COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015



News Relating to Cotton and Textile Sector

Date-25-11-2026

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COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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Mumbai, Wednesday 25th 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	15438	54900	(-200)	N.A.	N.A.	
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	15%	20	N.A.	N.A.		13807	49100	(N.C.)
3	P / H / R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	17659	62800	(-200)	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	17772	63200	(-100)	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	N.A.	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	
11	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	18643	66300	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18587	66100	(-200)	N.A.	N.A.	
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18475	65700	(-300)	N.A.	N.A.	
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	18615	66200	(-100)	N.A.	N.A.	
15	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18812	66900	(-200)	N.A.	N.A.	
16	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	18728	66600	(-200)	N.A.	N.A.	
17	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	19122	68000	(N.C.)	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	26011	92500	(N.C.)	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	26911	95700	(N.C.)	N.A.	N.A.	
23	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	27079	96300	(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: 24-11-2026

ICE COTTON CLOSE					24 Nov 2026	
CONTRACT MONTH	OPEN	HIGH	LOW	SETTLE	CHANGE	Op. Int.
Cotton (CT) - Quote: Cents/Pound - Contract Size: 50,000 Pounds.						
Dec-26	78.68	79.12	78.68	79.12	▲1.59	338
Mar-27	81.29	82.45	80.86	82.05	▲0.69	1,46,109
May-27	82.57	83.89	82.24	83.54	▲0.81	75,589
Jul-27	82.80	84.15	82.53	83.85	▲0.85	43,067
Oct-27	78.69	78.69	78.56	78.56	▲0.70	21
Dec-27	76.78	77.75	76.48	77.70	▲0.79	42,922
Mar-28	77.54	78.42	77.28	78.40	▲0.74	2,539

Cotlook Index: 24-11-2026

89.80 (+2.05)

BTMA, ITTA webinar series to boost UK-India textile collaboration

Wednesday, 25th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights

BTMA and ITTA will conduct a technical webinar series to help Indian manufacturers improve quality, reduce waste and explore advanced textile technologies.

Sessions will cover coating and laminating, functional fabric testing, fibre handling, impregnation, automated inspection and yarn bonding.

The webinar series will be facilitated by the UKITMC, an initiative of BTMA, supported by the UK Government.

The British Textile Machinery Association (BTMA) and the Indian Technical Textiles Association (ITTA) will organise a technical webinar series on November 27, 3:00 PM IST, to connect Indian manufacturers with British expertise in advanced textile machinery, processing, testing and automation.

The sessions will focus on practical manufacturing challenges, helping Indian companies identify opportunities to improve quality, reduce production losses, develop value-added products and strengthen competitiveness.

From technical knowledge to manufacturing value

Several British companies will participate in the webinar series, with topics addressing specific challenges faced by textile and technical textile manufacturers.

Amba Projex will explore how coating and laminating can add value to textiles and open opportunities in specialised applications. James Heal will hold a session on functional fabric testing to help manufacturers assess material performance and meet product requirements.

Roaches International will focus on digital fabric feel assessment and innovative yarn bonding, while Cygnet Texkimp will address advanced fibre handling, impregnation and automation for improved production efficiency and consistency.

Shelton Vision will hold a session on automated inspection, highlighting how earlier defect detection can reduce material waste, improve first-quality yields and minimise costly buyer rejections.

Jason Kent, Chief Executive Officer of BTMA, said, "Through our webinar collaboration with ITTA, we aim to create a practical platform for sharing knowledge, demonstrating innovative technologies and helping Indian manufacturers identify solutions relevant to their production requirements."

The webinar series will extend the industry engagement facilitated by the UK-India Textile Machinery Coalition (UKITMC), an initiative of BTMA, supported by the UK.

ICE cotton extends recovery, March future settles higher

Wednesday, 25th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.fibre2fashion.com)

Insights
ICE cotton futures extended their recovery on Tuesday, with March 2027 settling 0.85 per cent higher at 82.05 cents per pound, its highest settlement in seven sessions.
Technical buying, a weaker US dollar, firmer crude oil and renewed textile mill demand supported sentiment.
USDA said 84 per cent of the US cotton crop had been harvested, ahead of the five-year average of 79 per cent.

ICE cotton futures extended their recovery on Tuesday, recording their highest settlements in seven trading sessions, supported by technical buying, a weaker US dollar and a rebound in crude oil prices.



Some improvement in buying interest from textile mills following last week's price decline also supported market sentiment.

The ICE March 2027 cotton contract settled at 82.05 cents per pound, up by 69 points, or 0.85 per cent, on Tuesday. The contract has gained 276 points over the last two trading sessions after losing 332 points last week. Other contracts gained between 67 and 81 points, while the expiring December contract rose by 159 points.

Trading volume stood at 56,024 contracts, down by 18.11 per cent from 68,412 contracts in the previous session.

Total open interest declined by 1,002 contracts to 311,268 contracts at the beginning of Tuesday's session, its lowest level since July 6. This marked the 21st decline in the last 23 trading sessions. Open interest has fallen by 90,996 contracts from its all-time high of 402,264 contracts recorded on October 21. Tuesday marked the second notice day for December contract deliveries. Open interest in the December contract stood at 338 contracts, following a decline of 200 contracts in the previous session. Trading volume in the expiring contract was limited to 21 contracts.

According to market analysts, the market received technical support following Monday's strong gains and remained above several moving averages. Lower cotton prices last week also encouraged some additional buying interest from textile mills, indicating underlying demand in certain markets.

According to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), 84 per cent of the US cotton crop had been harvested, compared with 77 per cent a week earlier and the five-year average of 79 per cent, indicating faster-than-normal harvesting progress.

The US dollar retreated from a nearly two-year high, making US cotton more affordable for overseas buyers. Meanwhile, crude oil prices rebounded from a three-month low amid persistent shipping risks in the Strait of Hormuz. Higher crude oil prices could increase the production costs of polyester, a competing fibre for cotton.

Market participants will closely monitor the second estimate of US third-quarter gross domestic product (GDP) and October personal income and spending data, including the personal consumption expenditures (PCE) inflation index, scheduled for release on Wednesday.

Trading activity may remain subdued during the Thanksgiving-shortened week. While cotton futures have recovered considerably over the last two sessions, the market's ability to sustain levels above 82 cents per pound will be crucial for further gains.

This morning (Indian Standard Time), March 2027 cotton traded at 81.43 cents per pound (down 0.62 cent). Cash cotton was quoted at 82.55 cents (up 0.69 cent), while the December 2026 contract traded

at 79.12 cents (up 1.59 cent). The May 2027 contract traded at 82.95 cents (down 0.59 cent), the July 2027 contract at 83.37 cents (down 0.48 cent), and the October 2027 contract at 77.56 cents (up 0.70 cent). A few contracts remained at their previous closing levels, with no trading recorded so far today.

Yarn Prices Surge, Patwatoli Powerloom Industry Faces Crisis

Wednesday, 25th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Gaya (Bihar): Powerloom industry in crisis due to sharp rise in yarn prices; cotton yarn up by 25% and polyester by 60% in three months

Gaya: The powerloom industry in Patwatoli—located in the Manpur area of Bihar's Gaya district—is facing a severe crisis due to the continuously rising prices of yarn. Over the last three months, the cost of cotton yarn has increased by approximately 25%, while the price of polyester yarn has surged by nearly 60%. This has led to a significant rise in production costs, making it increasingly difficult for small-scale entrepreneurs to keep their units operational.

