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A Century of Cotton Improvement Research in India- Looking Back to Move Ahead - Part II

Continued from Issue No. 33 dated 16th November, 2021

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EXPERT'S Column



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of the various research institutes and stations set up. The All India Co-ordinated Cotton Improvement Project (AICCIP) of ICAR (now All India Coordinated Research Project on Cotton), established in 1967 with its head quarters at Coimbatore, has 21 centres (11 major and 10 sub-centres) in the North, Central and South agro-climatic zones. This development provided the much-needed impetus for a network based organised, multi-location varietal development and testing.

The objectives of cotton improvement widened from yield and quality improvement initially to imparting pest and disease tolerance through conventional and transgenic approach, improving harvest index, reducing crop duration, changing plant architecture etc. Over the last five and a half decades, around 255 cotton varieties and 105 hybrids were released for the different cotton growing zones and growing conditions. A few varieties that

Cotton Improvement After the Establishment of AICCIP

From 1st April, 1966, the research work hitherto conducted by the ICCR was handed over to Indian Council of Agricultural research (ICAR) including the administrative control

possess specific traits worth a special mention include-

Suvin, LRA 5166, LRK 516 (Anjali), Suraj and ICAR-CICR PKV 081 Bt are some promising varieties released by ICAR-CICR.

Sr. No.	Traits	Pioneer Varieties
1.	Medium duration (made cotton - wheat rotation) possible in north zone	F414, H 777
2.	Early duration and high yield potential	LH 900
3.	High yielding desi (G. arboreum)	LD 327, HD 123, RG 8
4.	Resistance to Fusarium Wilt	CISAA 2
5.	Leaf curl virus disease resistance	RS 810, RS 2023, F 1867, LH 1556, H 1098
6.	Jassid tolerance, medium staple	Khandwa - 2
7.	Long linted desi (G. herbaceum)	G Cot 21, G cot 23, RAH S14, RAH S131
8.	Medium long staple desi G. arboreum	PA 255, PA 402, Jawahar Tapti
9.	Long linted desi (G. arboreum)	PA 812, PA 810, PA 740
10.	ELS with Verticillium wilt resistance	MCU 5 and Suvin
11.	High adaptability	LRA 5166, SRT-1, Bikaneri Narma
12.	Early Determinate plant type	LRK 516, PKV 081, NH 615
13.	Suitable for high density planting	F2383, Subhiksha, Co 17, CSH 3075



LRA 5166



Suraj



Suvini



PKV 081Bt

Era of Hybrid Cotton

Research on the development of cotton hybrids was initiated around 1930 at the Cotton Research Station, Surat in 1930. Forty years later, the world's first commercial cotton hybrid- H4, an intra-hirsutum hybrid was developed by Dr. C. T. Patel (Gujarat) in 1970. Two years later, the world's first inter-specific (H x B) tetraploid hybrid, Varalaxmi, was developed in 1972 from U.A.S., Dharwad by Dr. B.H. Katarki.

Hybrids revolutionised cotton cultivation in India. Within two decades, hybrids replaced varieties in 40% of cotton area and yields improved from 122 kg lint/ha to 290 kg lint/ha in 1992-93. Hybrids also provided additional employment to farm women skilled in seed production. The discovery of genetic male sterility system by Meyer in 1973 opened new vistas for cheaper hybrid seed production by eliminating the process of emasculation of flowers. Suguna was the first hybrid released by CICR Regional Station, Coimbatore in 1978, through exploitation of genetic male sterility.

Some popular hybrids of the pre Bt era include- Om Shankar, LHH 144, GK 151 in North

Zone; H-6, H-8, H10, JKHy-1, JKHy-2, PKVHy 2, NHH44, Ankur 651, Vikram 5, Vikram 9, RCH 2 in Central Zone; DCH 32, DHB 105, NBHB 11, TCHB 213, RCH 2, Savitha, DHH 11 in the South zone.

Era of Bt Cotton

In March 2002, the GEAC approved three Bt cotton hybrids containing Cry 1 Ac (MON 531) viz. Bt Mech 12, Bt Mech 162 and Bt Mech 184 developed by Monsanto in collaboration with its Indian partner Mahyco for commercial cultivation in central and southern India. This was a landmark event in the history of Indian Cotton improvement. In 2006 approval was granted for BG II cotton containing Cry 1 Ac and Cry 2 Ab (MON 15985). Between 2002-03 and 2013-14, around 1167 Bt hybrids were deployed, the area under Bt cotton increased to 95% of cotton area and the productivity of cotton rose from 302 to 541 kg lint/ha. Bt cotton technology has boosted the fortunes of the Indian cotton seed industry. Private cotton seed industry grew eight fold in value terms from Rs 0.45 billion to Rs 40 billion in 2018. The public sector institutions concentrated on the development of Bt varieties. Recently, nine Bt varieties were released/ notified for commercial cultivation.

