COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015



News Relating to Cotton and Textile Sector

Date-05-11-2026

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COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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Mumbai, Thursday 5th November 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)	Rs. per Quintal	Rs. per Candy	Variation + (Plus) - (Minus)
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash %	Strength / GPT	2026-27	2026-27		2025-26	2025-26	
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	15297	54400	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	N.A.	N.A.		13751	48900	(N.C.)
3	P / H / R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	17603	62600	(+400)	N.A.	N.A.	
4	M/M(P) /SA/TL/GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
5	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
6	P/ H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	17687	62900	(+400)	N.A.	N.A.	
7	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
8	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
9	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
10	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	4.0%	27	17631	62700	(+500)	N.A.	N.A.	
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	18559	66000	(+400)	N.A.	N.A.	
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18447	65600	(+100)	N.A.	N.A.	
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18390	65400	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18503	65800	(+300)	N.A.	N.A.	
15	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18615	66200	(+100)	N.A.	N.A.	
16	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18643	66300	(+300)	N.A.	N.A.	
17	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	18897	67200	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
18	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
19	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	3%	31	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
20	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
21	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	26573	94500	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
22	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
23	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	26995	96000	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	

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. 3
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
	(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. 4 are for 67 Rd
10	For Northern Zone (P/H/R(U)-Sr. Nos. 3 and 6 are for 70 Rd
11	For M/M(P)/SA/TL-Sr Nos. 5, 7, 8, and GUJ-Sr No.9 are for 74 Rd
12	For R(L)-Sr. No. 10 is for 72 Rd and 11 is for 73 Rd
13	For M/M(P) and K/TN-Sr Nos. 20 to 23 are for 70-72 Rd

Secretary

ICE Cotton Futures: 04-11-2026

ICE COTTON CLOSE				04 Nov 2026		
CONTRACT MONTH	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	SETTLE	CHANGE	Op. Int.
Cotton (CT) - Quote: Cents/Pound - Contract Size: 50,000 Pounds.						
Dec-26	76.90	79.14	76.47	78.11	▲1.07	1,32,803
Mar-27	80.80	82.90	80.34	81.96	▲1.06	1,17,583
May-27	82.50	84.46	82.00	83.56	▲1.01	61,547
Jul-27	82.99	84.86	82.52	84.02	▲0.97	36,492
Oct-27	78.54	79.65	77.26	77.87	▲0.38	24
Dec-27	76.62	77.80	76.47	77.21	▲0.54	36,409
Mar-28	77.40	78.08	77.40	78.08	▲0.52	2,630

Cotlook Index: 04-11-2026

88.90 (-0.50)

India's port cargo growth outpaces capacity: FICCI

Thursday, 5th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights

India's port cargo rose 38 per cent between FY2017–18 and FY2025–26, while handling capacity grew 22 per cent, FICCI-Kearney says.

At four core seaports, 84 per cent of measured export time came after approval, pointing to coordination gaps beyond berths and cranes.

The report urges 2030 gateway strategies for containers, transshipment, industrial and energy cargo, and export corridors.



India needs to look beyond port capacity and develop globally connected trade gateways because cargo growth is outpacing capacity expansion and delays in the export cycle are concentrated after approval, according to a FICCI-Kearney report.

India's Maritime Agenda for 2030: From efficient ports to globally connected trade gateways says the next phase of maritime growth will be shaped less by berths and cranes than by the shipping services, inland links, logistics and industry that connect ports to markets. It calls on government and industry to develop differentiated strategies by 2030 for four types of gateway: container gateways, transshipment hubs, industrial and energy gateways, and specialised export corridors.

Cargo handled at India's major and non-major ports rose 38 per cent between FY2017–18 and FY2025–26, from 1,209 million tonnes to 1,668 million tonnes, while handling capacity grew 22 per cent to 2.8 billion tonnes a year. Utilisation rose from 52 per cent to 59 per cent, leaving the system with considerable headroom.

Average vessel turnaround at major ports fell 18 per cent to about 49 hours. Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority, Pipavav and Mundra all ranked among the top 30 in the World Bank's Container Port Performance Index 2025, the report showed.

The delays now lie elsewhere. At the four core seaports covered by the 2025 National Time Release Study, export approval took about 30 hours on average, but the interval between approval and vessel departure stretched to about 158 hours, or 84 per cent of total measured time. At Jawaharlal Nehru Custom House, customs clearance for exports averaged 2 hours 12 minutes in 2026, yet the full export cycle exceeded eight days. The report cautioned that this reflected logistics activity and scheduled waiting, not only avoidable delay, but said it showed where coordination matters most.

Transshipment remains a second weakness, with about 75 per cent of India's transshipment containers handled at overseas ports as of May 2025. The commissioning of Vizhinjam that month added deepwater domestic capacity, but subsequent shifts in shipping-line rotations showed how hard hub status is to secure.