The hike in yarn prices is steadily eroding the profit margins of weavers. Many small powerloom units are now on the verge of closure. According to Sujit Kumar, president of the Vastra Udyog Bunkar Seva Samiti (Textile Industry Weavers' Service Committee), there are about 12,000 powerlooms operating in Patwatoli, providing a livelihood to thousands of families. The rising yarn prices are impacting a daily trade volume worth crores of rupees in the region.

The **gamchhas** (traditional cotton towels/scarves) produced in Patwatoli are in demand not only in Bihar but also in West Bengal, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, and Sikkim. Local weavers primarily source their raw yarn from Surat, Jalandhar, and various states in South India. The sharp increase in raw material costs has driven up the production cost of finished textiles, making it challenging for businesses to remain competitive in the market.

Weaver representative Gopal Prasad Patwa noted that the subsidy provided on electricity bills has offered some relief to the weavers. Furthermore, there is an expectation that the powerloom industry in the region will benefit in the future from the Kolkata-Amritsar Industrial Corridor.

He further pointed out that there is a lack of adequate training facilities to develop new skilled workers for the powerloom sector. He emphasized the need to establish a powerloom training center in Patwatoli, which would provide technical training to the youth and create new employment opportunities for them. Weavers state that if concrete steps are not taken to control the rising prices of yarn and provide training to artisans, the traditional powerloom industry in Patwatoli could face an even deeper crisis. This is likely to have a direct impact on the livelihoods of thousands of families.

Peddapalli Speeds Up Paddy and Cotton Procurement

Wednesday, 25th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

(Telangana): Instructions to accelerate Kharif paddy and cotton procurement in Peddapalli; emphasis on ensuring MSP for farmers

Peddapalli (Telangana): District Collector Koya Sri Harsha has directed officials to expedite the procurement process for Kharif-season paddy and cotton. He urged all relevant departments to work in coordination and ensure that farmers receive the government-mandated Minimum Support Price (MSP) for their produce.

On Monday, the District Collector, accompanied by Additional Collector B. Sriramulu, held a review meeting with officials from the concerned departments at the Integrated District Collectorate. The meeting focused on assessing the progress of the Kharif paddy and cotton procurement operations.

The Collector instructed that paddy brought by farmers to procurement centers must be tested for moisture content in accordance with government guidelines, and that any stock meeting the prescribed quality standards should be procured at the MSP. He further directed that the procured paddy be transported to the respective rice mills as quickly as possible, rather than being left to accumulate at the procurement centers.

He also mandated that full details of the paddy procurement be recorded online in real-time. To prevent delays, 'truck sheets' must be prepared promptly. Additionally, upon the arrival of paddy at the rice mills, mill owners are required to issue an immediate receipt of acknowledgment.

The Collector emphasized that all necessary facilities should be provided for farmers at the procurement centers to ensure they face no difficulties in selling their produce.

Compliance with CCI norms mandatory for cotton procurement

Regarding cotton procurement, the Collector instructed officials to strictly adhere to the rules and quality standards set by the Cotton Corporation of India (CCI). He directed that flex banners be displayed at ginning mills and cotton procurement centers, clearly outlining the prices applicable based on the moisture content in the cotton.

He further called for all necessary arrangements to be made for cotton procurement through ginning mills, ensuring that the process is conducted smoothly and in full alignment with CCI guidelines. Additionally, instructions were given to raise awareness among farmers regarding the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and quality standards, and to conduct regular monitoring of procurement centers.

The Collector emphasized maintaining transparency in the procurement of both paddy and cotton.

He directed officials to oversee the entire process—from the procurement centers to the mills—to ensure that farmers receive fair prices and do not face any difficulties.

The meeting was attended by officials from relevant departments, including District Civil Supplies Officer Srinath, District Civil Supplies Manager Srikanth, District Marketing Officer Praveen, and District Cooperative Officer (DCO) Shrimala.

India Polyester Prices Decline Further; PTA and PSF Rates Fall

Wednesday, 25th Nov. 2026, by Yash Chouhan, (Source: www.smartinfoindia.com)

Decline in Polyester Raw Material Prices in India; PTA and PSF Rates Drop Further

India: A decline in the prices of polyester raw materials has been recorded in India, driven by weak trends in both domestic and international markets. During the week ending November 21, 2026, Reliance Industries Limited (RIL) reduced the prices of Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA), polyester melt, and Polyester Staple Fiber (PSF). Meanwhile, domestic prices for Monoethylene Glycol (MEG) remained stable.

According to RIL's latest price revision, the price of PTA has decreased by ₹4.70 per kg, falling to ₹93.90 from the previous week's ₹98.60. The price of MEG remained steady at ₹71 per kg. Similarly, the price of polyester melt was reduced by ₹4.05, dropping from ₹108.94 to ₹104.89 per kg.

Prices have shown a persistent downward trend since the beginning of November. On October 31, the price of PTA stood at ₹107.10 per kg; it has since fallen by ₹13.20. Meanwhile, the price of polyester melt, which was ₹116.25 on November 1, has seen a decline of ₹11.36 per kg to date.

Reductions in PSF Prices

The polyester fiber market is also facing downward pressure. RIL reduced the prices of PSF by ₹4 per kg, effective November 21. This follows a previous reduction of ₹2 per kg implemented the week prior. Under the new revision, the price for 1.4-denier PSF has been set at ₹138 per kg, 1.2-denier at ₹138.75 per kg, and 1.0-denier at ₹139.50 per kg. An additional 5% GST will be applicable to these prices. Weakness in the Chinese Market

In the international market, the price of PTA (on a CFR China basis) stood at $880 per tonne on November 16, falling to $835 per tonne by November 18. It subsequently recovered to $860 per tonne by November 20. Despite this, there was an overall decline of $20 per tonne over the course of the week.

The price of MEG also fell from $737 to $695 per tonne. At one point, it dropped as low as $680 per tonne before seeing a marginal recovery. Over the entire week, a decline of $42 per tonne was recorded.

Fluctuations in crude oil prices, the cost of petrochemical feedstocks, and weak demand from downstream industries have impacted market sentiment. Overall, the Indian polyester market experienced a downward trend. The future direction of prices will depend on crude oil, the international feedstock market, domestic supply, and demand from textile manufacturers.

Could Textile-Based Implants Provide Long-Term Drug Release Inside the Human Body?

Wednesday, 25th Nov. 2026, (Source: www.textilevaluechain.in/)

The next generation of implantable drug-delivery systems could combine textile engineering with pharmaceutical science. Instead of relying only on conventional tablets, injections or rigid implants, researchers are investigating how engineered fibres and textile structures can store medicines and release them gradually inside the body.

This approach could create new possibilities for cancer treatment, tissue regeneration, surgical implants and long-term disease management.

Why Are Researchers Exploring Textile-Based Drug Delivery?

Many medicines require repeated administration to maintain effective concentrations in the body. Patients may need daily tablets, frequent injections or repeated hospital visits, depending on the treatment.

However, conventional drug delivery can create several challenges:

- Drug concentrations may fluctuate between doses.
- Frequent administration can affect patient convenience and treatment adherence.
- Some medicines may cause unwanted effects when they circulate throughout the body.
- Maintaining a therapeutic concentration near a specific treatment site can be difficult.

Implantable drug-delivery systems offer another approach. They can be placed near the target tissue and designed to release a medicine over a controlled period.

Textile engineering adds another dimension to this technology. Researchers can manufacture polymer fibres, nanofibres, yarns and woven structures that hold therapeutic compounds within their architecture.

These materials can potentially function as small drug reservoirs inside the body.

How Do Textile-Based Implants Work?

A textile-based implant is not simply a conventional fabric placed inside the body. It is an engineered structure made from selected medical-grade materials and designed for a specific biological application.

Researchers can incorporate medicines into the fibres during manufacturing or attach them to the fibre surface after production.

