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History of Cotton in Gujarat

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GUEST COLUMN

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Economic Importance of the Crop

Cotton has been the king of apparel fibre. It has played a vital role in the history of mankind and civilization. Due to its importance in agricultural as well as industrial economy, it is also called as "white gold".

Inspite of the onslaught of synthetic fibres, cotton still holds an outstanding position. It is a chief cash crop in several parts of the country and plays a vital role in national economy. Gujarat is one of the main cotton producing states in India. It covers about 30 lakh hectares area under cotton, producing 125 lakh bales of lint, about 50 lakh tonnes of cotton seed and 60-65 lakh tonnes of stalks aggregately valued at about 16000-18000 crores of rupees. On the national basis, the state contributes about 39 per cent of the total cotton produced in the country from 26 per cent of the area under cotton. The average yield of lint per hectare in the state was 735 kg against 552 kg of the country in the year 2013-14.

History and Development of the Crop

The exact period when cotton fibre was used first is not known. Archaeological excavations of about 300 BC in Indus river valley and Rigaveda hymns written around the 15 century BC reveal use of cotton fibre. Marco Polo has mentioned the cultivation of tree cotton in Gujarat in about 1290 AD. Cotton has been grown in this country since time immemorial and history - recorded and unrecorded - bears witness to the claim that this fibre is indigenous to this country, particularly the Asiatic types G. arboreum and G. herbaceum. However, attempts to put cotton growing on a scientific basis and introduce the New World species, G. hirsutum into this country date back to the middle of the eighteenth century. The area, now forming the State of Gujarat, figured prominently in these early attempts at the introduction of American Cotton, but repeated trials at Surat and Bharuch, failed to yield encouraging results. Nevertheless, efforts at selection of improved strains from the existing mixture were pursued with vigour in the state and in the course of time, Fletcher made a real breakthrough with the isolation of the famous strain, 1027 ALF from a cross between Kumpta and Goghari, suitable for cultivation in the Surti tract. In 1919-20, an area of about 6000 acres in Gujarat tract was sown with the selection 1A and this could

fetch a premium of 22 to 75 per candy over the Surat cotton. The establishment of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in 1921 gave the much needed impetus to cotton work in the state. As a result of the work carried out here for the control of bollworm, an effective plant puller was designed and employed for uprooting cotton plants at the end of the season to minimise over wintering of the pest. The first textile mill in Gujarat was set up in Bharuch in 1843, providing a further fillip to cotton cultivation in the state.

The soil, suitable for cotton cultivation in Gujarat varies from the sandy soil of Kutch and the alluvial soil of Ahmedabad and Kheda districts to the black cotton soil of Central and Southern Saurashtra regions. The rainfall is moderate (50 to 125 cm) and the maximum temperature during the growth period may lie between 38° to 41°C.

Gujarat has long been known for the fine G. herbaceum cotton, it had been growing from the days of yore. The famous muslins of ancient India, probably, owed their origin to these types of cottons. The cottons known as Oomras to the trade included G. arboreum cottons or bengalense or indicum origin grown in the Mathio tract of Gujarat, possessing coarse loamy soil, called gorat. These are grown in June-July and harvested in the months of October to December. The earlier cotton of this region, known as Mathio (due to resemblance of its leaves to those of math, (Phaseolus aconitifolius) was, in fact, the Khandesh Jadi Mixture. This along with the G. herbaceum cotton Wagad used to be called Dholleras by the trade, after the name of the port in Kathiawar through which it was shipped. A scheme for the improvement of the Mathio cotton was initiated at Amreli in 1937. Trials were laid out with early strains of Wagad (G. herbaceum) and some improved G. arboreum strains like N. Roseum, Jarilla, Benilla, Verum and Cawnpore 520. Of these, Cawnpore 520 was found suitable and distributed for cultivation in 1942. Further, selection work in the local material led to the release of the variety, Pratap in 1945. This possessed a better ginning outcome, fibre length and spinning capacity, than the local cotton under cultivation. Simultaneously, work on crosses of Cawnpore 520 with Jarilla and Pratap as well as those of Pratap with the Madras, G. arboreum Karunganni was in progress and this eventually resulted in the isolation of CJ 73 from the cross, Crawnpore 520 x Jarilla which proved superior to Pratap, and was released for general cultivation in the region in 1958-59 under the popular name, Sanjay.

