

Eaglewood Capital

INDIA URBAN FOOD-BASKET INDEX

November 21st, 2025



Key Insights

- Our proprietary India Urban Food-Basket Index eased slightly to ₹1,015 (-0.4% w/w), with volatility falling further to 32.64 — reflecting a mild, concentrated pullback after early-season spikes. The pattern suggests a broad cooling across most categories, with price pressures remaining limited to select high-velocity vegetables.
- Supply fundamentals remain supportive. Early-Rabi sowing has advanced ahead of last year, wholesale arrivals are steady, and reservoir and buffer-stock positions are well-positioned. Even with continued elevated prices in tomatoes, household affordability has held near its long-term average at 1.52%, keeping overall purchasing conditions stable.
- External pressures are elevated. The rupee breached a fresh lifetime low near ₹89.63 per dollar, while crude sourcing is undergoing a structural shift as Russian Urals volumes taper and Middle Eastern imports rise amid sanctions, creating more constrained spot-market supply. Domestic fuel costs remain under control, but the environment signals heightened imported-cost and currency risks.
- RBI liquidity measures are stabilising financial conditions, with steady supply–demand trends enabling a cautious, wait and watch stance.

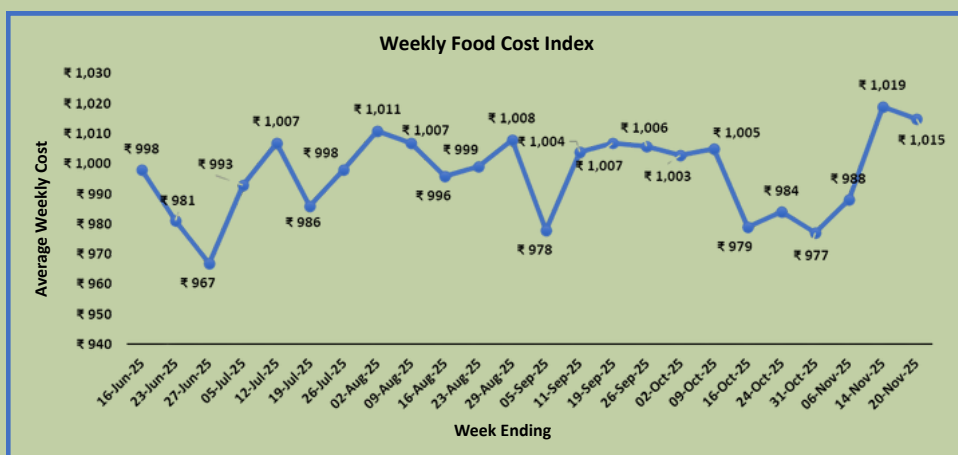
Weekly Index Pulse

The week ending November 20 saw our proprietary India Urban Food-Basket Index ease to ₹1,015, a slight 0.4% dip from the previous week's ₹1,019. The retreat partially unwinds last week's rise, indicating a mild cooling an after early-season uptick. The pullback remains modest, not indicative of a trend reversal.

Volatility declined to 32.64 from 38.25, holding well below the long-term average of 49.50. The continued tightening of dispersion suggests pricing has become more uniform across cities and categories, reflecting smoother supply flows as winter arrivals gain traction.

Affordability softened marginally to 1.52% from 1.53%, staying close to its long-run average of 1.50%. Household purchasing conditions remain steady, with no signs of pressure despite week-on-week fluctuations. For households, weekly food expenses remain predictable, supported by subdued price swings even as certain categories retain seasonal strength.

In essence, the week reflects a post-spike cooling phase, not weakening demand. The trajectory through late November will hinge on how quickly incoming supply broadens and whether category-specific price pressure persists or diffuses into flatter weekly readings.



Average 10-item basket prices across 21 cities from 16-Jun-25 to 20-Nov-25

Catalysts In Motion

Early-winter uptick in the index intensified this week, driven primarily by a sharp surge in tomatoes as weather disruptions continued to tighten supply lines across key producing belts.

