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# Cotton Statistics And News

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## Indian Textile Industry Makes Steady Progress Over the Years

The Indian textile industry, which is the large industry in the country and the second largest in the world, has been making steady and impressive progress over the last few decades. The following data reveal the progress made since 2001.

Year (ending 31st March)	Installed Capacity		
	Spindle (Mn)	Rotors (000)	Looms (000)
2001	35.53	394	123
2002	35.75	409	123
2003	36.10	379	119
2004	34.02	383	88
2005	34.24	385	86
2006	34.14	395	73
2007	35.61	448	69
2008	35.01	461	56
2009	37.03	485	57
2010	37.68	494	57
2011	42.69	518	52
2012	43.31	523	52

The Association held its 90th Annual General Meeting in Mumbai on Friday, the 21st December 2012 with its President Shri Dhiren N. Sheth in the Chair.

Shri Dhiren N. Sheth, President of CAI delivered his speech and spoke on a range of topics inter alia covering economic scenario, domestic cotton scenario, world cotton scenario and way forward for the sustained growth of Indian cotton sector.

*(A detailed report will be published next week)*

As may be seen, the industry has added 7.78 million spindles and 1.29 lakh Rotors during the last ten years. However, the number of looms has suffered a diminution. In fact, the number of looms has gone down by more than half from 1.23 lakh in 2001 to 52,000 in 2012. This has been mainly because of the rapid growth of the decentralised sector which, with lower production cost, has been able to offer stiff competition to the organised sector. Another interesting factor in the growth of the industry was the gradual technology upgradation with the number of rotors going up from 3.94 lakh in 2001 to 5.23 lakh in 2012, a growth of 1.29 lakh rotors.

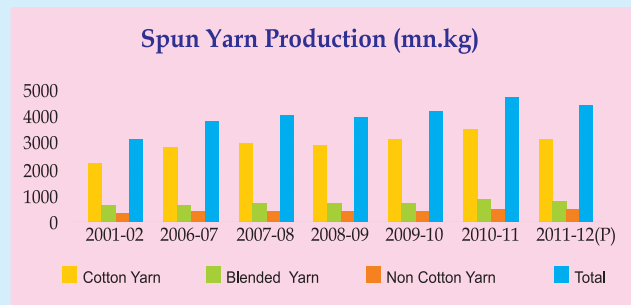
Simultaneous with the growth of the organised industry, the small scale units has also been expanding, as may be observed from the following data.

Year (ending 31st March)	Installed Capacity in Small Scale Units		
	No.of SSI Units	Spindles (Mn)	Rotors (000)
2002	1046	2.58	71
2003	1146	2.93	88
2004	1141	3.03	99
2005	1161	3.22	115
2006	1173	3.37	125
2007	1236	3.89	153
2008	1219	4.08	160
2009	1247	4.31	174
2010	1260	4.36	181
2011	1390	4.79	220
2012	1332	4.96	244

It will be observed that 286 new units have come up during the last ten years with capacity increase of 2.38 million spindles and as many as 1.73 lakh rotors.

Needless to say, the industry's expansion was accompanied by sizable increase in yarn production. The data in this regard are given below.

Spun Yarn Production (Non-SSI and SSI Units) (million kg)				
Year	Cotton Yarn	Blended Yarn	Non-Cotton Yarn	Total
2001-02	2212	609	280	3101
2006-07	2824	635	354	3813
2007-08	2948	677	378	4003
2008-09	2896	655	361	3912
2009-10	3079	707	407	4193
2010-11	3490	797	426	4713
2011-12(P)	3121	779	459	4359



It will be observed that during the last decade, total spun yarn production was higher by 1258 million kg. The increase in cotton yarn production was 909 million kg, an increase of 41 percent while the rise was much higher at 64 percent in the case of non-cotton yarn. This indicates how cotton has been losing ground to synthetics over the years. Such a shift has been noticed at the global level also.

## Biology Puts New Cotton Varieties on High Trajectory

The issue of Nature, an international consortium of scientists has assembled a 'gold standard' sequence of the simplest cotton variety (*Gossypium raimondii*) and compared it to 'draft' sequences of three other *Gossypium* species, one of which was an Upland cotton variety. This scientific breakthrough leverages new biology to put cotton on a trajectory to increase yields, fiber quality, and to make more efficient use of the inputs necessary to grow cotton.

The research is a joint effort by a consortium of international scientists representing varied scientific research disciplines and spans more than 20 years. Led by Dr. Andrew Paterson from the University of Georgia, the findings will help expedite the development of robust and innovative cotton varieties that will help meet the fiber and food demands of a growing population, and can help optimize the use of inputs and, thus, contribute to reducing environmental impact of growing cotton.

Dr. Kater Hake, Vice-President of Agricultural & Environmental Research at Cotton Incorporated, puts the relevance of this breakthrough research into context: "The majority of the 400 research projects funded by Cotton Incorporated each year focus on ways to maximize efficiencies of cotton crops in varied geographic regions, each facing varying challenges. Essential to that goal is understanding cotton plant biology at its most fundamental level."

This blueprint of the simplest cotton genome will provide cotton breeders a detailed roadmap of

where desirable genetic traits are located. "Whether a grower subscribes to organic or conventional farming practices, this research will speed to market improved cotton varieties that address specific soil, weather and pest-related challenges in the U.S. Cotton Belt and beyond," adds Dr. Hake.

