COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015



News Relating to Cotton and Textile Sector

Date-23-11-2026

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COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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

Mumbai, Saturday 21st 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	15522	55200	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	N.A.	N.A.		13723	48800	(N.C.)
3	P / H / R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	17772	63200	(+100)	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	17856	63500	(N.C.)	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	17772	63200	(N.C.)	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	17828	63400	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	18643	66300	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18559	66000	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18531	65900	(+100)	N.A.	N.A.	
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18559	66000	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
15	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18756	66700	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
16	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18756	66700	(+100)	N.A.	N.A.	
17	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	19065	67800	(+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	26067	92700	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
21	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	26630	94700	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
22	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	26911	95700	(+200)	N.A.	N.A.	
23	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	27164	96600	(+200)	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

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2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	N.A.	N.A.		13751	48900	(+100)
3	P / H / R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	17744	63100	(-100)	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.	
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13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18475	65700	(-200)	N.A.	N.A.	
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18587	66100	(+100)	N.A.	N.A.	
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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	26011	92500	(-200)	N.A.	N.A.	
21	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	26573	94500	(-200)	N.A.	N.A.	
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23	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	27079	96300	(-300)	N.A.	N.A.	

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Secretary

ICE Cotton Futures: 20-11-2026

ICE COTTON CLOSE					20 Nov 2026	
CONTRACT MONTH	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	SETTLE	CHANGE	Op. Int.
Cotton (CT) - Quote: Cents/Pound - Contract Size: 50,000 Pounds.						
Dec-26	75.90	76.35	75.10	75.47	▼0.48	5,172
Mar-27	79.56	79.92	78.71	79.29	▼0.22	1,48,256
May-27	80.90	81.21	80.06	80.67	▼0.18	75,894
Jul-27	81.34	81.61	80.58	80.98	▼0.31	43,356
Oct-27	0.00	76.12	76.12	76.12	▼0.35	22
Dec-27	75.86	75.89	75.18	75.37	▼0.42	42,284
Mar-28	76.47	76.47	76.01	76.15	▼0.44	2,571

Cotlook Index: 20-11-2026

88.00 (+0.65)

Drought Devastates Cotton Crop in Shrigonda, Maharashtra; Farmers Face Heavy Losses

Saturday, 21st Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Maharashtra: Drought Devastates Cotton Crop in Shrigonda; Farmers Face Financial Crisis

Maharashtra: In the Shrigonda taluka of Ahilyanagar district, the cotton crop has suffered extensive damage due to erratic rainfall and prolonged drought conditions this year. A lack of sufficient rain during the critical growth phase stunted the development of the cotton plants. The shedding of buds and flowers, combined with a sharp decline in the number of cotton bolls, has dealt a severe blow to the farmers' hopes and left their financial situation in a precarious state.

According to the farmers, rainfall in July had raised hopes for a good harvest; however, the absence of rain since August led to a steady depletion of soil moisture. This directly impacted the growth of the cotton plants. In many fields, the plants began to wither, while the loss of flowers and leaves disrupted the formation of cotton bolls.

Farmers had invested heavily in seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, and land preparation. Given the poor state of the crop, recovering even these input costs now appears difficult. The drop in production is expected to result in significant financial losses for the farmers.

Impact on the Cotton-Picking Season

The decline in cotton yield has also affected employment opportunities for agricultural laborers. Typically, the cotton-picking season provides ample work for laborers in rural areas, but the poor harvest this year has led to a drop in demand for their services. Many farmers are now relying on their own family members to carry out the cotton picking.

Good Prices, Yet a Sharp Drop in Production

Currently, cotton is fetching around ₹9,500 per quintal in the market. Anticipating better returns, some farmers have stored their produce at home. However, they point out that despite the favorable market prices, the low production volume is likely to lead to a substantial decline in their overall income.

Farmers Balu Chavan, Maruti Bhosale, and Satish Padle have expressed deep concern over the damage to the crop. Farmers have demanded that the government conduct an on-site inspection of the affected fields to assess crop losses and provide appropriate compensation, so that relief can be offered to farmers who are grappling with a financial crisis.

CCI Keeps Cotton Prices Unchanged; Weekly Sales Fall to 17,400 Bales

Saturday, 21st Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

CCI holds cotton prices steady; Weekly Sales Stand at Just 17,400 Bales. The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) kept its cotton selling prices unchanged during the week ended 20 November 2026, while auction activity witnessed a significant slowdown. The corporation sold approximately 17,400 bales of cotton from the 2025–26 crop during the week, reflecting subdued buying interest from mills and traders.

Day-Wise CCI Auction Performance

November 16, 2026 (Monday)
CCI sold a total of 1,000 bales, comprising 300 bales purchased by mills and 700 bales by traders.

November 17, 2026 (Tuesday)



Sales peaked during the week at 11,100 bales. Mills purchased 6,000 bales, while traders accounted for the remaining 5,100 bales.

November 18, 2026 (Wednesday)
Auction activity slowed considerably, with total sales of 2,400 bales. Mills purchased 1,300 bales, while traders bought 1,100 bales.

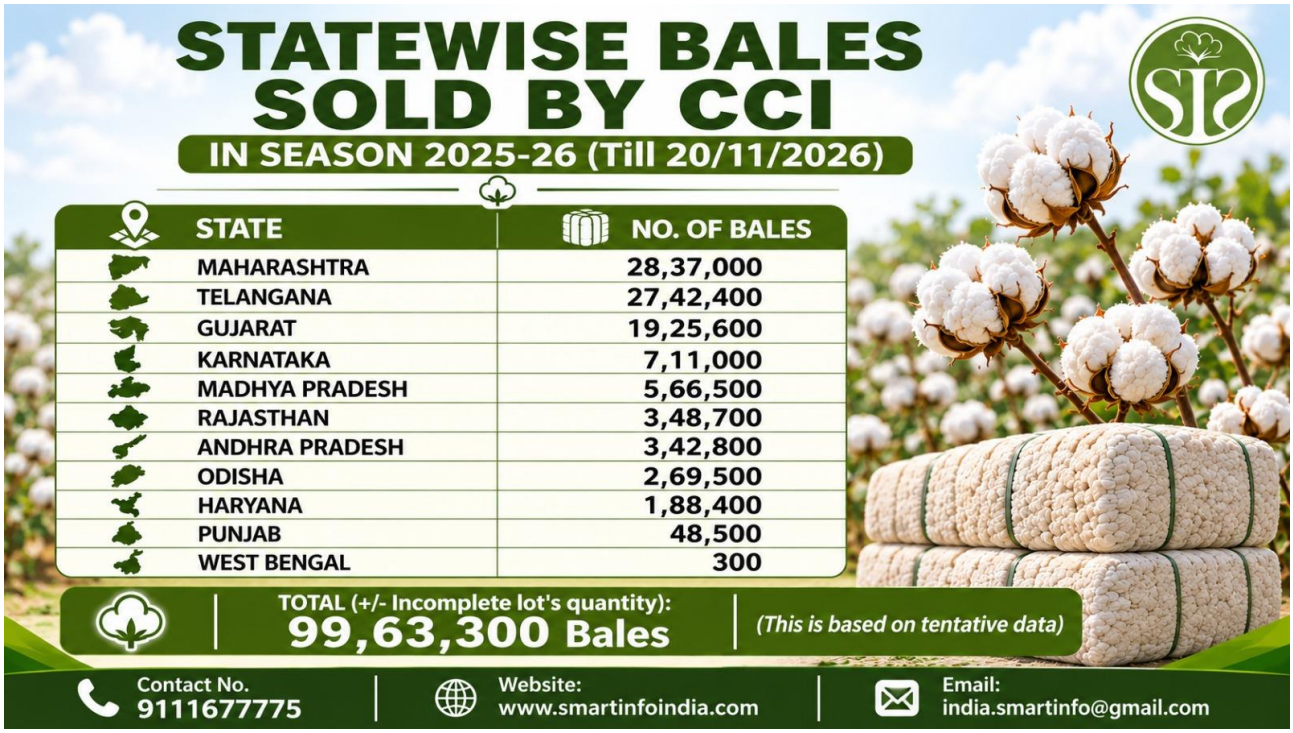
November 19, 2026 (Thursday)
CCI recorded sales of 2,100 bales, including 1,600 bales purchased by mills and 500 bales by traders.

November 20, 2026 (Friday)
The week ended on a weaker note, with total sales of just 800 bales. Mills purchased 200 bales, while traders bought 600 bales.

Cumulative Cotton Sales

Following the latest auction activity, CCI's cumulative cotton sales for the 2025–26 season reached approximately 99.80 lakh bales, indicating continued progress in the corporation's seasonal cotton liquidation.

CCI Cotton Sales Reach 99.80 Lakh Bales in 2025-26 Season; Maharashtra Leads
Monday, 23rd Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)



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

The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) kept its cotton selling prices unchanged during this week . CCI has sold approximately 99,80,700 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.

Barwani Mandi Cotton Arrivals Decline to 700 Quintals; Premium Quality Fetches ₹9,075
Monday, 23rd Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)



Madhya Pradesh: Cotton arrivals decline at Barwani Mandi after three weeks; high-quality produce fetches ₹9,075 per quintal

Barwani. A decline in cotton arrivals has been recorded at the Agricultural Produce Market (Mandi) in Barwani, Madhya Pradesh. For the past two to three weeks, the Mandi had been

receiving over 1,000 quintals of cotton every Sunday; however, this Sunday, arrivals dropped to approximately 700 quintals. Due to the lower volume, the auction process at the Mandi was completed in just half a day.

