

CHAPTER V

THE STATE ADVISORY PRICES: A REVIEW

- 5.1 Introduction**
- 5.2 The Cane Growers And The State
Advisory Prices**
- 5.3 Fisation Of Sugarcane Price In
Karnataka**
- 5.4 Conclusion**
- Appendix**

CHAPTER-V

THE STATE ADVISORY PRICES: A REVIEW

5.1 INTRODUCTION:

The statutory minimum price(SMP) of sugarcane is being announced every year by the Govt. of India on the basis of the recommendations of the C.A.C.P. This price constitutes a floor price, which the sugar mills are required to pay for sugarcane. During 1975 the growers were assured a share in the factory's profits resulting from the prevailing high open market price over and above. The SMP fixed by the Govt. of India. This was started under the Bhargav formula. This was actually resulted into the narrow angle of sugarcane price fixation in the country. Keeping in view, the high market price of sugar and in order to satisfy the growers, various state Govt. brought into practice a system informally known as the state advised prices.

It seems that the statutory minimum price fixed by Government of India is less. The state Govt. view is that the centrally determined SMP is not adequately compensating the cane growers for their cost of cultivation. Such situation may arise because APC in fact tries to take into account inter regional comparative cost advantage in fixing cane prices. The fair price calculated by APC on the basis of its calculation of cost and its estimation of the relative claims of competing crops may not be acceptable to cane growers in specific regions.

This apart, the source of the emergence of the SAP must be located in the political economy of state intervention at the provincial level, as opposed to the national level. While the central Govt. is bound to the interests of wider section of the ^{Society} State Govts.' outlook is mostly towards specific pressure groups. The Central Govt. has to respond not only to co-operative sector mills but also to ISMA. The provincial Govts. are more influenced by local pressures, and are forced to respond to the demands of the growers or cooperatives to a greater degree.

5.2 THE CANE GROWERS AND THE S.A. PRICES:

The SAP can be viewed as a mark up over the SMP, and reflects the power of the sugarcane growers lobby in any given state. Since it is the state Government which advise the mills to pay a price for cane over and above the SMP. In fixing these prices the state Govts. are mainly guided by prices being paid in adjoining states and prices paid by cooperative sugar factories during the previous season. For obvious reason the prices of sugarcane are likely to be on higher side.

The advantage of high state advised sugarcane prices is confirmed only to those cane growers who are able to sell their cane to sugar factories. The high cane price paid by factories has given rise to more intensive and extensive cane cultivation around these factories which in turn has resulted in increased production of sugar.

It is to be noted that, in zones where state advised prices are operative, the factories have to follow them. Thus in these zones, though the factories pay much higher state advised cane prices, they get paid for

their levy sugar according to the minimum cane price. This has resulted in a paradoxical situation where the industry has been clamouring for upward revision of minimum cane prices, so that it receives a higher price for its levy. The state advised prices have not only contributed to lower profitability and sickness of the sugar industry but have also upset the relative price structure of agriculture crops. Worst still, they have increased the disparity between prices of cane used for different purposes.

5.3 FIXATION OF SUGARCANE PRICE IN KARNATAKA:

Sugarcane prices is an important element, which always encourages the cultivators to produce more. The state Govt. in order to ensure that the cane growers supply their cane to the sugar factories and boost the sugar production in advising the sugar factories to pay reasonably attractive price. Hence, the state Govt. fixes the state advisory price for the sugarcane every year.

In Karnataka the State Advisory Price is linked to a sugar recovery of 8.5% and the ultimate price payable by the sugar factories depends upon their actual sugar recovery. There are instances where some of the sugar factories paid a higher cane price over and above the State Advisory Price. Some of the sugar factories for even paying cane prices as exfield price. The exfield prices are paid at the cane fields, it means the harvesting and transport is borne by factories. The factories in Belgaum and Bijapur districts harvest and transport cane on their own cost. The proportion of exfield sugarcane price paid is around 40%. All factories in remaining districts are paying exgate sugarcane prices. The exgate prices are the prices which are paid at the factory gate. The harvesting and

transport cost is borne by the farmers themselves. They deliver their cane to the mills at their own cost. It is observed by the Directorate of sugar that around 60% of cane is purchased under exfactory sugarcane prices in Karnataka.

