

Weekly Publication of



**Cotton  
Association  
of India**

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

2020-21 • No. 19 • 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2020 Published every Tuesday

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## The Better Cotton Initiative: A Lasting Commitment to Indian Cotton Farmers and their Communities

*Ms. Kendra Park Pasztor, is BCI's Sr. Manager for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning programme.*

*She manages the collection, analysis, and reporting of Better Cotton results data and oversees BCI's participation in research and evaluation in collaboration with partners to measure the environmental and social impact of Better Cotton. Her team also leads the Delta Project, a new framework aiming to harmonise the way progress on key sustainability goals in the agricultural commodities sector are measured and reported. She has 15 years' experience in rural*

*development and humanitarian assistance, previously working with UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee. She holds a Master of International Affairs from Columbia University in New York and a BA in International Relations from the University of the Pacific in California.*

The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) supports the more sustainable production of cotton in India since the first Better Cotton season, in 2010. That year, BCI engaged with a cohort of 22,314 farmers. BCI has since reached 1.1 million cotton farmers and works across 9 out of 11 cotton growing States in India. We do not

do it alone, however. In 2020, BCI worked with 19 diverse organisations representing civil society and industry. We refer to these valuable actors as our Implementing Partners (IPs). BCI's IPs train and support farmers to grow their cotton in a way that meets criteria based on the seven principles of the Better Cotton standard, and they collect and report field data to measure outcomes of the interventions.



### GUEST COLUMN

**Ms. Kendra Park Pasztor**  
*Sr. Manager for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning programme, Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)*

During this surprising and challenging year of the Covid pandemic, restrictions on travel and safety concerns led BCI and its partners to quickly adapt the existing system of on-field interventions with farmers to continue supporting their participation in the programme. This has meant that our partners have had to modify training delivery from meetings in the villages to various remote training methods depending on the local context. Some of these adaptations included the delivery of training via smartphones, some meant conducting seasonal training telephonically and, in some cases, wherever it was permitted, farmers were trained in small groups while adhering to the social distancing guidelines.

### A Global Sustainability Standard

To achieve our vision of reducing the global environmental impact of cotton production and

improving the livelihoods of cotton farmers, BCI implements the Better Cotton Standard System (BCSS) – a holistic approach to sustainable cotton production covering all three pillars of sustainability – social, economic, and environmental. Around 2.3 million farmers participated in the BCSS and its recognised equivalent programmes across 23 countries in the 2018-19 season.

The Better Cotton Principles and Criteria (also referred to as the Standard), the component of the BCSS that defines Better Cotton, was first published in 2010. In line with our commitment to regularly review the standard to ensure relevance to the evolving sustainability challenges in the cotton sector, BCI, through multi-stakeholder consultations, completed the revision of its Principles Criteria in 2018.

Version 2 of the Standard addresses climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts through the revised principles on Water Stewardship, Soil Health, and Biodiversity conservation and enhancement. Understanding that water is a critical natural resource, BCI changed its approach from water management limited to the individual farm to holistic community-based water stewardship.

Soil type identification has been included as a core component to ensure that farmers move towards better soil health management practices. And the Biodiversity Principle has been updated to extend practices from conservation to restoration and enhancement.

As a voluntary sustainability standard, BCI upholds responsibility of ensuring that practices considered sustainable as defined by global best practice and conventions are included in the system. And so, the standard revision also reinforced BCI's approach towards the elimination of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) by adding chemicals listed in the Rotterdam Convention (PIC) to the list of banned active ingredients. BCI's banned list already included chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and substances listed in the annexes of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. In addition, the revised standard also includes criteria to phase out pesticides classified as highly hazardous on the basis of their acute and chronic toxicity to health and environment, such as listed under the WHO classifications 1a/1b, categories 1 and 2 of the Global Harmonized Systems of Classification and Labelling Chemicals (GHS), and substances that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (CMR) according to categories 1a and 1b of GHS.

