



इंडियन कॉफी IndianCoffee

The Coffee Magazine

Vol. 84 No. 5-6 May - June 2020



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**Awareness and Capacity Building Programme
Organized by RCRS, RV Nagar for Coffee White
Stem Borer management in Andhra Pradesh**

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**A Journey to Jarrakonda - Reaching
the Unreached**



स्वच्छ भारत अभियान



सुरक्षित आवास, शुद्ध वातावरण
यही हमारा स्वच्छ भारत देश है
हम "स्वच्छ भारत" को
सफल बनाएं



कॉफी बोर्ड



वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार



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The views expressed in this journal are purely those of the authors and not necessarily of the Coffee Board.

कॉफी बोर्ड

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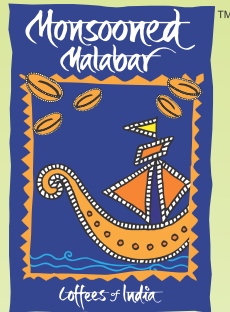
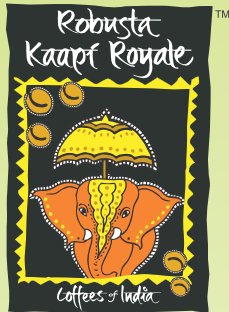
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संपादक के **Letters to**
नाम पर पत्र **the Editor**

Your views, opinions & observations are welcome as long as it is in the spirit of the magazine's principles and values, and may be sent to: editor.indiancoffee1@gmail.com
The publisher reserves the right to respond/publish the same in this magazine.





Coffee Board Regional Logos





From the Secretary's desk



Coffee Times

Recently, grasshopper infestation is reported in a coffee plantation near Balehonnur of Chikmagalur District and few other coffee growing areas of Karnataka and Kerala. This grasshopper identified as *Aularches miliaris* is commonly known as coffee locust or spotted grasshopper or ghost grasshopper. Occurrence of this grasshopper in coffee plantations was previously reported during 2006. After analysing the nature of infestation and damage, the Research Department of Coffee Board has issued an Advisory on management of coffee grasshopper. The complete text of the Advisory is made available in this issue for the benefit of growers. I urge the coffee growers to adopt the measures for the effective management of this pest.

The Tribal farmers in the agency area of Visakhapatnam district in Andhra Pradesh are engaged in cultivation of coffee for the past four decades. Arabica coffee is the main variety cultivated in this non-traditional region. Of late, coffee White Stem Borer is posing a serious threat to coffee plantations in this region. The Research and Extension personnel of Coffee Board in association with Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) carried out extensive programmes for effective management of the white stem borer by organizing series of on-farm training programmes, awareness campaigns on WSB management practices, radio talks, distribution of extension literature in local language etc. A detailed report on the capacity building programmes and awareness campaigns carried out for effective management of white stem borer is presented in this issue for the benefit of readers.

In an effort to boost the export of coffees of India by creating a business network, Coffee Board of India participated in Anufood held at Sao Paulo, Brazil, a leading food and beverage exhibition. Brazil is the largest exporter of coffee worldwide and the second largest consumer of coffee. This exhibition witnessed international pavilions with participation of more than 220 companies from across the world. Trade connected interactions, outreach programme, presentations and events held at exhibition provided an opportunity to grow and strengthen Indian coffee business. A brief write-up on this mega event is presented in this issue for the benefit of growers and coffee exporters.

This issue also contains regular features viz., Coffee Market Reports, Coffee & Health, Calendar of Coffee Estate Operations etc.

Freshen up your mind with a cup of Coffee!

Dr. Srivatsa Krishna
Secretary

Awareness and Capacity Building Programme Organized by RCRS, RV Nagar for Coffee White Stem Borer management in Andhra Pradesh

Dasi Sunil Babu, Assistant Agronomist, **Dr. Atiqur Rahman Bora**, Deputy Director (Research)
Regional Coffee Research Station, R. V. Nagar, Andhra Pradesh



Coffee is one of the most important plantation crops being cultivated in the hilly tracts of Visakhapatnam District in Andhra Pradesh. It assumes greater significance as it is largely cultivated in the remote and backward regions of Eastern Ghats which contribute substantially to the biodiversity of these areas. These areas are mainly inhabited by the tribal community and they have an age old practice of podu/shifting cultivation which resulted in drastic reduction of the forest cover and has become an issue of serious environmental concern. The inhabitants of this region live in remote villages under extreme poverty with very poor transport and communication facilities. Being schiophytic in nature, introduction of coffee in these areas preserved the biodiversity besides contributing significantly for the overall economy of this region by providing employment and livelihood to large number of tribals.

The average size of Arabica coffee holdings in Andhra Pradesh range from 1 to 1.5 acre. Over the years, though there is increase in the cultivated area, the production level remains low, with an average productivity level of 142

kg/ha which is far behind the national average of 547 kg/ha. This is primarily attributed to the lack of awareness to take up critical cultural operations like gap filling, bush management, plant nutrition and plant protection measures in time. It is observed that the tribal coffee holdings does not have the required plant population due to mortality of coffee plants as a result of white stem borer infestation.

Coffee white stem borer *Xylotrechus quadripes* is a beetle under the family Cerambycidae. It was described by the French entomologist Auguste Chevrolat in 1863. It is a serious pest of Arabica coffee and is well known for its habit of boring through the stems of Arabica coffee plants. The white stem borer is considered as a dreadful pest in Arabica coffee plantation. The pest is reported from China, India, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Vietnam and South Africa. The loss caused by the pest is cumulative in nature as it kills the plant, causing capital loss apart from loss of crop due to uprooting, cost of removal, replanting and after care which contribute to the total loss to the coffee planter.



DDR, RCRS Narsipatnam briefing about the WSB at the workshop held on 24.10.19 at Paderu.



Sri. D.K. Balaji, Project Officer, ITDA, Paderu inaugurating the workshop on WSB



Sri. D.K. Balaji, Project Officer, ITDA, addressing the audience at WSB workshop

Earlier, infestation of the pest was predominantly noticed in traditional coffee growing areas like Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala but recently infestation is also noticed in non - traditional areas like Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. In traditional areas the major flight period of the pest is April to May and October to December. In those areas, the borer is managed by following Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices which includes cultural, mechanical and chemical methods.

White stem borer infestation in the tribal coffee holdings of Andhra Pradesh

White stem borer is the major pest in the coffee plantations of Andhra Pradesh and all the Arabica varieties available in the region are found susceptible to this pest. The incidence of the pest is more in coffee plantations which are in neglected/ abandoned conditions. Studies revealed that in Andhra Pradesh, there are two important flight seasons of the pest i.e., summer flight period during April to May and winter flight period during October to December with October as peak season and it may extend up to January. Conditions like very low rainfall, improper shade, high defoliation of plants due to leaf rust, exhaustion of plants due to heavy crop etc., are ideal conditions for stem borer infestation. Cloudy and wet weather during the flight periods is detrimental to the activity of the



A glimpse of the audience at WSB workshop on 24.10.19

borer. The major bottleneck for controlling white stem borer in Andhra Pradesh is that the tribal farmers neither adopt any cultural practices nor use any control measures against the pest. The local knowledge on white stem borer is very poor and they are unable to understand the crop loss caused by the pest.

Impact of Hudhud cyclone:

On October 12, 2014, the coffee growing areas of Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh were drastically devastated by the swirling winds of *Hudhud* cyclone as many of the shade trees were uprooted, fall of branches broken on coffee plants due to the torrential winds with a speed of more than 185 km per hour. The cyclone created huge losses to the farming community, especially the coffee planters in Andhra Pradesh and Odisha due to loss of shade trees and damage to coffee plants. The aftermath of *Hudhud* cyclone had very detrimental effects on coffee plantations through soil moisture stress to coffee plants as most of the coffee plantations had lost the shade cover exposing the ground thereby leading to rapid soil moisture depletions. It caused lowering yield levels due to the mortality of coffee plants. Prior to *Hudhud* cyclone, the incidence of white stem borer was at a lower level in Andhra Pradesh but after the cyclone there was flaring up of the pest problem in almost all the coffee plantations.



Dr. Surya Prakash Rao, Director of Research, in charge addressing the audience at the technical session of WSB program



DDR, RCRS Narsipatnam addressing the gathering at workshop organized for APFDC officials & staff on 07.02.20

Initiatives for white stem borer management:

Sensing the detrimental effects of white stem borer, the research and extension wing of Coffee Board has been conducting series of awareness programmes in Andhra Pradesh for managing the pest. In this context, the following programmes were taken up by the Regional Coffee Research Station, RV Nagar:

- Capacity building programmes for tribal coffee growers by organizing training programs at RCRS, RV Nagar
- Conducting series of on farm training programmes on white stem borer management in all the eleven coffee growing mandals of Visakhapatnam district in coordination with extension wing
- Organising awareness campaigns on WSB management practices
- Mass awareness by means of radio talks
- Creating awareness on creation and management of mixed shade for coffee
- Development of technical folder on white stem borer management in local language and distribution among the tribal coffee growers
- Exclusive stem borer management programmes organized for state government departments involved in coffee development like Integrated Tribal Development Agency and Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation Ltd.

WSB workshop at Paderu

The first programme to create awareness on white stem borer was started at a workshop at Paderu. The Regional Coffee Research Station, Coffee Board, RV Nagar, in association with Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), conducted a training programme on white stem borer management for 100 participants comprising of tribal coffee growers, APFDC officials & field staff, ITDA officials & field staff, various NGOs working on coffee in Andhra Pradesh at Paderu on 24.10.2019. The programme was aimed at creating awareness on the behaviour of the pest and its control to the tribal coffee growers, field functionaries of ITDA and other stake holders involved in coffee as white stem borer has emerged as the major pest of coffee plantations in these areas.

The Project Officer of ITDA-Paderu Sri. D.K. Balaji, IAS inaugurated the workshop. Dr. Atiqur Rahman Bora, Deputy Director (Research), Regional Coffee Research Station, RV Nagar briefed about the pest and its ability to destroy coffee plantations if management practices were not adopted in time. Dr. Surya Prakash Rao, Director of Research, in charge spoke about the coffee scenario in Andhra Pradesh and its constraints such as lack of recommended plant population in the plantations. The Joint Director Extension, in charge N.A. Mallikarjuna called for a strategy to prevent the attack of the pest

by resorting to community approach. Assistant Director (Coffee), ITDA Sri. V. Radhakrishna deliberated about the coffee acreage in the State. The technical session of the workshop was headed by Dr. Surya Prakash Rao, Director of Research, in charge explained the life cycle of the pest and its various detrimental effects for coffee plantations. He also mentioned about the different strategies for managing the pest like shade management in coffee plantations, removal of infested plants and organic management practices.