The factories usually pay the prices in advance. It is generally paid in 2 to 3 installments. The cane bills are paid after 15 to 20 days after cane supply. Any dispute in matter of payments of cane price will be settled at the instance of the state Govt. keeping in view the best interest of the sugar industry on the one hand and the farmers on the other.

The state Govt. usually announces, The State Advisory Price in the month of June/July every year even though the sugar season commences from Oct. and ends in May every year. The sugar factories in the Southern zone comprising the sugar factories in Mysore, Mandya and Hassan districts commence, their crushing operations from June/July which necessitates to announce well before the commencement of crushing in southern zone. It will also enable the farmers and the sugar factories to plan necessary operations well in advance.

In Karnataka, state Govt. advises different cane prices for different factories. It is difficult to work out a common price applicable to all sugar factories in view of variation in recovery of the sugar, profit and loss position, investment and also capacity utilisation etc.

Again, Different SAPs have been fixed for sugar factories with distillery and those without distillery. Therefore, sugar factories with distillery are paying higher prices in Karnataka.

5.4. THE BASIS OF PRICE FIXATION:

In Karnataka the State Advisory price announces SAP every year before the commencement of sugar season. Under the instruction of Chief Minister, the State Level Advisory Committee (High Power Committee) constituted usually, (As done for the year 1992) a sub committee under the Chairmanship of the Development Commissioner to work out the modalities regarding fixation of State Advisory Price.

In Karnataka the state advisory price is also linked to a sugar recovery of 8.5% and the ultimate price payable by the sugar factories depends upon their actual sugar recovery. The State Government takes into consideration the local conditions like cost of cultivation, cost of production of sugar, financial position of the sugar factories etc. This is desirable in the interest of sugarcane and sugar factories. The main elements of sugarcane prices considered are-

1. The cost of cultivation of sugarcane:

While fixing the price, the cost of cultivation of sugarcane is estimated by the Govt. The report is issued from the Govt. agencies like Director of Agriculture and the State Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. Bangalore. The report furnishes the details about prevailing cost of cultivation of sugarcane which enables in fixing the State Advisory Price.

2. The levy sugar price:

The realisation from the levy price is computed while fixing the price. It shows the profitability of each sugar factory.

3. Free sale of sugar price:

The factorywise and monthwise free sale of sugar is computed. The trends in the prices of free sale of sugar of the prevailing market prices is also computed. Since, this also clears the profitability of each factories.

4. The crushing performance of sugar factories:

The crushing performance of the sugar factories in the state for the last three years is also reviewed.

5. Reasalisation from molases:

The State Government while fixing State Advisory Price of sugarcane takes into account the ruling price of molases for computation of cane price. This has helped farmers phenomenally.

The format of price fixation by SAP for the year 1992-93 is enclosed(see Appendix-5.1).

5.5. THE STATE ADVISORY PRICE SUGGESTED FOR 1996-97

The important factors leading to profitability of sugar factories are realisation from sale of sugar by-products, recovery of sugar, production cost including taxes etc. Higher the sugar recovery better the profitability. The recovery of sugar varies from zone to zone. The sugar factories in Belgaum & Bijapur districts is more than 11%. It is between 10 to 11% in Darwar, Bellary, Reaichur and around 10% in other districts.

The Govt. of India has bifurcated the state into 4 zones for the purpose of fixing levy price. Dakshina Kannada is clubbed under low recovery zone.

The free sale of sugar price is fluctuating and presently ruling at Rs. 1240 per qtl. The conversion cost of sugr factories varies from factory to factory as it depends upon various factors like crushing capacity

utilisation, recovery of sugar, age of the factory and expenditure. For 96-97 season the weighted average of conversion cost per qtl. of sugar is estimated at Rs. 315.00.

Computation of cane prices for the year 1996-97:

a) Realisation:

i) Free sale sugar price per qtl	= Rs.	1225.00
ii) Levy price 95-96 price is	= Rs.	872.00
Add. increase for 96-97 season	= Rs.	35.00
		907.00 (Rs.)

b) Realisation of sale of free sugar 60% Rs.735.00

Realisation of sale of levy sugar 40% Rs.362.00

Realisation from molasses 20.00

realisation tax rebate per tonne from 15.00

Total realisation per tonne from 1132.00

c) Expenditures:

Conversion cost Rs.315.00

Return on investment Rs. 25.00

Road cess per MT Rs. 10.00

Total 350.00(-)350.00

Amount available towards cane cost 782.00

Less purchase tax on sugarcane (-)50.00

Net cane price that could be paid 732.00

Cane price for 8.5% of recovery Rs.641.75 622.00

Rounded off to 625.00

The cost of cultivation during 95-96 plantation season has gone up by Rs. 1740.85 per acre as compared to the previous year. There is an increase in free sale sugar price as well as levy sugar price. The price of molasses has come down to Rs. 500 per metric tonne as compared to previous price of Rs. 700 per metric tonne. This position is favourable for fixation of higher cane price than to the last years SAP of Rs. 580/- per MT limited to 8.5% of sugar recovery. During the last year different SAP was fixed for sugar factories with distillery and those without distillery. It is complained that because of the dual SAP, sugar factories with distillery are paying more price and the price is being demanded by the farmers of sugar factories without distilleries, creating problem and financial loss. Though it is difficult to arrive at a decision which suits both type of factories, it is recommended that a single price may be fixed making it applicable to all the sugar factories in the state, since the number of sugar factories with distilleries is very less (5).

5.6 Conclusion:

The issue of sugarcane pricing has a predominant role, so far as the sugar economy is concerned. The state Government advises the factories in paying the prices for sugarcane. The prices so advised are generally higher than SMP. The factory level prices are still higher than SMP and SAP except few cases. In spite of the higher price fixed the farmers demand still ~~higher~~ prices due to the declining yield of sugarcane and increasing ^{cost of cultivation,} as such calls adoption of price policy keeping the producers and consumer's interest in mind.

Table No. 5.1

THE STATE ADVISORY PRICE FOR 1995-96

Sr. No	Name of the Sugar Factory	Recovery of 199495	S.A.P.(Per-Tonne) for 1995-96
1	Bidar	7.86	580.00
2	Bhadra	9.53	650.28
3	D.Kanada	8.60	586.82
4	Doodhaganga Krishna	12.17	830.42
5	Ghataprabha	11.18	762.87
6	Halsidhanatha	10.76	734.21
7	Hemavati	9.50	648.23
8	Hiranyakeshi	10.42	784.56
9	Karnataka	9.53	650.28
10	Kampli	did not work	
11	Malaparabha	10.96	825
12	Pandavpura	9.10	620.94
13	Raibag	10.52	717.83
14	Shri Ram	8.80	600.47
15	Aland	7.70	580.00
16	Vanavilas	10.18	694.63
17	Nandi	11.42	779.24
B)Public Sector			
18	Mysore sugar	9.42	709.27
19	M.P.M.	10.30	702.82

C)Joint Sector			
20	Davangere	9.63	657.10
21	Gangavati	9.83	670.75
D)Private Sector			
22	Chamundeswari	9.09	620.25
23	Shriguppa G	9.25	631.17
24	ISR Hospet	9.97	680.30
25	Godawari	11.73	800.40
26	Tugabhadra	9.76	665.97
27	Ugar Sugars	12.30	926.11
28	Bennary Aman	9.51	648.91
29	Mahadeswar	8.41	580.00
30	Shiraguppa D	10.55	719.88

Source: Directorate of Sugar Bangalore

Table No. 5.2

Prices Actually Paid For Sugarcane by the Sugar Factories (Rs.)

SrNO	Name of the factory	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
		Ex-factory	Ex-field	Ex-factory	Ex-field	Ex-factory	Ex-field
A)							
Co-op. Sector							
1	Bidar	600/-	-	700	-	580/-	-
2	Bhadra	617.50	-	635.08	-	650	-
3	Pandavpura	550/-	-	675	-	600/-	-
4	Hiranyakeshi	-	950/-	-	780/-	-	600/-*
5	Malaparabha	-	950/-	-	825/-	-	600/-*
6	Doodhaganga a Krishna	-	911/-	-	750/-	-	610/-*
7	Raibag	-	750/-	-	700/- white 800/- red	-	600/-*
8	Ghataprabha	-	751/-	-	666/-	-	600/-*
9	Shri Ram	530/-	-	650/-	-	600.47	-
10	Hemavati	550/-	-	650/-	-	675/-	-
11	Karnataka	617/-	-	667/-	-	666/-	-
12	Halsidhan- atha	-	825/-	-	700/-	-	600/-*

13	Kampli	-	Not Worked	-	-	-	-
14	Aland	660/-	-	760/-	-	650/-	-
15	D.Kanada	500/-	-	600/-	-	586.80	-
16	Vanavilas	-	-	674/-	-	700.97	-
17	Nandi	-	755/-	-	700/-	-	600/-*

