



**COTTON
ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA**

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News Relating to
**Cotton and
Textile Sector**

Date-19-10-2026

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COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA
(Regd. Office : Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor, Cotton Green (E), Mumbai 400 033)
Tel. No. 8657442944/45/46/47/48 Email: cai@caionline.in Website: www.caionline.in

ICE Cotton Futures: 16-10-2026

ICE COTTON CLOSE						16 Oct 2026
CONTRACT MONTH	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	SETTLE	CHANGE	Op. Int.
Cotton (CT) - Quote: Cents/Pound - Contract Size: 50,000 Pounds.						
Dec-26	80.09	80.88	79.60	80.00	▼0.06	1,67,443
Mar-27	83.44	84.17	82.92	83.24	▼0.18	99,537
May-27	85.13	85.82	84.63	84.93	▼0.19	58,858
Jul-27	85.56	86.23	85.15	85.41	▼0.15	35,141
Oct-27	79.45	79.45	79.31	79.31	▼0.12	26
Dec-27	78.80	79.36	78.65	79.00	▲0.21	32,491
Mar-28	0.00	79.60	79.60	79.60	▲0.24	2,450

Cotlook Index: 16-10-2026

91.10 (-0.35)

Raymond Limited accelerates Andhra Pradesh expansion to support growth momentum

Saturday, 17th Oct 2026, (Source: www.apparelviews.com)

Raymond Limited through its subsidiary companies is accelerating its capacity expansion in Andhra Pradesh to support strong business momentum and growing customer requirements. As part of this strategy, the Company's subsidiary is setting up an additional brownfield facility in proximity to its existing Mega manufacturing facility in Andhra Pradesh. The facility is being developed as an interim capacity augmentation initiative and is expected to support incremental customer requirements and volumes during the current financial year.

The decision to accelerate brownfield capacity addition reflects the Company's focus on responding swiftly to customer demand while maintaining capital and execution discipline. In parallel, Raymond's planned greenfield project in Andhra Pradesh is progressing as scheduled. The greenfield facility is envisaged as a larger, long-term manufacturing platform that will significantly enhance the Company's infrastructure and capacity to support its medium- to long-term growth plans.



Sanjeev Sharma, Joint Managing Director & CEO, JKMP TL – Raymond Group said “The accelerated expansion in Andhra Pradesh reflects the strong momentum we are seeing in the business. While our greenfield project remains the foundation for our longer-term growth, the additional brownfield capacity will allow us to respond faster to current customer requirements. This approach enables us to capture near-term opportunities while continuing to build a scalable platform for sustained growth.”

The combination of near-term brownfield expansion and the planned greenfield facility provides Raymond with a two-stage capacity expansion strategy:

- A. Near-term capacity augmentation to address current customer requirements and incremental volumes; and
- B. Long-term scalable infrastructure to support future growth and expanding customer opportunities.

This expansion reinforces Raymond Limited's strategy of building a scalable, capital-efficient manufacturing platform, while progressively strengthening its capabilities to address opportunities across domestic and global markets.

India's GDP seen growing 7.1-7.3% in FY27: Deloitte

Sunday, 18th Oct 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights

Deloitte India expects India's economy to expand 7.1-7.3 per cent in FY 2026-27, supported by sustained private investment as an additional source of demand.

GDP growth is projected at 6.6-7 per cent in FY 2027-28, while gross fixed capital formation rose 11.9 per cent in the first quarter of FY27.

Geopolitical tensions, volatile energy prices and trade disruptions remain key risks.

Deloitte has projected India's economy to grow by 7.1-7.3 per cent in FY 2026-27, with a sustained revival in private investment expected to add another source of demand and build productive capacity for future growth, according to its latest *Economic Outlook*. The report also forecast gross domestic product growth of 6.6-7 per cent in FY 2027-28.

The outlook identified geopolitical tensions, volatile energy prices and trade disruptions as key risks to the growth forecast.

Rumki Majumdar, economist at Deloitte India, said India's growth over the past decade had been supported by resilient household spending and continued public investment in infrastructure. Improved connectivity, stronger corporate balance sheets and higher capacity utilisation have strengthened the case for business expansion, while gross fixed capital formation grew 11.9 per cent in the first quarter of FY 2026-27, its fastest expansion in four years.

Majumdar also said higher investment in strategic sectors such as semiconductors, electronics, defence manufacturing, clean energy and artificial intelligence infrastructure could support private capital expenditure because these areas require substantial upfront investment. She added sustaining that investment now depends on how confidently companies can plan, finance and execute their next projects.

Deloitte's FY27 projection compares with growth estimates of 7.1 per cent by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The International Monetary Fund (IMF), Asian Development Bank (ADB), S&P Global Ratings and Moody's have projected India's growth at 7 per cent for the fiscal year.

Polyester raw material prices decline in India as Asian markets weaken

Monday, 19th Oct 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights

Indian polyester raw material prices declined in RIL's October 17 revision, with PTA cut by ₹3.40 (~\$0.04) per kg to ₹107.60 and polyester melt reduced to ₹116.91 per kg.

MEG stayed at ₹71.70 per kg, while PSF prices were unchanged despite upstream volatility.

Chinese PTA and MEG quotations weakened after a post-holiday rally, with crude oil and subdued yarn demand shaping outlook.

Indian polyester raw material prices declined in the latest revision effective October 17, 2026, with Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) reducing purified terephthalic acid (PTA) and polyester melt prices amid volatility in Asian petrochemical markets. Monoethylene glycol (MEG) also traded below its previous week's level. Meanwhile, Chinese PTA and MEG quotations weakened after the initial post-holiday rally, reflecting renewed uncertainty in polyester feedstock markets. Crude oil price movements remained an important factor influencing upstream petrochemical costs.

RIL revised its domestic PTA price down by ₹3.40 (~\$0.04) per kg to ₹107.60 (~\$1.13) per kg from ₹111 (~\$1.17) per kg, effective October 17. Polyester melt was quoted at ₹116.91 (~\$1.23) per kg, compared with ₹119.89 (~\$1.26) per kg on October 16. MEG remained unchanged at ₹71.70 (~\$0.75) per kg in the latest revision.

The recent decline followed a period of sharp fluctuations in domestic polyester raw material prices. RIL had increased its PTA price by ₹4.50 (~\$0.05) per kg to ₹111 (~\$1.17) per kg on October 10, while polyester melt had risen by ₹3.87 (~\$0.04) per kg to ₹122.22 (~\$1.28) per kg. MEG had remained unchanged at ₹78.70 (~\$0.83) per kg at that time. Compared with the October 10 levels, PTA was lower by ₹3.40 (~\$0.04) per kg, MEG by ₹7 (~\$0.07) per kg and polyester melt by ₹5.31 (~\$0.06) per kg in the latest revision.

Domestic polyester staple fibre (PSF) prices remained unchanged in the October 16 revision despite fluctuations in upstream raw material costs. Earlier, the basic prices of 1.4 denier, 1.2 denier and 1.0 denier PSF had been maintained at ₹146 (~\$1.53), ₹146.75 (~\$1.54) and ₹147.50 (~\$1.55) per kg, respectively, excluding 5 per cent goods and services tax (GST).

In the international market, Chinese polyester feedstock quotations continued to fluctuate following the strong reopening after the National Day holidays. CFR China PTA was quoted at \$970 per tonne on October 16, declining by \$10 from the previous day. MEG, however, increased marginally by \$2 to \$690 per tonne.

PTA had been quoted at \$980 per tonne on October 15, down \$10 from October 14, when it stood at \$990 per tonne. MEG declined by \$9 to \$688 per tonne on October 15 after rising by \$17 to \$697 per tonne a day earlier. On October 13, PTA had stood at \$985 per tonne, while MEG was quoted at \$680 per tonne.

The latest quotations indicated that the sharp post-holiday recovery had lost momentum. On October 8, CFR China PTA had surged by \$75 to \$1,010 per tonne, while MEG increased by \$25 to \$735 per tonne. However, by October 16, PTA had declined by \$40 per tonne and MEG by \$45 per tonne from their October 8 levels.

