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**Cotton  
Association  
of India**

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

Edited & Published by Amar Singh

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## SOS - SAVE OUR SUVIN

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### **Pride and Prejudice:**

India's current economic growth, has amazed the rest of the world. IMF claims that the Indian economy is indeed the fastest growing and the saving grace in comparison with other developed / developing economies. Everyone recognises the fact that the Indian growth story is not just a one-time aberration, but a long-term sustainable one.

Experts say that the demographic capital of India, its youth, will propel its growth even further

and would firmly secure its place in the galaxy of developed countries soon. There is this new sense of confidence, which is highly visible amongst the youth of this country.

You would not fail to notice the subtle changes, the above growth narrative has brought amongst the next generation. They increasingly feel proud about their Indian heritage and culture, which they try and exhibit at every given opportunity, to distinguish themselves from the rest.

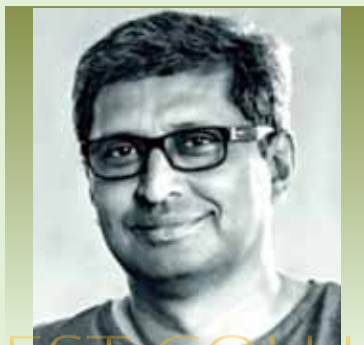
In my opinion, heritage alone makes India unique and interesting. Our unique culture, unity in diversity, our age old traditions and way of life, make us stand out from the rest of the world.

India has taken the centre stage, hence the world is increasingly looking up closely at India for 'inspiration and direction'. In such a scenario, what can we

offer to the world, particularly all of us from the cotton fraternity?

Former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, on 17th Dec, 1947, wrote the following in his foreword for the EICA silver jubilee souvenir titled, A Hundred Years of Indian Cotton:

"When I think of textiles my mind runs back



### GUEST COLUMN

**Shri. Mani Chinnaswamy**

**Managing Director,**

**Appachi Eco-Logic Cotton Pvt Ltd, India**

some thousands of years to the period when India perhaps was the only country producing these textiles and exporting them to distant lands. The early beginnings of civilization are tied up with the manufacturing of textiles and history might well be written with this as the leading motif ... whatever changes come, they have their roots in the present and the past. To-morrow will grow out of to-day just as to-day is an offspring of yesterday. So it is necessary for us to know about yesterday and to understand fully to-day."

This was in 1947, the year of our Independence. About 68 years have elapsed, since our forefathers passed the cotton baton on to us. What have we done with it? Have we reached the summit yet? Does the world still look at us with the same awe and admiration, the way it did centuries ago?

We all know the answer, right? Are we all proud of our contribution to this heritage sector? It does not merit to elaborate on all the wrongs that have crept into our age old sector. The onus and guilt for doing away with our glorious heritage squarely rests on our shoulders today.

### Imagine a scenario:

As an extension to "Make In India" initiative, GOI wishes to create and support

"10 Indian Branded Fibers", in line with 'Sea Island Cotton', 'Supima', 'Giza' etc., and the GOI is ready to spend, say Rs. 1000 crores for the branding, provided they subscribe to the following conditions: a) heritage value, b) genetic purity, c) commercially cultivated, d) contamination free and e) Geographical Identity conducive for GI tagging.

In my opinion, we will not be in a position to even recommend a few, from the hundreds that we are trading today. Even if we attempt to draw up a list, what will find mention is Shankar, MCU-5, DCH-32... Even though all of them have ceased to exist, astonishingly their popularity is still in vogue as the trade still categorises the current growths under their names.

It really pains me to see Indian markets flooded with garments with tags that read "Made with Supima Cotton" or "Sea Island Cotton", "Egyptian / Giza". I don't remember seeing any of our brands, brandishing an Indian growth. Somehow, we seem to have lost our way, and in that process lost our own identity.

### The Lonely Survivor Suvin:

Thanks to the interesting article titled "Suvin - a Sea Island Cotton Saga from Caribbean to



Coimbatore", in the Cotton India Souvenir of 2014, by Dr. Santhanam, Former Project Head - Suvin, CICR, Coimbatore, we can trace the nostalgic history and heritage of "Suvin".

It was interesting to learn that the British East India Company, introduced *G. barbadense* in India, as early as 1831, followed by intensive schemes beginning in 1905 to acclimatise it in India.

