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Envisioning Cotton Development for a Bright Future

EXPERT's Column

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Shri. Purusottamdas Patodia has vast experience spanning over five decades in the textile industry and exports. He has spearheaded Export Promotion organisations like the cotton Textile Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL), The Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO) and the Confederation of Indian Textile Industries (CITI) to name a few. He has led many trade delegations to importing countries and contributed richly towards establishing India as a leading supplier for textiles. He is Chairman & Managing Director of Prime Urban Development India Ltd. During his long and illustrious career, he has served in various cotton development initiatives as Chairman of the Cotton Association of India (A cotton trade body) an apex body of the cotton stakeholders in the country, and Chairman of the Standing Committee on Cotton in CITI. As chairman CITI - CDRA from 2002 to 2022, he steered several initiatives on cotton development in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra. These include greater dissemination of good farming practices with the aim to improve yield and income as also soil health. During his tenure, CDRA celebrated its Golden Jubilee for cotton development in 2022.

Cotton, recognised for its versatility, forms the backbone of India's textile industry. It is not just a commodity for India, but a key ingredient of our long-held textile traditions. The ancient times have also witnessed cotton being an integral part of India's fight for independence and self-reliance.

Today, India is the one of largest producers of cotton in the world accounting for nearly 26 percent of the world's cotton production. Cotton cultivation in India is an agricultural marvel and every downstream activity on cotton signifies incremental benefits for all stakeholders. Cotton – the 'White Gold' has thus acquired a lot of social and economic importance as it promises inclusive growth for all involved in the value chain.

Cotton Yield & Production

Cotton production in India has seen tremendous scope for growth in the last two decades. The advent of seed technology, advanced farming techniques and sufficiently large acreage have offered clear advantage to the domestic textile industry. However, the current levels of production are unable to meet the growing requirements of the textile industry.

Demand for cotton has significantly increased, as mills and other users were operating at sub-optimal levels in the past few years. Even during the pandemic, demand for bed-sheets and towels zoomed, translating into higher consumption of cotton and yarn.

Despite encouraging trends in production and consumption, the productivity of cotton in the country has been very low. While the country prominently occupies the largest area – 12.5 to 13.5 million hectares – under cotton cultivation globally, its yield per hectare (roughly 459 kg/ha) still falls short of the global average (757 kg/h). India ranks 33rd in terms of productivity per hectare, indicating that there is a long way to cement our position despite being leader in cotton production.

Transformation Challenges

The Government efforts have shown encouraging results as the country achieved a turn-around in cotton yield and production with the launch of Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) in 2000 and the introduction of Bt Cottons for cultivation in 2002. However, in the subsequent years both production and yield have been fluctuating around 315 bales with yield estimated at around 465 kgs/ha in 2021-22.

These fluctuations are mainly due to the fact that rain-dependent cotton growing areas account for nearly 65% of the total area under cultivation in the country and remain affected by the vagaries of monsoon. Particularly, dry long spells and uneven spread of rains lead to wide fluctuations in production year after year.

Besides that, experts feel that Bt cotton is unlikely to work for more than a few years in India because it is fundamentally at odds with the agricultural and climatic conditions here. The insects are likely to develop resistance quite fast, making the variety useless.

Cotton Development

In the new era, it is becoming increasingly important to promote India's advantages of ELS cotton, coloured and organic cotton to sustain the investor's interest for investing in the country. The fibre has been beset with challenges in one form or the other and requires dedicated efforts to bring about holistic development by involving the stakeholders.

Realising this, the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) with their extended arm CITI-CDRA (Cotton Development and Research Association) have centred their activities around the aim to develop India's cotton economy and strengthen the cotton value chain by involving stakeholders. Their collaborative projects in the states of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh have been successful in demonstrating positive results in boosting cotton production, improving cotton yield and has helped to achieve self-sufficiency of local textile industry.

Suggestions for Improving Productivity

Towards improving the cotton productivity, the following initiatives are being suggested:

1. Undertaking programs to continuously make aware the farmers about Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) and the utilisation of agro-waste.

2. Training to farmers on a continual basis through Field Level Demonstrations (FLDs) about improved seed varieties, and innovative technologies.

3. Collaborating with seed companies to provide modified new seed varieties along with adopting High Density Plantation System (HDPS).

4. Promoting farm mechanisation practices across the value chain – right from cotton picking, packaging, transportation, storage, till the marketing stages.

5. Effectively increasing the lint output by adopting high Ginning Out Turn (GOT) varieties and developing a differential market strategy for seed procurement.

