



INTERNATIONAL COTTON ADVISORY COMMITTEE

78TH PLENARY MEETING

GLOBAL LEADERSHIP: PUSHING COTTON'S BOUNDARIES

2nd December, 2019 – 6th December, 2019

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

INDIA'S COUNTRY STATEMENT

**Ministry of Textiles,
Government of India**

INTRODUCTION

- India has emerged as one of the largest producers of cotton in the world with production of 5.37 million metric tons in 2018-19 which is 21% of world cotton production of 25.75 million metric tons. About 60 lakh farmers are engaged in the cultivation of cotton in India and the majority of the cotton is produced under rain-fed conditions.
- The Indian Textile Industry consumes various range of fibres and yarns and the ratio of use of cotton to non - cotton fibres in India is 59:41, whereas it is 30:70 in the rest of the World. India is hence the flag-bearer for cotton in its global battle to retain and improve its share.
- In India, most of the cotton production comes from nine major cotton growing states, which are grouped into three diverse agro-ecological zones, Northern zone comprising States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, Central zone comprising the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and Southern zone comprising the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Besides this, cotton is also grown in the Southern State of Tamil Nadu and Eastern State of Orissa. Cotton cultivation has also gained momentum in small areas of non-traditional States such as Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura, etc.

Due to the diversity of cotton producing regions each with its unique soil and agro-climatic conditions, the cotton produced in India is of different varieties and staple groups mainly, Medium Staple (Staple length: 20.5 mm-

24.5 mm, Trade varieties: V797, Jayadhar), Medium Long Staple (Staple length: 25.0 mm-27.0 mm, Trade varieties: J-34, LRA) and Long Staple (Staple length: 27.5 mm -32.0 mm, Trade varieties: H-4, MECH, Shankar-6, Bunny, Brahma).

- The State-wise area, production and yield of cotton from 2015-16 to 2018-19 is annexed (Annexure-I).

OUTLOOK FOR INDIAN COTTON SUPPLY AND DEMAND

- India has the largest area of 12.60 million hectares under cotton cultivation in the world which is 39% of the world area of 32.61 million hectares.
- Acreage under Bt. cotton cultivation has increased over the years. During the cotton season 2018-19, this was about 88% as against 0.38%, in 2002-03. Currently about 11% to 12% of the area is under local hybrid varieties developed by Cotton Research Institutes in India. More research is on to develop hybrids to cater to the growing demand of sustainable hybrid cotton.
- The total availability of cotton in India including domestic production, carryover stocks and imports is estimated at 6.83 million metric tons, whereas the total domestic consumption (including non-textile use) of cotton is 5.29 million metric tons and export is estimated at 0.85 million metric tons. Thus, a carryover stock of 0.69 million metric tons is estimated at the end of cotton season 2018-19.

INDIA'S COTTON TRADE WITH REST OF THE WORLD

- Cotton is a freely exportable commodity in India and exports have been mainly to Bangladesh, China, Pakistan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Turkey, Taiwan and Thailand. During 2017-18, 1.15 million tons of cotton was exported from India. Exports constituted about 15% of total cotton produced in India.
- Consequent to trade liberalization in India since 1994, cotton has also been a freely importable commodity. India imported 0.27 million tons of cotton during 2017-18 mainly from USA, Australia, Mali, Egypt, Cote D' Ivoire, Tanzania etc. Imports constituted less than 10% of the total consumption of cotton in India.

SUSTAINABILITY IN COTTON VALUE CHAIN

- Several measures are being undertaken by Government of India to improve the quality and productivity of cotton and for promotion of sustainable cotton farming in the country.
- With a series of progressive steps taken over the past decades, the quality of cotton in India has improved and is at par with the International standard. Besides this, cotton yield has also improved from around 300 Kg/hectare in the year 2002-03 up to 488 Kg/hectare currently. India is working on suitable interventions for enhancing productivity in cotton, such

as High Density Planting System (HDPS) and protection of crops from chronic pest infestations, both in the public and private sector.

- Government of India is encouraging the research on coloured cotton cultivation in India. In recent years, there has been significant progress in research on coloured cotton. Scientists in India have found that the desired parameter of coloured cotton can be brought to the levels of white cotton to the satisfaction of the textile industry.
- To make the country self-sufficient in ELS cotton, Govt. of India is encouraging contract farming and state-of-art technology so as to kick-start the process of bringing about a tangible improvement in production of ELS varieties of cotton. Research efforts in this area are being encouraged and supported.
- In addition to the above, India is also focusing on improvement of quality, demonstration of best practices for reducing the contamination of cotton, developing new varieties of cotton, increasing the production of Organic cotton and its' certification in India.
- Agro-climatic condition of India is most conducive for organic cotton cultivation. Presently, area under organic cotton cultivation in India is about 3% of total area under cotton which is the largest in the World. In order to ensure the genuineness and quality of organic production system, Agricultural and Processed Foods Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) is operating a National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) since year 2001-02 for supervising and certifying organic products including

cotton. This national programme involves the accreditation programme for Certification Bodies, standards for organic production, promotion of organic farming etc.