The early G. herbaceum cottons grown in the state were Wagad, Bharuch and Surat. These were grown under rainfed conditions in the black soils, alluvial soil or red laterites. The sowing was done in June to August and the crop harvested in the months of January to March. Lalio cotton of North Gujarat and South Kathiawar used to suffer from frost attack often due to late maturity. A solution to this problem resulted from the introduction of the early maturing (hence frost escaping) Mathio (G. arboreum) cotton in South Kathiawar, and the closed boll type Wagad and some improved Bharuch types in North Gujarat. Similarly, Goghari, a high ginning poor quality G. herbaceum cotton of Middle Gujarat was also replaced by the improved Broach type.

The early G. herbaceum cottons grown in the state were Wagad, Bharuch and Surati locals. These were grown under rainfed conditions in the black soil, alluvial soil and red laterite. The sowing was done in June to August and harvested in the months of January to March. Lalio cotton of North Gujarat and South Kathiawar used to suffer from frost attack often due to late maturity. A solution to this problem resulted from the introduction of the early maturing (hence frost escaping) Mathio (G. arboreum) cotton in South Kathiawar and the closed boll type Wagad and some improved Bharuch types in North Gujarat. Similarly, goghari, a high ginning, poor quality G. herbaceum cotton of Middle Gujarat was also replaced by some improved Bharuch types.

The earliest cotton of South Gujarat was Surti local (also called Surti- Bharuch). Work on the improvement of G. herbaceum cottons was being pursued at the Government Agricultural Research Station at Surat, established long back in 1896. I A Long Boll, released in 1919 which succeeded Surti Local, was a selection from the same, possessing four per cent higher ginning percentage. This in time, yielded place to 1027 ALF evolved at Kirkee Farm from a cross between Goghari and Kumpta made in 1901. This cotton which was released in 1923 displayed a higher length and fineness, but suffered from a lower ginning percentage. This was corrected by backcrossing 1027 ALF with the higher ginning per cent, 1A Long Boll, and resulted in a new variety - Suyog. This variety, released in 1945, however, was found to be late maturing and susceptible to wilt attack as well as drought conditions. Then followed Vijalpa, in 1951, combining a higher yield, earliness, and wilt resistance, and Sujay (3943), a dwarf, high yielding variety from the cross (RF. Dwarf x 2334) in 1971.

Cotton improvement work started in earnest at Bharuch (Middle Gujarat) with the establishment of a Research Centre there in 1926. The variety BD 8 was given out in 1936. As a result of intensive work on hybridisation with Comilla (G. arboreum race cernuum) and Wagale (G. arboreum race burmanicum) and Goghari selections, a variety

named Vijay evolved in 1943 from the cross, (BD 8 x Goghari A 2). Back crossed to BD 8, this variety, possessing wilt resistance, higher ginning percentage and better fibre quality found favour in the whole of Middle Gujarat and parts of South and North Gujarat. This was followed by the most popular variety, Digvijay released in 1956. Digvijay was evolved from the cross (Vijay x 1027 ALF) x Vijay. Then came G.Cot.11, a high yielding, early maturing variety evolved from the cross (3200 x EP 2) that was released in 1979. Subsequently a high yielding early maturing variety G.Cot.17 evolved from the cross (1762 x Yerli 197-2) and was released in 1995 for Middle Gujarat Cotton Zone. This was totally replaced by G.Cot.23 and released in 2000. This variety, a cross of 625 BB x GBhv 41 became very popular not only in Middle Gujarat but in Wagad zone as well. Most recently, a variety G.Cot.25 has been released for cultivation in 2010 for entire Gujarat.

