

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
TEXTILES  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4836  
ANSWERED ON:26.08.2010  
RESEARCH EXTENSION CENTRES  
Pakirappa Shri S.;Sugavanam Shri E.G.

**Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Central Silk Board has established Research Extension Centres in various parts of the country particularly in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu to support the sericulture farmers;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the main objectives of these centres;
- (d) the extent to which these centres are likely to be helpful for the sericulture farmers;
- (e) whether necessary infrastructure, support and financial assistance has also been provided to the farmers to promote sericulture; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

**Answer**

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

(a): Yes, Madam. The Central Silk Board has established Research Extension Centres (RECs) in various parts of the country for providing research extension support to the sericultural farmers. There are three RECs in Karnataka and five RECs in Tamil Nadu.

(b): The CSB has established 62 RECs in different parts of the country under the administrative control of main research institutes established for the development of sericulture. State-wise list of RECs and its location is given as under:

Sr.No.	State	No.of RECs	Location
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- |     |                  |   |   |
|-----|------------------|---|---|
| 1.  | Karnataka        | 3 | Chitradurga, Madivala (Kolar) & Bidaraguppe (Anekal)                    |
| 2.  | Andhra Pradesh   | 6 | Venkatagiri Kota, Rayachoty, Madaksira, Viakrabad, Eluru & Bhadrachalam |
| 3.  | Tamilnadu        | 5 | Krishnagiri, Samyanallur, Hosur, Gobichettipalayam & Udumalpet          |
| 4.  | West Bengal      | 4 | Coochbehar, Bagmara (Mothabari), Nabagram & Purulia                     |
| 5.  | Jammu & Kashmir  | 3 | Y.K.Pora, Barnoti and Nowshera  |
| 6.  | Kerala           | 1 | Palakkad  |
| 7.  | Maharashtra      | 4 | Nasik, Amaravathi, Parbahani and Baramati                               |
| 8.  | Gujarat          | 1 | Navasari (Jalalpore)  |
| 9.  | Madhya Pradesh   | 2 | Hosangabad and Katghora   |
| 10. | Orissa           | 2 | Deogarh and Bangriposi  |
| 11. | Rajasthan        | 1 | Fathenagar  |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh    | 6 | Robertsganj, Jhansi, Gonda, Chutmalpur, Gorakhpur and Fatehpur          |
| 13. | Himachal Pradesh | 3 | Palampur (Kangra), Una and Duttanagar (Rampur)                          |
| 14. | Punjab           | 1 | Sujanpur  |
| 15. | Assam            | 4 | Umaragshu, Diphu, Lakhimpur and Mongoldoi                               |
| 16. | Meghalaya        | 2 | Tura (West Garo Hills) and Shillong                                     |
| 17. | Manipur          | 2 | Imphal and Yaikongpao   |
| 18. | Mizoram          | 1 | Aizwal  |
| 19. | Tripura          | 1 | Agartala  |
| 20. | Nagaland         | 2 | Dimapur and Kikruma   |
| 21. | Sikkim           | 1 | Rangpoo   |
| 22. | Chattisgarh      | 1 | Singhanpur  |
| 23. | Uttarakhand      | 3 | Gopeshwar (Chamoli), Bageswar and Udamsingh Nagar                       |
| 24. | Jharkhand        | 3 | Maheshpur raj, Gumla and Hatgamria                                      |

(c): Main objectives of the RECs are –

# To serve as a nodal agency for multiplication of improved varieties of mulberry evolved by the main R&D institute.

# To serve as a disseminator of appropriate low cost technologies to the farmers for adoption

# To demonstrate latest technologies evolved by the main research institute among the farmers community.

# To organize extension communication programmes for the benefit of the farmers.

# To organize supply of quality silkworm seeds

# To conduct intensive practical training

(d): Dissemination of advanced technologies supplemented by the quality seed supply, extension programmes, training, technical assistance etc have resulted in improvement of production, productivity and quality of mulberry cocoons in the field. There has been considerable impact on increase in uptake of silkworm seed and enhancement of raw silk production per unit area. There has been up-gradation of infrastructure of farmers, improvement of skills and knowledge of the farmers and paved way for strict discipline in sericulture practices. This has been made possible through technology demonstration programmes, adoption of new technologies in mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and disease management. Besides this other extension activities viz. Krishi mela/ field days/farmers days/Exhibition/Audiovisual/Vichara-gosthi /Workshop/film shows are undertaken to reach more number of beneficiaries and keep abreast of the latest methodologies among the farmers.

(e) & (f): Yes. As a part of developmental initiatives, for promotion of sericulture, CSB has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz "Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)" in collaboration with all the state sericulture departments in all States. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the stakeholders of silk industry in the country through the respective State Governments. CDP is a unique and an effective tool for transfer of technologies in the field evolved by the Research Institutes. The CDP initiated during the IX Plan is being continued during the XI Plan also with certain modifications and additional inputs. The components under CDP envisaged development and expansion of host plant, development of farm and post cocoon infrastructure, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, Enterprise Development Programme, support for extension and publicity etc. The components under CDP are beneficial for both existing and new farmers for practicing sericulture. The State department has to identify the existing as well as new farmers and offer the components available under CDP.

Year-wise allocation and expenditure for CDP during XI Plan (2007-08 to 2010-11) and the year-wise expenditure incurred in respect of Karnataka and Tamil Nadu States during the same period are as follows:

( Rs. In crore )					
Year	Total approved	Total	of which	expenditure	outlay under CDP Expenditure incurred for -
	Karnataka	Tamil Nadu			
2007-08	81.01	80.82	10.15	7.45	
2008-09	76.73	90.74	18.77	9.55	
2009-10	146.12	144.06	23.07	9.12	
2010-11	275.33	149.80#	20.98#	16.26#	

# reported expenditure till July, 2010