The Saga of ELS Cotton

For producing fine quality cotton in India, the East India Company introduced *G. barbadense* cotton in 1831. Later in 1905, varieties from Egypt and Sea Island were introduced and experimented at Coimbatore but the results were not encouraging. However, research on Sea Island cotton continued in Coimbatore and genetic stocks of *G. barbadense* were maintained there. In 1949, the ICCA sponsored a project for the introduction of Sea Island, variety Andrews, in the West coast districts of Kerala and Mysore and in 1957, this variety was officially released for large scale cultivation in Kerala, Karnataka and Assam.

Although this venture did not pay commercial dividends, research work was intensified at Coimbatore centre. During 1960s, Indian textile industries imported Egyptian Giza cotton for fine count spinning and urged the cotton researchers to develop an alternative variety that can be cultivated in India. An Egyptian variety 'Karnak' was selected and advanced and this led to the development of Sujata, the first Indian, Egyptian type of cotton in 1969.

Sea Island St Vincent variety (V135) was crossed with Sujata and this resulted in the development of Suvin, released for commercial cultivation in 1974. Developed by Central Institute for Cotton Research, Suvin became the longest and finest cotton in the world with 38-40 mm length, 2.8-3.0 micronaire with a spinnability of 240s Ne to 300s Ne count of yarn. By 1990 the area under Suvin increased to 16000 ha with a production of 30,000 bales. It was rated as equivalent to Giza 45. The variety is cultivated even today by farmers in Tamilnadu.

The first inter-specific (*hirsutum* x *barbadense*) hybrid Varalaxmi was released in 1972. The extra long staple cotton DCH 32 released in 1981 from Dharwar is another milestone in ELS cotton improvement. Although a dozen of ELS cotton hybrids were developed by the public sector, only DCH 32, TCH B 213

and NBHB (Gujarat) became popular. Of late ELS Bt hybrids like MRC 7918 (Bahubali), MRC 6918 XXL, RCHB 708 (EXCEL), NCHB 9905 (Kisan Jyothi), Chamundi, NCHB 9903 are also being grown. The BG II version of DCH 32 was released recently. A new ELS cotton variety CCB 51-A with 37.4 mm length and 3.3 micronaire was recently released from ICAR-CICR.

The Road Ahead

Varietal improvement in cotton is a continuous process and the popular varieties of today, will be replaced progressively with newer ones possessing genetically superior traits. Despite many achievements, the cotton sector continues to face fresh challenges. Cotton improvement should gear up to provide sustainable solutions even as pest and disease dynamics are getting more complicated and climate crisis is continuing to unfold so that Indian cotton remains competitive on global platforms.

High up in the research agenda is the development of varieties resistant to cotton leaf curl virus and whitefly for North India and compact, early maturing high yielding varieties to escape pink bollworms and also to facilitate machine picking.

Genome assemblies of major cotton species are now available. Genetic markers and genome sequence information is facilitating more precise cotton improvement research for improving yield, fibre traits and climate resilience. Transgenic cotton with novel indigenous genes is also at an advance stage. Herbicide tolerant cotton is awaiting regulatory approval. Novel approaches including RNAi through gene silencing and gene editing (CRISPR CAS9) hold promise in our persistent efforts to combat insect pests, diseases, weeds and climate related stresses.

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

Changes Made Under GST

Shri. Ronak Sandip Jain is a Partner in Jain Advocates, Ahmedabad. He is a practicing advocate of indirect taxes upto the appellate level in Gujarat as well as other states of India. He has been on various committees of the Gujarat sales tax bar association: Member of Law Committee (2015-2016), Member of Website Committee (2015-2016) and Member of EDP representation and Website



GUEST COLUMN
Shri. Ronak Jain
Partner, Jain Advocates

Committee (2016-2017 and 2019-2020).

