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Key Insights Into Indian Decorative Textile Art - Part II

(Continued from Issue No. 25, dated 20th September, 2022)

Dr. T. R. Loknathan has worked in the area of Genetic Enhancement of G.hirsutum cotton. He has also worked in Desi cottons (G.arboreum) in both research and promotional activity amongst tribal farmers of Melghat and Parseoni taluka.

Ajrakh - Kutch, Gujarat and Barmer, Rajasthan

With deep crimson red and indigo blue background, interspersed with symmetrical patterns of sparkling and white motifs, Ajrakh is a unique form of block printing. Wild indigo, pomegranate bark and seeds are used for making the natural dyes. Scrap iron, jaggery and tamarind is soaked in water for two weeks and then cooked over fire to create the black dye used in Ajrakh. The wooden blocks used in Ajrakh printing are hand-carved with geometrical and intricate floral patterns. A grid creates a weblike design known as the jhaal, which is the central part.



EXPERT'S Column



Dr. T. R. Loknathan
Retired Principal Scientist
ICAR -CICR, Nagpur

Apart from the central jaal, border designs are also made in this hand printing technique.

Derived from the Arabic word 'Azrak' meaning blue, this colour is usually prominent in ajrakh printing.

Bagru - Rajasthan

Perfected over more than a 100 years, Bagru is a painstakingly laborious but beautiful form of hand block printing, where the design is engraved in the wooden block first and then the carved block is used for replicating the design on the fabric. To date Bagru artisans continue to use vegetable dyes for printing typical floral patterns. Earlier bagru prints were used mostly for ghagras (skirts), odhnis (scarves) and pagris (turbans). Today, bagru prints are used for home furnishing, apparel and accessories.



Kalamkari - Andhra Pradesh

Involving 23 steps which includes dyeing, bleaching, hand- painting, block- printing,



starching, washing multiple times and more, kalamkari is the ancient method of hand-painting done on cotton and silk fabric by using a tamarind pen using natural dyes. The paintings are inspired by stories and songs from the great Indian epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana. Kalamkari has two distinct styles viz., Shrikalahasti and Machilipatnam. In Shrikalahasti, a kalam or pen is used for freehand drawing and then filled with colours, entirely by hand. Machilipattinam kalamkari is done by hand - block printing and is GI certified. Kalamkari is used primarily to adorn sarees.

Sanganeri - Rajasthan

Sanganeri is a hand-block printing technique from Rajasthan that is almost five centuries old. It was one of the main export items for the East India Company and became very popular in Britain and Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries with its calico prints. In calico printing, the outlines are first printed and then the colours are filled in. Sanganeri motifs are usually floral, with intricate detailing and used mainly on bed covers, quilts and sarees.



Native Printing Styles

There diverse unique styles of printing which create specific designs in textiles have been practised since ages. These have found great popularity abroad, especially among fashion designers who are eager to adopt these designs. Some of the major styles are depicted below.

Ikat - Blurred Beauty

The cotton thread is dyed and bound before weaving, by using the unique process of resist-dyeing. This is practised in Gujarat and Telangana. Single yarn or bundle of yarns are covered



with wrapping and dyed to create a chosen design which creates a pattern. Called the 'poetry of the loom' due to its intricate and laborious weaving process; Ikat dyeing is usually done on cotton and silk fabrics and has a distinctive blurriness. Less the blurriness, the more expensive the Ikat!

Bandhani - Knot, Dye and Reveal

Bandhani is an ancient tie and dye technique, which originated about 5,000 years ago as evidenced through visual representation in the caves of Ajanta.



It reached its peak of popularity and in the state of Rajasthan. In this process, the dyed fabric is tied with into knots in several places. These knots act as barriers and do not stain the untied parts, thus forming interesting patterns showcasing either dots, stripes, waves or squares.