On a broader scientific level, these whole genome comparisons provide insight into "how a polyploidy becomes more than the sum of its parts," says Dr. Paterson. Adding credence to the value of this research is the fact that no cotton-centric research has been published in Nature since 1961.

Dr. Don Jones, Director of Agricultural & Environmental Research at Cotton Incorporated, was the point-person for the company's participation in the project. "As a not-for-profit, Cotton Incorporated offered modest financial support of the project and supplemented this contribution by facilitating communications between the researchers representing 31 institutions from around the world. This Nature publication demonstrates that wise investment of grower and importer supplied funding produces cutting edge research.

This accomplishment is a cornerstone that will enable them to more thoroughly understand the biology that leads to higher yield, improved fiber quality, and better stress tolerance while reducing inputs used in producing the crop. This enhances the sustainability of cotton and further broadens its appeal as the "The Fabric of Our Lives".

(Source: *Fibre2fashion* - 26.12.2012)

CAI extends warm welcome to the office bearers for the year 2012-13



**Shri Dhiren N. Sheth**  
*President*



**Shri Nayan C. Mirani**  
*Vice-President*

CAI also extends warm welcome to the newly elected members of its Board of Directors



**Shri Bhadresh V. Mehta**  
*Additional Vice-President*



**Shri Shirish R. Shah**  
*Hon. Treasurer*

### Cotton Arrivals in 2012-13 upto December Half Lower Compared to 2011-12

Early indication seem to point to a drop in cotton production during 2012-13 from the record level of 353 lakh bales in 2011-12. The data on State-wise market arrivals up to second week of December during 2012-13 and 2011-12 as gathered by the Cotton Corporation of India are reproduced below.

Cotton Crop Arrivals (lint equivalent bales in 000's)		
State	2011-12	2012-13
Punjab	490	642
Haryana	579	550
Rajasthan	341	450
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>1642</b>
Gujarat	1416	2356
Maharashtra	1130	1004
Madhya Pradesh	401	510
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>2947</b>	<b>3930</b>
Andhra Pradesh	1596	1008
Karnataka	173	230
Tamil Nadu	-	-
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>1769</b>	<b>1238</b>
Orissa	17	22
Other	43	71
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>93</b>
All-India	6186	6903

Arrivals this season are currently 10.4 percent behind those at the same date last year. Quantity-wise, the biggest deficit is in Gujarat.

### Zimbabwe Expects Good Cotton Production in 2012-13

Zimbabwe may witness a bumper cotton harvest next year, in spite of apprehensions that most farmers would not cultivate cotton this season owing to low prices they received for their crop last year.

According to the data from the Cotton Ginners' Association, about 8,200 tons of cotton seeds have been sold to farmers so far, which is about the same quantity that was sold until this time last year.

In 2011-12 cotton season, Zimbabwe produced 340,000 tons of cotton, which shows that the country's cotton production is back on track to touch the record 1999-2000 production of 353,000 tons.

For the 2012-13 season, the Government has estimated cotton production to dip to 283,000 tons, owing to a decline in international price of cotton. Cotton prices in global markets have decreased by nearly 50 percent since last year.

(Source: Fibre2fashion - 14.12.2012)

<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) 2012-13 Crop December 2012					
Sr. No.	Growth Standard	Grade /GPT	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	15	10179 (36200)	10179 (36200)	10151 (36100)	10011 (35600)	9954 (35400)	9870 (35100)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	15	10320 (36700)	10320 (36700)	10292 (36600)	10151 (36100)	10095 (35900)	10011 (35600)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	20	8070 (28700)	8155 (29000)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)	8295 (29500)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	21	8492 (30200)	8492 (30200)	8492 (30200)	8436 (30000)	8436 (30000)	8436 (30000)
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	9167 (32600)	9167 (32600)	9139 (32500)	9083 (32300)	9111 (32400)	9167 (32600)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	25	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
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	9280 (33000)	9280 (33000)	9223 (32800)	9167 (32600)	9195 (32700)	9251 (32900)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	26	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.
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	9420 (33500)	9448 (33600)	9392 (33400)	9336 (33200)	9392 (33400)	9448 (33600)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	27	9308 (33100)	9308 (33100)	9308 (33100)	9223 (32800)	9167 (32600)	9223 (32800)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	27	9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)	9364 (33300)	9308 (33100)	9364 (33300)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5 – 4.9	28	9392 (33400)	9392 (33400)	9392 (33400)	9336 (33200)	9280 (33000)	9336 (33200)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5 – 4.9	28	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)	9476 (33700)	9420 (33500)	9476 (33700)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5 – 4.9	29	9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)	9420 (33500)	9364 (33300)	9420 (33500)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5 – 4.9	30	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)	9561 (34000)	9476 (33700)	9420 (33500)	9476 (33700)
19	K/A/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	31	9701 (34500)	9729 (34600)	9729 (34600)	9673 (34400)	9617 (34200)	9673 (34600)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0 - 3.8	33	12851 (45700)	12851 (45700)	12851 (45700)	12851 (45700)	12710 (45200)	12710 (45200)

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