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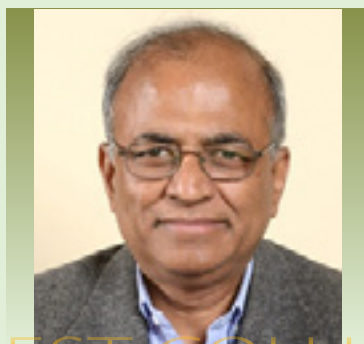
## A Perspective On Strategies For Doubling The Farmer's Income By 2022

Born in Khamgaon, Maharashtra, Shri. Rajendra Barwale graduated in agriculture from GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar, Uttarakhand.

He has been associated with Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Company Private Limited (Mahyco) as Managing Director for over three decades. Under his leadership, Mahyco has taken up numerous new challenges and scaled up its capabilities globally to become one of the pioneers of the hybrid seed industry. He has helped build and nurture the exciting research pipeline at Mahyco laboratories. The company is now focusing on developing and applying molecular marker technology which requires less research time and allows products to be brought to the market faster. He has also initiated research work on drought and salinity resistant crops, disease and pest resistance and improved weed management.

His success in steering Mahyco's course and positively impacting the hybrid seed industry has gained him international and national recognition.

In 1994, he was appointed a member of the Oil and Fibre Seed Section Committee of I.S.F. Switzerland. He is also a member of the Joint Apex Committee of the Indo-Swiss collaborations on Biotechnology, a collaborative effort of the governments of India and Switzerland. In addition, he is a member of Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority (PPV & FRA) within the Indian Ministry of Agriculture.



### GUEST COLUMN

**Shri. Rajendra Barwale**  
Managing Director,  
Mahyco (Maharashtra Hybrid Seeds Company Pvt Ltd.)

Shri Narendra Modi, Hon. Prime Minister of India articulated his vision of doubling of farmers' income by 2022, at the beginning of this year. This audacious goal, considering that the Indian agriculture is growing at less than 2% per annum on an average during the last five years, sparked off a serious debate as to whether this is a realistic goal for the country. This goal is eminently achievable if we use the right mix of strategies and work in a mission mode approach for the cause of Indian agriculture.

To realise the vision of doubling the farmers Income in about five years time frame would require a multipronged approach that would include the following key elements.

### 1. Technology Delivery Through HYV And Hybrid Seeds:

Historically, we have experienced the cutting edge power of seed science in increasing the crop productivity significantly. Success of the green revolution of 1960's and 1970's was largely due to the adoption of High Yielding Varieties of wheat and rice which were responsive to fertilizer application and improved agronomy. Usage of these superior genetics along with improved inputs of fertilisers and irrigation, supported with the right policy framework

and market support mechanism, helped India to double the food grain production from 72 to over 190 million metric tons by mid-nineties. Adoption of high yielding varieties of rice and wheat helped to improve the crop productivity by over 100 % both in rice and wheat during the above period. This increase in productivity had significant impact on the farmers' income.

**Table 1 : Adoption of HYV and productivity improvements**

	Rice		Wheat	
	HYV adoption %	Yield (Kg per Ha)	HYV adoption %	Yield (Kg per Ha)
1966/67	2.6	863	3.9	887
1994/95	68.8	1911	88.4	2559
% increase in yield	121		188	

Source: ICAR Statistics and [www.yourarticlelibrary.com/green-revolution/rise-of-productivity-of-crops-after-the-green-revolution](http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/green-revolution/rise-of-productivity-of-crops-after-the-green-revolution)

Another example of seed science helping to significantly improve crop productivity and farmers' income is the use of single cross hybrid maize seeds. Since the middle of last decade, productivity of maize crop increased by over 30% from 1.9 metric tons in 2005 to 2.5 metric tons in 2013, largely due to this seed innovation. When the crop productivity increases so significantly, profitability improvement of the crop is often multiplied many fold, as the cost increase to achieve this increase is much less than pro rata increase of yield.

