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Status of Cotton Global to Khandesh

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ABSTRACT

Cotton is the 'King' of fiber referred as "White Gold' of India. Cotton has been cultivated in India for more than five thousand years. It has a long history closely linked with the human civilization in India. Cotton fibers were discovered more than five thousand years ago in Mohanjodaro in the Indus Valley. Cotton is one of the oldest soft fibers that grow around the seeds of the cotton plant. It is used to make number of textile products from Old World to the New World. From the beginning of Indian civilization Cotton has played a vital role in development in evolution of human ethical, moral and cultural values.

India rank second in the cotton production in the world. India is the major producer of cotton in the world market in term of area and production. India rank first in terms of area under cotton cultivation. Cotton textile is one of the major Industries in India which provides employment to more than 15 million people. The livelihood of 60 million people depends on cotton cultivation, processing and trade.

Maharashtra rank second in the cotton production in India. The state has largest area under the cotton cultivation and accounts 19% of the total cotton production in the country.

Khandesh rank second in the cotton production in Maharashtra. Cotton is the main crop of Khandesh region and the maximum area under cotton cultivation.

KEYWORDS : Cotton, Status, India, Maharashtra, Khandesh

I INTRODUCTION:

Cotton is considered as "White gold", has been in cultivation in India for more than five thousand years. It is one of the oldest fibers and the time when it was first utilized is not known accurately. It is a soft fiber that grows around the seeds of the cotton plant (Gossypium spp.), a shrub native to the tropical and subtropical regions of both the Old World and the New World. The fiber is most often spun into thread and used to make a soft, breathable textile, which is the most widely used natural-fiber cloth in clothing today.

Cotton is used to make a number of textile products viz. terrycloth, bath towels and robes; denim, used to make blue jeans; twill. Socks, underwear, and most T-shirts are made from cotton. Bed sheets are often made from cotton. Cotton is also used to make yarn used in crochet and knitting. Fabric can also be made from recycled or recovered cotton that would otherwise be thrown away during the spinning, weaving or cutting process. While many fabrics are made completely of cotton, cotton is blended with other fibers, including rayon and synthetic fibers such as polyester. In addition to the textile industry, cotton is used in fishnets, coffee filters, tents, gunpowder, and cotton paper in bookbinding.

II OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH:

- To study the Raw Cotton Production from Global level to Khandesh Region of Maharashtra level.
- To find out the share of: --

A) India in Raw Cotton Production in Global Production?
B) Maharashtra in Raw Cotton Production in India?
C) Khandesh Region in Raw Cotton Production in Maharashtra?

III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The study on the present topic is based on production of Raw Cotton from Global level to Khandesh Region of Maharashtra level, which is based exclusively on secondary data taken from various issues of reports and publications of Cotton Corporation of India, Maharashtra State co-op Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd., Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India and various News portals and websites.

HISTORY OF INDIAN COTTON:

Cotton the king of fiber, is closely linked to human civilization and these Cotton fiber were discovered more than 5000 years ago in Coastal Peru and at Mohanjodaro in the Indus Valley. Cotton has played a vital role in updating Indian economy in evolution of human ethical, moral & cultural values. The most significant development and spread of American Cotton (variety Combodian) in India was introduced in 1904-05. It proved very promising under irrigated conditions. Prior to 1914, Indian produced 40-50 lakh bales of Cotton almost entirely desi cotton with short staple length (below 19 mm). The Developmental aspect of Cotton was vested upon to Directorate of Cotton Development (DOCD), Mumbai under Union Ministry of Agriculture from the year 1966 for implementing Government schemes and to make National Plan for production increase and qualitative requirement of the Textile Industry. In order to look after the marketing aspect of cotton and to provide remunerative price to the Cotton farmers through Minimum Support Prices (MSP) operation, the Cotton Corporation of Indian (CCI) was established in the year 1970 under Ministry of Textile.