Awareness through All India Radio Programmes

Scientists of Regional Coffee Research Station, RV Nagar compiled and prepared the scripts on the topic 'Management strategies for control of white stem borer in coffee plantations' in the local language and delivered radio talks at All India Radio Station, Visakhapatnam for the benefit of the tribal coffee growers of Andhra Pradesh.



Mr. Ram Mohan Rao, IFS, Chief Conservator of Forests, AP and Regional Manager, APFDC addressing the audience at workshop organized for APFDC officials & staff on 07.02.20



DDR, RCRS, Narsipatnam showing the WSB larvae in the split stem to the ITDA field staff and farmers at demo block



DDR, RCRS Narsipatnam addressing the gathering at workshop organized for APFDC officials & staff on 07.02.20



A glimpse of the audience at workshop organized for APFDC officials & staff on 07.02.20

Programme with Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation.

Andhra Pradesh Forest Development Corporation (APFDC) has the largest area under coffee in Andhra Pradesh covering 4000 ha. During the month of November 2019, Regional Coffee Research Station RV Nagar received a request from APFDC seeking guidance to overcome low production levels in most of their plantations. Assistant Agronomist from RCRS RV Nagar was deputed to visit the plantations and to prepare a report on the constraints and strategies for improving productivity levels of APFDC plantations in Chintapalle and RV Nagar division. During the visit, it was observed that there was less shade with open patches in certain

blocks due to the aftermath of *Hudhud* cyclone. These blocks have been exposed to sunlight and were infested with the white stem borer. The incidence of the pest was in an alarming state in most of the blocks. The issue was also discussed with Mr. Ram Mohan Rao, IFS, Chief Conservator of Forests, Andhra Pradesh and Regional Manager, APFDC. The Regional Manager, APFDC requested Coffee Board to organize a workshop wherein all the constraints and strategies for improving productivity levels can be discussed. The workshop was organized at TEC Minumuluru on 7th February, 2020. During the workshop the management strategies for control of WSB in APFDC plantations was well explained along with other interventions for improving productivity levels. A total of 35 participants comprising of Sri. P. Ram Mohan Rao, IFS, Conservator of Forests and Regional Manager, APFDC, Divisional Managers, Assistant Estate Managers, Deputy Plantation Conductors, Supervisors and field men of APFDC participated in the programme.

Awareness on maintaining proper shade for management of WSB

Shade trees protect the coffee plantations against harsh environmental conditions such as high temperatures, extended drought, incidence of pest and help in providing congenial micro climatic conditions to the coffee plant by stabilizing large variations in soil temperature and moisture levels. Shade trees reduce the intensity of sunlight and temperature, combat drought effects and thereby preserve soil moisture levels. Shade plays a pivotal role in the management of pest. Accordingly, awareness programmes are being regularly organized by RCRS, RV Nagar emphasising the significance of establishment of mixed shade to manage the pest in threshold levels.

Release of Technical folder on WSB

Regional Coffee Research Station, RV Nagar developed a technical folder on white stem borer

management in local language for distribution among the tribal coffee growers for creating better awareness on the various management strategies involved in managing the pest. A total of 4500 technical folders on control of coffee white stem borer in coffee plantations were distributed in all the eleven coffee growing mandals either through the scientists of RCRS, RV Nagar or through extension department.

Establishment of demo blocks for WSB Management

During the workshop on White Stem Borer Management held at Paderu on 24.10.2019 attended by The Project Officer (PO), ITDA, Paderu and Director of Research, in charge Coffee Board, a proposal was raised by the Project officer, ITDA to develop demonstration plots on white stem borer management in farmer's field through the research department of Coffee Board. Accordingly Deputy Director (R), Assistant Agronomist, RCRS, Narasipatnam along with JLO Araku Valley and Extension staff of Araku valley surveyed different coffee plantations in the Araku valley & Ananthagiri Liaison zone and selected a block in Gettuvalasa, Sunkarametta Panchayath, Araku valley, Andhra Pradesh to be suitable for the WSB demo block. Subsequently the scientists of RCRS, Narasipatnam monitored the imposing of treatments and developed the demo block. The identification of coffee plantations for WSB demo block in the remaining liaison zones of Andhra Pradesh is in progress by the respective liaison officers.

Video on WSB management in local language

Development of a video on WSB management in local language Telegu is in progress at Regional Coffee Research Station, RV Nagar for better understanding by the tribal illiterate coffee growers.

A JOURNEY TO JARRAKONDA - Reaching the Unreached

Dr. K. Sridevi, Senior Liaison Officer, Coffee Board, Minumuluru,
Sri. R.Nageshwar Rao Naik, Asst. Extn. Officer, O/o.SLO, Coffee Board, Minumuluru.



“One of the India’s major blessings is the rich store of experience and knowledge available in the Rural and Tribal Areas”

Prof. Dr. M. S. Swaminathan,
 Father of Indian Agriculture

Of course, the tribal lifestyle is completely different from the rest of the world. Their livelihood is mainly dependant on agriculture and handicrafts in general, coffee in particular in this village under report. In this article, the authors, under the guidance of Sri. N. A. Mallikarjuna, Deputy Director (Extension), Paderu mainly focused on one of the interior tribal villages of Andhra Pradesh called ‘JARRAKONDA’ where abundant potential exists for coffee cultivation for the following four reasons viz.,

1. For the first time Coffee Board has conducted Village Level Workshop in this village due to non availability of motarable road earlier to that day (till 26.11.2019)
2. Due to Bababudan style introduction of coffee to this village by one dedicated person
3. Horrible life style living in village either disconnected or connected with the worst road condition
4. Existence of good plantations resembling like Traditional areas.

Jarrakonda – An Introduction:

Jarrakonda is a small village/Panchayat in Hukumpeta Mandal in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh. It is located 150Kms towards West from the District Head quarters and 34Kms

from Mandal Headquarters, Hukumpeta. The name of the village gives a meaning of “Slippery hill”.

Jarrakonda village is surrounded by Paderu mandal towards West, Chedikada mandal towards South, Devarapalli mandal towards East and Ananthagiri mandal towards North.



A Panoramic view of Jarrakonda village

As per the 2011 Census details, total population of Jarrakonda is 97 consisting 45 males and 52 females and number of Houses are 26. Village literacy rate is 26.8% and 100% of Scheduled Tribal population. The total geographical area of this village is 102 Ha. This village is situated at 3050 ft above the Mean Sea Level under the Latitude of 18.03611 N and Longitude of 82.84537 E.

It is one of the 168 villages of Hukumpeta Block of Visakhapatnam District. People of this village are living in a very peaceful manner. This village is having a very proud History. Agriculture is the main profession of this village, coffee being the main crop. Still this village is behind in getting basic requirements such as health, education, good drinking water, pakka road, electricity etc., though the literacy level is below average, the

people of this village are found to be very active and enthusiastic.

These are all a few hints about introduction to this village. Now, let's have a look at introduction of Coffee (Of course...as it is our matter of interest!!) to this village in comparison with that of Coffee cultivation in Andhra Pradesh. Though historical evidence of the first coffee planting started a way back in 1898 in Andhra Pradesh, the commercial coffee cultivation was started only in 1970s.

Description of Special Features/ Reasons Leading for an Article on JARRAKONDA:

1. As mentioned above, the village is situated in very remote locality and not connected with motorable road earlier. As a result Coffee Board staffs were unable to visit and give proper advisory to develop coffee plantation by conducting any meeting. On hearing the completion of construction of motorable road to the village, first Village Level Workshop was conducted at this village on 26.11.2019 by O/o the SLO, Minumuluru under the target of extension activities for the year 2019-20, duly participated by Sri. N. A. Mallikarjuna, DDE, Paderu, Dr. K. Sridevi, Senior Liaison Officer, Smt. V.V.K.M.Lakshmi, Asst. Extn. Officer and Sri. R.Nageshwar Rao Naik, Asst. Extn. Officer, O/o. SLO, Minumuluru from Coffee Board, Sub-Assistant and Coffee Liaison workers of Hukumpeta mandal from Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Paderu. The journey to Jarrakonda started from Minumuluru office by 6.30 am and reached Bakuru by 7.30 am. There we had our breakfast and started by 8.00 am and reached Gedalapadu by 9.00 am, there we parked our departmental vehicle Bolero (as Bolero was not suitable for such road condition) and from there we hired a private jeep owned by Sri. Shekar, a quite interesting young chap, who made the

horrible road's journey into thrilling and reached Jarrakonda safely at 11.00 am. Conversing with Sri. Shekar throughout the journey resulted in gathering some interesting facts. Sri. Shekar, being a native of Anakapalle town, but residing temporarily at Jarrakonda mainly to provide transport service to the tribal people of this area, only person able to perform a herculean task of driving vehicle in such a horrible road condition.



Sri.N.A.Mallikarjuna, DDE, Paderu addressing the gathering



Dr. K. Sridevi, SLO, Minumuluru addressing the coffee growers

Dr. K. Sridevi, SLO, Minumuluru in her participation in the workshop stressed the importance of coffee in the day to day life and developing the livelihood and Socio Economic status of tribal growers. Sri. N. A. Mallikarjuna, DD (E), Paderu delivered a motivational speech on utilising the available natural resources for best usage of their development.

Followed by regular workshop on nursery management practices, planting and after care, bush management practices, soil and water conservation measures, harvesting and post harvesting etc., Later we have visited the nearby coffee fields where field demonstration were conducted on various operations.

Deputy Director (Extn), Paderu appreciated the Senior Liaison Officer and her team for selecting such a very interior village by taking lot of pains and efforts in reaching the village for conducting the above Village level workshop.

2. Introduction of coffee into Jarrakonda village has been initiated by a dedicated person to coffee by one Sri. Liviti Yendu Pathrudu, an Ex-Sarpanch of Jarrakonda village, (as shown in the below figure) who seems to be a soft spoken person (may be his action after all speak louder than his words!!) has got self motivation during the year 2005 by seeing the nearby coffee tracts surrounding Technology Evaluation Centre, Minumuluru.



Sri. Liviti Pathrudu -the man who introduced coffee to Jarrakonda hill



Sri. Liviti Pathrudu extending his gratitude to the Coffee Board officers for conducting workshop in such an interior agency hamlet



A group photo with the villagers



Soil sample collection demonstration by AEOs

Perhaps, he thought opportunity will not knock the door on its own until built the door. In the year 2006, Sri. Pathrudu happened to meet Coffee Liaison workers of ITDA, Paderu, Sri. Gangadhar and Sri. Satyanarayan and requested for supply of coffee saplings to him. However, as the season has passed, they informed him that next year they will consider his request, in the mean while out of curiosity, Sri. Pathrudu has brought approximately about 400 coffee seedlings from a nursery without any one's knowledge (which can be construed as 'stolen' or 'theft' as told by him) and planted the same in his own estate, so we fondly named him as "Bababudan" of Jarrakonda.

