

Taking paddy cultivation atop

On a 400-sq.ft roof area, 80 kg of rice can be harvested in a year.



Roofs and terraces in India receive vast amounts of sunlight and rainwater. These are also usually sterile spaces, biologically dead and put to no particular use except to store junk. Of course, clothes and 'papads' are dried here and sometimes a few potted plants are kept.

In North India people used to drift up on summer nights to sleep and some still do. But what can you do then to make better use of a space that occupies roughly 40 to 50 per cent of a city's area? Why not use rainwater, grey water and grow rice? Here's how...

Flat roofs are common in low rainfall regions of the country. All flat roofs have a slight slope to drain the rainwater to down-spouts.

If made of reinforced cement concrete, they are usually very strong.

A thin HDPE sheet which is UV resistant needs to be placed with a small fold to hold about 3 inches of leaf litter and light soil.

The leaf litter in the case of growing rice should usually be of the pongaemia tree, locally called 'honge'. The advice of a structural engineer would be preferable especially if the house is old but in general too. The area of the spread would depend on the roof area and the availability of grey water.

Grey water is water used for washing clothes and from the bath. Water from the kitchen is increasingly being seen as black water because of the huge organic load that comes from Indian cooking and vessels.

Grey water being generated can be easily calculated: 15 to 20 litres per person as bath water and anywhere between 60 to 150 litres as clothes wash water. In our case, we have 45 litres as bath water from three persons and 60 litres per day coming from the washing machine. A total of 105 litres every day is available as grey water for the plants.

Grey water flow

Since the grey water is to be used on the terrace it will need pumping. Also, it needs to be cleaned before it can be applied to the crop. What we did was to place our bathroom on the terrace. A small grey water tank was located just below the terrace level.

A small half H.P. pump has been installed to pump the grey water into a drum. Five plastic drums are placed in a descending fashion. The grey water goes to the highest placed drum and flows automatically when full to the next lower one and so on. Finally, from the fifth drum, the water is led into the paddy spread.

The drums are 90 litres in capacity and are filled with the typha plant which is taken from the local lakes or tanks. Nothing else is placed in the drum, no soil too. The plants grow vigorously and show good root growth. They thrive on the soap and detergent water. The water that comes from the final drum is colourless and good for the rice.

Paddy seeds are planted in water and the saplings transplanted after about 14 days into the prepared bed on the plastic sheet. Grey water is the only water supplied and rainwater supplements it.

Appropriate fertilizers can be added if necessary; however, Eco-san is good. Wait for 90 days and you have good old rice on your roof.

The re-use magic

No grey water has left your plot, rainwater has been used wisely and you are ready for the next planting. On a 400 sq. ft. roof area you can raise 80 kg of rice in a year. Not bad for used water, one can say.

Water wisdom is to take a waste and convert it to a resource. It is also about using a lot of common sense, experimenting and enjoying the process.

Harvesting rainwater, reusing grey water and cultivating plants is part of the million solutions that a city needs to manage its water wisely.

S. VISHWANATH

Published: July 17, 2010 00:00 IST | Updated: July 17, 2010 04:28 IST TIRUCHI, July 17, 2010

Mettur level

The water level in the Mettur dam stood at 81.42 feet on Friday against its full level of 120 feet. The inflow was 3,343 cusecs and the discharge, 1,000 cusecs.

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Help of farmers sought on land issue

Municipal Commissioner G. Ravi Babu on Friday asked farmers of Gollapudi village to cooperate with the Vijayawada Municipal Corporation in construction of houses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

During a meeting with the farmers, the Commissioner discussed the issue of acquiring land for constructing G+3 houses under JNNURM. He explained about the scheme and how the proposed 60:40 ratio in partnership model would give many benefits to the farmers.

The meeting was presided over by panchayat president Bommasani Subba Rao.

He also made it clear that a team would be constituted with officials of the town planning wing and Revenue department to clarify all related issues.

Another meeting will be conducted with the remaining farmers to discuss the issue, as nearly 20 farmers have agreed to give their lands for the project, he said in a statement. Assistant City Planner Venkata Subbaiah was present at the meeting.

hindustantimes



HT Correspondent, Hindustan Times

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Food inflation to decline by month-end: Basu

The country's food inflation, which is hovering above 12 per cent, will ease over the next two weeks but prices of non-food items are on the rise, chief economic advisor Kaushik Basu said on Friday.