GLOBAL COTTON PRODUCTION:-
(Millions of 480 lb. bales)
Lb=pounds, 480lb=217.72Kg.}

COUNTRY	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
China	37.0	36.7	32.0	30.5	33.5
India	24.0	22.6	23.0	25.4	27.5
United States	19.2	12.8	12.2	18.1	16.3
Pakistan	8.6	8.7	9.6	8.8	10.0
Brazil	7.4	5.5	5.5	9.0	9.0
Australia	0.6	1.5	1.8	4.2	5.0
Uzbekistan	5.4	4.6	3.9	4.1	4.2
Turkey	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	3.1
African Franc Zone	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.5
EU-27	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6
Turkmenistan	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4
Greece	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4

Argentina	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2
Mexico	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.2
Burkina	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
Rest of World	7.8	6.8	5.9	6.1	7.8
World Total	119.7	107.3	101.6	115.3	123.9
Source: USDA (US Department of Agriculture)					

Cotton accounts for 40% of the total global fiber production and in the most important fiber in the World. India is a major player with World Cotton Market in tune of area and production. In recent years India become the second largest Cotton producer after overtaking USA. It has also emerged as the largest exporter in recent years with its surplus output. Cotton textile is one of the largest industries in India which providing employment to over 15 million people. The livelihood of 60 million people depends on cotton cultivation, processing, trade and textiles. Area under Cotton across the World has been stagnant for the last five decades; however, production has been increased due to sharp rise in yield. In 2010-11, the total area under cotton cultivation is likely to be 32.7 million hectares. India is one of the major cotton producers in the world having the largest acreage under cotton and is also the second largest consumer of cotton. India placed now as second largest cotton producing country leaving behind USA in the year 2006-07 & 2007-08 by contributing 21% of the world production.

INDIAN COTTON PRODUCTION:-

State Wise Production of Cotton: (Production in lakh bales of 170 kgs.)

STATE	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Punjab	20.00	17.50	14.25	16.00	17.00
Haryana	15.00	14.00	14.75	14.00	16.00
Rajasthan	9.00	7.00	11.00	9.00	15.00
North Total	44.00	39.00	40.00	39.00	48.00
Gujarat	110.00	90.00	98.00	103.00	115.00
Maharashtra	62.00	62.00	63.00	82.00	85.00
Madhya Pradesh	20.00	18.00	15.00	17.00	18.00
Central Total	192.00	170.00	176.00	202.00	218.00
Andhra Pradesh	46.00	53.00	52.00	53.00	55.00
Karnataka	8.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	14.00
Tamil Nadu	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
South Total	58.00	67.00	66.00	68.00	74.00
Orissa	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	2.00
Others				2.00	2.00
Loose Lint	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Grand Total	307.00	290.00	295.00	325.00	356.00
Source- As per Cotton Advisory Board, (Cotton Corporation of India.)					

COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA:-

Cotton is cultivated in three distinct agro-ecological zones-

- North Zone
- Central Zone
- South Zone

Besides this cotton is also cultivated in small area of non- traditional states like Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal & Tripura. It is inherently a semi xerophytes perennial crop. However, it is being grown as an annual / seasonal crop. Approximately 65% of India's cotton is produced on dry land and 35% on irrigated lands.

The North zone comprising Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan is irrigated cotton area and cultivated during kharif season in the Indo-Gangetic alluvial soils. The climate is adverse at sowing season with high temperature and the growing period is limited to six months (May to October). Being irrigated the productivity is higher than the other tow zones. This zone contributes nearly 22% of total cotton area & 16.90% of total production of the country.

The Central zone comprises of primarily rainfed tracts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra and Gujarat. Predominant area is under black soil (vertisols), which is subjected to runoff, erosion soil and nutrient losses. Cotton is grown as a mono crop or in an intercropping system. The zone is characterized by hot semiarid climate with mostly shallow to medium and deep black soils. This zone contributes nearly 65% of total cotton area & 70% of total production of the country.

The southern zone comprising of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is a zone in which Cotton cultivation is done both under irrigated and rainfed conditions. Soils of this zone are black and red & poor in fertility. The area is well known for growing long and extra-long staple cottons. Cotton is grown in south as sole crop or as an intercropping system with onion, chilli, cowpea maize etc. Cotton rice rotation is also followed in this region. This zone contributes nearly 18.49% of total cotton area & 31.17% of total production of the country.

