

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

(Sponsored by Ministry of Textiles & Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India)
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ISEPC/Note on Silk/ 2024-25

SILK INDUSTRY NOTE – DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FOR STATE WISE BOOKLET ON SILK

About Indian Silk Industry

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) was formed in 1983 and is sponsored by the Ministry of Textiles and supported by Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. The ISEPC is an apex and non-profit making body of the and by the Textile exporters, manufacturers and merchandisers. The Council support and promotes Exports of Silk and other allied silk products including silk and miniature carpets, explore markets, establish contacts with potential overseas buyers, organize buyer-seller meets, India International Silk Fairs cum RBSM, exhibitions, resolve trade disputes, promote and develop the Indian silk industry and exports by undertaking market studies and trade missions, disseminating information, advising Central and State Governments and providing guidance and consultancy to the EXIM members and trade, commerce and industry.

The ISEPC was constituted of 100 members and its present membership is around 2785 across the country. This Council is constituted as an APEX BODY of Silk and other allied silk products under 'The Ministry of Textiles, with the support of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India' to promote exports of all silk and other allied silk products including silk and miniature carpets, floor coverings, rugs, fashion accessories etc.

The Indian Silk Industry is an employment-oriented industry. As per the available information, it provides employment to **more than 9.76 million people** across more than **52,500 villages, who operates 329,627 handlooms and 55,867 power loom with 9,76,616 weavers / craft persons, master weavers etc. Some of the famous Silk Centers and GI products in India** are located in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, and Gujarat. Other important centers are in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, J&K, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

India has the unique distinction of being the only country producing all the four known **commercial silks, namely, Mulberry, Tasar (Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar), Eri and Muga, of which Muga with its golden yellow glitter is unique and prerogative of India.**

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has been mandated by the EXIM Policy of Govt. of India to do business in respect of all Silk segments of textiles which has been classified in ITC HS Categories 50,57,58,61,62 & 63 which denotes to all product profile i.e. Silk Garments, Made-ups, High Fashion Accessories, Scarves, Fabrics, Sarees, Silk Carpets and Miniatures, Silk Cushion Covers, Silk Home Furnishings, Silk Blend Products etc. etc.

India enjoys the STATUS OF 2nd largest silk producing country in the world and there is big potential to increase our global share in exports and to capitalize the opportunity lies before India in this world scenario and ready to fill the gap as vacated by the actions of China and other silk producing countries;

Status of Silk Industry:

Silk is the most elegant textile in the world with unparalleled grandeur, natural sheen, and inherent affinity for dyes, high absorbance, light weight, soft touch and high in durability. Because of these unique features silk is known as the **“Queen of Textiles”** the world over. On the other hand, it stands for livelihood opportunity for millions, owing to its high employment potential, low capital requirement and remunerative nature of its production. The very nature of this industry with its rural based on-farm and off-farm activities and enormous employment generation potential has attracted the attention of the planners and policy makers to recognize the industry among one of the most appropriate avenues for socio-economic development of a largely agrarian economy of India.

Silk has been intermingled with the life and culture of the Indians. India has a rich and complex history in silk production and its silk trade which dates back to 15th century. Sericulture industry provides employment to approximately 8.8 million persons in rural and semi-urban areas in India. Of these, a sizeable number of workers belong to the economically weaker sections of society, including women. India's traditional and culture bound domestic market and an amazing diversity of silk garments that reflect geographic specificity has helped the country to achieve a leading position in silk industry.

India has the unique distinction of being the only country producing all the five known commercial silks, namely, Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga, of which Muga which is produced only in India with its golden yellow glitter is a prerogative of India.

