tips to adapt to climatic changes.



A view of the rapt audience.

Dr. Sable expressed the necessity for a countrywide web of automatic weather stations for accuracy in predictions. Very happy at the overwhelming response from the attending farmers, he has committed to a deeper association with the Chopda farmers. Dr. Sable concluded by urging the CAI Board and COTAAP Trust Board to install a regional weather station at Chopda, to provide a more accurate and precise forecasting for this area.



Dr. Sable's feedback in COTAAP's Visitor Diary

Dr. S.B.Kharbade, Head, Dept. of Entomology, College of Agriculture, Pune, is an expert in pest management in cotton. He presented slides of common diseases and pests in cotton and explained the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technology, its benefits and important practices to be adopted by farmers. He also urged farmers to use the 'Yellow Sticky Traps' and 'Pheromone Traps' provided by COTAAP under this year's extension activities, to enable better pink bollworm management in cotton plants.

Dr. Khaserao Galande is a pioneer of the fertigation technology in tur and jowar and has contributed a lot in increasing productivity of cotton with red gram all over Maharashtra. He gave important tips to the farmers on enriching soil and on controlling soil deterioration, to avoid declining productivity of cotton yield. He also emphasised the importance of crop rotation to improve soil condition, increase productivity of cotton as well as financial management of the farmer.

The Q&A session organised for farmers after the programme, saw a lively interaction between the experts and farmers. This was followed by lunch.



# Feedback on SCP held at CAI



Somaiya Vidyavihar  
The Somaiya School



Ref. No. SVV/TSS/Admin-148/2016-17  
Date: 16<sup>th</sup> August, 2016

Dear Mr. Dhiren Sheth

With immense pleasure, we express our heartfelt gratitude for allowing our children to be a part of your educational programme conducted by Cotton Association of India on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

It was a unique experience for the students as well as teachers. We look forward for many more experiences and opportunities with Cotton Association of India.

Looking forward to a long association.

With regards,

**For The Somaiya School**

16/8/2016

**(Mrs. K. Karve Vaidya)  
Principal**



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# SAGA OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE

By Madhoo Pavaskar

## Chapter 11

### Service Before Self

(Contd. from Issue No.21)

The setting up of a modern cotton testing laboratory at a time when the States has been making deep inroads into the business of cotton merchants is yet another example of the fact that the East India Cotton Association is alive to the new needs and problems of the cotton trade and industry and is keen to serve them, even in times of its own difficulty. Varily, service before self seems to be the motto of the Association.

#### Arbitration on Disputes

Disputes or differences other than those in respect of quality also arise in the course of trading in any commodity. The East India Cotton Association has made adequate provisions in its Bye-laws to settle such disputes speedily and amicably through arbitration. All unpaid claims, whether admitted or not, and all disputes and differences other than those relating to quality are referred to the arbitration of two disinterested persons, one to be chosen by each party. The arbitrators so appointed have power to appoint an umpire when they differ as to their award. The arbitrators are normally required to make their award within three months, while the umpire shall make it within one month of his appointment. An appeal against the award of the arbitrators lies to the Board of Directors of the Association.

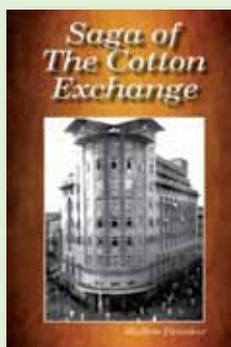
In the past about 100 disputes were referred to arbitration at the East India Cotton Association annually, and an equal number used to be disposed of. Appeals were generally preferred against more than 10 per cent of the awards. This clearly indicates the satisfaction received by most of the parties to the dispute from the awards of the arbitrators. Rarely had the members of the East India Cotton Association resorted to courts of law to resolve their mutual disputes and differences. In the process, they have saved both time and money. More recently, disputes referred to arbitration have declined to less than 40 in a year, following the virtual end to most of the trading in hedge and delivery contracts in cotton.

