COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015

News Relating to Cotton and Textile Sector

Date-27-07-2026

Sr. No.	Topics	Page No.
News Relating to Cotton and Textile Sector		

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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Mumbai, Monday 27th July 2026 at 3.00 P.M.

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length As per CAI By-laws								Rs. per Quintal	Rs. per Candy	Variation + (Plus) - (Minus)
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash %	Strength / GPT	2025-26	2025-26	
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	14904	53000	(+300)
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	12851	45700	(-100)
3	M/M(P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 - 7.0	4%	22	15522	55200	(N.C.)
4	P / H / R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	17125	60900	(N.C.)
5	M/M(P) /SA/TL/GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	15410	54800	(N.C.)
6	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	17041	60600	(N.C.)
7	P/ H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	17800	63300	(+100)
8	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	18503	65800	(N.C.)
9	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	18390	65400	(N.C.)
10	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	18419	65500	(+100)
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	4.0%	27	17828	63400	(N.C.)
12	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	18587	66100	(N.C.)
13	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18784	66800	(N.C.)
14	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18615	66200	(+100)
15	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18700	66500	(+100)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	19009	67600	(+200)
17	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18925	67300	(N.C.)
18	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A.	N.A.	
19	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A.	N.A.	
20	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	3%	31	N.A.	N.A.	
21	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	24267	86300	(N.C.)
22	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	24464	87000	(N.C.)
23	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	24858	88400	(N.C.)
24	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	25027	89000	(N.C.)

Note:	
1	Official spot rates are fixed and registered by CAI on the basis of average price inclusive of spot brokerage as per respective State Dharas, and for 15 days credit from the date of passing and cash discount @ 15% per annum, except for Northern area (excluding Lower Rajasthan), in which case spot rates fixed and registered are for payment terms: 7 days from the date of pressing at Upcountry Spot Markets ex-gin, excluding Tax. These rates are for domestic transaction only
2	P/H/R(U) ICS-202 (SG) rate is lower by Rs. 1000/ pc than Sr. no. 4
3	Strength:Grams per tex (HVI Mode) (Prorate basis)
	a) 1 gpt pts lower Rs 500/pc
	b) 2 gpt pts lower Rs 1,000/pc
	c) 3 gpt pts lower Rs 2,000/pc
	d) 4 gpt pts lower Rs 3,000/pc
4	Staple length : Upper Half Mean Length
5	Gravimetric Trash Percentage
6	Moisture by probe method maximum 9%
7	Base Grade 'Fine' of bulk of the cotton of the staple length range of 29mm to 32mm consists of –
	(i) Colour grade 31/3 (ii) RD 75
8	In Rates acceptable up to a maximum 5.50 Micronaire with proportionate discount @ Rs.150/- per point per candy over 4.9 Micronaire
9	For M/M(P)/SA/TL/GUJ-Sr No. 5 are for 67 Rd
10	For Northern Zone (P/H/R(U)-Sr. Nos. 4 and 7 are for 70 Rd
11	For M/M(P)/SA/TL-Sr Nos. 6, 8, 9, and GUJ-Sr No.10 are for 74 Rd
12	For R(L)-Sr. No. 11 is for 72 Rd and 12 is for 73 Rd
13	For M/M(P) and K/TN-Sr Nos. 21 to 24 are for 70-72 Rd

Secretary

ICE Cotton Futures: 24-07-2026

ICE COTTON CLOSE					24 Jul 2026	
CONTRACT MONTH	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	SETTLE	CHANGE	Op. Int.
Cotton (CT) - Quote: Cents/Pound - Contract Size: 50,000 Pounds.						
Oct-26	80.13	80.13	78.43	78.55	▼1.29	137
Dec-26	81.29	81.60	79.68	79.98	▼1.23	1,98,171
Mar-27	82.80	83.22	81.47	81.64	▼1.19	63,884
May-27	83.98	84.31	82.68	82.85	▼1.13	23,767
Jul-27	83.55	83.85	82.57	82.74	▼0.87	14,288
Oct-27	0.00	78.96	78.96	78.96	▼0.07	6
Dec-27	76.83	77.20	76.63	77.01	▲0.04	22,072

Cotlook Index: 24-07-2026

90.35 (Unch)

Cotton Market Rallies Nationwide

Fri. 24th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com

Cotton market rallies nationwide amidst arrivals of just 3,070 bales; CCI auction in focus – Read the full report Today, July 24, 2026, the Indian cotton market witnessed a strong upward trend across all major regions. Cotton prices rose by ₹50 per maund in North India, ₹200–500 per candy in Central India, and ₹300–500 per candy in South India. Meanwhile, total all-India cotton arrivals stood at approximately 3,070 bales, reflecting the limited availability of the old crop.

Several key factors contributed to the market's strength. Sentiment in the Indian market remained positive due to gains in the international ICE Cotton market for the fourth consecutive trading session. Additionally, the consistent 100% sales in China's reserve cotton auctions sustained strong global demand.

On the other hand, the extremely low arrival of the old crop across the country has limited available stocks. Concurrently, the availability of good-quality cotton is dwindling, prompting spinning mills and traders to offer higher prices for premium-quality stock. Active buying by mills, growing interest from traders, and the positive global environment fostered by China's reserve cotton auctions further bolstered the market.

Amidst this, the Cotton Corporation of India's (CCI) e-auction today also drew significant market attention. CCI offered 7,068,00 bales of cotton for sale. Sales totaled 12,900 bales in the mill session and 13,700 bales in the trader session, resulting in a total sale of 26,600 bales for the day. With this, the cumulative sales by CCI up to July 24, 2026, have reached 87,30,900 bales.

A bullish trend prevails in the Indian cotton market during the final phase of the season, driven by limited arrivals, sustained mill buying, and positive signals from the global market.In the coming days, the market's direction will primarily depend on the movement of ICE Cotton, domestic demand, and the progress of the new crop.

CCI Raises Cotton Prices by ₹800 per Candy, Weekly Sales Reach 2.26 Lakh Bales
Sat. 25th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com

DATE	MILLS SESSION	TRADER SESSION	TOTAL BALES SOLD
20.07.2026	6,100	15,800	21,900
14.07.2026	9,200	17,400	26,600
15.07.2026	21,300	31,400	52,700
16.07.2026	24,000	74,300	98,300
17.07.2026	12,900	13,700	26,600
TOTAL	73,500	1,52,600	2,26,100

CCI Raises Cotton Candy Prices by ₹800, Weekly Auctions Reach 2.26 Lakh Bales

The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) increased its cotton selling prices by ₹800 per candy during the week ended July 24, 2026, amid strong participation from textile mills and cotton traders. CCI recorded total sales of approximately 2,26,100 bales from the 2025–26 cotton crop during the week, with the highest auction activity witnessed on Thursday.
Day-Wise CCI Auction Performance
July 20, 2026 (Monday):
The week opened with sales of 21,900 bales. Mills purchased 6,100 bales, while traders bought 15,800 bales.
July 21, 2026 (Tuesday):
CCI auction sales stood at 26,600 bales, including 9,200 bales purchased by mills and 17,400 bales lifted by traders.
July 22, 2026 (Wednesday):
Auction activity strengthened, with total sales rising to 52,700 bales. Mills purchased 21,300 bales, while traders bought 31,400 bales.
July 23, 2026 (Thursday):
CCI recorded the highest sales of the week, with 98,300 bales sold. Mills purchased 24,000 bales, while traders lifted 74,300 bales.
July 24, 2026 (Friday):
The week concluded with sales of 26,600 bales. Mills purchased 12,900 bales, while traders bought 13,700 bales.
CCI Cotton Sales Cross 87.30 Lakh Bales Following the latest auctions, CCI's cumulative cotton sales for the 2025–26 season reached approximately 87,30,900 bales.

India Completes WTO Trade Policy Review, Highlights Tariff Reforms and FTA Strategy

Sat. 25th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com

India Completes WTO Trade Policy Review; Emphasizes Tariff Reforms and FTA Strategy

India has concluded the second and final session of its eighth Trade Policy Review (TPR) at the World Trade Organization (WTO) in Geneva. With this, the periodic review of India's trade and related policies—conducted under the WTO's transparency and monitoring mechanism—has been completed.

This review is significant for exporters, importers, and manufacturers in the textile and apparel sectors, as it addressed key policy areas affecting market access and supply-chain planning. These included tariff reforms, measures to streamline customs procedures, Free Trade Agreement (FTA) strategies, technical regulations, Quality Control Orders (QCOs), and trade remedies.

During the review process, India received a total of 1,094 written questions from 44 WTO members. Additionally, 68 WTO members shared their views during the two review sessions held on July 21 and 23, 2026.

The Indian delegation was led by Commerce Secretary Rajesh Agrawal. He stated that trade reform is a continuous process and reaffirmed India's commitment to an open, transparent, and predictable trade and investment regime.

He noted that India's tariff reforms, measures to simplify customs procedures, and FTA strategies have not only supported the country's domestic development goals but also strengthened its integration with the global economy.

Responding to queries raised by WTO members, Agrawal stated that India's trade policies are guided by WTO-consistent principles while also addressing the developmental needs of a large developing economy.

He explained that the tariff structure for the agricultural sector aims to protect the interests of small, low-income, and resource-constrained farmers, whereas industrial tariffs support supply-chain resilience, diversification, and domestic manufacturing capabilities. He reiterated India's commitment to transparency, stakeholder consultation, and adherence to WTO rules regarding Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, technical regulations, and trade measures.

He also stated that India's Quality Control Orders (QCOs) aim to achieve legitimate public policy objectives, while trade measures are examined transparently based on solid evidence, due process, and judicial oversight.

During the review, WTO members appreciated India's efforts regarding digital public infrastructure, the modernization of customs and trade facilitation, innovation and startup initiatives, regional trade agreements, and the integration of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) into global value chains. Members also welcomed India's acceptance of the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies.

On the issue of WTO reforms, India reiterated its support for an open, inclusive, transparent, and rules-based multilateral trading system. India also emphasized that future reforms should be development-centric, preserve adequate policy space for developing countries, and fulfill the WTO's existing mandates.

Light Rain Brings Relief to Farmers in Karnataka's Yadgir; Hopes for Better Yield Rise
Sat. 25th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Light rainfall over the past few days in Karnataka's Yadgir district has brought smiles of relief to farmers' faces. Due to below-normal rainfall so far this monsoon, Kharif crops in several parts of the district had begun to suffer from a lack of moisture. Farmers were worried as key crops like cotton, red gram (tur), and green gram (moong) were wilting, but the recent rain has acted as a lifeline for the crops. Farmers are now hopeful that if the spell of rain continues in the coming days, they could achieve a good yield this season.

According to Agriculture Department data, sowing of Kharif crops across 241,682 hectares had been completed in the district by Friday, against a total seasonal target of 401,869 hectares. Red gram sowing has been completed on 48,697 hectares—approximately 60.14 percent—of the 84,999-hectare target. Meanwhile, green gram sowing has been recorded on 9,153 hectares against a target of 13,770 hectares. Sowing of cotton, the district's major cash crop, has been completed on 179,410 hectares against a target of 202,452 hectares.

Insufficient rainfall had prevented adequate moisture retention in the fields, causing crop growth to stall. Farmer Vijay Gulgi stated that the recent light rain has increased soil moisture and provided relief to the standing crops. He believes that if intermittent rainfall continues, production could improve.

Cotton is the second most widely cultivated crop in Yadgir district, after paddy. Although most farmers rely on canal water for irrigation, the district administration had already clarified—in view of drought-like conditions—that water from the Basavasagar reservoir would be reserved solely for human and livestock consumption and would not be made available for irrigation.

Cotton farmer Chandrashekhar Gowda Bilwar, who depends on water from the Krishna Bhagya Jala Nigam Limited (KBJNL) canals, stated that the crops had begun to wither after just the first round of weeding due to a lack of rainfall. He noted that recent light showers have breathed new life into the crops, and he is now hopeful of a good yield this season rather than facing significant losses.
According to official data, Yadgir district recorded 24 percent less rainfall than normal between June 1 and July 24. Despite this, the recent rains have somewhat alleviated farmers' concerns and revived hopes for a better harvest.

India’s Cotton Production Seen Falling to 290.91 Lakh Bales in FY26

Sat. 25th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

India's cotton production projected to fall to 290.91 lakh bales in FY26 due to reduced cultivation area

New Delhi: The government informed Parliament on Friday that India's cotton production is projected to decline to 290.91 lakh bales in the 2025-26 fiscal year, down from 352.48 lakh bales in 2020-21. However, cotton productivity did not see a significant change during this period, remaining within the range of 428 to 451 kilograms per hectare.

Minister of State for Textiles Pabitra Margherita stated in the Rajya Sabha that the primary reason for the drop in production is the reduction in the area under cotton cultivation. Many farmers have shifted to other, more profitable crops, leading to a decrease in the cotton sowing area.
According to government data, the area under cotton cultivation stood at 132.85 lakh hectares in 2020-21 and declined to 114.82 lakh hectares in 2025-26.

The ministry reported that cotton prices in the international market have risen by approximately 19 percent, while prices for the S-6 variety in the domestic market have increased by about 18 percent. The Minister noted that raw cotton and cotton yarn are imported when necessary to maintain domestic availability.
According to the government, the country's cotton requirements are being met through estimated production, carry-over stocks, and imports. Cotton availability and market conditions are being continuously monitored.

The government has taken several measures to support the textile industry. These include an exemption from the 11 percent import duty on raw cotton from June 1, 2026, to October 31, 2026. Additionally, the import duty exemption on Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton—effective since February 20, 2024—has been continued to ensure the availability of high-quality cotton. The government has approved the Cotton Productivity Mission (Kapas Kranti) for the period 2026-27 to 2030-31 with the aim of enhancing cotton productivity and improving quality. This mission will focus on increasing production, promoting new technologies, and developing superior-quality fiber.

