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Cotton Productivity Scenario in North Zone - Can We Break the Present Logjam?

EXPERT's Column

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The Northern cotton zone is completely irrigated and higher yields were always expected from this zone but this has not been the case. During the 1990s, 40% of the country's cotton was produced from only 20% of area from the North zone. The scenario has changed drastically now. At present around 14% of total cotton area comes under this zone, with a contribution of 17% towards total production in 2019-20. This has mainly been due to increased area and production in other states, notably Gujarat, Maharashtra and Telangana. In this article, we intend to analyse the cotton scenario in the North zone and also offer some suggestions for breaking the productivity logjam in this zone.

Introduction

India has the largest area under cotton and is also the largest producer of cotton. However, it is ranked 37th in the world in terms of productivity. The area under cotton reached a record high of 133.73 lakh ha in 2019-20. The highest production (398 lakh bales with each bale of 170 kg.) and productivity (566 kg. lint/ha) was recorded during 2013-14 (cotcorp.org.in). In general, there has been a stagnation in productivity during the last decade and half. Even reduction in yields over the previous high has been observed during some years. Bt cotton technology, acclaimed to be a game-changer for increasing cotton productivity, is now being debated. The contribution of increased area has been a major contributor to the overall increased production in Bt era compared to increase in productivity per-se.

Cotton Scenario

A cursory analysis of the cotton cultivation in the North zone during a decade of pre-Bt era (1995-96 to 2004-05) and the recent past decade of Bt cotton (2010-11 to 2019-20) throws out some interesting facts (Table 1). The area under cotton during the pre-Bt phase ranged from 13.22 lakh ha in 2003-04 to 20.45 lakh ha in 1996-97. The area during the past decade under Bt cotton was between 13.57 in 2010-11 to 18.76 lakh ha in 2019-20. The average of 10 years during the pre Bt era was 16.79 lakh ha and it was slightly higher than that during the last decade (15.12 lakh ha). Thus, unlike in the other parts of the country, the introduction of Bt cotton did not increase the area

Table 1: Area, production and productivity of cotton in the north zone during the pre Bt (1995-96-2004-05) period and the recent past decade of Bt cotton (2010-11 to 2019-20)

Year	Area lakh ha	Production lakh bales	Yield kg lint/ha
1995-96	20.02	39.40	335
1996-97	20.45	43.50	362
1997-98	20.10	28.00	230
1998-99	17.89	23.50	223
99-2000	16.04	31.55	334
2000-01	15.39	30.30	334
2001-02	15.57	21.75	237
2002-03	13.54	21.25	267
2003-04	13.22	31.00	399
2004-05	15.68	43.00	466
Mean	**16.79**	**31.33**	**317**

Year	Area lakh ha	Production lakh bales	Yield kg lint/ha
2010-11	13.57	45.60	571
2011-12	16.71	62.00	631
2012-13	15.44	64.00	705
2013-14	13.75	59.00	729
1014-15	15.55	53.00	579
2015-16	14.02	35.75	434
2016-17	11.96	47.00	668
2017-18	15.40	56.50	624
2018-19	16.05	59.00	625
2019-20	18.76	65.00	589
	15.12	**54.69**	**614**

under cotton in this zone. The production during pre-Bt period ranged between 21.25 lakh bales in 2002-03 to 43.5 lakh bales in 1996-97. In the last decade of Bt cotton, it ranged between 35.75 lakh bales in 2015-16 to 65.0 lakh bales in 2019-20. Similarly, the productivity for the above two periods ranged from 223 to 466 kg lint/ha and from 434 to 729 kg lint per ha respectively. The highest productivity of 729 kg lint/ha obtained during 2013-14 was quite close to 766 kg lint per ha of world productivity average that year.

The trends in area were almost similar during both the periods and the annual fluctuations were mainly due to biotic stresses (bollworms and cotton leaf curl virus disease-CLCuD in pre-Bt phase and sucking pests and CLCuD in Bt phase), prevailing market prices and certain policy issues. In case of production, there was a mean increase of 23.4 lakh bales indicating the gains from Bt cultivation. Similarly, there was a mean net increase in productivity by 297 kg/ha during the last decade under Bt cotton over the pre Bt phase.