## Dedicated Capacity Building Efforts

Even though the acreage under cotton is high in India, productivity is quite low. Cotton growers are often marginal to smallholder farmers, some of whom lack technical knowledge and tend to resort to detrimental practices such as indiscriminate use of pesticides and fertilisers without understanding the repercussions – not only on the ecology but also on their own health; improper use of irrigation without understanding the needs of the crop; and reducing crop diversification.

Climate change factors such as extreme fluctuations in precipitation and changes in temperature also put farmers at risk of losing their crops. BCI works with its partners to address these and other challenges faced by Indian cotton farmers.

The farmers participating in the BCI programme in India are all smallholders, who are defined by BCI as farmers growing cotton on less than 20 Ha, however, on average most of the farmers participating in the BCI programme in India grow cotton on less than 1 Ha. They are grouped into Producer Units (PUs). Production practices are assessed at the PU level and qualifying PUs are granted licences to sell their cotton as Better Cotton (verification assessment costs for smallholders in the BCI programme globally are covered by BCI's Growth and Innovation Fund). Participation in the BCI programme is voluntary and the definition of a farmer in BCI is not limited to cotton growers who own the cotton plot, rather it encompasses all those who are the primary decision makers of the operational holding where cotton is grown. The PUs are further divided into Learning Groups of approximately 35-40 farmers supported by the IP through Field Facilitators to help facilitate learning.

Progressive farmers in the village willing to adopt sustainable practices are often selected as lead farmers in each learning group in order to establish a peer learning system. The capacity building programme of BCI is a cascading one, wherein BCI trains the IP directly and through technical experts, the IPs in turn transfer the trainings to their own staff who then train the farmers. The cascade method of training has been integral to the BCI programme and has been refined over the years since the inception of BCI. Recent research found areas for improvement related to our capacity building approach and partner management. Based on the learnings from the research, changes have been made to strengthen the capacity building programme and helped transform our engagement with the IPs. It started as a predominantly compliance-driven engagement limited to annual training conducted by BCI, but has become a more robust continuous learning engagement and partnership between BCI and the

IPs. This dedicated capacity building approach is one element of BCI that sets it apart from most sustainability standards for commodities like cotton.

### Connecting the Global Standard to Indian Realities

BCI in India strives to reconcile the high expectations set by a global standard with practical challenges faced by the farming communities by raising awareness and encouraging adoption of more sustainable practices. To help connect the global standard to local realities, BCI works on building long-lasting engagements with technical experts in the field from leading Indian universities and institutions in order to address the complex challenges faced by cotton farmers. The consultations with technical experts often span over seasons; they advise on topics such as integrated pest management, integrated nutrition management, soil health, water stewardship, enhancing biodiversity, and gender inclusion.

### Minimising the Harmful Impacts of Crop Protection Practices

In India, pest infestation is a major threat to cotton cultivation; the inability of many farmers to diagnose the problem on time often makes the situation unmanageable and thus many of them resort to indiscriminate spraying of broad-spectrum pesticides often without the use of proper personal protective equipment. The inappropriate and improper use of chemical pesticides can adversely affect human health - in some cases causing acute poisoning and contaminate water sources, food crops, and the environment more broadly. To address the challenges of pest control, BCI and its IPs seek guidance from the Central Institute for Cotton Research (CICR) and the respective State Agricultural Universities (SAU) and refer to the Central Insecticides Boards Registration Committee (CIBRC) on the nationally registered pesticides.

BCI works to affect change with farmers by navigating through the existing complex regulatory framework in order to provide locally relevant guidance that is aligned with the requirements of its global Standard. For example, in 2018-19 season, some of the SAUs in India were still recommending Endosulfan, which was no longer registered to be used on cotton by the CIBRC and was banned for use in India by the Supreme Court.

BCI has ensured that concerns and ground realities of the participating farmers are taken into consideration at a country level and that the necessary adaptations in the Standard are made to address those. In cases where there are accessibility issues or delay in registration of an effective active

ingredient against a pest or disease by CIBRC, and if there is empirical evidence that another remedy is effective and is recommended by CICR or SAU based on recent credible research, BCI has allowed farmers to use those. A recent example: allowing farmers to use Copper Oxylchloride or Cobalt Chloride to manage root infection and parawilt based on the recommendation of CICR and SAUs like Punjab Agricultural University.