Private participation has expanded under the Major Port Authorities Act 2021, with privately run terminals handling about two-thirds of major-port cargo, against a government target of 85 per cent

by 2030. Inland, 84 of the 294 road and rail projects identified to link ports with their hinterlands had been completed by July 2026, and the 1,506-km Western Dedicated Freight Corridor connecting Jawaharlal Nehru Port Authority with Dadri was fully commissioned in March 2026, according to the report.

Drawing on the experience of Shanghai–Ningbo, Rotterdam, Jebel Ali and Singapore, the report assessed Indian gateways against six pillars, from berth productivity and liner services to industrial clusters and digital border systems.

For government, the report recommended that the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways and state governments define the cargo, industrial catchments and overseas markets each priority gateway will serve, and align investment with demonstrated demand. It also called for road and rail links to be prioritised around actual cargo flows, jointly with the railways and road transport ministries, and for shipment data and time-release studies to be used to identify where cargo spends time and why.

The report also proposed a designated coordinator for each gateway, with every intervention assigned an owner, a funding route and a milestone. Performance should be tracked on total shipment cost, transit reliability, market access, cargo growth and commercial returns.

US cotton futures rebound 1.39% after Democrat's win

Thursday, 5th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
US cotton futures rebounded 1.39 per cent on Wednesday as a weaker dollar and technical buying lifted prices from a nearly one-month low.
The ICE December 2026 contract settled at 78.11 cents per pound, after touching its highest level since October 26.
Faster US harvesting, higher ICE certified stocks, weak grains and a projected 14 per cent drop in India's cotton output shaped sentiment.

US cotton futures rebounded sharply on Wednesday, recovering from a nearly one-month low as the dollar weakened following Democratic gains in the US mid-term elections. Technical buying from oversold levels also supported prices. However, faster-than-average US harvesting, rising ICE certified stocks and weakness in grain markets continued to pose challenges to a sustained recovery.

The most active ICE December 2026 cotton contract settled 107 points, or 1.39 per cent, higher at 78.11 cents per pound, compared with 77.04 cents in the previous session. During early trading, the contract reached its highest level since October 26. The settlement represented a recovery of 126 points from Tuesday's low of 76.85 cents.



The rebound followed Tuesday's decline, when harvest-related selling pressure and weakness in grain markets pushed cotton futures to their lowest level since October 8.

According to market analysts, the cotton market witnessed a strong rebound, apparently driven by external macroeconomic factors, particularly the election results. Cotton had repeatedly tested lower levels and appeared somewhat oversold, suggesting that technical trading contributed to the recovery.

The US dollar index slipped to its lowest level in more than a month after Democrats reportedly secured control of both the Senate and the House of Representatives in the mid-term elections. The results raised expectations of a divided government, with Republicans retaining the White House while Democrats controlled Congress, potentially leading to legislative gridlock.

A weaker dollar supported cotton futures by making dollar-denominated US cotton relatively cheaper and more competitive for overseas buyers. Reduced concerns about contested election results also helped improve broader market sentiment.

However, cotton market fundamentals remained mixed. ICE certified cotton stocks increased sharply to 65,678 bales as of November 3, compared with 26,978 bales on the previous trading day. This represented an increase of 38,700 bales in a single session. Certified stocks had stood at 27,865 bales on October 26.

Meanwhile, the US Department of Agriculture's (USDA) latest Crop Progress report showed that 63 per cent of the cotton crop had been harvested as of November 1, compared with 52 per cent a week earlier and the five-year average of 54 per cent. The faster harvesting pace indicated continued seasonal supply pressure.

In India, the Cotton Association of India (CAI), in its first estimate for the 2026–27 cotton season beginning in October, projected production at 28 million bales of 170 kg each, compared with 32.569 million bales in the previous season. The estimated decline of approximately 14 per cent reflected reduced planting acreage in major cotton-growing states and the impact of dry weather conditions. Lower Indian production could offer some support to global cotton prices.

Weakness in competing agricultural commodities remained another concern. Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) corn futures dropped to a four-month low on Wednesday, while soybean futures touched an 11-week low amid expectations of abundant US crops and uncertainty surrounding export demand.

Market sentiment improved as December cotton futures recovered above the 77.05-cent level. However, the rebound appeared to be driven primarily by macroeconomic developments and technical buying rather than a significant improvement in underlying supply-demand fundamentals.

Although the weaker dollar and expectations of reduced Indian production provided support, accelerated US harvesting, higher certified stocks and continued weakness in grain markets could limit further gains.

This morning (Indian Standard Time), December 2026 cotton traded at 78.43 cents per pound (up 0.32 cent). Cash cotton was quoted at 75.86 cents per pound (up 1.07 cents), while the March 2027 contract traded at 82.25 cents per pound (up 0.29 cent). The May 2027 contract traded at 83.80 cents per pound (up 0.24 cent), the July 2027 contract at 84.05 cents per pound (up 0.03 cent), and the October 2027 contract at 77.87 cents per pound (up 0.38 cent). A few contracts remained at their previous closing levels, with no trading recorded so far today.