Where as the commercial cultivation of coffee was introduced during the year 2007-08 with the



help of Sri. Bonju Raju and Sri. Satyanarayana, Coffee Liaison workers of ITDA, Paderu who visited and conducted survey for an about 24 acres and planted with coffee, as this area was completely found under mixed Jungle shade. Thus, coffee has ever aged as the most viable option for the tribal growers of this area. The village is surrounded by different hillocks such as Gantha konda, Maara konda, Vandari Konda, Pasupudoddi and gifted with naturally running streams like Nelagundam, Godugula Panja etc., which are the added advantages for coffee cultivation. Probably, *make hay while the Sun shines*.

3. This village people are hardworking nature inspite of their hurdles. The basic lacking facility that Jarrakonda faces is Transport. The mode of transportation is road way only. The condition of the road is in such a way that no words can describe it. Road is worst to the core with full of pebbals, kacha and streams, with Ghat section, it took nearly 02 hours for us to reach 10 kms i.e., from Gedalpadu to Jarrakonda that too not by our Department Vehicle Bolero. The journey through such roads is really tedious and very risky too. Jarrakonda is about 40 km from Hukumpeta mandal for which Rs.100/- (One hundred only) charge for one side by the Jeep- Driver/owner, Sri. Shekar deserves a great salute for his work.

4. In this Non Traditional Areas, very rarely we come across good plantations like Traditional Areas. In this particular village we could get surprise to see very good plantations with healthy foliage like traditional areas as shown in the figure.



Sri.N.A.Mallikarjuna, DDE, Paderu in field visits at Jarrakonda



Demonstration on Bush management practices by the SLO and AEO



Shekar's Jeep – the only “Ray of hope” for the Jarrakonda villagers

The main favorable factors for coffee cultivation in this village are availability of suitable soils, mixed shade and climatic conditions. Jarrakonda soils are Red Soils; due to defoliation of jungle trees and decomposition of organic matter the soils are found to be naturally rich in Humus. Whereas the physical appearance of the soils is black in colour due to high organic matter content. We know that Indian coffee is a shade loving nature and shade influences invariably in the quality of the cup. Jarrakonda tribal coffee growers are blessed by nature with Mixed

Jungle shade i.e., evergreen forest with Mango, Jambulina, Jack, Indian Gooseberry, Athi, Bussi (local trees) etc., It is astonishing to see that no single estate is under mono-Silver oak shade (becoming a rare thing now a days.)

Some of the other favorable factors noticed in the village are; i).Electricity-Luckily, they have Solar energy as a source of power installed by the Government with which they used to watch community Televisions (3 numbers for the entire village) (works for 4 hrs only with that solar energy - 5 pm to 9 pm only regularly). ii). Group cohesiveness – villagers are having good cooperation among themselves with high group loyalty, sharing / seeking of information among themselves and iii). Excellent leadership under the Sarpanch – villagers are following the words of Sarpanch as he guides/shows way to improve their living condition.

Among the adverse factors, lack of education, medical and healthcare facilities are major apart from worst road condition. In spite of adverse situation, village got potential to produce high grown, organic speciality coffee under mixed shade as the next generation growers are very passionate on taking up of coffee cultivation. In the process they need to face some challenges, such as menace of monkeys, mice, cattle which damages coffee (as no fencing).

When majority of the coffee plantation of the agency area focussed their attention of growing coffee under mono-shade (preferably with Silver oak), exceptionally we found more of mixed shade trees comprising of Mamidi, Jamuna, Vegisa, Indian Goose berry, Boosi, Kumkuma, Kaangucheetu, Amudham, Seekai, Veerudu etc., in this village.

No doubt, plantings of silver oak trees as close as 6' x 6', provide an insurance to coffee for most of the hills in this Agency areas,whereas Jarrakonda has a rich forest cover with good number of above mentioned jungle trees as mixed shade that make this village's soil much healthier, fertile, rich in organic matter content and free from White Stem Borer.

A journey of thousand miles begins with a single step only. Likewise, a step taken by Sri. Pathrudu, who introduced coffee in to this village brought a remarkable changes in the livelihoods of this village triggering the passionate among upcoming generation to grow coffee, exploiting inbuilt potential of the nature, supports from Coffee Board and ITDA or other agencies as we can expect expansion of coffee area and tapping the potential in the form of increased productivity thereby improving the Socio Economic conditions of the villagers. If Banks and financial institutions approve loans and other financial support to this type of village we can able to see much development in the living condition of the villagers such as Jarrakonda.

COFFEE FILTERS FOR SALE

Coffee Board has designed superior quality 304 food grade stainless steel Coffee filters. These filters are available for sale in 2 Cups & 4 Cups capacity at India Coffee Depot outlets of Coffee Board.

Available at:

India Coffee Depot, Coffee Board,
No.1, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar Veedhi,
Bengaluru - 560 001.

Selling price:

2 Cups capacity: Rs. 900
4 Cups capacity: Rs. 1000





CENTRAL COFFEE RESEARCH INSTITUTE

COFFEE RESEARCH STATION POST- 577 117 CHIKKAMAGALURU DISTRICT.

ADVISORY ON MANAGEMENT OF COFFEE GRASSHOPPER

Recently, grasshopper infestation is reported in a coffee plantation near Balehonnur of Chikkamagaluru Dt., Karnataka. This grasshopper is scientifically known as *Aularches miliaris* and commonly called as coffee locust or spotted grasshopper or ghost grasshopper. Occurrence of this grasshopper is not new for coffee as it was earlier reported from few coffee estates in Kodagu District during 2006. The nature of infestation and damage has been observed in the estate near Balehonnur where fresh incidence has been reported. At present, it is found that the grasshopper is in nymphal stage (immature stage without wings) and predominantly seen in groups on weeds and few coffee plants. Therefore, as they are in groups it is easy to collect the nymphs before their development into winged adults. The flareup of this polyphagous pest is rare, so planters need not be panic. The following management measures should be adopted immediately for the effective management of this pest.

1. At present, only nymphal stages are observed which is an ideal time for collection of nymphs manually using a sweep net and destroying either by burning or dipping in any insecticide solution.
2. Once the nymphs developed into adults, it becomes difficult to manage. If delayed, the adult grasshoppers can fly, multiply and spread to larger areas.
3. If necessary, spray Quinalphos 25EC at 2ml/litre of water on the canopy of weeds and coffee plants which helps to prevent further multiplication/spread.

Like Giant African Snail, coffee locust can be easily managed by collection and destroying. This is for information of the coffee planters.



Grasshopper nymphs on weed plant



Close up view of grasshopper nymph

For further details contact:

Scientists, Division of Entomology, CCRI

Dr. A. Roobak Kumar - 89400 10059,

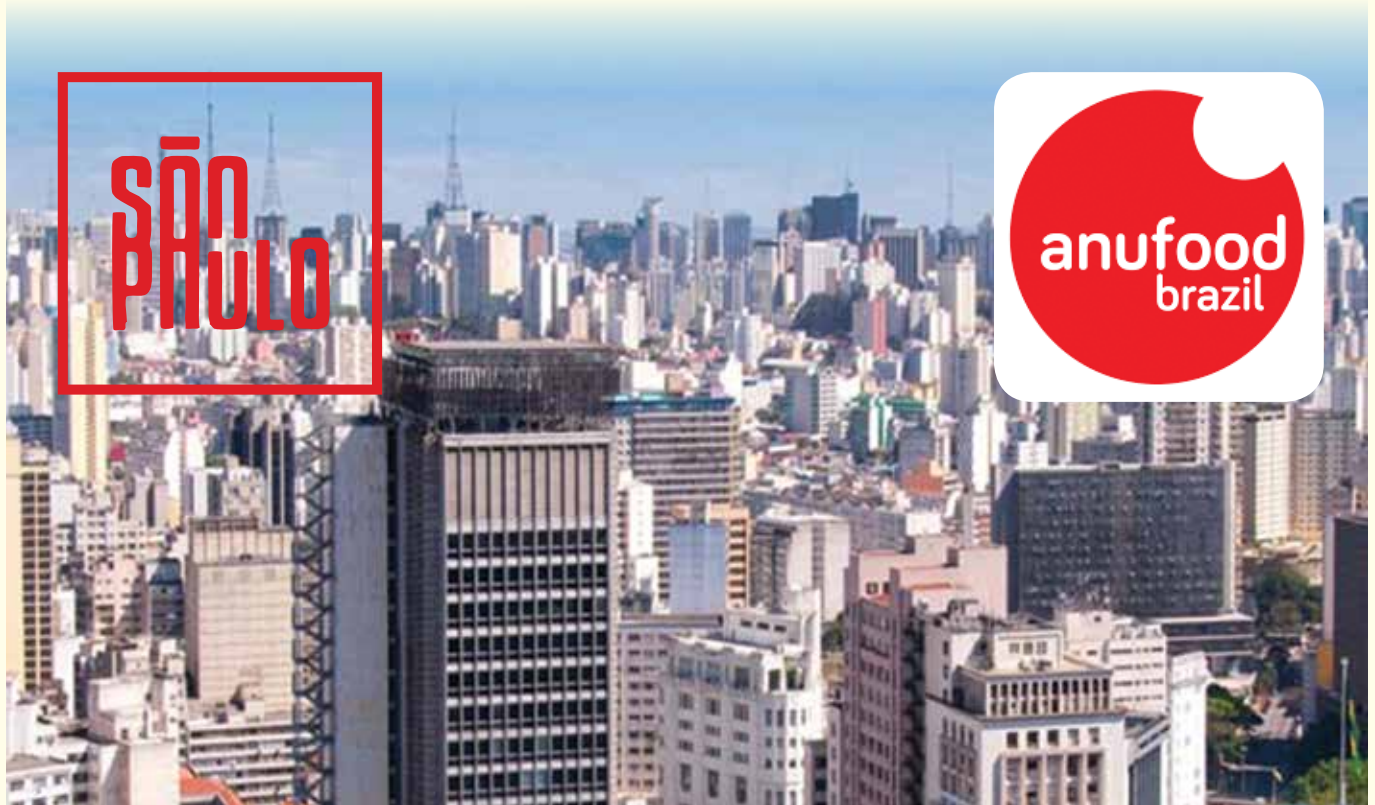
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DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH I/c

Coffee Board of India at Anufood 2020, Brazil

Navin Kumar Bahl Ryntathieng

Officer on Special Duty, Coffee Board, New Delhi



Brazil, a former Portuguese colony and the largest and most influential country in South America, is a rising economic power befitting its status as one of the four original BRIC countries. Brazil overtook the U.K. in 2011 to become the world's sixth largest economy. It has a diverse population which includes indigenous Americans, African and European settlers. The official language is Portuguese. Brazil is the world's fifth largest country by both population and total area. It forms an enormous triangle on the eastern side of the continent with a long coastline along the Atlantic Ocean. The landscape is well known for its dense forests, including the Amazon, the world's largest jungle. Northern Brazil is dominated by the Amazon River and jungles.