Crude oil remained a key influence on polyester production costs, as movements in petroleum-derived feedstocks affect the pricing of PTA and other polyester intermediates. Fluctuations in international energy markets, combined with changes in regional supply and demand, continued to influence raw material price expectations.

Meanwhile, China's fibre markets witnessed a recovery after the National Day holidays. Polyester staple fibre prices resumed their upward movement, while cotton prices recovered from their September decline following the conclusion of state reserve sales. However, yarn prices failed to follow the recovery in fibre prices as the traditional peak season generated limited orders.

Spinning margins remained relatively comfortable in cotton yarn, while polyester yarn margins continued to face pressure. Viscose yarn margins also narrowed, indicating persistent challenges for downstream spinning mills despite movements in fibre prices.

The latest reduction in Indian polyester raw material prices suggested some easing of upstream cost pressure on domestic polyester manufacturers. However, unchanged PSF prices and subdued downstream yarn demand indicated that the benefit had yet to translate into broader price adjustments across the textile value chain. Further movements in crude oil, Asian PTA and MEG quotations, and Chinese polyester demand would remain important factors shaping domestic pricing trends.

Government Plans ₹25,000-Crore Textile Skilling Programme to Strengthen Workforce Monday, 19th Oct 2026, (Source: www.textilevaluechain.in)

Proposed Initiative Targets 20 Lakh Workers, with Focus on Industry-Linked Training, Technology and Employment



The Indian government is considering a **₹25,000-crore textile skilling programme** aimed at addressing workforce shortages and strengthening the industry's talent base over the next five years. The proposed initiative seeks to develop a larger pool of industry-ready workers and expand India's competitiveness in global textile and apparel markets.

According to the report, the programme could mark a significant increase in government support for textile-sector training, with a focus on modern manufacturing requirements and emerging technologies.

Proposed Programme to Cover 20 Lakh Workers

The proposed initiative is expected to target around **20 lakh people over five years**. It would build on existing skilling efforts while placing greater emphasis on industry-linked training, workforce readiness and employment opportunities.

The government is considering a coordinated approach involving the textile industry, training institutions and other stakeholders to improve the availability of skilled workers.

Textile Sector Remains a Major Employment Provider

The textile and apparel industry is among India's largest employment-generating sectors, supporting millions of workers across manufacturing, processing and related activities.

The proposed programme is intended to address gaps in skilled labour availability as the industry expands and adopts new production technologies. A stronger training framework could help manufacturers meet workforce requirements while improving productivity and operational efficiency.

Focus on Technology and Industry Requirements

The proposed skilling effort is expected to respond to changing requirements in textile manufacturing, including automation, advanced machinery and digital production systems.

Industry-linked training could help workers develop skills relevant to modern production processes, while collaboration between employers and training providers may improve alignment between courses and workplace requirements.

Supporting Long-Term Industry Growth

The initiative is being considered as part of wider efforts to strengthen India's textile manufacturing capabilities and competitiveness in international markets. The programme's proposed scale reflects the importance of workforce development as the sector responds to changing technology, production requirements and global demand.

Further details on implementation, funding allocation and the final structure of the programme would be needed to establish how the proposed initiative will be rolled out.

Commerce Ministry Promotes Effective Use of FTAs Among Indian Exporters

Monday, 19th Oct 2026, (Source: www.textilevaluechain.in)



Jaipur Outreach Programme Focuses on Tariff Benefits, Export Readiness and Market Access Under Trade Agreements

The Ministry of Commerce has organised an outreach programme in Jaipur, Rajasthan, to raise awareness among exporters about the benefits available under India's Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and improve their utilisation. The initiative, titled “FTA

Outreach Programme,” brought together exporters, government representatives and industry associations to discuss preferential market access and opportunities across international markets. The programme was organised by the Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce, Mohit Yadav, and included participation from representatives across sectors and export-oriented businesses.

Focus on Exporters and Industry Participation

The programme was conducted in collaboration with the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), the Rajasthan Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), the Jaipur Special Economic Zone and industry associations.

It aimed to help Indian enterprises translate preferential market access under FTAs into export opportunities through targeted information, capacity building, practical guidance and coordination among the Department of Commerce, state governments, industry associations and exporters.

The discussions highlighted the importance of effective FTA utilisation in expanding India's engagement with global markets and supporting economic growth.

Government Highlights Commercial Opportunities Under FTAs

Union Minister of Commerce and Industry Piyush Goyal has emphasised the commercial opportunities available to Indian businesses through FTAs. The agreements provide preferential access to markets that account for a major share of global trade.

The outreach programme also focused on helping exporters understand how to use these provisions to access new markets and increase exports.

The report noted that India's merchandise exports reached **USD 476.20 billion during April–September 2026–27**, compared with USD 418.31 billion in the corresponding period of 2025–26, representing estimated growth of **13.84%**.

Supporting MSMEs, Farmers and Emerging Entrepreneurs

The programme highlighted opportunities for farmers, women entrepreneurs, youth, MSMEs and other groups to participate in India's export growth.

According to the report, merchandise and services exports during April–September 2026–27 were estimated at USD 476.20 billion. The initiative seeks to help businesses identify export-ready products, understand tariff preferences and rules of origin, meet quality and certification requirements, and strengthen connections with overseas buyers.

Improving Market Access and Export Readiness

The discussions covered India's FTAs with the United Arab Emirates, Australia, the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) countries and the United Kingdom. These agreements offer opportunities for Indian goods and services to access overseas consumers, buyers, investors and value chains, subject to the relevant provisions and implementation status.

The programme focused on identifying export-ready products, understanding tariff preferences and rules of origin, meeting quality and certification requirements, and strengthening connections with overseas buyers.

The outreach initiative is intended to help Indian businesses make more effective use of market access available under India's trade agreements.

Adilabad Cotton Trading to Begin October 22; 11 Centers Ready

Monday, 19th Oct 2026,, Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Cotton Trading to Begin at Adilabad Market Yard from October 22; 11 Procurement Centers Ready

Adilabad: Cotton trading is set to commence at the Adilabad Market Yard in Telangana on October 22. The district administration and the Market Committee have initiated preparations for this. The Agriculture Department expects that by then, the harvesting of the Kharif-season cotton crop will have begun across more areas of the district.

Cotton harvesting has already commenced in parts of the Bela, Jainad, and Adilabad Rural mandals of Adilabad district. In areas with black soil, the cotton crop is in relatively good condition, with bolls having developed on the plants. Conversely, the condition of the crop in red-soil areas is different. According to available information, the central government has set the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for high-quality cotton at ₹8,667 per quintal.

Projected Cotton Production Exceeds 52 Lakh Quintals

The District Agriculture Department has estimated a cotton production of approximately 52.07 lakh quintals in Adilabad district for the 2026-27 Kharif season. This year, cotton has been cultivated across 437,698 acres in the district. The department anticipates an average yield of 11.90 quintals per acre. However, given the current ground conditions, the actual production may fall short of these projections.

In several areas, cotton plants have begun to wither due to a prolonged lack of sufficient rainfall and a deficit in soil moisture. Farmers suggest that one or two spells of good rain at this critical juncture could benefit the crop and potentially improve yields. In regions with black soil, the moisture retained in the ground for an extended period following rainfall has supported the growth of the cotton plants.

Slot Booking via App Mandatory for Selling Cotton

Adilabad Market Committee Chairman B. Srikanth Reddy stated that preparations are underway to begin cotton trading from October 22. Farmers must book a slot in advance via the 'Kapas Kisan' app to sell their produce.

The cotton procurement process will commence at 10:00 AM. Representatives from the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) and officials from the district administration will be present on the occasion.

11 out of 14 ginning centers ready for cotton procurement

There are 14 cotton ginning factories in Adilabad, 11 of which are prepared to begin purchasing cotton from farmers starting October 22. The remaining three centers must obtain the necessary clearances before they can commence procurement operations.

However, the arrival of cotton at the market yard is expected to be limited in the initial days, as the cotton bolls in many areas still require time to fully mature. The volume of cotton reaching the market is likely to increase once the harvesting process gains momentum.

