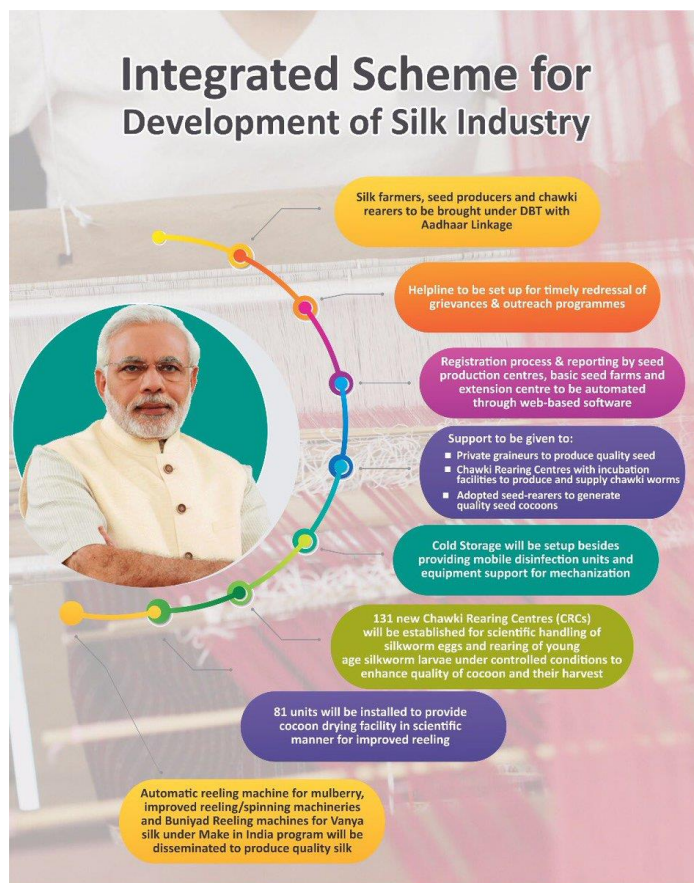


## Financial Outlay for the Scheme

The Cabinet approved a total allocation of Rs 2161.68 crore for the implementation of the Scheme for three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme will be implemented by the Ministry of Textiles through Central Silk Board (CSB).



## Four Components of the Scheme

- Research and Development (R&D), Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives
- Seed Organizations and Farmers Extension Centres
- Coordination and Market Development for seed, yarn and silk products
- Quality Certification System (QCS) by creating a chain of Silk Testing facilities, Farm based and post-cocoon Technology Up-gradation and Export Brand Promotion.

## Core Objective of the Scheme

- The scheme aims to improve the productivity and quality of silk through R&D intervention.

- The focus of R&D intervention is to promote improved crossbreed silk and the import substitute Bivoltine silk to enhance the Bivoltine silk production in India to such a level that raw silk imports become nil by 2022.
- R&D interventions will include development of improved host plant varieties and improved disease resistant silkworm breeds through joint research with organizations like IITs, CSIR, IISc and international institutes on Sericulture in Japan, China, Bulgaria, etc.
- It aims to promote the use of silkworm by-products (pupa) for poultry feed, sericin for cosmetic applications and product diversification into non-woven fabrics, silk denim and silk knit for added value realisation.
- It seeks to equip and strengthen the Seed Production Units to bring in quality standards in production network.
- It will automate the registration process under Seed Act and reporting by seed production centres, basic seed farms and extension centres by developing web based software.
- A Helpline will be set up for timely redressal of grievances and all outreach programmes.
- Brand Promotion of Indian silk will be encouraged through quality certification by Silk Mark in the domestic market and export market.
- High quality standards in silkworm seed, cocoon and raw silk will be promoted by setting up Cocoon Testing Centres & Silk Testing Centres.

### **Significance**

- The scheme is expected to increase the silk production from the level of 30348 MTs during 2016-17 to 38500 MTs by end of 2019-20.
- It will lead to the production of import substitute bivoltine silk of 8500 MTs per annum by 2020.
- Research & Development will be undertaken to improve productivity from the present level of 100 Kgs to 111 kgs of silk per hectare of plantation by the end of 2019-20.
- It will stimulate circulation of improved reeling machines like Automatic Reeling Machine for mulberry and Buniyad reeling machines for Vanya silk to produce quality silk.

- The scheme will also promote Women Empowerment and livelihood opportunities to SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society.
- The scheme will also help in increasing productive employment from 85 lakhs to 1 crore persons by 2020.



### **How 'Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry' is better than the previous schemes?**

- The scheme aims to achieve self-sufficiency in silk production by 2022.
- For the first time, there is scheme that focuses on improving production of highest grade quality of silk. It proposes to increase 4A grade silk from the current level of 15 per cent to 25 per cent of mulberry production by 2020.
- The scheme will be implemented in unification with the State level schemes and with the schemes of other Ministries like MGNREGS of Rural Development, RKVY & PMKSY of Ministry of Agriculture with an aim to augment sericulture sector.
- The R&D projects related to disease resistant silkworm, host plant improvements and productivity enhancing tools will be done in cooperation with Ministries of Science and Technology, Agriculture and Human Resource Development (HRD).