Brazil has a large agricultural sector which encompasses a remarkable transformation in agricultural productivity and self-reliance. The country has managed to go from a net importer of food to one of the world's leading exporters of agricultural products.

Brazil is by far the largest producer of coffee in the world, controlling more than 35% of the international production and cornering 20% of world exports. About one third of all coffee in the world comes from Brazil, making this BRIC country the world's largest coffee producer and exporter. The crop first arrived in Brazil in the 18th century and the country had become the dominant producer by the 1840's.

Global coffee production “000” bags of 60kg each

Country/Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	Avg. (2014-2018)	% Share
Brazil	52871	56788	52740	62925	56331	35.06
Vietnam	28737	25540	27888	31174	28335	17.64
Colombia	14009	14634	13824	13858	14081	8.77
Indonesia	12585	11541	10852	9418	11099	6.91
Ethiopia	6714	7297	7454	7776	7310	4.55
Honduras	5786	7457	7560	7328	7033	4.38
India	5830	6161	5813	5302	5777	3.60
Uganda	3650	4962	4597	4704	4478	2.79
Mexico	2772	3635	4485	4351	3811	2.37
Peru	3304	4223	4279	4181	3997	2.49
Others	17729	17722	18591	19544	18397	11.45
TOTAL	153987	159960	158083	170561	160648	100.00

Source : International Coffee Organisation

Coffee is one of the most important agribusiness commodities. The coffee plantations are spread along 13 Brazilian states the largest of which being in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo, Bahia, Paraná and Goiás. It is estimated that there are around 300 thousand coffee plantations in the country. The coffee plantations, covering some 10,000 square miles, are mainly located in the southeastern states of Minas Gerais, São Paulo and Paraná where the environment and climate provide ideal growing conditions. The coffee production costs in Brazil, is what determines the competitive advantages of this country compared to others. The Brazilian climatic conditions seem to have been made for coffee plantation. Influenced by the growing demand for special coffees, producers are currently investing in the production of a more elaborate variety, especially in the South of Brazil, where the weather is milder.

The Brazilian coffee is exported as, green coffee, soluble coffee, roasted and ground, concentrated and essential extracts and coffee residues. The largest buyers of the Brazilian coffee worldwide are Germany, United States, Italy, Japan and

Belgium. The institution regulating the coffee exports is the Cecafé (Coffee Exporters Council). Brazil being the world’s largest coffee producer and exporter has a strong effect on world prices.



Brazil is not only the largest exporter of coffee worldwide, but it's also one of the largest consumers. Brazil itself is the second largest consumer of coffee according to the International Coffee Organization in London. According to ABIC, per capita coffee consumption in Brazil



Visitors to Coffee Board Pavilion at ANUFOOD 2020

reached 6.02 kg of green coffee equivalent in 2018 and is expected to grow at a rate of 3.5% per year through 2021. One of the reasons why that is, the coffee Brazilians drink on a daily basis is cheap and popular. As long as it's strong and black the massive majority of Brazilians don't care about the type of coffee they are drinking. The ABIC (Brazilian Coffee Industry Association) created in 1973 represents the most important regulatory institution of the coffee industry. Its operations integrate industries, retail and consumption units. Brazil's processing industry is divided in two distinct groups, ground/roasted coffee and instant coffee. The ground/roasted coffee market is highly competitive.



Brazil is the world's largest exporter of instant coffee, with instant coffee constituting 10–20% of total coffee exports. Both types of coffee are mainly exported to the US. There are no taxes on coffee exports from Brazil, the import of green and roasted coffee into the country is taxed by 10% and soluble coffee by 16%.

The second edition of ANUFOOD Brazil, the only exclusive trade fair for the food and beverage sector in Latin America, was held between March 9 and 11 in Sao Paulo. The Brazilian version of Anuga, the largest world event in the sector with 12 international pavilions, more than 220 exhibiting companies showcased their products with more than 9,000 visitors, coming from all regions of Brazil and 31 countries, like Germany, Saudi Arabia, Argentina, Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, the United States, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, India to name a few.

ANUFOOD Brazil is inspired by Anuga, the leading food and beverage exhibition in the world. Focused on food and beverages, ANUFOOD demonstrated the need as an export platform for companies from Brazil and exploring strategic markets from around the world. The exhibition provided exhibitors and visitors an opportunity to grow and strengthen their businesses in the Brazilian market, as well as opportunities to export and position their products around the globe.





Visit of Consul General Sao Paulo to Coffee Board Pavilion in ANUFOOD 2020



With the unstinting assistance of the Council General of India in Sao Paulo the Board set up an attractive pavilion with a thematic depiction of Coffees of India. A display of varied varieties of green coffee beans, regional coffees and retail products of coffee by M/s Chaithanya Coffee, Bangalore attracted a gamut of visitors with their curiosity to know more about Indian Coffee. The brewing of Baba Budangiri and Araku coffee saw coffee connoisseurs visit our stall repeatedly for a taste of the refreshing brew and marvel at the after taste of the brew and the aroma it carried with it. Trade enquiries were made by many visitors for promoting and establishing retail business dealing in Indian coffee. Exclusive interaction with Mr. Suresh Babu an exporter saw opportunities opening-up in the retail sector. The niche market of expensive and high-quality gourmet coffees is a promising investment in Brazil. The gourmet coffee market in the large cities of the country is creating a new culture of coffee in Brazil. A visit to the pavilion by Sri Amit Kumar Mishra Consul General of India along with officers of the embassy gave our participation a boost. The event also saw the participation of local start-ups, coffee roasters and small coffee businesses besides the Specialty Coffee of Brazil who also had a stall.

The Coffee Board of India and Counsul General India, Sao Paulo organized an outreach programme on March 12, 2020 at Hotel Transamérica Berrini Sao Paulo. An “Interactive Meet on “Coffees of India” aimed at promoting Indian Coffee to an audience comprising of producers, trading companies, importers, A&B industry, retailers, food distributors, sectorial associations and representative from government agencies. In the presence of 51 guests, Coffee Board of India and its Brazilian counterparts made an introduction about their institutions and its objectives. The Coffee Board of India was represented by Mr. Navin Kumar, OSD from New Delhi and Mr. Suresh Babu, Director of Chaitanyya Coffee, Indian coffee exporter from Bengaluru. Coffee Board of India delivered a presentation about the Coffees of India with its uniqueness in the cultivation process of growing coffee under shade trees, preserving the forests and its contribution to sustainable growth. Coffee Board also presented the uniqueness and characteristics of both Arabica and Robusta coffees grown in India, the diverse coffee growing regions of India, along with its geographical indications, their export promotion strategies and the performance of Indian coffee exports to the world.



Mr. Marco Antonio Jacob, Director of Brazilian Association of Coffee Producers – SINICAL, delivered a thought provoking presentation on the disparity of profitability between the producers and the industry which trade in coffee.

He stressed on the importance of world coffee growers to unite and seek economic sustainability of their production by creating a “World Coffee Growers Organization” with the objective to permanently discuss the problems of world coffee production, global trade and to promote the growth of coffee consumption in the world, making coffee an instrument of social inclusion and poverty alleviation, since almost 25 million coffee growers and their communities across the globe depend on it to survive.

Mr. Arthur Moscofian, President of Café Santa Monica, located in the southern part of State of Minas Gerais, also known as the coffee belt of Brazil, gave a brief presentation about his coffee

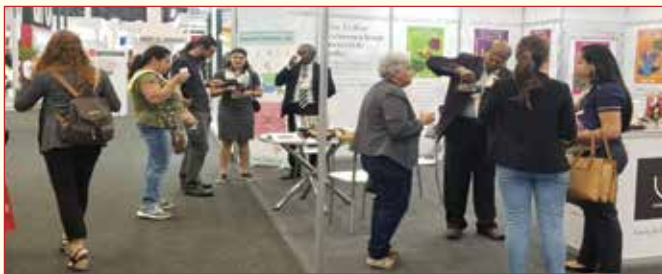
plantation, roasting methods, sustainability and good agricultural practices. He did go on to say that he’s willing to share knowledge with Indian coffee producers on how to bring down cost of cultivation and improve productivity.



He emphasized the importance of sustainability and social responsibility in the production chain of coffee, which in turn add value to the product, especially if the exporter is willing to enter the European and the American market.

Among the distinguished guests, we can highlight the presence of Mr. Juliano Tonon – owner Café Belomonte, Mr. Nathan Herszkowicz – President of Sindicafé - Coffee Industry Association of the State of São Paulo, Ms. Giovanna Moro – Institutional Relations of CECAFE - Council of Coffee Exporters in Brazil, Mr. Jean-Claude – International Director of Fecomercio – Federation of Commerce, Services and Tourism of the State of Sao Paulo, Ms. Ingrid Aguiar Schindwein - International Cooperation Advisor - Office of Foreign Affairs - São Paulo State Government, Mr. Armando Matiello - President of the Brazilian Association of Coffee Producers – SINICAL, Mr. Henrique Guimarães - International Relations Advisor - Sao Paulo State Secretariat of Agriculture, Mr. Guilherme Fedozzi - Foreign Trade Manager – Sao Paulo Chamber of Commerce, Ms. Bruna Franco – Agribusiness Analyst of Datagro, Ms. Damaris Eugenia Avila da Costa - Council - CECIEx - Brazilian Council of Importing and Exporting Commercial Companies and Ms. Maria Antonia – CEO of Forcafé Trade Show.

The event ended with a lunch of Indian cuisine followed by tasting of Indian coffees and networking among the invitees. Such global events enable us access to different markets and thereby creating a basis for sustainable and stable international trade.



Glimpses of visitors to Coffee Board Pavilion at ANUFOOD 2020

Virus attack takes the aroma out of coffee

Growers want debts restructured at lower interest, with long repayment window



The Indian coffee industry will take a long time to recover from the severe blow dealt by the pandemic on all commercial activities across the globe.

Most coffee growers in the country were already in deep debt after they were hit by excessive monsoon rains, floods, landslides and huge crop losses consecutively in 2018 and 2019. Again, during the December-March (2020) picking season, they could not sell or export much of their beans due to the lockdown. “The global coffee situation is grim as the entire coffee chain is shut due to COVID-19. A bulk of our coffee goes to Europe and cafés in all those countries are shut. Nobody in the coffee community has any visibility right now and no one knows how things are going to pan out for the industry. All these could lead to a decline in demand for the commodity in the export markets,” Anil Kumar Bhandari, president, India Coffee Trust (ICT) told The Hindu.