SHARE OF INDIA IN COTTON PRODUCTION:-



India's share in global Cotton production is 22% next to the China. India is the second largest cotton producer in the world.

MAHARASHTRA:-

The State has 39.87 lakh hectares of land under Cotton cultivation. The Numbers of irrigation projects are being implemented to improve irrigation. A watershed mission has been launched to ensure soil and water conservation measures are implemented speedily in the unirrigated area. The State has made rapid strides in the production of cash crops like sugarcane, soyabean, cotton, oilseeds and onions. The last few years have seen a healthy shift towards horticulture crops. The State is well known for its Alphonso mangoes, grapes, bananas, pomegranates and oranges. Maharashtra state with approximately 10% Geographical area of the country accounts for about 34% area and 24 % of the total cotton production in the country. About 96% of the cotton area is rainfed. The crop is grown in Kharif season and sowing is generally done with the onset of monsoon. The crop is generally grown on black cotton soil characterized by the presence of titanium oxide. The yield of seed cotton is very poor. Most of the varieties/hybrids are medium to medium long fiber length. Hybrid varieties cover around 87 % of the cotton area. Cotton crop is grown in the entire state except Konkan and Western parts of Maharashtra.

The cotton growing area is divided into four major regions.

- Vidarbha region,
- Marathwada region,
- Khandesh region
- Deccan Canal area.

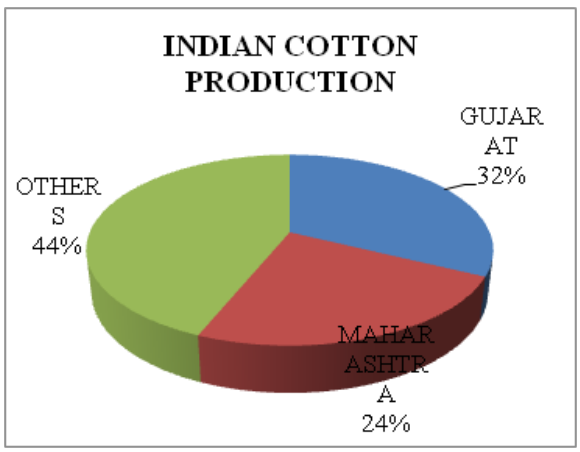
Area under Cotton Cultivation:

- Vidarbha Region: - Nearly 16 lakh ha. (Yoetmal, Amravati, Akola, Buldana, Washim, Wardha and Nagpur),

- Marathwada region: - Nearly 10 lakh ha. (Nanded, Hingoli, Parbhani, Aurangabad and Jalna).
- Khandesh Region: - 5 lakh ha. (Jalgoan, Dhule and Nandurbar)
- Deccan Canal Region: - 25,000 ha. (Ahmednagar & Satara)

Average productivity of cotton varies considerably from region to region.

SHARE OF MAHARASHTRA IN COTTON PRODUCTION:-



Maharashtra's share in Indian Cotton production is 24% next to the Gujarat. Maharashtra is the second largest cotton producer in India.

KHANDESH REGION:-

Khandesh is a region of central India, which forms the northwestern portion of Maharashtra state. The terms "Khandesh" and "Deccan" thus connote historical and political affiliations, as well as geographical zones. Khandesh lies on the Northwestern corner of the Deccan plateau, in the valley of the Tapi River, and is bound to the north by the Satpura Range, to the east by the Vidarbha region, to the south by the Hills of Ajanta, belonging to the Marathwada region of Maharashtra, and to the west by the Northernmost ranges of the Westen Ghats, and beyond them the coastal plain of Gujarat.

After India's independence in 1947, Bombay province became Bombay State, which in 1960 was divided into the linguistic states of Maharashtra and Gujarat. During the formation of the State in 1960, East Khandesh became Jalgaon district, and West Khandesh became Dhule of the Maharashtra State.

1. JALGAON DISTRICT:

Jalgaon District is located in the north-west region of the state of Maharashtra. It was formerly known as **East Khandesh district**. Banana and cotton are Jalgaon's main crops. Its production of bananas and cotton, especially by resorting to drip irrigation, has created a role model for cultivators in other parts of India. The district consists 15 (tahsils).