Even though pesticide application is acceptable in the production of Better Cotton, its indiscriminate use by farmers is actively discouraged. In fact, one of the central aspects of BCI's approach to Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is that pest management decisions must be based on minimum levels of pests present during field level observation, using for example, the Economic Threshold Limit (ETL). BCI follows the guidance provided by CICR on IPM, which recommends pest control measures based on ETL observation of specific pests, starting with a preliminary non-chemical intervention using physical control methods, followed by application of natural substances to control pests, and only resorting to the use of chemical pesticides, especially broad-spectrum ones, as a last resort. Such observations on ETL enable farmers to make decisions based on the reality of pest pressure on their own farms, which ensures that the selection and usage of pesticides is appropriate and cost-efficient.

Another concern related to pesticide use is that of associated health hazards, notably acute exposure. BCI and our Implementing Partners educate farmers on the importance of using personal protective equipment (PPE). Some farmers cover their faces with cloth while spraying pesticides to protect themselves from inhaling it, however the threat of dermal absorption or ingestion while handling the pesticides may not be considered. The interventions that have been carried out by the IPs to raise awareness are, but not limited to, trainings for farmers and workers, field level demonstrations, creation of wall art and posters, and engagement with household members of farmers and workers. As PPE is expensive and not always available, BCI along with the IPs identify and recommend suitable alternative locally available clothing and equipment which would protect the person handling the pesticide.

### Measuring Results of Efforts to Reduce Pesticide Use

BCI collects data to monitor the results of the implementation of the programme through eight results indicators. One of those indicators measures the amount of active ingredient applied. In the 2017-18 season, BCI's monitoring data shows that BCI licensed farmers, on average, applied 19% less

pesticide than the average non-BCI comparison farmer. The reduction in pesticide usage did not compromise yields, instead the results also show that, on average, the yields of BCI farmers were 9% higher. To complement this ongoing monitoring, BCI participates in external research and evaluations to assess the outcomes and impacts of the programme.

In 2019, an independent evaluation to determine the early impacts of the Better Cotton Initiative on smallholder cotton producers in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh was published. The study was carried out at a project location with a particularly challenging context (but one that is all too common) over a period of three seasons, between 2015 and 2018. The study covered BCI farmers, non-BCI farmers residing in the village where the programme was being implemented, and a control group comprised of farmers not associated with BCI and residing in different villages. The results of the study indicated that the farmers participating in the programme showed significant improvement in the knowledge of Better Cotton practices, and progress was made with practices affecting the environment, as the study showed that a significantly lower proportion of BCI farmers used agrochemicals and in lower doses. One notable finding was that despite increased pest pressure, the proportion of BCI farmers using pesticide mixtures dropped from 51% to just 8% in three years.

### Socio-Economic Challenges to Sustainability in Cotton

The evaluation showed that general levels of adoption of the promoted practices increased among BCI farmers; this was determined using the Better Cotton Composite Index (BCCI), a methodology designed to capture the progression and trend in knowledge and application of Better Cotton-recommended practices among farmers in a project over a period of time. According to the BCCI scoring matrix, the BCI farmers' adoption scores were statistically significantly higher than the control group of farmers with an average adoption score change from 0.46 to 0.71, while the control group showed a much smaller change of 0.53 to 0.62. Also, of interest, a measurable spill over effect was seen with farmers who resided within the intervention villages, but who were not part of the BCI project. This effect was due to the spread of messages within villages through farmer to farmer interactions and due to the IP team's openness to provide support and guidance to all farmers in the intervention villages, regardless of enrolment in the project. In some cases (e.g. overall knowledge and adoption levels), the spill over effect was statistically significant when compared to the control group, where no significant difference was observed. This was something BCI expected but had not reliably confirmed before.