Another important cotton of Gujarat was Wagad, named after an area in Kutch in which probably it was grown first. This cotton, bearing indehiscent bolls, owes its origin to the perennial, closed-boll types of Baluchistan. As a result of selection in the local material carried out at the Cotton Research Station, Viramgam (established in 1922), the cotton Wagad 8 was isolated in 1933. This recorded an increase of 11% in yield and 4% in ginning percentage over the local, but had poor lint quality. Hybridisation of Wagad 8 with 1027ALF and segregate 22-3-1-3 from Surat gave rise to the varieties Wagotar (in 1943) and Kalyan (in 1947). Crosses of Wagad with closed-boll types from Iran and USSR proved useless. Of the two mentioned above, Kalyan proved superior and more acceptable and this spread to the western part of the Wagad tract and western part of North Gujarat. This was released for general cultivation in 1947. Further improvement led to the evolution of V 797 from the cross (Kalyan x Vijay) x Kalyan. This was released for general cultivation in 1966 and found a congenial home in the medium black soil of Amadavad, Mehsana and Banaskantha as well as in Junagadh, Kutch and Surendranagar districts. This is extensively grown even today in Wagad region. To satisfy the demand of this area for open boll type, due to increased labour rates for shelling, a new variety G.Cot.13, evolved from the cross (Kalyan x 1802) had been released in 1981, followed by G.Cot.21 in 1998 which was cultivated in wide area in the state. Most recently, a semi-open variety Anand Desi Cotton 1 has been accepted for release due to bigger bolls and earliness.

Due to the textile revolution in Great Britain, the then East India Company attempted to introduce American cotton for cultivation in India during the 18th century. This cotton was grown on an experimental basis on cultivators' fields in Gujarat from 1797 to 1873 with no success. Hence, major efforts were made to improve the quality of indigenous cottons, especially after the establishment of research station at Surat in 1896. However, systematic research work on cotton was only started in 1904 at the station for the first time in country.

In addition to the improvement of indigenous cotton, attempts were made to combine the fibre quality of American cotton. G. hirsutum with the general adaptability of Asiatic cottons, G. herbaceum and G. arboreum, as the American cottons failed to adapt in Gujarat conditions. Systematic interspecific hybridisation work was started in 1925 involving G. arboreum, G. herbaceum and G. hirsutum which was intensified in 1938 under the scheme for interspecific hybridisation in cotton. The two economically successful varieties that resulted were 170-Co.2 (Deviraj) and 134-Co-2-M (Devitej). These were the commercial varieties, developed at Surat from crosses, involving Asiatic and American cottons and were released for cultivation in 1951-52. Further work in this direction led to the evolution and release of the extra long staple strain Gujarat 67 in 1963. This replaced Devitej entirely and Deviraj partly. However, Deviraj continued to enjoy popularity with the cotton growers, because of its greater adaptability and resistance to moisture stress.

The entire research work has been strengthened from time to time particularly from the 3rd FYP when work on various disciplines, particularly agronomy and plant protection besides breeding work was strengthened. Inception of All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Project gave it a further boost.

In 1974, the new short branched, sympodial type, IAN 579(188) was released as G.Cot.100. However, these rapidly yielded place to the famous, hybrid Hybrid-4, blazing a new trail in cotton cultivation, that became the rage of the country. The cross (Co.2 x Tomentosum) repeatedly back-crossed to G. hirsutum, made and stabilised at Surat yielded the highly hairy "Cotom" types. One of such "Cotom" types was crossed with Indore 2 at Indore and the stabilised material from this gave CTI types. CTI types yielded the selection, KW-66-2096 at Indore/ Khandwa and from this the variety G.Cot.10 was isolated at Surat. This amazing variety released for general cultivation in 1974 has found a congenial home, not only in several other states in the country, but also neighbouring Burma. "Cotom" type has also given rise to the locally adopted variety "Khapatia" which is recognised as G. Cot.12 (1981). This was followed by G.Cot.14 (1986) and G.Cot.18 for Saurashtra region. In the mean time, a drought

tolerant variety G.Cot.16(1995) was released for rainfed tract of Middle Gujarat. Most recently, a high yielding variety G.Cot.20 (2008) has been released from Surat for irrigated areas of the entire state.

The Cotton Research Station, Surat has been a trail blazer for its achievement. Though intra and inter- specific hybrid variety development work was in progress in the State since the advent of the second quarter of the century, real success came only in 1967-68, when Gujarat shot into world fame with the launching of the world's first commercial hybrid from Surat. Hybrid 4 (1971) is an intra hirsutum cross between the extra long staple variety, Gujarat-67 and American Nectariless, an exotic variety from the U.S.A. This truly remarkable cotton combines an extraordinary productivity with excellent quality. Its range of adaptability, too, is outstanding, leading to its finding favour with farmers, over more than half the country. This hybrid was landmark in the history of cotton and proved to be harbinger for other researchers in the country and abroad. This fired the imagination of the breeders elsewhere and several cotton hybrids followed in its wake.