Out-of-home coffee consumption, through cafés, restaurants, hotels, small coffee shops and offices etc, accounted for a decent chunk of its total consumption. With the pandemic challenging the ‘social’ factor attached to the café culture and traditional coffee retailing, café owners are now forced to look at newer ways and means to sell the beverage, by ensuring ‘social distancing’.

In the current situation, coffee growers will be forced to hold on to the last season's produce for more time, until markets open up and demand shows up.

“Growers could not sell most of the coffee harvested in the March ending season. As a result, there is no money in their hands and



also no access to bank finance because of inability to meet past debt repayment schedules. The industry is hopeful that the Union Government will restructure existing debts with lesser interest and long-term repayment options, in addition to releasing some fresh working capital to look after the workers, farms and the berries that's already set for next season crop,” said Mr. Bhandari. The

Ministry of Commerce has already reached out to coffee stakeholder organisations to assess their debt conditions and fund requirements.

Many growers say, the situation is critical as important farm operations such as fertilizing, pest/disease control must be completed before monsoon, that is early June. Any further delay in organising working capital would entail laying off of workers and cessation of farm operations.

“This year's crop is reasonable, but if growers don't have adequate working capital, the berries on the plants might wither away and it will bring more uncertainty to the already suffering sector,” said Bose Mandanna, former Coffee Board member and a leading coffee grower in Coorg.

Meanwhile, a small portion of coffee roasting operations has resumed in the last few weeks. However, most of the roasters are processing much lower quantity of coffee than what they did earlier, said Chandan Cotha, a coffee roaster and partner at Cotha Associates.

“The stimulus package announced by the government is yet to reach small businesses. There is a huge cash crunch in the market. We are in need of the stimulus right now and not two months later,” said Mr. Cotha.

Source : The Hindu

Study highlights benefits of coffee against digestive disorders like gallstone



Coffee is good for your gut health, suggests a recent study that highlights its potential protective effect against gallstones and pancreatitis.



The report also advocates other beneficial effects that coffee consumption may have on the process of digestion, including supporting gut microflora – and promoting gut motility. The report from the Institute for Scientific Information on Coffee (ISIC), is entitled ‘Coffee and its effect on digestion.’

The report was authored by Professor Carlo La Vecchia, at the Department of Clinical Sciences and Community Health, University of Milan, Italy, who commented: “The effect of coffee on digestion is an evolving area of research. Data indicates benefits against common digestive complaints such as constipation, as well as a potential reduction in the risk of more serious conditions like chronic liver diseases, from non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), gallstones and related pancreatitis”.

Gallstone disease is a common digestive disorder, caused by the accumulation of gallstones in the gallbladder or bile duct, which affects approximately 10-15% of the adult population.

While the mechanism by which coffee may protect against gallstone disease is not yet known, it has been observed that the risk for the condition declines with increasing daily consumption of coffee. Caffeine is thought to play a role in these associations, as the same effect is not observed with decaffeinated coffee.

A common question among consumers and focus area for research is whether coffee is associated with heartburn or gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD).

Heartburn is a mild form of acid reflux that can affect most people on occasion, while GORD is a chronic and severe acid reflux condition that affects up to one in five adults, and is characterised by frequent heartburn, regurgitation of food or liquid, and

difficulty swallowing. While a small number of studies have suggested an association between coffee drinking and GORD, the majority of studies reviewed suggest that coffee is not a major trigger of these conditions.

The report also reviewed a growing area of health and nutrition research, namely: the effect of coffee on the gut microflora (microorganism populations). Recent studies suggest that populations of the beneficial gut bacteria *Bifidobacterium* spp., increase after drinking coffee. It is thought that the dietary fibre and polyphenols found in coffee, support the healthy growth of microflora populations.

Additional research findings highlighted in the report include:

- * Coffee can stimulate gut motility.
- * Coffee consumption is thought to stimulate digestion by encouraging the release of gastric acid, bile and pancreatic secretions.

Coffee is already one of the most widely researched components of the diet, and its effect on digestion remains a growing area of research. While this report highlights a number of more interesting findings that have emerged in recent years, it also provides insight into areas where further research would be beneficial, to better understand the mechanisms behind some of the beneficial effects observed. (ANI)

Source : Shillong Times

MAY

South-West Monsoon Areas

1. Regulation of permanent shade.
2. Lopping of dadap in the second fortnight depending on weather conditions.
3. Pre-monsoon manuring.
4. **Leaf Rust:** Pre-monsoon spraying of 0.5% Bordeaux mixture against coffee leaf rust. Susceptible varieties like S.795, Cauvery etc., should be sprayed with systemic fungicides like *Triademefon* @ 0.02% a.i. (*Bayleton* 25 WP@160g in 200 litres of water) or *Hexaconazole* @ 0.01% (*Contaf* 5% EC @ 400 ml in 200 litres of water).
5. Control measures against shoot mealy bug and green scale, if necessary.
6. Opening of planting pits in new clearings.
7. Planting of dadap stakes depending on weather conditions.
8. Clearing of drains and renovation of cradle pits/trenches.

9. Weeding in new clearings.
10. Application of compost/bulky organic manure.
11. Application of agricultural lime for correction of soil pH, wherever necessary.
12. **Berry Borer:** If berry borer infestation is noticed in a few berries, remove and destroy the infested berries. If incidence is more, spot spray with *chlorpyrifos* 20EC (600 ml per barrel of water) may be taken up.
13. **Nursery work and aftercare:** Spraying nursery seedlings with recommended fungicides against brown eye-spot disease and myrothesium.
14. **Root Diseases:** Wherever root diseases are observed, drench the soil with *Bavistin* 50 WP 0.4% @ 3 litre / plant (24g / 3.1 of water) or *Vitavax* 75 WP 0.3% @ 3 litre / plant (12g / 3 litres of water) in the just wilting stage.

North-East Monsoon Areas

Same as above except items 2, 6 and 11.

JUNE

South-West Monsoon Areas:

1. Completion of dadap lopping.
2. Planting stakes/ seedlings of shade plants (both temporary & permanent) in new clearings and open patches.
3. In new clearings closing of pits.
4. Supply planting, staking and mulching.
5. Weeding & de-suckering in established fields.
6. Clearing of drains and renovation of cradle pits / trenches.
7. Installation of light traps for collection and destruction of moths of hairy caterpillars.
8. Control measures against shoot-mealy bug, and green scale, if necessary.
9. **Black rot:** Completion of handling centring of bushes in black rot endemic blocks and spraying

with 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.03% (120g / 200 litres of water) *Bavistin* 50 WP (*Carbendazim*).

10. **Leaf Rust:** Pre-monsoon spraying of 0.5% Bordeaux mixture as pre-monsoon application against coffee leaf rust. Susceptible varieties like S.795, Cauvery etc., should be sprayed with systemic fungicide like *Bayleton* 25 WP @ 0.02% a.i. (160g in 200 litres of water)
11. **Nursery:** Thinning and removal of pendal depending on weather and aftercare.
12. **Berry Borer:** If berry borer is noticed, spot sprays with *chlorpyrifos* 20EC or *Beauveria bassiana* may be taken up.

North East Monsoon Areas:

Same as above, except items 1 and 2. Liming for correction of soil pH wherever necessary.

JULY

South -West Monsoon Area

1. Handling, centring and de-suckering. In marginal areas, centring should be minimised in Arabica to avoid exposure of main stem so as to minimise the risk of stem borer attack.
2. **Black Rot:** In black rot effected plants, removal and destruction of black rot affected twigs, leaves etc. should be done followed by drenching spray with *Bavistin* 50 WP @ 0.03% (*Carbendazim* 120g per barrel) during the break in rains.
3. Sash weeding.

4. Planting including supply planting- weather permitting.
5. Removal and burning of shot-hole borer infested twigs.
6. **Nursery:** Aftercare of seedlings.
7. **Berry Borer:** If berry borer is noticed, spot sprays with *Beauveria bassiana* may be taken up.

North-East Monsoon Areas:

1. Dadap lopping.
2. Planting dadap stakes, permanent shade seedlings and Coffee depending on weather conditions.
3. Rest as above.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NCDC) IN SERVICE OF AGRICULTURE & RURAL DEVELOPMENT

National Cooperative Development Corporation is promoting various development programmes through Cooperatives for agricultural activities like production, processing, marketing & inputs, storage, export & import of agricultural produce, foodstuff and allied activities. NCDC plays a key role in doubling farmers' income through many modes including its Mission called SAHAKAR-22 targeting 222 districts in the country which include 117 Aspirational Districts identified by NITI Aayog. Activities broadly include:-

- **Ginning, Pressing & Spinning, Weaving & Garmenting**
- **Sugar and other agro-processing units**
- **Credit for procurement and marketing of agriculture product**
- **Storage and cold chain activities**
- **Support to Cooperatives for undertaking Consumer Business**
- All types of **Industrial Cooperatives**, Cottage & Village Industries, Handicrafts/rural crafts etc.
- **Credit & Service Cooperatives** Labour Cooperatives & Service Cooperatives: Water Conservation works & Irrigation in Rural Areas, Animal Care/Health, Agricultural Insurance & Agriculture Credit, Rural Sanitation, Tourism, Hospitality & Transport/ Generation & Distribution of Power by New, Non-Conventional & Renewable Sources of Energy/ Rural Housing/ Hospital / Health Care & Education through Cooperatives etc.
- **Integrated Cooperative Development Projects** in selected districts
- **Weaker Sections** Fisheries, Dairy & Livestock, Poultry, Schedule Caste/ Tribe, Handloom, Coir, Jute, Sericulture, Hill area, & Labour & Women Cooperative
- **Assistance for Computerization**

Net NPA of NCDC are at zero and loan recovery position is approximately 99%. Cumulatively assistance of almost ₹ 1.25 Lac Crore has so far been provided for various cooperative development programmes by NCDC.



NCDC
Assisting Cooperatives. Always!

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Organisation)
4, Siri Institutional Area, Hauz Khas, New Delhi-110016
Phone: 26567475, 26567026, 26567202, 26567140
Fax: 0091-011-26962370, 26516032
Website: www.ncdc.in

April and May 2020

Dr. D.R. Babu Reddy,

Dy. Director (Market Research), Coffee Board, Bengaluru



In this column, the extracted information from April and May 2020 Coffee Market Reports of ICO on global production, global prices, world consumption and global exports as well as domestic prices and exports are covered.