#### G. barbadense in India - Landmarks

1831	India	Peruvian & Sea Island
1905	Madras Province	Peruvian, Egyptian & Sea Island
1926 - 47	Sind (Sukkur)	Egyptian and Sea Island
1946	Mysore State	Egyptian
1949 - 56	Kerala & Karnataka (Madras State)	Sea Island

#### Acclimatisation of Sea Island Cotton in India

1934 - 1946	St. Vincent & Montserrat	Homestead Crop around Udupi
1947 - 1956	West Indies & S. America	Multi-location West and East Coast

It took a good 70 years for India to introduce "Suvin" to the world. With a staple length of 38mm to 40 mm fibre and micronaire value of 2.8 to 3.1, "Suvin" is undoubtedly the world's finest and longest fibre.



### Explore trading & service opportunities with Kotak Ginning & Pressing Industries in raw cotton, textiles & other textiles raw materials.

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vehemently deny any temptation to go for a cheaper alternative.

Amongst these die hard consumers are the famed Muslin weavers of Murshidabad, in West Bengal, who vouch their century old profession on “Suvin”, for it is the only fibre available today for them to produce hand-spun 600s count (Khadi) and the finest count spinners in Japan, who have all been sourcing “Suvin” since its inception.

It would be a colossal loss to India, to let go of this “Jewel in the Indian Cotton Crown”. “Suvin” would truly be the best fit for India to showcase its heritage

GROWTH	LENGTH (2.5%)	UNIFORMITY %	STRENGTH (1/8" gauge)(g/tex)	ELONGATION	MIC
SUVIN	38 to 40 mm	47 to 48 %	31 to 34	6.0 to 7.0	2.7 to 3.1
GIZA 45	35 to 36mm	47 to 48%	31 to 32	6.0 to 7.0	3.0 to 3.5
GIZA 87	35 to 36mm	47 to 48%	31 to 32	6.0 to 7.0	3.0 to 3.5

Ever since its inception in 1974, “Suvin” had its share of glory and despair. The highest production of “Suvin” was 36,000 bales (170 kg) achieved in the year 1989-90. This number has abysmally dwindled to a mere 600 bales in 2015-16.

If at all, the cotton fraternity has to thank someone for keeping “Suvin” away from becoming extinct, it would be the few hundred hardcore and resilient heritage farmers, who wouldn’t let go of their “Suvin” cultivation skills. They still refuse the lure of hybrids, Bt cotton and other short duration types.

If we were to analyse the facts that has led to the declining popularity of “Suvin”, we can attribute the same to:

- Lack of R&D spend from the Government on “Suvin”.
- Poor productivity and susceptibility to new age pests and diseases.
- Low remunerative prices for farmers.
- Add-mix of Bt ELS fibres with “Suvin” fibres.
- Lack of awareness amongst the consuming public.

### Save Our Suvin:

We should really wonder, in spite of the existing challenges, how on earth has “Suvin” managed to survive this far? If “Suvin” still survives it’s thanks to a group of niche consumers, who even today,

credentials in the cotton sector and make the world sit up and take notice, if only promoted properly.

A thesis submitted by Mr. Amany Abdelwahab Mohamed, of Cairo University, Egypt, clearly outlines the significance of “Suvin”, currently used as a parent genetic material to improvise their own Giza cotton potential, to improve the fibre properties. I sincerely hope and pray, that this does not become another repeat akin to the famed Kohinoor diamond adorning the crown in a distant land.

This should serve as is a wake-up call for us, for if we don’t act now, we will have to forego a heritage fibre to competition.

We should acknowledge the sincere efforts made by the Cotton Association of India (CAI), in promoting awareness about “Suvin” through their “Suvin Ratna” initiatives, launched in 2014.

We can hope and pray that this unique awareness building measure, will one day reach the echelons of power and help get “Suvin” inducted into their “Brand India” campaign.

“Suvin” as a national pride, will surely inspire other heritage fibres to resurrect themselves from their current state of oblivion and restore India’s Image amongst quality discerning cotton consumers across the globe.

Jai Ho!

*Courtesy : Cotton India 2015-16*

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

# Technical Analysis

## Price outlook for Gujarat-ICS-105, 29mm and ICE cotton futures for the period 24/08/16 to 06/09/16

*(The author is Director of Commtrendz Research and the views expressed in this column are his own and the author is not liable for any loss or damage, including without limitations, any profit or loss which may arise directly or indirectly from the use of following information.)*

We will look into the Gujarat-ICS-105, 29mm prices along with other benchmarks and try to forecast price moves going forward.

