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COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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Holistic Approach Needed for Smooth and Transparent Trading of Cotton in India

Shri Nayan C. Mirani is the immediate past President of the Cotton Association of India. Earlier he was the Vice President of the CAI from 2008-09 onwards. His father late Shri. C.H. Mirani was also the President of the CAI.

Shri Nayan C. Mirani has also held the positions of Honorary Treasurer and the Vice-Chairman of the International Forum for Cotton Promotion (IFCP).

He is looking after his family owned cotton business and he is also on the Board of several listed Companies and Trusts in India.

Cotton is truly a miracle fibre. It is one of the main cash crops in India and the main source of livelihood for millions of farmers and others engaged the production, processing and marketing of cotton. Indian textile industry is predominantly cotton based and the share of cotton in textile manufacturing in India is approximately 59%. Charkha which symbolises our struggle for freedom is also a testimony to the importance cotton has in India.

Cotton finds an elaborate mention in the series of famous Indian poems written in 600 BC called the Rigveda - one of the sacred texts of Hinduism. These poems were sung and recited publicly for hundreds of years until they were transcribed into Sanskrit circa 1000 AD. The pieces of textiles found from excavation in Mohenjo-daro and Hadappa

also provide a glimpse of advances made by Indian cotton and textiles sector even during ancient times.



GUEST COLUMN

Shri. Nayan Mirani
Past President,
Cotton Association of India

No wonder then that Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, while writing the foreword of 'A Hundred Years of Indian Cotton' authored by an eminent research scholar Professor M. L. Dantwala, in 1947, aptly described "... The history of cotton and textiles is not only the history of the growth of modern industry in India, but in a sense it might be considered the history of India during the past one hundred years."

The cotton and textile sector in India has registered an envious growth and carved out a niche for itself in the international market. Today, our country has the largest acreage under cotton, which is about 1/3rd of the world's total cotton acreage. We are the world's largest producer of cotton, the second largest consumer of cotton next only to China and the second largest exporter of cotton next only to USA. However, our country has enormous potential to register further growth both in terms of the production and productivity. Our Prime Minister, the Hon'ble Shri Narendra Modi ji has exhorted the need for doubling the farmers' income by 2022 and all sectors including scientists are working strenuously to achieve this milestone. To begin with, the country aims at achieving the average productivity mark of about 1000 kilograms /ha besides striving to reduce the cost of production. The current level of cotton productivity

in India, which has plateaued for the last several years is hovering at around 500 kg/ha, well below the world average productivity mark.

To provide a thrust on improving agriculture including cotton, our Government has not only enhanced budget allocations for providing benefits to farmers under various schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojna, Fasal Bima Yojna, Soil Health Card and many other schemes to ensure welfare of rural areas to ensure equitable and inclusive growth including that of farmers. These initiatives of the Government through the Public Private Partnership model are indeed laudable and augur well for the growth of agriculture in the country. Another noteworthy effort of the Government is to attract investment opportunities in the cotton and textile sector which is sure to propel growth in this sector.

It is also not out of place to mention GST, the biggest tax reform since independence which will inculcate the habit of discipline all round including the tax authorities and prove to a game changer if implemented in the right spirit.

While the Government is taking various policy initiatives for the betterment of the cotton and textile centre, there are several areas that can be addressed by all stakeholders for the smooth and transparent trading of cotton in India. The following are some of the areas begging our serious and urgent attention.

1. Traceability

As is well known to all, in order to make cotton marketable, seed cotton has to pass through the process of ginning and pressing. Through this process, seed is separated from the lint, which is then pressed into bales. The biggest challenge lies in establishing the identity of bales after the process of ginning and pressing is complete since there is no legal obligation on the ginning and pressing factories to put their Press Mark and/or any other sign by which the identity and/or the ownership of the bales could be ascertained. This becomes a serious issue when in the event of a dispute between the buyer and seller as to the quality and the quantity of cotton traded since there is a serious threat of the concerned ginning and pressing factory refusing to acknowledge the fact the subject bales were ginned and pressed by it.

2. Mixing

Mixing is another menace which is rampant. Mixing not only deteriorates the quality of cotton it also brings disrepute to the country. Again, due to the lack of press mark on the bales, it is impossible to apportion the responsibility on the culprits.