India's first biotech crop Bollgard cotton technology is another example of advanced knowledge of biotechnology, molecular biology, genetics, breeding, etc. helping to achieve a breakthrough in cotton crop production and crop productivity. Bollgard cotton technology increased cotton productivity from 302 kg of lint prior to introduction in 2002 to over 550 kg lint per hectare in 2014. Bollgard and Bollgard II cotton technology enabled unprecedented CAGR of 10% in cotton which has not been seen in any crop during the decade following its introduction. As given below in Table 2, there has not been a case of CAGR being even half of this at 5% in any other crops during last three decades. This spectacular success in cotton production and productivity has been

largely attributed to Bollgard and Bollgard II breakthrough technology.

**Table 2: CAGR Of Major Crops In India During Last Three Decades (Fig. In percentages)**

Crop	1980 to 89	1990 to 99	2000 to 2011
Rice	3.19	1.34	1.78
Wheat	3.10	1.83	1.24
Coarse cereals	1.62	1.82	3.85
Total pulses	1.61	0.93	2.06
Sugarcane	1.24	1.05	0.68
Total oilseeds	2.43	1.15	1.22
Cotton	4.10	(0.41)	10.00

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, GOI

There are several studies available on the socioeconomic benefits of Bollgard and Bollgard II cotton technology in India. Given below is the summary of one such study by a faculty of Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, the country's premier management Institute in 2009. Bollgard cotton technology, as per this study increased the income by over 50% in all the states studied.

**Table 3 : Profitability Of Bt-Cotton (Figures in Rs. Per ha)**

State	Bt Cotton	Non Bt Cotton	% increase
Gujarat	34198	21880	56%
Maharashtra	22633	14199	59%
Andhra Pradesh	18830	5425	247%
Tamilnadu	15242	5772	164%

Source : A study by Prof. Vasant Gandhi & Nambodiri, IIMA in 2009

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and breeding, and many such breakthrough innovations are being applied to product developments, currently in the research and regulatory pipelines, have the ability to contribute significantly to the goal of doubling the farmers' income by 2022. For instance, genetically modified mustard which is awaiting regulatory clearance for commercialisation can help to bring in significantly superior performing hybrids in mustard to Indian farmers. Besides improving the mustard farmers' income significantly, it will also contribute to the reduction of edible oil imports estimated at Rs. 700,00 crore per annum. Biotech chickpea and red gram can potentially increase the crop yields by over 30% by minimising the pod borer insect damage. Nitrogen use efficiency traits in rice and wheat would help to substantially improve the productivity of these two crops, and also have a significant impact on the annual subsidy bill of over Rs. 700,00 crore for Government of India. Herbicide tolerance technology in crops like cotton, rice, wheat, etc. would not only help to save labour cost of weeding operation, but also the improve the productivity of these crops by limiting the crop loss due to weeding not being carried out in time due to shortage of availability of farm labour.

While innovations in seeds as mentioned above can potentially contribute to improving the crop productivity and thereby the farmers' income, what is needed today is the predictable policy and regulatory environment which would encourage investments in development of such cutting edge research and innovations from both private and public sectors. The recent instance of unilateral pricing control in cotton seeds, and current ambiguity in respect of Intellectual Property protection for transgenic traits are avoidable to inspire confidence amongst scientists and investors in this sector.

## 2. Expanding The Irrigation Infrastructure:

Water is a critical input for plant growth. Dependence on the vagaries of monsoon for crop cultivation in the majority of agricultural land has often resulted in poor crop productivity in India. In many regions, we also have the over use of ground water resulting in ground water level becoming inaccessible.

While we have over 17% of the global population, we have only 4% of the global fresh water availability. Agriculture is the largest consumer of fresh water accounting for over 90%

of the fresh water available in the country. India also faces the issue of dwindling availability of fresh water. As per the Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India, the per capita water availability has come down from 3000 cubic to less than 1123 cubic meter in the last 50 years. Thus the need of the hour is to devise a long term strategy to not only augment water resources, but to also encourage the most efficient methods of irrigation to increase the water utilisation to reduce uncertainty due to shortage of water.