B) Public Sector

18	Mysore sugar	600/-	-	700/-	-	710/-	
19	M.P.M.	590/-	-	675/-	-	710/-	

C) Joint Sector

-

20	-	532/-	-	655/-	-	675/-	
21		549/-	-	675/-	-	720/-	

D) Private Sector-

22	Bannari Amman	600/-	-	680/-	-	700/-	-
23	Chamundes wari	600/-	-	675/-	-	710/-	-
24	ISR	570/-	-	675/-	-	705/-	-
25	Mahadeswar	560/-	-	675	-	700/-	-
26	Godawari	-	815/-	-	725/-	-	600/
27	Shriguppa D	550/-	-	711/-	-	730/-	-
28	Shriguppa G	539/-	-	630/-	-	660/-	-
29	Tugabhadra	570/-	-	675/-	-	675/-	-
30	Ugar sugar works	-	850/-	-	700/-	-	600/

Source: Directorat of Sugar Bangalore

Advance

REFERENCE:

1. Reports of the Agricultural Price Commission on price policy for sugarcane for the Season 1967-68.
2. Sinkness in Indian sugar Industry-K.K. Misra.
3. Various Issues of Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Directorate of Sugar, Bangalore.

Appendix 5.1

BRIEF NOTES FOR THE MEETING TO BE HELD UNDER THE CHAIRMAN SHIP OF THE HON'BLE MINISTER FOR SUGAR ON 16.06.93 AT VIDHAN SOUDHA BANGALORE IN CONNECTION WITH FIXATION OF STATE ADVISORY PRICE OF SUGARCANE FOR 93-94 SEASON

1 Statutory Minimum Cane Price announced by Govt. of India:

The Govt. of India announces every year statutory minimum cane price to be paid by vacuum pan sugar factories in the country. This statutory minimum cane price is announced normally in Oct. Nov., every year.

While fixing the the statutory minimum cane price as per provision of Sugarcane Control Order 1966, the Govt. of India takes into account the following factors:

- a) Cost of cultivation of sugar cane.
- b) Returns to the growers from alternate crops and the general trends of prices of agricultural commodities.
- c) Availability of sugar to the consumers at a fair price.
- d) Price at which sugar produced from sugar cane is sold by producers of sugar.
- e) Recovery percentage of sugar from sugarcane.

The statutory minimum cane price announced by Govt. of India over the past five year including 1992-93 as follows:

Year	Statutory minimum price fixed for sugarcane linked to a recovery of 8.5% Rs.(Per MT)
1988-89	195/-
1989-90	220/-
1990-91	230/-
1991-92	260/-
1992-93	310/-

The actual cane price payable by the factories depends upon the recovery of sugar registered by the sugar factories. As per the provisions of Sugarcane Control Order vide clause 5-A, the sugar factories are also required to pay additional cane price upon closure of the season.

The statutory minimum price for sugarcane payable by sugar factories in the country is being announced by the Ministry of Food, Govt. of India, on the advice of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. During the year 1992-93 Govt. of India fixed the Statutory Minimum Price @ Rs. 31/- per Quintal (Rs. 310/- per MT) of sugarcane linked to 8.5% sugar recovery & indicated Rs. 32.50 per Qtl. (Rs. 325/- per MT) as the Statutory Minimum Cane Price for 93-94 Season. The final Statutory Minimum cane Price for 93-94 (revision if any or announcing the same cane price) will be confirmed by Govt. of India during the month of Dec., 93.

2. Based on the Statutory Minimum Cane Price, cost of cultivation of sugarcane in the state, realisation from sale Advisory Price for sugarcane. During the year 92-93, the State Govt. has fixed the State Advisory Price of

sugarcane @ Rs. 425/- per MT linked to 8.5% sugar recovery. As per the instructions of the Hon'ble Chief Minister in the State Level Advisory Committee Meeting(High Power Committee) held on 29.12.92, a sub-committee was constituted under the Chairmanship of Development Commissioner to work out the modalities regarding fixation of State Advisory Price from 92-93 season. A copy of computation statement showing sugarcane price that can be paid by the sugar factories based on sugar price realisation & conversion cost for 92-93 is enclosed.