He is an accredited GST trainer from the National Academy of Customs, Excise & Narcotics, Faridabad. He has delivered lectures on GST at various trade forums, professional associations and also at departmental outreach programmes. He has also participated in various GST discussions in the print and electronic media.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Existing Provisions	Changes made under Provisions
1.	Rule 36(4)	Rule 36(4) restricts ITC in GSTR-3B to 105% of eligible ITC in GSTR-2B	Input tax credit in GSTR 3B can be availed as per the invoices reflected under GSTR 2B (if supplier fails to file the GSTR 1 before 11th day then the ITC will not reflect in GSTR 2B and you are not eligible to claim input tax credit of that bill under this month)
2.	Rule 59(6)	From 01st September 2021 GSTR-1 cannot be filed if 3B is not filed for 2 consecutive months.	W.E.F 01 st January 2022 GSTR 1 can not be filed if GSTR 3B is not filed for 1 month.
3.	Late fee for GSTR-1	Till date late fee for GSTR-1 is not collected in Portal.	From now onwards GSTR-1 late fee will be collected in GSTR-3B of next month.

ITC -04

ITC-04 is the form to be filed by person giving or receiving goods on jobwork.

Sr. No.	Taxpayer	Existing Rule	Changes in Rule
1.	Turnover above Rs. 5 Crores in Previous F.Y	ITC-04 has to be filed quarterly	ITC-04 to be filed half yearly.
2.	Turnover upto Rs 5 Crore in Previous F.Y	before 25th of the succeeding month from end of quarter	ITC-04 to be filed annually.

Aadhaar Authentication Mandatory

- Aadhaar Authentication in GST Portal is mandatory for Refund and application for revocation of cancellation of registration.
- Refund to be disbursed only to bank account which is linked to PAN, based on which GST Registration is obtained.

Other Impressive Changes

- Inverted Rate structure - GST rate changes in order to correct inverted duty structure, in footwear

and textiles sector, will be implemented with effect from 01.01.2022.

- Interest on ineligible ITC - Interest to be paid on "ineligible ITC availed and utilized" and not on "ineligible ITC availed". Hence interest liability only upon utilization of the ineligible ITC.

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Minimum Support Prices for Kapas of Fair Average Quality and Cost of Cotton

Sr. No.	Classes of Cotton	Fibre Quality Parameters		Names of the Indicative Varieties used by the Trade	Kapas MSP Rupees per Qtl. 2021-22	Seeds Qtl.	Ginning Outturn		Proforna Expenses Per Candy	Cotton Cost Rs.		MSP FOR PAST YEARS				
		Basic Staple Length (2.5% Span Length) in MM	Micronaire Value				Kapas Qtl *	%		Per Candy	Per Qtl.	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)	(x)	(xi)	(xii)	(xiii)	(xiv)	(xv)	(xvi)	
Short Staple (20 mm & below)																
1		-	7.0-8.0	Assam Comilla	5,226	4,000	8.89	40%	3,000	28,124	7,908	3,520	4,650	4,755	5,015	
2		-	6.8-7.2	Bengal Deshi	5,226	4,000	8.89	40%	3,200	28,324	7,965	3,520	4,650	4,755	5,015	
Medium Staple (20.5 mm - 24.5 mm)																
3		21.5 - 22.5	4.8 - 5.8	Jayadhar	5,476	4,000	11.47	31%	3,500	34,654	9,745	3,770	4,900	5,005	5,265	
4		21.5 - 23.5	4.2 - 6.0	V-797 / G.Cot.13 / G. Cot.21	5,526	4,000	8.08	44%	2,800	29,355	8,255	3,820	4,950	5,055	5,215	
5		23.5 - 24.5	3.4 - 5.5	AK/Y-1 (Mah & M.P.) / MCU-7 (TN)/SVPR-2 (TN)/ PCO-2 (AP & Kar) / K-11 (TN)	5,576	4,000	9.35	9.35%	3,200	32,397	9,110	3,870	5,000	5,105	5,365	
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm - 27.0 mm)																
6		24.5 - 25.5	4.3 - 5.1	J-34 (Raj.)	5,726	4,000	10.50	33.86%	3,200	35,548	9,996	4,020	5,150	5,255	5,515	
7		26.0 - 26.5	3.4 - 4.9	LRA-5166/KC-2 (TN)	5,826	4,000	10.25	34.09%	3,200	36,141	10,163	4,120	5,250	5,355	5,615	
8		26.5 - 27.0	3.8 - 4.8	F-414/H-777/J-34 Hybrid	5,876	4,000	10.50	33.86%	3,200	37,123	10,439	4,170	5,300	5,405	5,665	
Long Staple (27.5 mm - 32.0 mm)																
9		27.5 - 28.5	4.0 - 4.8	F-414/H-777/J-34 Hybrid	5,925	4,000	10.50	33.86%	3,200	37,637	10,583	4,220	5,350	5,450	5,725	
10		27.5 - 28.5	3.5 - 4.7	H-4/H-6/MECH/RCH-2	5,925	4,000	10.50	33.86%	3,200	37,637	10,583	4,220	5,350	5,450	5,725	
11		27.5 - 29.0	3.6 - 4.8	Shankar-6/10	5,975	4,000	10.50	33.86%	3,200	38,162	10,731	4,270	5,400	5,500	5,775	
12		29.5 - 30.5	3.5 - 4.3	Bunny/Brahma	6,025	4,000	10.50	33.86%	3,500	38,989	10,964	4,320	5,450	5,550	5,825	
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)																
13		32.5 - 33.5	3.2 - 4.3	MCU-5/Surabhi	6,225	4,000	11.11	32%	3,500	42,445	11,935	4,520	5,650	5,750	6,025	
14		34.0 - 36.0	3.0 - 3.5	DCH-32	6,425	4,000	11.11	32%	4,000	48,167	12,701	4,720	5,850	5,950	6,225	
15		37.0 - 39.0	3.2 - 3.6	Suvin	7,225	4,500	14.22	25%	15,000	69,752	19,614	5,520	6,650	6,750	7,025	