Productivity Constraints

Poor soil organic carbon level and salinity/ sodicity problems

The organic carbon in soils under cotton cultivation of Haryana has varied from low (less than 0.50) to medium (0.50 to 0.75). It was noted to be around 0.5% in Punjab also, indicating poor fertility status of soils. An intensive double cropping system is practiced in this zone and almost the entire area is sown with wheat after the cotton crop. The cotton stalks would be removed from the fields after picking and used for fuel purpose earlier and now partly in brick kilns. Burning of straw, from the subsequent rabi wheat crop, is also a regular practice. The recommendation of intercropping of legumes in cotton has also not found much favour among the farmers due to poor and unstable yields and operational difficulties. The application of FYM has also reduced due to its non- availability and if available is of poor quality. All these have contributed to a decline in soil organic matter content and emergence of multiple nutrient deficiencies.

Around 6.18 lakh ha of the soils in the states of Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan are degraded due to the problem of salinity and sodicity and considerable area under cotton is under these soils. Plant growth is also adversely affected by saline ground water used for irrigation primarily through excessive salts raising osmotic pressure of the soil solution resulting in reduced water availability and poor germination.

Plant Stand Issues

Establishing an optimum plant stand is the primary requirement for high productivity. Maintenance of proper plant stand has always been challenging in the North zone. There is around 100mm rainfall during the pre-monsoon months of May and June and if there is rainfall within 24-48 hours after sowing, a crust is formed on the soil surface that hampers the emergence of the germinating seedlings. Often, re-sowing has to be done under such situations. Usually there are cyclic high temperature peaks during

the sowing period or shortly thereafter when the air temperature crosses 45 0C. The seedlings emerging during this period show severe burning symptoms as the temperature of soil touching the emerging seedlings would be higher by another 1-2 0C. The technologies for preventing crust formation (apart from improving soil organic carbon content) or imparting temperature tolerance in emerging seedlings are yet to be evolved. The technology for gap filling to make up for the missing seedlings through nursery raising and transplanting of seedlings have been developed (Meena et. al., 2014) but this needs to be popularised among the farmers.

Productivity Stagnation

Breaking the yield stagnation barrier is a major challenge in the North zone. On one hand, there are annual yield fluctuations due to biotic and abiotic factors. On the other hand, the genetic yield potential in cotton hybrids and varieties has not increased during the last decade. A maximum of 180 days period for cotton crop is available in the double cropping system from May to October, if the yield of subsequent wheat crop is not to be compromised by delayed sowing of wheat. So the cultivars which complete their productivity cycle in 160-180 days, appear to be best suited for this zone. Short duration varieties and hybrids that fully mature in less than 150 days have proved to be of low productivity at current planting densities. High yielding (40-50 quintals/ha) desi cottons varieties and hybrids were released in the recent past by the State Agricultural Universities and ICAR-CICR, but the area under desi cotton declined to a negligible level after the introduction of Bt hybrids. The demonstrations to test quality desi cotton varieties under higher density to boost quality and productivity were not consistently successful in the zone due to issues of canopy management under high planting densities.

However, desi cottons have fetched much higher market price ranging from Rs. 500-1000/- in most of the years. Desi cotton (G arboreum) is also known for its adaptability to harsh conditions, better tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses and they are known to perform well under marginal and adverse environments and with less input. The availability of Bt gene in desi cultivars would be desirable. Further, improvement in boll weight and shattering tolerance would be necessary to boost area under desi cotton. There is a need for exploitation of variability existing in the germplasm through hybridization and other innovative techniques for enhancing productivity.

Another important aspect is the possibility for improvement in existing Ginning Out Turn (GOT) in the present cultivars. The GOT in G hirsutum varieties in north zone ranges between 33-35% where as a GOT of more than 40.0% is quite common in many cotton growing countries. A total of 7234 accessions of G hirsutum were evaluated during the period 2012-13 to 2016-17 at ICAR-CICR Regional Station Sirsa and GOT upto 42.9% was observed (Meena et.al., 2019) in some accessions. The GOT of BG II hybrids presently being cultivated in north zone, is just around 35%.

However, in a study conducted at Sirsa regional station of ICAR-Central Institute for Cotton Research during three years, the GOT ranged between 31.4-39.3% in 96 BG II test hybrids in 2019-20; between 27.4-39.8% in 100 test hybrids and between 34.0-42.3% in 81 test hybrids during 2018-19 & 2017-18 respectively (personal communication). This shows that there is ample scope for recommendation of BG II hybrids with higher GOT. With average seed cotton yield of 20.0 q/ha, a 5% higher GOT can translate into an additional productivity of lint by 100kg.