Tomatoes saw the steepest move again — rising from ₹68 to ₹78 per kg — taking the two-week increase to over 35%, with weather-hit supply chains still clearing backlogs from October rains. The surge has now broadened across key wholesale markets, with prices staying elevated in major producing belts and retail impact evident across northern distribution hubs. Retail prices have climbed 25–100% across states over the past month, reflecting uneven arrivals and delayed harvesting schedules. However, the pressure remains concentrated in tomatoes rather than spilling into the wider basket, indicating a short seasonal squeeze rather than sector-wide stress.

Onion prices eased slightly after two weeks of gains as late-kharif intake improved, while potatoes continued to provide a price-supporting element in staples. Aromatics stayed well within recent price ranges — reinforcing that the pressure is not broad-based, but concentrated in high-velocity vegetables.

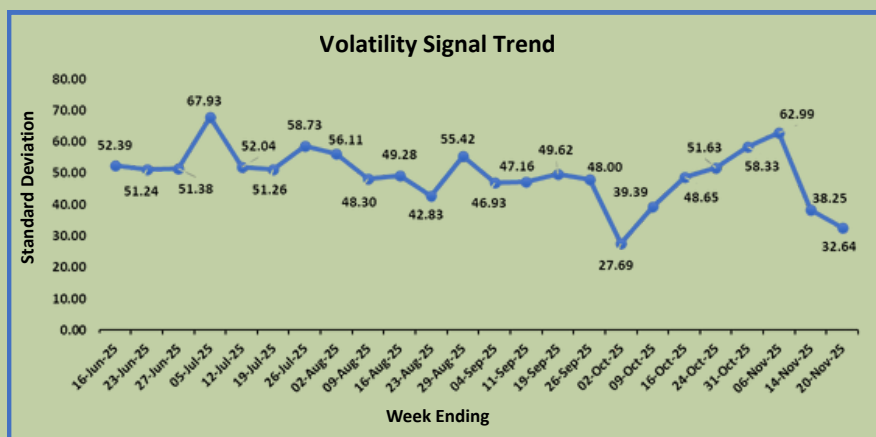
Proteins again counterbalanced the vegetable uptick. Chicken prices slipped back to multi-month lows as post-festive demand eased back and supply conditions improved. Eggs inched higher while milk softened slightly. Pulses cooled, with improved supply visibility as rabi sowing progresses.

Energy markets underwent a structural shift as Reliance completed its transition away from Russian crude ahead of sanctions deadlines, replacing supplies with Middle Eastern shipments. The reshuffle has reduced flexibility in select spot markets but improved refining margins — a quiet positive for domestic fuel costs as winter logistics ramp up.

Policy discussions this week centred on raising the domestic floor price for sugar to support mills facing surplus stocks and rising cane costs. While not immediately inflationary at the retail level, the move would strengthen farmer realisations and ease margin pressures across the supply chain. In parallel, momentum is building around expanding storage and warehouse

capacity, reflecting a structural focus on smoothing price cycles and curbing post-harvest losses. The debate highlights a widening gap between production and storage infrastructure, with warehousing deficits projected to reach approximately 70MMT by 2030; planned private and PPP-led capacity additions could help narrow that gap and moderate volatility over time.

Overall, the week reflects a concentrated weather-driven push in high-velocity vegetables, offset by steady proteins, cooling pulses, and benign fuel dynamics. The next leg hinges on whether early-winter arrivals accelerate into December, easing supply in perishable categories.



Volatility trend across 21 cities from 16-Jun-25 to 20-Nov-25

Signals From The Ground

India’s food-supply backdrop remains generally supportive as the Rabi cycle strengthens. Sowing continues to advance ahead of last year, aided by improved soil moisture and strong farmer incentives, while reservoirs remain comfortably filled heading into peak irrigation demand. With arrivals stable and buffer inventories healthy, field conditions point to a constructive supply outlook into early winter.