Though Indian Silk has around 11 Geographical Indications such as:-

- Pochampally Ikat.
- Chanderi Silk
- Mysore Silk
- Kanchipuram Silk.
- Muga Silk
- Salem Silk
- Arani Silk
- Champa Silk
- Bhagalpur Silk
- Banaras Brocade and Sarees
- Muga Silk of Assam

Silk Production and Employment Generation

The production of silk in the country is gradually increasing in terms of quantity and quality from a level of 18000 MT in a year to **38,350 Metric Tons**, during 2018-19 over the year 2017-18 31,906 MT:

We can see the **Clusters wise with Estimated Production and Workforce Involved**)

Employment Generation:

- The employment generation in silk industry in the country is as under:
- In domestic Industry : Approx 09.76 Million persons (2020-21)
- In Export related trade & industry : Approx 10.09 Million persons (2020-21)
- The employment generation is growing year by year rapidly;
- The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has been mandated by the EXIM Policy of Govt. of India to do business in respect of all Silk segments of textiles which has been classified in ITC HS Categories 50,57,58,61,62 & 63 which denotes to all product profile i.e. Silk Garments, Made-ups, High Fashion Accessories, Scarves, Fabrics, Sarees, Silk Carpets and Miniatures, Silk Cushion Covers, Silk Home Furnishings, Silk Blend Products etc. etc.

But all have been grouped under Handicraft. Moreover, the benefit has not been derived by the trade because on non-branding:

- (1) Silk Mark Logo developed by SMOI under CSB banner is promoted only for domestic market. The Mark has not been well projected in overseas markets hence not known by the buyers. The Mark had not benefited the export trade;
- (2) Plan for growth for next 5 years- At present the export is on decline because of rise in cost of raw material, non-supportive policies of the Govt. to silk sector such as almost nil award on silk export to new emerging market under MEIS, high duty on import of fabric, non-recognition of silk sector as priority sector for export thus denial of additional funding on export and too much dependence of trade in domestic markets.

The Silk Export Industry has bright future as major competitors are gradually withdrawing from such silk products which are highly labour intensive and value added. Protection for initial years to exporters will help the silk industry in the coming years. The Silk Industry has 2 prone strategies for exports i. product specific and ii. Market specific. The product specific will lay emphasis on developing high end fashion valued added products to capture Niche markets. The low end priced products such as scarves and accessories will be aggressively marketed in overseas countries to snatch the market share from competitors on the basis of varied designs and colors. The market-based strategy will be divided to tradition markets and upcoming markets. While marginal support to the exporters will be given for export to traditional market but additional awards and support shall be provided to new markets.

- (3) The Indian Silk has established itself on quality but need to be promoted by way of publicity and push;
- (4) Brand Image is the main thrust for which the Council proposes **Brand building process** of Indian silk should include various publicity campaigns and promotional programmes by participation in trade fairs/exhibitions, other media etc.

India is the second-largest producer of silk in the world. The country's sericulture industry employs around 9.76 million people in rural and semi-urban areas (as per 2022-23). The industry is one of the largest foreign exchange earners in the country. The sericulture activities in India are spread across 52,360 villages. India produces four types of natural silks: Mulberry, Eri, Tasar, and Muga. The country produces silk garments, made-ups, fabrics, yarns, carpets, shawls, scarves, cushion covers, and accessories through the raw material.

In FY23, India produced 36,582 metric tonnes (MT) of silk. The total silk production in India during 2021-2022 was 34,903 MT, an increase of 3.4% YoY over the previous year (33,770 MT). The share of mulberry production is the largest among other types of silk produced in the country. The major silk-producing states in the country are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Karnataka contributed around 32.3% of the total silk production in the country during 2022-23. This was followed by Andhra Pradesh which had a share of 26.0% in the overall silk production during 2022-23.

India enjoy the status of 2nd Largest Producer of silk in the World and hopeful that we will be Number one someday in the days ahead. Among the four varieties of silk produced in 2021-22, Mulberry accounted for 73.97% (25,818 MT), Tasar 4.20% (1,466 MT), Eri 21.10% (7,364 MT) and Muga 0.73% (255 MT) of the total raw silk production of 34,903MT.