Plant Type

The row to row spacing of 67.5cms and plant to plant spacing of 30cms (67.5x30cms) were followed in general in the North zone, when varieties were under cultivation with 49383 plants per ha. Later, when hybrids were introduced, the recommended spacing was 67.5x60cms or higher with a maximum of 24691 plants per ha. Today more than 98% of the area in the North zone is under BG II hybrids planted at 67.5x60cms spacing. In recent years, demonstrations on high density planting were conducted using varieties where a spacing of 67.5 x 10cms was fixed with plant population of around 1,50,000 per ha. Few varieties, non-Bt as well as Bt amenable for high density planting, were released during the past five years but they have not yet been accepted by the farmers. The main question appears to be of optimum plant density for productivity enhancement as when wider spacing's are followed, even a few missing plants bring down production considerably. In the case of high-density plantings with bushy genotypes, the issue of non-retention of lower squares is common. Moreover, the plants of currently available genotypes tend to become lanky with weak stem leading to lodging.

Reduction in boll weight is also recorded under high density plantings. These problems need researchable solutions and a complete package with proper plant type, growth retardants and defoliants coupled with mechanical picking options can lead to success of this technology.

Biotic and Abiotic Stresses

Damage due to sucking pest in Bt hybrids is an important impediment that needs serious attention for achieving higher productivity. Whitefly populations were building up since 2012-13 which led to its epidemic in 2015-16, imparting a severe blow to cotton productivity in the zone. However, new management recommendations and coordinated efforts by all stake holders in the subsequent years helped in restoring the productivity levels. The increased incidence and prolonged appearance of thrips due to climate variations, noted in recent years is also a cause of concern.

The abiotic stresses like untimely rains and new wilt coupled with whitefly, fungal foliar pathogens and nutrient deficiency in August led to severe yield reductions in Haryana during the 2020 crop season. The issue of improper root development in BGII hybrids has also come up as a reason for aggravated new wilt symptoms in the months of August/September leading to sudden loss of crop (Sain et al,2021). Pink bollworm incidence due to transport of cotton seed from central and south zone harboring resistant larvae and its subsequent spread on BGII hybrids in few locations around ginning factories and oil extraction units was first noticed in 2018-19. Their infestation levels increased during the subsequent years- 2019-20 & 2020-21. This is a new threat for cotton in this zone with severe consequences unless addressed immediately. (Rishi et al,2020, Monga 2021).

The Way Forward

Soil fertility is an important issue and introduction of nitrogen fixing crops like moong and cluster bean in crop rotations is necessary, no matter how we do it. Incorporation of crop residues like decomposed cotton stalks is another proven technology to restore organic matter content in the soil in the long run. Saline water issues can be tackled through micro irrigation systems in certain affected areas. Soil and water conservation principles need to be incorporated in cotton production system on a urgent basis.

Other researchable issues for breaking yield barriers- retention of early formed squares, optimising crop duration and plant density, improving boll weight and shattering tolerance in desi cottons, GOT improvement in varieties and hybrids and tackling biotic and abiotic stresses are the need of the hour.

Reinvigoration of State Seed Corporations will help making available quality seeds of promising cotton varieties. Krishi Vigyan Kendras can have a greater role through bringing the productivity constraints in the focus of researchers. State Agricultural Universities need research emphasis beyond All India Coordinated Research Project on Cotton to solve the practical field problems of farmers. A greater coordination among the different ICAR institutes dealing with different crops/commodities in the zone and between ICAR-CICR and SAUs will enable strengthening of basic research and strategic research.

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

CAI Estimates its Cotton Crop for 2020-21 Season at 360 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its March estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2020-21 beginning from 1st October 2020. The CAI has estimated its cotton crop for the 2020-21 season at 360.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 382.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 358.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 380.91 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The state-wise break-up of the Cotton Production and Balance Sheet for the season with the corresponding data for the previous crop year are given below.

The total cotton supply for the months of October 2020 to March 2021 is estimated by the CAI at 459.26 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 487.96 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), which consists of the arrivals of 326.76 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 347.18 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) , imports of 7.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 7.97 lakh running bales of 160 kg. each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 125 lakh bales of 170 kgs .each (equivalent to 132.81 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the season.

Further, the CAI has estimated cotton consumption for the months of October 2020 to March 2021 at 165.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 175.31 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 31st March 2021 are estimated by the CAI at 43 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). Stock at the end of March 2021 is estimated at 251.26 lakh of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 266.96 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) including 95.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 100.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with textile mills and the remaining 156.26 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 166.03 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with the CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, MCX, etc. including the cotton sold but not delivered).