3. Excess Moisture Due to Pouring Water on the Bales

This practice is used rampantly to increase the weight of bales. This not only damages the quality of cotton, it is in fact tantamount to cheating. In order to stop such malpractices, it is a must that traceability of bales is ascertained so as to be able to apportion responsibility.

4. Improvement in Bale Packaging

The quality of bale packing in India is also extremely poor and it needs immediate attention and improvement. This is extremely important to reduce contamination and improve the image of India in the international market. This will also enable realising higher price for Indian cotton.

5. Uniformity in Bale Weight

Unit of measuring weight of cotton bales traded in different parts of the country is not uniform and differs from zone to zone. Similarly, the actual bale weight also differs. It is in the interest of the entire cotton value chain that weight of bales in all parts of country is mentioned in uniform unit preferably in quintals or in metric system. It is also desirable that bale weight is uniform in all parts of the country.

6. Different Trading Norms

There are different trading norms (dharas) prevailing in different parts of the country such as Gujarat Dhara, etc. It is the need of the hour that uniform trading norms are followed across the country to allow symmetry and for the sake of smooth trading.

7. Sanctity in Contract Performance

It has been noticed that in the event of abnormal price rise or reduction in price, several parties back out of their validly entered contracts and do not perform their part of the contract. It is necessary that such unscrupulous parties are severely dealt with to discourage default. The arbitral bodies world-over are alive to this menace and various effective measures are being implemented. However, this needs self-discipline amongst all stakeholders in order to uphold sanctity of contracts.

I have tried to flag some of the issues confronting us to stimulate thoughts, proper debate and formulation of appropriate strategies. I sincerely hope that this will engage the attention of thought leaders. The CAI with the support and cooperation of everybody including all upcountry Cotton Associations registered with it and other like-minded bodies is ready to take a lead in this regard.

Courtesy: Cotton India 2018 (Domestic)

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

Advantage Maharashtra

- The New Textile Policy 2018-2023

Shri. Sanjay Rathi is a commerce graduate from B.A.M.U and has completed diploma in Business Management.

In 1997, with a group of partners, he established Rajuri Steel Pvt Ltd. After the successful functioning of this business, he promoted Laxmi Cotspin Ltd in 2006. Presently he is the Managing Director of the company and is actively involved in



Shri. Sanjay Rathi
Managing Director
Laxmi Cotspin Ltd.

overall operations of the unit. At present, he is the Director of Cotton Association of India, Mumbai and also a director in Maharashtra Private SPG Mill Owners Association. He is also the founder chairman and director of Mahesh Nagari Sahakari Patsanstha, Jalna. He is at present Secretary of Rotary club of Jalna Rainbow.

In view of our Honourable Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi's initiative to double the income of farmers, the Government

of Maharashtra has declared its Textile Policy 2018-2023, which aims to process the maximum cotton grown in the state, so as to give the maximum benefit to cotton farmers. As of today,

only 25% of cotton is processed by spinning mill in Maharashtra.

Thus, the Government of Maharashtra intends to

adopt the policy of fibre to fashion.

Salient Features of the Scheme

Policy Tenure: 15.02.2018 to 31.03.2023

Benefits:

Cash linked capital subsidy will be given as below:

	Technical Textile, Knitting and Garmenting, Processing	Composite Unit	Ginning Pressing and Spinning	Modernisation of Plain Power Looms
	% of eligible loan amount	% of eligible loan amount	% of eligible loan amount	% of eligible loan amount
Basic Subsidy for General Category	40.00	35.00	25.00	25.00
Add: For SC / ST / Minority	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Add: For Production of Yarn, Fabrics and Other Products from Non Conventional Yarns	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00

Note: Project cost more than 500.00 crore will be given 5% extra benefit.

If the project is the 1st project of that taluka than 105 extra benefit will be given.

