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North India Cotton 2025: A Season of Hopes Withering without Water and Concerns of Worms

Shri Navneet Saini, a native of Gohana, Haryana, is a dedicated Cotton Market Researcher and Educator with active involvement in the cotton trade and independent research since 2019. As the founder of Indian Cotton Insight, he delivers in-depth, data-driven analysis to support farmers, traders, and industry professionals in navigating market trends. His work focuses on promoting sustainable farming practices, utilizing weather forecasting in crop planning, and analyzing agricultural stocks to connect traditional farming with modern market insights.

EXPERT'S COLUMN



Shri Navneet Saini
Cotton Market Researcher
& Educator

10 lakh hectares in the past to only about 6.6 lakh hectares. The cumulative target for cotton sowing in 2025 was set at approximately 20.75 lakh hectares, with Rajasthan leading the pack at 11.25 lakh hectares, followed by Haryana at 6.5 lakh hectares, and Punjab aiming for 3 lakh hectares. However, as of May 2025, it is estimated that only about 40% of these targets have been met, despite the sowing window still being open.

The reasons behind the reduced acreage are complex and multifaceted. Farmers cite poor profitability, unreliable irrigation, pest threats, and rising costs as the main reasons for the declining interest in cotton cultivation. In regions like Fazilka, Mansa, and Muktsar in Punjab; Sirsa, Fatehabad, and Hisar in Haryana; and Hanumangarh, Ganganagar, and Rawla-Gharsana in Rajasthan, farmers have either abandoned cotton or shifted to crops perceived as less risky or more profitable, such as paddy, maize, or guar.

The coming 2025 cotton season in North India is unfolding under a cloud of uncertainty, with farmers facing a combination of age-old challenges and emerging bottlenecks. Cotton, once a key cash crop in Punjab, Haryana, and northern Rajasthan, is struggling as the acreage declines, and the season's outlook grows more grim. Although cotton has historically been a profitable crop in these regions, the 2025 season is proving to be one of the most difficult recently.

Falling Acreage and Reduced Sowing

Across North India's cotton heartland, the once-thriving fields now stand bare. Government reports confirm a substantial decrease in cotton acreage over the past three years, with estimates pointing to a near 30% drop in sowing areas. In Punjab, cotton cultivation has dwindled to just around 1 lakh hectares, compared to 4 lakh hectares in the previous decade. Haryana's cotton acreage has dropped from 8 lakh hectares in 2020 to a mere 5 lakh hectares in 2024. Rajasthan, traditionally a cotton powerhouse, has seen its cotton fields shrink by nearly 50%, from

Water Woes and Irrigation Challenges

Water scarcity has emerged as one of the most pressing issues this season. The key source of irrigation for North India's cotton fields, the canal system, has been in disarray. In Punjab, the Bhakra Dam, which feeds into the Sirhind Canal, reported water levels at just 52% by early July 2025, causing water shortages in crucial cotton-growing regions like Mansa and Bathinda. Many farmers, already stressed by pest losses in recent seasons, have opted to forgo cotton sowing altogether.

In Haryana, the situation is similarly grim. Maintenance work on the Western Yamuna Canal delayed irrigation in key cotton-producing areas like Hisar, Sirsa, and Fatehabad. As a result, many

farmers, who were waiting for timely water, have been forced to choose alternative crops that demand less water, further reducing the acreage under cotton.

In Rajasthan, the Indira Gandhi Canal, which supplies water to key cotton-growing zones in Gharsana, Anupgarh, Khajuwala, and parts of Sriganganagar, faced major repair and relining works that came at the worst possible time—during the sowing window. This disruption led to delayed or no water availability in May and June, forcing many farmers to switch to crops like guar and bajra that are less water-intensive but offer relatively stable returns.