On Sunday, the maximum price recorded for high-quality cotton was ₹9,075 per quintal. Meanwhile, the model (average) price stood at ₹6,500 per quintal, and the minimum price was ₹4,050 per quintal. Cotton arrived at the Mandi via 15 vehicles and two bullock carts.

Yogesh Mehta of the Agricultural Produce Market stated that the procurement price set by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) for the current season is ₹8,550 per quintal. In comparison, high-quality cotton reached a price of ₹9,075 per quintal at the Mandi, while lower-quality cotton fetched a minimum of ₹4,050 per quintal. This highlights a significant variation in the prices received by farmers, depending on the quality of their cotton.

Since the Mandi is offering better prices than the CCI, farmers are prioritizing the sale of their produce in the open market. Farmers bringing in high-quality cotton, in particular, are receiving prices exceeding ₹9,000 per quintal. While the season began with strong cotton arrivals, the recent decline in volume has led to the auction process being concluded much earlier.

Record of cotton arrivals over the last six seasons

According to data available from the Mandi, cotton arrivals at the Barwani market have shown fluctuations over the past six seasons. In the year 2021-22, cotton arrivals of 6,252.75 quintals were recorded. This figure decreased to 6,208.21 quintals in 2022-23, before rising to 8,695.60 quintals in 2023-24.

In 2024-25, cotton arrivals reached 12,782.21 quintals—the highest recorded figure in this dataset. Subsequently, 12,038.05 quintals of cotton were recorded in 2025-26. In the current 2026-27 season, 8,974.73 quintals of cotton have arrived at the market so far; however, these figures for the current season are not yet final.

Thus, among the available data, the highest volume of cotton arrivals was recorded during the year 2024-25. Currently, farmers and traders are closely monitoring the new produce arriving at the market, as well as the prices being offered based on the quality of the cotton.

India Targets $350 Billion Textile Market by 2030-31: Textile Minister Giriraj Singh

Monday, 23rd Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)



Target to grow India's textile market to $350 billion by 2030-31: Union Minister Giriraj Singh

Pune: The Central Government has set a target to grow India's textile market to $350 billion by the year 2030-31. Union Textiles Minister

Giriraj Singh stated that to achieve this goal, the government is taking various measures to accelerate the development of the textile sector, while also promoting the handloom, handicraft, and broader textile industries.

To review the progress and future prospects of the textile sector, Union Minister Giriraj Singh held a review meeting in Pune with senior officials from various departments. The meeting covered the operations of the handloom and handicraft sectors, the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), the Central Silk Board (CSB), the jute industry, and state and regional textile departments. Discussions also focused on the current state of the textile industry, key challenges, and future development plans.

The Minister noted that Maharashtra—Pune in particular—could play a significant role in the growth of the nation's textile industry. Despite substantial cotton production in Western Maharashtra, the number of textile manufacturing units in the region remains relatively low. Consequently, there is immense potential for the expansion of cotton-based industries and textile manufacturing units in this area.

He also emphasized the importance of the handloom and handicraft sectors. According to the Minister, by better utilizing the available resources, traditional skills, and business opportunities within these sectors, it is possible to boost both employment and industrial development.

The government aims to foster better coordination across various segments of the textile sector and strengthen the entire value chain—from raw material production to finished garments. This will help the Indian textile industry solidify its position in the global market and achieve the $350 billion market target by 2030-31.

India & Canada conclude sixth CEPA talks in New Delhi

Monday, 23rd Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
India and Canada have concluded the sixth negotiating round for the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement in New Delhi, with both sides stressing a balanced pact and market access. Talks from November 11-20, 2026, covered goods, services, rules of origin, trade remedies, intellectual property and investment promotion. The pact would support trade, investment and resilient supply chains.

India and Canada have concluded the sixth round of negotiations for the India-Canada Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in New Delhi, with discussions covering trade in goods, trade in services, rules of origin, trade remedies, intellectual property and investment promotion, according to India's Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The negotiating round was held from November 11 to 20, 2026. The Indian delegation was led by Dr. Brij Mohan Mishra, chief negotiator, while the Canadian delegation was led by Mary-Catherine Speirs, chief negotiator.

The round opened on November 11 with a meeting in New Delhi between Piyush Goyal, Minister of Commerce and Industry, and Maninder Sidhu, Canada's Minister of International Trade. The two ministers stressed the importance of a balanced and mutually beneficial CEPA that delivers meaningful market access, builds on complementarities between the two economies and creates new trade and investment opportunities.

Negotiations across the tracks were described as constructive and substantive, with both sides making progress towards advancing the talks. The discussions were guided by the shared objective of concluding the negotiations within the ambitious timelines envisaged by the leaders of the two countries, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said in a press release.

Towards the end of the round, Commerce Secretary Rajesh Agrawal met Glenn Purves, Vice Minister of International Trade of Canada, and his delegation in New Delhi to review progress achieved during the sixth round and the overall status of the CEPA discussions.

Both sides reaffirmed their commitment to concluding an ambitious, balanced and commercially meaningful agreement that would deliver tangible benefits to farmers, industries, businesses and micro, small and medium enterprises in both countries.

The proposed CEPA would unlock new trade and investment opportunities, strengthen resilient and diversified supply chains, and deepen the economic partnership between India and Canada, added the release.

ITMA ASIA to return to Singapore in 2029 under CEMATEX strategy

Monday, 23rd Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
CEMATEX will bring ITMA ASIA back to Singapore from 23–26 October 2029, targeting growth markets across Asia and beyond.
A longer exhibition cycle aims to give textile technologies time to mature and deliver greater value for exhibitors and visitors.
CEMATEX and Japan's JTMA will also explore emerging regions to help industry stakeholders access new markets and unlock further growth opportunities.

CEMATEX is pleased to announce that ITMA ASIA will return to Singapore in 2029, as part of a broader strategic realignment to better serve the evolving needs of the textile and garment industry.

ITMA ASIA, a wholly owned brand of CEMATEX, will be held from 23 – 26 October 2029, reflecting CEMATEX's strategy to expand its reach into Asia's growth markets and create new opportunities for the industry.

CEMATEX is adopting a more calibrated exhibition cycle, recognising that advancements in textile technology require time to develop and mature. A longer interval between major exhibitions allows companies to present more meaningful innovations, while also ensuring stronger value for both exhibitors and visitors.

Building on the success of the 2025 edition, Singapore is well connected to the major manufacturing hubs of Asia Pacific and has strong links to the Middle East and Africa. This makes it a good meeting point for the industry across the region.

"ITMA ASIA's return to Singapore in 2029 reaffirms our position as a Global-Asia node for business. Singapore's seamless connectivity to markets across Asia Pacific and beyond, coupled with our world-class MICE infrastructure and vibrant business ecosystem, makes us an ideal destination for international industry gatherings. We look forward to partnering with CEMATEX to deliver a successful edition that fosters industry collaboration and unlocks new business opportunities," said *Ms Ong Huey Hong, Assistant Chief Executive, Industry Development Group, Singapore Tourism Board*.

In the international exhibition landscape, ITMA, the only global platform for textile and garment technologies held once every four years in Europe, continues to serve as the industry's premier innovation showcase. Widely regarded as the "Olympics" of the sector, the exhibition provides a unique stage for manufacturers and technology leaders to unveil breakthrough products, services, and advancements to a global audience.

At the same time, CEMATEX and its long-standing strategic partner for ITMA ASIA, the Japan Textile Machinery Association (JTMA), will continue to explore emerging regions, support industry stakeholders in accessing new markets, and unlock further growth opportunities.

"As our members have established a strong presence through ITMA, it is timely for us to look ahead and identify new frontiers for growth," said *Mr Daisuke Murata, President of JTMA*.

Mr Alex Zucchi, President of CEMATEX, underscored the organisation's strategic direction: "CEMATEX remains committed to supporting the industry's long-term growth through a balanced, forward-looking exhibition strategy that aligns innovation cycles, market access, and cost efficiency."

UKITMC to connect Indian manufacturers with UK firms at India ITME

Monday, 23rd Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

The UK-India Textile Machinery Coalition (UKITMC), an initiative of the British Textile Machinery Association (BTMA), supported by the UK Government, will participate in India ITME 2026 from 4–9 December at the India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida.

Insights
UKITMC, a BTMA initiative, supported by the UK Government, will connect Indian manufacturers with British textile technology companies at India ITME 2026, to be held from 4–9 December.
UKITMC will host a dedicated industry networking event at the exhibition.
British technology providers will offer solutions for reducing costs, improving quality and minimising waste.

At Booth EMH36, UKITMC will connect Indian textile manufacturers directly with British technology providers offering solutions to reduce production costs, improve quality, minimise waste and strengthen manufacturing competitiveness.

UK companies can also help Indian manufacturers explore practical solutions to everyday production challenges—from preventing costly fabric defects and improving colour consistency to optimising drying and finishing processes.

UKITMC will also host a dedicated networking event bringing together British technology providers, Indian manufacturers and industry stakeholders to discuss manufacturing challenges, investment opportunities and potential commercial collaborations.

Showing support for stronger UK-India textile industry partnerships, UK Government representatives will attend India ITME 2026.
Jason Kent, Chief Executive Officer of BTMA, said, "British textile technology companies can help address the challenges faced by Indian manufacturers. Through UKITMC and India ITME 2026, we want to create direct connections that lead to meaningful commercial partnerships."