Once implanted, the material controls how the medicine moves into the surrounding tissue.

Three important mechanisms determine drug release:

1. Diffusion-controlled release
Drug molecules gradually move from the fibre structure into surrounding body fluids. Fibre diameter, porosity, polymer composition and drug concentration can influence the release rate.
2. Polymer degradation
Some biodegradable polymers gradually break down inside the body. As the material degrades, the incorporated medicine becomes available for release.
3. Surface-controlled release
Medicines attached to or coated onto the fibre surface can be released through dissolution, diffusion or changes in the surrounding environment.
Researchers can combine these mechanisms to develop different release profiles, from an initial dose followed by sustained delivery to a slower, more continuous release.
Which Textile Technologies Can Support Implantable Drug Delivery?
Several manufacturing techniques can create fibrous structures suitable for drug delivery.
Electrospinning
Electrospinning uses an electric field to produce extremely fine polymer fibres. These fibres can form porous structures with a large surface area, making them useful for incorporating therapeutic compounds.
Researchers can also create core-shell fibres, where the drug is placed inside a central core and surrounded by a protective polymer layer.
This structure can help regulate how quickly the drug moves out of the fibre.
Woven Nanotextiles
Woven nanotextiles combine fine polymer fibres into yarns and then arrange those yarns into a textile structure.
The density of the weave, yarn arrangement and fibre composition can influence how much medicine the implant holds and how quickly it releases it.
A particularly relevant 2019 research study developed paclitaxel-loaded woven nanotextiles using electrospun polydioxanone (PDS) nanoyarns. Researchers investigated their potential as implantable drug reservoirs for cancer treatment.
The study reported sustained paclitaxel release for up to 60 days in mice after the implant was attached to the peritoneal wall. The researchers also demonstrated drug-release tuning through changes in textile packing density.
This is an important proof of concept, but it is preclinical research, not evidence of an established human cancer treatment.
Multilayer and Core-Shell Fibres
Multilayer structures can separate different medicines or control when each compound becomes available.
For example, one layer could release an initial dose while another provides slower delivery. Core-shell structures can also protect sensitive therapeutic compounds during implantation and regulate their exposure to surrounding fluids.
These approaches may be useful when treatment requires multiple therapeutic agents or different release stages.
Where Could These Implants Find Medical Applications?

Textile-based implants could support several areas of healthcare, although the level of research and clinical maturity differs across applications.

1. Cancer Treatment

Cancer treatment is one of the most interesting potential applications.

An implantable textile structure could be positioned near a tumour or surgical treatment site to release anticancer medicines locally. This may help maintain drug exposure around the target area while reducing reliance on repeated systemic administration.

The paclitaxel-loaded woven nanotextile research provides an example of this approach. Its sustained release and retention in the peritoneal cavity were investigated in animal models.

Future research could explore other anticancer compounds, drug combinations and implant geometries.

2. Post-Surgical Infection Prevention

Implantable materials can create opportunities for delivering antibiotics near surgical sites.

Drug-loaded fibres could potentially release antimicrobial agents around selected implants, surgical repairs or reconstructed tissues.

The objective is to maintain local drug availability during the period when infection risk is clinically important.

However, researchers must carefully evaluate drug stability, release duration, local tissue compatibility and the risk of antimicrobial resistance.

3. Tissue Engineering and Regenerative Medicine

Some medical implants need to do more than provide structural support. They may also need to encourage tissue growth and repair.

Electrospun scaffolds can be designed to resemble aspects of the extracellular matrix, the natural environment surrounding cells.

By incorporating growth factors or other bioactive compounds, researchers can investigate whether these scaffolds can support tissue regeneration while gradually releasing therapeutic substances.

Potential research applications include bone repair, vascular tissue engineering, nerve regeneration and periodontal reconstruction.

4. Cardiovascular and Vascular Applications

Textile engineering already has an established role in certain vascular grafts and cardiovascular medical devices.

Drug-releasing fibrous structures could provide another layer of functionality. Researchers are exploring how therapeutic compounds incorporated into implantable materials might support healing and influence the tissue response around an implant.

These applications require strict evaluation of blood compatibility, clotting risk, mechanical strength and long-term performance.

5. Postoperative Adhesion Prevention

After surgery, internal tissues can sometimes develop unwanted adhesions as they heal.

Researchers are investigating multilayer electrospun membranes that can combine physical separation with the controlled release of therapeutic compounds.

Such systems may help address postoperative adhesion formation while supporting the surrounding tissue during recovery.

Important Materials Used in Drug-Releasing Textile Implants

Material selection determines whether an implant can maintain its structure, release the medicine appropriately and interact safely with the surrounding tissue.

Material	Potential role in implantable systems	Important consideration
Polydioxanone (PDS)	Biodegradable sutures and drug-loaded fibrous structures	Degradation and mechanical strength
Polycaprolactone (PCL)	Long-term biodegradable fibre matrices	Relatively slow degradation
Polylactic acid (PLA)	Drug-loaded fibres and tissue scaffolds	Degradation behaviour and drug compatibility
Polylactic-co-glycolic acid (PLGA)	Biodegradable controlled-release systems	Release kinetics and acidic degradation products
Chitosan	Bioactive fibrous structures and drug carriers	Biological compatibility and processing
Alginate	Drug loading and bioactive fibrous systems	Swelling, stability and release control

The suitability of each material depends on the intended implant location, medicine, required release duration and mechanical demands.

What Determines How Long an Implant Can Release a Drug?

Long-term delivery is not achieved simply by increasing the amount of medicine inside a fibre. Researchers must balance several material and pharmaceutical properties.

Fibre diameter: Smaller fibres provide a larger surface area, which can influence drug loading and release.

Textile density: Closely packed fibres may change fluid movement and drug diffusion through the implant.

Polymer degradation: The speed at which a biodegradable material breaks down can influence how long it remains functional.

Drug-polymer compatibility: The medicine must remain stable during manufacturing, storage and implantation.

Implant location: Body fluids, tissue conditions, local pH and biological activity can affect drug release.

Mechanical properties: The implant must maintain sufficient structural integrity during the required treatment period.

The challenge is to develop an implant that delivers the correct medicine, at the correct rate, for the required duration without creating unwanted tissue reactions.

The Major Challenges Before Commercial Adoption

Despite promising research, several barriers must be addressed before textile-based drug implants can become widely used medical products.

1. Reproducible manufacturing

Small changes in fibre diameter, polymer concentration, drug distribution and textile density can alter release behaviour. Manufacturers need consistent production processes and reliable quality-control systems.

2. Long-term biocompatibility

Implants must be evaluated for inflammation, toxicity, tissue reactions and degradation-related effects. A material that performs well in laboratory testing may behave differently inside a living body.

3. Drug stability

Some biological compounds, proteins and sensitive medicines can lose their activity during fibre manufacturing or storage. Production methods must protect the therapeutic agent.

4. Predictable release kinetics

An initial burst of medicine may create unwanted exposure, while excessively slow release may fail to provide an effective therapeutic concentration. Researchers must establish reliable release profiles for each application.

5. Clinical validation and regulatory approval

Preclinical studies are only an early stage of development. Human clinical studies must demonstrate safety, performance and meaningful therapeutic benefits.

Combination products that integrate a drug with an implantable medical device may also require more complex regulatory evaluation.

What Opportunities Could This Create for the Medical Textile Industry?

The development of implantable drug-delivery systems could expand the role of textile manufacturers beyond conventional hospital clothing, surgical fabrics and protective materials.

It could create opportunities across several parts of the healthcare supply chain.