Meanwhile, due to ongoing road repair work, farmers are advised to use an alternative route to reach the Adilabad market yard via the Rampur bypass.

Indian Cotton Yarn Market Gains Strength

Monday, 19th Oct 2026,, Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

High Raw Cotton Costs and Improved Demand Bolster Indian Cotton Yarn Market

The Indian cotton yarn market is showing signs of strength, driven by high raw cotton costs and an uptick in demand from the weaving industry. Limited cotton arrivals in North Indian markets and

rising production costs for spinning mills are providing support to cotton yarn prices. However, demand varies across different types of yarn.

Impact of Raw Cotton Prices

Strong raw cotton prices are exerting pressure on the production costs of spinning mills. Consequently, mills are attempting to offset these additional costs by raising the selling prices of cotton yarn. Demand for certain key yarn varieties—particularly those used in the weaving industry—is reported to be robust. Meanwhile, for more common or lower-demand yarn varieties, price negotiations remain ongoing.



Cotton Arrivals and Market Demand

With daily cotton arrivals in North Indian markets remaining limited, the availability of raw material has become a critical factor for spinning mills. Simultaneously, increased procurement by weaving units is providing support to the cotton yarn market.

However, export demand remains confined to select markets. Domestic buyers are also prioritizing stock replenishment based on immediate requirements rather than engaging in large-scale advance purchasing.

Focus on New Harvest and Government Procurement

The pace of the new cotton harvest and its subsequent arrival in markets throughout October will likely play a pivotal role in shaping the market's future direction. Furthermore, the status of procurement by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) will be a significant factor for the domestic cotton market.

CCI Sells 98.63 Lakh Bales; Maharashtra Leads State-wise Sales

Monday, 19th Oct 2026,, Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

State-wise CCI Cotton Sales Details – 2025-26 Season

The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) increased its cotton candy prices by upto ₹800 per candy during this week . CCI has sold approximately 98,63,300 cotton bales for the 2025-26 season. Sales are highly concentrated in a few major cotton-producing states, Maharashtra, Telangana and Gujarat emerging as the leading contributors

Sales in Maharashtra amount to 2,837,000 bales;
in Telangana, 2,661,100 bales;
in Gujarat, 1,906,100 bales;
in Karnataka, 711,000 bales;

in Madhya Pradesh, 566,500 bales;
in Rajasthan, 348,700 bales;
in Andhra Pradesh, 326,300 bales;
in Odisha, 269,500 bales;
in Haryana, 188,400 bales;
in Punjab, 48,400 bales;
and in West Bengal, 300 bales.





**COTTON
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Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015

Cotton Exchange Building, 2nd Floor,
Opp. Cotton Green Railway Station,
Cotton Green (East), Mumbai 400033,
Maharashtra, INDIA

Tel.: +91 8657442944/45/46/47/48

E-mail: cai@caionline.in

www.caionline.in

CAI Laboratory locations :

(Recognised by BIS)

● **Maharashtra :**

Mumbai; Akola; Aurangabad;
Jalgaon; Nagpur

● **Gujarat :**

Rajkot; Ahmedabad

● **Andhra Pradesh :**

Adoni

● **Madhya Pradesh :**

Khargone

● **Karnataka :**

Hubli

● **Punjab :**

Bathinda

● **Telangana:**

Warangal; Adilabad

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Publications

Represented on various International Cotton Fora
i.e. ICAC, ICA, CICC, ACSA, ITMF and several
other International Cotton Associations

South-West monsoon withdraws with 15% below normal rainfall: IMD

A TALE OF CONTRASTS. Goa received 196.68 cm rainfall, the highest in the country, while Punjab reported 28 cm, the lowest

Our Bureau
New Delhi

India received 76.86 cm of rainfall between June 4 and October 15, when the South-West monsoon was active over the country, 15 per cent below the long-period average (LPA) of 90.63 cm, according to India Meteorological Department (IMD) data. The monsoon set in over Kerala on June 4 and withdrew from the entire country on October 15.

Except for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, which recorded 1 per cent excess rainfall, all meteorological subdivisions in the south peninsula region reported deficient rainfall, with shortfalls ranging from 23 per cent to 46 per cent. With the onset of the North-East monsoon, these regions are hoping for rainfall to support winter crops, particularly in rain-fed areas.



DRIED UP. Among the major agricultural States in the region, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan recorded deficits of 37 per cent, 21 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively.

Central India received 6 per cent less than normal rainfall. While Maharashtra and Goa recorded deficits of 23 per cent and 36 per cent, respectively, the other States

in the region received normal or excess rainfall. Odisha recorded a 23 per cent surplus, while Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat reported deficits of 2 per cent, 7 per

cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

N-E MOST DEFICIENT

North-West India also received 6 per cent below-nor-

mal rainfall. Among the major agricultural States in the region, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan recorded deficits of 37 per cent, 21 per cent and 24 per cent, respectively. Uttar Pradesh, in contrast, received 6 per cent more than normal rainfall.

The east and north-east region recorded a 27 per cent rainfall deficit, with Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Meghalaya reporting shortfalls of 45 per cent, 29 per cent, 32 per cent and 61 per cent, respectively. West Bengal and Jharkhand recorded deficits of 2 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively.

Among the States and Union Territories, Ladakh recorded the highest excess rainfall at 112 per cent above normal, while Meghalaya had the largest deficit at 61 per cent below normal. In absolute terms, Goa received the highest rainfall among States, at 196.68 cm, while Punjab recorded the lowest, at 28 cm.

'Canada, India on track to conclude CEPA by year-end'

2X GROWTH. The two nations seek to more than double bilateral trade to C\$70 b by 2030

Our Bureau
Bengaluru

India and Canada are on track to conclude negotiations for a Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) by the end of this year, with the next round of talks scheduled for the week of November 9 in India, Canadian International Trade Minister Maninder Sidhu said on Friday.

"We've completed five rounds. We're going to be doing another round on the week of November 9 back here in India," Sidhu said at a press conference in Bengaluru, as Canada concluded its largest trade mission to India in three decades.

Pointing to Fairfax Financial Holdings' acquisition of a majority stake in IDBI Bank in a deal valued at nearly C\$8 billion, Sidhu said the transaction reflected



BOOST FOR TIES. Canada's International Trade Minister Maninder Sidhu (second from left) and other officials at the signing of an MoU between an Indian firm and a Canadian company in Bengaluru. ANI

ted growing investor confidence in India and could encourage further investment.

He noted that Fairfax had already invested significantly in India, including in Bengaluru International Airport.

The deal, he said, sent a "clear signal to the supply

chains that Canada is ready to do more".

EXPAND EXPOSURE

Canadian pension funds and large institutions have collectively invested close to C\$107 billion in India across sectors including roads, highways, healthcare, technology, clean technology and

energy, Sidhu said, adding that investors were looking to expand their exposure. The trade mission brought 300 business delegates representing 150 organisations to India. More than 30 deals between Canadian delegates and Indian partners, valued at nearly C\$300 million, were recorded during the visit, he said.

FERTILIZER EXPORTS

The sectors represented opportunities for deeper collaboration in energy, critical minerals, fertilizers, aerospace, artificial intelligence, quantum computing and data centres. Sidhu said Canadian fertilizer exports to India had grown 85 per cent over recent years, while aerospace exports rose 300 per cent last year. The two countries are seeking to more than double bilateral trade to C\$70 billion by 2030, with the CEPA expected to improve market access for businesses on both sides.

US holiday orders fall 25-30% for garment exporters but UK and Europe offer relief

T E Raja Simhan

Chennai

Indian ready-made garment (RMG) exporters are facing a 25-30 per cent decline in orders from the US for the Christmas and New Year shopping season, even as improved demand from the UK and Europe offers major relief to the industry.

High inflation in the US, amid geopolitical uncertainties, has made buyers cautious about holiday-season purchases, prompting major customers to reduce orders, according to industry sources. The weakness in the US market has weighed on India's apparel exports in dollar terms during the first half of the current fiscal.

