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The Evolution of Native Textiles - Part I

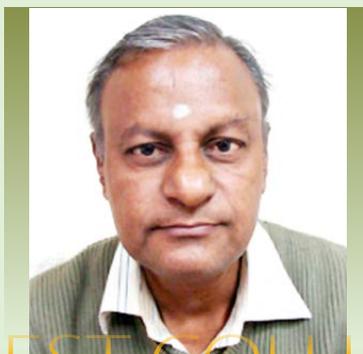
Dr. T.R. Loknathan has a Ph. D. in plant breeding. He is currently working as a Principal Scientist in the Division of Crop Improvement at ICAR-CICR, Nagpur. He is pursuing his research on genetic enhancement of cotton.

Various civilizations like the Indus Valley civilization, Chinese civilization, Egyptian civilization, Japanese civilization, the civilizations of the Americas are known to have nurtured the art of textiles. These textiles have been more confined to the varying geographical regions of the world. The nativity in textiles and textile design are characteristic of the artisans belonging to diverse tribes and different communities of the world and still continuing their traditional art employing their specific skills. In fact, the ancient art of weaving originated in the creation of diverse products, stretching up the fibres into yarns, mixing of diverse yarns, resulting in the creation of various patterns.

The ancient kingdoms and the prevailing textile art during those ancient times testify to the nativity imbibed.

Traditional Designs of South India

The mention of designs is found in the ancient Sanskrit and vernacular literature of the period. Interestingly, there are passages on this subject mentioned in important books like Kumarasambhava in Telugu and Sanskrit, Shilpa texts of Tanjavur, etc.



GUEST COLUMN

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The concept of patalika emerged in paintings, dating back to second century A.D. discovered by Professor Nouveau Dubreuil in Bessa caves resembling earlier Saravana examples. The designs and patterns depicted in these paintings, later

influenced the native handwoven textiles.

Another recent discovery in the Chitya Cave 3 of the Tulja Lena group at Junnat reflect the latent fine taste of the painter. The Vakataka of the second century A.D. is mentioned in the Krishna Valley inscriptions, a rich heritage of Buddhist art.

The exquisite richness of unique folk arts is displayed in paintings during the Nayak reign in the post Chola period depicted brilliantly in



Few examples of vibrant Kalamkari

Tanjore textile paintings. These are much more in tune with the folk elements, using bright flat colours depicting the figures in profile in formal poses. The predominant colours used were black, red, ochre, yellow and blue.

The few examples of textiles of this period that are available are amazingly similar to wall paintings as evident in the Kalamkari style still being practised in Andhra Pradesh. It is more so in Sikkanakanpettai, a village near Thanjavur, where they very much resemble the mural paintings, some of export value. The patronage of these paintings prospered in the Maratha regime.

India was internationally known for its textiles. This has been meticulously depicted in the great epic 'Silappadikaram' wherein the export of these textiles to Europe and South Asia is mentioned. The art of Kalamkari and is still practised by a family in Kumbakonam in Tamil Nadu. Kalamkari is the art of decorating cloth with motifs, either with a kalam (a fine pen) or using wooden blocks. The pen was dipped in molten wax. After decorating the clothes with delicate patterns, the cloth was dyed several times with additional waxing. This art originated in the 14th century in Andhra Pradesh and came to Thanjavur with the Nayaks.

After the Nayak period, Kalamkari became export focussed with designs favouring European themes. Many of these fragile textiles are housed in collections abroad.

Large panels of this textile were used as cover for pyramid-shaped wooden structure over the ter (processional chariots of the temples). The fabric was also stitched into cylindrical shapes (dommai) and suspended on the sides. Occasionally, this textile was made of applique work. The town of Karuppur was famous for

embroidery using gold threads during the Maratha regime in Thanjavur. While Thanjavur designs predominantly featured animal and human motifs, the Kumbakonam artists used geometric designs.

Silk cloth weaving was characteristic of the weaving community, Pattunool Karars, who lived in Thanjavur, Tribhuvanam, Koranad, Ammapettai and Iyyampettai. This weaving community migrated to the South from West India. Kuttuni was a particular variety of cloth they wove which had a silk warp and a cotton woof. The textile therefore was silk on one side and cotton on the other. Thanjavur also had a variety of Indian satin called khuttani and soodani. These satins were woven with designs. Some of them were decorated with lace imported from France. Thanjavur was also famous for brocades (kinkhab) with silk and gold thread. Brocades were either made only out of silk (amras) or completely of gold thread (bharjari).