Pest Threats: The Pink Bollworm Returns

The resurgence of the pink bollworm (PBW) has once again placed the North Indian cotton industry on edge. Farmers are now grappling with the dual challenges of limited water supply and the threat of PBW infestations, which could significantly impact their cotton yields. This situation has prompted many to reconsider their pest management strategies and invest in more resilient crop varieties to combat the emerging threats. After widespread damage to thousands of hectares between 2021 and 2024, the pink bollworm continues to be a nightmare for farmers. The pest, which targets the cotton boll and weakens the plant, has had devastating effects on yields in the past few years. Despite efforts to control the pest, including genetic modification and pesticide use, the pink bollworm remains a persistent challenge. Farmers in regions such as Fazilka, Fatehabad, and Hanumangarh are bracing for its return, with many already reporting signs of early infestation. The government's pest management programs, though well-intentioned, have yet to provide a comprehensive solution, and farmers remain skeptical.

Labor Shortages and Rising Costs

A quiet yet significant challenge that has emerged is the acute shortage of labor. The sowing season coincided with intense heat waves across North India, and many laborers sought safer, less physically demanding jobs. In Punjab and Rajasthan, where mechanization remains low, labor costs for manual cotton picking have surged to ₹12-₹15 per kilogram. As a result, the cost of harvesting a single acre of cotton has risen sharply, reaching nearly ₹20,000, which directly impacts profitability.

In addition to this, the overall cost of cotton cultivation has risen dramatically. According to industry reports, the total cost per acre now ranges between ₹38,000 and ₹44,000, driven by higher prices for diesel, fertilizers, and seeds. The increasing reliance on diesel-powered tubewells due to erratic canal irrigation has further inflated costs. Farmers are now finding it increasingly difficult to sustain their operations, with input costs outpacing the potential revenue from cotton sales.

Government Interventions: A Mixed Bag Government interventions aimed at stabilizing the cotton market have had mixed results. While some initiatives have provided temporary relief, many farmers feel that these measures are insufficient to address the underlying issues driving up costs and affecting their livelihoods.

In response to the mounting challenges, state governments have rolled out several interventions, but their impact has been limited:

- Punjab has offered a 20% subsidy on insecticide sprayers and pheromone traps to manage pests, along with ₹700 per acre incentives for pest surveillance and promoting cotton clusters in 12 key blocks.
- Haryana has distributed free seed kits to marginal farmers, launched a digital pest monitoring system through the "Kisan Sathi" app, and reinstated compensation for verified pest damage.
- Rajasthan has prioritized special water rotations for key cotton zones and expanded agricultural extension teams to guide farmers in pest management and irrigation practices. The state has also provided subsidized weeders to tribal cotton-growing areas.

While these measures are intended to alleviate some of the burdens on farmers, their effectiveness has been questioned. Farmers in many regions feel that the assistance provided is not enough to offset the combined impact of rising costs, water scarcity, and pest infestations.

Looking Ahead: A Call for Coordinated Action

The 2025 cotton season in North India has highlighted a critical need for coordinated planning and long-term solutions. To ensure a viable future for cotton cultivation, it is essential to align sowing timelines with reliable water delivery systems, develop pest-resistant cotton varieties, and incentivize affordable mechanization. More importantly, building trust with farmers is crucial. They are aware of the potential rewards that cotton offers, but unless key issues like water availability, pest management, and financial viability are addressed, cotton acreage will continue to decline.

As the season progresses, it is clear that North India's cotton sector cannot afford to be reactive—it must be proactive, with comprehensive strategies that address water management, pest control, and economic sustainability. Only through a coordinated regional approach, supported by consistent government action, can North India hope to revive its cotton industry and meet both domestic and global demand for the crop.

(The views expressed in this column are of the author and not that of Cotton Association of India)

Rebalancing Cotton: A Pathway to Sustainable Growth in Indian Agriculture and Textiles

Manish Daga, known as “Cottonguru”, is a leading expert in sustainable cotton, regenerative agriculture, and carbon credit solutions with over 30 years of experience. As Managing Director of COTTONGURU®, he drives innovation in traceable sourcing, biochar-based carbon removal, and circular economy practices. Mr. Daga represents over 100,000 farmers as President of the All India Cotton FPO Association. He is also the Director of Cotton Association of India and CEO of Cottonguru Maha FPO Federation. A key voice in policy, he serves as Prime Farmer Representative in the Textile Advisory Group (TAG) under the Ministries of Textiles and Agriculture. His work aligns closely with global climate and livelihood goals.