1 <https://www.evidensia.eco/resources/17/evaluation-of-the-early-impacts-of-the-better-cotton-initiative-on-smallholder-cotton-producers-in-kurnool-district-india-final-evaluation-report/>

Economic and especially social effects achieved during the three-year period of the study were limited, however, highlighting the long-term engagement necessary to achieve tangible effects. The study also identified numerous challenges in the context that extend beyond the farm – from gender inequality to a lack of collective farmer organisation, meaning missed opportunities for lower input costs and a better sales position for smallholders.

BCI, in collaboration with its partners and members, is examining how to better address those complex structural barriers to more sustainable cotton production. BCI has developed and launched an organisational Gender Strategy, which outlines BCI's action plan to mainstream a gender-sensitive approach across its work, thereby promoting gender equality in the global cotton sector.

BCI recognises that research is imperative to analyse the potential and impact of the BCI programme on specific issues and in targeted geographies. Recent research projects carried out in India to study the effects and impact of BCI have led to improvements in the BCSS, and specifically the capacity building programme in India, which has gone through significant changes since the publication of these studies.

There is no dearth of challenges involved in the implementation of a cotton sustainability programme in India, and the coronavirus pandemic has only brought additional pressure on cotton farmers. Amidst the challenges, the pandemic presented an opportunity for BCI in India to work on crop diversification with farmers, as their inclination towards it was perceived to have increased.

With the support of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Agricultural University, Kota (Rajasthan) training on sustainable cultivation of major crops and sustainable management of weeds in these crops was conducted for the IP staff, which was further cascaded to the farmers despite the COVID-related challenges with training this season.

We at BCI remain committed to rising to the challenges as we continuously evolve our capacity building programme to ensure that the Indian cotton farmers can both participate in and benefit from more sustainable cotton production.

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

## CAI Increases its Crop Estimate for the Cotton Season 2019-20 to 360 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its September estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2019-20 beginning from 1st October 2019. The CAI has increased its cotton crop estimate for 2019-20 to 360 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 382.50 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) compared to its previous estimate of 354.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 376.65 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each). The cotton crop finalised by the CAI for the last year i.e. for the crop year 2018-19 was 312.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 331.50 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each). A statement containing the State-wise estimate of the cotton crop and the balance sheet as on 30th September 2020 drawn by the Crop Committee of the CAI with the corresponding data for 2018-19 crop year are given below.

The Crop Committee of the Association has estimated total cotton supply till end of the cotton season i.e. upto 30th September 2020 at 407.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 433 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) which consists of the Opening Stock of 32.00 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 34 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2019, crop for the season estimated at 360 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 382.50 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) and imports estimated by the CAI at 15.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 16.47 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each). The imports are estimated to be lower by 16.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each compared to the previous year's estimate of 32.00 lakh bales (equivalent to 34 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each).

Domestic consumption for the entire crop year i.e. upto 30th September 2020 has been estimated at 250.00 lakh bales (equivalent to 265.63 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) i.e. at the same level as estimated by the CAI previously. The CAI has retained its export estimate for the season at the same level as estimated by it previously i.e. at 50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 53.13 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) The carryover stock estimated at the end of the season is 107.50

lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 114.22 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each).

### Highlights of Deliberations held by the Crop Committee of Cotton Association of India on 8th October 2020

Crop Committee of Cotton Association of India (CAI) has arrived at its September estimate of the cotton crop for the 2019-20 season beginning on 1st October 2019 and drawn estimated cotton balance sheet based on the data available from various trade sources, upcountry associations and other stakeholders.

The following are the highlights of deliberations of the Crop Committee of the CAI:

#### 1) CONSUMPTION

The CAI has retained its consumption estimate for the current crop year at the same level as estimated by it previously i.e. 250.00 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each, which is equivalent to 265.63 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each. The consumption for the Season is less by 61.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 65.34 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) compared to that of the previous cotton season mainly due to the disruptions caused on account of lockdown and the shortage of labour.