Textiles with flattened thin gold wires were known as Mahathapi. Thakti was another textile woven in Thanjavur, Iyyampettai, Nagore and Poorvacheri. It had an extensive use of gold dust and sequins. Koranad, Poorvacheri, Andanapettai, Thuhili, Sangamangalam, Manarbuchavadi and Mannargudi were famous for cotton saris and dhotis. Several villages in and around Thanjavur were centres for the dyeing industry. They used various vegetable extracts to create myriad colours.

The Kambalathars were experts in weaving wool into carpets and blankets, probably for exports. No information is available nor are their products in existence. Ayyampettai also produced handwoven cotton carpets. Silk carpets were custom-made. In the 19th century, a carpet measuring six feet long and three feet wide

took one month to make. Manojiappachavadi and Gandharvakottai were the other centres of carpet weaving industry.

The Textiles of the Great Vijayanagar Empire of South

The ancient kingdom of Krishnadeva Raya (1509- 1529), in Tuluva Dynasty in South saw a prolific development in the quality of life. The native textiles and artisans flourished. The Andhra and Tamil regions were great centres of cotton and silk weaving. The Vijayanagar empire was more advanced than Europe in crafts and arts. It was self-sufficient in most of the products inclusive of textiles, mostly exported to Europe in

the West; Malacca and Sumatra in the East. In this way, the woven motifs and printing techniques travelled the world. The chintz that Manchester began to produce a couple of centuries later, was the chintz we are familiar with and our endless variety of mango motifs, the ambi, became the paisley that became so popular in Europe. The Portuguese traveller Duarte Barbosa wrote in 1501 about the display of these crafts in Hampi bazaar.

(To be continued...)

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

CAI Pegs Down its Cotton Crop Estimate for 2020-21 Season to 358.50 Lakh Bales

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its February estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2020-21 beginning from 1st October 2020. The CAI has reduced its cotton crop estimate for the 2020-21 season by 1.50 lakh bales to 358.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 380.91 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 360 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 382.50 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 2020 to February 2021 is estimated by the CAI at 430.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 457.82 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), which consists of the arrivals of 298.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 317.57 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each), imports of 7 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 7.44 lakh running bales of 160 kg. each) and the opening stock estimated by the CAI at 125 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 132.81 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 2020 to February 2021 at 137.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs.

each (equivalent to 146.09 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) while the export shipments upto 28th February 2021 are estimated by the CAI at 36 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 38.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). Stock at the end of February 2021 is estimated at 257.39 lakh of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 273.48 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) including 92.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 98.28 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with textile mills and the remaining 164.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 175.20 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) with the CCI, Maharashtra Federation and others (MNCs, traders, ginners, MCX, etc. including the cotton sold but not delivered).

The CAI Crop Committee has estimated the total cotton supply till end of the cotton season 2020-21 i.e. upto 30th September 2021 at 495.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 526.47 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 125 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2020, crop for the season estimated at 358.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 380.91 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the imports now estimated by the CAI at 12 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 12.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against 15.50 lakh bales of

170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.47 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated for the previous cotton season 2019-20.

The domestic consumption estimated by the CAI has been retained at the pre-lock down level of 330 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 350.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The exports for the season have now been estimated at 60 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 63.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from the previous month's estimate of 54 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 57.38 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The exports estimate for the previous cotton season 2019-20 was of 50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 53.13 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carry-over stock at the end of the cotton season 2020-21 on 30th September 2021, is estimated by the CAI at 105.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 112.09 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against 107.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 114.22 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Highlights of Deliberations held by the CAI Crop Committee on 10th March 2021

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its first physical meeting after the lock-down on 10th March 2021, which was attended by in all 14 members representing all cotton producing states and stakeholders. The Committee arrived at the February estimate of the cotton crop for the 2020-21 crop year and drawn 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 consumption estimate for the current crop year at the same level as estimated in the last month i.e. 330 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each. There is an increase of 80 lakh bales in the cotton consumption estimate compared to the previous year's consumption estimate of 250 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 265.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The consumption is estimated to reach its normal level this year after the disruptions and labour shortage caused on account of the lockdown imposed in the country to arrest spread of COVID-19 pandemic.

Upto 28th February 2021, the consumption is estimated at 137.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 146.09 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

2. PRODUCTION

The CAI has reduced its production estimate for the season 2020-21 to 358.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 380.91 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 360 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 382.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) made during the last month. The changes made in the state-wise cotton production estimates for the season now made compared to those estimated during the last month are given below:-

In lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

States	Increase (+) / Reduction (-)
Haryana	+1.50
Upper Rajasthan	+2.00
Lower Rajasthan	-1.50
Gujarat	+3.00
Maharashtra	-5.00
Madhya Pradesh	-2.00
Telangana	-1.50
Karnataka	-1.00
Tamil Nadu	+2.00
Others	+1.00
Net reduction	-1.50

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 reports.

