

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1156
ANSWERED ON:04.03.2010
SILK PRODUCTION
Gandhi Shri Feroze Varun

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken steps to increase the production thereby improving the quality of silk through the transfer of technology and modernizing various sections of the silk industry;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has proposed a focussed cluster based programme on bi-voltine sericulture development; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SMT. PANABAAGA LAKSHMI)

(a) & (b): Yes, Madam. The Government, through the Central Silk Board, has taken various steps to increase the production of silk and to improve the quality of silk yarn through Research & Development efforts, which, inter alia, include the following:

- 1) Strengthening the R&D systems to improve the levels of cocoon production and productivity.
- 2) R&D institutes of Central Silk Board have evolved new Bivoltine Breeds with assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA). Commercial Exploitation of these breeds has resulted in the production of International Standard Import Substitute grade of mulberry raw silk in the country.
- 3) Through R&D efforts, the Central Silk Board has made a break through in tropicalising the BV Silkworm and Development of new varieties of mulberry (Viz V1, S36, AR11, AR12, S13 and S34). Plants with higher yields resulting in significant improvement in silk productivity.
- 4) The Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI) under the Central Silk Board has developed improved devices, New Machines and equipments which have helped improvement in Silk quality and productivity.
- 5) The Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) is being implemented by the Central Silk Board in collaboration with the State Governments to popularize the improved technologies evolved by the Research Institutes to improve the production, productivity and quality.
- 6) CSB is making necessary efforts to import and popularize the Automatic Silk reeling Machines and multi-end reeling machines in selected clusters to meet the demand of domestic powerlooms and to raise the quality of yarn at International level.
- 7) Govt. of India has encouraged production of value added mulberry and Vanya Silk products with internationally acceptable design input with the help of well known designers.
- 8) The Central Silk Board has established Silk Conditioning and Testing Houses to undertake Testing of Raw Silk for its quality.
- 9) The CSB has taken-up a separate Project approved by the Govt. of India, viz. "Quality Certification System for Silk" for implementation in the country. The objectives of the Project is to ensure quality maintenance at different levels of production process (silkworm seed, cocoon and raw silk production) which ultimately results in the production of quality silks of international standard so as to compete in the Global Markets.
- 10) CSB has launched "Silk Mark" scheme which is a "Hall-Mark" for the products made from pure natural Silk and it guarantees the purity of silk products. The Silk Mark will also play an important role in brand promotion of Indian Silk in domestic and Export markets.
- 11) Eri Spun silk Mills have been established in Assam and Andhra Pradesh to provide forward linkages to the eri cocoons produced by the farmers.

As a result of the above interventions, the silk production in the country has increased from 17,351 M.tonnes during 2001-02 to 18,370 M.tonnes during 2008-09. The silk productivity in terms of raw silk production per hectare has also increased from 68.73 Kgs/Ha. during 2001-02 to 87.73 Kgs/Ha. during 2008-09.

(c) & (d): The Government, through the Central Silk Board, is implementing Cluster Development Projects in 51 selected clusters, involving 250-300 stakeholders per cluster. These projects are being implemented utilizing the provisions and facilities available under the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) of the Govt. of India for the development of Sericulture including bi-voltine sericulture in India. These clusters cover 16 states, viz, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, AP, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland, J&K, West Bengal, Orissa, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh. State-wise details showing the number of Clusters developed, its location etc. during the last two years (2008-09 and 2009-10) are furnished below:

S.No	State	2008-09	2009-10
		No. of Location of	No. of Location of the

Clus- the Clusters/ Sector Clusters Clusters
ters

1. Karnataka 5 Harohally Mulberry 3 Gajanur
Ithandahally Sector G.R.Kere
Y.N.Hoskote
Bidarkote Post Cocoon Molakalmur
Shapur
2. Tamil Nadu 4 Udumalpet
Palani Mulberry 3 Sanarpatty
Gobi Sector Uttangarai
Berigai
Post Cocoon Arni
3. Andhra Pradesh 4 Madakasira Mulberry 3 Kalyanadurga
V.Kota sector Bhimadole
Hindupur
Palamner
Post Cocoon Hindupur
4. Assam 4 Darang Mulberry
Golaghat Muga
Lakhimpur Muga
Udalguri Eri
Post Cocoon 1 Nalbari
5. Meghalaya 1 Tura Muga
6. Mizoram 1 Serchhip Mulberry
7. Nagaland Eri 1 Dimapur Dist.
8. Manipur Oak Tasar 2 Senapathy
Churchandapur
9. West Bengal 3 Nabagram Mulberry
Kaliachak
Cooch Behar Muga
Post Cocoon 1 Shanthipur
10. Jammu & Kashmir 2 Nowshera Tikri
Tral Mulberry 2 Bandipora
11. Uttarakhand 2 Begeshwar Oak Tasar
Kalsi & Mulberry
Vikashnagar
12. Himachal 1 Kangra, Mandi Oak Tasar
Pradesh & Kullu
13. Maharashtra 2 Osmanabad Mulberry Buldana
Beed 2
Post Cocoon Yeola
14. Uttar Pradesh 1 Fatehpur Eri

15. Orissa 1 Mayurbhanj Tasar 1 Pallahara

16. Chattisgarh Tasar 1 Bastar Dist.

Total 31 20