6. Promote Drip Irrigation to reduce soil erosion, conserve soil fertility and moisture, and thus improves overall crop productivity especially in rain deficient regions.

7. Promoting production of cotton varieties like the Extra Long Staple cotton having substantial demand in world markets.

8. Undertaking Integrated Pest Management program to control farm infestations that reduce plant yield potential and destroy the whole crop production.

Heralding a Bright Future

The current production of cotton lint in India is around 6 million tons which needs to be increased to at least 12 million tons if we have to achieve a market size of US $ 350 billion by 2026-2027. There is also an urgent need to increase the productivity of cotton from the current level of around 480 kg lint/hectare to at least 1000 kg lint/hectare in the next five years, though our aspiration is to achieve 1500 kg lint/hectare subsequently in the next five years.

In recent times, under the able guidance of Shri. Piyush Goyal, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles, Commerce & Industry, Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, a Textile Advisory Group (TAG) has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri. Sureshbhai Kotak.

The TAG group has been entrusted with the responsibility to look comprehensively towards the issues related to cotton development and come up with viable suggestions – to improve the quality of cotton, enhance per hectare productivity and support the cause of increasing production and availability of cotton to meet the growing requirements of Indian textile industry.

In this connection, the CITI-CDRA along with The Cotton Textiles Exports Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL) and South Indian Mills Association (SIMA) have submitted a plan to the Government of India.

Several other examples emanating from across the globe have shown that the expansion of commercial agriculture into regions previously isolated from large-scale, market-oriented production can positively influence the prospects for long-term economic growth. Therefore, with serious stakes in cotton exports, India must now focus on development of cotton value chain.

Going forward, a holistic approach needs to be undertaken wherein Cotton Research Institutes, scientists, industry bodies / seed companies should collaborate to achieve the goal of higher yield per hectare in a time bound manner.

Source : CAI Centenary Special 2022

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

CAI Further Reduces its Cotton Crop Estimate for 2022-23 Season by 8.50 Lakh Bales to 313 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its February estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2022-23 beginning from 1st October 2022. The CAI has reduced its cotton crop estimate for the 2022-23 season to 313 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 332.56 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The state-wise break-up of the Cotton Production and Balance Sheet for the season with the corresponding data for the previous crop year are given below.

The total cotton supply for the months of October 2022 to February 2023 is estimated at 192.73 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 204.78 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), which consists of the arrivals of 154.84 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 164.52 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), imports of 6.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 6.38 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 31.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 33.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the season.

Further, the CAI has estimated cotton consumption for the months of October 2022 to February 2023 at 120 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 127.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 28th February 2023 are estimated by the CAI at 8.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 8.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). Stock at the end of February 2023 estimated at 64.73 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 68.78 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) including 45 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 47.81 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with textile mills and the remaining 19.73 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

(equivalent to 20.96 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with the CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, etc.) including cotton sold but not delivered.

The cotton supply estimated by the CAI till end of the cotton season 2022-23 i.e. upto 30th September 2023 is 356.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 379.20 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 31.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 33.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2022, crop for the season estimated at 313 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 332.56 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the imports for the season estimated by the CAI at the same level as estimated earlier i.e. at 12 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 12.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The import estimated by the CAI for the corresponding year 2021-22 was at 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The domestic consumption for the season is estimated at 300 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 318.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) i.e. at the same level as estimated earlier. The exports for the season have been estimated at 30.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 31.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) i.e. at the same level as estimated previously. The exports estimate for the previous cotton season 2021-22 was 43 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carry-over stock which was earlier estimated at 35.39 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 37.60 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) is now estimated at 26.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 28.57 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Highlights of Deliberations held by the CAI Crop Committee on 15th March 2023

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its meeting on Wednesday, the 15th March 2023, which was attended by 25 members representing various cotton growing regions of the country. The Committee arrived at its February estimate of the cotton crop for 2022-23 season and drew the estimated cotton balance sheet based on the data available from various trade sources, upcountry associations and other stakeholders.

The following are the highlights of the deliberations held at this meeting: -

1. Consumption

The CAI has retained its cotton consumption estimate at 300.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 318.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The previous year's consumption estimate was 318 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 337.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Upto 28th February 2023, the consumption is estimated at 120 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 127.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

2. Production

The CAI has reduced its production estimate for 2022-23 season by 8.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each to 313 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 332.56 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The CAI has reduced its cotton crop in Punjab by 0.50 lakh bales, Haryana by 1.00 lakh bales, Maharashtra by 2.00 lakh bales, Telangana by 3 lakh bales, Karnataka by 1.00 lakh bales, Tamil Nadu by 0.50 lakh bales and Others by 0.50 lakh bales.