- India is pioneer in processing of cotton by using double roller gin which is superior to saw ginning in other cotton growing countries. Double roller ginning process preserve the inherent qualities of fibre, protects the fiber length, provide undamaged clean seed and making Indian cotton better for spinning. Special attributes of roller ginning in India enables production of cotton fiber length up to 32.5 mm which is most suitable for spinning industry in production of higher counts of yarns.
- Realizing the need for achieving a special place for Indian cotton in the international arena and to ensure production of assured quality bales, Government of India is also under the process of introducing mandatory bale testing & quality labelling/bale tagging system. This would also ensure traceability of cotton bales with essential details like year of manufacture, lot number, bale number, weight and various quality parameters.
- Government of India has introduced various developmental schemes covering the entire textile value chain such as Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Powerloom Development schemes, Schemes of Integrated Textile Parks and Integrated Processing Development Scheme for increased consumption of cotton and other fibres.

- Trade and Industry in India are also taking required steps to boost the quality and productivity of cotton while ensuring environmental safety and socio-economic progress.
- I express my sincere thanks to the ICAC for extending the opportunity to present the “**Cotton & Cotton Industry Scenario**” in India, to the stakeholders of the world.

Thanking you

State-wise Area, Production and Yield of Cotton

| NAME OF STATE | Area in Million Hectare | | | | Production in Million Metric tons | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19(P) | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19(P) |
| Punjab | 0.34 | 0.29 | 0.29 | 0.27 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Haryana | 0.62 | 0.57 | 0.67 | 0.71 | 0.25 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.39 |
| Rajasthan | 0.45 | 0.47 | 0.58 | 0.63 | 0.26 | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.43 |
| NORTHERN ZONE | 1.40 | 1.33 | 1.54 | 1.61 | 0.61 | 0.78 | 0.96 | 1.01 |
| Gujarat | 2.72 | 2.38 | 2.62 | 2.66 | 1.53 | 1.62 | 1.77 | 1.48 |
| Maharashtra | 4.21 | 3.80 | 4.35 | 4.25 | 1.29 | 1.50 | 1.42 | 1.31 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 0.56 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.61 | 0.31 | 0.35 | 0.38 | 0.41 |
| CENTRAL ZONE | 7.49 | 6.78 | 7.58 | 7.53 | 3.13 | 3.47 | 3.56 | 3.20 |
| Telangana | 1.77 | 1.41 | 1.90 | 1.83 | 0.99 | 0.82 | 0.93 | 0.80 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 0.67 | 0.47 | 0.65 | 0.62 | 0.40 | 0.32 | 0.36 | 0.26 |
| Karnataka | 0.64 | 0.51 | 0.55 | 0.69 | 0.33 | 0.31 | 0.29 | 0.26 |
| Tamilnadu | 0.14 | 0.14 | 0.18 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.10 |
| SOUTHERN ZONE | 3.22 | 2.53 | 3.27 | 3.27 | 1.82 | 1.53 | 1.68 | 1.41 |
| Orissa | 0.13 | 0.14 | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.08 |
| Others | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| TOTAL | 12.29 | 10.83 | 12.59 | 12.61 | 5.65 | 5.87 | 6.29 | 5.73 |

| NAME OF STATE | Yield in Kg/Hectares | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 2015-16 | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19(P) |
| Punjab | 313 | 537 | 687 | 729 |
| Haryana | 401 | 611 | 549 | 552 |
| Rajasthan | 569 | 596 | 677 | 676 |
| NORTHERN ZONE | 433 | 590 | 624 | 630 |
| Gujarat | 562 | 678 | 673 | 556 |
| Maharashtra | 307 | 396 | 326 | 308 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 544 | 582 | 624 | 664 |
| CENTRAL ZONE | 418 | 511 | 470 | 425 |
| Telangana | 556 | 579 | 488 | 437 |
| Andhra Pradesh | 606 | 684 | 559 | 411 |
| Karnataka | 516 | 600 | 538 | 371 |
| Tamilnadu | 718 | 599 | 511 | 779 |
| SOUTHERN ZONE | 566 | 604 | 512 | 432 |
| Orissa | 408 | 375 | 428 | 484 |
| Others | 680 | 680 | 680 | 680 |
| TOTAL | 459 | 542 | 500 | 454 |

Source: Cotton Advisory Board meeting dated 18.06.19 P-Provisional