EXPERT'S COLUMN



Shri. Manish Daga
President & Coordinator
of All India Cotton
FPO Association

❖ Economic

- Cotton incomes have barely kept pace with inflation.
- Lack of diversification in income makes farmers vulnerable to price and climate shocks.

❖ Social

- Women, especially in tribal and rainfed areas, contribute heavily to cotton farming but have limited participation in value-added roles or income decisions.

Without addressing this triple-bottom-line breakdown, India risks falling short on both agricultural and industrial ambitions.

The Opportunity: Turning Waste into Wealth While Healing the Land

One promising solution emerging from the field is biochar-based carbon farming—a method that converts crop residues like cotton stalks into biochar using low-emission pyrolysis. This practice tackles multiple problems at once:

1. Reduces Air Pollution: Prevents open burning of biomass.
2. Improves Soil Organic Carbon (SOC): Enhances fertility, water retention, and microbial activity.
3. Creates New Income Streams: Enables access to global carbon credit markets.
4. Empowers Women: Through decentralized production and usage in clean energy systems (like TLUD cookstoves).

This model is currently being piloted across cotton-growing regions of Maharashtra and Telangana through partnerships with Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Self-Help Groups, and technical experts.

How It Works: Field-Level Implementation

The implementation strategy follows a circular, community-led approach:

- **Input:** Farmers collect cotton stalks post-harvest.
- **Processing:** SHGs or village entrepreneurs operate low-cost pyrolysis units to convert waste into biochar.
- **Output Utilization:**
 - * Biochar is applied to fields, improving SOC and yield by up to 20%.
 - * Carbon sink value is calculated and verified under international standards (CSI, Verra).
 - * Farmers or FPOs access carbon markets, creating long-term revenue streams.

Introduction: A Sector at Crossroads

India is the world's largest cotton producer, yet the sector is in crisis.

Despite decades of dominance, cotton acreage is steadily declining, with farmers shifting to other crops due to low returns, volatile markets, and mounting input costs. Average productivity remains stagnant at ~460 kg/ha, well below global standards, while over 70% of Indian cotton farmers are smallholders battling climate risks, degraded soils, and diminishing profitability.

At the same time, India has set two bold national targets:

- Doubling Farmers' Income
- Achieving \$100 Billion in Textile Exports by 2030

These goals are increasingly at odds with field realities unless systemic changes are introduced—ones that make cotton farming economically viable, socially inclusive, and environmentally regenerative.

The Challenge: A Broken Triple Bottom Line

India's cotton economy today suffers from simultaneous failures across all three pillars of sustainability:

❖ Environmental

- Over 25 million tons of cotton stalks are burnt annually, contributing to air pollution.
- Monocropping and chemical-intensive practices degrade soil health and water retention.



No Burning of Biomass =>
Give Biomass, take FREE
BIOCHAR Fertilizer

The solution is aligned with climate-smart agriculture principles, enhances regenerative farming practices, and supports India's goals under SDGs 2, 5, 12, and 13.



Biomass collection => Biochar Production => Distribution of enriched Biochar fertilizer to smallholder farmers/ tribal women farmers

Field Evidence: Impact Where It Matters

Early implementation in tribal and rainfed areas has demonstrated:

- 20% increase in yields
- 10–15% reduction in water and fertilizer use
- Over 1,000 tribal women engaged in production and distribution activities
- Improved household income and clean cooking solutions

Most importantly, farmers report visible improvement in soil quality, reduced input dependency, and higher seasonal earnings. Community enthusiasm has led to organic replication across neighboring districts.

Recognition: Acknowledging Systemic Value

The biochar initiative, as a model of triple-bottom-line impact, has received national recognition:

- Water & Energy Conservation Award 2025 – Outlook Planet C³
- Envirocare Green Awards 2024 – For Environmental Stewardship and Sustainability
- People's Choice Award 2025 – Talent Value, for building inclusive grassroots enterprises

These awards validate the broader applicability of the model across cotton and other biomass-rich cropping systems.