The Committee members will have a close watch on the cotton arrivals in the subsequent months and if any addition or reduction is required to be made in the production estimate, the same will be made in the CAI report.

3. Imports

The estimate of cotton imports into India is maintained at 12 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 12.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is less by 2 lakh bales than the import estimate of 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the previous crop year 2021-22.

Upto 28th February 2023, about 6.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 6.38 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have arrived the Indian Ports.

4. Exports

The Committee has maintained its cotton exports estimate at 30 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 31.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is less by 13 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each than the exports estimate of 43.00 lakh bales

of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the crop year 2021-22.

Upto 28th February 2023, about 8 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 8.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped.

5. Arrivals

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2022 to February 2023 are estimated at 154.84 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 164.52 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

6. Closing Stock as on 30th September 2023

Closing stock as on 30th September 2023 is estimated by the Committee at 26.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 28.57 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop for the Season 2022-23 and 2021-22

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate*				Arrivals as on 28th February 2023	
	2022-23		2021-22		2022-23	
	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each	In running b/s of 160 Kgs. each	In lakh b/s of 170 Kgs. each
Punjab	2.66	2.50	9.03	8.50	1.59	1.50
Haryana	11.69	11.00	17.11	16.10	6.44	6.06
Upper Rajasthan	18.06	17.00	16.30	15.34	12.77	12.02
Lower Rajasthan	11.16	10.50	10.98	10.33	9.20	8.66
Total North Zone	**43.56**	**41.00**	**53.41**	**50.27**	**30.01**	**28.24**
Gujarat	99.88	94.00	81.07	76.30	48.03	45.20
Maharashtra	82.88	78.00	79.69	75.00	33.51	31.54
Madhya Pradesh	20.19	19.00	21.25	20.00	11.69	11.00
Total Central Zone	**202.94**	**191.00**	**182.01**	**171.30**	**93.22**	**87.74**
Telangana	40.38	38.00	37.61	35.40	15.57	14.65
Andhra Pradesh	12.22	11.50	15.94	15.00	6.16	5.80
Karnataka	21.25	20.00	21.52	20.25	13.35	12.56
Tamil Nadu	5.84	5.50	10.36	9.75	0.85	0.80
Total South Zone	**79.69**	**75.00**	**85.43**	**80.40**	**35.92**	**33.81**
Orissa	3.19	3.00	2.21	2.08	2.87	2.70
Others	3.19	3.00	3.19	3.00	2.50	2.35
Total	**332.56**	**313.00**	**326.24**	**307.05**	**164.52**	**154.84**

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2022-23 and 2021-22 is reproduced below:

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2022-23	2021-22
Opening Stock	31.89	71.84
Production	313.00	307.05
Imports	12.00	14.00
Total Supply	**356.89**	**392.89**
Mill Consumption	280.00	293.00
Consumption by SSI Units	15.00	19.00
Non-Mill Use	5.00	6.00
Total Domestic Demand	**300.00**	**318.00**
Available Surplus	**56.89**	**74.89**
Exports	30.00	43.00
Closing Stock	**26.89**	**31.89**

Balance Sheet of 5 months i.e. from 1.10.2022 28.02.2023 for the season 2022-23

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2022	31.89	542.13
Arrivals upto 28.02.2023	154.84	2632.28
Imports upto 28.02.2023	6..00	102.00
Total available	**192.73**	**3276.41**
Consumption	120.00	2040.00
Export Shipments upto 28.02.2023	8.00	136.00
Stock with Mills	45.00	765.00
Stock with CCI, Maha Fedn., MNCs, Ginners, Traders & Exporters	19.73	335.41
Total	**192.73**	**3276.41**

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COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA Established 1921