The status & strengths of silk industry is summarized as under

- ✓ Highly labour intensive and provides employment to about 9.76 million of workers in domestic sector especially women folklore directly or indirectly in the rural areas upto 2020-21;
- ✓ In Export related trade & industry approx. 10.09 million persons were involved during 2020-21;
- ✓ Long production cycle at least for each piece;
- ✓ Immense potential exists for growth of production and exports.
- ✓ Provides extra and alternate occupation to the farmers and others at their homes;
- ✓ Indian Artisans can make silk products in any design and quality as per need of the buyer to cater the demand of every segment of the society;
- ✓ Ranked No. 2 status in the international silk production market, exporting 75-85% of the total production;
- ✓ Having enormous production capacity;
- ✓ Have sufficient raw material and manufacturing capacity;
- ✓ Have Large pool of skilled manpower;
- ✓ Have enormous entrepreneurial skills;
- ✓ Have enormous export potential;
- ✓ Have large domestic market;

Membership strength in region along with list of prominent exporters;

The ISEPC as an Apex Body and registering authority under Foreign Trade Policy of Govt. of India mandated for Exports of Silk and Silk products. The Council has 7150 exporters since 1983 are registered with the Silk Council and the Council has a regular membership of approximately 2360 regular silk exporters. It works in tandem with Government of India and State Governments and is actively engaged in policy formulation in the silk sector. The Council also plays an integral role in exploring markets and identifying silk products with export potential, organizing and participating in

silk fairs and exhibitions in India and abroad, resolving trade disputes and organizing workshops / seminars / conclave / hands on skill development of wearers turned exporters, on trade and policy issues. Mostly members are from MSME segment.

The opportunities available for the silk export are enormous as main competitors are gradually withdrawing leaving opportunity for Indians to snatch the world market;

Immediate Challenges are in the form of R & D, Branding and promotion and design **to create less expensive niche products** to cater to medium and lower end consumers in developed markets and to create new markets;

The Council is the registering authority under **Foreign Trade Policy** of the Govt. of India mandated for Exports of silk and silk products. The Council at present as on date has over 7150 total registered members and out of that around 2360 are live active exporters registered under Foreign Trade Policy, from various parts of the country and ISEPC work on no profit basis, as under:

1. To promote, advance, increase develop export of Natural Silks and Silk Blends and their products, including Readymade Garments and Carpets;
2. To undertake all export promotion measures particularly to undertake market research, develop new designs and pattern of products, to undertake marketing in individual foreign countries as well as to survey export potential of natural silks and silk blends and their products from India, and open up areas of export potential;
3. To establish design centers, to evolve improved designs and patterns relating to silk and its products, garments and carpets suitable for export;
4. To conduct publicity in India and abroad;
5. To organize fairs, organize participation in established fairs in India and abroad;
6. To organize Buyer Seller Meet in India and abroad;
7. To disseminate trade information to its members and provide periodical feedback on export trends to Govt. and suggest policy changes for promotion of export and fixed export targets.
8. To resolve trade dispute of buyers and sellers;
9. To issue Export Performance Certificate for availing import replenishment;

The production of silk in the country is gradually increasing in terms of quantity and quality from a level of 18000 MT in a year to **38,350 Metric Tons**, during 2018-19 over the year 2017-18 31,906 MT.

Export scenario

Although, India is the second largest silk producer in the world, the market share of Indian silk exports in the global silk trade is not significant (< 10 per cent), owing to the fact that India has a large domestic market for silk goods and about 85 per cent of silk goods produced are sold in the domestic market. However, India's exports to the extent of 15 per cent consist of all types of silk goods (including value-added items) like, natural silk yarn, silk fabrics, readymade garments, silk carpets including miniatures and silk waste. The Indian silk goods are being exported to the traditional major markets like the USA and European countries and small markets of the Asia Region. The silk goods export earnings decreased over the years due to global recession and reduction in demand for silk goods in western countries and non-availability of raw material for.

Silk imports fall under the Open General licenses (OGL) category which permits anyone to import and export items. Not only the **production of silk is short** but also the **quality of**

silk produced in India is not suitable for making high fashion garments. Thus, the dependence on import of essentially silk fabric is unavoidable, which attracts a very high duty and makes finished products costly in comparison with products from other competitive countries; and hence, there is reportedly no noticeable impact on domestic silk industry, as the import is cater for essentially high fashion Export Orders by providing gainful employment;

Silk for Non-Textile Purposes:

Apart from the regular use of silk as yarn to make fabrics, there are ample avenues to utilize the byproducts of sericulture, which, if used prudently and judiciously, can help increase the value of sericulture products to maintain a healthy level of profitability. Owing to the recent advances in biomedical sciences, silk has increasingly been used as biomaterial to make scaffolds, sponges, films, gels, nano particles, nano fibrils, tyre, operation theatres, aviation, pharma, equipment for agriculture, fishing nets and other sport nets, sports equipment's, spectacles etc etc, and hence, there is no substitute;