- Advanced fibre producers: Develop medical-grade polymers and specialised fibres suitable for drug incorporation.
- Technical textile manufacturers: Produce engineered yarns, woven structures and multilayer fibrous implants.
- Pharmaceutical companies: Collaborate on drug loading, formulation development and release-profile optimisation.
- Medical device manufacturers: Integrate drug-releasing textiles into surgical implants and therapeutic devices.
- Biotechnology companies: Explore fibre-based platforms for growth factors, proteins and other biological compounds.

- Contract manufacturers: Develop specialised production capabilities for medical-grade fibrous products.

For manufacturers, the opportunity is not limited to supplying raw materials. Expertise in fibre architecture, polymer processing, textile construction and quality control could become important capabilities in developing advanced medical products.

What Comes Next for Textile-Based Drug Delivery?

Future development will likely focus on more precise control over drug release, biodegradable implant structures and multifunctional materials.

Researchers may combine textile architectures with responsive polymers that release therapeutic compounds when exposed to particular conditions, such as changes in pH or other local biological signals.

Multidrug-loaded structures could also support treatments that require different compounds to be released at separate stages.

However, commercial progress will depend on more than laboratory performance. Manufacturers and healthcare companies will need to establish reliable production methods, demonstrate long-term safety and generate clinical evidence.

Sources:

Drugs Market

Drug Delivery CDMO Market

Drug Delivery Devices Market

Pharmaceutical Market

About Us

Towards Healthcare Research and Consulting provides comprehensive research and strategic consulting across the global healthcare industry, covering pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, medical devices, clinical trials, vaccines, healthcare IT, AI in healthcare, dental care, medical imaging, laboratory equipment, cosmeceuticals, consumer healthcare, and cell and gene therapy. We help industry stakeholders identify emerging opportunities, understand competitive dynamics, and make informed business decisions through reliable data intelligence and specialized industry expertise.

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Established 1921

ISO 9001:2015

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(Recognised by BIS)

- **Maharashtra :** Mumbai; Akola; Aurangabad; Jalgaon; Nagpur
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- **Andhra Pradesh :** Adoni
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Cotton Testing Laboratories



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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 – 25.11.2026

India, China bodies sign pact to promote specialty fertilizers

Our Bureau
Mangaluru

The Soluble Fertilizer Industry Association (SFIA), India, and the CCPIT Sub-Council of Chemical Industry, China (CCPIT CHEM), have entered into a partnership to promote bilateral trade, industrial cooperation and business opportunities in the specialty fertilizer and broader agricultural industries.

Under this partnership, CCPIT CHEM, through its Fshow platform, will serve as the official strategic partner of SOMS Specialty Summit in mainland China, with exclusive responsibility for promoting SOMS and facilitating Chinese exhibitor participation and exhibition space sales.

A media statement said that the partnership aims to strengthen engagement between Indian and Chinese manufacturers, technology providers, exporters and industry stakeholders, opening new avenues for trade, investment, technology transfer and industrial collaboration in specialty fertilizers and agriculture.

GLOBAL BIZ PLATFORM

Promoted by SFIA, SOMS Specialty Fertilizer Summit is an international business platform focused on specialty fertilizers and the wider agricultural ecosystem.

Its scope encompasses soluble fertilizers, organic fertilizers, micronutrients, stimulants and biostimulants, agrochemicals, pesticides, insecticides, herbicides, industrial and agricultural chemicals, agricultural machinery, process machinery, packaging, printing, irrigation, software, artificial intelligence, digital agriculture and agricultural consulting.

The partnership is expected to facilitate greater Chinese participation in SOMS 2027, while providing Indian companies with opportunities to access Chinese technologies, manufacturing capabilities and international business networks.

Quoting Rajib Chakraborty, President of SFIA, the statement said: "This strategic partnership is intended to go beyond exhibitions and create a sustainable platform for industry-to-industry cooperation, technology exchange and business development in specialty fertilizers and the broader agricultural sector."

businessline – 25.11.2026

Drought to dent Maharashtra's kharif pulses, foodgrain output

Our Bureau
Bengaluru

Maharashtra's kharif pulses production is projected to plunge 58 per cent in 2026-27, with the output of urad, moong and tur among the worst hit as drought conditions triggered by El Nino severely affected crops.

The decline has been compounded by a 13 per cent contraction in overall acreage during the season.

According to the first advance estimates released by the State Agriculture Department, tur production is estimated to fall 56 per cent to 5.38 lakh tonnes (lt) in 2026-27, from the previous year's final estimate of 12.16 lt. However, acreage remained almost unchanged at 12.26 lakh hectares (lh), against 12.27 lh last year.

Tur output is projected to fall 56% to 5.38 lt, while that of moong and urad are seen falling 62% and 73%, respectively

Moong production is projected to decline 62 per cent to 0.49 lt. Acreage fell 29 per cent to 1.51 lh from 2.13 lh.

OTHER PULSES

Urad production is projected to plunge 73 per cent to 0.63 lt (2.38 lt). Acreage declined 48 per cent to 2.01 lh from 3.86 lh.

The output of other pulses is expected to fall 38 per cent to 0.44 lt (0.71 lt). The acreage was marginally higher at 0.7 lh against 0.69 lh last year.

Overall, pulses production is estimated at 6.95 lt — down 58 per cent from 16.53 lt last year. The total acreage declined 13 per cent to 16.48 lh from 18.95 lh.

CASH CROPS HIT

Drought conditions have also affected other kharif crops in the State. Rice production is estimated to decline 16 per cent to 24.61 lt from 29.47 lt last year.

Jowar output is projected to fall to 0.3 lt (0.73 lt), while bajra production is expected to decline to 1.58 lt from 3.69 lt. Maize output could plunge 63 per cent to 14.45 lt (39.58 lt).

Among oilseeds, groundnut production is projected to fall 27 per cent to 1.33 lt. Soybean output is estimated to decline 56 per cent to 21.2 lt (48.42 lt). Total oilseed production is projected at 22.59 lt against 50.32 lt last year.

Sugarcane production is estimated at 10.15 crore tonnes, down from 13.16 crore tonnes last year. Cotton output is projected to fall to 48.85 lakh bales (170 kg each) from 79.53 lakh bales.

businessline – 25.11.2026

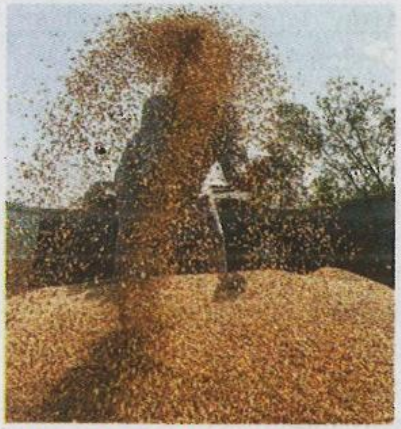
Geopolitics, weather to shape agri commodity markets in 2027, says Rabobank report

Gayathri G
Chennai

Global agricultural commodity markets will face heightened uncertainty in 2027 as geopolitical tensions, volatile energy prices, policy interventions and extreme weather increasingly influence trade flows and production costs, according to Rabobank.

In its *Outlook 2027: Farming through the fog* report, RaboResearch said the agricultural markets were becoming increasingly exposed to factors beyond underlying supply and demand, with disruptions to shipping, grain trade and energy supplies adding to uncertainty across food and agricultural value chains.

The report said resilience was increasingly taking precedence over efficiency in the global food and agricultural trade as governments prioritised food and energy security.



SUPPLY CRUNCH. Global wheat stocks are expected to tighten further with a deficit of 8.5 mt in 2027-28

COMMODITY OUTLOOK

"The fog surrounding the 2027 outlook is unusually thick. Geopolitics, policy, energy and weather are interacting in ways that make planning harder and price signals less straightforward," said Carlos Mera, Head of Agri Commodity Markets Research at Rabobank.