RMG exports in September 2026 stood at \$1.1 billion, registering a 13.7 per cent increase over September 2025. However, cumulative exports during April-

EXPORT DRAG

- Cumulative RMG exports during April-September fell 6.2% to \$7.2 billion from \$7.7 billion
- The weakness in the US market has weighed on apparel exports in \$ terms

September 2026-27 declined 6.2 per cent to \$7.2 billion from \$7.7 billion in the corresponding period last fiscal, according to the Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC).

In rupee terms, exports during September rose 22.9 per cent year-on-year to ₹10,824.6 crore.

For the first six months of the fiscal, exports increased 3.4 per cent to ₹69,300 crore from ₹67,001 crore, reflecting the divergence between

dollar and rupee earnings.

"We have seen a 25-30 per cent decline in export orders for Christmas and New Year to the US," said a large RMG exporter in Tiruppur.

Orders for the year-end season in the US and Europe typically begin translating into shipments in September and October. This year, however, exporters started shipping earlier to ensure that garments reach retail shelves by November, given the longer transit times caused by diversions around the Cape of Good Hope instead of the Suez Canal, industry sources said.

EUROPE AND UK

Despite the weakness in the US market, improved order traction from the UK and Europe have provided some optimism to Indian exporters.

"Last year, the tariff was a major issue. This year, with

the FTA in place for the UK and positive news on the EU FTA, there is good traction from customers. Overall, it is positive," said R Rajkumar, Vice-Chairman and Managing Director of Best Corporation (P) Ltd, Tiruppur.

A Sakthivel, Chairman of AEPC, said India's apparel exports were under pressure on two fronts.

Exports to the US were declining sharply, with the possibility of additional tariffs adding to concerns. In the EU, demand remained firm, but Europe-bound shipments were particularly exposed to logistics disruptions, with freight costs more than doubling and risks in the Red Sea increasing.

With maritime trade through the Suez Canal gradually recovering over the past month, RMG exporters are hopeful that conditions could improve in the second half of FY27.

Commerce, Finance Ministries hold talks over future of key export support schemes

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

The Commerce Department is holding consultations with the Finance Ministry to secure a longer-term extension of two key export support schemes — the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) and the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL).

Their latest three-month extensions are set to expire on December 31, even as the Finance Ministry is yet to be convinced about their effectiveness in boosting exports, according to sources.

“The Commerce Department sought a five-year extension of the two schemes before they lapsed on September 30, arguing that remission of embedded input taxes was reimbursement, not an incentive. But it



The Commerce Department has sought a 5-year extension of the RoDTEP and RoSCTL schemes

was ignored. It is trying again as the schemes are key export support amid a geopolitical crisis affecting trade,” a source said.

RoDTEP, which covers most exported products subject to specified exclusions, refunds embedded Central, State and local duties, taxes and levies that have not been rebated through other mechanisms. It is considered an

important support for MSME exporters, including those in labour-intensive sectors. The notified rates vary by product and are linked to the eligible duties and taxes borne by exporters. RoSCTL follows a similar principle but is specifically designed for exports of apparel, garments and made-ups.

EXTENSION WOES

The short extension heightened concerns among exporters about the schemes’ future. In April, the government granted a six-month extension, but the latest extension runs for only three months.

“Some exporters fear that the Finance Ministry may be in a mood to discontinue the scheme altogether, as all pleas for a long-term extension have been ignored so far, even amid uncertainties such as the ongoing West

Asia crisis,” a Mumbai-based exporter of engineering goods said.

Exporters have petitioned the government to extend both schemes for five years, arguing that repeated extensions lasting just three to six months do not provide the policy stability needed to navigate growing uncertainty in global markets.

MORE ALLOCATION

Separately, the Commerce Department has sought an increase in the allocation for RoDTEP to ₹23,000 crore for 2026-27 from the Budget estimate of ₹10,000 crore, citing the growth in merchandise exports.

Merchandise exports rose 18.51 per cent year-on-year to \$259.89 billion in April-September 2026-27, compared with \$219.30 billion in the corresponding period last year, according to Commerce Ministry data.

Heavy rain belt may shift to Kerala, parts of Karnataka this week: IMD

Vinson Kurian

Thiruvananthapuram

The North-East monsoon is gathering strength over the South Peninsula, with isolated heavy rainfall likely over Kerala, Mahe and south interior Karnataka for the next six days until Saturday, and over coastal Andhra Pradesh, Yanam and Rayalaseema for three days until Wednesday, the India Meteorological Department (IMD) has said.

The 24 hours ending on Sunday morning saw extremely heavy rainfall of 21 cm or more over Tamil Nadu, while coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema, Telangana and south interior Karnataka received heavy rain of 7-11 cm.

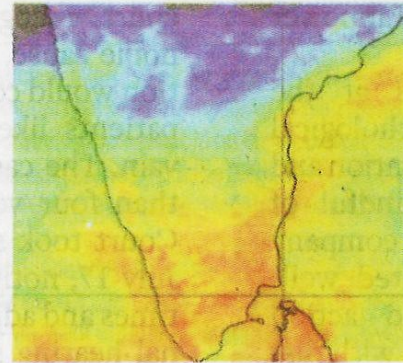
The core of rainfall activity is now expected to shift

towards Kerala and south interior Karnataka this week.

Cyclonic circulations and a trough are working in tandem to sustain widespread moisture over the South Peninsula.

Meanwhile, a low-pressure area has developed over the south-west Arabian Sea, more than 2,300 km off the Kerala coast, and may intensify another round by Monday. Its distance makes an immediate impact on southern India's weather unlikely. Global forecasts, however, point to the possibility of a successor system developing closer to home over Lakshadweep later this week.

The IMD on Sunday flagged an upper-air cyclonic circulation over the Gulf of Thailand, which is expected to move into the Andaman



Sea. The IMD's numerical weather model indicates the circulation could intensify by a couple of notches by October 28.

Strengthening trade winds over equatorial Africa and the Indian Ocean since early September also point to the possible emergence of a positive Indian Ocean Dipole (+IOD). A positive IOD can alter convection and moisture transport, potentially supporting the North-East monsoon, although its

effect on rainfall over Tamil Nadu are not automatic.

The combined influence of El Nino, the evolving IOD and tropical convection could shape the coming weeks, but the outcome for South India will depend on how these large-scale signals translate into the position, movement and persistence of individual rain-bearing systems.

Broader signals offer grounds for cautious optimism, but not a guarantee of a wet season.

For Tamil Nadu and the wider South Peninsula, the crucial test is whether troughs and disturbances deliver repeated, well-distributed rain that replenishes soil moisture, tanks and reservoirs, rather than dump too much rain in intense spells.

Ecosystem services and role of farmers

While support for agriculture focuses mainly on the visible part of farming, little attention is given to groundwater recharge, carbon storage or pollination



SUVANGI RATH
KIRAN KUMARA TM
ADITYA KS

Every harvest season, the conversation around Indian agriculture turns to a single figure: how much grain, pulses or cotton a field has produced. What rarely enters that conversation is the far larger, unaccounted for output the same field has produced. Ecosystem services are the benefits people draw from natural and managed ecosystems.

In agriculture, the term covers everything the farmland produces besides the crop — the water it recharges, the carbon it stores, the nutrients it cycles, the pollinators it houses and the soil it holds in place. It is, in effect, the invisible half of every harvest.

That invisible half does not happen by itself; it is generated, season after season, by the farmer managing the land. Farmers are the managers of India's agro-ecosystems, and besides producing foodgrain, pulses, fodder, fish and fuel, they also generate some of the most important ecosystem service benefits enjoyed by society at large. A flooded paddy field recharges the aquifer beneath it. A bund slows runoff and holds the soil in place. Residue decomposing *in situ* locks carbon in the topsoil for a long period.

THE QUIET CUSTODIAN

What ties all of this together is that none of it is produced by leaving the land alone. It is produced through farming. It follows from the timing and depth of irrigation; from whether the plough goes in or the seed drill does; from what happens to the residue after harvest;

from whether the field is banded; from how much margin is left uncropped; from how many crops sit in the rotation; from whether trees are allowed to stand at the boundary. And that, ultimately, is what makes the farmer the pivot of the entire agricultural system. Not merely a producer of food, but the quiet custodian of everything else the land provides.