The government has also made special provisions for ‘new-age fibers’ within the approved Cotton Productivity Mission for 2026-31. Furthermore, the National Fiber Mission—announced in the 2026-27 budget—emphasizes boosting the production of cotton and other fibers, as well as developing an Indian fiber brand.

Heavy Rains Threaten Cotton Crops in Gujarat and Rajasthan, Fields Waterlogged
Sat. 25th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Heavy Rains Threaten Cotton Crops in Thangadh (Gujarat) and Sarupsar (Rajasthan); Fields Waterlogged
Persistent heavy rainfall has compounded difficulties for farmers in the Thangadh area of Gujarat's Surendranagar district and the Sarupsar (Suratgarh) region of Rajasthan's Sri Ganganagar district. Waterlogging in the fields has submerged cotton and *narma* (soft cotton) crops, raising the risk of rot and spoilage.
In Gungliyana village of Thangadh Taluka, continuous rain has led to water accumulation in the fields. Due to the lack of proper drainage systems, there is a fear of significant damage to the cotton crop. Meanwhile, in the Dalvadi Nagar area of Thangadh town, waterlogging has caused knee-deep water to accumulate on main roads and in residential areas, disrupting the movement of local residents.

Separately, in Sarupsar and surrounding rural areas, farmers are using large tractor-operated pumps to drain water from their fields in a bid to save their crops. Agricultural experts warn that if the water is not drained quickly, the crops could be completely destroyed. Farmers have urged the administration to conduct a crop damage survey in the affected areas, provide adequate compensation, and ensure a permanent drainage solution for the future.

CCI Cotton Sales Reach 87.31 Lakh Bales in 2025-26 Season
Mon. 27th July 2026, Jayesh 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 87,30,900 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.

2,812,900 bales in Maharashtra
2,044,500 bales in Telangana
1,584,300 bales in Gujarat
6,95,700 bales in Karnataka
5,63,100 bales in Madhya Pradesh
3,20,800 bales in Rajasthan
2,67,500 bales in Odisha
2,28,700 bales in Andhra Pradesh
1,69,400 bales in Haryana
and 44,000 bales in Punjab.

Maharashtra Kharif Sowing 2026 Reaches 74%; Soybean and Cotton Lead Crop Choices

Mon. 27th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Maharashtra Kharif Sowing 2026: Sowing Completed on 74% of Area; Soybean and Cotton Top Farmers' Choices; Pulse Cultivation Declines

Sowing operations for the 2026 Kharif season in Maharashtra have gained momentum following good rainfall during the second half of July. According to the latest data from the Agriculture Department, sowing has been completed on 1.06 crore hectares—approximately 74 percent—of the state's average Kharif area of 1.44 crore hectares. While farmers initially faced uncertainty due to a weak monsoon start, timely rains have pushed sowing into its final stages across most regions.

A look at the regional breakdown reveals that the Amravati division leads with 89 percent sowing completion. It is followed by Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar (79%), Nashik (78%), Latur (77%), Kolhapur (63%), and Nagpur and Pune (61% each). In contrast, the Konkan division has recorded only 15 percent sowing so far, due to scanty rainfall and a heavy reliance on paddy cultivation.

This year, farmers have shown a marked preference for cash crops. Sowing for soybean and cotton has reached 88 percent and 82 percent completion, respectively. Soybean has been cultivated across approximately 41.64 lakh hectares; farmers have been drawn to these crops by better market rates for cotton and the expectation of good prices for soybean. Conversely, pulse sowing has fallen short of expectations. While sowing for Tur (pigeon pea), Moong (green gram), and Urad (black gram) has reached 77, 56, and 59 percent respectively, the total pulse cultivation area covered stands at only 64 percent.

Paddy sowing is also proceeding slowly. Due to rainfall deficits in Konkan and Eastern Vidarbha, replanting operations have reached only 24 percent completion. Meanwhile, challenges such as the need for re-sowing in certain districts, shortages of seeds and fertilizers, and weather uncertainty continue to confront farmers. Agricultural experts believe that late-sown crops will be harvested in October-November; consequently, retreating rains could affect both yield and quality. The department expects sowing to be completed in the remaining areas as well by the end of July.

Cotton Cultivation in Punjab Falls to 80,000 Hectares; National Production Declines Over Six Years

Mon. 27th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Cotton Cultivation in Punjab Shrinks to 80,000 Hectares; Nationwide Production Declines Over Six Years

Bathinda: Cotton cultivation in Punjab is steadily declining, with the area under cultivation dropping to a record low of approximately 80,000 hectares in the 2026-27 season. Data presented by Union Minister of State for Textiles Pabitra Margherita in response to a question by Rajya Sabha MP Pramod Tiwari reveals a consistent decline in both cotton acreage and production across the country over the past six years.

According to data from an April 2026 meeting of the committee on cotton production and consumption, the total area under cotton cultivation in the country stood at 132.85 lakh hectares in 2020-21, falling to 114.82 lakh hectares by 2025-26. During the same period, cotton production dropped from 352.48 lakh bales to 290.91 lakh bales (one bale weighs 170 kg).

A decline in cotton productivity has also been recorded at the national level. Production per hectare fell from 451 kg in 2020-21 to 431 kg in 2025-26, although productivity had reached 443 kg per hectare in 2022-23.

The decline has been more pronounced in Punjab. The state's cotton acreage stood at 1.19 lakh hectares in 2025-26 but shrank to just 80,000 hectares in 2026-27. Although the state government had set a target of 1.25 lakh hectares to promote cotton cultivation, farmers achieved only about 64 percent of this goal. Experts attribute the shrinking cotton area to farmers shifting towards other crops that offer better returns. The decline in cotton production has also impacted the textile industry. There has been a significant rise in raw cotton imports to meet the demands of the domestic industry; imports increased from 5,62,224 tonnes in 2024-25 to 10,13,455 tonnes in 2025-26.

The Union Minister attributed the drop in production primarily to changes in land use and farmers shifting towards alternative crops. He stated that the government is taking several measures to support the textile industry. These include an exemption on the 11 percent import duty for raw cotton from June 1 to October 31, as well as the continuation of duty exemptions on the import of high-quality extra-long staple cotton.

Can Madhya Pradesh become India's next textile growth engine?

Mon. 27th July 2026 (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com/news)

Insights

- Madhya Pradesh's Indore-Dhar belt is emerging as a textile hub around the 2,156-acre PM MITRA Park at Bhainsola near Badnawar.
- The project has reported commitments exceeding ₹20,000 crore and is projected to create more than 46,000 jobs.
- Plug-and-play facilities, highway links and investor interest could support exporters, apparel makers and sourcing teams.

The Indore-Dhar region of Madhya Pradesh, India, is fast gaining recognition as a promising centre for India’s textile and apparel industry. Traditionally associated with agriculture and general manufacturing, the region is now moving towards becoming a comprehensive textile ecosystem, thanks to PM MITRA Park at Bhainsola near Badnawar, which is emerging as the key driver of this shift.

The scale of the initiative highlights its potential. Spread across approximately 2,156 acres, the integrated textile park is reportedly being developed with an estimated investment of about ₹20.63 billion (~$240 million). Reports indicate that the project has already received investment commitments exceeding ₹200 billion (~$2.3 billion), while more than 1,100 acres have reportedly been allocated to companies during the initial phases.
With demand continuing to grow, the Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation (MPIDC) is reportedly preparing for the next round of land distribution.

Once fully developed, the park is projected to create over 46,000 employment opportunities and establish one of India’s major textile production clusters, bringing together various stages of the textile value chain within a single location.

The PM MITRA Park is being developed on a model that goes beyond traditional industrial zones. Designed as a ready-to-operate textile hub, it aims to provide manufacturers with essential infrastructure that reduces the time and cost required to begin production.

As per reports, the core facilities such as internal roads, water systems and drainage infrastructure were reportedly progressing, while common amenities including an Effluent Treatment Plant, Sewage Treatment Plant, Common Facility Centre, testing facilities, incubation support and plug-and-play manufacturing spaces were also being developed.A major advantage of the project is the growth of a supporting industrial network around it. Several established apparel and textile companies, including names like Arvind Group, OFB Tech and Jhil, are reportedly increasing their presence in the Indore area, helping build a stronger regional supply chain.

The emergence of this cluster could also strengthen India's role in global apparel sourcing. Production from the region is expected to cater to both domestic brands and international fashion companies, connecting Madhya Pradesh more closely with the global textile markets.

Infrastructure connectivity further enhances the park's appeal. A dedicated four-lane road connection provides access to the national highway network and the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway, improving links with ports, major markets, and export destinations. Better transport infrastructure is expected to reduce logistics challenges and support faster movement of goods, making the region more competitive for manufacturers.

The project has also begun attracting international interest. A reported visit by a Taiwanese industry delegation to explore investment possibilities signals the growing attention from overseas businesses towards the Indore-Dhar textile corridor and its potential to become a significant manufacturing destination.

The PM MITRA Park project has created significant expectations, though many believe its long-term success, to a great extent, will depend on execution, workforce development, and the ability to attract export-oriented manufacturers and develop a complete textile value chain rather than relying only on factory investment.

Global trade policy activity rises to series high: WTO-IMF
Mon. 27th July 2026 (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com/news)

Insights

- Global trade policy activity climbed to a series high in early 2026, with January-May activity nearly twice 2024 levels.
- Restrictive measures are driving the latest rise, while trade-facilitating actions have lost relative momentum.
- The WTO-IMF index points to broader policy pressure across G20 and non-G20 economies, affecting global supply-chain planning.

Global trade policy activity climbed to a new high in early 2026, with the WTO-IMF Trade Policy Activity (TPA) Index showing a continued surge that extends beyond the largest economies. For exporters, importers and sourcing teams, the update points to a policy environment in which trade restrictions and other non-facilitating measures are gaining prominence.

Averaged over January-May 2026, global trade policy activity ran nearly twice its 2024 level and about a quarter above its 2025 average, according to the index. The updated series extends through May 2026, while an exploratory nowcast through June 2026 points to a further potential increase despite some slowing earlier in the year.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) said the index, developed in joint research by WTO and International Monetary Fund (IMF) economists, draws on information on trade policy measures across a large number of economies and products. It uses records of a wide range of policy measures as signals of global trade policy activity, and draws primarily on the WTO Trade Monitoring Database and Global Trade Alert.

The WTO said trade policy activity rose gradually for more than a decade before accelerating from around 2020 onwards, reflecting increased use of trade policy for wider objectives such as industrial policy or security. Peaks were visible around the escalation of US-China tariffs in 2018-19, the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the war in Ukraine in 2022, and renewed trade tensions in 2025.

The latest decomposition of the index shows that restrictive measures have climbed the most steeply of any category through 2025 and into 2026. Subsidies and other remaining measures have also increased more gradually, while facilitating measures (those that ease trade by reducing barriers or improving customs procedures) have accelerated more modestly.

Facilitating measures have lost relative momentum in recent years, except during the Strait of Hormuz crisis, when they represented over two-thirds of all measures taken, according to the WTO. The organisation said the recent rise in trade policy activity is broad-based, with non-G20 economies also rising markedly in the most recent period.

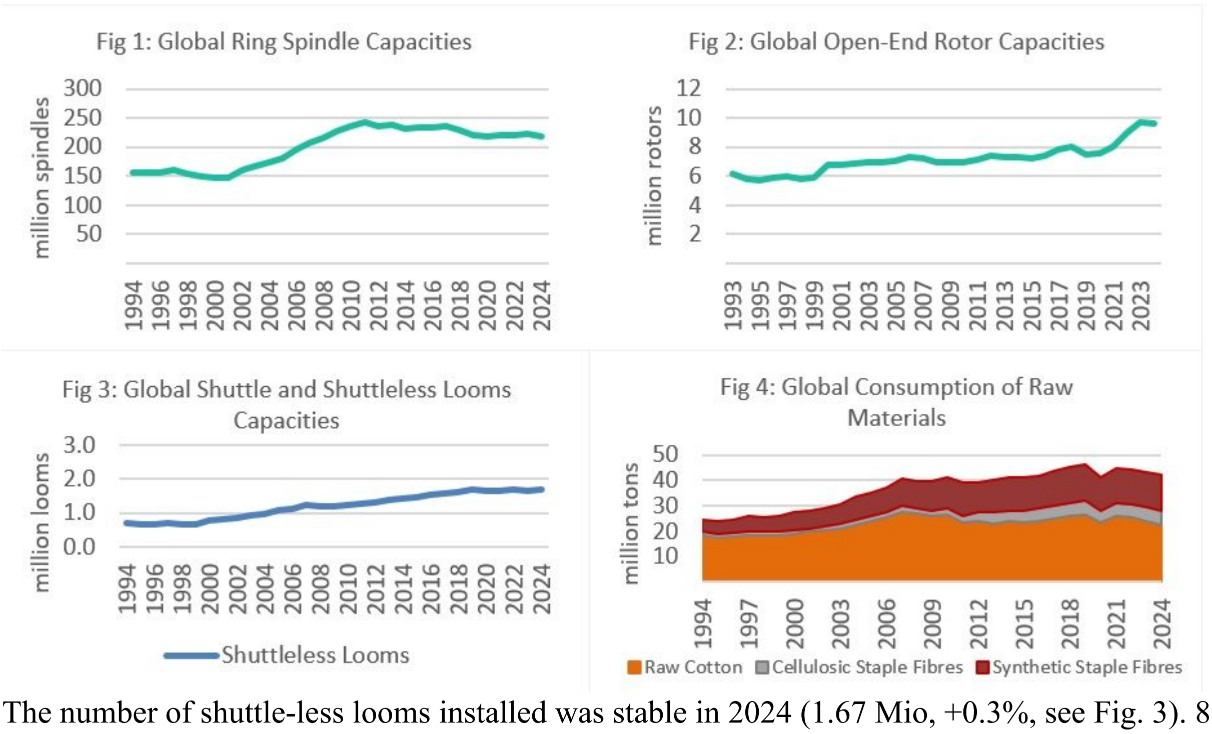
Global textile spinning capacity edges down in 2024: ITMF
Mon. 27th July 2026 (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com/news)

Insights
The International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF) reported a slight decline in global textile spinning capacity in 2024, with short-staple spindles falling to 219 million units and open-end rotors to 9.6 million. Shuttle-less looms remained stable at 1.67 million, while raw material consumption eased to 42 million tonnes despite higher use of cellulosic and synthetic fibres.