"It is reasonable to predict that the food price inflation that will be announced 2 weeks from now, that is, on Thursday, July 29, will be substantially lower than what the inflation is right now," Basu said.

India's inflation rate galloped to 10.55 per cent in June, up from 10.16 per cent in May.

After dropping for two straight weeks, food inflation had risen to 12.81 per cent for the week ended July 3.

A lot will still depend on an adequate monsoon, crucial for the summer-sown kharif crop that accounts for more than half of the country's food output.

While food inflation remain at elevated levels, core inflation, or prices of goods other than food and fuel, rose by 7.3 per cent from 6.7 per cent in the previous month.

"Though inflation has gone down and food prices have flattened, there is no denying we have to work on food production across the board and especially in some items where India is a major consumer," Basu said.

The higher inflation rate in June partly mirrors the increase in fuel prices, that were deregulated three weeks ago.

Economists expect the RBI to raise both repo and reverse repo rates at its quarterly policy review meeting on July 27.

A higher repo rate—the rate at RBI lends to banks—would make it costlier for banks to borrow, prompting them to charge more from final loan borrowers.

RBI uses the reverse repo rate — the rate at which it borrows from banks — to suck out excess money from the system to stymie demand.

RBI raised both the rates by 0.25 percentage points less than a fortnight ago to 5.5 and 4 per cent respectively.

"We expect the RBI to hike rates by 0.25 percentage points at the credit policy review on July 27," said Barclays Capital economist Rahul Bajoria.

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Farm futures

India needs delivery-based forward trading in sensitive commodities, rather than mere paper-trading by a band of speculators.

The impact of commodity futures on market prices has been a topic of debate since the commodity market bull run of 2006-2008. It is widely acknowledged that rising global food prices — resulting from too much speculative capital chasing a limited supply of essential commodities — devastated a number of import-dependent poor countries. In this context a policy brief published by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) calling for greater regulation of the food futures markets assumes importance. Conceding that the worldwide rise in food prices two years ago “might have been amplified by speculators in organised futures markets,” the brief however cautions that “limiting or banning speculative trading might do more harm than good”. A recent study by two US academics for the OECD also says: “Financial market speculation did not cause the price bubble in agricultural futures markets in 2007-08”.

It is, however, essential to bear in mind the setting and context of the studies — agriculture and the futures market in the US. It would be unwise, therefore, for Indian policymakers to get carried away by the ‘findings and recommendations’ of these academic exercises as market conditions are vastly different here. Large-scale agriculture, highly mechanised production and well-organised markets with huge processing capacities, serviced by efficient supply chain logistics, supported by investments and good governance have combined to generate huge

surpluses in the developed economies. No wonder, the supply response to prices is significant; and infusion of speculative capital helps boost prices and/or arrest drastic price falls. The situation contrasts starkly with conditions in emerging markets such as India, where agriculture is a livelihood issue, characterised by fragmented landholdings, rain-fed cultivation and inadequate rural infrastructure and processing capacities. All these structural constraints result in unsteady production, often suspect quality and volatile prices, while shortages are chronic. Without addressing these structural problems, allowing speculative capital to flow in freely and engender additional paper demand in such shortage-economies is sure to distort the market rather than advance stakeholder interest.

To lift the fortunes of growers and support poor consumers, India's priority should be to strengthen the farm production base and put in place efficient infrastructure for marketing and delivery. Farmers here are in no position to respond to price signals. Therefore, India needs delivery-based forward trading in sensitive agriculture commodities, rather than mere paper-trading by a band of speculators who have no genuine interest in the underlying commodity.

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[Back](#) Maharashtra, AP help increase kharif acreage

Crops coverage in other States tardy.

Kharif sowing			
		(in lakh hectares)	
	Normal*	2010	2009
Rice	395.170	124.780	122.400
Coarse cereals	219.944	107.229	95.188
(a) Maize	68.654	42.919	44.958
(b) Bajra	91.523	45.384	30.272
(c) Jowar	35.984	14.470	15.569
Pulses	111.692	45.055	38.227
(a) Arhar	35.804	20.809	16.848
(b) Urad	24.611	8.701	7.625
(c) Moong	27.342	11.972	9.441
Oilseeds	173.100	96.716	94.152
(a) Groundnut	53.809	28.746	25.707
(b) Soyabean	83.999	61.073	60.310
(c) Sunflower	8.153	1.511	3.580
(d) Sesamum	15.147	3.477	3.120
(e) Castor	8.130	1.688	1.285
(f) Niger	3.863	0.221	0.150
Sugarcane	45.460	47.370	41.790
Cotton	93.940	82.780	68.750
Jute	8.080	7.593	6.893

*Five-year average from 2004-05 to 2008-09

Our Bureau

New Delhi, July 16

The Union Agriculture Minister, Mr Sharad Pawar, can afford a smile.