Main Countries of Exports – India is exporting to more than 70 countries in the world, mainly to USA, Germany, Canada, U.K., Australia, Iran, Egypt, UAE, France, Italy, Brazil etc. Recently we started exporting to China.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS:

Though Indian Silk has around 11+1 Geographical Indications such as:-

Pochampally Ikat; Chanderi Silk; Mysore Silk; Kanchipuram Silk; Muga Silk; Salem Silk; Arani Silk; Champa Silk; Bhagalpur Silk; Banaras Brocade and Sarees; Muga Silk of Assam; recently Govt. of India has included Carpets from Bhadohi region.

But all GI products have been grouped under Handicraft segment. Moreover, the benefit has not been derived by the workers, craftsperson, and weavers or even by the master craft persons, because of non-branding and promotion nationally and internationally.

Silk sector consists of small and tinny units under MSME segment, who by value wise, have exports in the range of Rs. 25-30 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs to 1 Crore per annum and the entire industry come under the bracket of SME.

Way Forward:

Indian Silk garment and other allied silk product industry play a significant role in the Indian economy as it not only contributes in our GDP but also have a share in India's total exports in the world.

India has got abandoned availability of natural as well as manmade resources, skilled manpower, and infrastructure, logistic and all other facts and is one of the few countries which have strong presence in the entire value chain yet Indian Silk industry has not thrived with the pace it should have.

Buyers today are increasingly looking for full package suppliers who are offering them, skill, quality and variety in the shortest time period at internationally competitive cost. High quality of end products starts at the raw material itself. India being a traditional manufacture of silk and other allied silk product-based textile products.

For increasing productivity, the silk sector need to make huge investment in establishing state of the art silk processing houses, which can have eco system, large scale production houses, skilled manpower, advance technology, state of art machinery and presence in complete value chain to fulfill the demand of international customers and provide them with one stop under one roof solutions for their needs.

Global Brand Recognition:

Though India is the second largest producer of silk in the world, India is yet to find a top place in the international silk trade and global recognition for want of brand image as China and Thailand possess for their silks. A generic silk promotion campaign could be a solution to improve the image of Indian Silk in the international markets.

Pre Covid the entire textile silk industry was under pressure to improve exports, lower cost, become more innovative, be more transparent, connect digitally and be more responsive to customer need. Covid has acted as an accelerant to these preexisting challenges and hastened the pace of digitalization. Remote working through Video conferencing has become the norm has the entire industry. Initially implementation of various digital technologies looked like a herculean task but now everyone is conversant with these gazettes that these have become part of the day to day operation.

It is a systematic approach which brings focus on identification of processes that lead to the in efficient utilization of raw materials, manpower, energy and other resources. Financial Year 2022-23 will continue to be economically challenging the niche silk and other silk products industry but I hope that it will create opportunities for companies who have an eye on digital technology, innovation, supply chain efficiency, infrastructure, resilience, and transparency.

2. Focus Textile commodity of every states possibly with focus ODOP:

The Research and Training Institutes of CSB, Ministry of Textiles provide scientific and technological support for enhancing the production and productivity for sustainable sericulture through innovative approaches. The main institutes at Mysuru (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (Jammu and Kashmir) deal with Mulberry sericulture, whereas Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with Tasar culture and Lahdoigarh, Jorhat (Assam) deals with Muga, Eri and Oak Tasar culture. Regional Sericulture Research Stations have been functioning for the development of region specific technology package and dissemination of research findings as per regional needs. Besides, a network of Research Extension Centres (RECs) and their sub units are also functioning to provide extension support to Seri culturists.