The International Textile Manufacturer Federation (ITMF) has published its International Textile Industry Statistics (ITIS) on productive capacity and raw materials consumption in the short-staple organized (spinning mill-) sector in virtually all textile-producing countries in the world.

ITMF continuously improves the capacity and consumption time series to reflect the industry's structure. The results for the year 2024 freshly came out as part of this ongoing revision. The estimated global number of installed short-staple spindles shrunk to 219 Mio units and the number of installed open-end rotors reached 9.6 Mio, experiencing a slight decrease since 2023 (see Fig. 1 and 2). The number of installed air-jet spindles kept rising and was still dominated by China. The dynamics at world level denote a slow substitution to technologies with increased performance.

Global Installed Capacities and Raw Material Consumption in the Short-Staple Organized (Spinning Mill-) Sector of the Textile Industries (1994-2024)



The number of shuttle-less looms installed was stable in 2024 (1.67 Mio, +0.3%, see Fig. 3). 83% of all looms were installed in Asia and Oceania. Total raw material consumption in the short-staple organized sector slightly decreased to 42 Mio tons despite consumption of cellulosic and synthetic fibres slightly rising (see Fig. 4).

Brazil Records Highest-Ever Cotton Production at 3.92 Million Tons in 2024/25
Mon. 27th July 2026, Jayesh Chouhan (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Brazil's record cotton production
Brazil reinforced its position as the world's leading cotton exporter after achieving a record-breaking 2024/25 harvest. According to the Brazilian Cotton Growers Association (Abrapa), the country produced around **3.92 million tons** of cotton, the highest output in its history, supported by expanded planting and improved productivity.

The planted area reached approximately 2.12 million hectares, more than 6% higher than the previous season. Combined with favorable weather, advanced farming techniques, and high yields, this increase enabled Brazil to harvest significantly more cotton while maintaining the premium fiber quality for which it is internationally recognized.

Strong production translated into record exports. According to CNN Brasil, Brazil was expected to ship around **2.8 million tons** of cotton during the 2024/25 season, maintaining its status as the world's largest cotton exporter. While most of the harvest was destined for international markets, a substantial share continued to supply the domestic textile industry.

It is important to distinguish between production and exports. Production refers to the total cotton harvested, whereas exports represent only the volume shipped overseas. The difference reflects the fiber consumed within Brazil by manufacturers and textile companies.

The record harvest highlights the competitiveness of Brazilian agriculture. With large-scale production, consistent quality, and efficient logistics, Brazil has strengthened its role in the global cotton market. The sector supports thousands of jobs across farming, processing, and transportation while contributing billions to the economy and reinforcing the country's trade balance. The 2024/25 season confirms Brazil's growing influence as a global cotton powerhouse.

The Economic Times – 25.07.2026

NO TARIFF RATE QUOTA EXEMPTION A CONCERN FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY

US Slaps 10% Duty on India After Forced Labour Probe

Sec 301 levies replace temporary 10% tariffs, no change in overall burden

Our Bureau

New Delhi: The US has levied 10% tariffs on goods purchased from India and 16 other countries over what it described as their failure to impose bans on imports made with forced labour.

The duty is lower than the 12.5% tariff the US proposed in June as part of a broader probe under Section 301 of its Trade Act. Pakistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Sri Lanka, and the UK have also been slapped with 10% tariffs.

However, India didn't get textile and apparel tariff-rate quota (TRQ) exemption, which applies to specified volumes of textile and apparel exports from Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, and Malaysia that use US-origin cotton and fibre. Indian exporters said they are concerned by Washington's decision.

The latest tariffs replace the temporary 10% duty introduced by US President Donald Trump earlier this year, which expired at midnight.

For most Indian exporters, the overall tariff burden will remain broadly unchanged, as they would continue to face an additional 10% duty over and above the applicable most favoured nation (MFN) tariff, exporters said.

"We had expected higher tariffs and this differential will be advantageous in certain sectors," said an exporter.

Trade Pangs

India among 17 countries slapped with 10% tariffs

Move after it banned imports made with forced labour

43 other economies face 12.5% duty

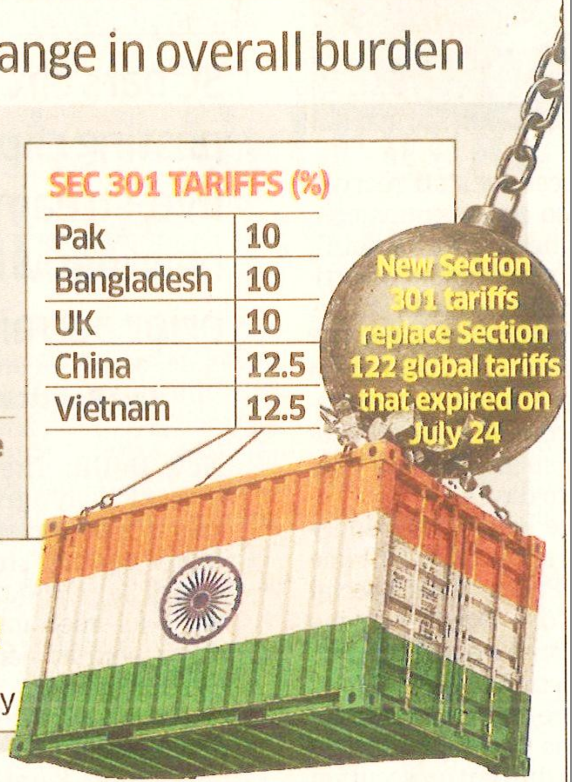
India out of textile tariff rate quota mechanism

MFN tariffs and 10% Sec 301 duty apply to about 70% of country's exports to US

Goods under Sec 232 still face 25-50% levies along with MFN duty

SEC 301 TARIFFS (%)

Pak	10
Bangladesh	10
UK	10
China	12.5
Vietnam	12.5



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The Economic Times – 25.07.2026

Sourcing Decisions

▸▸ From Page 1

"However, there are many country-specific exemptions and the net benefits will play out after those are examined," said the exporter.

"Based on the findings in the investigation of India, including India's adoption of a forced labour import prohibition...and considering the public comments and testimony, the advice of the Section 301 Committee, as well as the advice of advisory committees, and in accordance with the specific direction of the President, the Trade Representative has determined to impose 10% tariffs on products of India, except...," the US Trade Representative (USTR) said in its final report Friday.

India on June 14 amended its foreign trade policy to prohibit imports of goods produced using forced labour. Washington had initiated another probe in March alleging excess capacity in certain goods. The US is yet to issue the draft report on excess capacity.

The new duties, which take effect Friday, range from 10-12.5%. As per a USTR factsheet, the measures will cover around 99.4% of American imports.

Major trading partners, including India and China are among those affected, with the US stating the tariffs are aimed at addressing concerns over forced labour practices in global supply chains.

Products covered by Section 232 — including steel, aluminium, copper, auto components, and certain derivative products, accounting for about 8% of India's exports — face 25-50% tariffs in addition to the normal US MFN duty. Around 70% of India's exports such as engineering goods, textiles and garments, chemicals, machinery, plastics, leather products, gems and jewellery, furniture and most other manufactured goods are subject to the 10% Section 301 forced-labour tariff in addition to the applicable MFN duty.

"Indian exporters could benefit from trade diversion in several product segments where competing countries are subject to the higher 12.5% tariff," said SC Ralhan, president, Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO). "Even a differential of 2.5% can influence sourcing decisions in highly competitive markets, particularly where Indian exporters are able to offer quality products, reliable deliveries and stable supply chains."

POLICY SHIFT

India on June 14 amended its foreign trade policy to prohibit imports of goods produced using forced labour

TWO SLABS

Trading partners making commitments to adopt, and effectively enforce, forced labour import prohibitions will face a 10% tariff, and those failing to do so will be subject to a 12.5% tariff, the USTR said.

The two investigations came after the US Supreme Court, in February, struck down "reciprocal tariffs" levied by President Donald Trump last year using national emergency powers, terming them as illegal. The US government responded to the apex court decision by slapping 10% tariffs on all trading countries till July 24.

"I am encouraged by the trading partners who have moved quickly to adopt forced labour import prohibitions, and look forward to ensuring their effective enforcement," said USTR Jamieson Greer, adding that the latest action will begin to correct "what is both a human rights abuse and distortive trade practice to improve the welfare of workers everywhere".

The USTR said 10 countries including Cambodia, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Sri Lanka, and Trinidad and Tobago have undertaken commitments regarding forced labour import prohibitions or imposed such prohibitions "following government-to-government consultations." The new tariffs come at a time when negotiations between India and the US for a proposed trade deal are progressing well and the framework deal is ready to be signed at the right time, according to officials from both sides.

businessline – 25.07.2026

businessline.
SATURDAY - JULY 25 - 2026

WILTING FORTUNES. A farmer from Aroor village of Sangareddy district in Telangana said his urad dal and tur dal crop, planted on eight acres, would have grown to four feet by mid-July had the district received adequate rainfall NAGARA GOPAL

'Monsoon deficiency above 10% affects kharif output'

Our Bureau
Mangaluru

The Union government has said that kharif output takes a hit whenever there is over 10 per cent monsoon deficiency.

In a written reply to a question on the impact of climate change and monsoon variability on food security in the Rajya Sabha on Friday, Ramnath Thakur, Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, said severe South-West monsoon rainfall deficiency is generally associated with a decline in kharif foodgrain production, particularly when the all-India rainfall deficiency exceeds about 10 per cent.

Major drought/El Nino years such as 1982, 1987, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2015 witnessed rainfall deficits ranging from 12 to 22 per cent with varying impacts on kharif production, he said.

However, the adverse impact on production had moderated during the recent years due to increased irrigation coverage, adoption of improved and drought-tolerant crop varieties, better weather forecasting and propagation of advisories, improved input availability and crop management practices, contingency planning by the States and enhanced government interventions, he said.

Sowing operations are still underway for kharif 2026-27, and the first advance estimates for all major kharif crops in the 2026-27 agricultural year (July-June) have not yet been released, he said.

CROP SWITCH

The government said the decline in cotton production is due to a switch by some farmers to other remunerative crops.

Pabitra Margherita, Union Minister of State for Textiles, said the cotton production during the recent cotton seasons ranged from 352.48 lakh bales in 2020-21 to 290.91 lakh bales (provisional) in 2025-26. However, productivity remained broadly stable in the range of 428-451 kg/hectare during this period, he said.

During the recent period, global cotton prices increased by about 19 per cent, while domestic cotton prices increased by about 18 per cent, he said. To augment domestic availability, imports of raw cotton and cotton yarn are undertaken whenever required.

Business Standard – 27.07.2026

IN BRIEF

Scientists seek reforms in norms for genetically modified crops

India's leading agriculture scientists from the Trust for Advancement of Agricultural Sciences (TAAS), the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), and the Federation of Seed Industry of India (FSII) in a roundtable over the weekend called for modernising the country's regulatory systems for genetically modified (GM) and gene edited crops. This came against the backdrop of rapid advances in genome-editing technologies, including CRISPR-CAS based systems, evolving global regulatory practices and the growing need for climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture. They said while India has introduced a differentiated regulatory approach for certain categories of gene-edited products, further reforms are required to improve clarity, harmonisation and predictability across the regulatory system. BS REPORTER

businessline – 25.07.2026

'Current geopolitical crises reinforce need to strengthen India's farm resilience'

Subramani Ra Mancombu
Chennai

The current geopolitical environment, particularly due to the US-Iran conflict, highlights the need to strengthen India's agricultural resilience, said Komal Shah Bhukhanwala, Executive Director of SML Ltd (formerly Sulphur Mills Ltd).

"Escalating geopolitical tensions and energy volatility are exposing the risks of India's dependence on imported fertilizer raw materials and global supply chains," she told *businessline* in an online interaction.

GOVT SUPPORT

The government can support the sector by promoting high-nutrient-use-efficiency (NUE) fertilizers and advanced nutrient technologies that can reduce dependence on bulk fertilizers by 25-50 per cent, improve nutrient delivery and conserve resources, she said. Continued policy support for innovation, faster regulatory approvals, uniform GST for all grades of nutrients, export promotion and investment in advanced agricultural technologies will help strengthen India's food security while enhancing the global competitiveness of the domestic agrochemical industry, said the ED of SML, established in 1960.

Mumbai-based SML Ltd is one of the global leaders in innovative agricultural solutions, with operations in over 80 countries.

Komal Shah Bhukhanwala, ED of SML Ltd

MARKET VOLATILITY

Stating that tensions in West Asia had reinforced the need for greater resilience in the agricultural input sector, she said the direct impact on SML, however, has been manageable.

The conflict had increased logistics costs and market volatility, though.

"In the midst of such disruptions, we are providing solutions to farmers with steady supplies which help them improve yields and, despite bulk fertilizer disruptions, secure a stronger return on investment," said Bhukhanwala.

The situation underscores the importance of investing in innovative agricultural technologies and manufacturing, all made in India, that improve efficiency while reducing dependence on imported inputs, she said.

businessline – 25.07.2026

Widespread rain likely over North, Central, West India

Vinson Kurian
Thiruvananthapuram

The swathe of extremely heavy rain that battered south Gujarat through Wednesday and Thursday shifted north overnight, soaking east and north Gujarat, with Ahmedabad, Kheda and Navsari districts bearing the brunt.