#### 2) PRODUCTION

The CAI has increased its cotton production estimate for the season 2019-20 by 5.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each to 360.00 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 382.50 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) as against its production estimate of 354.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 376.65 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) made earlier. The production estimate for the Central zone has been increased by 5.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (i.e. 2.50 lakh bales each of 170 Kgs. each in the States Gujarat and Maharashtra and 50,000 bales of 170 Kgs. each in Madhya Pradesh while increase of production estimate in the State of Telangana compared to the previous crop estimate (i.e. 52 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each as against 51 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each estimated earlier) has been offset against reduction of 1.00 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each in the crop estimate for Karnataka (i.e. 20 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

estimated now compared to the previous estimate of 21 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each).

### 3) IMPORTS

The estimate of the cotton imports into India for the season has been reduced by 50,000 bales of 170 Kgs. each to 15.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 16.47 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) by the CAI as against its previous estimate of 16.00 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 17 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each). This import estimate is lower by 16.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 17.53 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) compared to that estimated for the last year.

### 4) EXPORTS

The CAI has retained its export estimate at the same level as estimated by it previously i.e. at 50.00 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 53.13 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each) against the previous year's exports estimate of 42.00 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each (equivalent to 44.63 lakh running bales of 160 Kgs. each).

### 5) CLOSING STOCK AS ON 30<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER

Closing stock as on 30th September 2020 is estimated by the Committee at 107.50 lakh bales of 170 Kgs. each which is equivalent to about 114 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each.

The meeting of the CAI Crop Committee has taken place on WhatsApp and more than 20 Members have participated.

#### CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop as on 30th September 2020 for the Seasons 2019-20 and 2018-19

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production *		Arrivals as on 30th September 2020 (2019-20)
	2019-20	2018-19	
Punjab	9.50	8.50	9.50
Haryana	25.50	23.00	25.50
Upper Rajasthan	13.00	13.35	13.00
Lower Rajasthan	15.00	14.65	15.00
<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>63.00</b>	<b>59.50</b>	<b>63.00</b>

Gujarat	95.00	88.00	95.00
Maharashtra	87.00	70.00	87.00
Madhya Pradesh	18.00	22.63	18.00
<b>Total Central Zone</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>180.63</b>	<b>200.00</b>
Telangana	52.00	35.20	52.00
Andhra Pradesh	15.25	11.85	15.25
Karnataka	20.00	15.50	20.00
Tamil Nadu	5.00	5.00	5.00
<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>92.25</b>	<b>67.55</b>	<b>92.25</b>
Orissa	3.75	3.32	3.75
Others	1.00	1.00	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>360.00</b>	<b>312.00</b>	<b>360.00</b>

\* Including loose

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2019-20 and 2018-19 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2019-20	2018-19
Opening Stock	* 32.00	33.00
Production	360.00	312.00
Imports	15.50	32.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>407.50</b>	<b>377.00</b>
Mill Consumption	218.00	274.50
Consumption by SSI Units	18.00	25.00
Non-Mill Use	14.00	12.00
<b>Total Domestic Demand</b>	<b>250.00</b>	<b>311.50</b>
<b>Available Surplus</b>	<b>157.50</b>	<b>65.50</b>
Exports	50.00	42.00
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>107.50</b>	<b>23.50</b>

\* One time adjustment made in the Opening stock by the CAI Statistics Committee in the meeting held in the month of January 2020.

## Revision in Testing Charges at CAI Laboratories

The following are the charges for cotton testing in the laboratories of the Cotton Association of India with effect from 1st October 2020.

Particulars	Per Sample Testing Fees in Rs.		
	Testing Fees	GST	Total
HVI Test	145	26	171
Micronaire Test	85	15	100
Colour Grade on HVI	85	15	100
Gravimetric Trash Test on HVI	85	15	100
Moisture	85	15	100
Grading (Manual Classing)	235	42	277

### VOLUME BASED DISCOUNTS

Particulars	Per Sample Testing Fees in Rs.		
	Testing Fees	GST	Total
For 250 samples and above but less than 500 samples	140	25	165
For 500 samples and above but less than 750 samples	135	24	159
For 750 samples and above but less than 1000 samples	130	23	153
For 1000 samples and above but less than 2000 samples	125	23	148
For 2000 samples and above but less than 5000 samples	120	22	142
For 5000 samples and above but less than 10,000 samples	115	21	136
For 10,000 samples and above	105	19	124

The fees under the above volume based discount scheme is payable within 15 days from the receipt of the invoices to be raised on monthly basis.