Energy price volatility will continue to affect agriculture directly through diesel, fertilizer and other inputs, and indirectly through inflation, interest rates and broader economic conditions.

Agricultural policies are playing a growing role in supporting farm incomes and food security. Biofuel mandates are also being used to pursue wider strategic objectives, including farm income support in the US and energy security in Indonesia.

Global wheat stocks are expected to tighten further, with Rabobank forecasting a deficit of 8.5 million tonnes (mt) in 2027-28. Reduced acreage in Russia and Ukraine, following weak domestic prices and export disruptions, pose a key supply risk.

Corn supplies are expected to remain adequate in 2026-27. The soybean outlook remains supported by a tighter US balance sheet in the near term. Palm oil prices are expected to remain firm on tight supplies and Indonesia's B50 biodiesel mandate.

Rabobank forecast active palm oil contracts on Bursa Malaysia Derivatives to average MYR 5,000 a tonne in 2027, up 9 per cent year-on-year.

The global sugar markets are projected to post a deficit of 2 mt in 2026-27, supporting prices until mid-2027. Coffee markets, in contrast, are expected to see an 8.8-million-bag surplus in 2026-27, pointing to lower prices as supplies reach the market.

businessline – 25.11.2026

El Nino nears historic peak as Pacific warming raises global weather extremes

Srikrishnan PC
Chennai

A strong-to-very strong El Nino is currently developing. The weekly relative Nino3.4 index was +2.67°C for the week ending November 22, 2026, down from its peak value for the event so far (+2.88°C).

The event is on track to be one of the strongest El Nino events on record, but it has not yet reached the highest monthly value on record (since 1900) as seen during the 1982-83 El Nino, according to the Southern Hemisphere monitoring report of the Bureau of Meteorology, Australia.

Atmospheric indicators continue to be consistent with a strong El Nino, including weakened or reversed trade winds, enhanced cloudiness in the central to eastern tropical Pacific and reduced cloud over the Maritime Continent.

The 30-day Southern Oscillation Index value as of November 22 has increased to –7.8, consistent with seasonal variability in tropical activity.

Most models, including the bureau's, predict the tropical Pacific warming to peak in December or January and remain above the El Nino thresholds through to autumn 2027 (March-May).

Relative Nino3.4 values are forecast to equal or surpass the highest values observed since reliable records began in 1950.

Record-high global ocean temperatures, coupled with a very strong El Nino, could increase the risk of marine heatwaves and intense rainfall

POSITIVE IOD

There is an ongoing positive Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) event. The weekly IOD index is down to +0.53°C for the week ending November 22, 2026. The positive IOD is forecast to further weaken through November, returning to neutral by early summer (December).

This is in line with all international models assessed and the typical IOD life cycle.

BOILING WATERS

Sea surface temperature (SST) analysis for the week ending November 22 shows that SSTs are up to 1.2°C above average around much of Australia's south and north-east, increasing to up to 3°C above average in the south-east.

SSTs west of Australia are near average.

SSTs are at record levels globally. October 2026 was the warmest October on record, 1°C above the 1961-1990 average.

Since June, monthly global-averaged SSTs have been the warmest on record for each month.

Sea surface temperatures are expected to warm over the coming months across much of the Australian region, particularly in its north and in the Coral Sea.

Warmer waters can boost the risk of marine heatwaves and increase atmospheric moisture and energy, which could fuel storms and rain systems, increasing the potential for high-intensity rainfall.

Business Standard – 25.11.2026

Ease of doing business remains a state-level challenge: USISPF chief

Q&A India-US trade deal negotiations are unlikely to be affected by the results of the US midterm elections, US-India Strategic Partnership Forum (USISPF) President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) **Mukesh Aghi** told **Shreya Nandi** in an in-person interview. Aghi also said that pending US tariff investigations are holding up the deal. Edited excerpts:

Can the outcome of the US midterm elections change the trajectory of the India-US bilateral trade agreement (BTA) negotiations?

■ The objective is to have it signed before the Prime Minister visits Mar-a-Lago (for the Group of Twenty Leaders' Summit on December 14–15). That's the message everyone is conveying. One of the reasons the Republicans lost was the issue of affordability. If you impose high tariffs on other nations, it is the US consumer who ends up paying for them. There is a debate underway in Washington, DC, on how to leverage tariffs without allowing the issue of affordability to become a drag. It's a dichotomy they're trying to manage.

I don't think the election outcome will have any impact on the negotiations. It's too early to say because the thinking on affordability is driven more by political considerations, whereas the negotiations are being driven by the bureaucracy on both sides. What political leaders think will have an impact on the eventual outcome at a later stage.

What is holding up the finalisation of the deal?

■ The Section 301 investigations are still not concluded. The Indian side is waiting for their outcome because India currently faces a 10 per cent tariff. The BTA would take it to 18 per cent. India's request was for a preferential tariff, which means a rate lower than those applicable to our neighbours and competitors.

Section 301 probes are also underway against Pakistan, Vietnam, and China. Once their findings are released, they will give the administration leverage to raise tariffs on those countries while maintaining India's rate at 18 per cent. I think that's where the delay is coming from. If you agree to an 18 per cent tariff and the Section 301 investigation report comes out later, you would have lost that leverage.

What can we expect from the Section 301 investigation into 'structural excess capacity and production in manufacturing sectors'?

■ I think the steel investigation is more specifically directed at China, not India. We don't have steel plants with excess capacity that are dumping steel in the US market. I don't think that's an issue with India. It's an issue with China. When the findings come out, I think they will affect China more than India.

How was your meeting with the finance minister, and what were the key asks?

■ India's growth story continues, but to sustain the momentum, we need to bring in institutional investors, who control trillions of dollars in investment capital. The Canadians have come in and invested $110 billion in India. Our objective is to now look at attracting American institutional investors to India. CalPERS, a California pension fund, manages more than a trillion dollars in investments. What these investors are looking for is a sense of stability, predictability, and transparency. This government provides that. That's where our focus is now.

The finance minister is very open and receptive. We worked with her on the insurance Bill and other areas. In February, we plan to bring in top US institutional investors. In preparation for that, we are conducting a survey to understand their expectations and what would attract them to allocate a larger share of their portfolios to India.

What have been the key concerns of foreign investors?

■ At the state level, ease of doing business is a big concern. While the central government has made dramatic improvements in this regard, we need to bring the states up to the same level. Each state is different. For example, Uttar Pradesh is now focused on attracting more investors and has formed a transformation committee tasked with taking the state to a trillion-dollar economy. The committee is chaired by Parameswaran Iyer, a former World Bank executive director.



"YOU CANNOT DICTATE TO A COUNTRY WHICH COUNTRIES IT CAN OR CANNOT BUY OIL FROM"

Mukesh Aghi, President & CEO, USISPF

The committee will provide inputs to the state on what needs to be done. What we are recommending is that the committee should not benchmark the state against other Indian states. It should benchmark itself against Vietnam or Thailand because that's where large investors are looking when deciding whether to invest in India or Vietnam.

What has been the discussion on challenges related to H1B visas?

■ Mobility is a political issue, and trade negotiators are not focused on it. The challenge is that India still accounts for 70 per cent of H1B visas, and we all agree that the programme has also been abused. An H1B visa is not a right; it's a privilege. Every nation has the right to prioritise jobs for its own citizens and then look at bringing in other skilled workers to fill the gaps. I think we need to look at it from that perspective.

We should not treat this as an India-specific issue. H1B is a US issue, and the US will open or close the tap depending on the political environment and its needs. It is not directed at India, even though Indian applicants account for 70 per cent of visa awards. The issue will not be part of the talks.