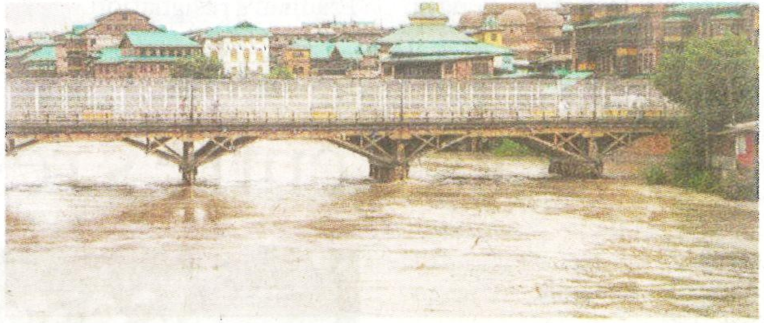
The exceptional heavy showers over east Gujarat until Friday morning followed a similar pattern that unfolded over south Gujarat the previous day.

Influx of moisture remained heavy from the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal as a freshly minted low-pressure area in the neighbourhood anchored them to explosive effect.

RAIN OUTLOOK

The IMD expects fairly widespread to widespread rainfall across large parts of North-West, Central and Western India over the coming week.

In North-West India, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir-Ladakh and Uttarakhand are likely to receive widespread rainfall into next week, while Rajasthan is expected to remain wet for two more days. Rain is forecast to spread to east Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi and Punjab from Monday, and to west Uttar Pradesh from Tuesday.



TO THE BRIM. A view of the overflowing Jhelum river as the water level rose after heavy rain in Srinagar on Friday ANI

Across Central India, widespread rainfall is expected over west Madhya Pradesh for the next two days, east Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh for seven days, and Vidarbha on Saturday before reviving again from Tuesday. Heavy rainfall is likely at isolated places over both east and west Madhya Pradesh on Saturday.

In West India, widespread rainfall is forecast over the Konkan and Goa for seven days, Madhya Maharashtra on Saturday, Marathwada on Friday, east Gujarat for five days, and Saurashtra and Kutch for the next three days. Heavy to very heavy rainfall is likely over the Konkan and Goa from Saturday, Madhya Maharashtra over the next three days, and Saurashtra and Kutch from Saturday.

Isolated very heavy rainfall is likely over east Gujarat on Saturday.

businessline – 25.07.2026

US levies lower 10% tariff on India; trade concerns remain

PARTIAL WIN. Forced-labour policy change positive but BTA must resolve pharma, oil issues

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

India has secured a lower 10 per cent US tariff under Washington's new Section 301 forced-labour regime, placing it on par with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Malaysia and Pakistan after New Delhi tightened its import rules to prohibit goods made with forced labour. The tariffs India is facing are simultaneously below the 12.5 per cent rate that will apply to Vietnam, Thailand, China and Turkiye.

Trade experts cautioned that while the lower tariff band is a positive outcome, New Delhi must ensure that any bilateral trade agreement (BTA) with the US also addresses unresolved issues, such as the proposed tariffs on pharmaceuticals, threatened penalties linked to purchases of Russian oil and a separate ongoing Section 301 investigation into excess industrial capacity.

KEY EXEMPTIONS

- Relief for raw materials and inputs that the US cannot produce in sufficient quantities
- Goods subject to Section 232 tariffs, including certain steel, auto and auto parts, are exempted
- Goods loaded before July 24 and entering the US by July 28 are exempt under a transition provision
- Other nations such as China, Turkiye, Vietnam and Brazil get 12.5% tariff

CAUTIOUS STANCE

The MEA adopted a cautious stance on the US announcement made on Thursday (early Friday morning in India). "We have noted the announcement. This was a Section 301 enforcement action initiated after a US SC ruling on the tariff issue, which came in February. We have made our position clear on this subject. Our talks with the US on BTA continue with a view to concluding it at an early date," MEA spokesperson Randhir Jaiswal said.

For most Indian exporters, the overall tariff burden will remain largely unchanged as the new Section 301 levy replaces the temporary 10 per cent global tariff imposed under Section 122, which expired on July 24. "Indian exporters largely retain their relative competitiveness, as competing suppliers will face a similar duty incidence in the US market. They could benefit from trade diversion where competing countries are subject to the higher 12.5 per cent tariff," said SC Ralhan, President, FIEO.

India had initially been placed in the 12.5 per cent tariff bracket when the US proposed the Section 301 tariffs on June 3. Washington revised its assessment after New Delhi amended its foreign trade policy on July 14 to ban imports of goods produced using forced labour.

LINGERING ISSUES

However, India may still face a disadvantage in textiles. Bangladesh, Indonesia, Cambodia and Malaysia will receive tariff-rate quota (TRQ) exemptions, to be introduced "when feasible", for specified textile and apparel shipments made from US-origin cotton and fibre. Industry hopes the proposed India-US BTA will offset this disadvantage.

Biswajit Dhar, former professor at JNU, said India should not lower its guard. "Washington is considering separate tariffs on pharmaceutical imports, while the bipartisan US Senate Bill proposing 100 per cent tariffs on countries importing large volumes of Russian oil also poses risks. The Section 301 investigation into excess industrial capacity is also yet to conclude. India must ensure these issues are resolved before signing a BTA," he said.

The US has also extended preferential treatment to some trading partners. Imports from the EU and Taiwan will face a combined MFN and Section 301 tariff of no more than 10 per cent, while those from Japan, South Korea and Switzerland will face 12.5 per cent.

businessline – 27.07.2026

India-US trade talks likely to gather pace only after Section 301 excess capacity investigations

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

India-US bilateral trade agreement (BTA) negotiations are unlikely to see meaningful progress until the US concludes its pending Section 301 investigations into alleged structural excess capacity even though Washington has already announced the outcome of its separate forced labour probe, sources said.

The outcome of the excess capacity investigations is expected to have a greater bearing on the contours of the trade agreement as it could result in additional trade measures, including higher tariffs, on a wide range of products such as steel, automobiles, textiles, medical devices, solar panels and petrochemicals, shaping the overall negotiating environment between the two countries.

"The forced labour investigation has provided some clarity on the emerging US trade regime, but it is only one part of the larger Section 301 exercise. The excess capacity investigations are likely to have much broader implications for trade flows and market access. Meaningful movement in the BTA is expected only after those findings are out," a source tracking the matter told *businessline*.

BIGGER CONCERN

Last week, the US announced an additional 10 per cent tariff on imports from India under its new Section 301 forced labour regime.

The additional forced labour tariffs would be imposed on about 55 per cent of India's exports as an estimated 45 per cent of exports fall under various exempted categories, according to the Indian government's calculations.

The bigger concern, however, is that India and 15 other countries are awaiting the outcome of the investigations into alleged excess capacities in several sectors, as the findings could result in further trade actions or tariffs affecting a broader range of imports. Others being investigated include China, the EU, Singapore, Switzerland, Norway, Indonesia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Korea, Vietnam, Taiwan, Bangladesh, Mexico and Japan.

EXCESS CAPACITY

"Unless the Section 301 tariffs on excess capacity are decided, there can be no further progress on India-US BTA. Let's wait for final decision on 301 excess capacity tariffs," pointed out Pankaj Chadha, Chairman, EEPC India. Engineering goods, including steel and automobile products, are among the target products in the excess capacity investigations.

As per the USTR notification on the Section 301 excess capacity investigations, "India's global goods trade surplus sectors include textiles, health, construction goods and automotive goods. For example, evidence suggests the solar module sector is plagued by excess capacity, including that India's current module manufacturing is nearly triple the annual domestic demand. India also has created significant excess capacity in petrochemicals, steel and other industries."

businessline – 27.07.2026

Inflation remains RBI's foremost priority: Governor

FOREX BOOST. Steps to attract foreign capital led to $32 b inflows, largely via FCNR(B)

bl.exclusive

Raghuvir Srinivasan
K Ram Kumar
Mahesh Ravidas Nayak
Mumbai

Reserve Bank of India Governor Sanjay Malhotra has said that inflation control remains the RBI's foremost priority even as it remains mindful of growth risks.

He said the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) would continue to adopt a data-dependent approach while navigating the evolving growth-inflation trade-off.

"Our primary mandate is inflation and price stability. Therefore, we will do whatever is required first to keep price stability and then, to see to what extent we can support growth," he said in an interview with *businessline* on Sunday.

While inflation has moved above the 4 per cent threshold, Malhotra indicated that policymakers do not yet see signs of broad-based price pressures becoming entrenched.

UMESH GOSWAMI

FCNR(B) BOOST

Meanwhile, the RBI's recent measures to attract foreign capital have garnered strong investor response, with banks mobilising nearly $32 billion, largely through FCNR(B) deposits, while government securities have attracted more than $7 billion in foreign inflows since the June policy measures, Malhotra said.

The Governor dismissed concerns that the inflows could represent a recycling of existing deposits. He added that the RBI had adequate tools to manage any resulting liquidity.

The Governor said the measures should be viewed in the context of challenging global conditions facing emerging markets and are expected to further strengthen India's balance of payments and currency stability.

RUPEE UNDERVALUED

Malhotra also sought to reassure markets on the rupee, arguing that recent depreciation does not reflect any weakness in the country's economic fundamentals. According to him, pressure on the currency has largely stemmed from geopolitical tensions, dollar strength and broader volatility across emerging markets.

"I would like to reiterate that it would be reasonable to think that the rupee is not overvalued. If anything, one could argue that the rupee has become undervalued both in nominal and in REER (real effective exchange rate) terms," he said, adding that the RBI does not target any specific exchange rate or band for the rupee.

"Our intervention, whenever necessary, is targeted to curb excessive volatility," he said.

He pointed to a current account surplus during April-May, robust services exports, resilient remittance inflows, rising merchandise exports and improving foreign direct investment flows as indicators of external sector strength.

Responding to concerns over the RBI bearing the hedging cost of fresh FCNR (B) deposits and offering concessional forex swaps for external commercial borrowings (ECBs) by public sector entities, Malhotra said: "It is not something which should be a matter of concern because we have a foolproof system of insuring ourselves. So, whatever dollars we get, the excess foreign currency is invested in foreign assets. The risk, therefore, is not there."

Interview p3

businessline – 27.07.2026

‘We are committed to ensuring financial stability’

SETTING THE AGENDA. We will do whatever is required first to maintain price stability and then to see to what extent we can support growth, says RBI Governor Sanjay Malhotra

bl.exclusive

K Ram Kumar
Mahesh Ravidas Nayak
Thomas K Thomas
Raghuvir Srinivasan
Mumbai

Ahead of the upcoming Monetary Policy Committee meeting in August, Reserve Bank of India Governor Sanjay Malhotra sat down with *businessline* on Sunday for a comprehensive interview at the central bank's headquarters in Mumbai. Malhotra underlined that price stability remains the central bank's foremost priority even as it seeks to support growth as inflation risks re-emerge and global uncertainties cloud the economic outlook. He stressed that monetary policy decisions will remain data-dependent, highlighted the $32 billion mobilised through recent foreign capital measures, expressed confidence that the rupee is not overvalued, and outlined the RBI's roadmap on liquidity, CBDC adoption, banking reforms and financial stability.

Edited excerpts:

Does the current repo rate meet your objective of keeping inflation under check while supporting growth?

The present rate is the appropriate rate as assessed by the MPC in view of the prevailing growth-inflation dynamics and outlook in June 2026 amid heightened global uncertainties.

Our primary mandate is price stability. Although generalised inflation pressures continue to remain modest so far, the risk of higher food, fuel and other input prices translating to a broad-based inflation environment is real. But our team is assessing the growth-inflation dynamics. We are heading into our next Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) meeting shortly. We will take an appropriate decision based on the data available and the outlook.

Inflation has breached the mid-point of the MPC's tolerance band. Would you look through it?

The response of monetary policy to a supply shock is needed when it feels that inflation is getting generalised, or it is de-anchoring expectations. As I said, we are seeing some signs, but they are modest. Let's wait for more data and let's not pre-empt the MPC.

In recent times, the MPC has placed a premium on growth versus inflation. You have been helped by the fact that inflation has been benign. Now, going forward, if there is a threat to growth, what will be your approach to the growth-inflation dynamic?

First of all, I would say that our primary mandate is inflation and price stability. Even in the past period, we have been guided by that and not so much by growth. We are required to keep growth in mind while we endeavour to meet our primary objective of price stability. As you rightly mentioned, inflation was very benign and so we could continue, therefore, to support growth by reducing the policy rate by 125 basis points.

However, as I mentioned, it is price stability which is our primary mandate. Growth is certainly a consideration. Therefore, we will do whatever is required first, to maintain price stability and then, to see to what extent we can support growth.

If you increase the repo rate down the line, will it be preceded by a change in stance?

As indicated last year in my statement of April 2025, the stance of monetary policy signals the intended direction of policy rates going forward. MPC is maintaining neutral stance right now, which gives flexibility to maintain status quo, or move policy rates either way. Therefore, it may not be necessary to change stance before taking any policy action. But, of course, all decisions on policy rate and the stance will be taken by the MPC after taking cognisance of the incoming data and the domestic inflation-growth dynamics.

In the backdrop of geopolitical tensions, tariff wars and supply chain disruptions, managing the exchange rate has become even more challenging for central banks across the world. How are you treading this path where the rupee is subject to volatility due to dollar appreciation, FPI outflows and demand for the greenback from importers?

I will make four points in this regard. One, most emerging market economies and Asian currencies have been under pressure since the outbreak of the West Asia conflict for reasons well known to all. The rupee is not an outlier or an exception. In fact, it has performed better than many Asian peers.

Two, the depreciation in the rupee this year is not a reflection of India's sound economic fundamentals. It has been largely driven by the expectations channel. India's current account recorded a surplus of $2.8 billion in April-May 2026 against a deficit of $4.1 billion in the corresponding period of last year. Surplus in current account has accrued on account of strong services exports and remittances. Goods exports have also grown.

