

Weekly
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Cotton Statistics And News

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Cotton Season 2010-11 - A Brief Review

(Continued from Issue No. 31)

Production

Cotton production in the country has been going up year after year for the last several years, mainly due to the extensive spread of the high yielding, bollworm resistant Bt cottons which now cover about 92 percent of the total area, and the impact of major schemes like the Technology Mission on Cotton that have raised the level of awareness among farmers for the adoption of improved cotton production technology. For instance, production registered a 27 percent rise from 241 lakh bales to 305 lakh bales in 2009-10.

This uptrend was maintained in 2010-11 when production surged further to 325 lakh bales.

The State-wise estimates of production during 2009-10 and 2010-11 are given below:

Estimated Production (lakh bales)		
State	2009-10	2010-11
Punjab	13.00	16.00
Haryana	15.25	14.00
Rajasthan	12.00	9.00
Total North Zone	40.25	39.00
Gujarat	98.00	103.00
Maharashtra	65.75	82.00
Madhya Pradesh	15.25	17.00
Total Central Zone	179.00	202.00
Andhra Pradesh	54.50	53.00
Karnataka	12.25	10.00
Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00
Total South Zone	71.75	68.00
Other States	2.00	4.00
Loose Production	12.00	12.00
All-India	305.00	325.00

The increase in production was totally accounted for by the Central zone where it spurred from 179 lakh bales in 2009-10 to 202 lakh bales in 2010-11, an increase of 23 lakh bales. Production in the other two zones, viz, North zone and South zone was lower in 2010-11 compared to 2009-10. The State of Maharashtra was outstanding in increasing the production by registering a rise of as much as 16.25 lakh bales.

Productivity

Even more significant than the increase in production has been the increase in productivity which is key to sustained growth. Until the beginning of the new millennium, the rise in productivity was slow to moderate but during the first decade of the new millennium, the rise has been more rapid. For instance, there was an increase of only 48 percent in yield in the 1990s from 206 kg to 304 kg per hectare. In the 2000s, the average yield actually doubled from 277 kg in 2000-01 to 554 kg in 2007-08, although there was a significant fall in the subsequent two years mainly because of adverse seasonal conditions.

CAB to Meet on 15th November 2011

The first meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board for the cotton season 2011-12 is scheduled to be held under the Chairmanship of Shri A.B. Joshi, Textile Commissioner on Tuesday, the 15th November 2011 at 11.00 a.m. in the Conference Hall of the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Nishta Bhavan, (New C.G.O. Building), 48, Vithaldas Thakersey Marg, Churchgate, Mumbai-400 020.

The rise in productivity is a reflection of not just a varietal shift to high yielding Bt Cottons, but a reflection also of the higher level of production technology being adopted by the average farmer. Alongwith the spread of Bt cottons, farmers have come to realise that in order to reap the maximum benefit from their high yield potential, it is essential to adopt the recommended agricultural practices particularly the application of optimum dose of fertilisers. This synergy has manifested in the high per hectare productivity and the expectation is that it will be sustained in the years to come.

The State-wise average yield in 2010-11 as against that in 2009-10 is given below:

Average Yield (kg/ha)		
State	2009-10	2010-11
Punjab	432	513
Haryana	511	484
Rajasthan	459	457
Total North Zone	468	489
Gujarat	635	665
Maharashtra	319	355
Madhya Pradesh	424	445
Total Central Zone	452	476
Andhra Pradesh	628	505
Karnataka	476	312
Tamil Nadu	817	697
Total South Zone	600	472
All-India	503	496

It is noteworthy that Gujarat which has only about 30-35 percent of cotton area under assured irrigation has surpassed Punjab which has most of the area under irrigation, in the average yield per hectare. This, inspite of the fact that as much as 97 percent of area in the State is reportedly under Bt cottons, goes to show that other factors, apart from the variety in cultivation, plays a big role in deciding productivity. For instance, it had been pointed out that in Punjab, the flooding type of irrigation is not conducive for high yield but a more regulated supply of irrigation water in tune with the stage of crop growth and development is essential if high yields are to be obtained. This is particularly important in cotton as it is sensitive to excess moisture. Since irrigation in Punjab is

according to the release of canal water, such a regulation becomes difficult. Also, the sub-soil moisture level has risen in the State which is only detrimental to better productivity. Both these factors may be in the way of raising the level of yield in Punjab whose yield is much lower than the expected level of yields for irrigated cottons.

(To be continued)

Gujarat Ginners Upbeat Over Cotton Production this Season

Ginners in the western State of Gujarat are upbeat over cotton production this season due to increase in sowing of the crop and good rains in the State.

Area under cotton has increased to 2.96 million hectares in Gujarat this season, compared to 2.63 million hectares last season, according to the statistics of the State agriculture department.

The President of All Gujarat Cotton Ginners Association (AGCGA) stated that the cotton crop in Gujarat this year will be close to around 12 million bales as against 10 millions bales last year. The increase in cotton production this year is on account of good rains, more amount of sowing and hence more yield. He further added that countrywide production of cotton, too, is expected to increase this year to around 36 million bales from last year's 32.5 million bales.

About the prices of cotton, he stated that the market condition will be unlike last year when the prices had gone up to Rs. 62,500 a candy (1 candy = 356 kg). According to the estimates, this year the rates will not exceed Rs. 40,000 per candy because overall world market is very weak. Around 15,000-20,000 less factories are operational this year, garment production is also less, and hence price hike like last year is unlikely.