- **Sowing & Crop Progress:** Rabi sowing has crossed 208 lakh hectares, outpacing last season’s trajectory. Wheat acreage is set to expand sharply, supported by stronger soil moisture from October’s untimely rains and better realisations relative to rainfed crops — prompting acreage shifts across northern belts. Pulses maintain solid momentum with acreage notably ahead of last year, while oilseeds and coarse cereals continue to build on early-season gains.
- **Market Arrivals:** Wholesale arrivals across key markets remain steady, with the usual seasonal transition as late-kharif clearances give way to early-rabi flows. The price uptick seen in select vegetables reflects short-term weather disruptions rather than tightening fundamentals, keeping supply conditions largely balanced.
- **Buffer Stock Position:** Foodgrain inventories remain comfortably above operational norms, backed by a storage capacity of over 83 million tonnes and steady replenishment through the month. With healthy opening balances and minimal drawdowns so far, the government retains ample room for targeted releases into the open market should localised spikes persist.

- **Reservoir Status:** Water availability remains strong as live storage stays well above long-period averages. Elevated reservoir levels provide robust irrigation support heading into peak sowing and reduce vulnerability to uneven early-season precipitation.
- **Rainfall & Field Conditions:** Post-Diwali rainfall improved subsoil moisture across western and southern regions, albeit temporarily delaying field access in isolated belts. Net impact remains positive, strengthening early-establishment conditions for wheat and pulses and supporting a smoother transition into peak sowing weeks.

Forward Outlook

Inflation trends continue to ease as winter sowing accelerates and supply conditions improve. Crop coverage has moved ahead of last year's levels, supported by improved soil moisture and stronger reservoir storage. Wholesale arrivals remain healthy and buffer stocks sit comfortably above safety norms, together lowering the risk of sudden food-price flare-ups. While localized weather disturbances persist across parts of the west and peninsula, the broader supply environment remains constructive, favouring low volatility.

The Indian rupee is under significant pressure, having breached a fresh lifetime low of ₹89.63 per dollar. Portfolio outflows, the delayed U.S.-India trade deal, and waning near-term intervention by the Reserve Bank of India contributed to the slide. While external pressures remain acute, domestic fundamentals — resilient consumption, moderate inflation, and robust direct tax collections — provide policy space to support markets and cushion volatility. Bond markets are reflecting this stability, as incremental liquidity operations help contain yields and ease funding conditions amid rising government supply into year-end. Yields are likely to remain sensitive to further RBI actions as liquidity management continues.

Crude markets are witnessing a structural shift as Russian Urals supplies taper amid U.S. sanctions, with discounts widening and Middle Eastern volumes increasingly substituting imports. Brent trades near \$62.44, keeping domestic energy costs largely stable, even as refiners operate in a more constrained spot-market environment. Domestic crude imports rose 9% in October, pointing to sustained industrial demand.

External trade continues to face headwinds. India's merchandise trade deficit hit a record \$41.7 billion in October, reflecting the combined impact of U.S. tariffs on key exports and elevated gold imports. Exports to the U.S. fell 8.6% year-on-year, slightly less than prior months. Certain sectors, including seafood and agricultural exports, may benefit from market diversifications and tariff exemptions, supporting incremental foreign inflows and helping stabilize FX flows over the near term.

Domestic activity continues to show a measured recovery. Industrial infrastructure output remained flat in October, weighed down by coal, crude oil, and electricity, even as steel and refinery products recorded growth. Corporate earnings are staging their strongest rebound in over a year, bolstered by consumption revival, tax incentives, and monetary policy support, providing firms a clearer trajectory for the second half of the fiscal year.

Heading into late November, stabilising food prices, controlled energy costs, a volatile yet manag-

-eable rupee, and resilient domestic demand together point to inflation holding within a narrow band. Near-term risks span trade-policy uncertainty, currency pressures, and sector-specific supply disruptions. For households, predictable expenses continue to support steady consumption. For corporates, controlled input costs are helping protect margins and guide investment decisions. Policymakers, meanwhile, retain room to remain accommodative, supporting growth while safeguarding recent inflation gains.

Key Implications

This week's signals point to a macro environment that remains broadly stable, with inflation momentum remaining soft. The India Urban Food-Basket Index eased slightly to ₹1,015 (-0.4% w/w), volatility reduced further to 32.64, and affordability remained near its long-term average at 1.52%, collectively suggesting muted near-term price pressures and steady household purchasing power. Early-rabi sowing has advanced ahead of last year, reservoir levels remain elevated, and buffer stocks are ample — all of which reinforce a constructive supply backdrop and reduced risk of sharp food led inflation.