Cotton Prices Fall ₹1,000 in Maharashtra as Import Duty Exemption Extended

Thursday, 5th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Cotton Prices Drop by ₹1,000 Following Extension of Import Duty Exemption Until December 31

Drought in Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar Reduces Yield to 4 Quintals per Hectare; Farmers Face Estimated Losses of Up to ₹113 Crore

Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar, Maharashtra. Cotton prices in the Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar district have fallen by ₹1,000 per quintal. When the new cotton harvest began arriving in the market, the price stood at ₹9,500 per quintal; it has since dropped to ₹8,500 per quintal. The central government's decision to extend the 11% import duty exemption on cotton until December 31, 2026, is expected to exert further downward pressure on prices in the domestic market.

Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar district is a major hub for cotton production. This year, drought and adverse weather conditions have negatively impacted both the yield and quality of the crop. Cotton is cultivated across approximately 2.82 lakh hectares in the district. Due to poor weather, the average yield is estimated to have fallen to about 4 quintals per hectare.

According to traders and the ginning industry, approximately 11.30 lakh quintals of raw cotton are expected to reach the market in the district. A price decline of ₹500 per quintal could result in a

reduction of about ₹56.50 crore in the total sales value for farmers. A drop of ₹1,000 per quintal could push these losses to approximately ₹113 crore.

Based on a 33% lint recovery rate from raw cotton, it is estimated that about 74,500 bales will be produced in the district. Calculations by the ginning industry suggest that a price decrease of ₹1,000 per bale could lead to a reduction of approximately ₹7.45 crore in the total sales value of the lint. District Superintendent Agriculture Officer Deepak Gawali stated that to ensure better prices for cotton growers, it is essential to promote exports and consider providing necessary duty-related concessions.

Shantilal Pahade, Chairman of the Vaijapur-based Bhagyoday Ginning Industry, remarked that an increase in import duty exemptions could continue to exert pressure on cotton prices. The ginning industry is already grappling with economic challenges due to a decline in both production and quality this year. Furthermore, the increased availability of cheaper imported cotton could negatively impact the demand for domestic lint.

Cotton Prices Fall ₹500 in Karimnagar Markets; Peddapalli Rates Drop to ₹7,300

Thursday, 5th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)



Cotton prices in Karimnagar markets drop by ₹500 per quintal

Pressure on prices due to extended import duty exemptions and high moisture content; prices in Peddapalli fall to ₹7,300

Karimnagar: Cotton prices in the agricultural markets of the former Karimnagar district in Telangana have seen a decline of approximately ₹500 per quintal over the past few days. Before the onset of the Dussehra festival, when procurement began, cotton was trading at over ₹9,000 per quintal; however, the price has now fallen to around ₹8,500 per quintal.

According to traders, the central government's decision to extend the import duty exemption on cotton until December 31, 2026, has exerted downward pressure on prices in the domestic market. The government had previously granted an import duty exemption from June 1 to October 31, 2026, which has now been extended by an additional two months.

While cotton procurement in the markets commenced before Dussehra, the volume of arrivals increased significantly following the festival. At the Jammikunta agricultural market, the initial auction price for cotton was ₹9,250 per quintal, which has since dropped to ₹8,500. Cotton with high

moisture content or poor quality is fetching prices even lower than the Minimum Support Price (MSP) of ₹8,667 per quintal.

In the Peddapalli market, too, cotton prices have witnessed a notable decline. Previously, cotton was trading there between ₹9,000 and ₹10,000 per quintal, but prices have now fallen to a range of ₹7,300 to ₹8,500 per quintal. Market experts anticipate that prices may decline further in the coming days.

According to market sources, the price of baled cotton has decreased from ₹68,000 to ₹62,000 per quintal. Meanwhile, the price of seed cotton has fallen from ₹4,800 to ₹4,200 per quintal. A market source indicated that imported American cotton is available to Indian ginning mills at ₹62,000 per quintal. Consequently, local traders are offering lower prices for domestic cotton.
Excess moisture content in the cotton is another major reason for the decline in prices. Some farmers are bringing cotton to the market yards without drying it thoroughly, which has led traders to offer lower rates. This price drop has compounded the difficulties faced by farmers; the cotton crop's development had already been adversely affected by deficient rainfall, pest infestations, and the rising cost of pesticides.

Speaking to the 'Deccan Chronicle', R. Mallesham, Secretary of the Jammikunta Market Yard, explained that the decline in prices is due to high moisture content in the cotton and the extension of the exemption period for import duties. He expressed concern that prices could fall further in the coming days. However, he noted that the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is prepared to procure cotton and has established a procurement center at the market yard. So far this season, approximately 12,000 quintals of cotton have arrived at the Jammikunta market.