As mentioned in the previous update, fundamental analysis involves studying and analysing various reports, data and based on that arriving at some possible direction for prices in the coming months or quarters.

Some of the recent fundamental drivers for the domestic cotton prices are:

- Cotton futures have started declining sharply after touching yearly highs earlier due to tight supply. Factors like projection of decline in cotton acreage, lower sowing acreage in Gujarat coupled with tight supplies and fears of low yields have been underpinning prices.

- As per the Agriculture ministry, Government of Gujarat's latest reports, cotton sowing area in Gujarat till 25th July 2016 was 2.04 million hectares compared to 2.42 million hectares in 25th July 2015.

- Cotton planting in India, the world's biggest producer, is likely to fall to the lowest in seven years in the 2016/2017 marketing season as farmers switch to other crops, potentially cutting production and exports of the fibre.

- According to the data from the Cotton Association of India (CAI), India's cotton production is expected to stand around 337.75 lakh bales for the 2015-16 season.

Some of the fundamental drivers for International cotton prices are:

- Cotton futures rose marginally on Tuesday to trade in a tight range, even as the weekly crop progress data from the U.S. government offered limited support to prices.

- The U.S. Department of Agriculture's weekly crop progress report released after the market closed on Monday, showed that 47 percent of cotton crops in the United States were in good-to-excellent condition, compared to the 48 percent a week ago.

- China, the world's top textile exporter, imported 90,000 tonnes of cotton in July, down 10.2 percent year on year, official customs data showed on Monday. China's cotton imports have plunged this year as Beijing issued fewer low-tariff import quotas than in previous years, while low domestic prices have also made imports less attractive.

- Speculators retreated from their largest net long position in cotton contracts on ICE Futures U.S in 8-1/2 years in the week ending Aug. 16.

Let us now dwell on some technical factors that influence price movements.

As mentioned earlier, a potential correction lower is expected now. Prices have started correcting, but more declines are expected in the coming sessions. As illustrated before, we are wary of a further upside till a correction to 11,900 /12,000qtl or even lower to 10,500/qtl materialises.

As mentioned earlier, indicators were displaying extremely overbought conditions, which saw a pullback or a downward correction. Indicators are now displaying neutral tendencies. We see support now in the 11,900-12,000/qtl range followed by more important support at 10,500/qtl zone. It looks like the upward trend should extend further to 15,000/qtl levels in the coming months, but before that a corrective decline to the above mentioned levels looks likely.

### EXPERT'S Column



Shri Gnanasekar Thiagarajan

We will also look at the ICE Cotton futures charts for a possible direction in international prices.

As mentioned in the previous update, a sideways move or a corrective decline to 69-70c looks likely now before prices start trending higher again. After coming close to our favoured target at 78c, prices have

corrected lower. Also, an unexpected fall below 69c could hurt the prospects of any anticipated upside potential and such a fall could see prices testing 65c on the downside. If above 69.90-70c, the recovery could strengthen further towards 71-72c. If it dips below 67.60c, there is the possibility of weakening towards 65/66c. Therefore, while the ICE futures remains below 71c, the potential exists for a further downside before starting to rise higher again in the coming weeks.

**CONCLUSION:**

Both the domestic and international prices have risen sharply higher and show promise to move further higher. But, a correction looks likely before the uptrend resumes. Without a correction, this upward trend tends to fizzle out soon, therefore prices corrections within a trend is very healthy.

For Guj ICS supports are seen at 11,500-12,000/qtl followed by 10,500/qtl, and for ICE March cotton futures at 71c followed by 69c. The rise above 9,700/qtl has confirmed that the picture has changed to bullish in the domestic markets. In the international markets, the prices are indicating a possible bullish trend now, and the indicators have turned friendly. The international markets are now expected to test key supports around 66c on the downside and the domestic prices around the 12,000/qtl levels.



# *Celebrating* **Nariyali Poornima**

Members of the Cotton Association of India performed the annual ritual of Dariya Poojan on Wednesday, August 17, 2016.

CAI President Shri. Dhiren N. Sheth and other members including Shri. Pankaj Lakdawala, Shri Udayan Thakkar, Shri. Kiran Bheda, Shri. Shyamsunder Makharia, Shri. Kishor Chheda, Shri. Krishnaraj Negandhi, Shri. Manoj Bangdiwala, Shri. Dinesh Nagda, Shri. Dinesh Lodaya, Shri. Ram Niranjana Verma, Shri. Janardhan Verma and Shri. Jitendra Sharma gathered at Girgaum Chowpatty to perform the pooja and to pray for the all-year long prosperity of the cotton trade.