A natural question that follows is if farmers are producing all of this, why is so little of it recognised by them, the policymakers and the wider public? Unlike a harvested crop, which is visible, measurable and sold at the market within a season, most ecosystem services are invisible and take longer to realise. Because the benefits rarely return to the person who generated it, and rarely return sooner even when they do, farmers have little reason to notice or value what their everyday practices are generating.

Policy makes this gap even wider, instead of correcting it. Agricultural support in India, such as subsidies, procurement and extension services, focuses mainly on the visible part of farming. It rewards production and input use, but gives little attention to groundwater recharge, carbon storage or pollination. And underlying both of these is the deeper problem: there is no market for any of it.

Grains have a price that is determined every season at the mandi. In contrast,

Grains have a price that is determined every season at the mandi. In contrast, recharged groundwater and pollination services have no similar marketplace or price

recharged groundwater and pollination services have no similar marketplace, buyer or price. However, carbon sequestered through farming practices is now being sold in the voluntary carbon markets.

The costs are not small. The FAO 2024 State of Food and Agriculture report puts the hidden costs of India's agrifood system at \$1.3 trillion a year, the third-largest in the world; a substantial part of that is environmental. The Central Ground Water Board's 2025 assessment found that 730 of the 6,762 assessment units were overexploited and another 201 were labelled critical.

Our own valuation of irrigated and rain-fed paddy systems in Odisha points that the two differ not merely in crop yield, but also in the bundle of regulating and supporting services they generate. The comparison between them looks materially different once those services are counted. However, none of it shows up in farmer's income.

Meanwhile, farmers' incentives are aligned in the other direction. The Union Budget for 2026-27 sets aside roughly ₹1.71 lakh crore for fertilizer subsidy. Add free or near-free farm power in most major States, along with assured procurement of paddy and wheat, and India spends an enormous amount every year to make water-intensive, nitrogen-intensive cultivation the safest choice for farmers. Against this, the payments for doing the opposite are minimal.

PM-PRANAM

For example, under PM-PRANAM, States that cut the use of chemical fertilizers can retain half the resulting subsidy savings. In 2023-24, 14 States cut consumption by 1.4 million tonnes, generating an estimated ₹3,157 crore in savings. Now, nearly three years into the scheme, the incentives have not reached States because the disbursal mechanism

has not been finalised. Similarly, in the case of Punjab's ₹1,500 per acre incentive for direct-seeded rice, the incentive is very minuscule and, hence, adoption is limited.

CARBON MARKETS, AN ANSWER

However, carbon markets are one of the solutions, and may have a role to play. But the first significant Indian soil-based carbon credit issuance, covering 30,000 acres in Punjab and Haryana, was verified in 2026 for practices adopted between 2019 and 2022. A seven-year gap between changing what you do and being paid for it is unworkable for small holders. What next? First, pay a direct incentive on per hectare, per year basis, rather than per tonne verified years later; let the aggregator or the State government take the risk.

Second, bundle the services. Income from carbon alone is very small to the Indian smallholder, but carbon, groundwater recharge, residue management and biodiversity, paid as one contract, can clear the threshold. Third, there is a need to develop transfer mechanism under PM-PRANAM scheme, rather than just an outlay.

Fourth, the ecosystem service programme in the country never sold ecosystem services at all. Andhra Pradesh's community-managed natural farming now reaches around 1.8 million farming families, and it grew because it cut input costs along with the environmental gains. Farmers respond to their own visible and tangible benefits. Therefore, there is a need for farmer-centric design.

Suvangi is Fellow, Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER), New Delhi; Kiran Kumara is Scientist, ICAR-National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research, New Delhi; Aditya is Senior Scientist, ICAR-National Institute of Agricultural Economics and Policy Research. Views expressed are personal

India-New Zealand FTA expected to push trade diversification

The agreement is set to come into force tomorrow

KRITY AMBEY

New Delhi, 18 October

India's free-trade agreement (FTA) with New Zealand, set to come into force on Tuesday, is expected to expand bilateral trade and advance New Delhi's diversification strategy amid geopolitical uncertainties. It is India's second trade deal in the Oceania region, after Australia.

Annual trade with New Zealand has so far remained modest at around \$1.2 billion. Tariff concessions under the agreement are expected to widen the trade basket, as the two countries aim to double bilateral trade by 2030.

India and New Zealand launched negotiations for the pact in March 2025 and concluded them in December, making it one of New Delhi's fastest-negotiated trade deals. The two countries signed the agreement in April this year. It offers duty-free access across all tariff lines for India's exports to New Zealand, covering 100 per cent of their export value.

New Zealand has offered zero-duty access from day one to Indian pharmaceuticals, marine products, textiles, chemicals, leather and footwear, gems and jewellery, and electronic goods. It has also committed to removing tariffs on engineering goods, plastic articles and farm products.

The concessions come as India's exports to New Zealand have declined for two consecutive financial years. Shipments fell nearly 3 per cent year-on-year to \$192.53 million in April-July, according to the latest country-wise data from the Department of Commerce.

The agreement also in-



Two-way street

India's trade with New Zealand (\$ mn)

Exports	FY25	FY26	Y-o-Y chg %
Medicines	50.7	52.2	3.0
Petroleum product	22.1	22.5	2.0
Motor vehicles	10.1	21.9	116.5
Jewellery	9.5	17.5	84.3
Shrimps & prawns	13.1	14.3	9.6
Total*	711.1	566.5	-20.3
Imports	FY25	FY26	Y-o-Y chg %
Pine wood	40.1	64.7	61.3
Coal	48.8	63.2	29.4
Iron scrap	71.2	59.1	-17.0
Aluminium scrap	42.9	50.0	16.4
Milk albumin	32.1	44.3	38.1
Total*	587.1	589.1	0.3

*Includes other items. Only top 5 commodities are listed.
Source: Department of Commerce

cludes an investment commitment of \$20 billion by New Zealand over 15 years.

India, meanwhile, has offered duty concessions on 70 per cent of tariff lines, covering 95 per cent of New Zealand's export value to the country, while keeping sensitive domestic industries outside tariff liberalisation. Gems and jewellery, copper articles, dairy products, vegetables, sugar and artificial honey are among

the excluded products.

India has offered conditional concessions on Manuka honey, wine, kiwi and milk albumin under tariff-rate quotas (TRQs). On Saturday, the Ministry of Finance published the first batch of tariff concessions for New Zealand goods under the FTA. The preferential rates, covering products including wine, Manuka honey, kiwi and sheep meat, will take effect on Tuesday.

Southern India braces for a season of water stress and droughts

A deficient monsoon is putting pressure on reservoirs, rural livelihoods, exposing gaps in water-management and intensifying inter-state tensions over supplies. Shine Jacob writes

For Chennai, the search for water has long extended beyond its own boundaries. The Telugu Ganga project, which brings Krishna river water from Andhra Pradesh to Tamil Nadu, has been an important part of the city's drinking water supply for more than three decades. The first water from the inter-state, inter-basin transfer scheme reached Poondi Reservoir in September 1996; since then, the project has helped meet Chennai's growing needs, accounting for an estimated 25-30 per cent of its water supply, depending on monsoon conditions and seasonal variations.

The project returned to the spotlight last Tuesday when Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Joseph Vijay met his Andhra Pradesh counterpart, N Chandrababu Naidu, at his residence in Undavalli, Guntur, to seek additional drinking water for Chennai. The meeting also offered an early indication of Vijay's approach to inter-state water disputes: Negotiation with neighbouring governments rather than confrontation. He also urged Naidu to take forward the proposed Godavari-Cauvery link project, which could improve water availability in both states. Tamil Nadu has already asked Prime Minister Narendra Modi to accord the project national importance.

But Chennai's immediate needs are part of a wider problem: Across southern India, deficient rainfall, falling reservoir levels and concerns over groundwater are putting drinking water supplies and agricultural production under pressure. Karnataka, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are facing different versions of the same challenge, even as farmers protest and opposition parties accuse governments of failing to manage water resources effectively. The northeast monsoon has brought some relief to parts of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, but its eventual impact on water availability and cultivation remains uncertain.