Madhya Pradesh Cotton Prices Reach ₹8,700 per Quintal at Jobat Mandi

Thursday, 5th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Madhya Pradesh: Cotton reaches a maximum price of ₹8,700 per quintal at Jobat Mandi; farmers hopeful for better returns
On Wednesday, the Jobat Agricultural Produce Market (Mandi) in Alirajpur district recorded the highest arrival of cotton. According to the market price sheet, the maximum price for cotton reached ₹8,700 per quintal.



Alirajpur: Data regarding crop arrivals and market prices for Wednesday was released by the Jobat Agricultural Produce Market in the Alirajpur district of Madhya Pradesh. According to the price sheet issued by the market administration, cotton saw the highest volume of arrivals, with a maximum price of ₹8,700 per quintal. This price has raised hopes among local cotton farmers for better financial returns.

Hopes for fair prices amidst rising cultivation costs

Farmers point out that the cost of cultivation is continuously increasing. Expenses incurred on fertilizers, seeds, pesticides, labor, and transportation are putting a strain on their financial situation. Given this, receiving a fair price for their agricultural produce has become essential.

With the maximum price of cotton reaching ₹8,700 per quintal at Jobat Mandi, farmers are optimistic about favorable market rates. However, they emphasize that given the rising production costs, a truly profitable return is only possible if the prices received are sufficiently high.

Farmers have urged the market administration to ensure accurate weighing of produce, a transparent auction process, and timely payments. They believe that improved systems at the Mandi would make it easier for farmers to sell their produce and ensure transparency in the trading process.

Farmers are now closely monitoring upcoming market trends regarding cotton prices at Jobat Mandi. They remain hopeful that cotton prices will improve further in the coming days, allowing them to secure a better value for their produce.

Gujarat Cotton Prices Fall Below MSP in Handod; Farmers Demand CCI Procurement

Thursday, 5th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)



Gujarat: Cotton prices in Handod fall below MSP; farmers demand that CCI begin procurement at ₹8,617

Cotton trading at ₹8,550–8,600 per quintal in Handod; farmers concerned as prices fall below the Minimum Support Price (MSP)

Chhota Udepur: Farmers are increasingly concerned as cotton prices at the Handod center in the Sankheda taluka of Gujarat have fallen below the Minimum Support Price (MSP). On Wednesday, the market price for cotton at the center ranged between ₹8,550 and ₹8,600 per quintal, whereas the government-fixed MSP for cotton is ₹8,617 per quintal. Farmers have urged the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) to commence cotton procurement at the MSP without delay.

Farmers have requested that cotton auctions continue at the Handod center until the CCI begins procurement at the MSP. Cotton arrivals have already commenced at the center, and the prevailing market prices have become a cause for concern for the farmers. They believe that the start of government procurement will ensure they receive a fair price for their produce.

Currently, three cotton ginning units are operational at the Handod center, with a fourth unit expected to begin operations soon. The Handod center typically sees a significant volume of cotton arrivals; consequently, farmers have demanded the immediate commencement of auctions and government procurement at the MSP.
On Wednesday, cotton prices at the Handod center were recorded between ₹8,550 and ₹8,600 per quintal, while at the Bodeli APMC, prices ranged from ₹8,600 to ₹8,800 per quintal. Given that market prices in Handod remain below the MSP, farmers have reiterated their demand for the CCI to begin procurement as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the registration of farmers for selling cotton at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) resumed on Wednesday after a gap of 22 days. According to APMC sources, 2,960 farmers in Chhota Udepur district have registered so far. Of these, the registration of 640 farmers has been successfully completed, while the registration of 2,320 farmers remains pending.

The registration portal, which had been closed for the past 20 to 22 days, was reopened on Wednesday. Farmers hope that with the acceleration of the registration process, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) will soon begin procuring cotton at the MSP, enabling them to benefit from the stipulated support price.

Latur Farmers Protest Cotton Import Duty Exemption

Thursday, 5th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.money.rediff.com)

Latur farmers protest the Centre's extension of customs duty exemption on cotton imports until Dec 31, fearing a fall in domestic prices and burden on growers.

Key Points

- Latur farmers protested the Centre's extension of customs duty exemption on cotton imports.
- The Krantikari Shetkari Sanghatana claims the move will harm domestic cotton growers.
- Farmers fear increased imports will cause domestic cotton prices to fall.
- The exemption, initially set to expire, was extended until December 31.

Latur, Nov 5 (PTI) A farmers' group held protests in Latur district on Thursday against the Centre's decision to extend existing customs duty exemption on cotton imports until December 31, alleging the move would adversely affect domestic cotton growers.

The Krantikari Shetkari Sanghatana burnt a copy of the government resolution in front of the Ausa tehsil office to register their protest.

