

Weekly  
Publication of



**Cotton  
Association  
of India**

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Regd.No.MH/MR/EAST/96/2009-11

Registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India under R.No.18844/69

Published every Tuesday

Price: Rs.30 per copy

# Cotton Statistics And News

2012 \* No. 30 \* 23/10/2012

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

## **Statistics Bring Out the Tremendous Growth of Indian Cotton During Last Few Decades**

Through the several decades after Independence, as in the case of other crops, cotton has made tremendous growth. This has been the fruit of the focussed efforts of the Government as well as the strenuous efforts of growers. Several schemes launched by the Government from time to time led to not only the evolution of superior, better quality, high yielding cotton varieties but also to the development of modern technologies that can boost the yield and at the same time reduce the production cost. This enabled farmers to raise their net income and enthused them to expand the area under this cash crop. The Government schemes like the Technology Mission on Cotton considerably helped farmers to raise their awareness about the modern production practices and accelerate their spread leading to overall increase in total production and productivity. Apart from Government, the textile industry itself and some industry associations also joined the efforts.

The data on the area, production and productivity of cotton during the last few decades are given below:

Year	Area (lakh ha)	Production (lakh bales)	Yield (kg/ha)
1950-51	58.82	34	99
1960-61	76.10	60	134
1970-71	76.05	57	127
1980-81	78.23	78	169
1990-91	74.39	117	267
2000-01	85.76	140	278
2001-02	87.30	158	308
2002-03	76.67	136	302

Year	Area (lakh ha)	Production (lakh bales)	Yield (kg/ha)
2003-04	76.30	179	399
2004-05	87.86	243	470
2005-06	86.77	244	478
2006-07	91.44	280	520
2007-08	94.14	307	554
2008-09	94.06	290	524
2009-10	108.29	295	463
2010-11	111.42	339	517
2011-12	121.78	353	493

It will be seen that cotton area has more than doubled between 1950-51 and 2011-12, while production has soared by more than ten times during the period. This is reflected in the increase in productivity which has jumped by five times.

### **SAD DEMISE**

The Association deeply mourns the sad demise of Late Shri Sadharam K. Patel on 1st October 2012.

Late Shri Sadharam K. Patel was a Director of the Association from 1968 to 1988. He served on many Committees of the Association. He was very closely connected with the cotton trade and took keen interest in the activities of the Association.

We convey our sympathies and condolences to all the members of the bereaved family. May his soul rest in eternal peace! May lord Almighty help his family to bear this grievous loss.

These increases should be deemed as nothing but truly remarkable.

Besides providing adequate raw material for the domestic industry, the surplus generated could be exported to earn precious foreign exchange. The data in this regard since 2001-02 are presented below:

Year	Export (lakh bales)	Value (Rs. crores)
2001-02	0.5	44
2002-03	0.8	66
2003-04	12	1,089
2004-05	9	657
2005-06	47	3,951
2006-07	58	5,267
2007-08	89	8,366
2008-09	35	3,837
2009-10	83	10,270
2010-11	73	14,000
2011-12	115	15,500

Indeed, from being a chronic importer, India has emerged as a major cotton exporter of cotton today. The foreign exchange earnings in 2011-12 are estimated to be as high as Rs. 15,500 crore.

(Source: *Textile Times July-August 2012*)

Shri Manikam Ramaswami, the present Chairman of The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (Texprocil) visited the Association on 17th October 2012, a day prior to his election. He was welcomed by the President Shri Dhiren N. Sheth and Vice-President Shri Nayan C. Mirani.

Shri Ramaswami was apprised of the Cotton Promotion Programme of the Association. He



Shri Manikam Ramaswami alongwith Shri Dhiren N. Sheth and Shri Nayan C. Mirani in front of the statue of Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas

also visited the Association's Grade Standard Room, Laboratory, Kalbadevi corner of the CAI photo museum and Trading Hall and other facilities available at the Association.

## Ministry for Rise in Credit Flow Under TUFs

The Ministry of Textiles is considering increasing the credit flow to the power loom and processing sectors under the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs). It has already recommended the scheme to be included in the 12th five-year Plan (2012-17).