Experts argue that emergency assistance will be necessary, but that a longer-term holistic strategy measures — including district-level water budgeting, crop diversification and better management of stored water — are equally important.

The southwest monsoon season has ended with around 13 per cent deficiency, and "South India is paying the price", says Abinash Mohanty, director and global sector head-climate change and sustainability at IPE Global, an international development organisation. "Telangana's Krishna and Godavari reservoirs hold 241 TMC (thousand million cubic feet) against a 585 TMC capacity, less than half of last year's storage, while Karnataka has reported drinking water shortages in 122 taluks."

"This is not a one-off El Niño shock. The northeast monsoon may bring relief to Tamil Nadu and coastal Andhra, but will do little for Telangana and north interior Karnataka. States need district-level water budgeting, a shift to millets and pulses, and early buffer-stock releases before prices spike, not after," he says.

The concern is that a rainfall deficit can set off a chain of consequences, from reduced sowing and lower yields

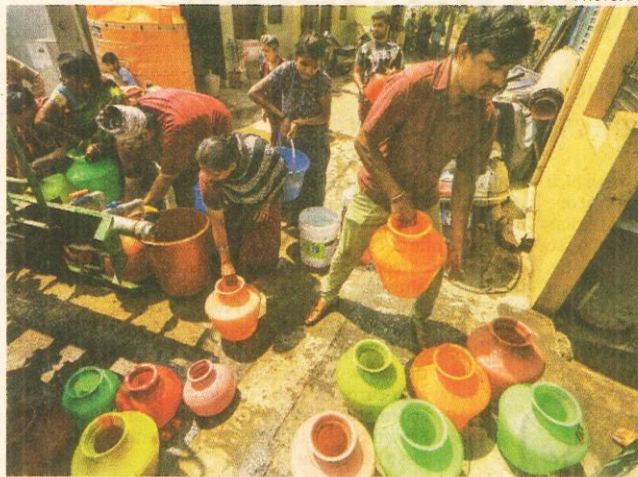


PHOTO: PTI

Running out of water

State	Reservoirs	Total capacity (TMC)	Fill %
Telangana	87	1,059.30	45.31
Andhra Pradesh	114	1,161.36	44.75
Karnataka	23	278.64	52.04

Note: TMC: thousand million cubic feet; data until October 18
Source: State government portals

Major reservoirs supplying to TN (Water level in TMC)



* as on Oct 18 for both years
Source: Tamil Nadu government

to higher food prices. IPE Global's Climate Risk Observatory analysis indicates that drought events in India have doubled over five decades, while 45 per cent of districts have alternated between flood and drought conditions. Districts such as Kurnool, Guntur and Srikakulam, which have traditionally faced flood risks, have increasingly become vulnerable to drought.

"El Niño is hitting a region whose water baseline has already shifted. The food-price risk follows directly. Rabi sowing depends on stored water and soil moisture, and both are depleted," Mohanty says. With food accounting for roughly 37 per cent of the consumer price index (CPI) basket, he warns that a weak rabi harvest, particularly of rice, pulses and oilseeds, could keep prices elevated well into 2027.

The immediate effects are already evident in rainfall and crop-loss estimates. According to India Meteorological Department (IMD) data, Karnataka received 30 per cent less rainfall than normal between June 1 and September 30, while Andhra Pradesh recorded a deficit of 25 per cent. Drought conditions have been declared in five states — Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Telangana and Rajasthan — with implications for rural incomes, food prices and economic activity beyond agriculture.

Karnataka: Crop losses and political pressure

Karnataka is among the worst-

affected states, with 226 of its 240 taluks declared drought-affected. These areas have recorded average crop losses of around 33 per cent, while the state government has estimated the overall crop loss at ₹60,000 crore. The estimate exceeds the ₹35,162 crore reported for 2023-24, adding to pressure on the state to secure relief for farmers.

The losses have sharpened the political debate over the government's response. R Ashoka, Karnataka's Leader of the Opposition, has accused the state's Congress government of mishandling the drought, citing drinking water shortages and distress among farmers. He has demanded compensation of ₹25,000 per acre, while the state government has sought additional assistance from the Centre.

Simultaneously, sugarcane farmers are protesting against the Centre, demanding that the minimum selling price of sugar be raised from the existing ₹31 per kg to ₹60 per kg. They are also seeking assured procurement of the entire quantity of ethanol produced by sugar factories.

Reservoir levels underline the scale of the challenge. Data from the Karnataka Water Resources Information System show that storage across 23 reservoirs stood at 297 TMC last week, compared with 425 TMC at the same time last year. Lower storage leaves less room to meet competing demands for irrigation, drinking water and power, particularly if rainfall fails to replenish supplies.

Tamil Nadu: The Cauvery delta feels the squeeze

In Tamil Nadu, the effects are particularly visible in the Cauvery delta, the state's principal rice-growing region. A deficient southwest monsoon, reduced inflows from Karnataka and lower storage at Mettur Reservoir have put pressure on the agricultural cycle. The delta contributes roughly 35 per cent of Tamil Nadu's total rice production.

During the June-September southwest monsoon, Tamil Nadu reportedly received 44,208 TMC of Cauvery water against a normal quota of 123.14 TMC, its lowest realisation in 14 years.

The shortfall has already affected cultivation. "Take the case of kuruvai paddy (short-duration cropping season): The production is scaled down by over 100,000 acres this season. The result is evident, as prices of rice varieties have increased by even 50 per cent now. We are short of rain, water, and production already. The northeast monsoon is a hope now in the last few days for our samba and thaladi crops," says K V Elankaran, president of the Federation of Cauvery Delta Farmers Associations.

Telangana: Water management under scrutiny

In Telangana, the shortage has become another point of contention between the government and the Opposition. The Bharat Rashtra Samithi (BRS) has accused the A Revanth Reddy government of poor water management, arguing that inadequate planning has compounded the effects of deficient rainfall.

"Sowing is down by at least 10 million acres to 5.5 million acres versus the previous kharif season. This is one of the worst shortages in the past 100 years, and Hyderabad is India's worst-hit metro for groundwater depletion. Lack of experience and poor water management have affected the state," Ponnala Lakshmaiah, a senior BRS leader and former agriculture minister, told Business Standard.

The state government, meanwhile, has sought financial assistance from the Centre for drought relief. Its Agriculture Minister Thummala Nageswara Rao has advocated crop diversification and urged the Centre to procure agricultural produce at the minimum support price without imposing a 25 per cent limit on the quantity of certain crops purchased from farmers.

The debate over water management also extends to proposed river-linking projects. The BRS opposes the Godavari-Cauvery link project backed by Vijay, arguing that it could affect Telangana's share of Godavari waters. The disagreement highlights a recurring difficulty in inter-state water policy: A project intended to ease shortages in one region can raise concerns about water security in another.

Andhra Pradesh is facing its own agricultural difficulties. The state government has declared 388 mandals across 21 districts drought-affected for the 2026 kharif season. The declarations point to the geographical spread of the problem, even as parts of the state receive some relief from the northeast monsoon.

કાપડની કોસ્ટ વધતાં સૌના સંકડાતા નફામાર્જિન તહેવારોની ઘરાકીની શરૂ થયેલી હિલચાલ

મંગલદાસ કલોથ માર્કેટ દિવાળી સુધીના તમામ રવિવારે ખુલ્લી રહેશે

• બઈ કાપડ બજારમાં તહેવારોની અને લગ્નસરાની મુઘરાકીની હિલચાલ ચાલુ થઈ ગઈ છે. ભાવો ઘણા વધેલા હોવાથી ઉકાવ સાધારણ છે. નાણાભીડ ભારે છે. પ્રોસેસરો હમણાં ટાઈટ થઈ ગયા છે. તેમને રંગરસાયણમાં મળતી ઉધારી ઓછી થઈ ગઈ છે. બીજી બાજુ વેપારીઓ સમયસર પ્રોગ્રામો આપતા ન હોવાથી અને માલો ઉપાડતા ન હોવાથી પ્રોસેસરો કારમી નાણાભીડમાં રહે છે.