The US has opposed India's purchase of Russian oil. Where do things stand on that issue?

■ India consumes 5.5 million barrels of oil every day and has to import 5 million barrels. So it will source oil wherever the cheapest supplies are available, be it Venezuela, Russia, Iraq or Saudi Arabia. You cannot dictate to a country which countries it can or cannot buy oil from.

We had Lindsey Graham's Bill proposing penalties on the top five buyers of Russian oil. A week later, Trump ordered diesel from Russia. So India has to do what it has to do.

Lindsey Graham's Bill gives the President the power to grant exemptions. So I think India is working towards securing such an exemption.

If you push India to stop buying Russian oil, it will buy from somewhere else. That will drive prices up and affect US consumers. Energy costs are a big issue. So I think people realise that Russian oil in the market helps keep prices stable.

Business Standard – 25.11.2026

QUICK READ

Modi, German Chancellor Merz review strategic partnership

Prime Minister Narendra Modi and German Chancellor Friedrich Merz on Tuesday reviewed progress in the India-Germany Strategic Partnership and expressed satisfaction at the sustained momentum in bilateral engagements.During the telephonic conversation, Prime Minister Modi and Chancellor Merz noted that the India-EU Free Trade Agreement (FTA) would unlock several new opportunities for expanding bilateral trade and investment. As India and Germany celebrate 75 years of diplomatic relations this year, the leaders reaffirmed their commitment to further strengthening cooperation across key sectors, including defence and advanced technologies. "They noted that the India-EU Free Trade Agreement would unlock several new opportunities for expanding bilateral trade and investment," PMO said. Modi and Merz also exchanged views on regional and global developments of mutual interest and agreed to continue working together to promote global peace, stability and a rules-based international order. PTI

India, Canada 'very close' to concluding Cepa talks: Official

Negotiators from India and Canada are holding daily discussions on the proposed Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Cepa) and are "very close" to concluding the negotiations, an official said. The engagements are important as both sides aim to conclude the talks by year-end. "Both teams are talking every day. We are very close," the official said. Last week, the two countries concluded the sixth round of talks for the agreement. The ongoing negotiations mark the resumption of talks, as the two had earlier engaged in a similar exercise, but Canada paused it in 2023. PTI

India, Holland look at boosting cooperation in clean energy

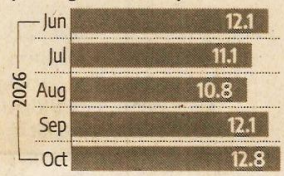
India and the Netherlands, informally as Holland, have agreed to strengthen cooperation in areas of shipping, shipbuilding and green hydrogen, aligning with efforts to fully realise the potential of their strategic partnership. External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar and his Dutch counterpart Tom Berendsen explored ways to deepen the overall trajectory of the bilateral relations at a meet on Sunday. Berendsen was in New Delhi on a two-day trip. They reviewed ongoing ties in key sectors, including trade, technology, defence, mobility, and culture, the Ministry of External Affairs said on Tuesday. PTI

Economic activity growth hit 36-month high in October: Icra

India's economic activity grew 12.8 per cent year-on-year (Y-o-Y) in October in nominal terms, the fastest pace in three years, according to the Icra Business Activity Monitor, the rating agency's index of high-frequency indicators released on Tuesday. October also marked the fifth consecutive month of double-digit Y-o-Y expansion. The rating agency, however, cautioned that the surge was partly driven by a low base. "This partly reflects the low base effect related to shift in the festive calendar and unseasonal rains in October 2025," the report said. Icra expects growth in economic activity to cool in November, given the higher number of holidays in the month this year. It said the average performance of October and November would provide a better assessment of the festival season, as it would adjust for the base effects. The Icra Business Activity Monitor tracks 16 high-frequency indicators. OUR BUREAU

The trend

Icra business activity monitor
(Y-o-Y growth in %)



Source: Icra

Vyapar – 25.11.2026

'ટેક્સ્ટાઇલનું ₹૧૦૦ અબજનું નિકાસ લક્ષ્યાંક હાંસલ કરવા પગલાં જરૂરી'

નવી દિલ્હી, તા. ૨૪ નવેમ્બર

મજબૂત ફાઇબર અને યાર્ન ઉત્પાદન ક્ષમતા હોવા છતાં ભારતની ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ અને એપેરલ નિકાસ છેલ્લા એક દાયકાથી આશરે ₹૩૭ અબજ પર સ્થિર રહી છે. કોન્ફેડરેશન ઑફ ઇન્ડિયન ઇન્ડસ્ટ્રી (સીઆઇઆઈ) અને બોસ્ટન કન્સલ્ટિંગ ગ્રુપ (બીસીજી) દ્વારા જારી કરાયેલા 'વિનિંગ ધ ગ્લોબલ વોર્ડરોબ' રિપોર્ટ મુજબ, નાણાં વર્ષ ૨૦૩૧ સુધીમાં ₹૩૫૦ અબજના કુલ ઉદ્યોગ અને ₹૧૦૦ અબજની નિકાસનું લક્ષ્ય હાંસલ કરવા માટે ઇન્ટિગ્રેટેડ મેન્યુફેક્ચરિંગ ક્લસ્ટર્સ અને મેન-મેડ ફાઇબર ક્ષમતા વધારવી અનિવાર્ય છે.

હાલમાં ભારત વિશ્વનો બીજો સૌથી મોટો ફાઇબર ઉત્પાદક હોવા છતાં ટેક્સ્ટાઇલ નિકાસમાં છઠ્ઠા અને ગારમેન્ટ નિકાસમાં આઠમા ક્રમે છે. આઉટરવેર, સ્પોર્ટ્સવેર અને નિટવેર જેવી ઊંચી વૃદ્ધિ ધરાવતી કેટેગરીમાં ભારતનો વૈશ્વિક હિસ્સો ૧ ટકાથી પણ ઓછો છે. વર્ષ ૨૦૧૫ થી ૨૦૨૫ દરમિયાન ભારતની નિકાસ ₹૩૭ અબજ પર અટકી રહી, જ્યારે બાંગ્લાદેશની નિકાસ ₹૩૨ અબજથી વધીને ₹૫૯ અબજ અને વિયેતનામની ₹૩૦ અબજથી વધીને ₹૫૪ અબજ થઈ છે. વૈશ્વિક ગારમેન્ટ બજારમાં ચીનનો હિસ્સો ૧૦ ટકા ઘટીને ૨૭ ટકા થયો છે, પરંતુ તેનો લાભ બાંગ્લાદેશ અને વિયેતનામને મળ્યો છે, જ્યારે ભારતનો હિસ્સો ૩ ટકા પર યથાવત્ છે.

સીઆઇઆઈની નેશનલ કમિટીના ચેરમેન અને અરવિંદ લિમિટેડના વાઇસ ચેરમેન કુલીન લાલભાઈએ કહ્યું કે, "ગારમેન્ટિંગ ક્ષેત્રમાં પ્રત્યેક રૂ.૧ કરોડના રોકાણ પર ૫૦થી ૭૦ રોજગારીનું સર્જન થાય છે, જે આર્થિક વૃદ્ધિ અને રોજગારી બંને માટે મોટી તક દર્શાવે છે." બીસીજીના મૅનેજિંગ ડિરેક્ટર નિશાંત શેખરે સ્પિનિંગથી ગારમેન્ટિંગ સુધીના ઇન્ટિગ્રેટેડ ક્લસ્ટર્સનો હિસ્સો હાલના ૫-૬ ટકાથી વધારવા અને સિન્થેટિક આધારિત કેટેગરી પર ધ્યાન કેન્દ્રિત કરવા પર ભાર મૂક્યો હતો. નોંધનીય છે કે આ ઉદ્યોગ ૪.૫ કરોડથી વધુ લોકોને પ્રત્યક્ષ રોજગારી આપે છે અને યુકે, ઈયુ, યુએઈ તથા ઑસ્ટ્રેલિયા સાથેના વેપાર કરારો ભારતીય નિકાસકારો માટે નવા દ્વાર ખોલી શકે છે.