3. The State Advisory Price of sugarcane fixed for the past 5 years is as given below:

Year		State Advisory Price of sugarcane
-	Linked to 8.5% sugar recovery Rs.	Uniform minimum price fixed by the State Govt. & payable by the SFs irrespective of the recovery (Per MT)
1988-89	215/-	285/-
1989-90	230/-	325/-
1990-91	-	360/-
1991-92	360/-	-
1992-93	425/-	-

4. The Director of Sugar has requested the Director of Agriculture & the State Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd., Bangalore, to furnish the details about prevailing cost of cultivation of sugarcane to

enable fixing up of State Advisory Price for the year 93-94 season. The report is awaited.

5. New Sugar Policy Announced by Govt. of India:

The Govt. of India has revised the Levy & Free sale quota for 45:55 to 40:60 w.e.f. 1.10.92.

a) Levy Sugar Price:

The Levy price fixed for the Karnataka Zone for 92-93 season is Rs. 653/- per qtl. Which is effective from 1.10.92. This price will be revised by Govt. of India for the season 1993-94 & the revised levy price will be made known only during Dec./Jan. The increase in levy price will correspond with the increase in Statutory Minimum Price of sugarcane over 92-93 season.

b) Free Sale Sugar Price:

A statement showing factorywise and monthwise free sale of sugar prices is enclosed. For the first fortnight of June, 93, there is decline in the prices of free sale sugar. The statement indicating prevailing market prices is also enclosed.

6. Crushing performance of sugar factories for the past 3 years:

The crushing performance of sugar factories for the past 3 years is given below:

Year	No of sugar factories worked	Cane crushed MTs	Sugar Produced MTs	Recovery percentage
1990-91	27	9173860	939440	10.24%
1991-92	27	9825574	1035552	10.54%
1992-93	29	7883609	842435	10.69%

A statement showing the crushing performance of sugar factories(factory-wise) during 92-93 is enclosed. On account of increase in jaggery price, supply of cane to the sugar factories during 1992-93 season has decreased. Presently, also the jaggery price is ruling high.

7. Necessity to fix cane price(State Advisory Price) during June/July: The sugar season commences from 1st October & ends on 30th September, every year. Though most of the sugar factories in our State start crushing from October, the sugar factories in the Southern Zone comprising the sugar factories in Mysore, Mandya and Hassan Districts commence their crushing operations from June/July itself, i.e., much ahead of the start of new sugar season. Therefore, it is necessary to announce the State Advisory Price well before the commencement of crushing in Southern Zone. It will also enable the farmers and the sugar factories to plan necessary operation well in advance. Thus, the State Advisory Price may have to be announced before June/July, 1993.

The information about State Advisory Price fixed, purchase tax on sugar cane levied in respect of neighbouring States is enclosed.

COMPUTATION OF SUGARCANE PRICE THAT CAN BE PAID BY THE SUGAR FACTORIES BASED ON SUGAR PRICE REALISATION AND CONVERSION COST FOR 1992-93

COST WORKED-OUT PER TONNE OF CANE

(Per quintal of sugar @ % SUGAR RECOVERY)

COMPUTATION OF CANE PRICE MADE EARLIER BEFORE ANNOUNCEMENT OF NEW SUGAR INCENTIVE POLICY BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1992_93 SEASON	Computation of cane price based on the revised incentive policy of GOI-40% levy 60 % free-
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sale-levy-price rs.
650/- and free-sale
sugar price Rs.
825/- has been
taken for
calculation.

A) REALISATION

I. sugar		
free sale @ Rs. 800 for 55%	440.00	495.00
Levy @ Rs. 620 for 45%	279.00	260.00
	-----	-----
Total	719.00	755.00
II BYE-PRODUCTS		
realisation through molasses		
@ rs. 120/- per tonne	5.00	
III Purchase-tax rebate	12.00	17.00
	-----	-----
Total (I+II+III)	736.00	772.00

B) EXPENDITURE

I. Conversion cost base on weight average basis of

1991-92 (Rs. 187+30 = 217) 217.00

II. Return on investment @ Rs.

155% for 15.00 crore for 4.0 lakh

tonnes (at the rate of 2500 TCD for 56.00 273.00

160 days) ----- -----

273.00 273.00

C) (a) Ex-factory price that can be

paid @ 10% sugar recovery (A-B) 463.00 499.00

(b) Ex-factory price to be paid @ says 500.00

8.5% sugar recovery 393.00 425.00 for
8.5% recovery

NOTE :

1. The cost of free sale sugar (rs. 800/-) per quintal) is base on the average cost from December 1991 to November 1992 and 6% increase in provided on this.
2. The levy price of Rs. 620/- per quintal is based on the anticipated statutory minimum price of Rs. 290/- per metric tomme of sugar cane for 8.5% recovery.
3. No realisation has been assumed from sale of bagasse as the products from the sale of surplus bagasse are reported to be negilsable.