If Unit is Located in Vidarbha, Marathwada and North Maharashtra

	Technical Textile, Knitting and Garmenting, Processing	Composite Unit	Ginning Pressing and Spinning	Modernisation of Plain Power Looms
	% of eligible loan amount	% of eligible loan amount	% of eligible loan amount	% of eligible loan amount
Basic Subsidy for General Category	60.00	45.00	35.00	35.00
For Forward / Backward Integration	65.00	0.00	40.00	0.00
For Taluka Not Having Spinning Unit and Establishing New Spinning Unit	0.00	0.00	45.00	0.00
For Taluka Not Having Spinning Unit and Establishing New Composite Unit	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00

Note: 5 % Additional Capital Subsidy for Projects with Investment of 500.00 Crore and Above

Any existing project increasing its gross fixed capital investment by 25% and increasing its total production capacity by 25% as compared to the previous year will be considered as expansion / diversification.

Benefits will be eligible on loan amount of basic cost of the eligible machine as per ATUFS guidelines. Composite units mean a unit comprising minimum 2 activities of value chain (Spinning, Weaving, Knitting, Processing and Garmenting).

- **Capital subsidy disbursement:**

1st Installment - 30 % of eligible amount after 12 months from the start of production.

2nd Installment - 30% of eligible amount after 24 months from the start of production.

3rd Installment - 40% of eligible amount after 36 months from the start of production.

Integrated textile hubs / parks will be developed by MIDC at Amravati, Aurangabad, Beed, Buldhana, Jalna, Jalgaon, Nanded, Parbhani, Yeotmal & Wardha.

- **Power subsidy:** Rs.2/- per unit will be given to private spinning mills & Rs.3/- per unit to co-operative spinning mills.

Incentive schemes will be implemented to promote grading of cotton bales & to incentive branding of such graded cotton bales.

Districts in Marathwada, Vidarbha and North Maharashtra:

Vidarbha	Buldhana, Akola, Washim, Amravati, Yavatmal, Wardha, Nagpur, Chandrapur, Bhandara, Gondiya, Gadchiroli.
Marathwada	Aurangabad, Jalna, Beed, Osmanabad, Latur, Nanded, Parbhani, Hingoli
North Maharashtra	Nasik, Ahmednagar, Jalgaon, Dhule, Nandurbar

There is very good opportunity for new entrepreneurs who wish to enter and invest in textile industry in Maharashtra.

Concern: There is only one concern that Govt. of Maharashtra must give the subsidy declared in the said policy within the time frame, as existing units have not been getting the subsidy from the last two years.

With this new textile policy, I am hopeful that the total investment in Maharashtra will surpass the Gujarat state figure. As cotton is the strength of Maharashtra, a total of 35 to 40 lac new spindles may be added.

Courtesy: Cotton India 2018 (Domestic)

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Excerpts from India Meteorological Department's Weather Report of 20th June 2019

Forecast for next two weeks

Weather systems & associated Precipitation during Week 1(20 to 26 June, 2019) and Week 2 (27 June to 03 July, 2019)

Rainfall for week 1: (20 to 26 June, 2019)

● Conditions are becoming favourable for further advance of Southwest Monsoon into some more parts of Central Arabian Sea, Karnataka, Maharashtra, some parts of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, remaining parts of Tamilnadu, Bay of Bengal, some more parts

of West Bengal & Sikkim, some parts of Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha during 1st half of the week 1.

● Scattered to fairly widespread rainfall is very likely to occur over Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh during 1st half. Due to strengthen of southerly/ southwesterly over north Bay of Bengal, widespread rainfall with **heavy to very heavy falls at isolated places** is very likely to occur over Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland,