An even more remarkable hybrid was the high yielding, early maturing G.Cot.Hy 6 released in 1980, which found favours from the growers beyond the borders of Gujarat from spinners across the country. An entirely new approach in cotton cultivation was introduced with the release of perennial budded cotton variety G.Cot.101 in 1977 for adivasi farmers in backward areas. A short duration early maturing hybrid G.Cot.Hy 8 suitable for double cropping and rainfed cultivation was released in 1988. Concurrent efforts resulted in the release of first ever desi hybrid G.Cot.DH 7 in 1984, which had high yield potential, tolerance to pests and diseases coupled with earliness. This was another feather in the cap of this station. In fact it proved to be trend setter for desi hybrids in the country. In 1989, the first ever extra long staple desi cotton hybrid G.Cot.DH 9 was released. The pace of introduction of newer technologies and hybrids has been remarkable. A short duration early maturing hybrid G.Cot.Hy 8 suitable for double cropping and rainfed cultivation was released in 1988 and was popular amongst farmers from Punjab to Pondicherry. A new intra hirsutum hybrid G.Cot. Hy 10 with high yield potential giving continuous flush was released in 1995. This was followed by a new versatile hybrid G.Cot.Hy 12 in 2005, suitable for both rainfed and irrigated condition. Efforts for developing an ELS hybrid finally culminated with the release of G.Cot.102 in 2002. Simultaneously, the first GMS based intra arboreum hybrid G.Cot. MDH 11 was also released in 2002. In 1995, a new intra hirsutum hybrid G.Cot.Hy 10 with high yield potential giving continuous flash was given to farmers for cultivation. The pace of introduction of newer technologies high yielding varieties and hybrids has never waned. Some of the finest material with the desired quality traits and tolerance to biotic and abiotic stress is in the pipeline, soon to see the light of the day. The result and impact is appealing. The average productivity in the state has touched 368 kg/ha despite only about 27% cotton area being irrigated in the state.

Gujarat and Gujaraties have become closely identified with the cotton trade over the ages and love for the fibre is ingrained in the blood of generations here. The Gujarati cotton trader with the familiar Gandhi cap was once a common sight in the well-known cotton markets and exchanges through the length and breadth of the country and abroad. The farmers of Gujarat, as ever before, appear intricately linked to the fate of this fibre.

The erst-while East India Company attempted to introduce American cotton for cultivation during 18th century on experimental basis on cultivator's fields in Gujarat. But since no success was achieved, efforts were made to improve indigenous cottons, particularly after the establishment of the Main Cotton Research Station (MCRS) at Surat in 1896. However, systematic work on cotton started in 1904 at this station for the first time in the state. Since then the entire research apparatus has been strengthened in terms of manpower, equipments and new stations from time to time. Presently, cotton research in the state is carried out through a well knit network of one main, eight regional and seven sub-stations distributed all over the state and representing all cotton growing agro climatic zones. It is supported by liberal grants from the State Govt., I.C.A.R., Govt. of India and a number of private organisations.

In 1872, the Gujarat Agricultural University (GAU) was established by the Government of Gujarat. Being well established and well coordinated, more research work was started and fruitful results were achieved by MCRS, Surat. In 2004, GAU was

Agro-climatic zones of Gujarat

bifurgated and four agricultural universities were formed and MCRS, Surat was included in the jurisdiction of NAU.

Area, Production and Productivity

The information on the area, production and productivity of cotton in the state for last 10 years is given in Table I. The area has increased by nearly 50% in the last six years especially after introduction of Bt cotton. The production and productivity commensurate with area.

Table – 1
Area, Production and Productivity of cotton in Gujarat during the last ten years.

Year	Area (Million hectares)	Production (Million bales)	Productivity per annum
1999-00	1.516	3.5	392
2000-01	1.578	2.7	291
2001-02	1.687	3.3	342
2002-03	1.498	3.1	351
2003-04	1.647	4.6	475
2004-05	1.995	7.3	657
2005-06	2.080	8.9	728
2006-07	2.390	10.5	746
2007-08	2.520	11.0	743
2008-09	2.470	90.0	633
2009-10	2.654	98.0	635
2010-11	2.633	106.0	686
2011-12	2.962	120.0	689
2010-13	2.497	89.8	633
2013-14	2.691	112.8	733
2014-15	3.000	125.0	708

The area, production and productivity of Gujarat suggested that there was a steady increase in area, production and productivity, compared to non Bt era. After the introduction of Bt cotton, gradually the area was doubled and production and productivity increased proportionally. This is the reflection of research, efforts, its achievements and of course, the awareness of the farmers of the state for new technology.