3. IMPORTS

The estimate of cotton Imports into India has been reduced by 2 lakh bales to 12 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 12.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from the previous month's import estimate of 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The imports now estimated for the 2020-21 crop year are less by 3.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each from 15.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 16.47 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated for the 2019-20 crop year.

Upto 28th February 2021, about 7.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each are estimated to have arrived the Indian Ports.

4. EXPORTS

The estimate of cotton exports for the 2020-21 crop year has now been increased by 6 lakh bales to 60 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 63.75 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from the previous month's exports estimate of 54.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 57.38 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Upto 28th February 2021, about 36.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 38.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) are estimated to have been shipped.

5. ARRIVALS

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2020 to February 2021 are estimated at 298.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 317.57 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

6. STOCK AS ON 28TH FEBRUARY 2021

The cotton stocks held by mills in their godowns on 28th February 2021 are estimated at 92.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to

98.28 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The mills have on an average 90 days' cotton stock in their godowns.

The CCI, Maharashtra Federation, MNCs, Ginners, Traders, MCX, etc. are estimated to have a total stock of about 164.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 175.20 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as on 28th February 2021.

Thus, the total stock held by spinning mills and stockists including the stock of cotton sold but not delivered on 28th February 2021 is estimated at 257.39 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 273.48 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

7. CLOSING STOCK AS ON 30TH SEPTEMBER 2021

Closing stock as on 30th September 2021 is estimated by the Committee at 105.50 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 112.09 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop as on 28th February 2021 for the Seasons 2020-21 and 2019-20
(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate *				Arrivals as on 28th February 2021	
	2020-21		2019-20		2020-21	
	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	11.16	10.50	10.09	9.50	10.20	9.60
Haryana	23.38	22.00	27.09	25.50	21.14	19.90
Upper Rajasthan	20.19	19.00	13.81	13.00	18.55	17.46
Lower Rajasthan	13.28	12.50	15.94	15.00	12.86	12.10
Total North Zone	68.00	64.00	66.94	63.00	62.75	59.06
Gujarat	103.06	97.00	100.94	95.00	75.70	71.25
Maharashtra	85.00	80.00	92.44	87.00	73.31	69.00
Madhya Pradesh	19.13	18.00	19.13	18.00	15.99	15.05
Total Central Zone	207.19	195.00	212.50	200.00	165.00	155.30
Telangana	51.00	48.00	55.25	52.00	46.48	43.75
Andhra Pradesh	17.00	16.00	16.20	15.25	14.88	14.00
Karnataka	24.97	23.50	21.25	20.00	20.19	19.00
Tamil Nadu	7.44	7.00	5.31	5.00	3.72	3.50
Total South Zone	100.41	94.50	98.02	92.25	85.27	80.25
Orissa	3.19	3.00	3.98	3.75	2.85	2.68
Others	2.13	2.00	1.06	1.00	1.70	1.60
Total	380.91	358.50	382.50	360.00	317.57	298.89

* Including loose

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2020-21 and 2019-20 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2020-21	2019-20
Opening Stock	* 125.00	32.00
Production	358.50	360.00
Imports	12.00	15.50
Total Supply	495.50	407.50
Mill Consumption	288.00	218.00
Consumption by SSI Units	24.00	18.00
Non-Mill Use	18.00	14.00
Total Domestic Demand	330.00	250.00
Available Surplus	165.50	157.50
Exports	60.00	50.00
Closing Stock	105.50	107.50

* One time adjustment of 17.50 lakh bales made in the Opening stock i.e. 107.50 lakh bales to 125.00 lakh bales by the CAI Statistics Committee in the meeting held on 6th January 2021.

**Balance Sheet of 5 months
i.e. from 1.10.2020 to 28.02.2021
for the season 2020-21**

Details	In lakh b/s of 170 kg.	In '000 Tons
Opening Stock as on 01.10.2020	125.00	2125.00
Arrivals upto 28.02.2020	298.89	5081.13
Imports upto 28.02.2020	7.00	119.00
Total Available	430.89	7325.13

Consumption	137.50	2337.50
Export Shipments upto 28.02.2020	36.00	612.00
Stock with Mills	92.50	1572.50
Stock with CCI, Maha. Fedn., MCX, MNCs & Ginners	164.89	2803.13
Total	430.89	7325.13

**Details of Stock with CCI, Maha. Fedn.,
MCX, MNCs, Ginners & Traders
as on 28.02.2021**

CCI (Unsold Stock)	53.00
Maharashtra Fedn. (Unsold Stock)	7.50
MCX	2.39
Ginners	34.50
Traders/Exporters	12.50
MNCs	15.00
CCI Cotton Sold but not Delivered	34.00
Maharashtra Fedn. Cotton Sold but not Delivered	6.00
TOTAL	164.89



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The Cotton Association of India (CAI) is respected as the chief trade body in the hierarchy of the Indian cotton economy. Since its origin in 1921, CAI's contribution has been unparalleled in the development of cotton across India.