Excellent monsoon rains in Maharashtra have given a huge boost to sowing of all major kharif crops in his home State.

More under cotton, soya

Maharashtra farmers have till now planted 34.19 lakh hectares (lh) under cotton this time, compared with last year's corresponding progressive coverage of 22.19 lh.

They have similarly brought in more area under soyabean (21.14 lh versus 18.10 lh), arhar (10.16 lh versus 5.86 lh), moong (4.94 lh versus 2.56 lh), urad (3.98 lh versus 2.20 lh), bajra

(7.81 lh versus 3.49 lh), jowar (7.58 lh versus 5.85 lh), maize (5.16 lh versus 3.24 lh), rice (3.77 lh versus 2.49 lh) and groundnut (1.95 lh versus 1.21 lh).

Even in the case of sugarcane – where the crop to be crushed in the ensuing sugar season from October was already planted between April and December last year – the area in Maharashtra has gone up from 7.36 lh to 8.96 lh.

The good rains this time will benefit both the standing crop to be crushed in 2010-11 as well as the one being planted for the 2011-12 season.

Surplus rain

All the three major regions of Maharashtra have so far received surplus rainfall in the current monsoon season: Madhya Maharashtra (3 per cent above normal), Marathwada (46 per cent) and Vidarbha (8 per cent).

Same story

The same surplus story holds for the three regions of Andhra Pradesh: coastal Andhra (50 per cent), Telangana (17 per cent) and Rayalaseema (63 per cent).

The results of this are borne out by higher acreages in the State for cotton (11.86 lh versus 8.12 lh), groundnut (7.51 lh versus 2.49 lh), maize (3.29 lh versus 2.33 lh), arhar (2.52 lh versus 1.40 lh) and moong (2.04 lh versus 1.20 lh).

Acreage in suicide belt

In fact, it is the good rains and higher sowing levels in these two States — covering even the farmers' suicide belt of Vidarbha-Telangana-Marathwada — that have helped pull up overall all-India acreages under most kharif crops this time. Sowing in other States has not been all that good.

In Uttar Pradesh, where the monsoon has been particularly bad, progressive rice area is down from 23.41 lh to 18.13 lh and so is it for maize (4.38 lh versus 6.19 lh), arhar (1.15 versus 2.17 lh), urad (0.55 lh versus 1.53 lh), bajra (2.09 lh versus 2.70 lh) and jowar (0.38 lh versus 1.07 lh).

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Back Groundnut shortage keeps oil on a high



Our Correspondents

Rajkot/Mumbai, July 16

Groundnut oil price gained for the fifth day and reached a high level of Rs 1,360-1,365 for a 15-kg tin in Saurashtra region of Gujarat.

Loose groundnut price hit Rs 825 for 10 kg, with a gain of Rs 5.

A miller connected to Saurashtra Oil Mills Association said: "The price is increasing as the availability of groundnut for crushing is a problem."

A Rajkot-based groundnut trader said: "Kharif production of groundnut was about 12 lakh tonnes, almost half of last year's. With this, rabi production was also down 45 per cent to 1.20 lakh tonnes this season. This year, export has been good and buying for other than groundnut oil products, like peanuts and butter, has increased. So, no one has stocks."

Groundnut price is ruling at Rs 715 for 20 kg of mill quality. The price of G-20 quality is Rs 750. Arrival at Saurashtra mandis is 8,000-10,000 bags of 60 kg each.

In Mumbai, edible oil markets continue to rise on global cues and demand signals from importing countries. Reports of deficit monsoon have not helped the matter either.

Groundnut oil touched a high of Rs 825 for 10 kg, up Rs 20. On higher foreign markets advice, imported edible oils such as palmolein and soya refined oil, gained Rs 3-5 for 10 kg. Cottonseed oil refined rose Rs 10 and sunflower oil, rapeseed oil increased Rs 6 for 10 kg.

With the sharp price rise and reports of bullish market scenario, local retailers and stockists have become active. On Friday, 2,400 to 2,500 tonnes of palmolein were traded. Most of the sale was made by Ruchi at Rs 412. Liberty sold some quantity at Rs 417. No trade took place in soya and sunflower due to the high prices, said market sources. In the evening market sentiment was more bullish.