Tussar Cocoon: Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa, MP, Imphal Meghalaya;

Eri Silk: Assam, Bihar,

Moga Silk: Assam;

Mulberry Silk: Karnataka, Chennai,

Finished Good: It is better to focus on the last three years that crop has come down;

Like Tussar silk is down with its prices and others;

Mulberry Silk: Because of the Covid it came down and now it is stand still;

Finished goods of these species of silk like spinning and weaving should be developed in these States;

3. State wise and districts wise total textiles exports trend (Last Five years)

Mostly in small places these are producing the goods but they are selling to the business firm or to the exporters, based in Metros, and these exporters are finally exporting from the nearest sea-dock, sea or airport, hence in exports, the data will be showing only from these States which are exist ports of airport in that State, hence, factual data of each city of district are not available or controlled;

**4. Top destinations of Textiles (State-wise data); -
Top destination of Textiles (State-wise)**

Indian State	Silk Weaving Cluster	Popular Silk Products
Karnataka	Bangalore	Plain Silk, dupion, crepe, organza, hand woven zari sarees, printed sarees
	Mysore	Crepe and printed sarees
	Kollegal	Plain fabrics and handloom sarees
	Ilekal	Hand woven zari sarees
	Moolakalmooru	Hand woven zari sarees
Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavarm	Hand woven zari sarees of wedding and festive class
	Pochampally	Sarees with single and double lkats
	Venkatagiri	Venkatagiri handloom sarees
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	World famous zari woven sarees, dhotis and angavastras, wedding and festive styles and designs inspired by Hindu temples
	Arni	Zari woven sarees similar to Kanchipuram
	Thirubuvanam	Zari woven sarees similar to Kanchipuram
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Hand woven zari sarees. Brocade, tanchoi, Kora, cutwork, jamdani, jangla and tissue
	Mubarakpur	Hand woven zari sarees similar to banaras sarees
West Bengal	Murshidabad	Plain and printed silk fabrics and sarees of lighter weight
	Baluchari	Mulberry silk sarees with designs of mythological stories
Bihar	Bhagalpur	Wide range of tasar and mixed silk varieties
Maharashtra	Paithan	Renowned paithani sarees of golden zari with floral and animal motifs
	Bhandara	Tasar and mix silk fabrics of all range
	Yeola	Plain silk fabrics and sarees
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Tabby silk fabrics and plain and printed sarees of chiffon and chinnon
Gujarat	Patola	Handloom mulberry silk with bright colours
Madhya Pradesh	Maheswari	Classic Maheswari handloom sarees
	Chanderi	Chanderi silk sarees, dress materials and running materials
Orissa	Naupatna	Export varieties of tasar and matka silks
Chattisgarh	Champa	Tasar silk varieties for furnishings and apparels
Assam	Sualkuchi	Traditional handloom silk sarees and chaddars with typical colour scheme of eri and muga varieties

5. E-Commerce Growth of states in Textile Sector:

India's growing e-commerce space

E-Commerce performance across India's regional markets:

Payment preferences in India:

India is predominantly a cash economy. Despite government-led initiatives such as Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojana-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) scheme, and demonetization, which were in part geared to encourage a less-cash economy, much of India continues to prefer dealing in cash.

Further, while **Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad,** and **Kolkata** have shown an increase in **digital payments** – lower tier cities are yet to shift their payment preferences. Overall, 60 percent of the total e-commerce payments in India are still made using the cash-on-delivery (COD) option.

In terms of total sales and revenue, tier-I cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, and Kolkata are leading markets for online sellers: eight out of every 10 orders come from these cities;

Delhi NCR, for example, is the largest online purchasing city – making one-third of the country's total online purchases, followed by a distant Mumbai;

At the same time, 75 percent of India's population resides in **non-metropolitan cities**, the market scope for which cannot be ignored;

Moreover, these rural towns and lower tier cities are fast emerging as **promising markets** for online retail – driven by rising disposable incomes, access to the internet **smartphone usage**, and an **aspirational** and young population influenced by global consumer trends;

Conscious of these **market trends**, online retailers are already adopting strategies to diversify their consumer base. These include reaching out to customers in their native languages, attractive discounts, and cash back offers, and implementing loyalty programs to retain existing consumers;

Nevertheless, even as maximizing their consumer base is important, it is essential that online retailers address demands specific to tier I cities to maintain growth momentum. These include working out advanced and faster delivery options, better personalization of products, smoother check-out processes, and a better user experience overall;

Overall, it is estimated that about 1.3 million online sellers could emerge in India by 2024, nearly 70 percent of whom will be based out of tier 2 and tier 3 cities. Further, about 20 percent of these online businesses will be run by women. The trends are inevitable – as more buyers begin to shop online so will sellers need to put up shop online.