# SAGA OF THE COTTON EXCHANGE

By Madhoo Pavaskar

## Chapter 11

### Service Before Self

(Contd. from Issue No.19)

In addition to the Professional sworn surveyors, the Bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association provide for the constitution of a Super Appeal Committee by the Board. The Super Appeal Committee is headed by the Chairman and six other members (or authorised representatives of the members) of the Association. Out of these six other persons, two are chosen by drawing lots and they together with the Chairman form the Super Appeal Committee for the day. If, however, the Chairman is not available, three persons are chosen by drawing lots and they, in turn, nominate one of them as Chairman of the Committee for the day. The decision of the Super Appeal Committee shall also be either unanimous or by a majority vote.

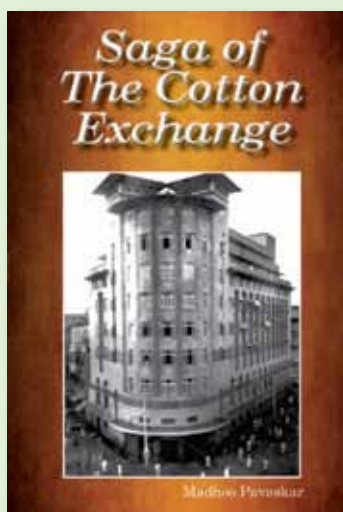
The survey disputes as to quality are by and large decided by the Surveyors, Umpire, Appellate panel of Super Appeal Committee on the same day when the samples are received by them. Only when the samples are received late in the day, the survey decision is postponed to the next day.

During the days of active forward trading in hedge and delivery contracts and cotton price controls, the surveyors of the East India Cotton Association had to carry out as many as 5,000 to 10,000 surveys in a year. Since the early seventies, however, the number of disputes as to quality has come down considerably. Thus, in 1983-84 the survey disputes numbered just about 8. As the ready cotton business is carried out mostly by actual inspection of lots, there is little possibility of disputes as to quality arising out of such transactions. This fact explains the sharp reduction in survey disputes of late. Nevertheless, the East India Cotton Association has still maintained its survey machinery with a few surveyors. After all, the survey machinery of the East India Cotton Association has earned such an enviable reputation that even the Textile Commissioner during the cotton price control days and the Cotton Corporation of India and the Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing

Federation in recent years accept its decision. This speaks volumes for the impartiality, integrity and expertise of the surveyors of the East India Cotton Association.

### Preparation of Standards

To assist the surveyors and others for reference and inspection while examining the samples in survey disputes, the East India Cotton Association maintains standards of various grades of cotton of different varieties grown in the country. Under the Bye-laws of the Association, two sets of standards are required to be prepared. These are (a) The Working Standards for use from time to time by surveyors and others; and (b) the Reference Standards to be preserved carefully so that with reference to them new working standards can be prepared as and when the existing ones have changed from their original condition. The Reference Standards are therefore not allowed to be touched by any one. All the standards are kept in glass cases and are protected from sunlight and moisture by storing them carefully in a special air-conditioned room at the Cotton Green Building of the Association in Sewree.



At present, standards are prepared for as many as 23 cotton varieties. For each of these varieties, the minimum number of grades for which standards are prepared is six, namely, Extra Super Fine, Superfine, Fine, Fully Good, Good to Fully Good and Good. Further, for each of these grades, separate standards are prepared for various staple lengths ranging from 17 mm to 40 mm, with a difference of 1 mm in-between two consecutive staple standards. Of course, the actual number of staple standards for each description of cotton by variety and grade depends upon its range of staple length. Even though the East India Cotton Association is now well equipped with an up-to-date Cotton Testing Laboratory, all the standards are prepared by the 'visual' method, which is still viewed in cotton circles as more trustworthy than the 'machine' test.



Until 1981, all cotton standards were prepared solely by the professional sworn surveyors of the East India Cotton Association. In May 1980 the South India Cotton Association Limited, Coimbatore (SICA), was recognised by the Government of India to regulate trading in non-transferable specific delivery contracts in all varieties of cotton grown in the country on the same lines as EICA. The SICA was then required to adopt the existing Grade Standards of EICA. Hence, the two associations decided that the new standards be prepared jointly by the sworn surveyors of both the associations and shall be passed by their Joint Standards Committee. Accordingly, the Bye-laws of the East India Cotton Association were suitably amended with effect from January 29, 1982.