Policy Alignment: What Needs to Happen Next

To scale this impact and align it with India's twin missions (Doubling Income & \$100B Textile Exports),

we recommend the following policy enablers:

- 1. Incentivize Biochar Production at FPO Level**
 - Provide startup grants and interest-free loans for village-scale pyrolysis units.
 - Recognize FPOs as eligible entities under climate-smart schemes (e.g., PM-KUSUM, NMSA).
- 2. Enable Smallholder Access to Carbon Credit Markets**
 - Support low-cost Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems.
 - Build state or district-level carbon registries anchored in Panchayat-level data.
- 3. Introduce SOC-Based Farm Subsidies**
 - Link Direct Benefit Transfers (DBTs) to verifiable improvements in soil carbon and yield metrics.
 - Reward sustainable practices, not just inputs.
- 4. Create Special Missions for Women in Carbon Farming**
 - Integrate women's SHGs into national schemes like DAY-NRLM and Agri Infrastructure Fund for decentralized clean energy, carbon farming, and local entrepreneurship.
- 5. Include Biochar in National Soil Health Programs**
 - Promote biochar as a strategic soil amendment across Soil Health Cards and state-level agri advisories.

Conclusion: A Scalable Model for Resilient Cotton and Rural India

The path to India's agricultural and industrial future cannot rest on input-heavy, extraction-oriented systems. To fulfill our national missions—doubling farmer incomes and boosting textile exports—we must embrace models that regenerate the land, restore farmer dignity, and rethink rural value creation.

Biochar-based solutions offer a rare convergence of environmental mitigation, economic inclusion, and social empowerment.



As Pravin Madhavi, a tribal cotton farmer in Vidarbha put it, "We are not just growing cotton now. We are growing a better future."

Suggested Call to Action:

To accelerate national adoption, the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Agriculture could jointly initiate a "Climate Resilient Cotton Mission", with biochar and regenerative practices as core pillars—transforming Indian cotton from a climate risk to a global sustainability benchmark.

(The views expressed in this column are of the author and not that of Cotton Association of India)

CAI Pegs its Latest Cotton Pressing Estimate for 2024-25 Season at 291.35 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its latest estimate of the cotton pressing numbers for 2024-25 season, which began on 1st October 2024. Based on input received from the members of 11 cotton growing state associations and other trade sources, the Association has estimated cotton pressing numbers for 2024-25 season at 291.35 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 305.74 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) as against its previous estimate of 291.30 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 305.69 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). The State-wise break-up of the Cotton pressing numbers as well as Balance Sheet for the season with the corresponding data for the previous crop year are enclosed.

The total cotton supply till end of April 2025 is estimated at 325.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 341.98 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) which consists of the pressings of 268.20 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 281.44 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each), imports of 27.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 28.86 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 30.19 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 31.68 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) at the beginning of the season.

Further, the CAI has estimated cotton consumption upto the end of April 2025 at 185.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 194.14 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 30th April 2025 are estimated by the CAI at 10.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.49 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). Stock at the end of April 2025 is estimated at 130.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 137.35 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) including 35.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 36.73 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) with textile mills and the remaining 95.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 100.63 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) with CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, exporters, etc.) including cotton sold but not delivered.

The CAI has estimates its total cotton supply till end of the cotton season 2024-25 (i.e. upto 30th September 2025) at 354.54 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 372.05 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) as against 354.49 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 372.00 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) estimated previously. The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 30.19 lakh bales at the beginning of 2024-25 season on 1st October 2024, cotton pressing numbers estimated for the season at 291.35 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each and imports for the season estimated at 33.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

(equivalent to 34.63 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each). The cotton imports estimated by the CAI for the season are higher by 17.80 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each compared to last year.

The CAI has however reduced its domestic consumption estimate to 307.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 322.16 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) as against 315.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 330.56 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) estimated previously. The exports for the season 2024-25 are estimated at 15.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 15.74 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) as against 28.36 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 29.76 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) estimated for 2023-24 season

Salient Features of the CAI Crop Committee Meeting Held on 24th May 2025

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its meeting on Saturday, the 24th May 2025 virtually, which was attended by 20 members representing various cotton growing regions of the country. Based on the input given by the representatives of each state association, the CAI Crop Committee has estimated total cotton pressing numbers for 2024-25 season and has also drawn cotton balance sheet for 2024-25 season.