Significant improvements in technology and the rapid pace of growth in the **digital payments sector** over the last three years have increased the number of Indians buying online;

In 2016, alone, over 69 million Indians bought their apparels and accessories, books, mobiles, laptops, and other electronic items online. By 2024, this number is expected to

grow / rise to over 175 million – owing to the technology transformation led by the rise in the **use of smartphones** and tablets, and improved access to the low-cost internet; All India e Commerce is being implemented only @ 2 to 3%, it's around 500 billion dollar whereas India's share is very very negligible and our Govt is promoting very hard e comment. State wise data is not readily available with us;

6. Current Performance of the States' Textiles Exports:

There are several States in India that are known for their textile production. According to data from the Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India, the State of Gujarat is the largest producer of textiles in India, followed by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Karnataka. These states are home to a large number of textile mills and factories, and they produce a wide range of fabrics, including cotton, silk, wool, and synthetic materials. Other states that are also significant producers of textiles in India include Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, and Punjab.

The State that produces the most textiles in India is Gujarat. Gujarat holds the top spot, accounting for approximately 25% of the country's total textile production. This state boasts several major textile centers, including Ahmedabad, Surat, and Vadodara, and is renowned for its high-quality cotton production. This cotton serves as the foundation for a wide range of textile products, including yarn, fabrics, and garments.

While Gujarat leads the way in textile production, other states also play significant roles in India's textile industry:

Tamil Nadu: Tamil Nadu follows closely behind Gujarat, contributing approximately 20% of the country's total textile production. The state is known for its textile mills and diverse fabric manufacturing.

Maharashtra: Maharashtra is another major player, contributing around 15% of India's total textile production. The state's textile industry is concentrated in cities like Mumbai and Pune.

Karnataka: Karnataka accounts for roughly 10% of the country's textile production. The state is recognized for its silk textiles and we can Silk State, with clusters / hubs in like Bengaluru and Mysore leading the way in Silk sector and mostly big names in silk functioning from the State of Karnataka.

West Bengal: West Bengal contributes approximately 8% of India's total textile production. The state has a significant presence in the jute and silk textile sectors.

Andhra Pradesh: Andhra Pradesh makes up about 6% of India's textile production, with a focus on cotton textiles and apparel manufacturing;

These states have well-established textile industries, with numerous mills and factories producing various types of fabrics, from cotton and silk to wool and synthetic materials. The Indian textile industry is a vital contributor to the nation's economy, providing employment opportunities to millions of people.

7. Issue being faced in the state in Textile Export and Possible Solutions;

Lack of good transportation system ie, road and air transport, various infrastructure needed for finished goods including warehouses, scarcity of raw material, postal / courier services is in bottle neck, to connect with buyers of intlstandanr is very very poor, and the poor communication with the Intel clients makes the export promotion small city difficulty, Export transits lot of pilferages; testing facilities, - they have to send for any testing sample to the metro cities which take lot of times, export buyer don't wait , non-availability of processing house and different system are required for finished goods;

Lot of buying offices which are situated in the Metros wants to controlled the quality of the export orders which is also too troublesome for them to send their quality inspector to these small places as it consumes lot of costs and time, hence, they select the exporting firm who are based in Metros;

These small city goods are being sold with in between lot of middle man and brokers hence, they never get the credit for these exports of their goods, and also the priorities are added by these middle men, and this benefit they also don't get;

8. Future potential of State's Textile Exports:

If the small city's producers can be connected with the Intel market directly and if special care is taken for all the problems raised above, they will be very very competitive in the pricing which will attract lot of export business directly to these small cities producers;

The beneficiary-oriented interventions cover the major areas in pre and post- cocoon sector viz., development and expansion of host plantation, support for silkworm rearing, strengthening and creation of silkworm seed production infrastructure, development of farm and post-cocoon capacities, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, and capacity building through skill development and skill upgradation. These components shall be provided to the beneficiaries either in package mode to individual beneficiary or in a project mode. There are nine bundles of packages available for sericulture stakeholders to cater to the need of individual beneficiaries as well as Seri-Business Entrepreneurs/corporate sericulture (farm to fabric-large scale farming).