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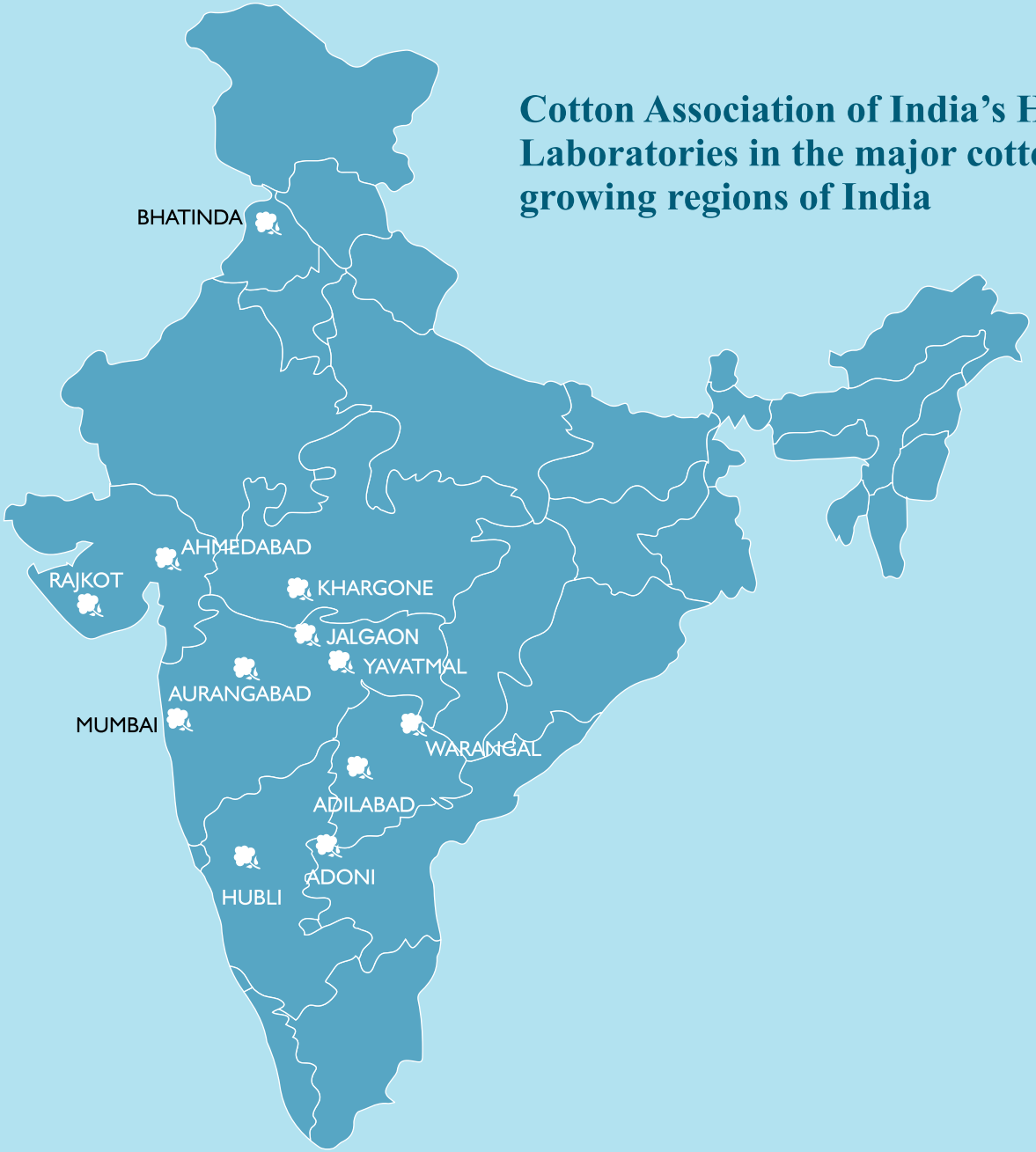
Cotton Association of India's HVI Laboratories in the major cotton growing regions of India



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COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Cotton Testing and Research Laboratory

(NABL ACCREDITED & ISO 9001:2015 CERTIFIED)