Current macro headwinds are limited. Seasonal price pressure in tomatoes persists, the rupee is under gradual depreciation, and imported-cost risks remain in select commodities, though energy and fuel markets are mostly stable. Weather disruptions across western and southern belts continue to pose localised supply risks, while export volumes are constrained by weaker global demand and tariff-related frictions.

Looking ahead, the trajectory of domestic and external developments will be crucial for policy direction. Current supply and price conditions provide a stable backdrop, but ongoing currency volatility, sector-specific cost pressures, and global trade uncertainties could influence the timing and scope of any future measures. Policymakers are likely to adopt a wait-and-watch approach, ensuring that any interventions sustain growth momentum without destabilising inflation expectations.

Disclaimer

The views and opinions expressed in this communication are solely those of the authors and do not constitute investment advice. Readers should not rely on the information contained herein to make investment decisions. It is essential to conduct your own research, consider your individual financial circumstances, and consult with a qualified financial advisor before making any investment decisions.

Methodology and Scope

Each week, we record the retail prices of ten everyday food items – from two kilos of onions to a dozen eggs, across 21 major Indian cities. By fixing these quantities and sourcing prices from the Blinkit app, we obtain a consistent benchmark of what urban families pay at checkout. Since food items comprise roughly 45% of India's CPI basket, even small swings in prices for these staples can reverberate through inflation metrics and influence the RBI's policy decisions.

By publishing this index weekly, we capture price inflections driven by factors like monsoon disruptions, supply bottlenecks, or currency swings well before they appear in official monthly CPI data. This week's update integrates the Aug 23 price point into our July series, producing precise week-over-week variances for more reliable trend analysis. We also monitor exchange rates and global oil prices—key non-food factors accounting for the remaining 55% of the CPI, ensuring our inflation assessment is exhaustive.

Appendix

This Urban Food-Basket Index tracks weekly changes in the prices of 10 common food items to provide early signals on inflation. The basket was formulated using standard quantities that an average household might purchase. Prices are collected from 21 cities nationwide via the Blinkit grocery app, using consistent product SKUs for each item.

A simple average across these cities is then calculated to yield the national basket cost. Week-on-week movements in the index (starting with a base measurement on June 16, 2025) are analyzed to identify emerging price trends and potential inflation risks.

Cities	Tomato (1Kg)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	44	500	88
Lucknow	45	500	90
Jaipur	36	500	72
Kanpur	45	500	90
Varanasi	41	500	82
Bangalore	28	500	56
Chennai	29	500	58
Hyderabad	29	500	58
Kochi	37	500	74
Kolkata	45	500	90
Patna	45	500	90
Bhubaneshwar	34	500	68
Ranchi	43	500	86
Mumbai	36	500	72
Ahmedabad	42	500	84
Surat	37	500	74
Pune	35	500	70
Vadodara	42	500	84
Indore	45	500	90
Raipur	35	500	70
Jabalpur	48	500	96

Cities	Onion (2Kg)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	38	1000	76
Lucknow	29	1000	58
Jaipur	29	1000	58
Kanpur	29	1000	58
Varanasi	30	1000	60
Bangalore	35	1000	70
Chennai	34	1000	68
Hyderabad	37	1000	74
Kochi	33	1000	66
Kolkata	37	1000	74
Patna	34	1000	68
Bhubaneshwar	32	1000	64
Ranchi	33	1000	66
Mumbai	35	1000	70
Ahmedabad	44	1000	88
Surat	34	1000	68
Pune	32	1000	64
Vadodara	36	1000	72
Indore	23	1000	46
Raipur	30	1000	60
Jabalpur	29	1000	58

Cities	Potato (1kg)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	36	1000	36
Lucknow	32	1000	32
Jaipur	31	1000	31
Kanpur	30	1000	30
Varanasi	32	1000	32
Bangalore	45	1000	45
Chennai	49	1000	49
Hyderabad	45	1000	45
Kochi	57	1000	57
Kolkata	32	1000	32
Patna	33	1000	33
Bhubaneshwar	28	1000	28
Ranchi	30	1000	30
Mumbai	42	1000	42
Ahmedabad	51	1000	51
Surat	45	1000	45
Pune	42	1000	42
Vadodara	49	1000	49
Indore	28	1000	28
Raipur	35	1000	35
Jabalpur	35	1000	35