Global Production and Consumption

Global coffee production in 2019/20 is estimated at 167.91 million bags, which could exceed

consumption by 1.85 to 3.42 million bags, depending on impact of covid-19. In 2019/20, world coffee consumption is estimated at 166.06 million bags, 0.5% higher than in 2018/19. Although several countries have started to slowly reopen non-essential activities, out of-home coffee consumption is anticipated to remain weak for some time. Additionally, job losses could lower demand, particularly for non-habitual consumers.

World Supply/Demand Balance (in thousand 60-kg bags)

Coffee Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	% change 2018/19
PRODUCTION	154823	158450	162657	171102	167906	-1.90%
Arabicas	90982	100611	97229	100653	95271	-5.30%
Robustas	63842	57840	65428	70449	72634	3.10%
Africa	15583	16555	17299	18772	18536	-1.36%
Asia & Oceania	49484	45652	48458	48394	50522	4.40%
Mexico & Central America	17106	20322	21725	21749	20833	-4.20%
South America	72651	75921	75176	82187	78015	-5.10%
CONSUMPTION	155491	158125	159913	165269	166058	0.50%
Exporting countries	47548	48488	49793	50374	50288	-0.20%
Importing countries (Coffee Years)	107943	109637	110120	114895	115770	0.80%
Africa	10951	10843	9808	9890	9970	0.80%
Asia & Oceania	32863	34395	34832	35595	35959	1.00%
Mexico & Central America	5295	5173	5252	5322	5327	0.10%
Europe	52147	52045	53158	55741	55930	0.30%
North America	28934	29559	29941	31644	31848	0.60%
South America	25299	26111	26922	27077	27024	-0.20%
BALANCE	-668	325	2744	5832	1848	

Prices

Domestic Market Prices: ICTA (Bangalore) Weekly Auction Prices (Rs./kg)

Month/	Apr' 20	Apr' 19	Apr' 20	Apr' 19	Apr' 20	Apr' 19	Apr' 20	Apr' 19	Apr' 20	Apr' 19
Week	I		II		III		IV		Average	
Plant . 'A'	--	189.00	--	185.00	--	--	--	190.00	--	188.00
Arb.Chy. 'AB'	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Rob.Pmt. 'AB'	--	177.00	--	183.00	--	--	--	192.76	--	184.25
Rob.Chy. 'AB'	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	146.00	--	146.00

Domestic Market Prices: ICTA (Bangalore) Weekly Auction Prices (Rs./kg)

Month/	May' 20	May' 19	May' 20	May' 19	May' 20	May' 19	May' 20	May' 19	May' 20	May' 19
Week	I		II		III		IV		Average	
Plant . 'A'	---	190.70	---	188.00	---	210.00	295.50	204.00	295.50	198.18
Arb.chy. 'AB'	---	--	---	140.36	---	170.00	---	135.00	---	148.45
Rob.Pmt. 'AB'	---	200.00	---	200.00	---	201.00	---	200.00	---	200.25
Rob.Chy. 'AB'	---	---	---	---	---	139.00	---	137.50	---	138.25

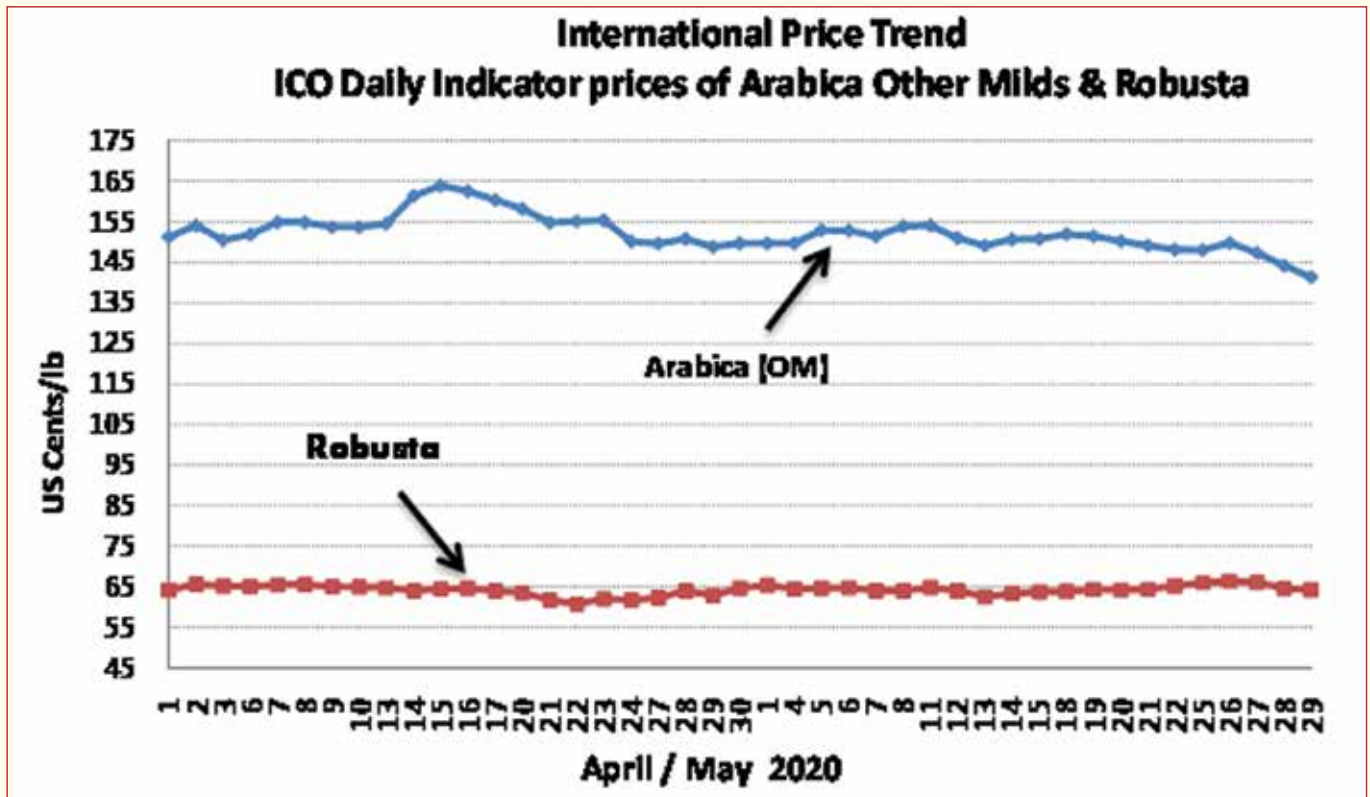
International Spot Prices – ICO Daily Group Indicator Prices of Arabica (Other Milds) and Robustas

In May 2020, the ICO composite indicator averaged 104.45 US cents/lb, 4.1% lower than in April and the second consecutive month of decrease. The daily price of the ICO composite indicator reached a high of 107.29 US cents/lb on 11 May, and then declined over the next two weeks reaching a low of 98.68 US cents/lb on 29 May. Expectations of a larger output from Brazil's 2020/21 crop, the harvesting of which is underway, and the ongoing bearish expectations for demand put downward pressure on prices in May.

All Arabica group indicator prices presented a downward trend in May 2020. Colombian Milds

fell by 4.3% to 154.96 US cents/lb, and Other Milds by 3% to 149.84 US cents/lb. As a result, the differential between Colombian Milds and Other Milds narrowed by 30.8% to 5.12 US cents/lb. Prices for Brazilian Naturals fell by 8.6% to 101.69 US cents/lb. In contrast, Robusta prices rose in May 2020, following five consecutive months of decline, and averaged 64.53 US cents/lb, 0.9% higher than the previous month.

The New York Arabica futures market fell by 6.9% to an average of 107.54 US cents/lb in May 2020 while the London Robusta futures market rose by 0.5% to 54.67 US cents/lb. As a result, the spread between Arabica and Robusta coffees, as measured on the New York and London futures markets, decreased to 52.87 US cents/lb, which is 13.5% lower than in April.



Exports:

Global shipments in April 2020 totalled 10.82 million bags, 3.1% lower than the 11.17 million bags exported in April 2019. Exports in the first seven months of coffee year 2019/20 reached 72.78 million bags, down by 3.8% compared to 75.67 million bags for the same period in 2018/19. Shipments of Arabica fell by 7.7% to 45.27 million bags in October 2019 to April 2020 while Robusta shipments increased by 3.3% to 27.52 million bags.

Exports from **Africa** increased by 7% to 7.66 million bags in the first seven months of coffee year 2019/20. Ethiopia’s shipments during this period increased by 19.2% to 2.04 million bags and its shipments in April 2020 rose by 20% to 374,000 bags due to a greater availability of coffee for export. Uganda’s exports grew by 19.6% to 2.93 million bags, reflecting greater output from newer trees coming into production. Its shipments in April 2020 rose by 17.5% to 360,000

bags. Shipments from Côte d’Ivoire declined by 3.8% to 953,000 bags in the first seven months of Coffee year 2019/20. However, much of this decline occurred in April when exports fell by 52.4% to a provisionally estimated 60,000 bags due to the lower availability of shipping containers.

Shipments from Asia & Oceania rose by 0.6% to 23.62 million bags in October 2019 to April 2020. Vietnam’s exports in the first seven months of coffee year 2019/20 are estimated at 16.4 million bags, 1.1% lower than in the same period one year ago, due to lower demand and low prices discouraging farmers from selling their harvest. Indonesia’s shipments in October 2019 to April 2020 rose by 43.5% to 3.63 million bags and its exports in April 2020 reached 509,000 bags, up by 0.8% compared to April 2019. Exports from India in the first seven months of coffee year 2019/20 fell by 18% to 2.91 million bags and in April 2020, decreased by 41.3% to 351,000 bags. Strict measures against covid-19 in April

contributed to the reduction in exports as well as lower prices and a smaller harvest.

In the first seven months of coffee year 2019/20, exports from Central America & Mexico declined by 4.9% to 8.77 million bags. In October 2019 to April 2020, shipments from Honduras fell by 6.7% to 3.5 million bags and its exports in April 2020 decreased by 19.8% to 748,000 bags. Guatemala's shipments in the first seven months of the coffee year fell by 3.1% to 1.66 million bags while Nicaragua's exports during this period rose by 16.7% to 1.56 million bags.

Exports from South America from October 2019 to April 2020 fell by 8.6% to 32.74 million bags. Brazil's exports in the first seven months of coffee year 2019/20 decreased by 8.6% to 23.11 million bags. However, its exports in April 2020 rose by 2.5% to 3.35 million bags. Part of

the growth in April is attributed to an increase of 12.3% in shipments of soluble coffee, which reached 357,000 bags, Exports of green coffee grew by 1.5% to 2.99 million bags. A decline of 1.1% in green Arabica shipments to 2.68 million bags was offset by a rise of 30.3% to 313,000 bags for green Robusta. After strong growth in the first part of the coffee year, Colombia's exports in October 2019 to April 2020 declined by 6.5% to 7.5 million bags and its shipments in April 2020 fell by 26.4% to 642,000 bags. According to the National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia, production in April 2020 decreased by 27.8% to 744,000 bags, which is the lowest volume in April since crop year 2011/12. Peru's shipments in the first seven months of the coffee year fell by 17.7% to 1.84 million bags, but its exports in April 2020, the start of its new crop year, rose by 13.5% to 67,000 bags.