Bagh Print -- Everything Organic

Bagh printing, also known as alizarin printing is a traditional block printing method which uses only natural colours;



widely practised in Madhya Pradesh. It is manual and laborious, involving several processes of repeated washing, dyeing and printing. In this printing method, the designs and patterns take inspiration from nature - jail (lattice) chameli (jasmine), maithis (mushrooms), leheriya (waves) and keri (mango) There are four basic natural colours - red, black, khakhi and indigo.

Batik Print - The Story Behind Wax

The wax - resistant dyeing technique known as batik, is a complex dyeing process which creates beautiful, designs and patterns. A wax-resistant dye is used to



create elaborate patterns and designs. When the wax is washed away, it reveals the batik pattern. You can identify batik from the other printing techniques, because here the designs and colours are on both sides, whereas in screen-printing, the designs and colours are all on one side.

Varak – Royally Gold and Silver

Varak is the delicate method - practiced by the finest artisans in India - of embellishing a fabric with gold and silver leaf printing.



This traditional printing technique is known as 'Varak' in rural India, because it uses flattened gold and silver into a thin paper like consistency to embellish expensive sarees. Varak prints are mostly seen in rich expensive Chanderi sarees and dupattas which are done by the of the country.

Traditional Motifs

A motif is the smallest unit of a design pattern. Most of the motifs represent nature, our social environment, culture, beliefs or religious factors. Each motif has a unique pattern and a set colour combination. Each motif is a symbolic representation of nature. Traditional motifs usually include figures, indigenous fruits,



flowers, birds and animals like the peacock, swan, elephant, shell, conch and mango. All these have their own symbolism and bring beauty and value addition to the textiles they adorn.

A colourful Mandala, like the colourful representation of rangoli pattern, the different sized mangos (paisleys), surya (sun), morpankh (exotic feathers of the peacock), ashrafi (coin), shankh (conch shell), machli (fish) - whether hand woven or hand block printed - all these motifs add to the beauty of our textiles.

The richness of our traditions translates into design elements derived from Indian mythology and folklore. Inspired these may be by our folk lore and traditions, but they are reflections of our day to day living too.

Textiles of India have always found favour abroad since times immemorial. Today it is the textile embellishments - printing and embroidery - that are attracting global attention and western designers are increasingly turning to India to avail of its best design traditions.

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

CAI Estimates Cotton Crop for 2021-22 Season at 307.05 Lakh Bales – Reduces the Crop Further by 8.27 Lakh Bales than its Previous Estimate

Cotton Association of India (CAI) has released its September estimate of the cotton crop for the season 2021-22 beginning from 1st October 2021. The CAI has further reduced its cotton crop estimate for the 2021-22 season by 8.27 lakh bales to 307.05 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (i.e. 326.24 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 315.32 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 335.03 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 CAI Crop Committee has estimated the total cotton supply till end of the cotton season

2021-22 i.e. upto 30th September 2022 at 392.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 417.45 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) which is less by 9.27 lakh bales compared to 402.16 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 427.30 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated by the CAI previously. The total cotton supply consists of the opening stock of 71.84 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 76.33 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) at the beginning of the cotton season on 1st October 2021, crop for the season estimated at 307.05 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 326.24 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against the previous estimate of 315.32 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 335.03 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) and the imports for the

Season estimated at 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) that is less by 1 lakh bales as estimated 15 lakh bales (equivalent to 15.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs) previously as against the previous year's import estimates of 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The domestic consumption is now estimated by the CAI at 318 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 337.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against 315 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 334.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated previously. The exports for the season have been estimated at 43 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against 40 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 42.50) estimated previously. The exports estimate for the previous cotton season 2020-21 was of 78 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 82.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The carry-over stock which was earlier estimated at 47.16 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 50.11 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) is now estimated at 31.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 33.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

Highlights of Deliberations held by the CAI Crop Committee on 13th October 2022

The Crop Committee of the Cotton Association of India (CAI) held its physical meeting on Thursday, the 13th October 2022, which was attended by 10 members representing various cotton growing regions of the country. The Committee arrived at its September estimate of the cotton crop for the 2021-22 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 increased its consumption estimate for the current crop year 2021-22 at 318 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 337.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as against its previous consumption estimate of 315 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 334.68 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The previous

year's consumption estimate was 338.16 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 359.30 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