Specific Achievements of Surat centre

Since its establishments in 1896, the MCRS, Surat has been a trail-blazer for its research achievements. Though some varieties were evolved earlier, it got its first shot in the arm when the first-ever Indo-American variety Deviraj, involving American and Asiatic blood was released in 1951 after several years of intensive efforts with inter-specific breeding materials. The release of the world's first intra-specific hirsutum hybrid cotton Hybrid-4, from this station in 1971 was another landmark in the history of cotton. This hybrid proved to be a harbinger for researchers elsewhere in the country as well as abroad. An early maturing, suitable for rainfed growing, medium staple hirsutum variety, G.Cot-10 was released in 1974 which is also male parent of G.Cot.Hy 6 – a superior quality cotton and female parent of G.Cot.Hy 8 - a versatile hybrid especially for rainfed regions. Then came the first ever budded cotton G.Cot.101, which was released in 1977. This cotton combined the properties of perennial as well as annual cotton and is especially suited to the needs of adivasi farmers in the non-conventional cotton areas. Concurrent efforts for development of desi hybrid culminated in the release of G.Cot. DH-7 in 1984. This was another feather in the cap of this station. In fact, it proved to be a trend setter for development of desi hybrid in other states of the country. In 1989, the first ever extra long staple desi hybrid G.Cot.DH-9 was released. Recently, the first GMS based desi hybrid G.Cot.MDH-11 and hirsutum-barbadense hybrid G.Cot.Hy-102 were released. Most recently a hirsutum variety G.Cot.20 and a hybrid G.Cot.Hy 12 suited to all conditions of the state have been released. In 2002, GOI had approved Bt for cultivation and since 2012 it was dominated by the private sector only. But now, Navsari Agricultural University and MCRS, Surat, have stepped up in this direction and G.Cot.Hy-6 BG II and G.Cot.Hy-8 BG II were approved for general cultivation and were the first public sector Bt hybrids. The chain of research has continued and in 2015 G.Cot.Hy-10 BG II and G.Cot.Hy-12 BG II have also been approved for cultivation by GEAC. Besides this, after the introduction of Bt cotton, the infestation of sucking pests was observed through out the year and was problematic for cotton growers and cotton researchers. In this situa tion, MCRS, Surat has developed a jassid immune variety in 2013.

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

Technical Analysis

Price outlook for Gujarat-ICS-105, 29mm and ICE cotton futures for the period 24/11/15 to 08/12/15

(The author is Director of Commtrendz Research and the views expressed in this column are his own and the author is not liable for any loss or damage, including without limitations, any profit or loss which may arise directly or indirectly from the use of following information.)

We will look into the Gujarat-ICS-105, 29mm prices along with other benchmarks and try to forecast price moves going forward.

EXPERT's Column

Shri Gnanasekar Thiagarajan

As mentioned in the previous update, fundamental analysis involves studying and analysing various reports, data and based on that arriving at some possible direction for prices in the coming months or quarters.

Some of the recent fundamental drivers for the domestic cotton prices are:

• Cotton futures are lower due to increased arrivals and concerns over demand and high carry forward stocks from last year. The sluggish demand is also weighing on prices. Because of uneven and deficient rainfall, diseases like White Fly (in North India) and Pink Ball Worm (in Gujarat) are expected to have an effect on the crop size.

• Reports about Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) planning to offload the stocks procured last year and looking to start purchasing new season cotton if the crop fits into the quality parameter, has added further pressure on the prices of cotton.

• According to the USDA's latest release, India is expected to be the leading cotton producer in 2015-16 due to higher area. It has surpassed the US output in 2006-07 and is now expected to overtake China in 2015-16, as area declines in China.

• According to the latest estimates by the Cotton Association of India (CAI), cotton output in 2015-16 is set to decline by 4 per cent at 370.50 lakh bales for 2015-16, as compared to 382.75 lakh bales last year.