The move would encourage large-scale cotton imports from overseas, leading to a fall in domestic prices, KSS state president Rajiv Kasbe claimed.

"Farmers, already reeling under drought, would be further burdened as they might not get remunerative prices. The Centre's policies are aimed at depressing prices of both cotton and soybean," he added.

The Union government last month extended the existing customs duty exemption on cotton imports until December 31. The extension was notified by the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, on October 30.

In May, the government had exempted cotton imports from customs duties for five months, till October 31, 2026. It has now been extended to December 31.

Ministry of Textiles Successfully concludes Special Campaign 6, achieving significant milestones in Swachhata and Sustainability

Thursday, 5th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.pib.gov.in)

The Ministry of Textiles successfully concluded Special Campaign 6, conducted from 2nd to 31st October 2026, with active participation from its attached and subordinate offices, autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs). The campaign focused on promoting cleanliness, improving administrative efficiency, reducing pendency, strengthening record management and encouraging sustainable waste disposal. Special Campaign 6 witnessed active participation from all subordinate offices and organizations under the Ministry of Textiles. These organizations undertook various activities, including cleanliness drives, plantation programmes, scrap disposal, e-waste management, record management and other initiatives, contributing significantly to the successful implementation of the campaign. Also to ensure effective planning, coordination and monitoring, a dedicated committee was constituted under the chairmanship of the Deputy Director General (DDG), comprising three members.

Under the campaign, the Ministry and its associated organizations generated ₹10,15,814/- through scrap disposal and freed 44,025 square feet of office space. Out of 20,950 physical files reviewed, 8080 were weeded out, while 6,727 e-files were reviewed and 996 were closed. Cleanliness activities were conducted at 242 sites. The Ministry also achieved 100% disposal of Public Grievances and Public Grievance Appeals against the targets set. Further, implementation reports for 9 out of 26 Parliamentary Assurances were sent to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Also in E-waste management initiative, revenue of ₹3,62,096/- has been realized so far. The remaining anticipated revenue is under recovery and will be credited in due course.

Important Activities Undertaken by the Ministry of Textiles under Special Campaign 6

Several initiatives were undertaken to promote environmental awareness and institutional cleanliness. The campaign commenced on 2nd October 2026 at NIFT Delhi with a tree plantation drive inaugurated by Secretary (Textiles), in the presence of senior officers.



Gandhi Jayanti Marked with Swachhta and Cleanliness Activities at NIFT Delhi

As part of Special Campaign 6, the Ministry of Textiles organized a Cyber Security Awareness Workshop to sensitize officers and staff about the importance of cyber security and safe digital practices. The session focused on emerging cyber threats, phishing and other online risks, password security, safe handling of digital information, and responsible use of official IT systems. The initiative aimed to strengthen cyber hygiene, enhance awareness among employees, and promote a secure digital working environment across the Ministry and its subordinate organizations.



Under Special Campaign 6, the Ministry of Textiles placed special emphasis on Effective management of e-waste through its identification, collection, segregation and systematic disposal. Various offices and subordinate organizations were encouraged to undertake e-waste disposal as part of the campaign, ensuring that obsolete electronic items were handled in an environmentally responsible manner. Awareness activities, including a session on e-waste management, quiz and essay competitions, were also organized to promote understanding of the environmental impact of e-waste and encourage sustainable practices among officers and staff.

A dedicated textile waste collection initiative, "Textiles for Tomorrow (पुरानेवस्त्र, नईसंभावनाएँ)", was undertaken in collaboration with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to promote reuse, recycling and sustainable management of textile waste. The initiative has received an encouraging response, with a total of 1003 kg of post-consumer textile waste collected through the drive.



Craft from Waste' – Promoting Creativity and Reuse

In an innovative initiative reflecting NIFT's creative and design-oriented ethos, the institute undertook the 'Craft from Waste' activity, demonstrating how discarded materials can be transformed into useful and decorative articles. These creatively prepared items were also used to beautify identified campus areas, promoting the principles of reuse, recycling and waste reduction.



Publicity and Outreach

The Ministry undertook extensive publicity through PIB releases and social media platforms to highlight the achievements of its subordinate organizations. A total of 12 PIB releases and 2,960 social media posts were published, comprising 2,055 static creative posts and 690 reels/shorts. The campaign achieved 2,80,697 reach/impressions and 40,854 engagements through likes, shares and comments.