In international markets, Malaysia's BMD crude palm oil future August-September ends higher by 34-31 ringgits.

The new benchmark October contract on the Bursa Malaysia Derivatives exchange ended up at MYR 2449 a tonne.

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Back Onion rules stable as normalcy returns to market

What's happening at Lasalgaon				
Date	Arrival	Minimum price	Maximum price	Modal price
July 9	13,845	181	800	655
July 12	15,765	201	762	600
July 13	12,240	200	782	635
July 14	11,865	200	791	631
July 16	18,000	200	762	625

Arrivals in quintals, price in Rs/quintal
Source: NHRDF

M.R. Subramani

Chennai, July 16

Onion prices stabilised at Lasalgaon, the hub of the vegetable's trade, in Maharashtra this week.

On Friday, most of the trade took place at Rs 625 a quintal compared with Rs 655 last Friday. With the market being closed on Thursday, arrivals were 1,800 tonnes, the highest for the week.

“The prices were higher last week because the market reopened after nearly 10 days due to labour problems. Then, buying was in full swing and, therefore, the prices tended to rule higher. Only normal buying is taking place now. So prices have to an extent stabilised,” said Mr Madan Prakash, Director of the Chennai-based Rajathi Group of companies that exports onion.

With monsoon subsiding, arrivals have picked up to cap any sharp rise in the prices. “Still, farmers are holding on to their produce to ensure they get a good price,” Mr Prakash said.

Farmers are taking full advantage of the Maharashtra Government's subsidy to construct warehouses. This has resulted in farmers getting better prices compared with the same period a year ago. Last year during the same time, onion ruled at Rs 600 a quintal.

Export demand is slack, especially from South-East Asia. “Malaysian buyers had bought onions at higher prices. They have to exhaust the stocks before they look to buy further,” Mr Prakash said.

Hopes of the new onion crop in Karnataka arriving by the month-end or early next month are also keeping the price on leash.

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[Back](#) Increased selling checks turmeric



Our Correspondent

Erode, July 16

Prices of both finger and root turmeric varieties fell on increased selling at the regulated market on Friday. However, the prices at the private market ruled steady. In both the places, the sales witnessed a rise.

Turmeric July contracts gained Rs 124 a quintal at Rs 15,354 on short-covering. Other contracts gained marginally on fears of supply shortage.

In Nizamabad, the prices increased to Rs 15,231.95 a quintal.

In the regulated market, the finger variety was sold at Rs 14,537-14,915 a quintal, lower by Rs 174-202 Wednesday.

Similarly, the price of root variety also decreased. It sold at Rs 14,159-14,889 a quintal, Rs 170 less than Wednesday.

The sales were, however, encouraging – out of 1,173 bags (of 75 kg) that arrived at the market, 998 were sold to bulk purchasers.

In the private market, the Erode Cooperative Marketing Society and the Gobichettipalayam Cooperative Marketing Society the prices ruled stable.

The finger variety was sold at Rs 14,600-14,750 a quintal, root variety fetched Rs 14,500-14,600. The price has remained at this level for the past three days.

Out of the 7,500 bags that arrived at the private market and to two Cooperative Societies, 5000 bags were sold. The sales showed improvement after five days.

Mr V. Ravi, President of the Turmeric Merchants Association, said: "The prices will rule steady till July 20 when the futures contract for July ends. After that, the prices may go up or decline depending upon the market trend."

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Back Pepper futures up

G.K. Nair

Kochi, July 16

Pepper futures on Friday moved up on bullish activities, despite bearish reports from overseas. Strong domestic demand continued to persist and that in turn made the market bullish, market sources told Business Line. Inter-State dealers based in Tamil Nadu were covering from the dealers in the plains farm grade pepper at Rs 192-193 a kg and taken to Tamil Nadu, where no tax is levied on pepper and then transported to north Indian centres, they said.

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Back Sugar prices rule steady

Our Correspondent

Mumbai, July 16

Sugar prices on the Vashi wholesale market witnessed a steady trend on Friday. In the absence of upcountry demand, mills continued to sell in local markets based on price and market sentiment. But lack of profit margin kept the market players and stockists away.

TRADE INACTIVE

Spot sugar price dropped by Rs 10 for M-grade. In Naka and tender delivery, the prices ruled steady and trade was inactive.