Some of the fundamental drivers for International cotton prices are:

• The Cotton Benchmark futures in New York were lower on Monday, as a stronger dollar and technical selling weighed on prices and the ongoing U.S. harvest led to seasonal pressure.

• All commodities across the board have been lower due to dollar strengthening. Cotton futures market's failure to breach certain key technical levels resulting in loss of confidence.

• Encouraged by mildly bullish USDA's latest reports, speculators raised their net long positions in cotton to 28,884 from 27,251 in the latest week as reported by CFTC.

Let us now dwell on some technical factors that influence price movements.

As mentioned earlier, the technical picture has

turned lower and now looks vulnerable for a decline towards 8,800 /qtl levels. Prices are moving perfectly in line with our expectations. Only an unexpected rise above 9,500/qtl could warn of the picture changing to neutral again. Such a rise will revive our hopes of a rally back towards 9,800-10,000/qtl levels. Any pullbacks higher towards 9,300-500/qtl, now could prove to be short-lived.

As mentioned earlier, indicators are displaying neutral to bearish tendencies, which could see prices edging further lower and finding resistances at higher levels. As mentioned in the previous update, indicators are slightly oversold indicating a possible upward correction initially, however, the upward correction could be short-lived. Prices could consolidate in the 9,200-300/qtl levels and then head lower in the coming months, possibly towards the next support at 8700-800/qtl.

We will also look at the ICE Cotton futures charts for a possible direction in international prices.

As mentioned in the previous update, Ideally, prices are expected to edge lower again, but chances also exist for the pullback to extend higher towards 64-65c before faltering again. Some support is presently seen near 61.75-62.00c now. A decline below 60.20c in the March contract now could warn that the bullish picture has been negated and strong decline could begin again. Such a fall could take prices lower towards 57c levels being the next important support, followed by 55c. Presently, it is languishing in the 61-62c range and resistances are seen at 64-65c. Price structures warn of decline to come in the coming weeks. Our favoured view expects prices to move lower towards 58-60c levels or even lower.

CONCLUSION:

As mentioned earlier, weakness is seen in both the domestic and international prices. Both the domestic and international prices are under pressure and could further fall lower from the present levels. For Guj ICS supports are seen at 8,700-8,800 /qtl and for ICE March cotton futures at 58-60c followed by 55c. Only an unexpected rise above 9,500 /qtl could change the picture to neutral in the domestic markets. The international markets are indicating a weaker trend now, and the overall trend is still weak and therefore, it needs to surpass key resistance levels around 67c levels for the trend to turn bullish again, till then it remains weak.

Cotton Consumption - Cotton Year-wise

(In Lakh bales)

Month	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)
Oct.	17.33	18.32	16.54	18.13	22.09	17.77	21.84	24.03	24.17
Nov.	17.81	16.94	16.94	18.47	21.09	18.34	21.09	22.96	25.05
Dec.	18.49	18.86	17.98	19.49	22.57	20.13	22.63	25.16	25.89
Jan.	18.22	18.54	16.93	19.54	22.1	20.33	23.3	25.19	25.77
Feb.	17.11	18.14	16.23	18.81	20.23	20.31	22.24	23.22	24.58
March	18.39	18.45	17.51	20.01	21.77	20.38	23.61	25.07	26.18
April	18.06	17.98	17.12	20.53	20.17	20.31	23.22	24.32	25.57
May	17.89	18.95	17.83	20.93	18.64	21.27	22.85	24.38	25.62
June	17.85	18.55	18.01	20.71	18.23	21.17	22.51	24.11	25.62
July	18.42	18.5	18.98	22.11	19	22.14	24.11	24.54	25.70
Aug.	18.58	17.62	18.59	21.73	18.64	22.08	24.23	24.46	25.78
Sept.	18.03	16.9	18.29	21.42	21.71	21.46	23.7	25.81	24.92
Total	**216.18**	**217.75**	**210.96**	**241.88**	**246.23**	**245.47**	**275.34**	**293.24**	**304.83**

Source: Office of the Textile Commissioner

World Cotton Prices

Monthly Average Cotlook A Index (FE) from 2012-13 onwards

(Cotlook Index in US Cents per lb.)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
August	84.40	92.71	74.00	71.82
September	84.15	90.09	73.38	68.74
October	81.95	89.35	70.34	69.03
November	80.87	84.65	67.53	
December	83.37	87.49	68.30	
January	85.51	90.96	67.35	
February	89.71	94.05	69.84	
March	94.45	96.95	69.35	
April	92.68	94.20	71.70	
May	92.70	92.71	72.89	
June	93.08	90.90	72.35	
July	92.62	83.84	72.35	