The cotton standards prepared and maintained at the East India Cotton Association have over the last sixty years served the needs of all the cotton interests concerned. In fact, as a signatory to the Universal Cotton Standards Agreement of the United States Department of Agriculture, the cotton standards evolved by the East India Cotton Association are now recognised internationally. This is indeed yet another feather in the cap of the Association.

### Instrumental Fibre Testing

With the growing quality consciousness among the consumers of fabrics, the increase in sophistication of processing machinery used by the mills and the rise in the use of man-made fibres for blending with cotton, it is becoming essential for the textile mills now-a-days to ascertain more precisely the quality characteristics of cotton they buy so that they can plan their processing operations and product-mix appropriately. As it is, due to multiplicity of cotton varieties grown in India and their grade and staple differences, the fibre characteristics of different descriptions of cotton vary widely. What is more, differences exist among different lots of even the same description of cotton. The traditional method of cotton classification by visual examination is rather inadequate to measure the various fibre characteristics, which determine the spinning quality and the end-use of cotton in modern textile mills. Hence, the traditional method is being increasingly supplemented in recent years by instrumental tests for fineness, maturity, strength, tenacity, etc. of cotton.

As cotton buyers become more selective and discriminating with respect to the choice of their fibres, even merchants can no longer ignore the quality parameters of cotton they buy and sell. Recognising this new need of mills and merchants

for instrumental testing of cotton, the East India Cotton Association decided in 1978-79 to develop an up-to-date cotton testing laboratory at its Cotton Green Building in Sewree. Accordingly, a well equipped Cotton Testing and Research Laboratory with indigenous and imported instruments was set up during 1980-81 season at an initial capital cost of Rs. 10 lakhs. The Laboratory started functioning from May 15, 1981.

The Laboratory was set up for mainly two purposes:

- (1) To carry out tests for assessing the various fibre characteristics of cotton; and
- (2) To undertake research on the development of new techniques for the evaluation of cotton fibre quality.

The laboratory is basically equipped with the following five instruments.

1. Micronaire and Shadowgraph: This imported machine determines the fineness and wall thickness of fibre.
2. Digital Fibrograph: This foreign made machine is useful in determining the span length and uniformity ratio of fibre.
3. Stelometer: It indicates the tenacity of fibre as measured by bundle strength for zero and 1/8" (3 mm) gauge.
4. PZO Projection Microscope: This indigenous equipment shows the maturity of fibre.
5. Trash Analyser: This machine is also locally made and measures trash content in cotton.

Apart from the standard fibre characteristics, the laboratory also furnishes, if required, information on mean length, short fibre percentage and dispersion percentage by Comb (Baer) Sorter, floating fibre and short fibre percentage by Digital Fibrograph and predicted count strength products.

The laboratory is manned by four persons, three of whom are technicians and one is a supervisor. During the cotton years 1982-83 and 1983-84, 686 and 448 cotton samples respectively were tested at the laboratory. The laboratory facilities are now also availed of by the surveyors in survey disputes, if required.

*(To be continued)*

### Rainfall Distribution (01.06.2016 to 19.08.2016)

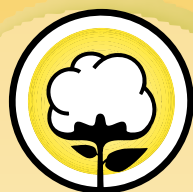
Sr. No.	State	Day 19.08.2016				Period 01.06.2016 to 19.08.2016			
		Actul (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Dep.	Cat.	Actul (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Dep.	Cat.
1	Punjab	0.1	5.4	-99%	S	262.8	352.1	-25%	D
2	Haryana	2.5	6.3	-60%	S	260.5	320.6	-19%	N
3	West Rajasthan	1.4	2.9	-51%	D	227.8	192.2	19%	N
	East Rajasthan	3.0	7.2	-59%	D	635.3	437.3	45%	E
4	Gujarat	0.8	5.5	-85%	S	367.3	483.6	-24%	D
	Saurashtra & Kutch	0.5	4.0	-87%	S	288.8	357.8	-19%	N
5	Maharashtra	1.6	7.7	-79%	S	847.4	730.4	16%	N
	Madhya Maharashtra	1.2	5.0	-76%	S	618.3	514.3	20%	E
	Marathwada	1.0	5.1	-80%	S	477.5	439.7	9%	N
	Vidarbha	0.5	8.2	-94%	S	761.9	680.3	12%	N
6	West Madhya Pradesh	4.0	11.4	-65%	S	796.3	598.2	33%	E
	East Madhya Pradesh	59.7	11.9	401%	E	986.6	730.2	35%	E
7	Telangana	0.1	6.6	-98%	S	493.2	513.9	-4%	N
8	Coastal Andhra Pradesh	0.0	4.4	-100%	NR	337.6	358.0	-6%	N
	Rayalseema	0.0	2.3	-99%	S	266.8	221.9	20%	E
9	Coastal Karnataka	17.0	23.0	-26%	D	2053.6	2565.9	-20%	D
	N.I. Karnataka	0.6	2.8	-78%	S	342.4	314.8	9%	N
	S.I. Karnataka	2.6	5.0	-48%	D	435.0	468.1	-7%	N
10	Tamil Nadu & Pondichery	0.3	2.9	-91%	S	162.8	160.5	1%	N
11	Orissa	0.4	13.0	-97%	S	695.3	786.9	-12%	N