The successful conclusion of Special Campaign 6 reflects the Ministry of Textiles continued commitment to Swachhata, sustainable resource management, transparency and efficient governance through coordinated efforts across its organizations

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015

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Cotton Green (East), Mumbai 400033,
Maharashtra, INDIA

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CAI Laboratory locations :

(Recognised by BIS)

- **Maharashtra :** Mumbai; Akola; Aurangabad; Jalgaon; Nagpur
- **Gujarat :** Rajkot; Ahmedabad
- **Andhra Pradesh :** Adoni
- **Madhya Pradesh :** Khargone
- **Karnataka :** Hubli
- **Punjab :** Bathinda
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CAI in Service of Nation



Cotton Testing Laboratories



Maintain Indian Cotton Grade Standards



Indian Cotton Spot Rates



Arbitration Conciliation and Meditation Mechanism



Cotton Research and Development



Issue Certificate of Origin



Indian Cotton Statistics



Publications

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

businessline – 05.11.2026

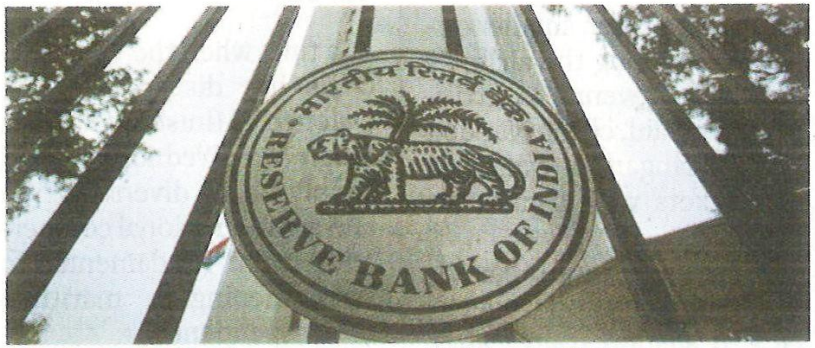
RBI forms technical panel for financial markets

KEY FOCUS. Will serve as a forum to discuss money markets, G-Secs, forex markets, market infra

Our Bureau
Mumbai

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has constituted a Technical Consultative Committee for Financial Markets (TCCFM), headed by the Deputy Governor in charge of the Financial Markets Regulation Department (FMRD) and comprising eight external members, against the backdrop of rapidly-evolving financial markets and infrastructure. The meetings of the Committee will be convened at least once a quarter.

The terms of reference of the committee, which is headed by Rohit Jain, Deputy Governor in charge of the FMRD, include looking into issues related to the functioning, efficiency, liquidity and resilience of the money, government securities , foreign exchange and related derivative markets, and identifying measures to deepen and broaden these markets; and examining issues relating to trading, clearing, settlement, reporting and other market infra, including the associated regulatory and operational frameworks. It will also scrutinise emerging policy and operational issues affecting financial markets, including implementation of RBI measures and identify unintended market frictions; and international and domestic developments, financial innovations and emerging risks that may affect Indian financial markets.



CLOSE LOOK. The committee will also scrutinise emerging policy and operational issues affecting financial markets REUTERS

PANEL MEMBERS

External members of the Committee include: Ananth Narayan (Former Whole Time Member, SEBI); Shamsher Singh (Chairman, Fixed Income Money Market and Derivatives Association of India and Deputy MD, State Bank of India); Neeraj Gambhir (Executive Director, Axis Bank); Shailendra Jhingran (Head, Treasury and Economic Research, ICICI Bank); Aditya Bagree (MD, Head (Markets), Citibank India); Nand Kishore, MD, Clearing Corporation of India; and Ridham Desai (MD, Morgan Stanley India).

The Committee will serve as a forum for structured engagement with market participants and stakeholders by the RBI on policy and operational matters related to money, G-Secs and foreign exchange markets and the respective derivative markets and infrastructure.

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Strengthening food safety

Pesticide regulation must be more scientific, practical

Harinder Singh Oberoi

The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is increasingly under scrutiny for what industry experts describe as a disconnect between regulatory intent and ground reality.

A major structural limitation lies in the division of regulatory responsibilities. Agricultural practices fall under the purview of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), while food safety is overseen by FSSAI. Therefore, FSSAI does not have direct access to farm-level data where pesticides are applied. FSSAI also does not have a direct role or control of use of pesticides and enforcement at the point of use. As a result, the regulator often relies on secondary data, international benchmarks, or limited studies, which may not accurately represent diverse Indian agricultural conditions. It is often seen that pesticides approved for use on one crop may also be used on other crops for which they are not specifically approved. Lack of primary data leads to conservative assumptions in establishing Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) for common pesticides, sometimes without fully capturing real-world use patterns or cumulative exposure from multiple food sources. For example, in tea, 20 pesticides were banned by FSSAI and a default value was fixed for six off-label pesticides. In reality, one of the banned pesticides, monocrotophos, is heavily relied upon by various growers and the chemical is available in the e-commerce channels/shelves.

'DEFAULT LIMIT' DILEMMA

FSSAI has established residue limits for only a limited number of pesticide and crop combinations, even though many more pesticides are approved for use across crops in the country. Where a crop-pesticide-specific MRL is not fixed, a default tolerance limit of 0.01 mg/kg applies.