In upcountry markets, prices in Gujarat were up Rs10 -15. In UP, West Bengal and Rajasthan, the market ruled steady, said Mr Hiren Dedhia, a trader.

According to the Bombay Sugar Merchants Association, the spot rate was Rs 2,680-2,710 a quintal for S-grade and Rs 2,710-2,780 for M-grade. Naka delivery rate for S-grade was Rs 2,660-2,680 and for M-grade Rs 2,690-2,730.

The mill delivery tender (including excise) was quoted at Rs 2,580-2,600 for S-grade and Rs 2,620-2,650 for M-grade. Maharashtra ex mill prices were quoted at Rs 2,500-2,520 for S-grade and Rs 2530-2575 for M-grade.

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Back Farmers told to sow small onion to cut costs

Our Bureau

Coimbatore, July 16

The Domestic and Export Market Intelligence Cell (DEMIC) functioning at the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has advised farmers to take up sowing of small onions in the forthcoming season (July) and recommended sowing of the seed crop to reduce cultivation cost.

DEMIC's advice comes in the wake of the farmers' indecisiveness to take to sowing of small onion this season.

The market intelligence cell analysed the price movement of the produce over a 10-year period and concluded that the price would rule around Rs 13-16 a kg for good quality ones and slightly lower at Rs 10 and Rs 13 a kg for average quality on arrival during October–November 2010.

The price of the small onion had increased from Rs 12 a kg in May to Rs 16 a kg a month later in June.

Surveys conducted in Dindigul and Ottanchathiram markets revealed that arrivals from Karnataka are between April and June and September-October.

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Business Standard

Monday, Jul 19, 2010

Groundnut oil zooms to touch new peak on thin supply

Press Trust of India / Mumbai July 17, 2010, 15:24 IST

Groundnut oil prices zoomed to a new high of Rs 835 per 10 kg at the oils and oilseeds market here today due to sustained stockists as well as huge retail demand amidst firming trend in global markets.

Traders attributed the surge mainly due to shortage of groundnut seeds supplies from producing centres to mills. On the other hand, refined palmolein eased on poor offtake.

Linseed oil moved up owing to renewed inquiries from paint industry. Castor seed futures declined further due to lack of export enquiries.

Castor seed bold and castoroil commercial maintained steady trend in absence of market moving factors.

In edible oil section, groundnut oil shot up further by Rs 10 per 10 kg to Rs 835 from Friday's closing level of Rs 825, while refined palmolein softened to Rs 415 per 10 kg as against Rs 416 previously.

Turning to the non-edible section, Linseed oil improved further by Rs 5 per 10 kg to Rs 515 from overnight's closing level of Rs 510. Castor seeds bold and castor oil commercial both closed unaltered at Rs 3,650 per 100 kg and Rs 760 per 10 kg respectively.

Moving to futures section, castor seed's August contract resumed lower at Rs 3,672 and dropped further to Rs 3,653 before ending at Rs 3,663 as against Rs 3,675 yesterday, showing a further loss of Rs 12 per tonne.

Oil prices firm on approaching festival season, global cues

Press Trust of India / New Delhi July 17, 2010, 13:09 IST



An upward trend in edible oil prices in the wholesale oils and oilseeds markets continued for the second straight week, on sustained buying by vanaspati millers ahead of the festive season and a firming trend in the overseas markets.

Prices for some oils in the non-edible section, also strengthened slightly on increased industrial demand, particularly from paint manufacturing units. Trading sentiment for the palm oil is bullish and on a winning streak since February.

Its price reached a six-week high in Malaysia, on speculation that demand for the vegetable oil will increase as India and other Asian nations approach the festival season. Reports of cotton crop damage in Haryana and Punjab due to heavy rains, and delay in groundnut sowing at Gujarat were the other factors behind the price rise.

Meanwhile, palm oil for September-delivery rose for a seventh day in Malaysia, adding 1.3 per cent to 770 dollar a metric ton on the Malaysia Derivatives Exchange.

Marketmen said steady buying activity by vanaspati millers ahead of festival season and firming trend in global markets are responsible for the rise in select edible oil prices. Besides, pick up in retailers demand as consumption rises in rainy season has also supported the upside in edible oil prices, they said.

Meanwhile, country's vegetable oil imports fell by 6 per cent in June to 7.32 lakh tonnes against 7.8 lakh tonnes in the year-ago period, mainly on account of large quantity of imported stocks lying at ports and in the pipeline.