સુરતમાં દુકાનોના વધેલાં ભાડાં

સુરતમાં મિલેનિયમ માર્કેટ, આરકેટી માર્કેટ, બોમ્બે માર્કેટ, ન્યુ ટેક્સટાઈલ માર્કેટ, જે.જે. માર્કેટ, ગ્લોબલ માર્કેટ વગેરેમાં દુકાનોના ભાડાં ૧૫ ટકા જેટલા વધી ગયા છે.

સુરતમાં બિહાર, ઓરીસ્સા, યુપી, ઝારખંડ વગેરેની દિવાળીની ઘરાકી સારા પ્રમાણમાં નીકળી છે. સાડીમાં ઘરાકી ઘટી છે પણ ડ્રેસ મટીરીયલ્સમાં સારી ઘરાકી છે. સિન્થેટીક્સ ડ્રેસ મટીરીયલ્સમાં વિન્ટરનું સેમ્પલિંગ ઘણું થયું છે. પણ વેપારીઓ હાલ નવા સેમ્પલો ગ્રાહકોને દેખાડતા નથી.

ગ્રેન્ટ ફૂડ ૧૦૩ ડોલર છે. ડોલર સામે ભારતીય રૂપિયો ૯૫ નજદિક છે. આથી પેટ્રોપ્રોડક્ટ્સ, પોલીએસ્ટર યાર્ન, પેટ્રો કેમીકલ્સ, ડાઈઝ, કોલસો અને ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટેશન મોંઘા થઈ ગયેલ છે. જેટલું ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ વધ્યું છે તેટલો ભાવવધારો મળતો નથી. આથી સૌના નફામાર્જિન સંકોચાયા છે.

ગ્રે કાપડ

સાઉથના કોટન : મોડાલ ગ્રે કાપડના ભાવો મજબૂત છે. ૪૦/૪૦ ૧૩૩/૯૨ ૬૯" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૩૭ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે કાપડ ૪૦/૩૦ ૧૪૮/૭૬ ૬૫" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૩૫ છે. ૧૦૦% કોટન ગ્રે કાપડ ૪૦/૪૦ ૧૧૦/૯૦ ૬૪" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૦૮ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે કાપડ ૫૦/૫૦ ૧૩૨/૭૪ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૦૧ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે કાપડ ૫૦/૫૦ ૧૪૪/૮૦ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૧૦ છે. ૧૦૦ % સીએફ કોટન ગ્રે કાપડ ૬૦/૬૦ ૧૨૦/૧૦૦ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૦૩ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે ૬૦/૬૦ ૧૨૪/૧૩૫ ૬૯" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૩૬ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે ૬૦/૬૦ ૧૩૨/૧૨૪ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૨૫ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે ૬૦/૬૦ ૧૩૨/૧૩૨ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૨૭ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે ૬૦/૬૦ ૧૪૦/૧૨૦ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૨૪ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે ૬૦/૬૦ ૧૪૮/૧૨૪ ૬૭" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૩૭ છે. ૧૦૦ % સુપ્રીમા કોટન ૭૦/૭૦ ૧૩૨/૧૦૦ ૬૩"



પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૨૦ છે. ૧૦૦% કોટન ૭૦/૧૦૦ ૧૨૪/૧૧૮ ૬૫" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૨૮ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે ૭૦/૧૦૦ ૧૪૪/૧૧૨ ૬૫" પ્લેનના રૂ. ૧૩૪ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ૮૦/૮૦ ૧૩૨/૧૦૫ ૬૫" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૨૦ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ૮૦/૮૦ ૧૪૦/૧૧૦ ૬૭" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૨૯ છે. ૧૦૦ % સુપ્રીમા કોટન ૮૦/૮૦ ૧૫૧/૧૫૨ ૬૯" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૭૦ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ૮૦/૮૦ ૧૫૩/૧૩૬

મુંબઈ કાપડ બજાર દેવચંદ છેડા

૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૫૦ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ૮૦/૮૦ ૧૫૭/૧૨૦ ૭૧" પ્લેનના રૂ. ૧૫૫ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ૮૦/૮૦ ૧૭૦/૧૨૦ ૬૯" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૫૭ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ૮૦/૮૦ ૧૭૩/૧૫૬ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૯૫ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ગ્રે ૮૦/૮૦ ૧૮૦/૧૬૦ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૨૩૦ છે. ૧૦૦ % કોટન ૯૦/૯૦ ૧૬૦/૧૬૨ ૬૮" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૨૨૫ છે. ૧૦૦/૧૦૦ ૧૩૨/૧૦૮ ૬૫" પ્લેનના રૂ. ૧૩૨ છે. ૧૦૦/૧૦૦ ૧૪૪/૧૦૦ ૬૪" પ્લેનના રૂ. ૧૩૦ છે. ૧૦૦/૧૦૦ ૧૪૪/૧૨૦ ૬૩" પ્લેનના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૪૧ છે.

કોટન સાડી : કોટન સાડીમાં છેલ્લા છ સાત મહિનામાં ૩૦ ટકા જેટલા ભાવો વધી ગયા છે. સાડીમાં લાંબા સમયથી ઘરાકી નહોતી પણ હમણાં ઉપાડ છે. જેતપુર-રાજકોટના પ્રિન્ટીંગ કારખાના જે અગાઉ જોબર્ક કરતા હતા તેમાંના ૪૦ જેટલા કારખાનાઓએ પોતાનું ટ્રેડીંગ શરૂ કરી દીધું છે. તેઓ સસ્તા માલો બનાવે છે.

હલકા લોંગક્લોથ : ઘરાકી ઠંડી છે અને ભાવો પડેલા છે. બુરહાનપુરના નહેરુબાગ ક્વોલીટી ૩૬" પનાના ભાવ રૂ. ૧૫થી ૨૩ છે. ૪૮" પનાના ભાવ રૂ. ૨૨થી ૨૩ અને ૫૪" પનાના ભાવ રૂ. ૨૭ છે. બુરહાનપુરના પ્રોસેસીંગ એસોસીએશને પ્રોસેસીંગ ચાર્જ ૨૦થી ૫૦ પૈસા વધાર્યા છે.

ઉદ્યોગનું કંઈક અવનવું

● ડીટુસી ફેશન બ્રાન્ડ લીબાસ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭માં ૫૦ નવા સ્ટોરો ઉમેરનાર છે.

● ધી કે બીક સપ્લાયર્સ એ સોસીએશન (એફએસએ)ના ઉપક્રમે રેક્સડેડ નામનો કાપડનો ફેર તા. ૨૩, ૨૪, ૨૫ નવેમ્બરના મુંબઈ એરપોર્ટ નજદિકની તાજ હોટેલમાં યોજાશે. આમાં ૧૫૦ જેટલા સ્ટોલ હશે.

● મંગલદાસ કલોથ માર્કેટ તા ૧૧ ઓક્ટોબર રવિવારના ખુલ્લી રહી હતી. હવે તા. ૧૮ ઓક્ટોબર, તા. ૨૫ ઓક્ટોબર અને તા. ૧ નવેમ્બર રવિવારે પણ ખુલ્લી રહેશે. આ રીટેલ વેપારની માર્કેટ હોવાથી તે દિવાળી પહેલાંના તમામ રવિવારે ચાલુ રહેશે. બોમ્બે કલોથ મરચન્ટ્સ એસોસીએશનની ૧૨૨મી વાર્ષિક સામાન્ય સભા તા. ૨૯ ઓક્ટોબરે બપોરે મહાજન હોલમાં યોજાશે.

૮૪મો નેશનલ ગાર્મેન્ટ ફેર ફેબ્રુઆરીમાં બે તબક્કામાં યોજાશે ૧૦૫૦ સ્ટોલમાં સ્પીન્ગ/સમર કલેક્શન પ્રદર્શિત થશે

કલોર્ધોંગ મેન્યુફેક્ચરર્સ એસોસીએશન ઓફ ધીઈન્ડિયા (સીએમએઆઈ)ના ઉપક્રમે ૮૪મો નેશનલ ગાર્મેન્ટ ફેર ફેબ્રુઆરીમાં બે તબક્કામાં યોજાશે. આમાં મેન્સ, કીડ્સ અને એસેસરીઝ ફેર તા. ૧થી ૩ ફેબ્રુઆરી ૨૦૨૭ના અને વીમેન્સ ફેર તા. ૮થી ૧૦ ફેબ્રુઆરી ૨૦૨૭ના યોજાશે.