There has been a substantial emphasis and investments since the green revolution era to augment the irrigated acreages for cultivation. However, in reality, the progress has been rather slow. Since 1960, the net cultivable area has increased at an annual compounded growth of less than 2% from 24.66 to 65.3 million hectares in 2015, out of the gross cropped area of 195 million hectares.

The benefits of assured irrigation for the agricultural productivity are too well known to elaborate on further. Our crop productivity would be significantly improved, if we ensure irrigation coverage to over 100 million hectares in the next 8 to 10 years. Promoting the efficient irrigation practices of drip and sprinkler irrigation can help in achieving this goal. Incidentally, a significant area of cotton cultivation in India in the states of Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat is rainfed and application of the above techniques to the rainfed cotton areas would improve the cotton productivity and farmers' income significantly.

## 3. Animal Husbandry:

Dairying and poultry, apart from fisheries have been growing faster than the crop sector in the last two decades, increasing their share significantly in the Agricultural GDP of the country. However, as the per capita income is increasing and food habits are changing, the demand for dairy and poultry products will continue to increase. While India has become the largest producer of milk globally and the third largest egg producer, continuing demand for these products will provide growth opportunities for India in these sectors. Besides, both dairy and poultry sectors are also sources for additional income particularly for the small and marginal farmers. Being an year round activity, both these allied sectors can potentially provide an opportunity for earnings through all months of the year. This support becomes more

conspicuous particularly during the uncertain crop seasons due to natural calamities.

Promoting dairying and poultry will require improved supply chain development including processing and cold storage infrastructure to take care of fluctuating prices. The use of innovation and technology in the production system can help to drive the cost efficiencies and improve the profitability of farmers.

#### 4. Use Of Information And Communication Technology

Our Hon. Prime Minister mentioned last month, while addressing scientists at a CSIR function, that the 21st century is the century of technology. Use of modern information and communication technology (ICT) has been changing the world at a rapid pace. Increased use of ICT in providing weather, farming, and market advisories to the farmers will help to remove information asymmetry and attendant disadvantages to farmers, particularly in the hinterlands. The vision of our Hon. Prime

minister for digital India, and national e markets are steps in the right direction. These approaches will also help to modernise Indian agriculture and to attract young talents to farming in the future.

In sum, the vision of doubling the farmers' income is within the realm of achievability in the medium term. While we need to speed up the deployment of the above strategies, it is also an opportunity to change the image of Indian agriculture from that of subsistence farming to that of a modern and a vibrant sector, attracting young and educated talent. The critical mantra for the same would be the greater use of science and innovation in agriculture, and policy support for deployment of modern science, operations of markets, intellectual property protection, which will enable support from all the stakeholders for this approach.

*Courtesy : Cotton India 2016-17*

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

## Monthly Average Cotlook A Index from 2011-12 onwards (in US Cents per lb.)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
August	114.10	84.40	92.71	74.00	71.82	80.26
September	116.86	84.15	90.09	73.38	68.74	77.86
October	110.61	82.00	89.35	70.34	69.03	78.52
November	104.68	80.87	84.65	67.53	69.22	78.92
December	95.45	83.37	87.49	68.30	70.39	79.50
January	101.11	85.51	90.96	67.35	68.75	
February	100.75	89.71	94.05	69.84	66.57	
March	99.50	94.45	96.95	69.35	68.73	
April	99.94	92.68	94.20	71.70	69.28	
May	88.53	92.70	92.71	72.89	70.28	
June	82.18	93.08	90.90	72.35	74.10	
July	83.97	92.62	83.84	72.35	81.06	

*Source: Cotton Outlook*

# COTTAAP Corner

## Events for February 2017

**M**ost of the farmers have uprooted cotton and sown the rabi crop. Depleting ground water level and inferior quality of produce are the main factors that have diverted farmers from a further flush of cotton to rabi crop. Due to the rise in current market prices, most of the farmers have sold out their cotton stock in the Chopda area. Important activities conducted by COTTAAP, Chopda, recently were as follows:

### Survey of marginal farmers in the region

The number of marginal farmers is increasing due to divisions in joint families, sale of land because of financial losses, etc. Though the total land operated by marginal farmers is small in area, the number of farmers is measurable. These marginal farmers also work on fields of large farmers. COTTAAP trustee Shri. Pradipbhai Gujarathi and Coordination Committee members have decided to focus their efforts on uplifting this group of farmers. Therefore COTTAAP Chopda unit has started a survey to identify such marginal farmers in the region. Field assistants visit the village, collect information from the Talathi of revenue department and the member of coordination committee who is in touch with the villagers. The next step will be to sort cotton growers from this group and strategic planning to educate them about advanced practices in cotton production.

### Collection of cotton samples

The Government has approved more than 400 hybrid varieties for cultivation. COTTAAP has been collecting cotton samples of different varieties sown by farmers in the area since the last 5 years. This is one of the unique projects conducted by COTTAAP Chopda Unit. Till this date, a total of 240 samples have been preserved, including 46 samples from the current year. Due to the cultivation of more number of varieties by individual farmer or villages, there is variation in quality of the produce. Variation in

crop varieties also increases chances of disease pest infestation. After COTTAAP urged farmers to plant fewer well established varieties for sowing, the number of varieties own has now been significantly reduced to 50. COTTAAP has collected and preserved these samples of varieties in the Training Centre at Chopda. This collection is a valuable source of information for not only farmers and researchers, but seed production agencies and textile industry as well.

### Collection of feedback from beneficiary farmers

As per the scheduled yearly calendar of activities, the COTTAAP team at Chopda has started a feedback survey of all the beneficiary farmers participating in the different schemes conducted by COTTAAP in the current year. The findings and proper summarisation of this survey will help COTTAAP understand the effectiveness of the various schemes conducted by it. As suggested by Shri. Pradeepbhai Gujarathi, Trustee, COTTAAP, a new parameter i.e. socio-economic impact of COTTAAP activities on the lives of farmers has been included in the feedback survey, from this year. Because farmers have just sold their produce, we have started the survey little late in order to understand all the parameters pertaining to produce, its realisation in monetary terms and the social impact. The results of the survey will be helpful in understanding the following:

- Trends in cultivating certain varieties.
- Cost of cultivation under different headings.
- Pattern of pesticides, fungicides and fertilizers used by farmers.
- Rate of cotton picking incurred by farmers per kg.
- The cost/ benefit ratio for new technology adopted by farmers.
- Socio-economic impact of new technology adopted on the lives of the beneficiary farmers.
- Errors in the planning and implementation of the activities to be rectified from the coming year.



Collected cotton samples are displayed at COTTAAP Training Centre



Feedback survey of beneficiary farmer being conducted at Adgaon village



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# Glimpses of the Mahashivratri festival celebrated at the Bhid Bhanjan Mahadev Temple at Colaba on 24th February 2017





# COTTON EXCHANGE MARCHES AHEAD

Madhoo Pavaskar, Rama Pavaskar

## Chapter 4 Surveys, Standards & HVI Testing

### Introduction

Although futures trading was the core business activity of the East India Cotton Association since its inception in 1921 till the suspension of such trading in 1966, the Association has also been facilitating and regulating trading in physical delivery contracts for the past over 80 years. The imposing building of the Cotton Exchange at Sewree has as many as 200 rooms which are occupied by merchants and mill members buying and selling cotton. The building is surrounded by cotton godowns of the merchants and mills. Ready business activity was always carried out at Sewree in the morning between 11 a.m. to 2.00 p.m. This practice continues even now, though such business has shrunk substantially in recent years.