In the edible section, groundnut mill delivery (Gujarat) gained the most, surging by Rs 400 to Rs 8,000 per quintal, on strong demand coupled with higher advices from producing region. Groundnut solvent refined followed suit and rose by Rs 80 to Rs 1,350-1,360 per tin of 15 litres.

Mustard expeller oil (Dadri) also attracted fresh buying from local parties and jumped Rs 130 to Rs 5,050 per quintal. Mustard pakki and kachi ghani oils traded higher by Rs 5 each to Rs 690-845 and Rs 845-945 per tin.

Cottonseed mill delivery (Haryana) oil spurted by Rs 200 to Rs 4,400 per quintal on vanaspati millers buying.

Soyabean bean refined mill delivery (Indore) and soyabean degum (Delhi) rose by Rs 110 each to Rs 4,630 and Rs 4,430, while crude palm oil (ex-kandla) and palmolein (rbd) shot up by Rs 100 and Rs 190 to Rs 3,740 and Rs 4,400 per quintal on firming global trend.

In the non-edible section, linseed oil gained Rs 50 to Rs 4,000 per quintal on fresh enquiries from paint industries. Castor oil also traded higher by Rs 50 to Rs 7,350-7,450 per quintal on increased industrial offtake.

Mixed trend prevails in Chennai foodgrains market

Press Trust of India / Chennai July 17, 2010, 13:07 IST

In a mixed pattern of trading, prices of urad and gram dals rose, while moong dal and sugar fell in the wholesale foodgrains market here in the week under review.

Prices of thoor dal, wheat, maida and sooji remained unaltered.

Urad dal rose Rs 100 a quintal on Monday to Rs 7,400 over the previous close and held on to it to end the week at the same price. Gram dal edged up Rs 50 per quintal to Rs 2,750 from last week's closing rate.

Moong dal fell to Rs 8,300, a loss of Rs 100 per quintal over last week's closing rate of Rs 8,400. Sugar edged down by Rs 10 to 2,740 from 2,750.

Thoor dal at Rs 6,700 a quintal, wheat (Rs 1,750), maida (90 kg) Rs 1,650 and sooji (90 kg) Rs 1,800 remained unchanged at the previous week's rates.

Menthol prices rise on fresh buying

Press Trust of India / New Delhi July 17, 2010, 14:37 IST

Menthol prices rose by Rs 5 per kg in the national capital today on fresh buying by consuming industries amid tight stocks. Fall in supplies from producing belts and firming trend in futures market also supported the prices.

Menthol bold crystal, menthol flake and mentha oil prices rose by Rs 5 to Rs 865, Rs 820 and Rs 765 per kg respectively.

Marketmen attributed fresh buying support from pharma and other consuming industries against tight stocks, for the rise in prices.

Elsewhere, prices of other chemicals ruled steady on scattered deals.

Following are today's quotations:

Ammonium chloride (50 kg), Rs 1,200-2,400, acetic acid (1 kg) Rs 36-38, ammonia bicarb (25 kg) Rs 450-500, boric acid technical (50 kg) Rs 3,500-3,800, borex granular (50 kg) Rs 2,000-2,500

Caustic soda flake (50 kg) Rs 900-950, citric acid (50 kg) (China) Rs 2,600-3,000, citric acid deshi (50 kg) Rs 2,550-2,950, camphor slab (1 kg) Rs 320, camphor powder (1 kg) Rs 310, glycerine (1 kg) Rs 90-110, hexamine (1 kg) Rs 80

hydrogen peroxide (1 kg) Rs 33-35, mercury (34.5 kg) Rs 65,000, menthol bold crystal (per kg) Rs 865, menthol flake (1kg) Rs 820 and mentha oil (1 kg)

Paraffin wax (1 kg) Iran Rs 68-75 Paraffin wax (1 kg) China Rs 100-110 Paraffin wax (1 kg) Indian Rs 92 Residue wax (p tonne) Rs 41,000 Soda ash (50 kg) (Tata) Rs 925 Soda ash (50 kg) (Gujarat) Rs 900 Soda ash (50 kg) (DCW) Rs 900

Soda ash (50 kg) (Birla) Rs 900 Soda Hydro Sulphate (1 kg) Rs 75-85 Sodium hydro sulphite (1 kg) damosha Rs 85 Sodium hydro sulphite (1 kg) china Rs 58 Sodium hydro sulphite safolite (1 kg) Rs 110-125 Sodium silicate (Qtl) Rs 1,000-1,150