2. Production

The CAI has reduced its production estimate for the season 2021-22 to 307.05 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 326.24 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 315.32 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 335.03 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) made earlier. The changes made in the state-wise cotton production estimates compared to those estimated during the last month are given below:-

In lakh bales of 170 kgs. each

States	Reduction (-) / Increase (+)
Punjab	-0.57
Lower Rajasthan	-0.50
Gujarat	-3.45
Maharashtra	-2.50
Andhya Pradesh	+1.00
Tamil Nadu	-2.25
Total	- 8.27

3. Imports

The estimate of cotton Imports into India has been reduced at 14 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 14.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) from its previous estimate of 15 lakh bales (equivalent to 15.94 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each). The imports estimated for the 2021-22 crop year are more by 4.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 4.25 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) compared to the imports estimate of 10 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 10.63 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) for the previous crop year 2020-21.

CAI's Estimates of Cotton Crop for the Season 2021-22 and 2020-21

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

State	Production Estimate*				Arrivals as on 30 th September 2022	
	2021-22		2020-21		2021-22	
	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	9.03	8.50	11.16	10.50	9.03	8.50
Haryana	17.11	16.10	23.91	22.50	17.11	16.10
Upper Rajasthan	16.30	15.34	20.72	19.50	16.30	15.34
Lower Rajasthan	10.98	10.33	13.81	13.00	10.98	10.33
Total North Zone	53.41	50.27	69.59	65.50	53.41	50.27
Gujarat	81.07	76.30	97.22	91.50	81.07	76.30
Maharashtra	79.69	75.00	86.06	81.00	79.69	75.00
Madhya Pradesh	21.25	20.00	19.66	18.50	21.25	20.00
Total Central Zone	182.01	171.30	202.94	191.00	182.01	171.30
Telangana	37.61	35.40	46.75	44.00	37.61	35.40
Andhra Pradesh	15.94	15.00	17.00	16.00	15.94	15.00
Karnataka	21.52	20.25	25.50	24.00	21.52	20.25
Tamil Nadu	10.36	9.75	7.97	7.50	10.36	9.75
Total South Zone	85.43	80.40	97.22	91.50	85.43	80.40
Orissa	2.21	2.08	3.19	3.00	2.21	2.08
Others	3.19	3.00	2.13	2.00	3.19	3.00
Total	326.24	307.05	375.06	353.00	326.24	307.05

* Including loose

4. Exports

The Committee has increased its cotton exports estimate to 43.00 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 45.69 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) as compared to 40.00 lakh bales (equivalent to 42.50 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each) estimated previously.

5. Arrivals

Indian cotton arrivals during the months of October 2021 to September 2022 are estimated at 307.05 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 326.24 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

6. Closing Stock as on 30th September 2022

Closing stock as on 30th September 2022 is estimated by the Committee at 31.89 lakh bales of 170 kgs. each (equivalent to 33.88 lakh running bales of 160 kgs. each).

The Balance Sheet drawn by the Association for 2021-22 and 2020-21 is reproduced below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 kg.)

Details	2021-22	2020-21
Opening Stock	71.84	125.00
Production	307.05	353.00
Imports	14.00	10.00
Total Supply	392.89	488.00
Mill Consumption	293.00	294.00
Consumption by SSI Units	19.00	25.66
Non-Mill Use	6.00	18.50
Total Domestic Demand	318.00	338.16
Available Surplus	74.89	149.84
Exports	43.00	78.00
Closing Stock	31.89	71.84*