The fall in the spot or physical delivery business in cotton at Sewree has been due to several factors. Firstly, following the prolonged strike of the textile workers in Mumbai in the early eighties, most of the cotton textile mills became sick and many were eventually shut down. As a result, cotton purchases by the mills in Mumbai have dwindled considerably. Secondly, the mills at times purchase cotton directly from the up-country merchants, instead of from the merchants having rooms at Sewree. Thirdly, quite a few cotton merchants keep their samples in their head offices and transact business from there rather than from Sewree. Fourthly, in recent years sales by description have increased steadily, which averts the need for the physical presence of the buyers and the sellers at any unique trading place for inspection of samples or physical lots. Lastly, some amount of physical delivery business in raw cotton is also transacted on non-transferable specific delivery forward contracts, which are often entered into well before the crop arrives in the upcountry mandis, to ensure supplies at reasonable prices. Most of such forward delivery business is concluded on the basis of description rather than by inspection of samples or deliverable lots, though the use of samples is also resorted to after the arrivals begin.

### Blind Surveys

One of the major functions of a commodity

exchange is to provide effective machinery for speedy and amicable settlements of disputes between buyers and sellers in respect of quality of goods delivered against futures or physical delivery contracts. In cotton, such disputes arise because of the wide varieties of fibre with different staple lengths, lustre, fineness, colour, maturity, uniformity, feel, admixture and contamination. To settle all such disputes objectively, impartially and amicably, the Cotton Exchange had introduced the blind survey system as early as in 1937. The system has stood the test of time and even continues at present.

Before the Independence, the selection of surveyors was from amongst the members themselves. Later, for greater integrity and accuracy in the survey awards, the Exchange decided to appoint sworn, whole-time paid surveyors with sound and practical knowledge of cotton and its quality, class and staple. In January 1948 it carried out the necessary amendments to its By-laws to render the blind survey system more foolproof.

Under the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association, the surveyors are appointed by its Chairman and are subject to the approval of the Forward Markets Commission. The number of professional surveyors appointed at any time is not less than three and not more than 20. No person appointed as a surveyor shall have any dealings, direct or indirect, in either ready or forward (including futures) market in cotton. The surveyors are also subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Chairman of the East India Cotton Association and the Forward Markets Commission. The Association has at present six sworn surveyors, five of whom are part-time.

All disputes relating to quality between a buyer and a seller arising out of a contract entered into subject to the By-laws of the East India Cotton Association, or its arbitration provisions, are referred to the arbitration of two surveyors, and if they differ as to their award, to a third surveyor so appointed as Umpire. Although the laboratory tests for



micronaire, length and strength are not mandatory for the surveys in respect of the physical delivery contracts, unless specifically stipulated under the provisions of such contracts, such tests are now obligatory for cotton delivered against the futures contracts, and the results of these tests are required to be included by the surveyors in their award. This is yet another step taken by the Exchange, following the revival of futures trading in cotton to make the survey awards more scientific and objective.

Any appeal against an award of surveyors or umpire shall lie to a Panel of three professional surveyors, none of whom has acted as a surveyor for the same dispute. The decision of this Appellate Panel must be either unanimous or by majority vote. The By-laws of the Cotton Exchange also provide for super appeal against the decision of the Appellate Panel. The Board of Directors of the Exchange are empowered to constitute a Super Appeal Committee. The Super Appeal Committee comprises the Chairman of the Board and six other members (or authorised representatives of such members) of the Association. Of these six, two are chosen by drawing lots and they, together with the Chairman of the Exchange, form the Super Appeal Committee for the day. If the Chairman is not available, three persons from the remaining six members are chosen by drawing lots and they nominate one of them as Chairman of the Committee for that day. No member of the Super Appeal Committee for the day shall be interested in the appeal referred to it. The decision of the Super Appeal Committee must also be either unanimous or by majority vote.

The survey disputes are by and large decided by the surveyors, the umpire, the Appellate Panel or the Super Appeal Committee, on the same day when such disputes are referred to them along with the requisite samples. In all survey disputes, the names of the parties to the dispute are kept confidential and not disclosed to any surveyor, umpire, or a member of the Appellate Committee or the Super Appeal Committee. Hence the survey system prevalent at the East India Cotton Association is called the blind survey system.