Sodium nitrate (50 kg) Rs 1,650-1,900 Sodium nitrite (50 kg) Rs 1,900-2,000 Sodium bio-carbonate (50 kg) Rs 1,025 Stable bleaching powder (25 kg) Rs 350-400 Tartaric acid France (1 kg) Rs 440 Thymol (1 kg) Rs 510 Titanium dioxide (1 kg) Rs 100-110 Oxalic acid (pcpl) 50 kg Rs 1900-2000

Pepper, jeera up on fresh buying

Press Trust of India / New Delhi July 17, 2010, 14:28 IST



Black pepper and jeera prices rose by Rs 100 per quintal each in the national capital today on fresh buying support from retailers and stockists amid tight stocks. Fall in supplies from producing belts also supported the uptrend.

Black pepper prices surged by Rs 100 to settle at Rs 21,800-22,000 per quintal.

Jeera common and jeera best quality also traded higher at Rs 14,000-14,300 and Rs 15,000-15,600 against previous closing of Rs 13,900-14,200 and Rs 14,900-15,500 per quintal respectively in view of fall in supplies from Unjha in Gujarat against better offtake.

Traders said the rise in pepper and jeera prices was attributed to good demand from retailers and stockists and fall in supplies from producing belts, which pushed up select spice prices on the wholesale kirana market here.

Following are today's quotations (per quintal):

Ajwain 14,000-19,000, black pepper common 21,800-22,000, betelnut (kg) 85-105, cardamom brown-Jhundiwali (kg) 740-750 and cardamom brown -Kanchicut (kg) 825-950

Cardamom small (kg): Chitridar 1,190-1,350, cardamom (colour robin) 1,440-1,450, cardamom bold 1,465-1,475, cardamom extra (bold) 1,590-1,610 and cloves (kg) 290-360

Chirounji (new) (kg) Rs 410-450 Dry mango(raipur) Rs 6,000-8,500 Dhania Rs 3,100-8,500 Dry ginger Rs 22,000-25,500 Kalaunji Rs 10,000-11,800 Mace-Red (kg) Rs 860-980 Mace-Yellow (kg) Rs 1250-1350 Methiseed Rs 3,200-4,200

Makhana (per kg) Rs 120-160 Nutmeg Rs 410-420 Poppyseed (KG Turkey) Rs 205 Poppyseed (KG MP-RAJ) Rs 205-255 Poppyseed (KG Kashmiri) Rs 185 Red chillies Rs 5,100-9,100 Soya bari pariwar (20 kg) Rs 350-400

Saffron (kg) Irani Rs 1,05,000-1,15,000 Saffron (kg) Kashmiri Rs 1,45,000-1,62,000 Soanf-bold Rs 9,000-15,000 Turmeric Rs 16,400-19,900 Tamarind Rs 2,250-2,600 Tamarind without seed Rs 3,800-5,500 Tea (kg) Rs 60-175 Watermelon kernel (Kg) Rs 235 Jeera common Rs 14,000-14,300 Jeera best Rs 15,000-15,600

Peas prices up on tight supply

Press Trust of India / New Delhi July 17, 2010, 13:31 IST



Peas prices in restricted trade activity firmed up by Rs 100 per quintal on the wholesale pulses market today, due to increased offtake against tight supply following less arrival from producing regions.

Elsewhere, other commodity prices moved in a narrow range on alternate bouts of trading, and settled at previous levels.

Traders said increased demand from retailers against restricted arrivals mainly pushed up wholesale peas prices.

Peas white and green prices rose by Rs 100 each to Rs 1,850-1,950 and Rs 2,050-2,250 per quintal respectively.

Following are today's quotations in Rs per quintal:

Urad 5,350-5,900, Urad chilka (local) 6,200-6,600, best 7,100-7,400, Dhoya 7,150-7,250, Moong 5,400-5,800, Dal moong chilka local 6,100-6,500, Moong Dhoya local 6,300-6,500 and best quality 6,700-6,900

Masoor small 3,250-3,450, bold 3,450-3,700, Dal Masoor local 4,000-4,100, best quality 4,300-4,600, Malka local 4,150-4,200, best 4,300-4,400, Moth 5,800-6,100, Arhar 4,350-4,450, dal arhar dara 5,400-5,800

Gram 2,200-2,275, gram dal (local) 2,475-2,500, best quality 2,650-2,750, besan (35 kg) Shakti bhog 1,050, Rajdhani 1,050, Rajmah chitra Pune 3,300-3,900, China 3,400- 3,900, red 3,400-3,500, kabli gram small 3,400-4,600

dabra 2,700-2,800, imported 4,500-4,900, lobia 3,700-3,800, peas white 1,850- 1,950 and green 2,050-2,250

Select edible oils remain up on increased buying

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Select edible oil prices continued to rise for the third straight day by adding Rs 10 per quintal on steady inflow of millers buying amid firming trend in global markets. Linseed and castor oils in the non-edible section, also showed improvement on increased industrial offtake.