India's polyester raw material prices fall as PTA, PSF weaken

Monday, 23rd Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
India's polyester raw material market stayed bearish in the week to November 21, 2026, as RIL cut PTA, polyester melt and PSF prices amid weak downstream demand.
PTA fell ₹4.70 (~$0.05) per kg to ₹93.90, melt declined ₹4.05 to ₹104.89 and PSF was cut by ₹4 per kg, while MEG stayed at ₹71.
CFR China PTA and MEG saw sharp volatility but ended lower over five sessions.

India's polyester raw material market remained under pressure during the week ending November 21, 2026, as Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) reduced purified terephthalic acid (PTA), polyester melt and polyester staple fibre (PSF) prices. Domestic PTA and melt prices recorded substantial declines, while monoethylene glycol (MEG) prices remained unchanged. Meanwhile, Chinese polyester feedstock prices fluctuated sharply before recovering towards the weekend. Crude oil-linked cost movements and subdued downstream demand continued to influence market sentiment.

In its latest domestic raw material revision, effective November 21, RIL reduced PTA prices by ₹4.70 (~$0.05) per kg to ₹93.90 (~$1.01) per kg from ₹98.60 (~$1.06) per kg in the previous week. MEG prices remained unchanged at ₹71 (~$0.77) per kg. Polyester melt prices declined by ₹4.05 (~$0.04) per kg to ₹104.89 (~$1.13) per kg from ₹108.94 (~$1.17) per kg a week earlier. The latest reduction extended the downward trend observed since the beginning of November, reflecting continued weakness in domestic polyester raw material prices.

The decline was particularly significant in PTA, which has fallen by ₹13.20 (~$0.14) per kg from its October 31 level of ₹107.10 (~$1.15) per kg. Polyester melt prices have also decreased by ₹11.36 (~$0.12) per kg from ₹116.25 (~$1.25) per kg on November 1. The sustained correction indicates easing cost pressures across the polyester value chain, although the extent of the benefit to downstream manufacturers will depend on demand conditions and inventory costs.

Downstream polyester fibre prices also weakened further. RIL reduced PSF prices by ₹4 (~$0.04) per kg, effective November 21, following a ₹2 (~$0.02) per kg reduction announced in the previous week. Following the latest revision, PSF of 1.4 denier was quoted at ₹138 (~$1.49) per kg, while 1.2 denier and 1.0 denier varieties were priced at ₹138.75 (~$1.50) per kg and ₹139.50 (~$1.50) per kg, respectively. All prices are subject to an additional 5 per cent goods and services tax (GST). The successive price reductions indicate continued downward pressure on polyester fibre pricing.

In the international market, Chinese polyester feedstock prices witnessed considerable volatility during the week. CFR China PTA prices declined from $880 per tonne on November 16 to $860 per tonne on November 17 and further to $835 per tonne on November 18. Prices subsequently recovered to $840 per tonne on November 19 and $860 per tonne on November 20. Overall, PTA registered a net decline of $20 per tonne over the five trading sessions.
MEG prices followed a somewhat different trajectory. CFR China MEG quotations increased to $737 per tonne on November 16 before declining to $727 per tonne on November 17, $700 per tonne on November 18 and $680 per tonne on November 19. Prices subsequently recovered by $15 per tonne to $695 per tonne on November 20. Despite the late-week rebound, MEG recorded a net decline of $42 per tonne over the five trading sessions, reversing the previous week's gains.

The latest movements contrasted with the previous week, when CFR China PTA prices registered a relatively modest net decline of $5 per tonne, while MEG gained $37 per tonne. The renewed correction in both feedstocks suggests that the earlier recovery was not sustained, although the rebound towards the end of the latest week indicated some improvement in buying sentiment.

Crude oil price movements remained an important factor influencing the polyester market, as fluctuations in upstream energy costs affect naphtha, paraxylene and other petrochemical feedstocks. PTA is particularly sensitive to changes in paraxylene costs, while MEG prices are influenced by ethylene-related production economics, regional supply and demand conditions. The weakness in polyester feedstock quotations during much of the week was consistent with easing upstream cost

pressures, although the precise impact of crude oil movements cannot be established without corresponding weekly oil price data.

Overall, India's polyester raw material market maintained a bearish tone, with domestic PTA, polyester melt and PSF prices recording further reductions. Although Chinese feedstock quotations recovered towards the weekend, their net weekly declines indicated continued volatility in international markets. Near-term polyester pricing is expected to remain sensitive to crude oil movements, Asian feedstock trends, domestic supply conditions and purchasing activity from downstream textile manufacturers.

Irrigate Now or Wait? The Question Climate Change Keeps Asking India's Farmers

Saturday, 21st Nov. 2026, (Source: www.eng.ruralvoice.in/)

Climate change is making irrigation decisions increasingly uncertain for Indian farmers. By combining weather forecasts, soil moisture data, satellite imagery and artificial intelligence, field-specific advisories can help farmers optimise water use and protect crops. However, technology adoption depends on farmers' trust, local expertise and visible results rather than algorithms alone.



Picture a soybean farmer in Latur this kharif. The monsoon arrives late, and they sow after the first good shower. Then the rain stops. Two weeks pass, and the young plants sit in drying soil. There is water in the well, but not much. Use it now, and there may be nothing left if the crop needs it in September. Hold back, and the seedlings may not make it. The forecast says rain is possible later in the week. Possible is not much to go on.

By August, the problem has flipped. Heavy rain arrives just as the crop is flowering, the low corner of the field stays waterlogged for days, and disease follows.

Farmers across Marathwada will recognise this season. Cotton growers who sowed on time watch a dry spell wipe out that advantage, then deal with pests that thrive in the warm, humid weeks that follow. Sugarcane farmers with limited water spend the summer deciding which irrigation the crop can live without. None of these decisions is new. What's new is how often the weather breaks its old patterns.

The numbers bear this out. Under its National Innovations in Climate Resilient Agriculture project, ICAR assessed 573 of India's 651 predominantly agricultural districts and found 310 of them highly or very highly vulnerable to climate change. Its models project that, if farming does not adapt, rainfed rice yields could fall by 20 per cent and wheat by 19.3 per cent by 2050.

So how does the Latur farmer decide? Not for lack of information. They get IMD forecasts, advisories from the agriculture department, a Soil Health Card, and advice from the local officer. The trouble is that each of these answers a different question, and none of them answers theirs.

Answering it means putting the pieces side by side. The IMD block-level forecast tells you how much rain to expect over the next five days. A quick field check, or a cheap soil sensor, tells you how much moisture is left. The soil itself changes the picture: deep black soil, the kind the Soil Health Card and every farmer can describe, holds water for days longer than a shallow, lighter patch. And satellite images can show whether this particular field is greener or more stressed than the ones around it.

When the soil still has a week of moisture in it, the plants look fine and rain is likely within three days, the sensible thing is to wait. When the soil is almost dry, the crop is wilting and the forecast is shaky, it is time to irrigate, lightly, in case a heavy spell follows. Farmers make this kind of judgement all the time. Artificial intelligence simply does the arithmetic faster, for one field or ten thousand, and learns from past seasons which signals turned out to matter.

At Findability Sciences, we built Stoma Sense and Stoma Insight to do exactly this, and tested them with farmers through the Jalna Super 50 programme. I expected the hard part to be the technology. It wasn't. The hard part was trust. Telling a farmer to hold back water during a dry week is asking them to bet their season on the word of an app, and most people, sensibly, won't.

What changed minds was not a better algorithm. It was advice that came in their own language, from someone they already knew, a Krishi Sahayak, a scientist at the local Krishi Vigyan Kendra, or their FPO. And it was seeing the advice prove right, first on a neighbour's field and then on their own. A similar experience comes from sugarcane farmers who received AI-based agricultural advisories. During the rainy season, one farmer received a recommendation to withhold irrigation because the field had sufficient moisture. Despite suggestions from neighbouring farmers to irrigate, the farmer followed the advice and saw the crop continue to thrive. Other farmers also reported benefits from using field-specific guidance to manage water and fertiliser more carefully, with one reporting savings of nearly 50 per cent in water use. Such experiences demonstrate how trust develops when farmers see recommendations deliver practical results, first in neighbouring fields and then on their own.

There are honest limits. A forecast that is right for a block can be wrong for a single field. Two farms in the same village can have different soil, different water, and different seed. Plenty of farmers still have patchy internet, or cannot afford to act on good advice even when they get it. No app replaces a strong extension worker, and none replaces the slow, unglamorous work of water harvesting, watershed development, drip irrigation, soil conservation, and better seed. Good data can at least show where that work is needed most, and whether it is paying off.

So how will we know any of this is working? Not by the number of farmers registered or the volume of data collected. We will know when a farmer uses less water and the crop is no worse for it, when a loss that would have happened doesn't, and when a bad year turns out to be survivable. Those are the tests that matter.

(Writer is AVP - Cognitive Solutions Delivery, leading global teams in delivering transformative AI solutions)

Maharashtra drought crushes crops: 47% decline in foodgrains and 55% in oilseeds expected

Sunday, 22nd Nov. 2026, (Source: www. timesofindia.indiatimes.com)

Mumbai: The widespread drought in the state is set to flatten agricultural output with an estimated 46.6% decline in foodgrains and 55.1% fall in oilseeds expected in the Kharif 2026 crop compared with the previous year. This data is from the first advance estimate for crop production prepared by the state agriculture department at Oct-end. Three more estimates will be prepared till the next season. Within the foodgrains basket, the production of cereals is expected to decline by a steep 32 lakh tonnes or 44.1% compared with the previous year. The output of pulses is set to fall by an even steeper 57.9% or 9.6 lakh tonnes, the data shows.