Similarly, FDI in the first two months of this financial year recorded a net inflow of around $6.5 billion against $2.5 billion in the same period last year. External commercial borrowings (ECBs) also recorded net inflows during this period.

Three, for a number of reasons, the medium-term outlook on the external sector, including BoP and forex reserves, is favourable and, therefore, we expect the real economy channel to remain positive and expectations channel to improve.

Four, regarding our policy on exchange rate, I must reiterate that it remains unchanged.

Can you share details of the inflows as a result of the measures you have undertaken to attract foreign capital inflows?

Till date, banks have mobilised almost $32 billion. Obviously, most of it is coming through FCNR (B) deposits. The figures related to ECBs and OFCBs are lumpy. In addition, we have got more than $7 billion inflows in government securities since June 5 when the policy announcements with respect to government securities were made. At this pace, the total inflows are likely to be robust.

Are your measures aimed at improving the sentiment or bolstering the forex reserves?

As I mentioned, the external real economy in terms of current account and FDI is doing reasonably well, given the circumstances where crude oil prices have gone up. It is the expectations channel that needs to be anchored to the real fundamentals of the economy. I am confident that the structural as well as capital flow related measures that have been taken by the government and the RBI should, going forward, improve the sentiment.

How much of the $32 billion is recirculation of existing deposits to take advantage of higher rates? And how much of it is fresh deposits?

We are keeping a very close watch on this. We do not find any *prima facie* evidence of recirculation of the existing deposits in whatever form to be of any significance or concern.

Why are the inflows not reflected in rupee liquidity, given that system liquidity remains under stress?

Durable liquidity has increased by about ₹1.2 lakh crore since June 5. As to why the flows are not fully reflected in system liquidity, there are two primary reasons. First, funds mobilised by banks are often swapped with the Reserve Bank, and therefore enter the system with a lag. Second, government balances have increased by roughly ₹2.9 lakh crore since June 5. These are the main reasons. Some liquidity has also been absorbed because of our market interventions.

For the FCNR(B) scheme, the RBI is assuming the exchange risk. Assuming you garner $50-60 billion, what will be the impact on RBI's balance sheet three years down the line?

It is not something that should be a matter of concern because we have a foolproof system of hedging ourselves. So, whatever dollars we get, the excess foreign currency is invested in foreign assets, so the risk is not there.

Beyond FCNR(B) deposits, what more can be done to attract foreign capital on a sustained basis?

India has taken several steps to attract foreign capital. Reforms such as 100 per cent FDI in insurance, tax concessions for data centres, expansion of the FAR (fully accessible route) framework, and higher investment limits for NRIs and OCIs have strengthened the investment climate.

While geopolitical developments may create short-term pressures, diversification of energy sources, higher ethanol blending, EV adoption and moderation in gold imports should help contain the merchandise trade deficit, while strong remittances and services exports will support the current account.

Over the medium term, sustained macroeconomic stability, financial and currency stability, policy consistency and continued structural reforms will be the key drivers of stable, long-term capital inflows. We remain committed to ensuring external sector resilience and financial stability, including currency stability. We will do whatever it takes to ensure this as financial stability is the bedrock of economic growth.

Given the volatility in the rupee, has there been any change in the way the RBI manages it?

Our policy for exchange rate management remains unchanged. We do not target any specific rate or band for the rupee. Our intervention, whenever necessary, is targeted to curb excessive volatility in the exchange rate. And to ensure an orderly movement in the foreign exchange rates. I would also like to reiterate that it would be reasonable to think that the rupee is not overvalued. If anything, one could argue that the rupee has become undervalued, both in nominal and in REER (real effective exchange rate) terms. Once the situation in West Asia stabilises, one could very well see the rupee appreciate as one has seen during similar past periods and episodes of external shock-driven volatility.

Given the external pressures on the rupee, do you think you need to take a look at how you manage the forex reserves? Maybe diversify more?

Our philosophy of forex management is driven by three considerations: safety (which should be a concern for everyone), liquidity and returns. We periodically re-evaluate our needs, and based on that, we take decisions with respect to our forex reserve management.

Most of the trading in the government securities markets is concentrated in 10-year segment. What measures are you planning to ensure trading across the yield curve?

A number of measures have been taken over the years to provide liquidity at various points, along with the yield curve. The most important of these is the benchmark issuance strategy, which is in place for several years now for GoI securities and is now being extended to State government securities. You are aware that recently we had announced certain measures. First, the universe of specified securities under the fully accessible route was expanded. That would help.

Then there were some conditions within the general route, which have been further relaxed. These will help broaden the participation of the markets. The government had also exempted withholding tax and capital gains tax on government securities. All these measures should help broaden participation across the term structure of the government securities market.

Can you update us on the progress in CBDC implementation?

CBDC remains in the pilot phase, with around ₹40,000 crore in transactions and 1.2 crore retail users. We are focused on enhancing its features, including programmability for government direct benefit transfers and tokenisation for instruments such as certificates of deposit.

We are also exploring its use in cross-border payments through collaborations with several countries. Since the technology is still evolving, our priority is to refine and mature the platform before considering wider adoption.

Are we moving towards using CBDC for settlements between India and other countries or groups of countries?

Yes, that is also at the pilot stage. We are in discussions with a few countries. There is also a project called Nexus, initiated by the BIS Innovation Hub. However, there are many regulatory and technical developments that need to happen before such initiatives can become fully successful.

What is the progress on the unified lending interface (ULI) once spoken of as the next UPI?

ULI is currently in an ecosystem-building phase, with 129 lenders leveraging over 140 data sources for digital lending. Our focus is on onboarding more lenders and integrating additional financial and government datasets to enable seamless, end-to-end digital loan journeys and more informed credit decisions.

Rather than setting timelines, our priority is to build a robust and interoperable lending infrastructure. As the ecosystem matures, ULI has the potential to become for lending what UPI is for payments.

The last universal bank licences were issued in 2014. What is the RBI's approach to bank licensing?

The RBI's objective is to promote financial inclusion and competition while ensuring that banks are financially sound and capable of safeguarding depositors' money. Given the fiduciary nature of banking, trust, adequate capital, technology, competence and viability remain key licensing considerations.

We have an on-tap licensing framework for universal and small finance banks, along with transition routes for NBFCs, urban cooperative banks and small finance banks. We are seeing strong interest, particularly from small finance banks, in transitioning to universal banks.

You made an interesting point about trust. Are there not enough trustworthy entities available to apply for licences?

It is not only a question of trust. Applicants must also possess adequate capital, technology, competence and experience. A number of universal banks and small finance banks have already been entrusted with this responsibility, and more banks will continue to receive licences as they become eligible.

How large is the licensing pipeline currently?

As of now, to my knowledge, there is one application pending. However, there is considerable interest among small finance banks. We recently granted an in-principle licence to AU Small Finance Bank to transition into a universal bank. Interest has also been expressed by other small finance banks. Going forward, we hope that some of them will meet our criteria and graduate into full-fledged universal banks.

Some small finance banks have requested permission to co-lend with universal banks and NBFCs, particularly in areas such as gold lending, where they lack network strength. What are your thoughts?

Co-lending has been designed to ensure that the comparative strengths of both the partner institutions can be leveraged. One is expected to provide the reach while other to provide funding support.

Current scheme of things don't allow small finance banks (SFBs) to participate in co-lending. The thought process is that SFBs should first grow organically and gain adequate experience before relying extensively on leverage. It is important for them to develop expertise in banking services, including lending, within their own institutions and eventually graduate into larger entities and universal banks.

Regarding urban cooperative banks (UCBs), there has been a demand for licensing for more than 20 years. There has been no licence that the RBI has issued for obvious reasons because there were a lot of problems in the sector. Now, it seems the sector has been cleaned up to some extent. Do you think it's time for the RBI to review its licensing, and whether you'll look at consolidation first before giving fresh licences?

Licensing of UCBs was paused in 2004 against the backdrop of vulnerabilities in the sector. The expectation was for the sector to consolidate, mature and become viable.

Overall financial health of UCBs has improved since then, and the regulatory and supervisory powers of the RBI have also been augmented. The RBI had, therefore, issued a discussion paper on January 13 this year for stakeholder consultation. We are reviewing the comments received from the public and stakeholders, and we will take a view shortly.

Gold loans have seen quite a bit of run up. Is the RBI concerned about this kind of growth?

We have a very efficient and effective system of supervision, both off-site and on-site. They are vigilant and alert to any risks that may be developing in any segment or sector.

As of now, we do not find any material risk buildup. The slippage ratios and the non-performing assets in the gold loan segment are very, very low — less than about 0.2 per cent or so on average. As of now, we don't see any evidence of a major stability issue; we shall, however, continue to monitor the portfolio behaviour.

Are there any concerns about governance in banks? One of the leading banks had some issues at the top...

We have a well-defined and effective regulatory regime that has been put in place based on risk for different categories of regulated entities. At the same time, we have a supervisory mechanism to ensure that those regulations are followed. Regulation is always evolving, and we recently consolidated and rationalised some pieces of the governance framework, which will guide our endeavour going forward. Where concerns arise in any regulated entity, we engage with them for initiating corrective action.

Till sometime ago, credit and deposit growth were converging. Now, it is again diverging, almost like a 400 basis points difference between credit growth and deposit growth. Is this kind of divergence a cause for concern?

I will make a few points here. One, every rupee of credit leads to an equivalent amount of deposit getting created. Two, what banks need to give credit are their own capital and enough liquidity. These are the two primary determinants of credit, and banks are well-positioned in this regard.

Three, it is, however, possible that one bank may have excess deposits and another may have lower deposits, but there is a competitive market where banks can buy and sell, which should also help ensure that stock of deposits align. The fourth aspect here is that the nature of deposits is changing from retail to money funds and corporates, and that has implications for liquidity.

Are we at the risk of overheating because credit growth is around 17 to 19 per cent? Do we see a demand-side inflation risk because credit is growing faster?

Continuing with my previous response, I would mention that the base for deposits is much more than credit, so the growth rate of credit is higher than that of deposits, but the difference in absolute terms is not so much. Banks need to maintain capital adequacy, short-term liquidity coverage ratio, and the Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) for long-term periods. They should concentrate on these three while giving out credit.

There are increasing concerns around AI platforms and cybersecurity. The RBI has held meetings with banks on the issue. What has been your assessment?

AI is creating significant opportunities, but it is also changing the nature and speed of technology and cybersecurity risks. We are fully geared to meet these challenges. What these AI platforms essentially do is identify and expose existing vulnerabilities in systems much more quickly.

We shall continue to engage with our regulated entities, other financial sector regulators and the government. The RBI also has a highly competent team, C-SITE, that supervises and audits the technology platforms of major regulated entities. We provide continuous guidance and ensure that weaknesses are identified and addressed.

We remain alert to these risks and will continue strengthening our technology systems.

You were in government when the Ukraine situation hit, and now you are at the RBI heading operations during the Iran crisis and other issues. Are you becoming a specialist policymaker in war times? Personally, which has been more challenging for you: your stint at the Finance Ministry or guiding the country here at the RBI?

The last five years have been challenging. We have not seen as many crises in many decades as in the last five years.

But let me mention that we have used every such event to further our resilience, and we are confident we will come out much stronger even after this episode.

As for your question, both have been challenging, but obviously the buck stops with you here (at RBI), so to that extent, the challenges are different.

PHOTO CREDIT: UMESH GOSWAMI

> Our philosophy of forex management is driven by three considerations: safety (which should be a concern for everyone), liquidity and returns

> We remain committed to ensuring external sector resilience. We will do whatever it takes to ensure this

> Rather than setting timelines, our priority is to build a robust and interoperable lending infrastructure. As the ecosystem matures, ULI has the potential to become for lending what UPI is for payments

> The Monetary Policy Committee will continue to remain data-dependent, and will respond appropriately as the evolving macroeconomic outlook warrants

Vyapar – 25.07.2026

ગાર્મેન્ટસ ઉદ્યોગમાં ઉત્પાદકો દ્વારા સીધા ગ્રાહકોને વેચાણનું ચલણ વધ્યું

મુંબઇ, તા. ૨૪ જુલાઈ

વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે યુધ્ધની સ્થિતી અને વૈશ્વિક બજારોમાં અનિયમિતતાના કારણે એપરલ ઉદ્યોગમાં ડાયરેક્ટ ટુ કન્ઝ્યુમર શિપમેન્ટની ટકાવારી વધી રહી હોવાનું ઇન્ટરનેશનલ એપરલ ફેડરેશનના સેક્રટરી જનરલ મેથ્થીજસ ક્રીટીએ જણાવ્યું હતું. વૈશ્વિકસ્તરે વસ્તી વધતી હોવાથી અને લોકોની કપડાં ખરીદવાની માનસિકતા અને ખરિદશક્તિ વધી રહી હોવાથી કપડાંનો વપરાશ વધી રહ્યો હોવા છતાં અખાતી યુધ્ધની અનિયમિતતાઓના કારણે એપરલ ઉદ્યોગનો આંતરરાષ્ટ્રિય વેપાર કપરાં સમયમાંથી પસાર થઇ રહ્યો છે. આમેય તે જ્યારે અનિયમિતતાઓ હોય ત્યારે ગ્રાહકોની કપડાંની ખરીદી ઘટી જતી હોય છે.