The CAI Crop Committee has estimated the total cotton supply till end of the cotton season 2020-21 i.e. upto 30th September 2021 at 496.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 527 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 125 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2020, 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 the imports now estimated by the CAI at 11 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 11.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is lower by 1 lakh bales estimated at previous month. The imports estimate for the previous cotton season 2019-20 was of 15.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.47 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The domestic consumption estimated by the CAI has been retained at the pre-lock down level of 330 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 350.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The exports for the season have also been retained at 60 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 63.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The exports estimate for the previous cotton season 2019-20 was of 50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 53.13 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carry-over stock at the end of the cotton season 2020-21 on 30th September 2021, is estimated by the CAI at 106 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 112.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against 107.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 114.22 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated for the previous cotton season 2019-20.

Highlights of Deliberations held by the CAI Crop Committee on 13th April 2021

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its meeting on 13th April 2021, which was attended by in all 20 members representing all cotton producing states and stakeholders. The Committee arrived at the March estimate of the cotton crop for the 2020-21 crop year and drawn the estimated cotton balance sheet based on the data available from various trade sources, upcountry associations and other stakeholders.

The following are the highlights of the deliberations held at this meeting:-

1. CONSUMPTION

The CAI has retained its consumption estimate for the current crop year at the same level as estimated in the last month i.e. 330 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. There is an increase of 80 lakh bales in the cotton consumption estimate compared to the previous year's consumption estimate of 250 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 265.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The consumption is estimated to reach its normal level this year after the disruptions and labour shortage caused on account of the lockdown imposed in the country to arrest spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

Upto 31st March 2021, the consumption is estimated at 165 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 175.31 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

2. PRODUCTION

The CAI has increased its production estimate for the season 2020-21 to 360.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 382.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 358.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 380.91 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) made during the last month. The CAI has increased 1,50,000 bales in north zone i.e. 50,000 bales each in Haryana, Upper Rajasthan and Lower Rajasthan.

The Committee members will have a close watch on the cotton arrivals in the subsequent months and if any addition or reduction is required to be made in the production estimate, the same will be made in the CAI reports.

3. IMPORTS

The estimate of cotton Imports into India has been reduced by 1 lakh bales to 11 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 11.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from the previous month's import estimate of 12 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 12.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The imports now estimated for the 2020-21 crop year are less by 4.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each from 15.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.47 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated for the 2019-20 crop year.

Upto 31st March 2021, about 7.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 7.97 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have arrived the Indian Ports.

4. EXPORTS

The estimate of cotton exports for the 2020-21 crop year has been retained at 60 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 63.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each.

Upto 31st March 2021, about 43 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped.

CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop as on 31st March 2021 for the Seasons 2020-21 and 2019-20

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate *				Arrivals as on 31st March 2021	
	2020-21		2019-20		2020-21	
	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each
Punjab	11.16	10.50	10.09	9.50	10.52	9.90
Haryana	23.91	22.50	27.09	25.50	22.21	20.90
Upper Rajasthan	20.72	19.50	13.81	13.00	20.15	18.96
Lower Rajasthan	13.81	13.00	15.94	15.00	12.96	12.20
Total North Zone	**69.59**	**65.50**	**66.94**	**63.00**	**65.83**	**61.96**
Gujarat	103.06	97.00	100.94	95.00	86.43	81.35
Maharashtra	85.00	80.00	92.44	87.00	80.22	75.50
Madhya Pradesh	19.13	18.00	19.13	18.00	18.12	17.05
Total Central Zone	**207.19**	**195.00**	**212.50**	**200.00**	**184.77**	**173.90**
Telangana	51.00	48.00	55.25	52.00	49.14	46.25
Andhra Pradesh	17.00	16.00	16.20	15.25	15.41	14.50
Karnataka	24.97	23.50	21.25	20.00	22.84	21.50
Tamil Nadu	7.44	7.00	5.31	5.00	3.93	3.70
Total South Zone	**100.41**	**94.50**	**98.02**	**92.25**	**91.32**	**85.95**
Orissa	3.19	3.00	3.98	3.75	3.13	2.95
Others	2.13	2.00	1.06	1.00	2.13	2.00
Total	**382.50**	**360.00**	**382.50**	**360.00**	**347.18**	**326.76**

** Including loose*

5. ARRIVALS

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2020 to March 2021 are estimated at 326.76 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 347.18 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

6. STOCK AS ON 31ST MARCH 2021

The cotton stocks held by mills in their godowns on 31st March 2021 are estimated at 95 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 100.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The mills have on an average 107 days' cotton stock in their godowns.

The CCI, Maharashtra Federation, MNCs, Ginners, Traders, MCX, etc. are estimated to have a total stock of about 156.26 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 166.03 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as on 31st March 2021.