મુંબઈ - ગોરેગામના નેસ્કો સંકુલના બોમ્બે એકઝીબીશન સેન્ટરમાં યોજાનારા આ ફેરમાં સ્પીન્ગ/સમર કલેક્શનની વિસ્તૃત શ્રેણી પ્રદર્શિત થશે.

સીએમએઆઈના પ્રમુખ સંતોષ કટારીયાએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે આ ફેરમાં ૯૨૦ પ્રદર્શનદારો ૧૦૧૦ બ્રાન્ડ્સ પ્રદર્શિત કરશે. આમાં કુલ ૧૦૫૦ સ્ટોલ હશે.

સીએમએઆઈના ઉપપ્રમુખ અને ફેર સબકમીટીના ચેરમેન રોહીત મુંજાલે જણાવ્યું હતું કે આ ફેર ૪૧૦૦૦ ચો. મીટરના વિશાળ ફ્લક પર યોજાશે.

સીએમએઆઈ ફેબ શો (કાપડનો ફેર) તા. ૨૬, ૨૭, ૨૮ એપ્રિલ ૨૦૨૭ના બીકેસીના જીઓ કન્વેન્શન સેન્ટરમાં યોજાશે.

સીએમએઆઈના ચીફ મેન્ટર અને ઈન્ટરનેશનલ એપરલ ડેઝિગેશનના ભૂતપૂર્વ પ્રમુખ રાહુલ મહેતાએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે સીએમએઆઈ અને નીફટ વીઝનના સહયોગમાં ફેશન ફોરકાસ્ટના માસ્ટર ક્લાસ દસેક શહેરોમાં શરૂ કરાશે. પ્રારંભમાં ફેશન આગાહીના આ ક્લાસ મુંબઈ, સુરત અને અમદાવાદમાં શરૂ કરાશે.

સીએમએઆઈએ એલફીનસ્ટન ખાતેના નમન ટાવરમાં આઠમા માળે ૫૦૦૦ ચો. ફીટની નવી ઓફીસ ખરીદી છે. તેમાં પોડકાસ્ટ રૂમ અને લાયબ્રેરી લોન્ચ કરેલ છે.

દેશમાં ૩૦ ટકા કપાસ વિસ્તારમાં ગેરકાયદે HTBt બિયારણનું વાવેતર

**રૂ. ૧,૫૦૦ કરોડનું અનધિકૃત માર્કેટ,
ઉધોગ જગતે કરી કાનૂની મંજૂરીની માગ**

મુંબઈ, તા. ૧૬ ઓક્ટોબર
દેશમાં ખરીફ ૨૦૨૫-૨૬
સીઝન દરમિયાન આશરે ૬૫ થી
૭૨ લાખ એકર જમીનમાં
અનધિકૃત હર્બિસાઈડ-ટોલરન્ટ
બીટી (HTBt) કપાસનું વાવેતર
થયું છે, જે ભારતના કુલ કપાસ
વિસ્તારના ૨૪થી ૩૦ ટકા જેટલું
છે. સાઉથ એશિયા
બાયોટેકનોલોજી સેન્ટર
(SABC), ફેડરેશન ઓફ સીડ
ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રી ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા અને
નેશનલ સીડ એસોસિએશન ઓફ
ઇન્ડિયા દ્વારા મહારાષ્ટ્ર, તેલંગાણા,
આંધ્રપ્રદેશ અને રાજસ્થાનના ૧૬
જિલ્લાઓમાં હાથ ધરાયેલા
સંયુક્ત ફિલ્ડ સર્વેક્ષણમાં બહાર
આવ્યું છે કે આ અનધિકૃત
બિયારણનું ગ્રે માર્કેટ રૂ. ૧,૫૦૦

કરોડે પહોંચી ગયું છે. પ્રયોગશાળા
પરીક્ષણમાં ૯૮.૨ ટકા સેમ્પલ્સમાં
જીનેટિકલી મોડિફાઇડ લક્ષણો
મળ્યા હતા, જ્યારે ૪૧.૯ ટકા
નમૂનાઓમાં ભારતમાં મંજૂર ન
કરાયેલા 'Vip3A' સહિતના ચાર
જનીનો (ફોર-જન સ્ટેક્સ) મળી
આવ્યા હતા.

ખેત મજૂરોની અછત અને
હાથથી નીંદણ કાઢવાના
આસમાને પહોંચેલા ખર્ચે ખેડૂતોને
આ ગેરકાયદે બિયારણ અપનાવવા
મજબૂર કર્યા છે. પરંપરાગત
નીંદણ નિયંત્રણમાં પ્રતિ એકર રૂ.
૧૨,૦૦૦ થી રૂ. ૧૫,૦૦૦ નો
ખર્ચ થાય છે, જેની સામે
ગ્લાયફોસેટ આધારિત સ્પ્રેનો ખર્ચ
માત્ર રૂ. ૭૫૦ થી રૂ. ૮૫૦ થાય
છે. જેને પગલે ગ્લાયફોસેટનો

વપરાશ એક જ વર્ષમાં ૨૬ ટકા
વધીને ૩૫,૬૪૨ કિલોલીટર
નોંધાયો છે. આ બદલાવને કારણે
કાયદેસર બોલગાર્ડ-૨ (BG-
II) બિયારણનું વેચાણ ૨૦૨૨
થી ૨૦૨૬ વચ્ચે ૨૨.૩ ટકા
ઘટ્યું છે.

રાજ્યવાર સ્થિતિ જોઈએ તો,
તેલંગાણામાં સૌથી વધુ ૬૬ ટકા
(મહેબૂબાબાદમાં ૮૨ ટકા) અને
મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં ૫૮ ટકા
(યવતમાળમાં ૭૬ ટકા)
વિસ્તારમાં અનધિકૃત HTBt
કપાસ વવાયો છે. આંધ્રપ્રદેશમાં
૪૯ ટકા (કુર્નૂલમાં ૭૫ ટકા)
એડોપ્શન રેટ નોંધાયો છે, જ્યારે
રાજસ્થાનમાં ગુલાબી ઈયળ સામે
બિનસત્તાવાર BG-III બિયારણની
માંગ વધી છે.

નીતિગત સુધારાની હિમાયત
કરતાં એફએસઆઈઆઈના
ચેરમેન અજય રાણાએ જણાવ્યું
હતું કે, ખેડૂતો પોતાની મરજીથી

કાયદો તોડી રહ્યા નથી રેગ્યુલેટરી
સિસ્ટમ તેમને જરૂરી ટેકનોલોજી
આપતી ન હોવાથી તેઓ
કાળાબજારમાં પ્રીમિયમ ચૂકવી
રહ્યા છે. જ્યારે ૨૫ ટકાથી વધુ
પાક અમાન્ય બિયારણ પર નિર્ભર
હોય ત્યારે નિયમન તંત્ર નિષ્ફળ
ગયું છે, ખેડૂત નહીં. SABC અને
કપાસ સુધારણા સંસ્થાના પ્રમુખ
ડૉ. સી. ડી. માયીએ ચેતવણી
આપી કે, અનિયંત્રિત જીન્સ અને
ગ્લાયફોસેટના અવિચારી
છંટકાવથી પ્રતિકારક નીંદણ અને
જીવાતો પેદા થઈ શકે છે, જે
ઉત્પાદકતાને બરબાદ કરી દેશે.

અહેવાલમાં તાકીદ કરવામાં
આવી છે કે બાયોસેફ્ટી જોખમો
ટાળવા, ખેડૂતોનું શોષણ રોકવા
અને કપાસ ઉત્પાદકતા પુનર્જીવિત
કરવા સરકારે HTBt અને પિંક
બોલવોર્મ પ્રતિકારક ટેકનોલોજીને
સમયબદ્ધ કાનૂની મંજૂરી
આપવી જોઈએ.