The kharif or monsoon crop is the main crop in the state and cultivation for kharif is thrice that of the winter or rabi crop. “Usually, the first estimate does not show such a sharp fall even in a drought year. But this time, the rain weakened in Aug itself and the Oct-end estimate shows a sharp decline already,” said a senior official from the agriculture department. Within cash crops, both cotton and soyabean output are set for a steep fall. Soyabean output is set to see a 56% decline of 27.7 lakh tonnes compared to last year. Production is set to fall from 48.4 lakh tonnes to 21.3 lakh tonnes.

Cotton production in the state is even higher than soyabean but its output is set for a 42.3% decline of 33.7 lakh tonnes. Production is set to fall from 79.5 lakh tonnes to 45.8 lakh tonnes.

Among cereals, maize production is expected to fall by as much as 63.5% or 25 lakh tonnes. Among pulses, Tur dal output is set to fall by 55.7%, Moong dal by 61.7% and Udid dal by as much as 73.4%.

Maharashtra is experiencing one of its most widespread droughts. As many as 310 of its 358 talukas or 86.5% of the state have been impacted by the drought. The El Nino factor led to a weak monsoon and long gaps in the rain, which destroyed standing crops.

With such poor rain, even rabi sowing has been impacted and is just 26% compared to a normal year. The sowing of total foodgrains is 27% of normal while oilseeds sowing is 24% of normal. Rabi sowing is supposed to continue through Dec. However, the drought-hit fields are low on moisture and sowing prospects are not expected to improve much.

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businessline – 23.11.2026

POWERING SELF-RELIANCE

Easing the solarisation of Tamil Nadu's MSMEs

Martin Scherfler

Tamil Nadu has set a target of a $1.5-trillion economy by 2036, while aiming to become a global leader in green manufacturing. Micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), of which the State has over five million, will be central to that goal, and so will the cost and security of the power they use. Evening peak demand recently touched a record 21,307 MW, and the State's power distribution utility, TNPDCL, has had to buy higher-cost short-term power from external markets during peak seasons. Electricity makes up a significant share of industrial operating budgets, while carbon-intensive thermal energy accounts for 77 per cent of the State's greenhouse gas emissions. Decentralised rooftop solar in MSMEs is one way to address both concerns. It can reduce power purchase costs, ease pressure on tariffs and support industrial growth.

What the demand looks like

A report by Auroville Consulting, titled 'Rooftop solar readiness of Tamil Nadu's MSME sector', offers an indication of the interest. A survey of 364 representative MSMEs across major industrial districts identified a combined rooftop solar demand of 42 MW. This corresponds to a private investment of ₹252 crore, with an average requirement of 127 kW per enterprise. About 58 per cent of the demand was for systems below 25 kW, which suggests considerable interest among micro and small units. The sample is limited, but if extrapolated across the State's over five million registered MSMEs, the market potential could reach gigawatts of capacity and thousands of crores in private capital.

Why it matters for firms and the grid

Power-intensive sectors such as textiles in Tiruppur, auto components in Kanchipuram and food processing in Madurai face rising tariffs alongside tightening global trade requirements. Frameworks such as the European Union's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) are making low-carbon production increasingly important for export-oriented units. Generating electricity on site at a lower per-unit cost can help enterprises reduce operating expenditure, support supply chain resilience and meet international environmental, social and governance (ESG) standards.



LOW-CARBON EXPORTS. Tiruppur's power-intensive textile industry can cut costs and step up environmental compliance through rooftop solar REUTERS

The benefits could extend beyond individual firms. Scaled-up rooftop solar, particularly when combined with battery energy storage, can ease distribution transformer congestion, lower transmission losses and reduce the utility's high-cost peak power purchase expenses by hundreds of crores a month. Unlike utility-scale projects, which tend to concentrate capital and employment in specific locations, rooftop systems spread economic activity across the installation, engineering, system design, inverter servicing and component manufacturing segments, in industrial hubs such as Ariyalur, Karur, Tiruppur and Coimbatore.

What slows adoption

Rooftop solar typically offers payback periods of under five years, yet several barriers continue to limit uptake. Access to collateral-free finance is the principal hurdle, particularly for micro-enterprises with short credit histories. On the regulatory side, mandatory Chief Electrical Inspectorate (CEIG) safety approvals for systems above 10 kW and the complexity of discom application workflows also slow progress. State-levied network charges on gross solar generation reduce the financial incentive, and space-constrained MSMEs operating from rented premises cannot participate without owning the roof.

Policy options

Several measures could help address these barriers. Safety permitting could be simplified by raising the CEIG inspection threshold to 500 kW. State-backed credit guarantees could ease access to finance. Network charges on gross solar generation could be removed. Virtual net metering (VNM) could be operationalised so that tenant enterprises can share off-site solar generation credits. Battery energy storage systems (BESS) could be promoted through clear rules and higher peak-hour tariffs, which would encourage businesses to store lower-cost solar power.

These are relatively simple, low-cost measures compared with large financial outlays. Together, they could unlock thousands of crores in private investment, lower production costs for MSMEs, reduce the State's emergency power purchases and support the $1.5-trillion goal.

The writer is Executive Director, Auroville Consulting

Business Standard – 23.11.2026

Robust demand likely kept Q2 GDP growth resilient

Median forecast projects economic expansion of 7.7% despite El Niño, capex drag

HIMANSHI BHARDWAJ
New Delhi, 22 November

The Indian economy appeared to have sustained strong growth momentum in the September quarter (Q2) of FY27 despite external headwinds, with high-frequency indicators pointing to resilient domestic demand. However, a sharp slowdown in government capital expenditure and a sub-par monsoon are likely to have weighed on growth.

The National Statistics Office (NSO), under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (Mospi), is scheduled to release gross domestic product (GDP) estimates for Q2FY27 on November 30.

A compilation of forecasts by 11 agencies puts median Q2 GDP growth at 7.7 per cent, marginally below the 7.8 per cent recorded in Q1FY27. Individual estimates range from 7.2 per cent to 8.1 per cent.

The finance ministry's Monthly Economic Review (MER), released last month, said its nowcasting model, introduced in the Economic Survey 2025-26, estimated real GDP growth at 7.35 per cent in Q2FY27. State Bank of India (SBI), which tracks 54 leading indicators spanning consumption and demand, agriculture, industry and services, pegged growth at around 7.8 per cent.

The 10 high-frequency indicators tracked by *Business Standard* in Q2 painted a mixed picture, with five improving sequentially and five weakening. Industrial output, passenger vehicle sales and fuel consumption gathered pace from their Q1 levels, while bank credit growth accelerated further.

However, the Centre's capital expenditure growth slowed sharply to single digits from double digits in the previous quarter. Goods and services tax (GST) e-way bill generation moderated, while domestic aviation passenger traffic slipped into contraction. The manufacturing and services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) also eased from Q1 levels, indicating slower growth in new orders, although both remained firmly in expansion territory.



GDP forecasts

Agency	Q2FY27 estimate (%)
Emkay Global Financial Services	7.8-8.1
IDFC First Bank	8.0
Canara Bank	7.9
SBI Research	7.8
DBS Bank	7.7
HDFC Bank	7.7
Elara Capital	7.7
Icra	7.5
Bank of Baroda	7.4-7.5
QuantEco Research	7.2

High frequency indicators

(Y-o-Y change in %) Indicator	Q1FY27 (average)	Q2FY27 (average)
Manufacturing PMI*	54.6	53.8
Services PMI*	58.7	54.2
Industrial Production	6.2	7.3
Central Govt Capex	28.1	6.9
GST e-way bills	12.4	7.0
Domestic PV sales	25.6	30.9
Petrol+diesel consumption	3.7	7.8
Bank credit	17.4	19.3
VB-G RAM G work demand (MGNREGA in Q1)	-27.3	-0.2
Domestic aviation passenger traffic	1.2	-5.7

*Index reading
Source: *Business Standard* Research

Demand for work under the rural employment scheme also increased during Q2, the first quarter of the Viksit Bharat–Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), or VB-G RAM G. Economists viewed the rise as an early indication that the sub-par monsoon was weighing on rural incomes.

Aditi Nayar, chief economist at Icra, said the robustness in high-frequency data across industry and services portends a healthy economic growth in these segments, belying sustained external headwinds. "However, sub-par monsoons are expected to have weighed on agri GVA (gross value added) growth in the quarter, amid the dip in kharif sowing and a likely adverse impact on crop yields," she added.

Emkay Global Financial Services had among the most optimistic projections, estimating Q2 growth at 7.8-8.1 per cent. "Services growth is strong, while manufacturing growth was also robust, with higher volumes despite higher input costs," said Harshal Patel, senior research associate at Emkay Global. Corporate earnings in Q2 were also quite strong, he added.

Gaura Sengupta, chief economist at IDFC First Bank, pegged growth at 8 per cent, driven largely by manufacturing. "The pickup in growth momentum is expected to be led by manufacturing, with a further rise in listed companies' profit growth. The rise in input cost pressures was more than compensated by a jump in sales growth," she said.

Tax collections corroborated the strength in activity, with corporation tax and GST revenues recording a strong pickup, Sengupta said. Services growth is also expected to remain towards the higher end, although at a more moderate pace than in Q1, as government expenditure slowed.