Thus, the total stock held by spinning mills and stockists including the stock of cotton sold but not delivered on 31st March 2021 is estimated at 251.26 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 266.96 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

7. CLOSING STOCK AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021

Closing stock as on 30th September 2021 is estimated by the Committee at 106 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 112.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2020-21 and 2019-20 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Stock	* 125.00	32.00
Production	360.00	360.00
Imports	11.00	15.50
Total Supply	**496.00**	**407.50**
Mill Consumption	288.00	218.00
Consumption by SSI Units	24.00	18.00
Non-Mill Use	18.00	14.00
Total Domestic Demand	**330.00**	**250.00**
Available Surplus	**166.00**	**157.50**
Exports	60.00	50.00
Closing Stock	**106.00**	**107.50**

** One time adjustment of 17.50 lakh bales made in the Opening stock i.e. 107.50 lakh bales to 125.00 lakh bales by the CAI Statistics Committee in the meeting held on 6th January 2021.*

Balance Sheet of 6 months i.e. from 1.10.2020 to 31.03.2021 for the season 2020-21

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2020	125.00	2125.00
Arrivals upto 31.03.2021	326.76	5554.92
Imports upto 31.03.2021	7.50	127.50
Total Available	**459.26**	**7807.42**
Consumption	165.00	2805.00
Export Shipments upto 31.03.2021	43.00	731.00
Stock with Mills	95.00	1615.00
Stock with CCI, Maha. Fedn., MCX, MNCs & Ginners	156.26	2656.42
Total	**459.26**	**7807.42**

Details of Stock with CCI, Maha. Fedn., MCX, MNCs, Ginners & Traders as on 31.03.2021

CCI (Unsold Stock)	47.00
Maharashtra Fedn. (Unsold Stock)	6.50
MCX	2.00
Ginners	36.00
Traders/Exporters	13.85
MNCs	17.50
CCI Cotton Sold but not Delivered	28.41
Maharashtra Fedn. Cotton Sold but not Delivered	5.00
TOTAL	156.26

UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2020-21 Crop April 2021					
								12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	10854 (38600)		10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	10995 (39100)	H	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)	10995 (39100)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	8520 (30300)		8436 (30000)	8436 (30000)	8436 (30000)	8295 (29500)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	9420 (33500)		9420 (33500)	9420 (33500)	9420 (33500)	9420 (33500)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 – 5.5	4%	23	10770 (38300)	O	10686 (38000)	10686 (38000)	10686 (38000)	10686 (38000)
6	P/H/R (U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	11838 (42100)		11726 (41700)	11782 (41900)	11895 (42300)	11810 (42000)
7	M/M(P)/ SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	10939 (38900)		10911 (38800)	10911 (38800)	10911 (38800)	10854 (38600)
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	11979 (42600)	L	11838 (42100)	11895 (42300)	12007 (42700)	11838 (42100)
9	M/M(P)/ SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	11276 (40100)		11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)	11192 (39800)
10	M/M(P)/ SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	11614 (41300)		11614 (41300)	11614 (41300)	11614 (41300)	11557 (41100)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	12148 (43200)	I	11979 (42600)	12035 (42800)	12148 (43200)	12063 (42900)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	12457 (44300)		12457 (44300)	12457 (44300)	12457 (44300)	12345 (43900)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	12485 (44400)		12485 (44400)	12485 (44400)	12485 (44400)	12373 (44000)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	12598 (44800)	D	12598 (44800)	12654 (45000)	12682 (45100)	12541 (44600)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	12288 (43700)		12288 (43700)	12288 (43700)	12654 (45000)	12373 (44000)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	12823 (45600)		12823 (45600)	12851 (45700)	12879 (45800)	12766 (45400)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	12851 (45700)	A	12851 (45700)	12879 (45800)	12907 (45900)	12795 (45500)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	12879 (45800)		12851 (45700)	12907 (45900)	12935 (46000)	12795 (45500)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	13413 (47700)		13441 (47800)	13469 (47900)	13469 (47900)	13413 (47700)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	13441 (47800)		13469 (47900)	13498 (48000)	13498 (48000)	13441 (47800)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	13638 (48500)	Y	13666 (48600)	13666 (48600)	13666 (48600)	13610 (48400)
22	SA/TL/ K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	13666 (48600)		13694 (48700)	13694 (48700)	13694 (48700)	13638 (48500)
23	SA/TL/K/ TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.2	3%	31	13779 (49000)		13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0 - 3.8	4%	33	20668 (73500)		20809 (74000)	20949 (74500)	21090 (75000)	21090 (75000)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0 - 3.8	3.5%	34	21231 (75500)		21371 (76000)	21512 (76500)	21652 (77000)	21652 (77000)

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