Applying this default as a compliance threshold, without adequate crop-specific residue and risk data, becomes a major challenge for the farmers. The default limit is too stringent to achieve under practical farming conditions and does not account for actual pesticide usage and possible extraneous contamination. In sectors, such as tea and spices, where only a limited number of pesticides are formally approved, this approach creates significant compliance difficulties, particularly when residue data has not been generated or submitted. The scientifically approved process is that MRL fixation starts from field trials and involves pesticide registration, CIB&RC (Central Insecticides Board & Registration Committee) decisions, residue data generation followed by final fixation of limits which need to be aligned with global standards to the extent possible.



PESTICIDE USE. FSSAI does not have direct access to farm-level data

India's regulatory framework with default MRLs can sometimes appear more stringent than those fixed by major international food regulators, such as EU, USFDA, FSANZ and Codex, where residue limits are generally based on extensive field data and risk assessments. This creates a paradox for Indian exporters, who must navigate both strict domestic defaults and separate international standards.

Farmers often lack access to clear and practical guidance on approved pesticide usage. The availability of cheaper, unapproved or banned chemicals further complicates the situation. Farmers, therefore are left to make decisions based on cost, availability, and immediate effectiveness rather than regulatory compliance, placing them at the centre of a system that is not fully aligned. Application of uniform default limit in final products can lead to rejection of entire farm produce. Instead of this, applying more realistic detection limits using a scientific approach will help better compliance and food safety, while helping farmers transition to better practices.

A more effective regulatory framework will depend on closer collaboration between FSSAI, MoA&FW, MoH&FW, MoFPI and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The writer is Director, National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management, Kundli

businessline – 05.11.2026

Weakened Trump may ease US pressure on India in trade talks

CATCH 22 SITUATION. But the uncertainty over US trade policy and its implications are likely to persist

Amiti Sen
New Delhi

The outcome of the US mid-term elections, which has weakened President Donald Trump politically, could alter the balance of pressure in India-US trade negotiations, giving New Delhi greater room to resist Washington's demands on tariffs and market access, particularly in agriculture, said official sources and experts.

However, uncertainty over the US trade policy and its implications for India's energy security and strategic interests, is likely to persist, as Trump retains executive powers to pursue unilateral measures despite losing Congressional support.

"Trump has been significantly weakened. Earlier, he had the backing of the House of Representatives, the Senate as well as his own Presidency. Now, he may only have his Presidency left. His attitude towards trading partners, including India, is expected to soften somewhat as he would be more interested in winning friends. There will be less pressure on countries like India to do his bidding, and they would not need to make as much effort to say no to him," said an official source.

POWER SHIFT

Trade expert Biswajit Dhar said the results would end Trump's ability to dictate terms to trading partners from a position of political dominance, while bringing greater Congressional scrutiny of his decisions.

"Trump so far was in a dominant position, trying to dictate terms to trade partners. Clearly, that is not going to happen now. He will not have that kind of control," said Dhar, adding that Congressional committees could scrutinise the economic impact of tariffs and import restrictions and use budgetary powers to extract concessions from the administration. While Democrats have historically been more protectionist than Republicans, Dhar said it remains to be seen whether this will translate into a significant shift in trade policy.



ENOUGH IS ENOUGH. India has borne the brunt of Trump's unilateral approach despite being a strategic partner REUTERS

He pointed out that the Biden administration had retained several Trump-era positions, including the US blockade of appointments to the WTO Appellate Body.

However, Biden was more accommodative towards partners through initiatives such as the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) and the Quad, aimed partly at countering China.

PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL

Former Ambassador Anil Trigunayat said the results reflect public disapproval of Trump's policies, including extensive tariffs and the impact of the West Asia conflict on ordinary Americans, small businesses and employees.

"Trump could continue using executive orders to circumvent Congressional opposition, but tariffs, immigration and unilateral foreign policy decisions would face greater checks and balances," he said.

For India, Trigunayat said the implications could be significant, given that New Delhi had borne the brunt of Trump's unilateral approach despite being a strategic partner. He hoped the political setback would constrain measures affecting India's energy security, including the threat of sanctions over Russian oil purchases.

PROTECTIONIST TREND

Ajay Srivastava, Founder of the Global Trade Research Initiative (GTRI), warned against expecting a change in Washington's overall trade direction.

Both Democrats and Republicans increasingly support economic nationalism, domestic manufacturing and protective tariffs, particularly to safeguard American workers, he said.

Tecoya Trend – 05.11.2026

Revamped TSRS to Strengthen Data-Driven Growth of India's Textile Industry

By Mohit Sharma, Special Correspondent

MUMBAI, NOV. 04—

A clearer picture of India's textile manufacturing landscape is beginning to emerge as the government moves to bring production, capacity and consumption data onto a unified digital platform. The revamped Textile Statistical Returns System (TSRS) seeks to simplify reporting for manufacturers while providing policymakers with a more reliable understanding of an industry that spans thousands of enterprises across the textile value chain.