The following are the salient features of the CAI crop report: -

1. Consumption

The CAI has reduced its cotton consumption estimate for 2024-25 season by 8.00 lakh bales to 307.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 322.16 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) from 315.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each estimated previously.

Upto 30th April 2025, the consumption is estimated at 185.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 194.14 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each).

2. Cotton Pressing

As per the latest report submitted by upcountry associations and trade sources at the meeting of the CAI Crop Committee, total cotton pressing numbers for 2024-25 season are estimated at 291.35 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 305.74 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) up from its previous estimate of 291.30 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 305.69 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each).

The Committee members will review the cotton pressing numbers in the subsequent months and if any addition or reduction is required to be made in the pressing numbers, the same will be made in the CAI report.

CAI's Cotton Pressing Estimate for the Seasons 2024-25 and 2023-24

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Pressing Estimate*				Pressed Cotton Bales as on 30th April 2025	
	2024-25		2023-24		2024-25	
	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 162 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each
Punjab	1.57	1.50	3.83	3.65	1.57	1.50
Haryana	8.19	7.80	13.96	13.30	7.32	6.98
Upper Rajasthan	10.07	9.60	16.23	15.47	10.25	9.77
Lower Rajasthan	9.02	8.60	13.85	13.20	9.02	8.60
Total North Zone	28.86	27.50	47.87	45.62	28.18	26.85
Gujarat	74.51	71.00	94.97	90.50	69.56	66.29
Maharashtra	86.05	82.00	97.29	92.71	75.60	72.04
Madhya Pradesh	19.94	19.00	19.94	19.00	18.52	17.65
Total Central Zone	180.49	172.00	212.20	202.21	163.68	155.98
Telangana	50.37	48.00	36.73	35.00	49.69	47.35
Andhra Pradesh	11.54	11.00	13.64	13.00	10.23	9.75
Karnataka	24.14	23.00	22.67	21.60	21.95	20.92
Tamil Nadu	4.20	4.00	4.46	4.25	1.57	1.50
Total South Zone	90.25	86.00	77.50	73.85	83.45	79.52
Orissa	4.04	3.85	3.96	3.77	4.04	3.85
Others	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.00
Grand Total	305.74	291.35	343.62	327.45	281.44	268.20

* Including loose

3. Imports

The cotton imports for the 2024-25 season are maintained at 33.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 34.63 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) the same as estimated previously. The cotton imports estimated by the CAI for the season are higher by 17.80 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each than 15.20 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each estimated for last year.

Upto 30th April 2025, about 27.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 28.86 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) are estimated to have arrived the Indian Ports.

4. Exports

The CAI has estimated cotton exports for the 2024-25 season at 15.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2024-25 and 23-24 is reproduced below: -

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2024-25 (P)	2023-24 (P)
Opening Stock	30.19	28.90
Cotton Pressing	291.35	327.45
Imports	33.00	15.20
Total Supply	354.54	371.55
Non-MSME Consumption	197.00	201.00
MSME Consumption	94.00	96.00
Non-Textile Consumption	16.00	16.00
Total Domestic Demand	307.00	313.00
Available Surplus	47.54	58.55
Exports	15.00	28.36
Closing Stock	32.54	30.19

(equivalent to 15.74 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) against 16.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.79 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) estimated previously. The cotton exports for 2024-25 crop year are estimated to be lower by 13.36 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each than 28.36 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 29.76 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) estimated for the last season.