Earlier, 10 per cent subsidy was provided to the garment and processing sectors. Under the restructured TUFs, the weaving sector was also granted 10 per cent capital subsidy for new shuttleless looms. However, the spinning sector's interest reimbursement was reduced from five per cent to four per cent.

Shri A B Joshi, Textile Commissioner stated that without making major fundamental changes in the scheme, we are trying to increase the credit flow to the power loom and processing sectors. These sectors would get a little more attention than other sectors, he added.

Small units in the power loom and processing sectors are vital, as these contribute significantly to the growth of the domestic textile sector. Also, there is intense competition among these units.

On the textile ministry's proposal to include TUFs in the 12th Plan, the Planning Commission has asked the Ministry to evaluate the restructuring of the scheme, and the ministry has floated tenders for this. The deadline for proposals to review the revised scheme is October 16.

After the scheme ended in June 2010, the Government had appointed CRISIL to review the scheme's achievements. According to CRISIL, TUFs had facilitated an increase in productivity, cut costs and improved quality across the value chain. However, the gains varied across segments, with the processing and power loom sectors emerging as areas of concern. To ensure value addition across the chain and channelise investments towards other areas, the scheme was reintroduced.

According to an inter-ministerial steering committee, at Rs 25,033 crore, investment under TUFs till March was 47 per cent lower than the Rs 46,900-crore target. Subsidy disbursement were Rs 256 crore, compared with the target of Rs 1,972 crore. While about 66 per cent of the scrutinised applications were rejected, the rate of condoning was about 19 per cent.

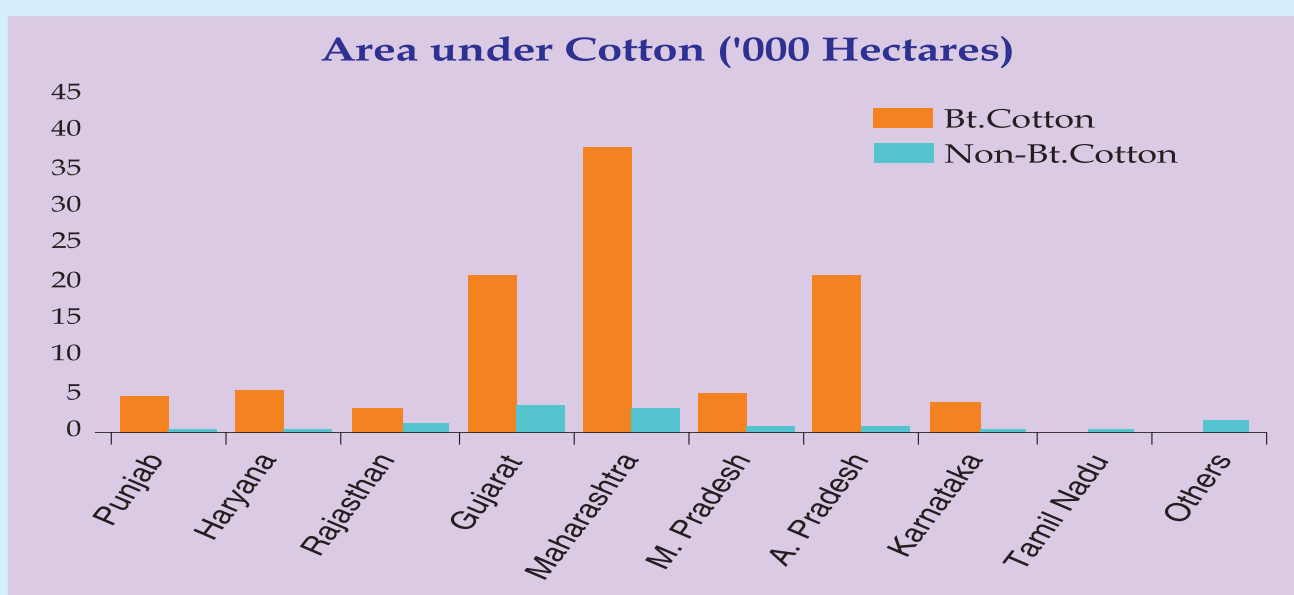
(Source: *Business Standard* - 11.10.2012)