Indian coffee exports (01.01.2020 to 29.05.2020) in MT

Sl. No.	Exports	Provisional exports		Provisional re-exports		Total provisional exports	
		Indian coffee	Corresponding period last year	Provisional re-exports	Corresponding period last year	Total provisional exports	Corresponding period last year
		1	2	3	4	(1+3)	(2+4)
1	Ar. Pmt.	17609	23988	5	0	17614	23988
2	Ar.Chy.	6333	6210	0	0	6333	6210
3	Rob.Pmt.	13155	18657	0	0	13155	18657
4	Rob.Chy.	63232	81330	0	0	63232	81330
5	Roasted Seeds	26	24	0	0	26	24
6	R&G	65	75	0	0	65	75
7	Instant	5188	8960	35788	35570	40976	44530
8	Total	105609	139244	35793	35570	141402	174814

Compiled by : Dr. D.R. Babu Reddy, Dy. Director (Market Research), Coffee Board, Bengaluru

अपैल और मई 2020

इस कॉलम में, भारतीय स्वदेशी मूल्य एवं निर्यात के साथ-साथ वैश्विक उत्पादन, मूल्य, उपभोग तथा निर्यात पर आई सी ओ कॉफ़ी बाज़ार रिपोर्ट अप्रैल एवं मई 2020 की सार-सूचना सम्मिलित हैं।

वैश्विक उत्पादन तथा उपभोग

2019/20 में वैश्विक कॉफ़ी उत्पादन 167.91 मिलियन बैग्स तक अनुमानित है, जो कोविड -19 के प्रभाव पर निर्भर करते हुए उपभोग को

1.85 से 3.42 मिलियन बैग्स तक वर्धित कर सकता है। 2019/20 में, विश्व में कॉफ़ी का उपभोग 166.06 मिलियन बैग्स अनुमानित किया गया है, जो 2018/19 की तुलना में 0.5% अधिक है। हालांकि, कई देशों ने अप्रधान गतिविधियों को धीरे-धीरे चालू किए गए हैं, फिर भी कुछ समय तक घर के बाहर कॉफ़ी का उपभोग कम होने का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इसके अलावा, विशेषकर, गैर-आदतन उपभोक्ताओं के लिए, जिनकी नौकरी खोने के कारण मांग में कमी आ सकती है।

वैश्विक आपूर्ति/मांग शेष (हज़ारों में - 60कि.ग्रा. बैग्स में)

कॉफ़ी फसल वर्ष	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019*	2018/19 में परिवर्तन का %
उत्पादन	154823	158450	162657	171102	167906	-1.90%
अरेबिका	90982	100611	97229	100653	95271	-5.30%
रोबस्टा	63842	57840	65428	70449	72634	3.10%
अफ्रीका	15583	16555	17299	18772	18536	-1.36%
एशिया व ओशियानिया	49484	45652	48458	48394	50522	4.40%
मेक्सिको एवं मध्य अमेरिका	17106	20322	21725	21749	20833	-4.20%
दक्षिण अमेरिका	72651	75921	75176	82187	78015	-5.10%
उपभोग	155491	158125	159913	165269	166058	0.50%
निर्यातक देश	47548	48488	49793	50374	50288	-0.20%
आयातक देश (कॉफ़ी वर्ष)	107943	109637	110120	114895	115770	0.80%
अफ्रीका	10951	10843	9808	9890	9970	0.80%
एशिया एवं ओशियानिया	32863	34395	34832	35595	35959	1.00%
मेक्सिको एवं मध्य अमेरिका	5295	5173	5252	5322	5327	0.10%
यूरोप	52147	52045	53158	55741	55930	0.30%
उत्तर अमेरिका	28934	29559	29941	31644	31848	0.60%
दक्षिण अमेरिका	25299	26111	26922	27077	27024	-0.20%
शेष	-668	325	2744	5832	1848	

मूल्य

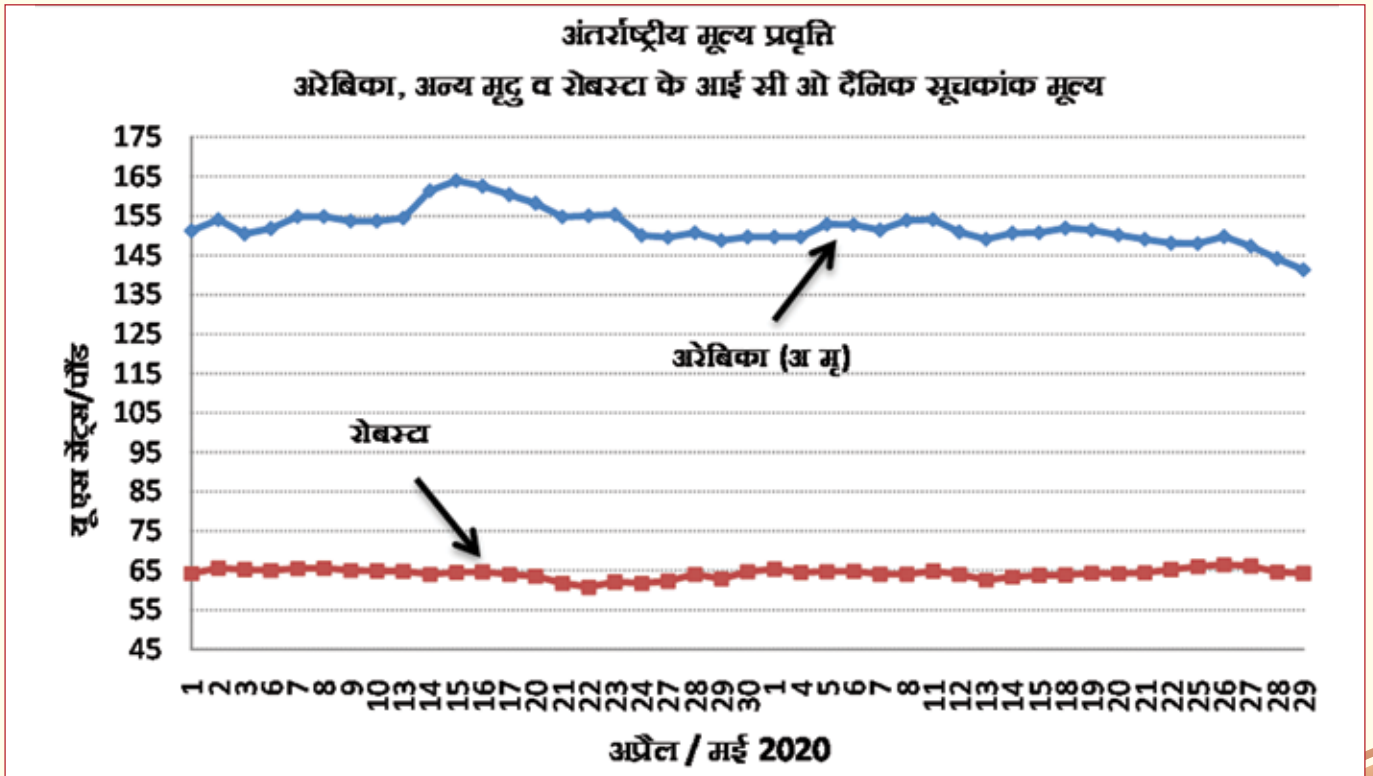
स्वदेशी बाज़ार मूल्य: आईसीटीए (बेंगलूरु) साप्ताहिक नीलामी मूल्य (₹/कि.ग्रा.)

माह/	अप्रैल' 20	अप्रैल' 19	अप्रैल' 20	अप्रैल' 19	अप्रैल' 20	अप्रैल' 19	अप्रैल' 20	अप्रैल' 19	अप्रैल' 20	अप्रैल' 19
सप्ताह	I		II		III		IV		औसत	
प्लांटे 'ए'	--	189.00	--	185.00	--	--	--	190.00	--	188.00
अरे.चेरी. 'एबी'	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
रोब.पार्च. 'एबी'	--	177.00	--	183.00	--	--	--	192.76	--	184.25
रोब.चेरी 'एबी'	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	146.00	--	146.00

स्वदेशी बाज़ार मूल्य: आईसीटीए (बेंगलूरु) साप्ताहिक नीलामी मूल्य (₹/कि.ग्रा.)

माह/	मई' 20	मई' 19	मई' 20	मई' 19	मई' 20	मई' 19	मई' 20	मई' 19	मई' 20	मई' 19
सप्ताह	I		II		III		IV		औसत	
प्लांटे 'ए'	---	190.70	---	188.00	---	210.00	295.50	204.00	295.50	198.18
अरे.चेरी. 'एबी'	---	--	---	140.36	---	170.00	---	135.00	---	148.45
रोब.पार्च. 'एबी'	---	200.00	---	200.00	---	201.00	---	200.00	---	200.25
रोब.चेरी 'एबी'	---	---	---	---	---	139.00	---	137.50	---	138.25

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्पॉट मूल्य - अरेबिका (अन्य मृदु) तथा रोबस्टा के आई सी ओ दैनिक समूह सूचकांक



मई 2020 में, आई सी ओ समष्टि सूचकांक औसतन 104.45 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड था, जो अप्रैल की तुलना में 4.1% कम था तथा घटाव के लगातार दूसरे महीने था। आईसीओ समष्टि सूचकांक का दैनिक मूल्य 11 मई को 107.29 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड के उच्च स्तर पर पहुंच गया फिर, अगले दो सप्ताहों में घटकर 29 मई को 98.68 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड तक पहुंच गया। ब्राजील की 2020/21 की फसल से बड़े उत्पादन की उम्मीद है, जिसकी कटाई चल रही है, मांग के लिए चल रही मंदी की उम्मीदों ने मई महीने में मूल्यों पर निम्न दबाव डाला।

मई 2020 में सभी अरेबिका समूह सूचकांक मूल्यों में गिरावट आई। कोलंबियाई मृदु 4.3% कम होकर 154.96 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड हो गया तथा अन्य मृदु 3% की गिरावट के साथ 149.84 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड तक पहुंच गया। इसके फलस्वरूप, कोलंबियाई मृदु एवं अन्य मृदु के बीच का अंतर 30.8% घटकर 5.12 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड हो गया। ब्राजीलियाई नैचुरल्स के मूल्य 8.6% गिरकर 101.69 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड हो गए। इसके विपरीत, लगातार पांच महीनों की गिरावट के बाद, मई 2020 में रोबस्टा के मूल्य बढ़ गया, जो पिछले महीने की तुलना में 0.9% बढ़ कर औसतन 64.53 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड हो गया।