Since the suspension of futures trading, the number of survey disputes as to quality had slumped suddenly. As the delivery contract business is mostly carried out by inspection of samples of deliverable lots, the possibility of quality disputes arising out of it is limited. For quite some time, the East India Cotton Association has hardly been receiving complaints on quality, even though quite a few ready and forward delivery contracts are by description. That speaks for the integrity and sincerity of the members of the

Cotton Exchange in their trading deals with mills and others.

After the revival of futures trading in December 1998, however, the number of survey disputes had tended to increase somewhat, as the Indian Cotton Contract (ICC) traded at the Exchange permits deliveries of several varieties at a large number of delivery centres all over the country. The Cotton Exchange has therefore strengthened its survey machinery by appointing five part time sworn surveyors, besides the one full time professional surveyor who has been in service for long.

The survey system of the East India Cotton Association has earned such a reputation over the years that the decisions of the professional surveyors of the Cotton Exchange are accepted by even the public sector organizations like the Cotton Corporation of India and the Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation. The Textile Commissioner's Cotton Certification Committee takes the assistance of the Association's professional sworn surveyors, while granting the necessary certificates as to the quality of cotton meant for exports. Verily, the survey system of the Cotton Exchange deserves to be applauded to the echo.

### Cotton Standards

To assist the surveyors and others for reference and inspection while examining the samples in survey disputes, the East India Cotton Association has been maintaining standards of various grades of cotton of different varieties grown in the country almost since its inception. Until 1981, all cotton standards were prepared solely by the professional sworn surveyors of the Association. During the last over two decades, the Government of India has recognised several associations in the country for regulating trading in non-transferable specific delivery (n.t.s.d) contracts in cotton. While the members of the East India Cotton Association (E.I.C.A.) and the South India Cotton Association (SICA), Coimbatore, are permitted to transact business in n.t.s.d. contracts for all the varieties grown in the country at different times of the year, the members of other associations are allowed to trade in only the local varieties grown in their respective States or their neighbouring regions. The SICA was recognised in May 1980 and was required to adopt the existing Grade Standards of E.I.C.A. Since then the two associations decided that hereafter the new standards shall be prepared jointly by the sworn surveyors of both the associations and shall be passed by their Joint Standards Committee.

*(To be continued...)*



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Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [ By law 66 (A) (a) (4) ]							Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2016-17 Crop FEBRUARY 2017					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9336 (33200)		9476 (33700)	9533 (33900)		9701 (34500)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	9617 (34200)	H	9758 (34700)	9814 (34900)	H	9983 (35500)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	8239 (29300)		8267 (29400)	8352 (29700)		8436 (30000)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	9505 (33800)		9533 (33900)	9561 (34000)		9645 (34300)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	10517 (37400)	O	10573 (37600)	10657 (37900)	O	10742 (38200)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	11923 (42400)		12063 (42900)	12176 (43300)		12373 (44000)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	10995 (39100)	L	11107 (39500)	11164 (39700)	L	11248 (40000)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	11389 (40500)		11473 (40800)	11529 (41000)		11642 (41400)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	12092 (43000)		12232 (43500)	12345 (43900)		12541 (44600)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	11107 (39500)	I	11220 (39900)	11276 (40100)	I	11360 (40400)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	11529 (41000)		11614 (41300)	11670 (41500)		11782 (41900)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	12148 (43200)	D	12288 (43700)	12401 (44100)	D	12626 (44900)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11614 (41300)		11698 (41600)	11754 (41800)		11867 (42200)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	11698 (41600)		11782 (41900)	11838 (42100)		11951 (42500)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11754 (41800)	A	11838 (42100)	11895 (42300)	A	12007 (42700)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	11838 (42100)		11923 (42400)	11979 (42600)		12092 (43000)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	11951 (42500)	Y	12035 (42800)	12092 (43000)	Y	12204 (43400)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	12148 (43200)		12204 (43400)	12232 (43500)		12317 (43800)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	12345 (43900)		12401 (44100)	12429 (44200)		12485 (44400)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	15578 (55400)		15635 (55600)	15747 (56000)		15888 (56500)

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