The significance of this initiative was highlighted by Ms. Vrunda Desai, Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India at a workshop held in Mumbai today which was organised by the Textile commissioner's office and attended by representatives of over 60 Industry Associations, and Export Promotion Councils. She emphasised that accurate and regularly updated statistics would enable the government to assess manufacturing capacities, understand changing production patterns and formulate policies better aligned with the industry's growth requirements.

With the revamped system intended to bring a wider section of the industry into the statistical reporting framework, Ms. Desai explained that the initial phase would focus on units filing GST returns, with smaller manufacturers expected to be covered subsequently. Stressing the importance of sustained participation, she remarked, "We all need to work together because it is a very big exercise." She also indicated that greater integration with existing government databases could improve the accuracy and consistency of information collected through the portal.

Beyond improving the availability of industry data, TSRS registration will also have a direct bearing on manufacturers seeking assistance under government schemes. Dr. Sarveshwar Bhure, Joint Textile Commissioner, highlighted this development, stating, "Only those units who are onboarded on the TSRS module will be given benefits under different schemes of the Ministry of Textiles." The requirement assumes particular significance as several new initiatives for the textile sector are expected to be introduced in the coming months.

Explaining the need for a more comprehensive reporting

Continued on Page 3

Tecoya Trend – 05.11.2026

Revamped TSRS to Strengthen Data-Driven Growth of India's Textile Industry

Continued from Page 01 Col 2

framework, Dr. Bhure observed that the absence of organised and consistent statistics had often made it difficult to formulate policies for an industry of such scale and diversity. The earlier reporting system had also faced technical limitations, leading to the introduction of the revamped portal in August 2026. He encouraged industry associations and Export Promotion Councils to develop trained resource persons who could guide their members through registration and regular submission of statistical returns.

The importance of cooperation between the government and industry was further emphasised by Mr. Vijay Choubey, Director, Office of the Textile Commissioner, who assured participants of continued assistance in adopting the new system. "We are looking to work closely with all industry associations and Export Promotion Councils, provide the necessary support, address their concerns and incorporate their feedback to make this initiative a success," he observed. He encouraged industry bodies to maintain regular communication with the Commissioner's office so that practical difficulties could be addressed as the system gains wider acceptance.

Providing a detailed account of the revamped portal, Ms. Archana Shukla, Deputy Director, Office of the Textile Commissioner, explained that TSRS would serve as a common digital platform for collecting statistical information from textile manufacturers and cotton traders. Its coverage extends across cotton ginning and pressing, spinning, weaving, knitting, processing, manmade fibres, filament yarns, woollens, garments and technical textiles, bringing the principal segments of the industry within a single reporting framework.

One of the principal improvements is the simplification of Annual Statistical Returns (ASR) and Monthly Statistical Returns (MSR), which have been redesigned to reduce the reporting burden on manufacturers. "We have reduced and simplified the forms to the largest extent possible," Ms. Shukla remarked, explaining that units would be required to provide information relevant only to their respective manufacturing activities. Annual returns primarily capture installed machinery and production capacity, while monthly returns record production, consumption, stocks and deliveries, providing a more complete picture of industrial activity.

Under the new system, each registered unit will receive a Textile Unit Identification Number (TUID), which will serve as its unique reference for statistical reporting and accessing Ministry of Textiles schemes. Existing users of the earlier portal will be required to update their profiles and reverify previously submitted returns. The system also allows businesses operating multiple manufacturing units under a common PAN to manage their registrations through a consolidated process.

Emphasising that regular reporting would be essential to the effectiveness of TSRS, Ms. Shukla explained that accurate and timely submissions would enable the government to monitor production trends, capacity utilisation and raw material consumption more systematically. Annual Statistical Returns must ordinarily be submitted by April 30 following the relevant financial year, while Monthly Statistical Returns are due by the 15th of the succeeding month.

To facilitate compliance, the upgraded portal offers a dashboard through which manufacturers can monitor their filing status, identify pending returns and receive reminders. Registration can be completed manually or through Entity Locker, which enables verified business information and supporting documents to be retrieved automatically. Multilingual access, an Android mobile application, video tutorials and a dedicated helpdesk are among the facilities introduced to make the system more accessible, particularly for smaller manufacturers.

Addressing the handling of information submitted by manufacturers, Ms. Shukla explained that the data would be protected under applicable privacy provisions and used for statistical purposes. The system is intended to provide policymakers with consolidated industry information while maintaining safeguards for individual businesses.

As India's textile industry expands its manufacturing capabilities and seeks a stronger position in international markets, the ability to measure its capacities and production trends accurately will become increasingly important. With wider participation and consistent reporting across the value chain, TSRS could provide a dependable statistical foundation for more effective policymaking, targeted government support and the industry's long-term growth.