## Cotton Area in 2012-13 May be Lower Than in 2011-12

There had been apprehensions at the start of the season that the area that may be planted to cotton in 2012-13 may be lower than in 2011-12, consequent to the late onset of monsoon and the unfavourable distribution of subsequent rains in some cotton growing tracts of a few major cotton growing States. These fears have now turned out to be true, looking to the available data on the area actually planted to cotton by the end of September when the plantings are usually over in most of the States barring a few tracts in some of the States in the Southern region. The published data on the State-wise area planted are given below:

It will be noticed that the area planted to cotton by the end of September 2012 is some 116 lakh hectares, or 3.8 per cent, lower than by the same period in 2011. The area in 2012-13 is lower than in last year in all the States barring three viz. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and to a minor extent in Orissa. As per reports, owing to lack of rains at the optimum period of sowing, farmers switched on to other remunerative alternative crops.

Needless to state that this likely fall in area may lead to some reduction in yield as compared to



State	Bt. Cotton	Non-Bt. Cotton	Total	Same date in 2011-12
Punjab	490	26	516	560
Haryana	573	30	603	605
Rajasthan	315	135	450	530
Gujarat	2114	358	2472	2983
Maharashtra	3815	330	4145	4123
M. Pradesh	538	70	608	706
A. Pradesh	2108	75	2183	1847
Karnataka	388	38	426	485
Tamil Nadu	15	37	52	96
Uttar Pradesh	-	30	30	31
Orissa	-	119	119	102
All-India	10356	1248	11604	12068

(Source : Cotton Outlook, 5-10-2012).

2011-12. It may not be proportionate to the fall of 3.8 per cent in 2011-12 but can be less or more, depending on the subsequent growth and development of the crop.

### Shri Nayan C. Mirani to Serve a Second Term as Treasurer of IFCP

Shri Nayan C. Mirani, Vice-President of the Cotton Association of India has been re-elected as Treasurer of the International Forum for Cotton Promotion (IFCP) for the second term at the Annual Business Meeting of the membership held in Interlaken, Switzerland on October 9, 2012. The meeting ran concurrently with the 71st Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC).

<b>UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES</b> (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) 2011-12 Crop October 2012					
Sr. No.	Growth Standard	Grade /GPT	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	15	10770 (38300)	11051 (39300)	11332 (40300)	11445 (40700)	11642 (41400)	11642 (41400)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	15	10854 (38600)	11135 (39600)	11417 (40600)	11529 (41000)	11726 (41700)	11726 (41700)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	20	7030 (25000)	7030 (25000)	7030 (25000)	7030 (25000)	7030 (25000)	7030 (25000)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	21	8014 (28500)	8014 (28500)	8014 (28500)	8014 (28500)	8014 (28500)	8014 (28500)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 – 5.5	23	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5 – 4.9	26	8802 (31300)	8830 (31400)	8830 (31400)	8942 (31800)	8914 (31700)	8914 (31700)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	25	8577 (30500)	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)	8605 (30600)	8605 (30600)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5 – 4.9	25	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	26	9083 (32300)	9195 (32700)	9139 (32500)	9364 (33300)	9167 (32600)	9167 (32600)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	26	8717 (31000)	8773 (31200)	8773 (31200)	8886 (31600)	8858 (31500)	8858 (31500)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	26	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	27	9139 (32500)	9251 (32900)	9195 (32700)	9420 (33500)	9223 (32800)	9223 (32800)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	27	9055 (32200)	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9223 (32800)	9223 (32800)	9223 (32800)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	27	9195 (32700)	9251 (32900)	9251 (32900)	9392 (33400)	9364 (33300)	9364 (33300)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5 – 4.9	28	9308 (33100)	9364 (33300)	9364 (33300)	9476 (33700)	9448 (33600)	9448 (33600)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5 – 4.9	28	9251 (32900)	9308 (33100)	9336 (33200)	9476 (33700)	9448 (33600)	9448 (33600)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5 – 4.9	29	9448 (33600)	9505 (33800)	9505 (33800)	9617 (34200)	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5 – 4.9	30	9701 (34500)	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)	9870 (35100)	9814 (34900)	9814 (34900)
19	K/A/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	31	9842 (35000)	9898 (35200)	9898 (35200)	9983 (35500)	9983 (35500)	9983 (35500)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0 - 3.8	33	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)

(Note: Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy) N.Q. = Not Quoted