* As Finalised by COCPC on 23rd May 2022

COTTON ASSOCIATION OF INDIA



**COTTON
ASSOCIATION
OF INDIA**
Established in 1921
ISO 9001:2015

**A CHILD'S CHILDHOOD IS FOR LEARNING
DON'T USE THEIR CHILDHOOD FOR EARNING
SAY NO TO CHILD LABOUR**

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 October 2022					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th
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	14060 (50000)	13919 (49500)	14060 (50000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)	13779 (49000)
4	KAR	ICS-103	Fine	23mm	4.0 – 5.5	4.5%	21	16366 (58200)	16310 (58000)	16394 (58300)	16253 (57800)	16253 (57800)	16253 (57800)
5	M/M (P)	ICS-104	Fine	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	19712 (70100)	19712 (70100)	19712 (70100)	19712 (70100)	19712 (70100)	19712 (70100)
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	17013 (60500)	17013 (60500)	16872 (60000)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)	16731 (59500)
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	17575 (62500)	17575 (62500)	17434 (62000)	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)	17294 (61500)
10	M/M(P)/SA/TL	ICS-105	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	3.5%	26	18278 (65000)	18278 (65000)	18137 (64500)	17997 (64000)	17997 (64000)	17997 (64000)
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	19122 (68000)	19262 (68500)	19122 (68000)	18981 (67500)	18840 (67000)	18840 (67000)
13	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	27	19178 (68200)	19318 (68700)	19178 (68200)	18756 (66700)	18615 (66200)	18615 (66200)
14	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	28mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	27	19122 (68000)	19262 (68500)	19009 (67600)	18587 (66100)	18447 (65600)	18447 (65600)
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	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
22	SA/TL/K / TN/O	ICS-105	Fine	31mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	30	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)	N.A. (N.A.)
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	21231 (75500)	21231 (75500)	21231 (75500)	21231 (75500)	21231 (75500)	21231 (75500)
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	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)
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) 2022-23 Crop October 2022					
Sr. No.	Growth	Grade Standard	Grade	Staple	Micronaire	Gravimetric Trash	Strength /GPT	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th
1	P/H/R	ICS-101	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4%	15	14650 (52100)	14735 (52400)	14735 (52400)	14454 (51400)	14454 (51400)	14454 (51400)
2	P/H/R (SG)	ICS-201	Fine	Below 22mm	5.0 – 7.0	4.5%	15	14847 (52800)	14932 (53100)	14932 (53100)	14650 (52100)	14650 (52100)	14650 (52100)
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	23mm	4.5 – 7.0	4%	22	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	P/H/R(U) (SG)	ICS-202	Fine	27mm	3.5 – 4.9	4.5%	26	18812 (66900)	18953 (67400)	18756 (66700)	18334 (65200)	18053 (64200)	18053 (64200)
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	19009 (67600)	19150 (68100)	18953 (67400)	18531 (65900)	18250 (64900)	18250 (64900)
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	19150 (68100)	19290 (68600)	19150 (68100)	18728 (66600)	18447 (65600)	18447 (65600)
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	19403 (69000)	19543 (69500)	19262 (68500)	18840 (67000)	18559 (66000)	18559 (66000)
16	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	28	20106 (71500)	20246 (72000)	20106 (71500)	19965 (71000)	19825 (70500)	19825 (70500)
17	SA/TL/K	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	20162 (71700)	20303 (72200)	20162 (71700)	20021 (71200)	19881 (70700)	19881 (70700)
18	GUJ	ICS-105	Fine	29mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	28	19965 (71000)	20106 (71500)	19853 (70600)	19431 (69100)	19290 (68600)	19290 (68600)
19	M/M(P)	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3.5%	29	20246 (72000)	20387 (72500)	20246 (72000)	20106 (71500)	19965 (71000)	19965 (71000)
20	SA/TL/K/O	ICS-105	Fine	30mm	3.7 – 4.5	3%	29	20331 (72300)	20471 (72800)	20331 (72300)	20190 (71800)	20049 (71300)	20049 (71300)
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	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)	22215 (79000)
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	22918 (81500)	22918 (81500)	22918 (81500)	22918 (81500)	22918 (81500)	22918 (81500)

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