CAI RECOMMENDATION

Sr. No.	Staple Length	Kapas / Qtls	Ginning Outturn	Seeds	Expenses	Spot Cost
1	33mm - 34.9mm	8,500/-	11.00	4,000	4,000	67,726
2	35mm - 35.9mm	9,500/-	11.50	4,200	4,200	75,886
3	36mm - 38.0mm	11,000	14.22	4,500	15,000	123,432

* Qtl. of kapas required to produce 1 candy of cotton

Compiled by Shri Shirish R. Shah, Partner, Bhaidas Cursondas & Co.

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) 2020-21 Crop November 2021					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	11192 (39800)	11192 (39800)	11192 (39800)	11079 (39400)	10967 (39000)	10911 (38800)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	12232 (43500)	12232 (43500)	12232 (43500)	12232 (43500)	12232 (43500)	12232 (43500)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 – 5.5	4%	23	13216 (47000)	13216 (47000)	13216 (47000)	13160 (46800)	13160 (46800)	13160 (46800)
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.2	3%	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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) 2021-22 Crop November 2021					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	14510 (51600)	14397 (51200)	14172 (50400)	13976 (49700)	13976 (49700)	13863 (49300)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	14679 (52200)	14566 (51800)	14341 (51000)	14144 (50300)	14144 (50300)	14032 (49900)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 – 5.5	4%	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	17772 (63200)	17659 (62800)	17462 (62100)	17209 (61200)	17209 (61200)	17238 (61300)
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	26	17912 (63700)	17800 (63300)	17575 (62500)	17406 (61900)	17322 (61600)	17350 (61700)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	18081 (64300)	17997 (64000)	17800 (63300)	17575 (62500)	17547 (62400)	17547 (62400)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	17940 (63800)	17856 (63500)	17659 (62800)	17462 (62100)	17406 (61900)	17434 (62000)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	18531 (65900)	18447 (65600)	18165 (64600)	18025 (64100)	18109 (64400)	18194 (64700)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	18587 (66100)	18503 (65800)	18222 (64800)	18081 (64300)	18165 (64600)	18250 (64900)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	18559 (66000)	18475 (65700)	18250 (64900)	18250 (64900)	18278 (65000)	18278 (65000)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	18756 (66700)	18643 (66300)	18419 (65500)	18334 (65200)	18334 (65200)	18419 (65500)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	18840 (67000)	18728 (66600)	18503 (65800)	18419 (65500)	18419 (65500)	18503 (65800)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	19150 (68100)	19037 (67700)	18840 (67000)	18700 (66500)	18559 (66000)	18559 (66000)
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	19290 (68600)	19178 (68200)	18981 (67500)	18840 (67000)	18700 (66500)	18700 (66500)
23	SA/TL/K/TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 – 4.2	3%	31	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	33	32900 (117000)	32900 (117000)	32338 (115000)	32338 (115000)	32338 (115000)	32338 (115000)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	32900 (117000)	32900 (117000)	32338 (115000)	32338 (115000)	32338 (115000)	32338 (115000)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	34587 (123000)	34587 (123000)	33744 (120000)	33744 (120000)	33744 (120000)	33744 (120000)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	35150 (125000)	35150 (125000)	34306 (122000)	34306 (122000)	34306 (122000)	34306 (122000)

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