She, however, flagged signs of monsoon-related stress in rural demand, pointing to a surge in demand for work under the VB-G RAM G scheme and moderation in tractor and two-wheeler sales. Urban demand, by contrast, remained relatively resilient.

Madhavankutty G, chief economist at Canara Bank, which expected growth of 7.9 per cent, said high-frequency indicators pointed to continued expansion in industry and services, although agricultural growth was likely to have moderated. "Non-food bank credit growth of 17-19 per cent, with personal loans too growing at similar levels, gives a clear indication of very strong growth momentum," he said. Elevated capital goods imports and Q2 corporate results further reinforced expectations of robust growth, he added.

At the lower end of the forecast range, QuantEco Research projected growth at 7.2 per cent, in line with the Reserve Bank of India's Monetary Policy Committee estimate for the quarter.

Yuvika Singhal, economist at QuantEco Research, said the momentum established in Q1 had carried over "fairly well" into Q2, with broad-based resilience across manufacturing, services and consumption indicators, including passenger vehicle and tractor sales. She attributed the likely sequential moderation in growth to two factors: The impact of the monsoon on agricultural output, with farm growth expected to fall below 1 per cent, and slower government capital expenditure.

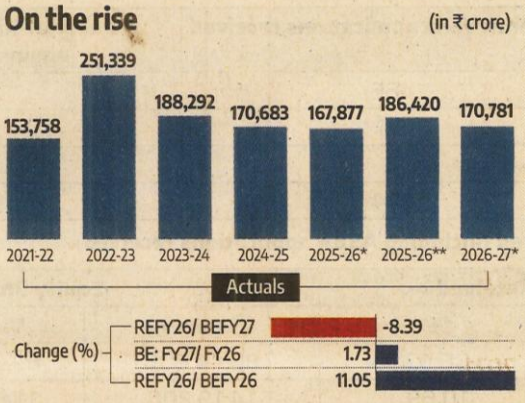
"Broadly the momentum continues, but because of these two factors there is likely to be a slowdown between the Q1 and Q2 number," she said.

According to Garima Kapoor, economist at Elara Capital, "If you look at the high-frequency indicators, very clearly, almost everything has done well in Q2." She said the earnings upgrade cycle for the quarter had been stronger than the downgrade cycle, suggesting that manufacturing value added had held up.

Higher crude oil prices had also not materially dented growth, Kapoor said, pointing to the economy's reduced oil intensity. "A Brent at 100 today does not have the same impact as what Brent at 100 would have had 10 years ago," she said.

Business Standard – 23.11.2026

Centre mulls fertiliser subsidy sharing model



But, on the positive-side it (subsidy-sharing) could ensure more vigil and also help in ensuring judicious use of fertilisers, an official explained.

A Central Sector programme is entirely funded by the Centre, and states do not share any financial responsibility towards it.

Urea is the largest component of India's annual subsidy burden, having cornered around 68 per cent of India's annual FY27 Budget Estimates (BE) for fertiliser subsidy projected at ₹1.70 trillion

It ensures that farmers receive fertilisers at a fixed maximum retail price (MRP), while manufacturers are compensated for the difference between the production cost or cost of import and the MRP.

If finally approved, the fertiliser subsidy expenditure may be shared between the Centre and the states in 70:30, or 60:40, or even 50:50 ratios, or whatever is mutually agreed upon by the two sides.

"See, there is an urgent need to reduce the Centre's fertiliser subsidy burden and raising the retail price of items like urea is not a way out (as it would burden the farmers); therefore, one option could be to make states partners in sharing the burden because after all agriculture is a state subject," the official said.

He said the concept (of expenditure sharing) has already been adopted now for Viksit Bharat Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin), or VB G RAM G, wherein the Centre and states share the wages expenditure in a 60:40 ratio, as against the earlier format under MGNREGA wherein the Centre bore 100 per cent of the unskilled wage expenditure.

"The same could also be thought of for the fertiliser subsidy, provided the states agree and are on board," the official explained.

MGNREGA, which was reformed into VB G RAM G, has been implemented across India since July 1, 2026.

The drag on fertiliser subsidy is significant: Data shows that as of November 16, with about four and a half months remaining in FY27, the Centre has already exhausted 86 per



cent of its Budgeted fertiliser subsidy allocation of around ₹1.71 trillion.

It also shows that till November 16, 2026, the Centre has spent around ₹1.46 trillion on fertiliser subsidy; with a significant chunk going towards payment for urea imports.

As against the re-appropriated Budget allocation of around ₹44,001 crore for subsiding imported urea, a sum of around ₹43,245.55 crore (around 98.28 per cent) has already been spent until November 16.

When it comes to subsidy on indigenous production of urea, sources said against a reassessed sum of ₹86,635 crore allocated in the Budget for FY27, an expenditure of around ₹61,825.22 crore (around 71.36 per cent) had already been made until November 16.

As regards subsidy on P&K fertilisers both for indigenous production and also imports, sources said against a re-appropriated Budget allocation of ₹54,000 crore, a sum of around ₹21,256.45 crore (or around 76.24 per cent) had been exhausted till November 16.

Urea is sold at a fixed rate of ₹267 per 45 kg bag to farmers while diammonium phosphate (DAP) is sold at a controlled rate of ₹1,350 per 50 kg bag.

Recently, the Centre had announced a sharp increase in per kg subsidy under the nutrient-based subsidy regime compared to both kharif this year and rabi last year totalling around ₹62,370.02 crore (more than 64 per cent jump from the previous rabi season) with sulphur getting the maximum hike of over 220 per cent.

Vyapar – 21.11.2026

કાપડના ઉદ્યોગ માટે નૂતન વર્ષ આશાસ્પદ



હર્ષ દીપક હરિયા
(પીડીક્સિલ અને મેટેક્સિલના મૅનેજિંગ કમિટી સભ્ય)

વિક્રમ સંવત ૨૦૮૩ કાપડના વેપાર ઉદ્યોગ માટે આશાસ્પદ જણાય છે. ઘણા દેશો જોકે મુક્ત વેપાર કરારો (એફટીએ) થઈ ચૂક્યા છે અને ઘણા વધુ કરારો થવાની પ્રક્રિયામાં છે.

વિશ્વભરમાં ઊભી થઈ રહેલી વિશાળ તકોના કારણે ભારતના કલોથિંગ અને ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગ માટે નવા બજારોના દ્વાર ખૂલી રહ્યા છે.

છેલ્લા છ મહિનામાં મને કેન્દ્રીય વાણિજ્ય પ્રધાન પીયૂષ ગોયલ સાથે લંડન, નેધરલૅન્ડ, જર્મની, ફ્રાન્સની મુલાકાત લેવાની તક મળી હતી. આ દેશોમાં ભારતના ઘણા ક્ષેત્રોના સપ્લાયરોને ઉષ્માભર્યો પ્રતિસાદ મળી રહ્યો છે. મુંબઈના સી વૉર્ડમાં જગ્યાની અછત અને જૂની ઇમારતોના કારણે ઘણા વેપારીઓ અને વ્યવસાયીઓ ધીમે ધીમે અન્ય વિસ્તારોમાં સ્થળાંતર કરી રહ્યા છે. ઘણા વ્યવસાયો લોઅર પરેલ અને અંધેરીમાં ખસ્યા છે. સ્વદેશી સાથે સંકળાયેલા ૫૦થી વધુ વેપારીઓ રિટેલરોએ ભિવંડીની મુનિસુવ્રત ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ માર્કેટમાં પણ પોતાની ઑફિસો શરૂ કરી છે. ભિવંડીનો પાવરલૂમ ઉદ્યોગ અનેક પડકારોના કારણે નબળી સ્થિતિનો સામનો કરી રહેલ છે. તેમાં રસ્તા, પાણી અને સ્વચ્છતા જેવી પાયાની સુવિધાઓનો અભાવ અને ઊંચું ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ સામેલ છે. વધુ સારી જીવનશૈલી અને બચતની વધુ તકોના કારણે ઘણા કામદારો ભિવંડીની સરખામણીએ સુરતને પસંદ કરી રહ્યા છે.

કેન્દ્ર સરકાર વિવિધ પ્રોત્સાહનો દ્વારા આ ક્ષેત્રને ટેકો આપવા પ્રયત્નશીલ છે. તેમ છતાં ભાવની સ્પર્ધામાં ટકી રહેવામાં મુશ્કેલી પડતી હોવાથી ઉદ્યોગનો વિકાસ હાલ સ્થગિત જણાય છે. આ વર્ષે ઉત્પાદન ઓછું રહેવાના કારણે કપાસના ભાવ હાલમાં અત્યંત ઊંચા છે અને નજદીકના ભવિષ્યમાં ઘટે તેમ નથી.

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જરી ઉદ્યોગમાં કામકાજ ધીમા : સપ્તાહમાં વેગ પકડશે



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દિવાળી વેકેશન પૂર્ણ થયું પરંતુ કાપડઉદ્યોગમાં કામકાજ વેગીલું બન્યું નથી. વિવીંગ ખાતામાં પણ કામકાજ ધીમા પગલે ચાલી રહ્યા છે તો મીલોમાં પણ કારીગરોની ગેરહાજરી વર્તાઈ રહી છે. આ તરફ જરીઉદ્યોગમાં પણ કામકાજ ધીમા ચાલી રહ્યા છે. તો રીઅલ જરીના ઘણાં કારખાનાઓ હજુ શરૂ થયા ન હોવાનું જાણવા મળ્યું છે. આર્ટીફીશ્યલ જરીના એકમો ખુલી ગયા છે પણ કાપડઉદ્યોગની બીજી ચેનલ ધીમી ચાલતી હોવાથી કામકાજ લગભગ ઠંડા જેવા ચાલી રહ્યા છે.