એપરલનાં ઉદ્યોગમાં વેરાયટીની લાંબી શ્રેણી હોય છે. હાલમાં લક્ઝરી પ્રોડક્ટસ માટે લોકોની ખરીદી ઓછી હોવાથી આ સેગ્મેન્ટ દબાણ હેઠળ છે. જ્યારે નાણાકિય લાભ અને બજારમાં ટકી રહેવાની ચિંતા ન હોય ત્યારે જ ઉદ્યોગો અન્ય પડકારોને પહોંચી વળવા સક્ષમ બને છે. આ ઉદ્યોગમાં સૌથી મોટો પડકાર ઉત્પાદનો નહીં પણ વેચાણનો રહે છે. તેથી સપ્લાય ચેઇનનો ખર્ચ કાબુમાં રાખવા માટે ઉત્પાદકો અને તેને વેચનારાઓએ સાથે મળીને કામ કરવું પડશે. હાલમાં થયેલા ફ્રી ટ્રેડ કરારો ગારમેન્ટ સપ્લાયરો માટે નવા બજારોમાં ડ્યુટીમુક્ત પ્રવેશની તકો આપે છે પરંતુ સપ્લાયર દેશોના ઉત્પાદકોએ પોતે પણ વેપાર વધારવાની જરૂર પડશે. ભારતમાં સ્થાનિક એપરલ માર્કેટ પાંચ ટકાના દરે વધી રહ્યું છે.

Vyapar – 25.07.2026

કાપડ બજારના વિલન - વરસાદ અને યુદ્ધ : યાર્ન મજબૂત પણ ગ્રે કાપડ સ્થિર, ઘરાકી મંદ

૧૫ ઑગસ્ટથી તહેવારોની ઘરાકી શરૂ થવાની ધારણા

ચોમાસાની ઑફફ સિઝન, અમેરિકા-ઈરાન વચ્ચે વકરેલું યુદ્ધ, વરસાદનું રૌદ્રસ્વરૂપ, સુરત-અમદાવાદ પાછાં પાણીમાં વગેરે કારણોસર ઘરાકીનો અભાવ રહેવાથી મુંબઈ કાપડ બજાર સુસ્ત રહેલ છે.

વિશ્વયુદ્ધના ભણકારા વાગતા હોવાથી ક્રૂડતેલ વધી બેરલદીઠ ૯૫ ડૉલરને પાર કરી ગયું છે. આથી સિન્થેટિક્સ યાર્ન વધુ મોંઘું થશે. ડૉલર સામે ભારતીય રૂપિયો ગગડી રૂા. ૯૬.૫૬ રહ્યો છે.

વરસાદે રાક્ષસી સ્વરૂપ દર્શાવ્યું છે. સુરત આગલા સપ્તાહે પાણીમાં હતું અને આ વખતે પાછું પાણીમાં આવી ગયું છે. અમદાવાદમાં પણ પાણી છે. ભીવંડીમાં ભારે વરસાદના કારણે નીચાણવાળા વિસ્તારમાં કારખાનાઓમાં પાણી ભરાયાં છે. આ સેન્ટરોમાં જે કાપડ ભીંજાઈ ગયું છે તે રિવોશ, કેરી પ્રોસેસ કરી ફરી વેચવામાં આવશે. ગુરુવારે સુરતનાં કાપડ બજારો બંધ રહ્યાં હતાં.

કોટન ડિજિટલ અને રિએક્ટિવ પ્રિન્ટના મીટરદીઠ ભાવ સુરતમાં રૂા. ૪૦ ચાલે છે..

અત્યારે ભીંજાયેલા કાપડ-કપડાંનું ઓછા ભાવે વેચાણ થઈ રહ્યું છે. બીજી બાજુ શો રૂમોમાં ગાર્મેન્ટ્સ બ્રાન્ડસમાં એન્ડ ઑફ ધી સિઝન સેલ અને મોન્સુન સેલ ચાલુ છે. તેમાં ૬૦ ટકા સુધી ડિસ્કાઉન્ટ ચાલે છે. આ ઉપરાંત વિદેશોથી યુઝ્ડ ગાર્મેન્ટ, રિજેક્ટેડ માલ અને સરપ્લસ માલના વેચાણનું દબાણ છે. આથી બજાર ડહોળાઈ ગયું છે.

અત્યારે કોલકાતાની પૂજા માટેના સેમ્પલિંગ પૂરતી ઘરાકી શરૂ થઈ છે. આ વેળા પશ્ચિમ બંગાળમાં સરકાર બદલાતાં દુર્ગા પૂજા મોટા પાયે મનાવવામાં આવશે એમ મનાય છે. આથી પૂજાની ઘરાકી સારી રહેશે.

૧૫ ઑગસ્ટથી તહેવારોની ઘરાકી શરૂ થઈ જવાની ધારણા છે. તા. ૨૮ ઑગસ્ટે રક્ષાબંધન, ૪ સપ્ટેમ્બરે જન્માષ્ટમી, ૧૪ સપ્ટેમ્બરે ગણેશચતુર્થી, ૧૧ ઑક્ટોબરે નવરાત્રિ પ્રારંભ, તા. ૨૦ ઑક્ટોબરે દશેરા, ૬ નવેમ્બરે ધનતેરસ, ૮ નવેમ્બરે દિવાળી, ૧૧ નવેમ્બરે ભાઈબીજ અને ૧૫ નવેમ્બરે છઠપૂજા છે. આમ સળંગ તહેવારો ઉપરાંત લગ્નસરા છે. આથી સ્થાનિક ઘરાકી ઑગસ્ટ મધ્યથી સારી રહેવાની ધારણા છે.

પોલીએસ્ટર યાર્ન માટેની કાચી સામગ્રી એમઈજી અને પીટીએની આયાત પર ૩ મહિના માટે બેઝિક કસ્ટમ ડ્યૂટીની છૂટ તા. ૧૫ જુલાઈના પૂર્ણ થઈ ગઈ છે. આથી મેલ્ટના કિલોદીઠ ભાવ રૂા. ૮૨થી વધી રૂા. ૯૫.૩૦ થઈ ગયા છે. આથી પોલીએસ્ટર યાર્ન મોંઘું થઈ ગયું છે.

નિકાસ

વૈશ્વિક ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ આયાત બજારનું કદ ૯૦૦ અબજ ડૉલરનું છે પણ ભારતનો હિસ્સો તેમાં માત્ર ૪ ટકા આસપાસ છે.

યુરોપિયન યુનિયન જોડેના ભારતના મુક્ત વેપાર કરાર (એફટીએ) જાન્યુઆરી ૨૦૨૭થી અમલમાં આવવાની ધારણા છે. આ ઉપરાંત બીજા અમુક દેશો જોડે એફટીએ બાકી છે. આમ એકાદ વર્ષમાં ૫૬ દેશો જોડે વેપાર સમજૂતી થઈ જશે તે વૈશ્વિક ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ, આયાત બજારનો ૬૦ ટકા હિસ્સો આવરી લેશે.

યુએસ ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ માર્કેટ ૯૦થી ૧૦૦ અબજ ડૉલરની છે. ૨૦૨૪ પૂર્વે ભારતની યુએસ ખાતેની ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ નિકાસ ૧૦.૯ અબજ ડૉલરની હતી.

આ ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ નિકાસ ભારતના ૫૪૮ જિલ્લાઓને આવરી લે છે. ભારત ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ ફેસિલિટેશન સેન્ટરો

મુંબઈ કાપડ બજાર

દેવચંદ છેડા

ખોલનાર છે. આ ઉપરાંત ભારતમાં ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ-ક્લોધિંગની ૧૧ એક્સપોર્ટ પ્રોમોશન કાઉન્સિલો છે તેમને જાગૃતિ પ્રોગ્રામો ચલાવવા કહેવામાં આવશે.

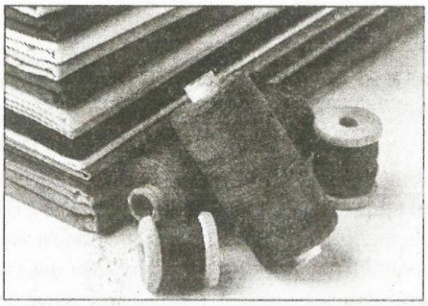
ગ્રે કાપડ

કોટન યાર્ન અને સીપી યાર્નના બંડલદીઠ ભાવ રૂા. ૪થી ૫ જેટલા વધી ગયા છે પણ ગ્રે કાપડના ભાવ સ્થિર છે, ઘરાકી મંદ છે.

શીટીંગમાં સીપી ૨૦/૨૦ ૫૦'' ૧૬૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૨૪.૫૦, ૧૭૫ ગ્રામ ગ્રે રૂા. ૨૯ અને ૧૯૫ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૨ છે. આમાં ૬૦'' સીપી ૧૮૦થી ૧૮૫ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૩.૫૦ અને ૨૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦ છે.

શૂ ડક સીપી ૧૦/૬ ૬૦'' પનાના ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૬૦ અને ૬૩'' પનાના રૂા. ૬૩ છે. સીપી ૧૬/૮ ૮૪/૨૮ ૬૨'' ગ્રેના રૂા. ૫૮ છે. આમાં કોટન×કોટન ગ્રેના રૂા. ૭૪ છે.

ભીવંડીની સુતરાઉ કેમ્બ્રિક ૬૦/૬૦ ૯૨/૮૮ ૪૯'' ટેબલ ચેકિંગ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૪૮ અને સેમીના રૂા. ૪૦થી ૪૨ છે. ૪૦/૬૦ ૭૨/૭૨ ૪૮'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૫થી ૩૬, ૬૮/૬૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦, ૬૪/૬૪ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૧.૫૦ અને ૬૨/૬૨ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૫.૫૦થી ૨૬ છે. માલેગાંવની ૪૦/૬૦ ૫૬/૫૨ ૪૭'' ગ્રે કેમ્બ્રિકના ભાવ



રૂા. ૨૨.૫૦, ૫૨/૪૮ના રૂા. ૧૯.૫૦થી ૨૦ અને ૫૮/૫૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૪.૫૦થી ૨૫ છે.

ભીવંડીની સુતરાઉ મલમલ ૮૦/૧૦૦ ૬૮/૬૪ ૪૮'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૨૮.૫૦ છે. ૧૦૦/૧૦૦ ૭૮/૬૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૧.૫૦ છે. ૭૦/૯૦ ૬૪/૫૨ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૪.૫૦ છે. ૬૦/૬૦ ૫૮/૫૦ ૫૮'' પીક પાકા ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૨૧.૫૦થી ૨૨ છે. ૧૦૦/૧૨૦ ૮૦/૭૨ ટેબલ ચેકિંગ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૩.૫૦, ૯૨/૮૦ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૫થી ૩૬ અને ૯૨/૧૦૪ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૪૧થી ૪૨ છે. ૫૦ પીસી ૮૦/૭૬ ૮૮૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૨૨.૫૦, ૭૮૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૦.૫૦થી ૨૧, ૭ કિલો ગ્રેના રૂા. ૧૮.૫૦થી ૧૯ અને ૬૮૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૧૫થી ૧૬ છે.

૪૫ પીવી ૮૦/૭૬ ૧૦૭૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦ છે.

ઉદ્યોગનું કંઈક અવનવું

– નીટ શો તા. ૨૧થી ૨૩ ઑગસ્ટના તીરૂપુરના ટોપલાઈટ સેન્ટરમાં યોજાશે. આમાં ૫૦૦થી વધુ સ્ટોલ હશે અને ૧૦૦૦થી વધુ ઉત્પાદનો પ્રદર્શિત થશે.

– તામિલનાડુના મુખ્ય પ્રધાન વિજય સી. જોસેફ જેઓ અભિનેતા છે તે ફિલ્મ 'જય નાયગન' તા. ૨૩ જુલાઈએ રિલીઝ થવાની છે. આથી તીરૂપુરમાં જનનાયક ટી-શર્ટની ભારે માગ નીકળી છે. તીરૂપુરના ૧૦૦૦થી વધુ નાના નાના એકમો આ ટી-શર્ટના ઉત્પાદનમાં લાગી ગયા છે. આ ટી-શર્ટના એક્સ-ફેક્ટરી ભાવ રૂા. ૫૦૦ છે અને તેમાં કુરિયર ચાર્જીસનો સમાવેશ પણ થઈ જાય છે.

– બ્રિટન અને યુરોપના ફેશન બજારોમાં એડવર્સરીઅલ ક્લોધિંગ એટલે કે એન્ટિ-સુરક્ષાત્મક કપડાંનો અનોખો ટ્રેન્ડ શરૂ થયો છે. આ એવાં કપડાં છે જે ખાસ કરીને રસ્તાઓ પર લાગેલા ફેસીયલ રીકટનીશન (ચહેરો ઓળખનારા) કેમેરાને ભ્રમિત કરવા માટે ડિઝાઈન કરવામાં આવ્યા છે.

– ગારટેક્સ ટેક્સપ્રોસેસ ફેર તા. ૬થી ૮ ઑગસ્ટ ૨૦૨૬ના નવી દિલ્હીના ભારત મંડપમ્ ખાતે યોજાશે. આનું આયોજન મેસર્સ ફ્રેન્કફર્ટ ઈન્ડિયા કરે છે.

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ભારતમાં કાપડના ભાવ હાલ સ્થિર રહેવાની શક્યતા

કપાસના વાવેતરમાં ઘટાડા છતાં ઉદ્યોગને રાહતની આશા

નવી દિલ્હી, તા. ૨૪ જુલાઈ

દેશમાં કાપડ અને ગારમેન્ટ ઉદ્યોગ માટે કાચા માલ તરીકે અત્યંત મહત્વપૂર્ણ એવા કપાસના વાવેતરમાં ચાલુ સિઝનમાં ઘટાડો નોંધાયો છે. કૃષિ મંત્રાલયના તાજેતરના આંકડા મુજબ, ૧૭ જુલાઈ ૨૦૨૬ સુધીમાં દેશમાં ૯૨.૫૩ લાખ હેક્ટરમાં કપાસનું વાવેતર થયું છે, જે ગત વર્ષના સમાન સમયગાળાના ૯૮.૩૯ લાખ હેક્ટર કરતાં ૫.૯૬ ટકા ઓછું છે. વાવેતરમાં આ ઘટાડા છતાં, સરકારી અધિકારીઓ અને ઉદ્યોગ નિષ્ણાતોનું માનવું છે કે હાલમાં કાપડના ભાવ સ્થિર રહેશે અને સ્થાનિક સ્તરે કપાસનો પૂરતો પુરવઠો જળવાઈ રહેશે.