In order to establish synergy between State and Central Sector programmes for sericulture development so as to maximize the efforts for growth and employment through sericulture and also for improving income & livelihood creation for small and marginal farmers, a National Level Workshop on Silk Samagara-2 scheme was organized at Bengaluru involving Directors of State Sericulture Departments, sericulture stakeholders in pre & post cocoon sectors, sericulture industry partners' / Seri Federation / Silk exporters / Authorized users of SILK MARK etc. Besides, the respective State Sericulture Departments have also organized the workshops at state level involving various sericulture stake holders, CSB/State Officers to elucidate the details of the scheme.

Silk Handlooms:

India produces several traditional products such as sarees, kurtas, shawls, ghagra cholis, lungies, fashion accessories, bedspreads, etc. In the contemporary product category, the country produces fashion fabrics, western dresses, bed linens, drapes, kitchen linen, decorative furnishings, rug durries, etc.

PRODUCT DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION (P3D)

The activities under P3D are to give special focus on fabric engineering, silk blends, designing new fabric structures, design and development of new products in silk and silk blends, product development in the clusters, commercialization of developed products, assisting the commercializing partners in providing backward linkage, technical know-how and assisting/coordinating in sample development.

Activities of P3D:

Revival of Traditional Silk Products

- (1) Design development and diversification of products with blends
- (2) Product development based on certain identified preferences and requirement in terms of both their design and end uses
- (3) Generating market information, updating market data and forecasting fashion trends.
- (4) Generic and Brand promotion of Indian Silks by organising theme pavilions and display of products in silk expos /exhibitions.
- (5) Assist silk manufacturers and exporters in development of innovative designs and fabrics in tune with the market demand.
- (6) Display of latest developments in silk products and ultimately to create a Centre of excellence for innovations in Indian Silks.

Products Developed:

- 1) Muga Satin fabric on power loom and Garments
- 2) Eri silk denim fabrics for Blazer and garments, Eri and Mulberry knits, Eri silk blanket and carpet & Eri silk thermal wear.
- 3) Tasar silk fabric on power looms for bridal dress.
- 4) Pure silk sarees and Fabrics in Chanderi cluster.
- 5) Kanchipuram sarees with Muga silk is designed for replacement of Zari.
- 6) Stain guard and Aroma treated sarees.
- 7) Silk life style products – Ladies purse, bags, socks, glouse, accessories.
- 8) Silk sarees /fabrics printed in Bagh (MP) cluster.
- 9) Products with traditional Lambani art work.
- 10) Mulberry x Eri sarees with Bomkai Design.
- 11) Mulberry saree with Nagaland tribal motif and Silk /linen, silk / cotton, silk / modal fabrics.

Besides, CSB is popularizing “Silk Mark” for purity of silk products through the Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI). “Silk Mark”, an assurance label, protects the interest of the consumers from the traders selling artificial silk products in the name of pure silk.

POLICY INITIATIVES:

- 1. Customs Duty on imports:** The basic customs duty on raw silk was enhanced from the level of **10% to 15%** on 1st Feb-2021. The basic customs duty on silk fabric is maintained at 20 %.

Performance of Sericulture Sector

Particulars	2018-19 Achmnt.	2019- 20 Achm nt.	2020- 21 Achmnt	2021- 22 Achmn t.	2022-23	
					Target	Achmn t. (April- Dec)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.35	2.39	2.38	2.42	2.60	2.55
Raw Silk Production						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	6987	7009	6783	7941	9250	6362
Mulberry (Cross breed)	18358	18230	17113	17877	19510	13756
Sub Total (Mulberry)	25345	25239	23896	25818	28760	20118
Tasar	2981	3136	2689	1466	3850	1070
Eri	6910	7204	6946	7364	7900	6329
Muga	233	241	239	255	290	227
Sub Total (Vanya)	10124	10581	9874	9085	12040	7626
GRAND TOTAL	35468	35820	33770	34903	40800	27744

Source: Compiled at CSB from the data received from DOSs.