Cities	Garlic (200gm.)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	37	200	37
Lucknow	33	200	33
Jaipur	32	200	32
Kanpur	29	200	29
Varanasi	30	200	30
Bangalore	19	100	38
Chennai	33	200	33
Hyderabad	38	200	38
Kochi	24	100	48
Kolkata	28	200	28
Patna	36	200	36
Bhubaneshwar	33	200	33
Ranchi	30	200	30
Mumbai	38	200	38
Ahmedabad	36	200	36
Surat	35	200	35
Pune	38	200	38
Vadodara	31	200	31
Indore	25	200	25
Raipur	23	100	46
Jabalpur	20	100	40

Cities	Ginger (200gm.)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	35	200	35
Lucknow	29	200	29
Jaipur	27	200	27
Kanpur	29	200	29
Varanasi	28	200	28
Bangalore	28	200	28
Chennai	22	200	22
Hyderabad	24	200	24
Kochi	33	200	33
Kolkata	29	200	29
Patna	32	200	32
Bhubaneshwar	32	200	32
Ranchi	28	200	28
Mumbai	24	200	24
Ahmedabad	32	200	32
Surat	29	200	29
Pune	21	200	21
Vadodara	31	200	31
Indore	31	200	31
Raipur	29	200	29
Jabalpur	31	200	31

Cities	Chicken (1kg)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	141	450	313
Lucknow	157	450	349
Jaipur	195	500	390
Kanpur	157	450	349
Varanasi	181	500	362
Bangalore	165	450	367
Chennai	165	450	367
Hyderabad	140	500	311
Kochi	179	500	358
Kolkata	165	450	367
Patna	179	500	358
Bhubaneshwar	179	500	358
Ranchi	185	500	370
Mumbai	159	450	353
Ahmedabad	193	500	386
Surat	169	450	376
Pune	159	450	353
Vadodara	141	450	313
Indore	185	500	370
Raipur	195	500	390
Jabalpur	179	500	358

Cities	Eggs (15 Qty.)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	103	10	155
Lucknow	99	10	149
Jaipur	132	10	198
Kanpur	99	10	149
Varanasi	132	10	198
Bangalore	101	10	152
Chennai	115	12	144
Hyderabad	122	10	183
Kochi	122	15	122
Kolkata	118	12	148
Patna	97	10	146
Bhubaneshwar	125	10	188
Ranchi	118	12	148
Mumbai	104	10	156
Ahmedabad	108	12	135
Surat	95	10	143
Pune	94	10	141
Vadodara	110	12	138
Indore	119	10	179
Raipur	125	10	188
Jabalpur	165	12	206

Cities	Milk (2 Ltrs)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	29	500	116
Lucknow	29	500	116
Jaipur	27	500	108
Kanpur	29	500	116
Varanasi	30	500	120
Bangalore	28	500	112
Chennai	21	450	93
Hyderabad	29	500	116
Kochi	28	520	108
Kolkata	30	500	120
Patna	29	500	116
Bhubaneshwar	30	500	120
Ranchi	28	500	112
Mumbai	29	500	116
Ahmedabad	28	500	112
Surat	28	500	112
Pune	29	500	116
Vadodara	28	500	112
Indore	28	500	112
Raipur	28	500	112
Jabalpur	28	500	112

Cities	Chana Dal (500gm)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	71	500	71
Lucknow	69	500	69
Jaipur	60	500	60
Kanpur	64	500	64
Varanasi	71	500	71
Bangalore	68	500	68
Chennai	71	500	71
Hyderabad	68	500	68
Kochi	68	500	68
Kolkata	57	500	57
Patna	71	500	71
Bhubaneshwar	68	500	68
Ranchi	71	500	71
Mumbai	70	500	70
Ahmedabad	66	500	66
Surat	69	500	69
Pune	70	500	70
Vadodara	66	500	66
Indore	63	500	63
Raipur	70	500	70
Jabalpur	68	500	68