5. Closing Stock as at 30th September 2025

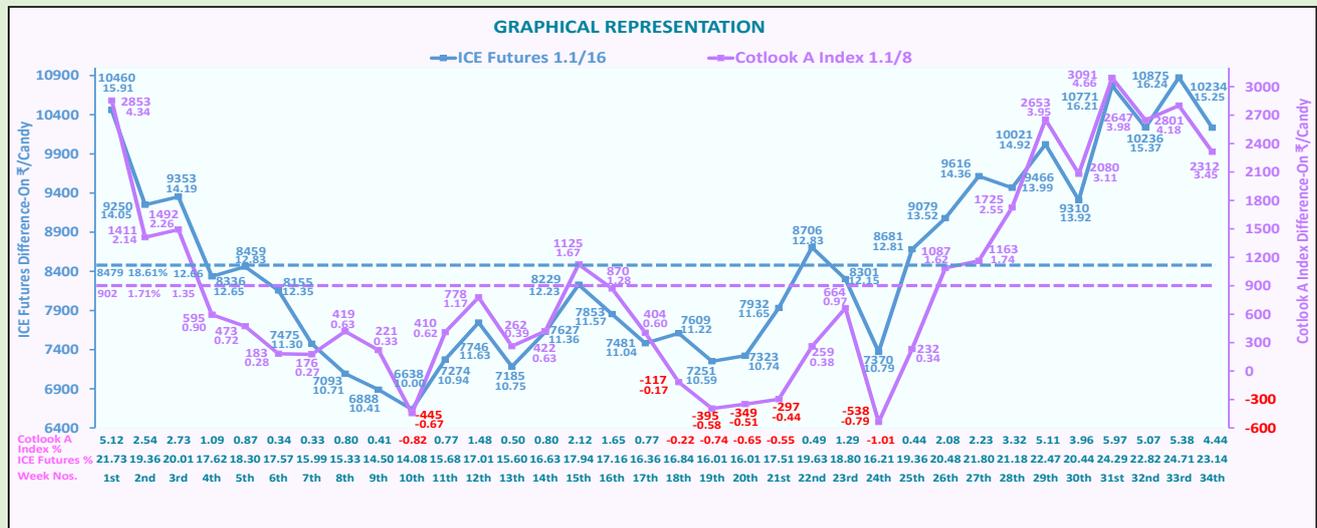
The closing stock at the end of 2024-25 season on 30th September 2025 is estimated at 32.54 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 34.15 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) as against 30.19 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 31.68 lakh running bales of 162 kgs. each) in last year.

Balance Sheet of 7 months i.e. from 1.10.2024 to 30.04.2025 for the season 2024-25

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2024	30.19	513.23
Pressings upto 30.04.2025	268.20	4559.40
Imports upto 30.04.2025	27.50	467.50
Total available	325.89	5540.13
Consumption	185.00	3145.00
Export Shipments upto 30.04.2025	10.00	170.00
Stock with Mills	35.00	595.00
Stock with CCI, Maha Fedn., MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	95.89	1630.13
Total	325.89	5540.13