Annexure IV

METEOROLOGICAL SUB-DIVISIONWISE WEEKLY RAINFALL FORECAST & Wx. WARNINGS-2019

Sr. No	MET.SUB-DIVISIONS	20 JUN	21 JUN	22 JUN	23 JUN	24 JUN	25 JUN	26 JUN
1	ANDAMAN & NICO.ISLANDS	FWS	FWS	WS	WS ⁺	WS ⁺	WS	WS
2	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	SCT	SCT	FWS ⁺	WS ⁺	WS ⁺	WS ⁺⁺	FWS ⁺⁺
3	ASSAM & MEGHALAYA	SCT	FWS ⁺	FWS	WS ⁺	WS ⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺
4	NAGA.MANI.MIZO.& TRIPURA	FWS ⁵⁺	FWS ⁺	FWS	FWS	FWS	WS ⁺	WS
5	SUB-HIM.W. BENG. & SIKKIM	WS ⁺	FWS	FWS	WS ⁵⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	FWS ⁺
6	GANGETIC WEST BENGAL	FWS ⁵ ⚡	FWS ⁵⁺	SCT	ISOL	ISOL ⁵	SCT	FWS ⁺
7	ODISHA	FWS ⁵⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	FWS ⁺	SCT	SCT	SCT	FWS
8	JHARKHAND	FWS ⁵	FWS ⁵	SCT ⁵	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	FWS ⁺
9	BIHAR	SCT ⁵ ⚡	SCT ⁵ ⚡	SCT ⁵	SCT ⁺	FWS	FWS ⁺	FWS ⁺
10	EAST UTTAR PRADESH	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT
11	WEST UTTAR PRADESH	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	ISOL
12	UTTARAKHAND	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	SCT	SCT	ISOL
13	HARYANA CHD. & DELHI	DRY	DRY	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	ISOL
14	PUNJAB	ISOL ⁵	DRY	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL
15	HIMACHAL PRADESH	SCT ⁵	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	FWS	SCT	ISOL
16	JAMMU & KASHMIR	FWS ⁵	ISOL	ISOL	FWS ⁵	WS ⁵	SCT	ISOL
17	WEST RAJASTHAN	ISOL ⁵	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL
18	EAST RAJASTHAN	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	ISOL
19	WEST MADHYA PRADESH	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT
20	EAST MADHYA PRADESH	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT	FWS
21	GUJARAT REGION D.D. & N.H.	ISOL	ISOL	SCT	SCT	SCT ⁺	SCT	ISOL
22	SAURASTRA KUTCH & DIU	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	SCT ⁺	SCT	ISOL
23	KONKAN & GOA	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺	WS ⁺⁺
24	MADHYA MAHARASHTRA	SCT ⁺	SCT ⁺	FWS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	FWS	FWS	SCT
25	MARATHAWADA	ISOL	SCT	FWS ⁺	WS ⁺	FWS	FWS	FWS
26	VIDARBHA	ISOL ⁵ ⚡	SCT ⚡	SCT	SCT	SCT	SCT	FWS ⁺
27	CHHATTISGARH	SCT ⁵⁺	FWS ⁺⁺	FWS ⁺	SCT	SCT	SCT	FWS
28	COASTAL A. PR. & YANAM	FWS ⁵⁺	FWS ⁺	FWS ⁺	FWS	SCT	ISOL	ISOL
29	TELANGANA	FWS ⁵⁺ ⚡	FWS ⁺	WS ⁺	FWS	SCT	SCT	SCT
30	RAYALASEEMA	SCT ⁺	FWS	FWS	SCT	SCT	ISOL	ISOL
31	TAMIL. PUDU. & KARAIKAL	ISOL ⚡	ISOL ⁺	ISOL ⁺	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL	ISOL
32	COASTAL KARNATAKA	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺	WS	WS
33	NORTH INT.KARNATAKA	SCT	SCT	WS ⁺	WS ⁺	FWS	SCT	SCT
34	SOUTH INT.KARNATAKA	FWS ⁺	FWS ⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺	FWS	SCT	SCT
35	KERALA & MAHE	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺⁺	WS ⁺	WS	FWS
36	LAKSHADWEEP	WS	WS	WS	WS	WS	FWS	FWS

LEGENDS:

WS	WIDE SPREAD / MOST PLACES (76-100%)	FWS	FAIRLY WIDE SPREAD / MANY PLACES (51% to 75%)
SCT	SCATTERED / FEW PLACES (26% to 50%)	ISOL	ISOLATED (up to 25%)
			D/DRY
			NIL RAINFALL
⁺	Heavy Rainfall (64.5-115.5 mm)	⁺⁺	Heavy to Very Heavy Rainfall (115.6-204.4 mm)
⁺⁺⁺	Extremely Heavy Rainfall (204.5 mm or more)	⁺	FOG
[*]	SNOWFALL	[#]	HAILSTORM
[⚡]	THUNDERSTORM WITH SQUALL/GUSTY WIND	^{DS/TS}	DUST/THUNDERSTORM
[⚡]	HEAT WAVE (+4.5 °C to +6.4 °C)	[⚡]	SEVERE HEAT WAVE (> +6.4)
[⚡]	COLD WAVE (-4.5 °C to -6.4 °C)	[⚡]	SEVERE COLD WAVE (< -6.4)

Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Arunachal Pradesh during 2nd half of the week 1.