સુરતનો જરી ઉદ્યોગ લાખો લોકોને રોજગારી પૂરી પાડે છે. પરંતુ આ વર્ષે સમગ્ર વર્ષ કાપડઉદ્યોગમાં મંદીનો માહોલ છવાયેલો રહ્યો હતો. રીઅલ અને આર્ટીફીશ્યલ બન્ને જરીમાં પણ સમગ્ર વર્ષ જોઈએ તેવો ધંધો ચાલ્યો ન હોવાનું કહેવાય છે. આમ છતાં દિવાળીના તહેવાર પહેલાંના બે મહિના અગાઉ કામકાજ સારા નીકળ્યા હતા. અને હવે લગ્નસરાના સારા ઓર્ડર મળવાની સંભાવના વ્યક્ત કરાઈ રહી છે. પરંતુ હાલ તો જરી ઉદ્યોગમાં વેકેશનનો માહોલ યથાવત હોવાનું લાગી રહ્યું છે.

ધ સુરત જરી મેન્યુફેક્ચરર્સ એસોસીએશનના બિપીનચંદ્ર જરીવાલાએ કહ્યું હતું કે, આમ તો દિવાળી વેકેશન બાદ કામકાજને ગતિ મળતાં સમય લાગે છે. આ વખતે તો આમ પણ સમગ્ર વર્ષ કાપડઉદ્યોગમાં કામકાજ ધીમા ચાલ્યા હતા. જરીમાં કામકાજ શરૂ થતાં હજુ દસેક દિવસનો સમય લાગશે. આ મહિનાના અંતથી એકમો રાબેતામુજબ થશે તેવી આશા છે.

સિક્યોર એમ્બ્રો શ્રેડ એન્ડ જરી એસોસીએશનના તુષાર કુવાડિયા કહે છે કે, એસોસીએશન દ્વારા સાતમીથી ૧૬મી સુધીનું વેકેશન જાહેર કરાયું હતું. ઘણાં એકમો ખુલી ગયા છે પરંતુ હજુય એકમોમાં વેકેશનનો માહોલ થોડો અનુભવાય રહ્યો છે. એકાદ સપ્તાહ બાદ કામકાજ રાબેતા મુજબ થશે તેવી આશા છે.

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કાપડ ઉત્પાદકોએ સંશોધન, મૂલ્યવર્ધન અને વૈશ્વિક અભિગમ અપનાવવો જરૂરી

સુરતને વૈશ્વિક ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ હબ બનાવવાની દિશામાં આગળ વધવા મંત્રા-ફોસ્ટાની ચર્ચા

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સુરતના ટેક્સટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગના સર્વાંગી વિકાસ, વૈશ્વિક બજારમાં તેની સ્પર્ધાત્મકતા વધારવા તથા ટેક્સટાઈલ ક્ષેત્રમાં નવી તકોની જાણકારી મેળવવાના હેતુથી ફોસ્ટા (ફેડરેશન ઓફ સુરત ટેક્સટાઈલ ટ્રેડર્સ એસોસીએશન) અને મંત્રા(મેન-મેડ ટેક્સટાઈલ્સ રિસર્ચ એસોસિએશન)એ ચર્ચા કરી હતી. મંત્રાની ટીમ ફોસ્ટાની મુલાકાતે પહોંચી હતી.

મુલાકાત દરમિયાન મંત્રાના ડિરેક્ટર ડૉ. પંકજ ગાંધી દ્વારા ટેક્સટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગના વૈશ્વિક પ્રવાહો, ટેકનિકલ ટેક્સટાઈલ ક્ષેત્રમાં રહેલી વિશાળ સંભાવનાઓ અને ભવિષ્યના ઉદ્યોગ વિકાસ અંગે વિસ્તૃત માર્ગદર્શન આપવામાં આવ્યું હતું.



વિશ્વના વિવિધ દેશોના ટેક્સટાઈલ ઉદ્યોગોના સફળ કેસ સ્ટડીઝ રજૂ કરવામાં આવ્યા હતા. તેમણે સમજાવ્યું હતું કે માત્ર મોટા પાયે ઉત્પાદન કરવાથી વૈશ્વિક બજારમાં લાંબા ગાળાની ઓળખ ઊભી થતી નથી, પરંતુ ગુણવત્તા, નવીનતા, વિશિષ્ટ પ્રોડક્ટ ડેવલપમેન્ટ, ડિઝાઈન, બ્રાન્ડિંગ અને ટેકનોલોજીના સંકલન દ્વારા જ વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે મજબૂત સ્થાન પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાય છે.

સુરતમાંથી એક એવી આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સ્તરની ટેક્સટાઈલ બ્રાન્ડ ઊભી થવી જોઈએ, જે મેડ ઈન સુરતને વૈશ્વિક ઓળખ અપાવે. સુરતના ઉદ્યોગકારોએ પરંપરાગત ઉત્પાદન પદ્ધતિથી આગળ વધીને સંશોધન, નવીનતા, વેલ્યુ એડિશન અને વૈશ્વિક બજારલક્ષી અભિગમ અપનાવવો જરૂરી છે.

સામાન્ય કાપડના ઉત્પાદનથી આગળ વધીને ફંક્શનલ ફેબ્રિક્સ, વિશિષ્ટ ફિનિશિંગ, નવીન ડિઝાઈન અને હાઈ-વેલ્યુ ટેક્સટાઈલ પ્રોડક્ટ્સ કેવી રીતે વિકસાવવી તેની ચર્ચા થઈ હતી. સુરતમાં વિકસિત થતી વિશિષ્ટ ઓળખ ધરાવતી ટેક્સટાઈલ પ્રોડક્ટ્સ અને ફેબ્રિક્સ માટે ભૌગોલિક સંકેત જીઆઈ ટેગ મેળવવાની શક્યતાઓ તપાસવી, જેથી સુરતની વિશિષ્ટ ટેક્સટાઈલ ઓળખને કાયદાકીય અને બજારલક્ષી માન્યતા મળી શકે.

સુરત પાસે મેન-મેડ ફાઈબર, યાર્ન, વણાટ, નીટિંગ, પ્રોસેસિંગ અને ટ્રેડિંગનું વિશાળ ઔદ્યોગિક માળખું ઉપલબ્ધ છે. આ મજબૂત આધારને સંશોધન, ટેકનિકલ ક્ષમતા, ગુણવત્તા પ્રમાણન, બૌદ્ધિક સંપદા અધિકારો અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય માર્કેટિંગ સાથે સાંકળવામાં આવે તો સુરત માત્ર ભારતનું જ નહીં, પરંતુ વિશ્વનું અગ્રણી ટેક્સટાઈલ હબ બની શકે છે.

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ભિવંડીના સાઈઝિંગ યુનિટોની હડતાળ પૂરી, સાઈઝિંગ દરો વધ્યા : કાપડની મંદ ઘરાકી

પ્રસંગોમાં શર્ટના બદલે કુર્તાનું ચલણ વધતા એથનીક્વેર ફુલ બહારમાં



મુંબઈ, તા. ૨૦ નવેમ્બર

મુંબઈ કાપડ બજારમાં મુહૂર્તનાં કામકાજો પાસ થયા નથી અને ઘરાકી હજુ વેકેશન મૂડ છે. છઠ પૂજા માટે યુપી, બિહાર કે ઓરિસ્સા ગયેલા કામદારો હજુ પાછા ફર્યા ન હોવાથી અત્રે ઉત્પાદન ઘટ આવી રહી છે.

ભિવંડીના સાઈઝિંગ યુનિટોની હડતાળ પતી ગઈ છે. ભિવંડીમાં ૧૧૦ સાઈઝિંગ યુનિટો છે અને ૩૫૦ જેટલાં સાઈઝિંગ મશીનો છે. સાઈઝિંગ એકમોની ૧૫ ટકા દર વધારાની માગણી હતી. આની સામે કૉટનમાં કિલોએ રૂા. ૧૦ અને પીસી - પીવીમાં રૂા. ૧૨નો ભાવવધારો તેમને કરી આપ્યો છે. આથી કાપડની કૉસ્ટ વધશે.

પ્રસંગોમાં શર્ટના બદલે કુર્તા

ગાર્મેન્ટસવેર કાપડની કૉસ્ટ અને ભાવો વધવાથી વેપારીઓ અને સપ્લાયરોના નફામાર્જિન પર દબાણ વધ્યું છે. બીજું સંગઠિત ઑર્ગેનાઈઝ્ડ ક્ષેત્રનો વ્યાપ વધતો જતો હોવાથી વિકેન્દ્રિત ક્ષેત્ર પર દબાણ વધ્યું છે.

હવે દરેક પ્રસંગને અનુરૂપ પરિધાનનું ચલણ વધ્યું છે. આથી લગ્નસરા, ધાર્મિક પ્રસંગો અને તહેવારો વેળા એથનીક્વેર અને ખાસ કરીને કુર્તા પહેરવાનું ચલણ વધ્યું છે.