The CAI is setting benchmarks across a wide spectrum of services targeting the entire cotton value chain. These range from research and development at the grass root level to education, providing an arbitration mechanism, maintaining Indian cotton grade standards, issuing Certificates of Origin to collecting and disseminating statistics and information. Moreover, CAI is an autonomous organization portraying professionalism and reliability in cotton testing.

The CAI's network of independent cotton testing & research laboratories are strategically spread across major cotton centres 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

LABORATORY LOCATIONS

Current locations : • **Maharashtra :** Mumbai; Yavatmal; Aurangabad; Jalgaon • **Gujarat :** Rajkot; Ahmedabad • **Andhra Pradesh :** Adoni
• **Madhya Pradesh :** Khargone • **Karnataka :** Hubli • **Punjab :** Bathinda • **Telangana:** Warangal, Adilabad



**COTTON
ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA**

Established 1921
ISO 9001:2015

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

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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) 2020-21 Crop March 2021					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 - 7.0	4%	15	10629 (37800)	10629 (37800)	10573 (37600)		10573 (37600)	10629 (37800)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 - 7.0	4.5%	15	10770 (38300)	10770 (38300)	10714 (38100)	H	10714 (38100)	10770 (38300)
3	GUJ	ICS-102	Fine	22mm	4.0 - 6.0	13%	20	9420 (33500)	9420 (33500)	9336 (33200)		9336 (33200)	9336 (33200)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 - 5.5	4.5%	21	9055 (32200)	9055 (32200)	8970 (31900)		8970 (31900)	8970 (31900)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	24mm	4.0 - 5.5	4%	23	11135 (39600)	11135 (39600)	11051 (39300)		11051 (39300)	11051 (39300)
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	4.5%	26	12373 (44000)	12457 (44300)	12317 (43800)	O	12317 (43800)	12373 (44000)
7	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	26mm	3.0 - 3.4	4%	25	10770 (38300)	10770 (38300)	10686 (38000)		10770 (38300)	10911 (38800)
8	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	4%	26	12513 (44500)	12598 (44800)	12457 (44300)		12457 (44300)	12513 (44500)
9	M/M(P)/SA/TL/G	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.0 - 3.4	4%	25	11192 (39800)	11192 (39800)	11107 (39500)		11192 (39800)	11332 (40300)
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 - 4.9	3.5%	26	11417 (40600)	11417 (40600)	11332 (40300)	L	11417 (40600)	11529 (41000)
11	P/H/R(U)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.5 - 4.9	4%	27	12626 (44900)	12710 (45200)	12570 (44700)		12570 (44700)	12626 (44900)
12	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	27	12513 (44500)	12513 (44500)	12429 (44200)		12457 (44300)	12513 (44500)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	27	12541 (44600)	12541 (44600)	12457 (44300)		12485 (44400)	12513 (44500)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	27	12598 (44800)	12598 (44800)	12513 (44500)	I	12513 (44500)	12598 (44800)
15	R(L)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	28	12598 (44800)	12682 (45100)	12541 (44600)		12541 (44600)	12541 (44600)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	28	12795 (45500)	12795 (45500)	12710 (45200)		12766 (45400)	12795 (45500)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	28	12851 (45700)	12851 (45700)	12766 (45400)	D	12795 (45500)	12851 (45700)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	28	12879 (45800)	12879 (45800)	12795 (45500)		12823 (45600)	12879 (45800)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 - 4.5	3.5%	29	13301 (47300)	13301 (47300)	13216 (47000)		13244 (47100)	13244 (47100)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	29	13329 (47400)	13329 (47400)	13244 (47100)		13273 (47200)	13273 (47200)
21	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	30	13610 (48400)	13610 (48400)	13526 (48100)	A	13554 (48200)	13554 (48200)
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 - 4.5	3%	30	13638 (48500)	13638 (48500)	13554 (48200)		13582 (48300)	13582 (48300)
23	SA/TL/K/ TN/O	ICS-106	Fine	32mm	3.5 - 4.2	3%	31	13807 (49100)	13807 (49100)	13723 (48800)		13723 (48800)	13723 (48800)
24	M/M(P)	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0 - 3.8	4%	33	19881 (70700)	19881 (70700)	19796 (70400)	Y	19796 (70400)	19796 (70400)
25	K/TN	ICS-107	Fine	34mm	3.0 - 3.8	3.5%	34	20584 (73200)	20584 (73200)	20499 (72900)		20499 (72900)	20499 (72900)

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