Area and Production of Major Crops in Jalgaon District: (Average of last 5 years: 2004, 05, 06, 07, 08, 09)

Major field crops cultivated	Kharif	Rabi	Area ('000 ha)	Production ('000 t)
Cotton	356.1	-------	356.1	948.5
Sorghum	168.2	3.9	172.1	309.4
Maize	58.4	-------	58.4	283.6
Black gram	35.8	-------	35.8	26.6
Wheat	-------	25.03	25.0	137.7
Ground nut	1.6	-------	8.5	24.0
Banana	-------	-------	48.0	31.2

*** Source - Agricultural Statistical Data, DSA Jalgaon. Govt. of Maharashtra.**

2. DHULE DISTRICT:

Dhule District is located in northern side of Maharashtra state.

Pearl millet, Cotton, Groundnut and Maize are the main crops of the District. Dhule District has an Area of 8061 Sq.Kms and according to census 2011[update] Dhule had a population of 2048781. The district consists 4 (tahsils).

Area and Production of Major Crops in Dhule District: (Average of last 5 years)

Major field crops cultivated	Kharif	Rabi	Area ('000 ha)	Production ('000 t)
Cotton	115.0	-------	115.0	42.8
Pearl millet	104.5	0.2	104.7	119.1
Ground nut	35.7	0.1	35.8	29.4
Maize	34.7	-------	34.7	86.4
Paddy	21.5	-------	21.5	17.2
Wheat	--------	36.0	36.0	86.1
Bengal Gram	-------	25.0	25.0	27.9

*** Source - Agricultural Statistical Data, DSA Dhule, Govt. of Maharashtra.**

3. NANDURBAR DISTRICT:

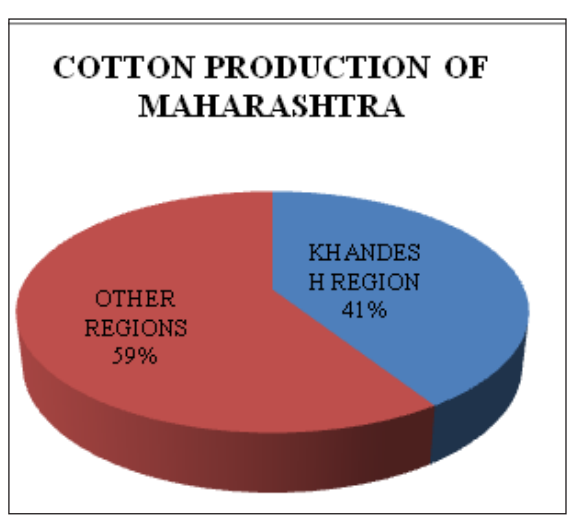
Nandurbar District is located in the northwest corner (Khandesh Region) of Maharashtra state in India. Jawar, Wheat, Rice, Toor, Groundnuts are the main crops of the District The district comprises 6 talukas.

Area and Production of Major Crops in Nandurbar District: (Average of last 5 years)

Major field crops cultivated	Kharif	Rabi	Area ('000 ha)	Production ('000 t)
Cotton	53.3	------	53.3	7.8
Sorghum	46.1	22.4	68.5	52.7
Pearl millet	21.3	------	21.3	11.7
Chick pea	--------	7.6	7.6	5.2
Maize	20.7	------	20.7	30.6
Paddy	26.7	------	21.5	23.0
Wheat	--------	22.4	22.4	10.1

*** Source - Agricultural Statistical Data, DSA Nandurbar, Govt. of Maharashtra.**

SHARE OF KHANDESH REGION IN COTTON PRODUCTION:



The share of Khandesh Region is 41% in Maharashtra State cotton production.

CONCLUSION:

- In the Global Cotton Production, India is the second largest producer of cotton.
- In the Indian Cotton Production, Maharashtra is the second largest producer of cotton.
- In the Maharashtra State Cotton Production, Khandesh Region is the major producer of cotton.
- The share of India in Global Cotton Production is 22%.
- The share of Maharashtra in Indian Cotton Production is 24%.
- The share of Khandesh Region in Maharashtra State Cotton Production is 41%.

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