Basis Comparison of ICS 105 with ICE Futures and Cotlook A Index – 26th May 2025

SEASON 2024-2025											
Comparison M/M(P) ICS-105, Grade Fine, Staple 29mm, Mic. 3.7-4.9, Trash 3.5%, Str./GPT 28 with ICE Futures & Cotlook A Index											
Year 2024/2025	1 US \$ = ₹	*CAI Rates ₹/Candy	Indian Cotton in USc/lb.	ICE Settlement Futures 1.1/16" Front Mth. Jul.'25 Usc/lb.	Difference-ON/OFF ICE Futures		%	Cotlook A Index M-1.1/8"	Difference-ON/OFF Cotlook A Index		%
					USc/lb.	₹/Candy			USc/lb.	₹/Candy	
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Cotton Year Week No-34th											
19 th May	85.40	54600	81.55	65.64	15.91	10652	24.24	76.75	4.80	3214	6.25
20 th May	85.64	54500	81.17	66.12	15.05	10105	22.76	77.60	3.57	2397	4.60
21 st May	85.64	54400	81.02	66.07	14.95	10038	22.63	78.25	2.77	1860	3.54
22 nd May	86.00	54400	80.68	65.63	15.05	10147	22.93	78.25	2.43	1638	3.11
23 rd May	85.22	54400	81.42	66.11	15.31	10229	23.16	77.75	3.67	2452	4.72
Weekly Avg.	85.58	54460	81.17	65.91	15.25	10234	23.14	77.72	3.45	2312	4.44
Weekly Averages											
Wk No-33rd (12.05.25-16.05.25)	85.41	54900	81.98	65.74	16.24	10875	24.71	77.80	4.18	2801	5.38
Wk No-32nd (05.05.25-09.05.25)	84.93	55100	82.76	67.39	15.37	10236	22.82	78.78	3.98	2647	5.07
Wk No-31st (28.04.25-02.05.25)	84.76	55180	83.04	66.83	16.21	10771	24.29	78.38	4.66	3091	5.97
Wk No-30th (21.04.25-25.04.25)	85.29	54920	82.13	68.21	13.92	9310	20.44	79.02	3.11	2080	3.96
Wk No-29th (14.04.25-18.04.25)	85.65	54620	81.34	66.42	14.92	10021	22.47	77.39	3.95	2653	5.11
Wk No-28th (07.04.25-11.04.25)	86.31	54180	80.07	66.08	13.99	9466	21.18	77.52	2.55	1725	3.32
Wk No-27th (31.03.25-04.04.25)	85.43	53960	80.57	66.21	14.36	9616	21.80	78.83	1.74	1163	2.23
Wk No-26th (24.03.25-28.03.25)	85.68	53440	79.56	66.04	13.52	9079	20.48	77.94	1.62	1087	2.08
Wk No-25th (17.03.25-21.03.25)	86.43	53560	79.04	66.23	12.81	8681	19.36	78.70	0.34	232	0.44
Wk No-24th (10.03.25-14.03.25)	87.16	52860	77.36	66.58	10.79	7370	16.21	78.15	-0.79	-538	-1.01
Wk No-23rd (03.03.25-07.03.25)	87.12	52520	76.89	64.74	12.15	8301	18.80	75.92	0.97	664	1.29
Wk No-22nd (24.02.25-28.02.25)	86.57	53080	78.21	65.38	12.83	8706	19.63	77.83	0.38	259	0.49
Wk No-21st (17.02.25-21.02.25)	86.83	53260	78.23	66.58	11.65	7932	17.51	78.67	-0.44	-297	-0.55
Wk No-20th (10.02.25-14.02.25)	86.99	53060	77.81	67.07	10.74	7323	16.01	78.32	-0.51	-349	-0.65
Wk No-19th (03.02.25-07.02.25)	87.35	52540	76.72	66.14	10.59	7251	16.01	77.30	-0.58	-395	-0.74
Wk No-18th (27.01.25-31.01.25)	86.53	52800	77.83	66.61	11.22	7609	16.84	78.00	-0.17	-117	-0.22
Wk No-17th (20.01.25-24.01.25)	86.43	53220	78.54	67.50	11.04	7481	16.36	77.94	0.60	404	0.77
Wk No-16th (13.01.25-17.01.25)	86.55	53620	79.02	67.45	11.57	7853	17.16	77.74	1.28	870	1.65
Wk No-15th (06.01.25-10.01.25)	85.85	54120	80.41	68.19	12.23	8229	17.94	78.74	1.67	1125	2.12
Wk No-14th (30.12.24-03.01.25)	85.67	53500	79.66	68.30	11.36	7627	16.63	79.03	0.63	422	0.80
Wk No-13th (23.12.24-27.12.24)	85.27	53260	79.67	68.92	10.75	7185	15.60	79.28	0.39	262	0.50
Wk No-12th (16.12.24-20.12.24)	84.96	53280	79.99	68.36	11.63	7746	17.01	78.82	1.17	778	1.48
Wk No-11th (09.12.24-13.12.24)	84.82	53680	80.73	69.79	10.94	7274	15.68	80.11	0.62	410	0.77
Wk No-10th (02.12.24-06.12.24)	84.71	53820	81.04	71.04	10.00	6638	14.08	81.71	-0.67	-445	-0.82
Wk No-09th (25.11.24-29.11.24)	84.41	54380	82.17	71.77	10.41	6888	14.50	81.84	0.33	221	0.41
Wk No-08th (18.11.24-22.11.24)	84.44	53400	80.66	69.95	10.71	7093	15.33	80.03	0.63	419	0.80
Wk No-07th (11.11.24-15.11.24)	84.40	54300	82.07	70.77	11.30	7475	15.99	81.80	0.27	176	0.33
Wk No-06th (04.11.24-08.11.24)	84.24	54600	82.67	70.32	12.35	8155	17.57	82.39	0.28	183	0.34
Wk No-05th (28.10.24-01.11.24)	84.08	54680	82.95	70.12	12.83	8459	18.30	82.23	0.72	473	0.87
Wk No-04th (21.10.24-25.10.24)	84.07	55660	84.44	71.80	12.65	8336	17.62	83.54	0.90	595	1.09
Wk No-03rd (14.10.24-18.10.24)	84.06	56100	85.12	70.93	14.19	9353	20.01	82.86	2.26	1492	2.73
Wk No-02nd (07.10.24-11.10.24)	83.98	57040	86.63	72.58	14.05	9250	19.36	84.49	2.14	1411	2.54
Wk No-01st (30.09.24-04.10.24)	83.86	58600	89.13	73.22	15.91	10460	21.73	84.79	4.34	2853	5.12
Total Avg.	85.47	54168	80.87	68.21	12.66	8479	18.61	79.52	1.35	902	1.71