Vyapar – 25.11.2026

ખરીફ પાકના ઉત્પાદન અંદાજ જાહેર કરવામાં વિલંબ

સરકારમાં કંઈક એવું વિચિત્ર બની રહ્યું છે જે પરંપરાગત તર્કને પડકારે છે. કેન્દ્રીય કૃષિ મંત્રાલય દર વર્ષે સપ્ટેમ્બરના અંતિમ સપ્તાહમાં મુખ્ય ખરીફ પાકો (ડાંગર, કઠોળ, જાડા ધાન્ય, તેલીબિયાં, કપાસ, શેરડી વગેરે)ને આવરી લેતા પાક ઉત્પાદનનો પ્રથમ



વ્યાપાર વિશ્વ
જી. ચંદ્રશેખર

આગોતરો અંદાજ જાહેર કરતું હતું.

આ પ્રથા ૨૦૨૨-૨૩ સુધી ચાલુ રહી હતી. સત્તાવાર અંદાજ બજારના સહભાગીઓને તેમના વેપારના નિર્ણયો લેવા માટે સંબંધિત ડેટા પૂરો પાડે છે.

૨૦૨૩-૨૪માં અંદાજ જાહેર કરવામાં એક મહિનાનો વિલંબ થયો હતો અને તે ૨૭ ઓક્ટોબર સુધી લંબાયો હતો. ત્યારપછીના બે વર્ષમાં પરિસ્થિતિ વધુ વણસી હતી. ૨૦૨૪-૨૫માં પ્રથમ આગોતરો અંદાજ ૫ નવેમ્બર, ૨૦૨૪ના રોજ જાહેર કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો અને ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં તેમાં વધુ વિલંબ થતાં તે ૨૬ નવેમ્બર, ૨૦૨૫ સુધી પહોંચ્યો હતો. આ અંગે કોઈ સ્પષ્ટતા કરવામાં આવી ન હતી.

આ વર્ષે, ૨૩ નવેમ્બર સુધીમાં પણ (લખાય છે તે સમય સુધી) ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ માટેના પ્રથમ અંદાજના કોઈ અણસાર નથી. તાજેતરના વર્ષોમાં થયેલો વિલંબ અકળ અને બિનજરૂરી છે. ૨૦૨૫માં પણ જ્યારે ૨૬ નવેમ્બરના રોજ પ્રથમ આગોતરો અંદાજ પ્રકાશિત કરવામાં આવ્યો હતો, ત્યારે સરકારે નીચે મુજબ જણાવ્યું હતું.

''આ અંદાજો પાછલા વર્ષોના ઉત્પાદકતાના વલણો, જમીન સ્તરના અન્ય ઇનપુટ્સ, પ્રાદેશિક અવલોકનો અને મુખ્યત્વે રાજ્યો પાસેથી પ્રાપ્ત થયેલા ડેટા પર આધારિત છે. જ્યારે વાસ્તવિક પાક કાપણી પ્રયોગના ઉત્પાદકતા ડેટા ઉપલબ્ધ થશે ત્યારે તેમાં સુધારા કરવામાં આવશે. વિગતવાર અંદાજો પોર્ટલ [upag.gov.in] પર ઉપલબ્ધ છે.''.

આગોતરો અંદાજ જાહેર કરવાનો સમય મહત્વપૂર્ણ છે. સામાન્ય રીતે, દક્ષિણ-પશ્ચિમ ચોમાસું સપ્ટેમ્બરના બીજા પખવાડિયા સુધીમાં વિદાય લે છે અને તે સમયે પાકની લણણીની સ્થિતિ સ્પષ્ટ થવા લાગે છે. સપ્ટેમ્બરના અંત અથવા ઓક્ટોબરની શરૂઆત સુધીમાં પાકના કદનો સ્પષ્ટ ખ્યાલ ઉપલબ્ધ થઈ જવો જોઈએ.

ડિજિટલ પાક વિસ્તાર સર્વેક્ષણ અને સેટેલાઇટ-આધારિત પાક નિરીક્ષણ સહિતની તકનીકી પ્રગતિ સાથે, કૃષિ મંત્રાલય માટે સપ્ટેમ્બરના અંતમાં જાહેર કરવાના તેના સામાન્ય સમયપત્રકને વળગી રહેવું શક્ય હોવું જોઈએ.

બજારના સહભાગીઓ સરકારના સત્તાવાર અંદાજની રાહ જોતા હોય છે. તેઓ સત્તાવાર અંદાજ સાથે સંમત થાય કે ન થાય; પરંતુ તે તેમને એક બેન્ચમાર્ક પૂરો પાડે છે. પાક ઉત્પાદન અંદાજ જાહેર કરવામાં થતા અકળ વિલંબના પોતાના પરિણામો હોય છે. બિનજરૂરી વિલંબ બજારમાં સટ્ટાકીય વલણોને વેગ આપે છે.

પાકનો અંદાજ જાહેર કરવામાં વિલંબ ઇરાદાપૂર્વકનો છે કે વહીવટી બિનકાર્યક્ષમતાને કારણે છે તે અસ્પષ્ટ છે. નવી દિલ્હીએ હિતધારકોને વાસ્તવિક પરિસ્થિતિ જણાવવાની હિંમત દાખવવી જોઈએ. કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં, સરકાર સ્વીકારે છે કે આ અંદાજ કામચલાઉ છે અને તેમાં ફેરફારને અવકાશ છે. સામાન્ય રીતે બીજા (જે સામાન્ય રીતે આગામી વર્ષના ફેબ્રુઆરીમાં જાહેર થાય છે) અથવા ત્રીજા આગોતરા અંદાજમાં (સામાન્ય રીતે મે મહિનામાં) સુધારો કરવામાં આવે છે.

વેપારી સંગઠનો અને સ્વતંત્ર સંશોધકોએ ખરીફ ૨૦૨૬-૨૭ માટે મુખ્ય પાકોના લણણીના કદનો અંદાજ લગાવી લીધો છે. તે પહેલેથી જ જાહેર ડોમેનમાં છે. અલ નીનોને કારણે સર્જાયેલી શુષ્ક પરિસ્થિતિઓને લીધે ઉત્પાદનમાં થયેલો ઘટાડો નિર્વિવાદ છે. કોઈ આશ્ચર્ય નથી કે, સ્થાનિક અછતને પૂરી કરવા માટે વેપારી સંસ્થાઓ ૨૦૨૭માં સોયામીલ, જુવાર, કપાસ, કઠોળ વગેરેની ઉદાર આયાતની માગ કરી રહી છે.

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રેડીમેડ ગારમેન્ટમાં ધીમા પગલે ઘરાકીના સળવળાટની આશા

માર્કેટ સંપૂર્ણ ધમધમતા દસેક દિવસ લાગશે

અમારા પ્રતિનિધિ તરફથી

સુરત, તા. ૨૪ નવેમ્બર

દિવાળી વેકેશન પૂર્ણ થયાને સપ્તાહનો સમય વીત્યો છે છતાં બજારમાં ખરીદીનો સળવળાટ અનુભવાયો નથી. સુરતની ઉભરતી રેડીમેડ ગારમેન્ટ માર્કેટમાં ધીમા પગલે તેજીનો સળવળાટ અનુભવાશે તેમ વેપારીઓનું માનવું છે. માર્કેટ સંપૂર્ણપણે ધમધમતા હજુ દસેક દિવસનો સમય લાગશે તેમ વેપારીઓનું કહેવું છે.