मई 2020 में, न्यूयॉर्क अरेबिका फ़्यूचर्स बाज़ार 6.9% गिरकर 107.54 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड के औसत पर आ गया, जबकि लंदन रोबस्टा फ़्यूचर्स बाज़ार 0.5% बढ़कर 54.67 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड पहुंच गया। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, न्यूयॉर्क एवं लंदन फ़्यूचर्स बाज़ारों के मापन के अनुसार, अरेबिका एवं रोबस्टा कॉफी के बीच का विस्तार घटकर 52.87 यू एस सेंट्स/पौंड हो गया, जो अप्रैल की तुलना में 13.5% कम है।

निर्यात:

अप्रैल 2020 में वैश्विक निर्यात 10.82 मिलियन बैग्स है, जो अप्रैल 2019 में निर्यातित 11.17 मिलियन बैग्स की तुलना में 3.1% कम है। कॉफी वर्ष 2019/20 के प्रथम सात महीनों में निर्यात, 2018/19 की समान अवधि के 75.67 मिलियन बैग्स की तुलना में 3.8% कम होते हुए 72.78 मिलियन बैग्स पहुंच गया है। अक्टूबर 2019 से अप्रैल 2020 तक अरेबिका का निर्यात 7.7% घटकर 45.27 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया, जबकि रोबस्टा का नौभरण 3.3% की वृद्धि के साथ 27.52 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया।

कॉफी वर्ष 2019/20 के प्रथम सात महीनों में अफ्रीका का निर्यात 7% बढ़कर 7.66 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया। इस अवधि में इथियोपिया का नौभरण 19.2% बढ़कर 2.04 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया तथा निर्यात के लिए कॉफी की अधिक उपलब्धता के कारण अप्रैल 2020 में इसका नौभरण 20% बढ़कर 374,000 बैग्स हो गया। युगांडा का निर्यात 19.6% की वृद्धि के साथ 2.93 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया, जो नए पेड़ों के फसल से अधिक उत्पादन को दर्शाता है। अप्रैल 2020 में इसका नौभरण 17.5% बढ़कर 360,000 बैग्स हो गया। कॉफी वर्ष 2019/20 के प्रथम सात महीनों में कोटे डी'आइवरी का निर्यात 3.8% घटकर 953,000 बैग्स रह गया। हालाँकि, यह घटाव अप्रैल में ज्यादा हुई जब शिपिंग कंटेनरों की कम उपलब्धता के कारण निर्यात 52.4% के साथ अनंतिम अनुमानित 60,000 बैग्स तक गिर गई।

अक्टूबर 2019 से अप्रैल 2020 तक एशिया और ओशियानिया का नौभरण 0.6% बढ़कर 23.62 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया। कॉफी वर्ष 2019/20 के प्रथम सात महीनों में वियतनाम का निर्यात 16.4 मिलियन बैग्स अनुमानित है, जो विगत वर्ष की समान अवधि की तुलना में 1.1% कम है। चूँकि, मांग एवं मूल्यों की कमी के कारण किसान अपनी फसल बेचने से पीछे हट गए हैं। अक्टूबर 2019 से अप्रैल 2020 तक इंडोनेशिया का निर्यात 43.5% बढ़कर 3.63 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया, अप्रैल 2020 में इसका निर्यात 509,000 बैग्स तक पहुंच गया, जो अप्रैल 2019 की तुलना में 0.8% अधिक था। कॉफी वर्ष 2019/20 के प्रथम सात महीनों में भारत का निर्यात 18% की कमी के साथ 2.91 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया तथा अप्रैल 2020 में, 41.3% घटकर 351,000 बैग्स हो गया। अप्रैल में कोविड -19 के विरुद्ध कड़ी उपायों के कारण निर्यात में कमी के साथ-साथ मूल्यों में कमी एवं कम फसल दर्शाया।

कॉफी वर्ष 2019/20 के प्रथम सात महीनों में, मध्य अमेरिका और मेक्सिको से निर्यात 4.9% घटकर 8.77 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया। अक्टूबर 2019 से अप्रैल 2020 तक, होंडुरास से नौभरण 6.7% कमी के साथ 3.5 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया तथा अप्रैल 2020 में इसका निर्यात 19.8% घटकर 748,000 बैग्स रह गया। कॉफी वर्ष के प्रथम सात महीनों में ग्वाटेमाला का नौभरण 3.1% गिरकर 1.66 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया, जबकि इस अवधि के दौरान निकारागुआ का निर्यात 16.7% बढ़कर 1.56 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया।

अक्तूबर 2019 से अप्रैल 2020 तक दक्षिण अमेरिका का निर्यात 8.6% घटकर 32.74 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया। कॉफ़ी वर्ष 2019/20 के प्रथम सात महीनों में ब्राज़ील का निर्यात 8.6% घटकर 23.11 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया। हालांकि, अप्रैल 2020 में इसका निर्यात 2.5% बढ़कर 3.35 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया। घुलनशील कॉफ़ी के नौभरण में 12.3% की वृद्धि, अप्रैल में कुल वृद्धि का एक हिस्सा बन गई, जो 357,000 बैग्स तक पहुंच गया। ग्रीन कॉफ़ी का निर्यात 1.5% बढ़ने के साथ 2.99 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया। ग्रीन अरेबिका का नौभरण में 2.68 मिलियन बैग्स के साथ 1.1% की कमी को ग्रीन रोबस्टा का नौभरण में 313,000 बैग्स के साथ 30.3% की वृद्धि ने पूरी की।

कॉफ़ी वर्ष के प्रथम भाग में घनिष्ठ वृद्धि के बाद, अक्तूबर 2019 से अप्रैल 2020 तक कोलंबिया का निर्यात में 6.5% की कमी के साथ 7.5 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया तथा अप्रैल 2020 में इसका नौभरण 26.4% गिरकर 642,000 बैग्स हो गया। नेशनल फेडरेशन ऑफ कॉफ़ी ग्रोअर्स ऑफ़ कोलम्बिया के अनुसार, अप्रैल 2020 में उत्पादन 27.8% घटकर 744,000 बैग्स हो गया, जो फसल वर्ष 2011/12 के बाद अप्रैल में सबसे कम मात्रा दर्शाया है। कॉफ़ी वर्ष के पहले सात महीनों में पेरू का नौभरण 17.7% गिरकर 1.84 मिलियन बैग्स हो गया, लेकिन अप्रैल 2020 में, नए फसल वर्ष की शुरुआत में इसका निर्यात 13.5% बढ़कर 67,000 बैग्स तक पहुंच गया।

भारतीय कॉफ़ी निर्यात (01.01.2020 से 29.05.2020 तक) मे. ट. में

क्र. सं.	निर्यात	अनंतिम निर्यात		अनंतिम पुनः निर्यात		कुल अनंतिम निर्यात	
		भारतीय कॉफ़ी	विगत वर्ष की संगत अवधि	अनंतिम पुनः निर्यात	विगत वर्ष की संगत अवधि	कुल अनंतिम निर्यात	विगत वर्ष की संगत अवधि
		1	2	3	4	(1+3)	(2+4)
1	अरे. पार्च.	17609	23988	5	0	17614	23988
2	अरे. चेरी	6333	6210	0	0	6333	6210
3	रोब. पार्च.	13155	18657	0	0	13155	18657
4	रोब. चेरी	63232	81330	0	0	63232	81330
5	भुने बीज	26	24	0	0	26	24
6	भुने व पिसे	65	75	0	0	65	75
7	इंस्टेंट	5188	8960	35788	35570	40976	44530
8	कुल	105609	139244	35793	35570	141402	174814

संकलन : डॉ. डी.आर. बाबु रेड्डी, उप निदेशक (बाज़ार अनुसंधान), कॉफ़ी बोर्ड, बेंगलूरु

काँफ़ी बोर्ड, मुख्य कार्यालय, बेंगलूरु में दिनांक 10.03.2020 को हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर
विषय पर आयोजित हिंदी व्याख्यान की एक संक्षिप्त रिपोर्ट

**A brief report on the Special Lecture on Hindi Software held
on 10.03.2020 at Head Office, Coffee Board, Bengaluru.**

A lecture on “Hindi Software” was organized by Official Language Wing on 10.03.2020 at Coffee Board, Bengaluru. The programme was started with welcoming the Speaker Dr. Malthesh Mailar, STO, MTRDC, DRDO, BEL Factory Complex, Jalahalli, Bengaluru, by Deputy Director (OL). An introduction of Speaker was given by Smt. Anushree P.S., JHT. Dr. Malthesh Mailar, delivered a lecture on Rajbhasha Policy and updated knowledge on various Hindi Software released by Department of Official Language along with C DAC and NIC. It was very informative and motivating lecture. All the officers/officials of Head office, attended the programme and took advantage of learning the newly developed various Hindi Software. There was an interaction between the Speaker and audience at the end. The programme was concluded by vote of Thanks by Ms. Usha, JHT.

काँफ़ी बोर्ड, बेंगलूरु में दिनांक 10.03.2020 को “हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर” विषय पर एक व्याख्यान राजभाषा स्कंध द्वारा आयोजित किया गया था। कार्यक्रम की शुरुआत में उप निदेशक (रा.भा) ने डॉ. मालतेश मैलार, वरिष्ठ अनुवाद अधिकारी, सूक्ष्मतरंग नालिका अनुसंधान केंद्र, डीआरडीओ, बीईएल फैक्ट्री कांप्लेक्स, जालहल्ली, बेंगलूरु, से पधारे वक्ता का स्वागत किया। श्रीमती अनुश्री पी.एस., क.हिंदी अनुवादक ने अतिथि वक्ता का परिचय दिया। डॉ. मालतेश मैलार ने राजभाषा नीति पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सी-डैक एवं एनआईसी के सहयोग से राजभाषा विभाग द्वारा विकसित विभिन्न हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयरों के बारे में अद्यतन जानकारी से अवगत कराया। व्याख्यान बहुत ही जानकारीपूर्ण और प्रेरणादायी था। मुख्य कार्यालय के सभी अधिकारी/कर्मचारियों ने इस कार्यक्रम में भाग लिया और विभिन्न हिंदी सॉफ्टवेयर का ज्ञान प्राप्त किए। तदुपरांत, वक्ता एवं श्रोतागणों के बीच ज्ञानवर्धक संवाद के साथ कार्यक्रम संपन्न हुआ। सुश्री उषा, क. हिंदी अनुवादक ने धन्यवाद ज्ञापित किया।





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