- Scattered to fairly widespread rainfall also likely to occur over Gangetic West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Jharkhand during many days of the week.

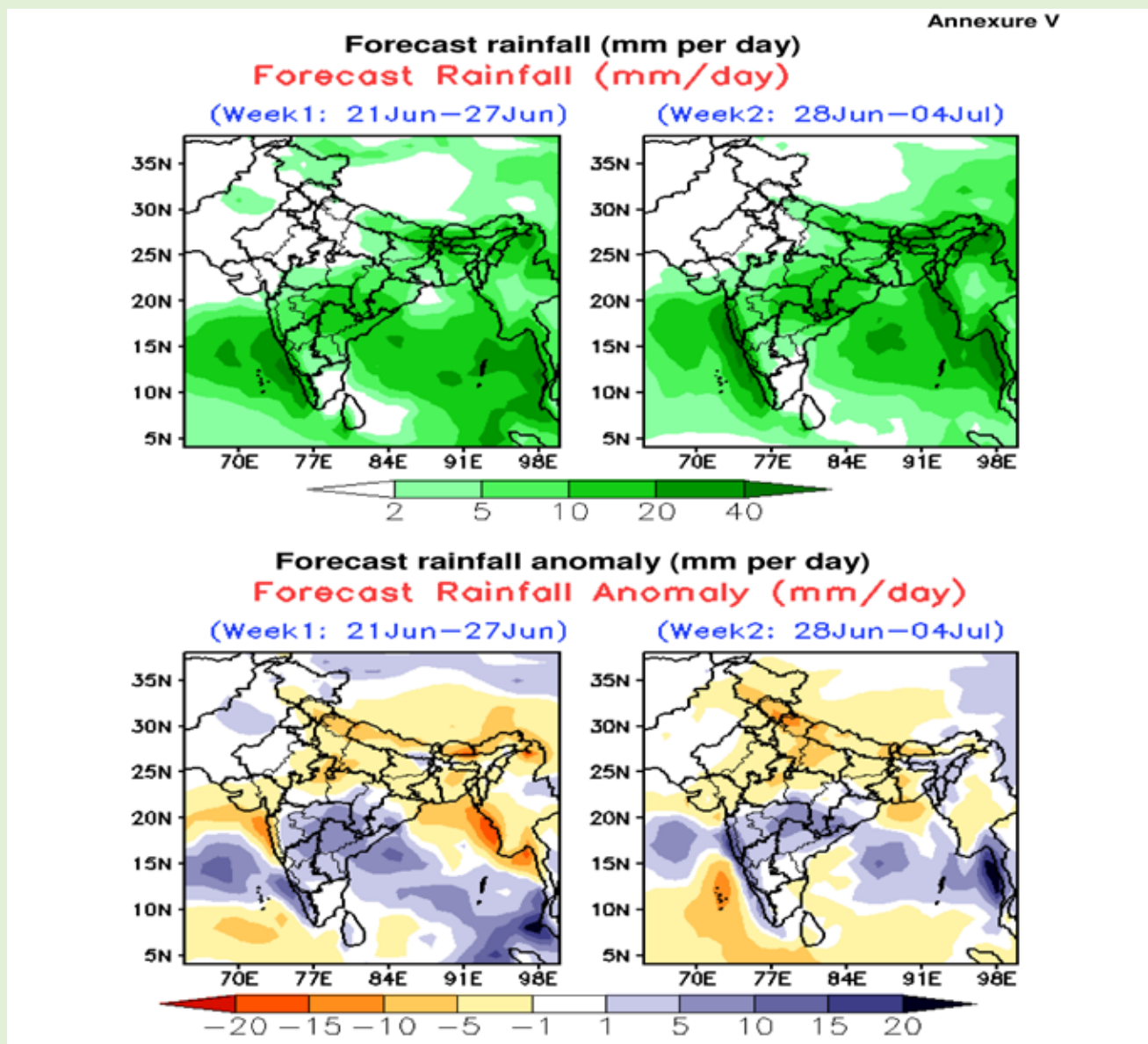
- Widespread rainfall with **isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall** very likely to occur along west coast of India; scattered to fairly widespread very likely to occur over Interior Maharashtra & Karnataka, Telengana and Andhra Pradesh during most days and isolated heavy on some days during week 1.