The AGCGA President, however, said the ginners will benefit as the overall production of cotton is good this year. Last year, the problems that occurred were due to forward trading and there were more fluctuations in the market. This year, no forward trading is done so people will only be trading as per the present conditions. So, overall the market will be beneficial for ginners as well, he added.

Source: Fibre2fashion - 28.11.2011)

"Sneh Sammelan" Organised At Cotton Green

The Cotton Association of India, jointly with Bombay Cotton Merchants' & Muccadums Association, organised a "Sneh Sammelan", a get-together to celebrate Diwali and New Year at Cotton Exchange Building, Cotton Green on 31st October 2011. It was well attended by large number of members and their families.

It was an opportunity for all segments of the cotton community to come closer, exchange views and wish each other on this happy occasion. Shri Dhiren N. Sheth, President, CAI alongwith Shri Nayan C. Mirani, Vice-President, CAI and Shri Sanjay V. Udeshi, Addl. Vice-President, CAI and

Glimpses of Sneh Sammelan



Shri Shirish Shah, Director, CAI welcomed the members present on the occasion. They alongwith Shri Sushilkant P. Shah, Shri Radhamohan B. Chokhani and Shri M.S. Jhunjhunwala addressed the members and expressed hope that the current season will bring all round prosperity for the cotton trade and benefit all the members.

All members present at the get-together took the prasad of Lord Ramachandra Ji.



Cotton Crops to go Flood Resistant with Genetic Engineering

Team behind the high yielding, flood resistant rice variety has come up with another revolutionary finding, this time to help the Cotton farmers.

The team led by Dr. Julia Bailey-Serres, has identified a molecular mechanism that allows plants to sense low oxygen levels to survive flooding. The mechanism controls key plant proteins, causing them to be unstable when oxygen levels are normal. When roots or shoots are flooded and oxygen levels drop, the proteins stabilize. This will allow us to improve flooding tolerance in crops that are sensitive to stress and it will take more than a decade to get this to the farmers' field, because things take a lot more time if it's transgenic, said Serres in an interview to Cotton International. the team quoted as saying.

The new finding would be a boon to the cotton farmers. The recent floods in Pakistan and Thailand had damaged cotton crops affecting the livelihood of the cotton growers.

(Source: CommodityOnline - 4.11.2011)

SNIPPETS

It is reported that the growth of eight core sector industries slowed in September, mainly due to the decline in coal, natural gas and fertiliser output. The growth was 2.3 per cent in September, slower than the 3.7 per cent in August. The growth was 3.3 per cent in September 2010. The growth during the first six months of 2011-12 from April to September is placed at 4.9 per cent as against 5.6 per cent recorded in the corresponding period of 2010-11. The eight core sector industries are coal, crude oil, natural gas, petroleum refinery products, fertilisers, steel, cement and electricity.

In a bid to contain the rising rate of inflation, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has raised the repo rate (the rate at which banks borrow from RBI) by 0.25 per centage points to 8.5 per cent. Similarly, RBI has raised the reverse repo rate (the rate at which RBI absorbs cash from banks) by 0.25 per centage points to 7.5 per cent. The RBI has forecast the GDP growth to be 7.6 per cent in 2011-12. The inflation rate in September 2011 is placed at 9.72 per cent as against 8.93 per cent in September 2010.



UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Official quotations for standard descriptions with basic grade and staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half mean Length under By-law 66 (A)(a)(4)

SPOT RATES (UPCOUNTRY) 2010-11 CROP
October - November 2011

Sr. No.	Grade Standard	Staple	Micronaire	Strength/GPT	Trade Name	29 th	31 st	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th
03.	ICS-102	22mm	4.5-5.9	19	V-797	6889 (24500)	6889 (24500)	6889 (24500)	6889 (24500)	6889 (24500)	6889 (24500)
04.	ICS-103	23mm	4.0-5.5	19	Jayadhar	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
05.	ICS-104	24mm	4.0-5.5	20	Y-1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
07.	ICS-105	25mm	3.5-4.9	22	NHH-44	9223 (32800)	9223 (32800)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
08.	ICS-105	27mm	3.5-4.9	24	LRA-5166	9645 (34300)	9645 (34300)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
*09.	ICS-105	28mm	3.5-4.9	25	H-4/ MECH-1	10208 (36300)	10208 (36300)	10208 (36300)	10123 (36000)	10123 (36000)	10123 (36000)
2011-12 CROP											
01.	ICS-101	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	Bengal Desi (RG)	10404 (37000)	10376 (36900)	10376 (36900)	10517 (37400)	10517 (37400)	10517 (37400)
02.	ICS-201	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	Bengal Desi (SG)	10517 (37400)	10489 (37300)	10489 (37300)	10629 (37800)	10629 (37800)	10629 (37800)
06.	ICS-202	25mm	3.5-4.9	23	J-34	9280 (33000)	9195 (32700)	9139 (32500)	9083 (32300)	8970 (31900)	8970 (31900)
10.	ICS-105	29mm	3.5-4.9	26	Shankar-6	11192 (39800)	11192 (39800)	11107 (39500)	11023 (39200)	11023 (39200)	11023 (39200)
11.	ICS-105	31mm	3.5-4.9	27	Bunny/ Brahma	11079 (39400)	11079 (39400)	11079 (39400)	11023 (39200)	10967 (39000)	10967 (39000)
12.	ICS-106	33mm	3.3-4.5	28	MCU-5/ Surabhi	N.A.	N.A.	11389 (40500)	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)
13.	ICS-107	35mm	2.8-3.6	31	DCH-32	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)

Note: Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./candy * -Nominal