સુરત સિંધી ક્લોથ એસોસિએશનના અને દર્શન માર્કેટના પ્રમુખ હરેશભાઈ લાલવાણી કહે છે કે દર વર્ષે કારતક સુદ પુનમ દેવ દિવાળી બાદ ટેક્સટાઈલ માર્કેટમાં



વેપાર રેગ્યુલર શરૂ થતો હોય છે. દિવાળી વેકેશન બાદ ઠંડીની સિઝન બરાબર જામે છે. લગ્નસરા, રમઝાનની સિઝનમાં કુર્તીઓની માગ સારી એવી રહેતી હોવાથી કુર્તીની માર્કેટમાં હવે કરંટ આવશે. થોડા દિવસમાં રિટેલના વેપારીઓ તેમજ બહાર ગામના વેપારીઓ નવા ઓર્ડર બુક કરાવશે.

હરીશભાઈ ઉમેરે છે કે દર વર્ષે માર્કેટમાં કુર્તીઓની માંગ સારી રહેતી હોય છે. અવનવી ડિઝાઈનો સાથે રૂ. ૧ હજારથી વધુના ભાવની કુર્તીઓની માંગ લગ્નસરામાં સારી એવી રહેતી હોય છે જે ફેબ્રુઆરી સુધી ચાલે છે. સંક્રાત પહેલાના અમુક દિવસ કમૂર્હતા બેસતા હોય છે ત્યારે થોડી સીઝન પાંખી રહે છે.

રતન ટેક્સટાઈલ માર્કેટના પ્રમુખ આનંદ રાજ વૈષ્ણવ કહે છે કે લગ્નસરા, રમજાન અને પોંગલની સિઝન હોવાથી દર વર્ષની જેમ આ વર્ષે પણ કુર્તીની માંગમાં વધારો થશે તેવી આશા છે. માર્કેટ રાબેતામુજબ થયા બાદ જ મોટા ઓર્ડર આવશે તેવી ધારણા છે.

કુર્તીના ભાવમાં આ વર્ષે થયો નથી. જો કાપડની ખોટ જ રહેશે તો ભાવ વધશે તેવું લાગી રહ્યું છે. પરંતુ સમયસર મિલો અને પ્રોસેસિંગ યુનિટો શરૂ થઈ જશે તો કાપડની શોર્ટેજ થશે નહીં.

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તિરુપુરની નીટવેર નિકાસ ₹ ૪૬,૦૦૦ કરોડ

તિરુપુર, તા. ૨૪ નવેમ્બર

તામિલનાડુમાં આવેલું તિરુપુર શહેર જે ભારતની નીટવેર રાજધાની ગણાય છે તેની નીટવેર ગારમેન્ટસની નિકાસ જે ૨૦૨૪-૨૫માં રૂા. ૪૪,૭૫૦ કરોડ હતી તે ૩ ટકા વધી ૨૦૨૫-૨૬માં રૂા. ૪૬,૦૦૦ કરોડ થઈ છે. આ ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ મેન્યુફેક્ચરિંગ હબનો નીટવેર નિકાસનો લક્ષ્યાંક ૨૦૩૦ સુધીમાં રૂા. ૧ લાખ કરોડ સુધી પહોંચવાનો છે.

આ માટે તિરુપુરમાં ઉત્પાદન વૈવિધ્યીકરણ, ટેક્નોલૉજી અપગ્રેડેશન અને સસ્ટેઈનેબલ મેન્યુફેક્ચરિંગ પ્રેક્ટિસ અપનાવવામાં આવી રહી છે.

ભારતની કુલ નીટવેર વિકાસમાં ૬૦ ટકા હિસ્સો તિરુપુરનો છે. ભારતની કોટન નીટવેર નિકાસનો ૯૦ ટકા હિસ્સો તિરુપુરનો છે. સિન્થેટિક્સ નીટવેર નિકાસમાં નોઈડા આગળ છે. તિરુપુર કલસ્ટરની નિકાસ ૫૦થી વધુ દેશોમાં થાય છે. આમ છતાં તેની નિકાસનો ૭૦ ટકા હિસ્સો યુરોપિયન યુનિયન અને યુનાઈટેડ સ્ટેટસનો છે.



તિરુપુરમાં ૨૦,૦૦૦થી વધુ એકમો નીટિંગ, ડાઇંગ, પ્રિન્ટિંગ, એમ્બ્રોઈડરી અને ગારમેન્ટિંગમાં પ્રવૃત્ત છે. આથી તેઓ ઓર્ડરનો અમલ ૨૧થી ૨૮ દિવસોમાં પૂરો કરી શકે છે.

તિરુપુરમાં ૬ લાખથી વધુ કામદારોને સીધી રોજગારી મળે છે. આથી ભારતના સૌથી વધુ રોજગારી મુખ્ય ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ કલસ્ટરોમાંનું આ એક કલસ્ટર ગણાય છે.

આમ છતાં અત્રે કામદારોની ખેંચ, કાચી સામગ્રીના વધતા ભાવો, નાના ઉત્પાદકોમાં ટેક્નોલૉજી ગેપ જેવા અંતરાયો છે. અત્રે કલસ્ટરમાં કામદારોની ખેંચ ૨૦ ટકા જેટલી છે. કોટન યાર્નના ઊંચા ભાવોના કારણે સપ્ટેમ્બર ૨૦૨૬ સુધીમાં ઉત્પાદન ખર્ચ ૧૫ ટકા સુધી વધવાના કારણે નિકાસકારોના નફામાર્જિન દબાણ હેઠળ રહેલ છે.

કલસ્ટરના ટર્નઓવરમાં ૧૦ ટકા હિસ્સો મેન મેઈડ ફાઈબર (એમએમએફ) પ્રોડક્ટસનો છે. ઉદ્યોગનો લક્ષ્યાંક કોટન નીટવેર અને એમએમએફ નીટવેરનો હિસ્સો ૫૦:૫૦ કરવાનો છે.

તિરુપુરમાં બીજું ફોક્સ સસ્ટેઈનેબિલિટીયર છે. ૧૦૦ ટકા ઝીરો લિક્વીડ ડિસ્ચાર્જ (ઝેડએલડી)નો અમલ કરનાર વિશ્વનો આ પ્રથમ ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ કલસ્ટર છે. તેના ૧૮ કોમન અફ્લુઅન્ટ ટ્રીટમેન્ટ પ્લાન્ટો અને ૬૦ વ્યક્તિગત અફ્યુઅન્ટ ફીટમેન્ટ પ્લાન્ટો મળી દૈનિક ૧૩ કરોડ લિટર અફ્લુઅન્ટને ટ્રીટ કરે છે. તે ૯૬ ટકા જળ રિસાઇક્લિંગ અને રિયુઝ કરે છે. કલસ્ટરમાં ૧૯૫૦ મેગાવૉટ રિન્યુએબલ એનર્જીની ક્ષમતા છે.

તામિલનાડુના ૨૧ અબજ ડૉલરના નિકાસ લક્ષ્યાંકમાં તિરુપુર ૧૧.૫ અબજ ડૉલરનો હિસ્સો આપવાનો લક્ષ્યાંક ધરાવે છે. ભારતના ટેક્સ્ટાઈલ-ક્લોથિંગ નિકાસનો લક્ષ્યાંક ૨૦૩૦ સુધીમાં ૧૦૦ અબજ ડૉલરનો છે.