We would also like to inform that the parties can avail the benefit of testing of cotton at multiple laboratories of the Associations against the CAI Credits made by them.

We earnestly request you to avail the facility of testing at the Association's laboratories.



### Cotton Association of India

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UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES													
								(Rs./Qtl)					
Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [ By law 66 (A) (a) (4) ]								Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2019-20 Crop October 2020					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 - 7.0	4%	15	10151 (36100)	10208 (36300)	10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)	10264 (36500)	10292 (36600)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 - 7.0	4.5%	15	10348 (36800)	10404 (37000)	10461 (37200)	10461 (37200)	10461 (37200)	10489 (37300)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 - 6.0	13%	20	6777 (24100)	6833 (24300)	6889 (24500)	6889 (24500)	6946 (24700)	7030 (25000)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 - 5.5	4.5%	21	7508 (26700)	7564 (26900)	7620 (27100)	7620 (27100)	7677 (27300)	7761 (27600)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 - 5.5	4%	23	8802 (31300)	8858 (31500)	8914 (31700)	8914 (31700)	8970 (31900)	9055 (32200)
6	P/H/R (U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	4.5%	26	10376 (36900)	10432 (37100)	10489 (37300)	10489 (37300)	10601 (37700)	10714 (38100)
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 - 3.4	4%	25	8520 (30300)	8577 (30500)	8633 (30700)	8633 (30700)	8689 (30900)	8773 (31200)
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	4%	26	10573 (37600)	10629 (37800)	10686 (38000)	10686 (38000)	10798 (38400)	10911 (38800)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 - 3.4	4%	25	8942 (31800)	9083 (32300)	9195 (32700)	9195 (32700)	9251 (32900)	9336 (33200)
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	3.5%	26	9645 (34300)	9701 (34500)	9758 (34700)	9758 (34700)	9814 (34900)	9898 (35200)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 - 4.9	4%	27	10657 (37900)	10714 (38100)	10770 (38300)	10770 (38300)	10882 (38700)	10995 (39100)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	27	10432 (37100)	10489 (37300)	10545 (37500)	10545 (37500)	10601 (37700)	10686 (38000)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	27	10517 (37400)	10573 (37600)	10629 (37800)	10629 (37800)	10686 (38000)	10770 (38300)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	27	10461 (37200)	10517 (37400)	10573 (37600)	10573 (37600)	10629 (37800)	10714 (38100)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	28	10686 (38000)	10742 (38200)	10798 (38400)	10798 (38400)	10911 (38800)	11023 (39200)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	28	10686 (38000)	10742 (38200)	10798 (38400)	10798 (38400)	10854 (38600)	10939 (38900)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	28	10742 38200	10798 38400	10854 38600	10854 38600	10911 38800	10995 39100
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	28	10742 (38200)	10798 (38400)	10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)	10911 (38800)	10995 (39100)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	29	10882 (38700)	10939 (38900)	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)	11051 (39300)	11135 (39600)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	29	10967 (39000)	11023 (39200)	11079 (39400)	11079 (39400)	11135 (39600)	11220 (39900)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	30	11107 (39500)	11164 (39700)	11220 (39900)	11220 (39900)	11276 (40100)	11360 (40400)
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	30	11164 (39700)	11220 (39900)	11276 (40100)	11276 (40100)	11332 (40300)	11417 (40600)
23	SA/TL/K/ TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 - 4.2	3%	31	11276 (40100)	11332 (40300)	11389 (40500)	11389 (40500)	11445 (40700)	11529 (41000)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0 - 3.8	4%	33	15269 (54300)	15325 (54500)	15382 (54700)	15382 (54700)	15438 (54900)	15522 (55200)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0 - 3.8	3.5%	34	15691 (55800)	15747 (56000)	15803 (56200)	15803 (56200)	15860 (56400)	15944 (56700)

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