

Silk Samagra Scheme for Integrated Development of Silk Industry in India

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SUMMARY

Silk Samagra is a Central Sector Scheme implemented by Central Silk Board (CSB) out of the Grant-in-Aid received from Government of India. This Central Sector Scheme covers research and development, seed production, marketing, product design and promotion in all types of silkworms i.e, Mulberry, Eri, Muga, Tasar along with beneficiary oriented components. Total fund allocation for Silk Samagra-I was 2161.68 Crores out of which beneficiary components accounted for 491.41 crores for three years in between 2017-18 to 2019-20.

INTRODUCTION

Government of India approved Silk Samagra-I, a Central Sector Scheme to promote the integrated growth of the silk industry throughout the country. This Central Sector Scheme was approved for three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with a total budget allocation of Rs 2161.68 Crores. Later, Silk Samagra-II, an improved version of Silk Samagra-I was approved during 2021-22 for a period of five years with a budget allocation of Rs 4679.86 Crores. The aim of these initiatives was to enhance silk production by enhancing the quality and productivity of cocoons, as well as to uplift disadvantaged, impoverished, and marginalized families through diverse sericulture activities nationwide. Activities under these schemes have been divided into two major components. First those activities which are implemented by Central Silk Board and second those interventions which are beneficiary oriented, supported by Central Silk Board and are implemented by State Sericulture Departments (SDD) and other line departments.



Central Silk Board activities:

Central Silk Board implements its activities through a network of its units in the areas of Research and Development (R&D), Silkworm Seed Production, Project Implementation, Monitoring and Export Brand Promotion. In Mulberry Pre-Cocoon sector, Research and Development activities are carried out by three research institutes (CSR&TI) at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (J&K); in Tasar Pre-

Cocoon sector R&D activities are carried by research institute (CTR&TI) at Ranchi (Jharkhand); in Muga and Eri by research institute at Lahdoigarh (Assam). In case of Silkworm Seed Production activities are carried through National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO) at Bengaluru, Muga-Eri Silkworm Seed Organization (MESSO) at Guwahati, Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO) at Bilaspur, and in Post cocoon sector by the research institute (CSTRI) at Bengaluru (Karnataka). For preserving and maintaining silkworm seed and mulberry germplasm research work is carried by an institute (CSGRC) at Hosur (Tamilnadu). Besides these research institutes, Regional Sericulture Research Stations (RSRSs), Research Extension Centres (RECs), Silkworm Seed Production Centres are attached with the above institutes in pre and post cocoon sectors.

Research & Development under CSB



Mulberry Sericulture Research Institutes

- CSR&TI, Pampore
- CSR&TI, Mysore
- CSR&TI, Berhampore



Non Mulberry Sericulture Research Institutes

- CTR&TI, Ranchi
- CMERTI, Lahdoigarh



Post Cocoon and Other Institutes

- CSTRI, Bangalore
- CSGRC, Hosur
- SBRL, Bangalore
- NSSO, Bangalore

Beneficiary oriented components:

These components are implemented through State Sericulture Departments or other Line Departments with the fund support from Central Silk Board which consist of three components *i.e.*, Critical field level interventions other than North Eastern Region, Implementation of sericulture projects in North Eastern Region and Provisions to meet expenditure of ongoing sericulture projects of North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme(NERTPS). These interventions are important tools for transfer and adoption of improved technology packages developed by the research institutes of CSB. The allocation of funds to State Sericulture Departments for these interventions is contingent upon factors such as the production of raw silk over the past 2-3 years, the number of sericulturists, the effectiveness of fund utilization, the scale, growth rate, and the prospective expansion potential of the sericulture industry.

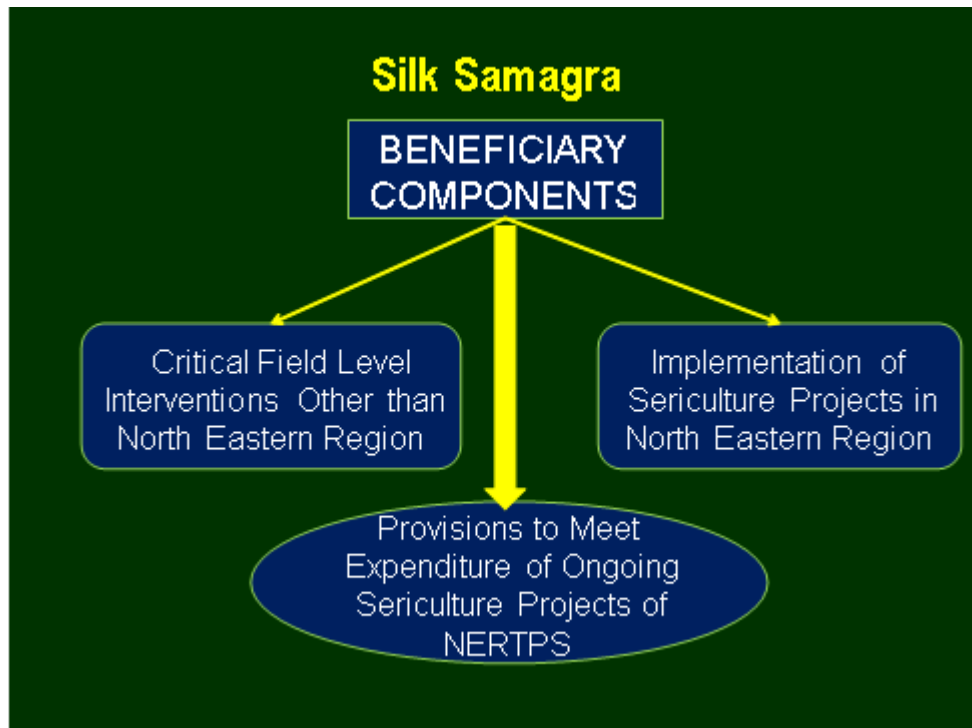
Table 1: Target vs achievements of some components/beneficiary intervention under Silk Samagra-I

Year	Silk Samagra-I					
	Financial progress (Crores)		Assistance for construction of rearing house (No.)		Supply of Rearing Appliances(No.)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2017-18	161.50	161.50	1515	2200	1750	2710
2018-19	120.00	117.41	2647	1619	2773	936
2019-20	209.91	209.91	2856	4768	2774	4867
Total	491.41	488.82	7018	8587	7297	8513

Source: Annual Reports, Central Silk Board

These beneficiary interventions, encompass key aspects in both pre- and post-cocoon sectors. This includes the development and expansion of host plantations, assistance for silkworm rearing, bolstering and

establishing infrastructure for silkworm seed production, enhancing farm and post-cocoon capabilities, upgrading reeling and processing technologies in silk production, and fostering capacity building through skill development and enhancement. These components are provided to the beneficiaries either in package mode or in a project mode.



CONCLUSION

The financial progress in case of beneficiary components has been almost 100% whereas the physical progress has been more than 100% as indicated in Table 1. As a result of these intervention under Silk Samagra-I, mulberry (bivoltine) raw silk production has increased from 5266MT in 2016-17 to 7009MT in 2019-20 and the overall increase in all types of silks from 30348MT in 2016-17 to 35820MT IN 2019-20. Further the employment generation in sericulture sector has increased from 8.51 million persons in 2016-17 to 9.4 million persons in 2019-20 (Annual Reports, Central Silk Board).

REFERENCES

Annual Report, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20; Central Silk Board.