4. The factories in northern Karnataka are bearing transportation ex-field and harvesting charges, but in southern Karnataka, the cane suppliers are themselves bearing this cost.

CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE IN KARNATAKA in Rs. per acre

				As per department of agricultur Govt. of Karnataka	
Sr. No	Particulars	As per Karnataka Rajya rayat sangha	As per Karnataka sate sugar cane-growers union	Before rivation of fertilisers prices	After rivation of fertilisers prices
I	VARIABLE COST				
1	Land preparation	2720.00	1340.00	740.00	740.00
2	Seed and planting	2745.00	1770.00	1435.00	1435.00
3	Fertiliser and its application	5360.00	3950.00	1358.00	2255.00
4	FYM and its application	1800.00	1000.00	640.00	640.00
5	Inter cultivation, earthing up , weeding up abd P.P measures	2875.00	4170.00	1175.00	1176.00
6	Irrigation and its charges	3600.00	1120.00	1000.00	1000.00
7	Harvesting	3000.00	3200.00	1705.00	1705.00
8	Transportation	2000.00	-	1400.00	1400.00
9	Total variable cost	24100.00	16550.00	9453.00	10350.00

II	FIXED COST				
1	Interstet on investment on impliments		2486.00	20.00	20.00
2	Land revanue and taxes	4.00	-	23.00	23.00
3	Interest on working capital	-	-	1418.00	1552.00
4	Depreciation charges	3687.00	-	56.00	56.00
5	Risk Premium	1000.00	-	945.00	10.35
6	Managerial costs	480.00	4560.00	480.00	480.00
7	Rental value	5000.00	6000.00	1440.00	1440.00
8	Total fixed Cost	10171.00	13045.00	4382.00	4606.00
	TOTAL COST	34271.00	39595.00	13835.00	149556.00

STATEMENT SHOWING AVERAGE FREE SALE SUGAR REALISATION PER QUINTAL OF THE KARNATAKA SUGAR FACTORY DURING MAY 1993 AND THE EARLIER MONTHS.

Sr. No	Name of The factory	Sept 1992	Oct. 1992	Nov. 1992	Dec1 992	Jan.1 993	Feb. 1993	Mar. 1993	Apr. 1993	May 1993
1	Mandya	839	844	813	793	834	827	829	959	1026
2	Chamindes wari	841	835	805	796	832	856	927	972	1051
3	Shimoga	830	821	802	791	807	827	895		
4	Bhadrawati	835	834		nil	827	831		967	
5	Davangere	824	821	812	781	837	816	917	947	1023
6	Hospet	823	814	806	778	813	845	908	954	1025
7	Gouri bidnur				794	838	811	830	836	1006

8	UgarKhurd	796	781	764	679		825	880	937	1023
9	Samirwadi	811	801		nil	809	815	889	934	1014
10	Kollegall	847	846			808	825	867	962	
11	Gangavati	811	811	775	762	810	814	914	953	
12	Chikodi	813	799	720	710	810	800	834	967	
13	Raibag	858	810		757	816	814	900	900	
14	Gokak	835	797	790	735	821	816	857	860	1027
15	Sankeshwar	808	803	786	719	818	834	902	939	996
16	Pandavpur	845	831	833	788	832	842	919	981	1046
17	Chunchunkatte	831	840	807	785	830	856	920	922	1024
18	Malaprabha	826	814	801	760	816	830		884	943
19	Aland	793	791	759	800	762	800	890	988	
20	Kampli	824	703	803	770	817	836	913	939	1043
21	Bidar	802	802	789	770	811	829	904		
22	Brahmavar	842	841	810	771	827	845	927	979	1051
23	Bhadra	826	821	811	768	825	830	913	950	1019
24	Nipani	820	782	684	728	782	815	887	927	1011
25	Hawari		813		764	835	817	912	934	1026
26	Nangjan gud						877	928	986	
27	Hemavati				764	831			968	