મુંબઈ કાપડ બજાર

દેવચંદ છેડા

ઈદમાં પણ મુસ્લિમો કુર્તા પહેરે છે. આમ અગાઉ જે નવા શર્ટ પહેરવાનું ચલણ દરેક પ્રસંગોમાં હતું તે સ્થાને હવે કુર્તા આવી ગયા છે. આથી શર્ટ અને શર્ટિંગ્સની ખપત એટલી ઘટી છે. એથનીક્વેરની ખપત સતત વધતી જાય છે. આથી મેન્સવેરમાં ઘણો ફરક પડી ગયો છે.

યુદ્ધની તીવ્રતા ઘટતાં ક્રૂડતેલ ઘટ્યું છે. આથી રિલાયન્સે પોલિયેસ્ટર યાર્નમાં અગાઉ રૂા. ૪ ઘટાડ્યા હતા અને હવે બીજા રૂા. ૨ ઘટાડ્યા છે. ડૉલર તૂટ્યો છે અને રૂપિયો ૯૩.૩૦ છે.

શર્ટિંગ્સમાં પ્રિન્ટનું ચલણ ઓછું થઈ ગયું છે. આનું કારણ ડિજિટલ પ્રિન્ટનું વધેલું ચલણ છે. ડિજિટલમાં ૧૦૦ મીટરની ડિઝાઈન કપાતી હોવાથી વેપારીઓની જોખમ લેવાની ક્ષમતા ઓછી થઈ ગઈ છે.

હવે યાર્ન ડાઈડ એક્સનું ચલણ વધ્યું છે. સ્ટ્રાઈપની પણ થોડીક માગ છે. હમણાં મિડિયમ કદના એક્સ ચાલે છે. આમાં સિંગલ કલરના એક્સ અને મલ્ટિ કલરના એક્સ પણ ચાલે છે. કેવલ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રિયલ એસ્ટેટમાં ગાર્મેન્ટ માટેના કૉટન યાર્ન ડાઈડ એક્સના ભાવ રૂા. ૨૦૦થી ૨૨૫ અને લીનનના રૂા. ૪૦૦થી ૬૦૦ સુધીના છે.

અગાઉ કાપડનો વેપાર મિલોના ડીલરોના મર્યાદિત હાથોમાં હતો, પણ કમ્પોઝિટ મિલો મોટા ભાગની બંધ થઈ ગઈ હોવાથી હવે વિકેન્દ્રિત ક્ષેત્ર કુલવાથી વેપાર વણા હાથોમાં પ્રસરી ચૂક્યો છે.

મિલાન્જ યાર્ન જે અગાઉ ટી-શર્ટમાં જ વપરાતું હતું તે હવે શર્ટમાં પણ વપરાતું થઈ ગયું છે. આ દેશી યાર્ન છે અને તેનાથી કાપડનો લૂક સારો આવે છે. મિલાન્જ ફાઈબરને ડાઈડ કરી શકાય છે.

ગ્રે કાપડ

ગ્રે કાપડમાં ઊંચા ભાવે ઘરાકીનો ટેકો નથી.

ભિવંડીની સુતરાઉ કેમ્બ્રિક સારા માલના ભાવ મજબૂત છે. ૬૦/૬૦ ૯૨/૯૮ ટેભલ ચેકિંગ ૪૮'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૫૨થી ૫૫ છે અને સેમીના રૂા. ૪૫ છે. ૪૦/૬૦ ૭૨/૭૨ ૪૮'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૮થી ૪૦, ૬૮/૬૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૮, ૬૪/૬૪ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦થી ૩૫ અને ૬૨/૬૨ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૦.૫૦થી ૨૮.૫૦ છે.

સુતરાઉ મલમલ ૮૦/૧૦૦ ૬૮/૬૪ ૪૮'' ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૩.૫૦ છે. ૧૦૦/૧૦૦ ૭૮/૬૮ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦થી ૩૪.૭૫ છે. ૭૦/૯૦ ૬૨/૫૨ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૯.૫૦થી ૩૦ છે.

૫૦ પીસી ૮૦/૭૬ ૮૮૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૪.૫૦, ૭૮૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના રૂા. ૨૩.૫૦થી ૨૩.૭૫ અને ૭ કિલોના રૂા. ૧૯.૫૦થી ૨૦.૫૦ છે.

૪૫ પીવી ૮૦/૭૬ ૧૦,૭૦૦ ગ્રામ ગ્રેના ભાવ રૂા. ૩૪.૫૦થી ૩૫ છે.

સી વૉર્ડમાંથી ખસતો વેપાર

ગીચતા, ભીડ અને પાર્કિંગ સુવિધાઓના અભાવે મુંબઈના સી વૉર્ડના કાપડ બજારોમાં વેપાર ઘટી રહ્યો છે. આમાં કાપડ બજારોની ઈમારતો ૧૦૦ વર્ષથી વધુ જૂની થઈ ગઈ હોવાથી ત્યાં આધુનિક સવલતો વધારી શકાતી નથી. વળી મોટી બધી કાપડ બજારોના રિડેવલપમેન્ટની વાતો શરૂ થઈ હોવાથી હવે વેપારીઓ ધીમે ધીમે લોઅર પરેલ, અંધેરી, ભિવંડી બાજુ ખસી રહ્યા છે. સ્વદેશી માર્કેટના ૫૦ જેટલા વેપારીઓએ ભિવંડીની મુનિસુવ્રત ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ માર્કેટમાં ઑફિસો લઈ લીધી છે. કાલબાદેવીના કાપડના ૫૦ વેપારીઓ એક્સિન્સ્ટન બ્રિજ નીચેના એસ. જી. ઑપ્શન્સ ટાવરમાં ઑફિસો લઈ લીધી છે.

આ જગ્યા એક્સિન્સ્ટનમાં નમન ટાવરની પાસે આવેલી છે. નમનમાં એક તો સીએમએઆઈની ઑફિસ હોવાથી ત્યાં ગાર્મેન્ટસવાળાઓની અવરજવર રહેતી હોય છે. બીજું શૂટિંગ્સ કાપડના જથ્થાબંધ વેપાર માટે નમન ટાવર અને શર્ટિંગ્સ કાપડના જથ્થાબંધ વેપાર માટે કેવલ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રિયલ એસ્ટેટ (લોઅર પરેલ) હબ બની ચૂક્યા છે.

કેવલ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રિયલ એસ્ટેટમાં ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોરમાં રૂા. ૭થી ૮ કરોડમાં બે ગાળા વેચાયા છે. પ્રથમ માળે ૧૧૦૦ ચો.ફીટનો એક ગાળો રૂા. ૭.૫૦ કરોડમાં વેચાયો છે. ગ્રાઉન્ડ ફ્લોર પર એક ગાળો મહિને રૂા. ૩.૫૦ લાખના ભાડામાં ગયો છે.

સુરત કાપડ બજારમાં ઘરાકીના અભાવે દુકાનો - ઑફિસોનાં ભાડાં ઘટ્યાં છે અથવા ટકેલાં છે.

તૈયાર વસ્ત્રોના ઉદ્યોગમાં તહેવારોમાં મિશ્ર વેચાણ, હવે લગ્નસરા પર આશા

વેપારીઓએ માગના વલણ, ઇન્વેન્ટરી મૅનેજમેન્ટ અને સ્પર્ધાત્મક કિંમતો પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરવું પડશે : સીએમએઆઈ



મુંબઈ, તા. ૨૦ નવેમ્બર

તાજેતરમાં પૂર્ણ થયેલી નવરાત્રિ અને દિવાળીની તહેવારોની સિઝનમાં વધતા છૂટક ભાવોને કારણે ભારતીય એપેરલ એટલે કે તૈયાર વસ્ત્રોના ઉદ્યોગને મિશ્ર પ્રતિસાદ મળ્યો છે. ક્લોથિંગ મેન્યુફેક્ચરર્સ ઑસોસિયેશન ઑફ ઇન્ડિયા (સીએમએઆઈ) દ્વારા હાથ ધરવામાં આવેલા પોસ્ટ-ફેસ્ટિવ સર્વે અનુસાર, ભાવવધારા છતાં સ્થાનિક બજારમાં વોલ્યુમ ગ્રોથ એકસમાન રહ્યો નથી. જોકે, આગામી લગ્નસરાની સિઝનને લઈને ઉદ્યોગમાં ભારે આશાવાદ જોવા મળી રહ્યો છે અને લગભગ અડધા વેપારીઓ ગત વર્ષની સરખામણીએ વધુ સારા વેચાણની અપેક્ષા રાખી રહ્યા છે.

મેટ્રો અને નોન-મેટ્રો બજારોમાં ૭૦૦૦થી વધુ સભ્યો અને ૫૦,૦૦૦થી વધુ રિટેલર્સનું નેટવર્ક ધરાવતી સંસ્થા સીએમએઆઈના આ સર્વેક્ષણ મુજબ, ૭૩ ટકા ઉત્તરદાતાઓએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે ગત વર્ષની તુલનામાં કપડાંના ભાવ વધ્યા છે, જ્યારે ૨૧ ટકાએ ભાવ સ્થિર રાખ્યા હતા અને માત્ર ૬ ટકાએ ભાવ ઘટાડ્યા હતા. આ ભાવવધારા સામે વેચાણના આંકડા ત્રણ ભાગમાં વહેંચાયેલા જોવા મળ્યા હતા. સર્વેમાં સામેલ ૩૫ ટકા વેપારીઓએ ગત વર્ષના નવરાત્રિ-દિવાળી સમયગાળા કરતાં વધુ વેચાણ નોંધાવ્યું હતું, જેમાંથી ૪૭ ટકાએ પથી ૧૦ ટકા, ૩૩ ટકાએ ૧૦થી ૨૫ ટકા અને ૧૫ ટકાએ ૨૫થી ૫૦ ટકા વૃદ્ધિ હાંસલ કરી હતી.