કપાસના મુખ્ય ઉત્પાદક રાજ્યોમાં વાવેતરના મિશ્ર ટ્રેન્ડ જોવા મળ્યા છે. દેશના સૌથી મોટા કપાસ ઉત્પાદક રાજ્ય મહારાષ્ટ્રમાં વાવેતર ૬.૮૨ ટકા ઘટીને ૩૪.૨૧ લાખ હેક્ટર અને ગુજરાતમાં ૯.૭૬ ટકા ઘટીને ૧૬.૭૫ લાખ હેક્ટર નોંધાયું છે. તેની સામે દક્ષિણનાં રાજ્યોમાં વાવેતરમાં સુધારો થયો છે, તેલંગાણામાં ૬.૬૨ ટકાના વધારા સાથે ૧૬.૬૪ લાખ હેક્ટર અને આંધ્રપ્રદેશમાં ૩૪.૨ ટકાના મોટા ઉછાળા સાથે ૨.૭૫ લાખ હેક્ટરમાં વાવેતર થયું છે.

હવામાન વિભાગ દ્વારા એલ નિનોની અસર હેઠળ ઓછો વરસાદ થવાની આગાહી કરવામાં આવી છે, જે કપાસના પાક માટે પરોક્ષ રીતે ફાયદાકારક સાબિત થઈ શકે છે. કોટન કોર્પોરેશન ઓફ ઇન્ડિયા (સીસીઆઈ)ના ચેરમેન અને મેનેજિંગ ડિરેક્ટર એલ. કે. ગુપ્તાના જણાવ્યા અનુસાર, વરસાદ ઓછો પડે તેવા સંજોગોમાં ખેડૂતો વધુ પાણી માંગતા પાકોને બદલે કપાસ તરફ વળે છે. કપાસ એક એવો પાક છે જે ઓછા વરસાદમાં પણ વાજબી ઉત્પાદન આપી શકે છે, જેથી આગામી અઠવાડિયામાં વાવેતરની ખાધ પુરાવાની પૂરી આશા છે.

ઉલ્લેખનીય છે કે ભારતના ટેક્સટાઇલ અને એપેરલ ઉદ્યોગમાં વપરાતા કુલ ફાઈબરમાં કપાસનો હિસ્સો ૮૦ ટકા અને ગારમેન્ટ ઉત્પાદનમાં ૬૫ ટકા જેટલો મોટો છે. છેલ્લાં બે વર્ષમાં દેશમાં કપાસનું વાવેતર આશરે ૧૧૫ લાખ હેક્ટર પર સ્થિર રહ્યું છે, પરંતુ ઉત્પાદન નાણાકીય વર્ષ ૨૦૨૩ના ૩૩૬.૬ લાખ ગાંસડીથી ઘટીને ૨૦૨૬માં ૨૯૦.૨૪ લાખ ગાંસડી નોંધાયું હતું, જેના કારણે આયાત પર નિર્ભરતા વધી હતી.

હાલમાં સરકારે ઓક્ટોબર ૨૦૨૬ સુધી કપાસ પરની ૧૧ ટકા આયાત ડ્યૂટી નાબૂદ કરી છે, જે વેપારીઓ અને મિલોને રાહત આપે છે. ત્યારબાદ દેશી પાકની નવી આવક શરૂ થઈ જશે. સીસીઆઈના વડા ગુપ્તાએ ઉમેર્યું હતું કે સંસ્થા કાપડ મિલોને વચેટિયાઓ વિના સીધો કપાસ પૂરો પાડવા માટે સતત પ્રયત્નશીલ છે, જેથી ખેડૂતોને યોગ્ય ભાવ મળી રહે અને બજારમાં કાપડના ભાવ નિયંત્રણમાં રહે.

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યુએસની ૧૦ ટકા ટેરિફથી ભારતીય નિકાસને ખાસ અસર નહીં થાય

માત્ર ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ ક્ષેત્ર માટે સાવધ વલણ જરૂરી : એફઆઈઈઓ

એજન્સીસ

નવી દિલ્હી, તા. ૨૪ જુલાઈ

અમેરિકાએ ભારતીય માલસામાનની આયાત ઉપર ૧૦ ટકા જકાત નાખી છે. ભારતમાં કથિત ફોર્સ્ડ લેબર (વેઠ પ્રથા) હોવાનું જણાવીને અમેરિકાએ કલમ ૩૦૧ અંતર્ગત આ જકાત નાખી છે. આ પહેલાં અમેરિકાએ તેના વેપાર ભાગીદારો ઉપર નાખેલી ૧૦ ટકા બેઝલાઇન ટેરિફની સમયમર્યાદા સમાપ્ત થઈ હોવાથી નવી જકાતની જાહેરાત કરી છે. અમેરિકાએ ગત મહિને ભારત ઉપર ૧૨.૫ ટકાની જકાત નાખી હતી. આમ છતાં એક જાહેર સુનાવણીના પગલે ભારતે વેઠપ્રથાવાળી આયાતને ડામવા માટે વિદેશ વેપાર નીતિમાં સુધારો કરતાં અમેરિકાએ તેની જકાત ઘટાડી હતી.

જોકે, ફેડરેશન ઑફ ઇન્ડિયન એક્સપોર્ટ ઑર્ગેનાઇઝેશન્સ (ફિઓ)ના ડાયરેક્ટર જનરલ અને સીઈઓ અજય સહાયે જણાવ્યું કે, અમેરિકાએ જે નવી જકાત નાખી તેના કારણે ભારતની નિકાસને કોઈ નોંધપાત્ર અસર નહીં થાય. આમ છતાં દેશના ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ ક્ષેત્ર ઉપર તેની શું અસર થાય છે તેનું નિરીક્ષણ કરવું પડશે. અમેરિકાએ ગુરુવારે કલમ ૩૦૧ અંતર્ગત કેટલાક દેશો ૧૦ ટકા અને અમુક દેશો ઉપર ૧૨.૫ ટકા જકાત નાખી હતી. ભારત ઉપર ૧૦ ટકા જકાત લાદવામાં આવી હતી.

અમેરિકાના પ્રમુખ ડોનાલ્ડ ટ્રમ્પે જણાવ્યું કે, બળજબરીથી મંજૂરી કરાવતા દેશો પાસેથી થતી આયાતને રોકવા માટેનાં પગલાંઓ અપૂરતાં હોવાથી ઑફિસ ઑફ ધી યુએસ ટ્રેડ રિપ્રેઝન્ટેટિવ (યુએસટીઆર)એ ૬૦ જેટલા દેશો ઉપર ૧૦થી ૧૨.૫ ટકા સુધીની જકાત નાખી હતી.

ભારત ઉપરાંત યુકે, કેનેડા, ઇન્ડોનેશિયા, મેક્સિકો અને બાંગ્લાદેશ સહિતના કુલ ૧૭ દેશો ઉપર ૧૦ ટકા જેટલી નીચી જકાત નાખવામાં આવી હતી, એમ યુએસટીઆરે જણાવ્યું હતું.

આ બાબતનો પ્રતિભાવ આપતાં સહાયે જણાવ્યું હતું કે, અમેરિકાનું આ પગલું આવકાર્ય નથી, આમ છતાં તેથી દેશની નિકાસને ખાસ અસર નહીં થાય. ભારત અને અન્ય ૧૬ દેશો ઉપર ૧૦ ટકા અને બાકીના ૩૮ દેશો ઉપર ૧૨.૫ ટકા આયાત જકાત લાદવામાં આવી છે. યુરોપિયન યુનિયન અને તાઈવાન આ બાબતમાં અપવાદ છે. તેમની ઉપર ૧૦ ટકા જકાત નથી છતાં તેમની ઉપર મોસ્ટ ફેવર્ડ નેશન (એમએફએન)ની જકાત લાગશે જ્યારે દક્ષિણ કોરિયા, જપાન અને સ્વિટઝરલૅન્ડ ઉપર ૧૨.૫ ટકા જકાત છે જ્યારે તેઓ એમએફએનનો દરજ્જો ધરાવે છે. તેથી એમ કહી શકાય કે બધા દેશો કરતાં ભારતને સૌથી સારી ડીલ મળી છે. આ ઉપરાંત, જે દેશોને આ જકાતમાં આવરી લીધા નથી તે દેશો સાથે ભારતની હરીફાઈ નથી. તેથી અમેરિકાની જકાત ભારતીય ચીજવસ્તુઓની નિકાસને વિશેષ અસર નહીં કરે.

આમ છતાં સહાયે ચેતવણી આપતાં જણાવ્યું હતું કે, દેશના ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ ક્ષેત્રએ પ્રસ્તાવિત ટેરિફ રેટ ક્વૉટા (ટીઆરક્યુ)નું નજીકથી નિરીક્ષણ કરવું પડશે, કેમ કે આ ક્ષેત્રમાં ભારતની અન્ય દેશો સાથે હરીફાઈ છે. બાંગ્લાદેશ, કંબોડિયા, ઇન્ડોનેશિયા અને મલેશિયા જેવા દેશો સાથે ભારતની હરીફાઈ છે તેથી આપણે જોવું પડશે કે છેલ્લે કેટલું ટીઆરક્યુ નક્કી થાય છે અને તેઓ ભારતને વધુ કન્સેશન આપે છે કે નહીં.

વધુમાં સહાયે જણાવ્યું હતું કે, બાંગ્લાદેશ, કંબોડિયા, ઇન્ડોનેશિયા અને મલેશિયા અમેરિકામાં પેદા થતાં કપાસ અને ફાઇબરનો ઉપયોગ કરીને ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ અને એપરલની નિકાસ કરે છે તેથી અમેરિકાએ ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ અને એપરલ ટેરિફ રેટ ક્વૉટા (ટીઆરક્યુ)માંથી આ દેશોને મુક્તિ આપી છે, જેમાં ભારતનો સમાવેશ થતો નથી.

સેક્શન ૨૩૨ ટેરિફની અંતર્ગત આવતી ચીજવસ્તુઓ ઉપર નવી જાહેર થયેલી જકાતની કોઈ અસર નહીં થાય. સ્ટીલ, એલ્યુમિનિયમ અને ઑટોમોબાઇલ કોમ્પોનન્ટસ જેવી ચીજવસ્તુઓ ઉપર કલમ ૨૩૨ અંતર્ગત જકાત નાખવામાં આવી હોવાથી હવે તેના ઉપર નવી જકાત લાગશે નહીં. આમ અમેરિકાની નવી જકાતની ભારતીય ચીજવસ્તુઓની નિકાસ ઉપર કોઈ નોંધપાત્ર અસર થશે નહીં. આમ છતાં આ કોઈ સારી બાબત નથી, કારણ કે આ પહેલાં ભારતે કથિત વેઠપ્રથાવાળી કોઈ પણ ચીજવસ્તુઓનું ઉત્પાદન નહીં થતું હોવાના પૂરતા અને મજબૂત પુરાવા આપ્યા છે. તાજેતરમાં ડીજીએફટીએ એક નોટિફિકેશન બહાર પાડીને દેશમાં કથિત વેઠપ્રથાવાળી કોઈ પણ ચીજવસ્તુઓની આયાત ઉપર પ્રતિબંધ મૂક્યો છે. ભારત ઇન્ટરનેશનલ લેબર ઑર્ગેનાઇઝેશનનું તથા ફોર્સ્ડ લેબર કન્વેન્શનનું અધિકૃત સભ્ય પણ છે, એમ સહાયે જણાવ્યું હતું.

Vyapar – 25.07.2026

ખરીફ વાવેતરને પગલે જૂનમાં ટ્રેક્ટરનાં વેચાણ એક લાખ યુનિટને પાર

ગુજરાત અને ઓડિશામાં સરકારી સબસિડીથી વેચાણને મોટો વેગ

અલ નિનોની સંભવિત અસર પર ઉદ્યોગની નજર રહેશે

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ગ્રામિણ સ્તરે મજબૂત માગ અને ખરીફ પાકના વાવેતરની શરૂઆતને કારણે જૂન ૨૦૨૬માં દેશમાં ટ્રેક્ટરનું રિટેલ વેચાણ વાર્ષિક ધોરણે ૨૫.૩ ટકા વધીને ૧,૦૦,૮૧૮ યુનિટ પર પહોંચી ગયું છે, જે ગયા વર્ષના સમાન મહિનામાં ૮૦,૪૫૬ યુનિટ હતું, એમ ફેડરેશન ઓફ ઓટોમોબાઈલ ડીલર્સ એસોસિએશન (ફાડા)ના ડેટામાં જણાવાયું છે. તમામ અગ્રણી કંપનીઓએ વેચાણમાં મોટો ઉછાળો નોંધાવ્યો છે. બજારમાં મોખરાનું સ્થાન ધરાવતી મહિન્દ્ર એન્ડ મહિન્દ્ર (એમએન્ડએમ) કંપનીએ બજાર પર પોતાનું વર્ચસ્વ વધુ મજબૂત કર્યું છે. કંપનીના મહિન્દ્ર ડિવિઝને ૨૪,૩૨૭ યુનિટ્સના વેચાણ સાથે ટોચનું સ્થાન જાળવી રાખ્યું છે, જે જૂન ૨૦૨૫માં ૧૭,૫૧૮ યુનિટ હતું. તેના સ્વરાજ ડિવિઝને પણ ગત વર્ષના ૧૪,૨૯૨ યુનિટની સામે ૧૮,૮૬૦ યુનિટનું મજબૂત વેચાણ નોંધાવ્યું છે. આ બંને બ્રાન્ડ્સ મળીને મહિન્દ્ર ગ્રૂપ કુલ ૪૩,૧૮૭ ટ્રેક્ટર્સ સાથે સ્થાનિક બજારમાં ૪૨.૮૪ ટકા હિસ્સો ધરાવે છે. સોનાલિકા અને સોલિસ બ્રાન્ડ્સનું વેચાણ કરતી ઈન્ટરનેશનલ ટ્રેક્ટર્સનું વેચાણ ૧૩,૧૮૪ (૧૦,૪૩૨) ટ્રેક્ટર્સનું થયું છે અને તે ત્રીજા ક્રમે છે. ચેન્નાઈ સ્થિત ટાફે લિ. ચોથા ક્રમે અને એસ્કોર્ટ્સ કુબોટાનું એગ્રી મશીનરી ગ્રુપ પાંચમા ક્રમે રહ્યું છે. આ સિવાય જોન ડીયર ઈન્ડિયા અને આઈશર ટ્રેક્ટર્સે પણ સકારાત્મક વૃદ્ધિ દર્શાવી છે.

