

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4240
TO BE ANSWERED ON 13.12.2019

GROWTH OF SILK PRODUCTION

4240. SHRI SOYAM BAPU RAO:
SHRI MOHANBHAI KALYANJI KUNDARIYA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES वस्त्र मंत्री

be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has not achieved the targets set for silk production;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of export of silk and its products during the said period, country-wise and foreign exchange earned therefrom along with the names of exporting countries;
- (d) the amount of funds allocated by the Government for the production of silk during each of the last three years and the current year;
- (e) whether the Government proposes to take steps to ensure price stabilization of cocoons to protect the silk growers, if so, the details thereof;
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to protect the interest of the silk producers; and
- (g) whether the Government proposes to take steps to ensure price stabilization of cocoons to protect the silk growers, if so, the details thereof ?

उत्तर

ANSWER

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी)

MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b): The details of silk production against the target during last three years are given below:

Year	Target (MT)	Achievement (MT)	% achievement
2016-17	32000	30348	94.8
2017-18	33840	31906	94.3
2018-19	35960	35468	98.6

There is a marginal shortfall in achievement against the targets set for silk production. However, the country has shown increasing trend in production of silk over the years. The main reasons for marginal shortfall in production is urbanisation in traditional silk producing States and deficient/erratic rain fall.

(c): The details of export earnings from silk goods and country-wise foreign exchange earned for last three years are given below:

Export earnings from silk during 2016-17 to 2018-19

Items	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	in Rs. crore	in Mn.US \$	in Rs. crore	in Mn.US \$	in Rs. crore	in Mn.US \$
Cocoons	0.32	0.05	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.002
Raw Silk	0.44	0.07	-	-	1.36	0.19
Silk Yarn	14.57	2.17	15.61	2.42	23.34	3.35
Fabrics & Made-ups	1051.65	156.80	864.81	134.18	1022.43	145.85
Readymade Garments	864.33	128.87	650.48	100.93	742.27	107.30
Silk Carpet	63.78	9.51	17.34	2.69	113.09	16.11
Silk waste	98.33	14.66	101.19	15.70	129.38	18.56
TOTAL	2093.42	312.13	1649.48	255.93	2031.89	291.36

Country wise export earnings from silk goods during 2016-17 to 2018-19

#	Country	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		in Rs. crore	in Mn.US \$	in Rs. crore	in Mn.US \$	in Rs. crore	in Mn.US \$
1	U Arab Emts	546.31	81.45	376.96	58.49	372.76	53.72
2	U S A	263.85	39.34	218.26	33.87	372.66	53.07
3	U K	128.39	19.14	131.81	20.45	107.39	15.39
4	China P Rep	89.17	13.30	78.56	12.19	102.12	14.60
5	Sudan	46.63	6.95	41.33	6.41	97.68	14.20
6	Nigeria	43.52	6.49	52.62	8.16	96.37	13.74
7	Germany	107.78	16.07	63.08	9.79	72.25	10.29
8	France	78.61	11.72	57.23	8.88	67.24	9.58
9	Australia	46.07	6.87	45.12	7.00	60.55	8.58
10	Italy	73.72	10.99	53.35	8.28	57.78	8.22
	Others	669.37	99.80	531.17	82.42	625.09	89.97
	Total	2093.42	312.13	1649.48	255.93	2031.89	291.36

(d): Funds allocated for production of silk during the last three years and the current year is given below:

(in Rs. crore)

Scheme	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Silk Samagra	154.01	161.50	120.00	181.00
North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme	230.78	232.27	65.72	124.98

(e): Silk Cocoons being an agriculture based commodity, a number of factors such as climate (rainfall, drought), pest and disease incidences (which affect the production and quality of cocoon), demand for silk products and international prices of silk affect the cocoon prices. As marketing of cocoon and raw silk comes under the State list, some States provide price incentive to farmers for their cocoon produce (through regulated cocoon markets), whenever there is a fluctuation in cocoon prices. The traditional silk producing States like Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal follow open auctions between farmers and the reelers. The marketing of these commodities is purely done by the State.

(f): Steps taken by the Government through the Central Silk Board to protect the interest of the silk producers is at Annexure.

(g): Same as mentioned in part (e) above.

Steps taken to protect the interest of the silk producers

- i. CSB through a restructured Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra” and 38 projects under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) protects the interests of the farmers by supporting through beneficiary oriented components like, raising of Kissan Nursery, Plantation with improved Mulberry varieties, Irrigation, Chawki rearing centres with incubation facility, Construction of rearing houses, Rearing equipments, Door to door service agents for disinfection.
- ii. Strengthened Research & Development system to improve the levels of cocoon production and productivity to develop improved mulberry/host plant varieties, silkworm hybrids and technology packages to minimize drudgery.
- iii. For production of 3A-4A grade raw Silk from the bivoltine cocoons, Automatic Reeling Machines (ARM) have been established in the country.
- iv. Central Silk Board and State Governments mobilize additional funds for sericulture development through convergence by availing the schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) being implemented by various other Ministries of Govt of India.
- v. The basic customs duty of 10% & 20% is levied on raw silk and silk fabric import respectively. This makes the domestic silk weaving market segment stronger and also makes Indian silk export sector highly competitive.