Source : India Meteorological Department, Hydromet Division, New Delhi

### Monthly Average CotlookA Index (FE) from 2011-12 onwards (Cotlook Index in US Cents per lb.)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
August	114.10	84.40	92.71	74.00	71.82
September	116.86	84.15	90.09	73.38	68.74
October	110.61	82.00	89.35	70.34	69.03
November	104.68	80.87	84.65	67.53	69.22
December	95.45	83.37	87.49	68.30	70.39
January	101.11	85.51	90.96	67.35	68.75
February	100.75	89.71	94.05	69.84	66.57
March	99.50	94.45	96.95	69.35	68.73
April	99.94	92.68	94.20	71.70	69.28
May	88.53	92.70	92.71	72.89	70.28
June	82.18	93.08	90.90	72.35	74.10
July	83.97	92.62	83.84	72.35	81.06

Source: Cotton Outlook



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*Established 1921*

# COTTON STATISTICS & NEWS

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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) 2015-16 Crop AUGUST 2016					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Strength /GPT	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15		9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)	9251 (32900)
2	P/H/R	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0-7.0	15	H	9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)	9476 (33700)	9392 (33400)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0-6.0	20		7874 (28000)	7817 (27800)	7817 (27800)	7761 (27600)	7705 (27400)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0-5.5	21	O	9701 (34500)	9645 (34300)	9645 (34300)	9645 (34300)	9589 (34100)
5	M/M	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0-5.0	23		10911 (38800)	10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)	10854 (38600)	10798 (38400)
6	P/H/R	ICS-202	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	26		12682 (45100)	12738 (45300)	12766 (45400)	12738 (45300)	12626 (44900)
7	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0-3.4	25	L	11670 (41500)	11614 (41300)	11614 (41300)	11557 (41100)	11473 (40800)
8	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.5-4.9	25		12063 (42900)	12007 (42700)	12007 (42700)	11951 (42500)	11867 (42200)
9	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26	I	12879 (45800)	12935 (46000)	12963 (46100)	12935 (46000)	12823 (45600)
10	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0-3.4	26		11951 (42500)	11895 (42300)	11895 (42300)	11838 (42100)	11754 (41800)
11	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5-4.9	26		12485 (44400)	12429 (44200)	12429 (44200)	12373 (44000)	12288 (43700)
12	P/H/R	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	D	12991 (46200)	13048 (46400)	13076 (46500)	13048 (46400)	12935 (46000)
13	M/M/A	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27		12963 (46100)	12907 (45900)	12907 (45900)	12851 (45700)	12766 (45400)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5-4.9	27	A	12935 (46000)	12879 (45800)	12879 (45800)	12823 (45600)	12738 (45300)
15	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28		13188 (46900)	13132 (46700)	13132 (46700)	13076 (46500)	12991 (46200)
16	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.5-4.9	28		13160 (46800)	13104 (46600)	13104 (46600)	13048 (46400)	12963 (46100)
17	M/M/A/K	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.5-4.9	29	Y	13498 (48000)	13441 (47800)	13441 (47800)	13385 (47600)	13301 (47300)
18	M/M/A/K/T/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.5-4.9	30		13723 (48800)	13666 (48600)	13666 (48600)	13610 (48400)	13526 (48100)
19	A/K/T/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5-4.9	31		13835 (49200)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13723 (48800)	13638 (48500)
20	M(P)/K/T	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0-3.8	33		16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)	16169 (57500)

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