#### Research and Statistics

The successful functioning of a commodity exchange essentially depends upon quick and accurate collection and dissemination of market intelligence. The East India Cotton Association has performed a yeoman's service to not only its members, but to the entire cotton economy of the country as well

as to the government departments by gathering all relevant data on supply, demand and prices of cotton on a regular basis. These data are released by the Association through two publications, namely, Cotton Statistics - a weekly and Indian Cotton Annual- A yearly.

Indian Cotton Annual, which the East India Cotton Association has been publishing since its inception, is, in fact, the bible of all those in the public or private sector, who are interested in cotton. As the Association itself describes it, the Annual is a "compendium of all matters relating to every branch of the Indian Cotton Trade, containing statistical tables of crops, Exports, Imports, Prices, Stocks, Consumption, Government Notification etc. regarding raw cotton designed to meet the requirements of all who are interested in the production, distribution and consumption of Indian and Foreign Cotton, Yarn and Cloth in India." What the Association has perhaps forgotten is that this Annual has proved to be the basis for most of the research in cotton in academic institutions and universities in India.



The East India Cotton Association has also sponsored and brought out from time to time various research studies in cotton. During the six years from 1965 to 1971, along with a few other leading commodity exchanges in the country and the Central Government, it provided financial support to a research unit on forward trading set up by the Department of Economics of the University of Bombay. This unit had pioneered micro-economic research work in forward markets in the country and brought out nearly a dozen studies during the short period of its existence on various aspects of commodity marketing in general and forward markets in particular.

Among other publication of the East India Cotton Association, none can forget Prof. Dantwala's A Hundred years of Indian Cotton, a monumental research work on cotton production and trade in India, which the Association brought out to commemorate its Silver Jubilee in 1947. This charming piece de resistance still remains the most outstanding publication on cotton in India. Truly, the East India Cotton Association could not then have found any other better way of paying its homage to King Cotton.

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**COTTON  
ASSOCIATION  
OF INDIA**

*Established 1921*

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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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 AUGUST 2016					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9251 (32900)	9195 (32700)	9195 (32700)	9195 (32700)	9195 (32700)	9139 (32500)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9392 (33400)	9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)	9280 (33000)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	7705 (27400)	7705 (27400)	7705 (27400)	7677 (27300)	7620 (27100)	7592 (27000)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	9589 (34100)	9589 (34100)	9589 (34100)	9561 (34000)	9505 (33800)	9476 (33700)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	10798 (38400)	10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)	10826 (38500)	10770 (38300)	10742 (38200)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	12598 (44800)	12654 (45000)	12710 (45200)	12710 (45200)	12710 (45200)	12682 (45100)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	11473 (40800)	11473 (40800)	11417 (40600)	11360 (40400)	11304 (40200)	11276 (40100)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	11810 (42000)	11810 (42000)	11754 (41800)	11698 (41600)	11670 (41500)	11642 (41400)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	12795 (45500)	12851 (45700)	12907 (45900)	12907 (45900)	12907 (45900)	12879 (45800)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	11754 (41800)	11754 (41800)	11698 (41600)	11642 (41400)	11585 (41200)	11557 (41100)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	12232 (43500)	12232 (43500)	12176 (43300)	12120 (43100)	12063 (42900)	12035 (42800)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	12907 (45900)	12963 (46100)	13020 (46300)	13020 (46300)	13020 (46300)	12991 (46200)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	12710 (45200)	12710 (45200)	12654 (45000)	12598 (44800)	12401 (44100)	12373 (44000)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	12682 (45100)	12682 (45100)	12626 (44900)	12570 (44700)	12373 (44000)	12345 (43900)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	12935 (46000)	12935 (46000)	12879 (45800)	12823 (45600)	12626 (44900)	12598 (44800)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	12907 (45900)	12907 (45900)	12851 (45700)	12795 (45500)	12598 (44800)	12570 (44700)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	13244 (47100)	13244 (47100)	13188 (46900)	13132 (46700)	12851 (45700)	12795 (45500)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	13469 (47900)	13469 (47900)	13413 (47700)	13357 (47500)	13216 (47000)	13132 (46700)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	13582 (48300)	13582 (48300)	13526 (48100)	13469 (47900)	13469 (47900)	13469 (47900)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	16028 (57000)	16028 (57000)	16028 (57000)	15972 (56800)	15691 (55800)	15691 (55800)

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