Cities	Masoor Dal (500gm)		
	Price	Qty	Std. Price
Delhi	63	500	63
Lucknow	73	500	73
Jaipur	72	500	72
Kanpur	73	500	73
Varanasi	73	500	73
Bangalore	64	500	64
Chennai	77	500	77
Hyderabad	77	500	77
Kochi	73	500	73
Kolkata	59	500	59
Patna	76	500	76
Bhubaneswar	76	500	76
Ranchi	76	500	76
Mumbai	59	500	59
Ahmedabad	76	500	76
Surat	61	500	61
Pune	76	500	76
Vadodara	62	500	62
Indore	62	500	62
Raipur	76	500	76
Jabalpur	73	500	73

National Average	
16-Jun-25	₹ 998
23-Jun-25	₹ 981
27-Jun-25	₹ 967
05-Jul-25	₹ 993
12-Jul-25	₹ 1,007
19-Jul-25	₹ 986
26-Jul-25	₹ 998
02-Aug-25	₹ 1,011
09-Aug-25	₹ 1,007
16-Aug-25	₹ 996
23-Aug-25	₹ 999
29-Aug-25	₹ 1,008
05-Sep-25	₹ 978
11-Sep-25	₹ 1,004
19-Sep-25	₹ 1,007
26-Sep-25	₹ 1,006
02-Oct-25	₹ 1,003
09-Oct-25	₹ 1,005
16-Oct-25	₹ 979
24-Oct-25	₹ 984
31-Oct-25	₹ 977
06-Nov-25	₹ 988
14-Nov-25	₹ 1,019
20-Nov-25	₹ 1,015

Volatility	
16-Jun-25	52.39
23-Jun-25	51.24
27-Jun-25	51.38
05-Jul-25	67.93
12-Jul-25	52.04
19-Jul-25	51.26
26-Jul-25	58.73
02-Aug-25	56.11
09-Aug-25	48.30
16-Aug-25	49.28
23-Aug-25	42.83
29-Aug-25	55.42
04-Sep-25	46.93
11-Sep-25	47.16
19-Sep-25	49.62
26-Sep-25	48.00
02-Oct-25	27.69
09-Oct-25	39.39
16-Oct-25	48.65
24-Oct-25	51.63
31-Oct-25	58.33
06-Nov-25	62.99
14-Nov-25	38.25
20-Nov-25	32.64

Affordability %	
16-Jun-25	1.50%
23-Jun-25	1.47%
27-Jun-25	1.45%
05-Jul-25	1.49%
12-Jul-25	1.51%
19-Jul-25	1.48%
26-Jul-25	1.50%
02-Aug-25	1.52%
09-Aug-25	1.51%
16-Aug-25	1.50%
23-Aug-25	1.50%
29-Aug-25	1.51%
05-Sep-25	1.46%
11-Sep-25	1.51%
19-Sep-25	1.51%
26-Sep-25	1.51%
02-Oct-25	1.51%
09-Oct-25	1.51%
16-Oct-25	1.47%
24-Oct-25	1.48%
31-Oct-25	1.47%
06-Nov-25	1.48%
14-Nov-25	1.53%
20-Nov-25	1.52%

Source:Blinkit

Average Price of Items								
Food Item	16-Jun-25	23-Jun-25	27-Jun-25	05-Jul-25	12-Jul-25	19-Jul-25	26-Jul-25	02-Aug-25
Tomato (1kg)	₹ 58	₹ 56	₹ 58	₹ 62	₹ 66	₹ 61	₹ 75	₹ 87
Onion (2kg)	₹ 61	₹ 61	₹ 61	₹ 63	₹ 65	₹ 66	₹ 64	₹ 62
Potato (1kg)	₹ 33	₹ 32	₹ 32	₹ 33	₹ 34	₹ 34	₹ 33	₹ 33
Ginger (200gm.)	₹ 22	₹ 20	₹ 20	₹ 21	₹ 21	₹ 21	₹ 22	₹ 24
Garlic (200gm.)	₹ 39	₹ 39	₹ 39	₹ 39	₹ 39	₹ 38	₹ 39	₹ 38
Chicken (1kg)	₹ 365	₹ 360	₹ 352	₹ 360	₹ 373	₹ 362	₹ 365	₹ 366
Eggs (15Qty.)	₹ 160	₹ 159	₹ 152	₹ 154	₹ 156	₹ 152	₹ 148	₹ 147
Milk (2ltr.)	₹ 122	₹ 115	₹ 115	₹ 123	₹ 115	₹ 113	₹ 113	₹ 114
Chana Dal (500gm.)	₹ 65	₹ 65	₹ 65	₹ 66	₹ 67	₹ 65	₹ 65	₹ 66
Masoor Dal (500gm.)	₹ 73	₹ 74	₹ 73	₹ 72	₹ 73	₹ 74	₹ 74	₹ 73