બીજી તરફ, ૩૫ ટકા વેપારીઓના વેચાણમાં વાર્ષિક ધોરણે ઘટાડો થયો હતો. તેમાંથી લગભગ ત્રણ-પંચમાંશ એટલે કે ૫૮ ટકા વેપારીઓએ ૧૦થી ૨૫ ટકા, ૧૭ ટકાએ ૫થી ૧૦ ટકા અને ૧૪ ટકાએ ૨૫થી ૫૦ ટકાનો ઘટાડો નોંધાવ્યો હતો. આ ઉપરાંત, ૩૦ ટકા ઉત્તરદાતાઓનું વેચાણ ગત વર્ષ જેટલું જ સ્થિર રહ્યું હતું. આમ, ૬૫ ટકા ઉદ્યોગ માટે સ્થિર અથવા ઘટેલું વેચાણ ગ્રાહક સ્તરે માંગ અને વોલ્યુમ પરના દબાણને સ્પષ્ટપણે દર્શાવે છે.

તહેવારોના મિશ્ર પ્રદર્શન છતાં આગામી લગ્નસરા માટે બજારના સેન્ટિમેન્ટમાં સ્પષ્ટ સુધારો જોવા મળી રહ્યો છે. સર્વેમાં ૪૫ ટકા ઉત્તરદાતાઓ ગત વર્ષ કરતાં વધુ વેચાણની અપેક્ષા રાખે છે, જ્યારે ૨૨ ટકા વેચાણ ઘટવાની ધારણા રાખે છે, જે પ્લસ ૨૩ ટકા પૉઈન્ટનું નેટ પૉઝિટિવ સેન્ટિમેન્ટ દર્શાવે છે, અને ૩૨ ટકા વેચાણ યથાવત રહેવાનું માને છે.

સર્વેના પરિણામો અંગે સીએમએઆઈના પ્રમુખ સંતોષ કટારિયાએ જણાવ્યું હતું કે, તહેવારોની સિઝને મિશ્ર ચિત્ર રજૂ કર્યું છે, જ્યાં કેટલાક વેપારીઓએ વૃદ્ધિ નોંધાવી તો અન્ય પર દબાણ યથાવત રહ્યું. ઊંચા ભાવો પ્રમાણસર વેચાણ વૃદ્ધિમાં પરિવર્તિત થયા નથી, જે દર્શાવે છે કે ગ્રાહકો ખર્ચ કરવામાં સાવચેતી રાખી રહ્યા છે. આગામી લગ્નસરા ઉદ્યોગને ફરી ગતિ પકડવાની મહત્ત્વની તક આપે છે, પરંતુ વેપારીઓએ માગના વલણ, ઇન્વેન્ટરી મૅનેજમેન્ટ અને સ્પર્ધાત્મક કિંમતો પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરવું પડશે.

સીએમએઆઈના ચીફ મેન્ટર રાહુલ મહેતાએ જણાવ્યું કે, આગામી મહિનાઓમાં બ્રાન્ડ્સ અને રિટેલર્સ વેલ્યુ-ડ્રિવન પ્રાઈસિંગ અને પ્રસંગોપાત વસ્ત્રો એટલે કે ઓકેઝન વેરની માગ વચ્ચે કેવી રીતે સંતુલન જાળવે છે તેના પર વૃદ્ધિની ગતિનો આધાર રહેશે.

લગ્નસરાનું પ્રોત્સાહક આઉટલુક ઉદ્યોગ માટે મોટી તક પૂરી પાડે છે અને અમે આગામી સમયમાં બજારના વિકાસ પર સતત નજર રાખીશું.

Vyapar – 21.11.2026

કાપડ અને એસેસરીઝ ફેર તા. ૨૩થી ૨૫ નવેમ્બરે મુંબઈમાં : ધી ફેબ્રિક સપ્લાયર્સ ઍસોસિયેશનનો ૩૯મો ટૅક્સટ્રેડ ફેર

મુંબઈ, તા. ૨૦ નવેમ્બર

ધી ફેબ્રિક સપ્લાયર્સ ઍસોસિયેશન (એફએસએ)નો ૩૯મો ટૅક્સટ્રેડ નામનો બીટુબી કાપડ અને અસેસરીઝ ફેર તા. ૨૩થી ૨૫ નવેમ્બર ૨૦૨૬ના મુંબઈ ઍરપોર્ટ નજદીક - સાંતાક્રુઝની તાજ હોટેલમાં યોજાશે.

આ સમર કલેક્શન ફેર છે. આ માટે તાજ હોટેલના ત્રણ ફ્લોર બુક કરવામાં આવ્યા છે. અત્રે ૧૫૦ સ્ટોલ હશે. આ બીટુબી ફેરમાં ૩૫૦૦થી ૪૦૦૦ જેટલા ટ્રેડ મુલાકાતીઓ પધારશે તેવી ધારણા છે. ફેરનો સમય સવારના ૧૦ વાગ્યાથી સાંજે ૮ વાગ્યા સુધીનો રહેશે.

આ ફેરમાં ગાર્મેન્ટ માટેની સમર સિઝનના અને તહેવારોની સિઝનના કાપડની વિસ્તૃત રેન્જ પ્રદર્શિત થશે. હવે લગ્નસરા હોવાથી એથનીકવેર કાપડનું વિશાળ પ્રદર્શન પણ હશે. અત્રે જેન્ટસવેર, લેડીઝવેર, ચીલ્ડ્રનવેર, નીટવેર, પાર્ટીવેર, ક્લબવેર, એથનીકવેર, સ્પોર્ટસવેરનાં કાપડનું વિશાળ પ્રદર્શન યોજાશે. અત્રે કાપડની ઘણી નવી જાતો લોન્ચ થશે.

૨૩ વર્ષ જૂના એફએસએના જે સભ્યો છે તેઓ કાપડના અગ્રણી જથ્થાબંધ વેપારીઓ અને સર્જનાત્મક ફૅશન સપ્લાયરો છે. તેઓ ફૅશનના જન્મદાતા ગણાય છે. એફએસએનું આર્બિટ્રેશન મજબૂત ગણાય છે.

એફએસએની મુંબઈ - લોઅર પરેલ ખાતેના કેવલ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રિયલ એસ્ટેટ જે મીની એમ.જે. માર્કેટ કહેવાયું છે ત્યાં ત્રીજા માળે ગાળા નં. ૩૩૮માં ૮૦૦ ચો.ફૂટની વાતાનુકૂલિત ઑફિસ અને કૉન્ફરન્સ હૉલ છે. કેવલ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રિયલ એસ્ટેટમાં કુલ ૨૮૦ ગાળાઓ છે અને તેમાંથી ૨૫૦ ગાળા ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ્સના થઈ ગયા છે. આથી કેવલ એ ફૅશન ફેબ્રિક્સનું હબ થઈ ગયું છે. આથી અમુક ગાર્મેન્ટ નિકાસકારોએ પણ અત્રે ઑફિસ કરી છે.

લોઅર પરેલનું કેવલ ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રિયલ એસ્ટેટ શર્ટિંગ્સ માટેનું અને એલ્ફિન્સ્ટન ખાતેનું નમન ઈન્ડસ્ટ્રિયલ એસ્ટેટ શૂટિંગ્સના કાપડનું મુખ્ય કેન્દ્ર બની ચૂક્યાં છે.

એફએસએના પ્રમુખ મુકુંદ ગંગરે જણાવ્યું છે કે એફએસએના ફેરના જમા ખાતામાં ક્રિયેટિવિટી અને પ્રાઈવસી છે. હોટેલમાં દરેક પ્રદર્શનકારને સ્ટોલ માટે રૂમ ફાળવેલા હોય છે. ફેરમાં અમારા કમિટી સભ્યો પણ કોઈની રૂમમાં જતા નથી. આથી કોઈના કાપડની ડિઝાઈનની કૉપી થવાનો અત્રે ડર રહેતો નથી.

એફએસએની ફેર કમિટીના સભ્યોમાં ચંદ્રેશ દેઢિયા, મયૂર શાહ અને દિનેશ જૈનનો સમાવેશ થાય છે.

ઈવીનું આયોજન રેડ સ્કૂટર્સ દ્વારા કરવામાં આવ્યું છે.

ફેબ્રિક સપ્લાયર્સ ઍસોસિયેશનના આધારસ્તંભો



શ્રી પ્રકાશ સંઘવી, માજી પ્રમુખ
શ્રી મુકુંદ ગંગર, પ્રમુખ
શ્રી દિનેશ જૈન, ઉપ પ્રમુખ
શ્રી જયંત પરખ, સેક્રેટરી
શ્રી મયુર શાહ, જોઈન્ટ સેક્રેટરી
શ્રી કલ્પેશ બદાણી, ખજાનચી
શ્રી વિપુલ રાયચુરા, કમિટી સભ્ય
શ્રી મહેશ મઢેતા, કમિટી સભ્ય
શ્રી મનીષ જોગાણી, કમિટી સભ્ય
શ્રી વિમલ જૈન, કમિટી સભ્ય
શ્રી ચંદ્રેશ દેઢિયા, કમિટી સભ્ય
શ્રી નિલેશ શાહ, કમિટી સભ્ય
શ્રી દિલીપ ટીબ્રેવાલ, કમિટી સભ્ય