Source: Cotton Outlook

Cotton Yarn Production

(In Mn. kg)

Month	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (P)	2015-16 (P)
April	238.93	242.26	244.5	273.77	268.06	268.2	316.61	328.68	351.32
May	246.71	257.51	247.76	283.69	255.56	286.19	314.97	332.92	348.14
June	242.32	253.65	248.76	284.79	248.29	288.4	317.69	330.69	346.89
July	250.36	250.28	257.65	302.16	256.73	301.34	332.12	340.00	355.94
August	249.81	242.32	256.19	300.34	262.74	302.85	336.3	338.09	354.74
September	248.19	233.56	252.78	297.68	258.97	296.74	326.09	334.03	338.32
October	247.18	225.51	250.82	301.55	241.83	302.65	328.79	323.53	
November	230.24	235.07	257.44	283.52	243.85	282.88	312.13	335.66	
December	252.97	251.88	267.44	308.78	269.82	314.21	341.67	353.96	
January	251.1	236.7	266.69	296.87	279.19	315.07	340.38	349.82	
February	243.41	224.98	256.58	272.99	269.01	302.59	321.31	330.35	
March	247.13	242.44	272.37	283.63	272.29	321.57	340.2	356.78	
TOTAL	**2948.36**	**2896.16**	**3078.98**	**3489.78**	**3126.34**	**3582.68**	**3928.27**	**4054.51**	**2095.35**

P - Provisional

Source : Office of the Textile Commissioner

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2015-16 Crop NOVEMBER 2015 16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21th
	Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [By law 66 (A) (a) (4)]											
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	8520 (30300)	8520 (30300)	8520 (30300)	8520 (30300)	8520 (30300)	8520 (30300)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	8661 (30800)	8661 (30800)	8661 (30800)	8661 (30800)	8661 (30800)	8661 (30800)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	6636 (23600)	6693 (23800)	6749 (24000)	6777 (24100)	6777 (24100)	6777 (24100)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7114 (25300)	7171 (25500)	7171 (25500)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	8042 (28600)	8042 (28600)	8042 (28600)	8042 (28600)	8155 (29000)	8267 (29400)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	8773 (31200)	8802 (31300)	8802 (31300)	8886 (31600)	8858 (31500)	8773 (31200)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	7874 (28000)	7874 (28000)	7902 (28100)	7902 (28100)	7930 (28200)	7874 (28000)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	8155 (29000)	8155 (29000)	8211 (29200)	8211 (29200)	8239 (29300)	8183 (29100)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5.4.9	26	8858 (31500)	8942 (31800)	8998 (32000)	9083 (32300)	9055 (32200)	8970 (31900)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	8099 (28800)	8099 (28800)	8127 (28900)	8127 (28900)	8155 (29000)	8099 (28800)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	8492 (30200)	8492 (30200)	8520 (30300)	8520 (30300)	8548 (30400)	8492 (30200)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	9055 (32200)	9111 (32400)	9139 (32500)	9223 (32800)	9195 (32700)	9111 (32400)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	8802 (31300)	8802 (31300)	8858 (31500)	8858 (31500)	8886 (31600)	8830 (31400)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	8886 (31600)	8886 (31600)	8942 (31800)	8942 (31800)	8970 (31900)	8914 (31700)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	8914 (31700)	8914 (31700)	8970 (31900)	8970 (31900)	8998 (32000)	8942 (31800)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	8998 (32000)	8998 (32000)	9055 (32200)	9055 (32200)	9083 (32300)	9026 (32100)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	8970 (31900)	8970 (31900)	9026 (32100)	9055 (32200)	9083 (32300)	9026 (32100)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	9111 (32400)	9111 (32400)	9139 (32500)	9167 (32600)	9195 (32700)	9139 (32500)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	9364 (33300)	9364 (33300)	9392 (33400)	9392 (33400)	9420 (33500)	9364 (33300)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	12710 (45200)	12710 (45200)	12766 (45400)	12766 (45400)	12795 (45500)	12654 (45000)

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