- Isolated to scattered rainfall activity likely to occur over rest parts of the country (Annexure IV).

- Cumulatively, above normal rainfall likely over Kerala, Karnataka, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and southern parts of East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha; and below normal to normal rainfall activity likely over remaining parts of the country during week 1 (Annexure V).

Rainfall for week 2: (27 June to 03 July, 2019)

- During week 2, above normal rainfall activity likely to occur over Assam & Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram & Tripura, Kerala, Karnataka, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and southern parts of East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Odisha; and below normal to normal rainfall activity likely over remaining parts of the country (Annexure IV).





Since 1921,
we are dedicated to the cause of Indian cotton.
 Just one of the reasons, you should use our Laboratory Testing Services.

The Cotton Association of India (CAI) is respected as the chief trade body in the hierarchy of the Indian cotton economy. Since its origin in 1921, CAI's contribution has been unparalleled in the development of cotton across India.

The CAI is setting benchmarks across a wide spectrum of services targeting the entire cotton value chain. These range from research and development at the grass root level to education, providing an arbitration mechanism, maintaining Indian cotton grade standards, issuing Certificates of Origin to collecting and disseminating statistics and information. Moreover, CAI is an autonomous organization portraying professionalism and reliability in cotton testing.

The CAI's network of independent cotton testing & research laboratories are strategically spread across major cotton centres in India and are equipped with:

- State-of-the-art technology & world-class Premier and MAG cotton testing machines
- HVI test mode with trash% tested gravimetrically

LABORATORY LOCATIONS

Current locations : • Maharashtra : Mumbai; Yavatmal; Aurangabad • Gujarat : Rajkot; Kadi; Ahmedabad • Andhra Pradesh : Adoni
 • Madhya Pradesh : Khargone • Karnataka : Hubli • Punjab : Bathinda • Telangana: Warangal, Adilabad

UPCOMING LOCATIONS

• Telangana: Mahbubnagar



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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) 2018-19 Crop June 2019					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPI	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	11614 (41300)	11614 (41300)	11642 (41400)	11642 (41400)	11642 (41400)	11642 (41400)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	11754 (41800)	11754 (41800)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)	11782 (41900)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20	9842 (35000)	9842 (35000)	9842 (35000)	9870 (35100)	9842 (35000)	9758 (34700)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	10967 (39000)	10967 (39000)	10967 (39000)	10967 (39000)	10967 (39000)	10911 (38800)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)	11248 (40000)	11192 (39800)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26	12991 (46200)	12991 (46200)	13020 (46300)	13048 (46400)	12991 (46200)	12935 (46000)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	11642 (41400)	11642 (41400)	11642 (41400)	11726 (41700)	11810 (42000)	11867 (42200)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	11923 (42400)	12007 (42700)	12092 (43000)	12148 (43200)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	13076 (46500)	13076 (46500)	13104 (46600)	13132 (46700)	13076 (46500)	13020 (46300)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26	11810 (42000)	11810 (42000)	11895 (42300)	11979 (42600)	12063 (42900)	12120 (43100)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	12063 (42900)	12063 (42900)	12148 (43200)	12204 (43400)	12288 (43700)	12232 (43500)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	13132 (46700)	13132 (46700)	13160 (46800)	13188 (46900)	13132 (46700)	13076 (46500)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	12541 (44600)	12541 (44600)	12541 (44600)	12570 (44700)	12541 (44600)	12598 (44800)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12626 (44900)	12598 (44800)	12513 (44500)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)	12823 (45600)	12851 (45700)	12823 (45600)	12766 (45400)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28	12823 (45600)	12823 (45600)	12851 (45700)	12851 (45700)	12823 (45600)	12738 (45300)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	13104 (46600)	13104 (46600)	13132 (46700)	13160 (46800)	13132 (46700)	13104 (46600)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30	13413 (47700)	13413 (47700)	13441 (47800)	13469 (47900)	13441 (47800)	13413 (47700)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31	13666 (48600)	13666 (48600)	13694 (48700)	13723 (48800)	13694 (48700)	13666 (48600)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	15297 (54400)	15269 (54300)

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