Average Price of Items								
Food Item	09-Aug-25	16-Aug-25	23-Aug-25	29-Aug-25	05-Sep-25	11-Sep-25	19-Sep-25	26-Sep-25
Tomato (1kg)	₹ 83	₹ 85	₹ 86	₹ 74	₹ 63	₹ 54	₹ 50	₹ 54
Onion (2kg)	₹ 61	₹ 62	₹ 65	₹ 67	₹ 63	₹ 62	₹ 60	₹ 62
Potato (1kg)	₹ 33	₹ 33	₹ 34	₹ 33	₹ 34	₹ 34	₹ 34	₹ 34
Ginger (200gm.)	₹ 26	₹ 28	₹ 30	₹ 31	₹ 30	₹ 30	₹ 30	₹ 30
Garlic (200gm.)	₹ 39	₹ 40	₹ 38	₹ 38	₹ 38	₹ 38	₹ 35	₹ 38
Chicken (1kg)	₹ 368	₹ 352	₹ 350	₹ 367	₹ 352	₹ 376	₹ 355	₹ 376
Eggs (15Qty.)	₹ 146	₹ 146	₹ 146	₹ 148	₹ 148	₹ 153	₹ 144	₹ 153
Milk (2ltr.)	₹ 114	₹ 112	₹ 112	₹ 112	₹ 113	₹ 116	₹ 115	₹ 115
Chana Dal (500gm.)	₹ 63	₹ 65	₹ 65	₹ 66	₹ 64	₹ 67	₹ 68	₹ 67
Masoor Dal (500gm.)	₹ 73	₹ 73	₹ 73	₹ 74	₹ 73	₹ 73	₹ 73	₹ 73

Average Price of Items								
Food Item	02-Oct-25	09-Oct-25	16-Oct-25	24-Oct-25	31-Oct-25	06-Nov-25	14-Nov-25	20-Nov-25
Tomato (1kg)	₹ 54	₹ 57	₹ 52	₹ 57	₹ 54	₹ 56	₹ 68	₹ 78
Onion (2kg)	₹ 62	₹ 62	₹ 57	₹ 57	₹ 61	₹ 65	₹ 67	₹ 66
Potato (1kg)	₹ 34	₹ 35	₹ 34	₹ 37	₹ 40	₹ 39	₹ 39	₹ 38
Ginger (200gm.)	₹ 28	₹ 31	₹ 30	₹ 30	₹ 30	₹ 30	₹ 29	₹ 29
Garlic (200gm.)	₹ 38	₹ 40	₹ 35	₹ 35	₹ 31	₹ 35	₹ 35	₹ 35
Chicken (1kg)	₹ 379	₹ 377	₹ 367	₹ 362	₹ 363	₹ 360	₹ 366	₹ 358
Eggs (15Qty.)	₹ 153	₹ 122	₹ 157	₹ 161	₹ 152	₹ 151	₹ 155	₹ 160
Milk (2ltr.)	₹ 114	₹ 115	₹ 115	₹ 115	₹ 114	₹ 115	₹ 115	₹ 113
Chana Dal (500gm.)	₹ 62	₹ 68	₹ 65	₹ 64	₹ 64	₹ 66	₹ 70	₹ 68
Masoor Dal (500gm.)	₹ 71	₹ 72	₹ 68	₹ 67	₹ 67	₹ 71	₹ 74	₹ 70