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

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

CAI LABORATORIES AT DIFFERENT LOCATIONS

Sr.No.	Location	Address	Contact Details
1	Mumbai	2nd floor, Cotton Exchange Building, Opp. Cotton Green Railway Station, Cotton Green, Mumbai 400 033.	Mr. Sanket Shingote - 8691068976 laboratory.mb@caionline.in
2	Rajkot	Maruti Nandan Commercial Complex, In Side Ground Floor, Opp. Galaxy Hotel, Jawahar Road, Rajkot 360 001.	Mr. Hemal Vyas - 9924580810 laboratory.rk@caionline.in
3	Aurangabad	Awargaonkar Complex, Basement of Hotel Ramgiri, CIDCO, Jalna Road, Aurangabad 431 003.	Mr. Prasad Deodikar - 9922794884 laboratory.ag@caionline.in
4	Warangal	House No.8-3-163, Sri Krishna Colony, Ground Floor, Warangal 506 002.	Mr. Akash Gudimalla - 7601055471 laboratory.wl@caionline.in
5	Hubli	Center Point Building, Room No. 305, 3rd Floor, Opp. Sanjevani Pr1ess, New Cotton Market, Hubli – 580 029.	Mr. Pintu Basak - 8453697954 laboratory.hb@caionline.in
6	Bathinda	2nd Floor, Shop No. 4465, Bank Bazaar, Above State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur Bank, Bathinda 151 001	Mr. Ankit Singh - 9695258862 laboratory.bt@caionline.in
7	Ahmedabad	101, Arth Complex, 1st Floor, Mithakali, 6 Rastha, Opp Passport Office, Near LG Showroom, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 380 009.	Mr. Brijesh Mishra - 8000090356 laboratory.ah@caionline.in
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9	Khargone	Ground Floor, Hotel P.M. Commercial Area, Opp. Agrawal Hotel, Near Bus Stand, Khargone - 451 001	Mr. Kishna Bisen - 9691073336 laboratory.kh@caionline.in
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12	Jalgaon	52-B, Karmyog, Jila Peth, Behind Saibaba Mandir, Near Ambedkar Market, Jalgaon 425 001.	Mr. Pushpendra Singh - 8957143110 laboratory.jl@caionline.in

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UPCOUNTRY SPOT RATES

(Rs./Qtl)

Sr. No.	Growth	Standard Descriptions with Basic Grade & Staple in Millimetres based on Upper Half Mean Length [By law 66 (A) (a) (4)] Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	Spot Rate (Upcountry) 2022-23 Crop March 2023 13th	14th	15th	16th	17rth	18th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	17969 (63900)	17969 (63900)	18137 (64500)	17969 (63900)	18137 (64500)	18137 (64500)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	18109 (64400)	18109 (64400)	18278 (65000)	18109 (64400)	18278 (65000)	18278 (65000)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 – 6.0	13%	20	12851 (45700)	12991 (46200)	13104 (46600)	12963 (46100)	12907 (45900)	12823 (45600)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	16506 (58700)	16591 (59000)	16731 (59500)	16591 (59000)	16422 (58400)	16310 (58000)
6	P/H/R (U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	16535 (58800)	16535 (58800)	16675 (59300)	16535 (58800)	16535 (58800)	16535 (58800)
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	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16872 (60000)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)
9	M/M(P)/ SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 – 3.4	4%	25	15635 (55600)	15635 (55600)	15635 (55600)	15635 (55600)	15635 (55600)	15578 (55400)
10	M/M(P)/ SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	16056 (57100)	16056 (57100)	16056 (57100)	16056 (57100)	16056 (57100)	16000 (56900)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 – 4.9	4%	27	17041 (60600)	17041 (60600)	17181 (61100)	17041 (60600)	17041 (60600)	17041 (60600)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	16422 (58400)	16422 (58400)	16422 (58400)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)	16310 (58000)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	16478 (58600)	16478 (58600)	16478 (58600)	16366 (58200)	16366 (58200)	16366 (58200)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	16844 (59900)	16872 (60000)	16928 (60200)	16816 (59800)	16844 (59900)	16816 (59800)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	17013 (60500)	17013 (60500)	17153 (61000)	17013 (60500)	17013 (60500)	17013 (60500)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	16928 (60200)	16956 (60300)	17041 (60600)	16928 (60200)	16956 (60300)	16900 (60100)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	16984 (60400)	17013 (60500)	17097 (60800)	16984 (60400)	17013 (60500)	16956 (60300)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	17153 (61000)	17181 (61100)	17238 (61300)	17125 (60900)	17153 (61000)	17125 (60900)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	17097 (60800)	17125 (60900)	17209 (61200)	17097 (60800)	17097 (60800)	17069 (60700)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	17153 (61000)	17181 (61100)	17266 (61400)	17153 (61000)	17153 (61000)	17125 (60900)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	17266 (61400)	17294 (61500)	17378 (61800)	17266 (61400)	17266 (61400)	17238 (61300)
22	SA/TL/ K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	17322 (61600)	17350 (61700)	17434 (62000)	17322 (61600)	17322 (61600)	17294 (61500)
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	19825 (70500)	19825 (70500)	19825 (70500)	19825 (70500)	19825 (70500)	19825 (70500)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	34	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)	20106 (71500)
26	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	4%	35	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)	20387 (72500)
27	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	35mm	2.8 - 3.7	3.5%	35	20528 (73000)	20528 (73000)	20528 (73000)	20528 (73000)	20528 (73000)	20528 (73000)

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