એસ્કોર્ટ્સ કુબોટા લિ.ના એગ્રી મશીનરી બિઝનેસે તેના માસિક બુલેટિનમાં જણાવ્યું કે, ''હોલસેલ અને રિટેલ બંને સેગમેન્ટમાં બહેતર દેખાવને કારણે જૂન ૨૦૨૬માં વૃદ્ધિની ગતિ સકારાત્મક રહી છે. અત્યાર સુધી જળાશયો કૃષિ પ્રવૃત્તિ અને ગ્રામીણ સેન્ટિમેન્ટને ટેકો આપવામાં સક્ષમ રહ્યા છે, પરંતુ ચોમાસાની અછત અને અલ નીનોની ઉભરતી અસરો આગામી સમયમાં મુખ્ય નિરીક્ષણ હેઠળ રહેશે.''

ક્રિસિલ ઈન્ટેલિજન્સના સિનિયર ડિરેક્ટર હેમલ ઠક્કરે જણાવ્યું કે, ''ખરીફ સિઝન માટે જમીન તૈયાર કરવાની અને વાવેતરની પ્રવૃત્તિઓ શરૂ થવાને કારણે જૂન ૨૦૨૬માં ટ્રેક્ટરના રિટેલ વેચાણમાં જોરદાર વૃદ્ધિ જોવા મળી છે, જેનાથી મુખ્ય કૃષિ બજારોમાં ગ્રામીણ માગને વેગ મળ્યો છે. રવિ પાકની લણણી પછી ખેડૂતો પાસે રોકડની ઉપલબ્ધતા વધતાં ખરીદીના સેન્ટિમેન્ટમાં વધુ સુધારો થયો હતો. આ ઉપરાંત, ઓડિશામાં કૃષિ પરમિટો બહાર પાડવા સાથે અને ગુજરાતમાં સબસિડી પોર્ટલ હેઠળ ડિલિવરી શરૂ થતાં, રાજ્યની જે સબસિડી ચાલુ છે તે હેઠળના વેચાણે રિટેલ વોલ્યુમને મોટો ટેકો આપ્યો છે.'' જૂન મહિનાના આ આંકડા કૃષિ ક્ષેત્રમાં સતત આગળ વધી રહેલી ગતિ દર્શાવે છે.

ટ્રેક્ટર વેચાણ વૃદ્ધિ તરફી

ઓઈએમ	જૂન ૨૦૨૫ (યુનિટ્સ)	બજાર હિસ્સો (ટકા)	જૂન ૨૦૨૬ (યુનિટ્સ)	બજાર હિસ્સો (ટકા)
મહિન્દ્ર એન્ડ મહિન્દ્ર (ટ્રેક્ટર)	૧૭,૫૧૮	૨૧.૮	૨૪,૩૨૭	૨૪.૧
મહિન્દ્ર એન્ડ મહિન્દ્ર (સ્વરાજ ડિવિઝન)	૧૪,૨૯૨	૧૭.૮	૧૮,૮૬૦	૧૮.૭
ઈન્ટરનેશનલ ટ્રેક્ટર્સ	૧૦,૪૩૨	૧૩.૦	૧૩,૧૮૪	૧૩.૧
ટાફે	૯૮૧૬	૧૨.૨	૧૨,૦૬૯	૧૨.૦
એસ્કોર્ટસ કુબોતા (એગ્રી મશીનરી ગ્રુપ)	૮૪૪૯	૧૦.૫	૧૦.૩૭૧	૧૦.૩

સ્ત્રોત - ફાડા રિસર્ચ

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ભારે વરસાદને કારણે કાપડ માર્કેટમાં કામકાજ અસરગ્રસ્ત : પાર્સલો ઉપર રાખવા સલાહ

તહેવારોના બુકિંગ પણ વરસાદને કારણે ડિસ્પેચિંગની સમસ્યા

અમારા પ્રતિનિધિ તરફથી

સુરત તા. ૨૪ જુલાઈ

છેલ્લા પાંચ દિવસથી દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં અવિરત વરસાદ પડી રહ્યો છે. સુરતમાં ખાડીપૂરની દહેશતને પગલે સુરતીઓ ફરી એક વખત સાતમી જુલાઈના પૂરની યાદ આવી છે. સુરત સહિત સમગ્ર દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં મેઘરાજાનું ધમાકેદાર સ્વરૂપ લોકોને અનુભવાઈ રહ્યું છે. હવામાન વિભાગનું માનીએ તો વરસાદનો બીજો રાઉન્ડ હજુ લાંબો ચાલશે. જેના કારણે સુરત સહિત આજુબાજુના વિસ્તારના તમામ વેપાર-ધંધાને અસર પડી છે.

છેલ્લા બે દિવસથી ભારે વરસાદ અને ખાડીપૂરની દહેશતને કારણે કાપડમાર્કેટમાં કામકાજ અસરગ્રસ્ત થયા છે. વેપારીઓનો પોતાના માલનો સ્ટોક અને પાર્સલોને ઉપર રાખવાની સલાહ અપાઈ છે. તહેવારો કારણે નવા માલનું જે થોડું-ઘણું શરૂઆતી બુકીંગ વેપારીઓને મળ્યું છે પણ ભારે વરસાદને કારણે તેના ડીસ્પેચીંગની સમસ્યા પેદા થઈ છે. ગત સાતમી જુલાઈએ વરસાદનો પ્રથમ રાઉન્ડ શરૂ થયો ત્યારે સુરતમાં વરસાદી પૂર આવ્યું હતું. વહીવટીતંત્રની પ્રિ-મોન્સુન કામગીરીની પોલ ખુલી ગઈ હતી. હવે જ્યારે બીજો રાઉન્ડ શરૂ થયો છે ત્યારે આજુબાજુ વરસી રહેલા ભારે વરસાદને લીધે શહેરમાંથી પસાર થતી તમામ ખાડીઓ તેના ડેન્જર ઝોનથી ઉપર વહી રહી છે. જેના કારણે આજુબાજુના વિસ્તારમાં ભારે પાણી ભરાયા છે. પૂણા-કુંભારિયા રોડ સ્થિત કાપડમાર્કેટો ખાડી વિસ્તારની આજુબાજુ આવતી હોવાથી મોટાભાગની માર્કેટોના બેઝમેન્ટ અને ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોરમાં પાણી ભરાયા છે. જેના કારણે કાપડમાર્કેટ સંગઠન ફોસ્ટા અને વહીવટીતંત્ર દ્વારા વેપારીઓને બેઝમેન્ટમાં વાહન પાર્કીંગ ન કરવાની તેમજ ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર પર પાર્સલો નહીં ખડકવા માટે સલાહ આપવામાં આવી છે. તેમજ જે દુકાનોમાં પાણી ભરાવાની સંભાવના છે તેઓને પાર્સલો અને સ્ટોક ઉપર મૂકવાની સલાહ આપવામાં આવી છે.

આ તરફ ભારે વરસાદની આગાહીને પગલે શાળા-કોલેજો બંધ રાખવામાં આવ્યા છે. તેમજ મનપાના વહીવટીતંત્રએ લોકોને કામ વગર બહાર ન નીકળવાની સલાહ આપી છે. ભારે વરસાદને કારણે ખાડીઓ છલકાતા પૂણા-કુંભારિયા, પર્વત પાટિયા, અલથાણ-બમરોલી, સિમાડા, શ્યામધામ, ઉધના-વેસુ રોડ વિસ્તારમાં ભરાયા હોવાથી ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટેશનને અસર પહોંચી છે. આમ પણ ઉત્તરભારતમાં પડી રહેલા વરસાદને કારણે બહારગામના વેપારીઓની માર્કેટમાં હાજરી જૂજ છે. મર્યાદિત સંખ્યામાં વેપારીઓ આવી રહ્યા છે. જેઓ માલનું બુકીંગ કરાવવા ઇચ્છે છે તેઓ ઓનલાઇન ડિઝાઇન જોઈ ઓર્ડર નોંધાવી રહ્યા છે. ઓગષ્ટથી તહેવારોની સીઝન શરૂ થતાં વેપારીઓને માલ ડિસ્પેચ કરવાની ઉતાવળ છે. પરંતુ જે પ્રમાણે દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં વરસાદ પડી રહ્યો છે તેના લીધે ટ્રાન્સપોર્ટેશન ઠપ્પ જેવું થયું છે. નવસારી તેમજ વલસાડ તરફના તમામ નેશનલ માર્ગો પાણીથી લબાલબ ભરાયા છે. હાલ તો મોટાભાગના માર્ગો પાણીથી ભરાયા હોવાથી મોટા વાહનો નીકળી શકતા નથી. વરસાદની આ સિસ્ટમ ૨૮મી સુધી ચાલશે. સિસ્ટમ લાંબી ચાલવાની આશંકાએ કાપડમાર્કેટમાં ડિસ્પેચીંગના કામને મોટી અસર થવાની સંભાવના વ્યક્ત કરાઈ રહી છે. હાલ બહારગામ જતાં ટ્રકની સંખ્યામાં ૬૦ ટકાથી વધુનો ઘટાડો આવ્યો છે.

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મેઘના પુનરાગમનથી ખેડૂતો-પ્રજાના જીવમાં જીવ આવ્યો

અલનિનોની અસરથી ફક્ત ૪૫ ટકા વરસાદ, કચ્છ મોટેભાગે કોરો

અમારા પ્રતિનિધિ તરફથી

રાજકોટ,તા.૨૪ જુલાઇ

દક્ષિણ ગુજરાત, ઉત્તર અને મધ્ય ગુજરાત પછી હવે સૌરાષ્ટ્ર વિસ્તારમાં પણ મેઘરાજાનું પુનરાગમન થતાં ખેડૂતોને જીવમાં જીવ આવ્યો છે. વાવણી વિના કોરાં રહી ગયેલા વિસ્તારોમાં વરસાદ પડવાથી હવે મોડે મોડે વાવણી થશે. જોકે અત્યાર સુધીમાં રાજ્યમાં હજુ ફક્ત ૪૫ ટકા વરસાદ પડ્યો છે. જે સામાન્ય કરતા હજુ ખાસ્સો પાછળ છે.

અલનીનોની અસર તળે વરસાદનું જોર સમગ્ર ગુજરાતમાં ઓછું છે, અસ્થિર છે. દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં બેફામ વરસાદ પડી રહ્યો છે પણ પશ્ચિમ ગુજરાતમાં કેટલાય વિસ્તાર એવા છે જ્યાં વરસાદ થયો જ નથી કે નહીંવત રહ્યો છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્રમાં ઘણો વિસ્તાર કોરો છે તો કચ્છમાં નામપૂરતો વરસાદ માંડ પડ્યો છે.

પાછલા ચોવીસ કલાકમાં ૩૩ જિલ્લાના ૨૫૫ તાલુકાઓમાં હળવો તથા ભારે વરસાદ પડ્યો છે. બે ઇંચ વરસાદ પડ્યો હોય તેવા ૧૧૭ તાલુકા છે.

રાજ્યમાં વીસ ઇંચ કરતા ઓછો અને દસ ઇંચ કરતા વધારે વરસાદ પડ્યો હોય તેવા સૌથી વધારે ૮૯ તાલુકાઓ છે. જોકે દસ ઇંચથી પણ ઓછો વરસાદ ચોમાસાને દોઢ મહિનો વિત્યે પડ્યો હોત તેવા જિલ્લાની સંખ્યા ૭૨ છે. ૩૮ તાલુકા એવા છે. જ્યાં માત્ર બેથી પાંચ ઇંચ વરસાદ પડ્યો છે. જોકે ૧૪ તાલુકા હજુ કોરાં છે.

૨૮ તાલુકાઓમાં ૨૦થી ૪૦ ઇંચ સુધીનો વરસાદ પડી ગયો છે. જ્યારે ૪૦ ઇંચ કરતા પણ વધારે વરસાદ ૨૭ તાલુકામાં થઇ ચૂક્યો છે.

કચ્છ જિલ્લામાં સૌથી ઓછો માત્ર ૬ ટકા વરસાદ પડ્યો છે. ત્યાં સરેરાશ વરસાદ ૨૦ ઇંચ થતો હોય છે. સૌથી વધારે વરસાદ ૭૩ ટકા દક્ષિણ ગુજરાતમાં થઇ ગયો છે. જે રાજ્યમાં સર્વોચ્ચ છે. કારણકે ત્યાં સરેરાશ ૬૧ ઇંચની છે. સૌરાષ્ટ્ર વિસ્તારમાં ૩૮ ટકા, પૂર્વ અને મધ્ય ગુજરાતમાં ૩૬ ટકા તથા ઉત્તર ગુજરાતમાં ૨૨ ટકા વરસાદ પડ્યો છે.

વરસાદ પછી ૧૦ ડેમ ૧૦૦ ટકા ભરાઇ ચૂક્યાં છે. જોકે ૧૦૦ ડેમ એવા છે જ્યાં ૨૫ ટકા જળરાશિ નથી. ૧૫ ડેમ હાઇ એલર્ટ પર છે.