Note:- Weeks taken as per Cotton Year (October To September).
 *CAI ICS 105 rates are Ex-Gin Mid. 1.5/32"

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES													(Rs./Qtl)
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimeters based on Upper Half Mean Length As per CAI By-laws								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2024-25 Crop May 2025					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	13104 (46600)	13104 (46600)	13104 (46600)	13104 (46600)	13104 (46600)	
2	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	10208 (36300)	10095 (35900)	10151 (36100)	10179 (36200)	10151 (36100)	H
3	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	13919 (49500)	13891 (49400)	13891 (49400)	13779 (49000)	13723 (48800)	
4	P/H/R (U)	ICS-202 (SG)	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	14960 (53200)	14960 (53200)	14960 (53200)	14960 (53200)	14932 (53100)	
5	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	15129 (53800)	15129 (53800)	15129 (53800)	15129 (53800)	15100 (53700)	
6	M/M(P)/ SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	13357 (47500)	13301 (47300)	13301 (47300)	13244 (47100)	13216 (47000)	O
7	M/M(P)/ SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	14566 (51800)	14538 (51700)	14538 (51700)	14510 (51600)	14482 (51500)	
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	15466 (55000)	15438 (54900)	15438 (54900)	15438 (54900)	15410 (54800)	
9	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	14932 (53100)	14932 (53100)	14932 (53100)	14932 (53100)	14904 (53000)	L
10	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	
11	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	27	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	14904 (53000)	
12	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	27	15353 (54600)	15353 (54600)	15325 (54500)	15325 (54500)	15325 (54500)	
13	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	15466 (55000)	15466 (55000)	15466 (55000)	15494 (55100)	15494 (55100)	I
14	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3.5%	28	15353 (54600)	15325 (54500)	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	
15	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	15353 (54600)	15325 (54500)	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	28	15241 (54200)	15213 (54100)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	15185 (54000)	D
17	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	15663 (55700)	15607 (55500)	15578 (55400)	15578 (55400)	15550 (55300)	
18	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	29	15607 (55500)	15578 (55400)	15550 (55300)	15550 (55300)	15550 (55300)	
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	15972 (56800)	15916 (56600)	15888 (56500)	15860 (56400)	15803 (56200)	
20	SA/TL/K/ TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.9	3%	30	15972 (56800)	15916 (56600)	15888 (56500)	15860 (56400)	15803 (56200)	A
21	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.9	3%	31	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	
22	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	20949 (74500)	20949 (74500)	20949 (74500)	20949 (74500)	20949 (74500)	
23	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	22074 (78500)	22074 (78500)	22074 (78500)	22074 (78500)	22074 (78500)	Y
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	21793 (77500)	21793 (77500)	21793 (77500)	21793 (77500)	21793 (77500)	
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	23058 (82000)	23058 (82000)	23058 (82000)	23058 (82000)	23058 (82000)	

Note: (Figures in bracket indicate prices in Rs./Candy)