Trading sentiment remained positive on sustained buying by stockists amid firming global trend.

The palm oil recorded its best-winning run since February to reach a six-week high in Malaysia, on speculation that demand for the most-consumed vegetable oil will increase as India and other populous Asian nations approach the festival season, they said.

In Delhi wholesale market, soyabean refined mill delivery (Indore) and soyabean degum (Delhi), edible oils remained in demand and added another Rs 10 each to Rs 4,630 and Rs 4,430, while crude palm oil (ex-kandla) traded higher by the same margin at Rs 3750 per quintal.

In the non-edible section, linseed oil attracted fresh buying support from paint industries and gained Rs 50 to Rs 4,000 per quintal. Castor oil also gained Rs 50 to Rs 7350-7450 per quintal.

Following are today's quotations in Rs per quintal:

Oilseeds: mustard seed 2,500-2,600 and groundnut seed 2,100-2,850

Vanaspati ghee (15 litres tin) 720-830

Edible oils: Groundnut mill delivery (Gujarat) 8,000, groundnut Solvent refined (per tin) 1,350-1,360, Mustard Expeller (Dadri) 5,050, Mustard Pakki ghani (per tin) 690-845, Mustard kachi ghani (per tin) 845-945, Sunflower 6,300, Sesame mill delivery 5,850

soybean Refined mill delivery (Indore) 4,630 Soyabean degum (Delhi) 4,430, Crude Palm Oil (Ex-kandla) 3,750, Cottonseed mill delivery (Haryana) 4,400, Palmolein (RBD) 4,400, Rice bran (phy) 3,750 and Coconut (per tin) 1,030-1,060

Non-edible oils: Linseed 4,000, Mahuwa 4,000, Castor 7,350-7,450, Neem 3,700-3,800, Rice bran 3,300-3,400 and palm fatty 3,225-3,300

Oilcakes: groundnut de-husk 800-850, sesame 950-1,150, Mustard (new) 1,025-1,050, Mustard 1,200-1,210 and Cottonseed 1,075-1,175

Wheat dara strengthens on increased offtake

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Wheat dara prices strengthened further by Rs 5 a quintal on the wholesale grains market today on increased offtake by flour mills to meet the coming festival season demand. Bajra and maize also showed some strength on increased industrial demand against tight arrivals.

Marketmen said increased offtake by flour mills on expectations of pick up in demand ahead of the festival season mainly helped wheat dara prices rise further. Wheat dara (for mills) remained in demand and added another Rs 5 to Rs 1230-1235 per quintal.

Atta chakki delivery followed suit and traded higher by the same margin at Rs 1,235-1,240 per 90 kg, while atta flour mills gained Rs 10 to Rs 640-660 per 50 kg. Bajra rose by Rs 15 to Rs 990-1,000 and maize by Rs 30 to Rs 1,000-1,010 per quintal respectively.

Following are today's quotations in Rs per quintal:

Wheat MP (deshi) 1,725-1,825, wheat dara (for mills) 1,230-1,235 chakki atta (delivery) 1,235-1,240, atta Rajdhani (10 kg) 175, Shakti bhog (10 kg) 175, Roller flour mill 640-660 (50 kg), Maida 755-785 (50 kilos) and Sooji 810-830 (50 kg)

Basmati rice (Lal Quila) 9,300, Shri Lal Mahal 9,300, Super basmati rice 9,000, Basmati common 5,100-5,200, rice Pusa-(1121) 4,400-4,900, Permal raw 1,750-1,800, Permal wand 1,825-1,975, Sela 2,050-2,100 and Rice IR-8- 1,575-1,600

Bajra 990-1000, Jowar yellow 1,400-1,475, white 2,250-2,300, Maize 1000-1010, Barley (UP) 1,050-1,070 and Rajasthan 1,080-1,090