The total raw silk production in the country was 34,903 MT during 2021-22 which is 3.4% higher than the production achieved during 2020-21 (33,770 MT) and around 88.4% of the annual targeted production for the year 2021-22.

The bivoltine raw silk production increased substantially by 17.1% from 6,783 MT during 2020-21 to 7,941 MT during 2021-22. Further, vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga silks have reduced by 8% during 2021-22 over 2020-21. It is mainly due to reduction in the tasar silk production by 45.5% during 2021-22.

The area under mulberry has increased by 2% in 2021-22 compared to previous year. The state-wise productions of raw silk during 2018-19 to 2022- 23 (till December, 2022) are given in the following pages;

Employment Generation:

The employment generation in domestic silk industry in the country is 9.76 million persons in 2020-22 compared to 8.7 million persons in 2020-21, indicating an increase of more than 1.5%. In export is 10.09 million persons during 2020-21;

State-Wise Raw Silk Production during the 2018-19 to 2022-23 (till December, 2022)

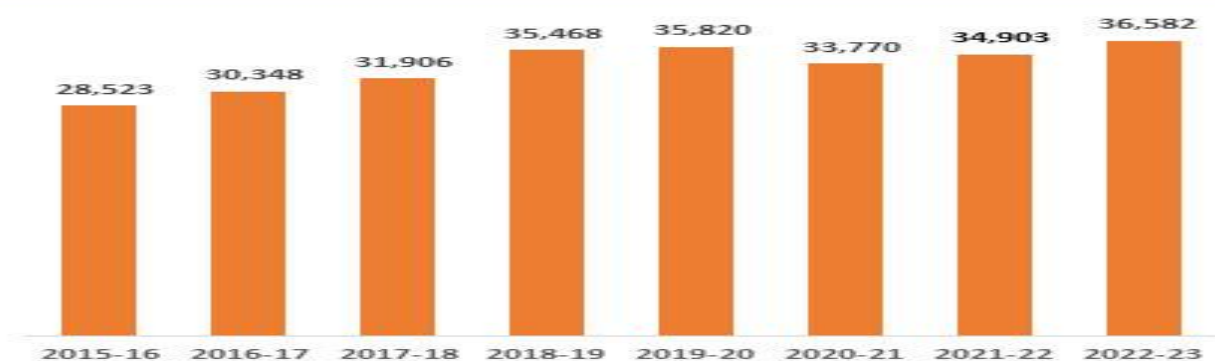
SN	States	2018-19 (In MT Ton)		2019-20 (In MT Ton)		2020-21 (In MT Ton)		2021-22 (In MT Ton)		2022-23 (Dec,2022) (In MT Ton)	
		Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt (P)
1	Karnataka	10750	11592	12000	11143	12600	11292	12500	11191	12750	8722
2	Andhra Pradesh	7805	7481	7946	7962	8208	8422	9305	8834	9530	6903
3	Telangana	200	224	295	297	310	309	337	404	362	216
4	Tamil Nadu	2190	2072	2300	2154	2300	1834	2400	2373	2600	1886
5	Kerala	14	16	20	13	17	7	10	9	13	8
6	Maharashtra	415	519	630	428	475	428	560	523	620	414
7	Uttar Pradesh	340	289	365	309	354	316	395	355	430	236
8	Madhya Pradesh	160	100	165	61	80	47	74	33	85	15
9	Chhattisgarh	670	349	562	480	535	300	561	224	562	145
10	West Bengal	2775	2394	2900	2295	2520	872	1630	1632	1776	1325
11	Bihar	95	55	86	56	58	64	96	56	105	2
12	Jharkhand	2658	2375	2604	2402	2904	2185	2902	1052	2902	834
13	Odisha	148	131	155	137	160	102	185	108	190	48
14	Jammu & Kashmir	190	118	170	117	142	80	150	99	150	79
15	Himachal Pradesh	43	34	50	31	45	20	40	28	40	31
16	Uttarakhand	45	36	42	40	25	25	42	42	46	23
17	Haryana	2	0.7	2	1	1	1	1	0.75	2	0.3
18	Punjab	5	3	5	3	4.5	1	2	3.5	7	4
19	Assam	4980	5026	5395	5316	5519	5462	5855	5700	6063	5004
20	Ar. Pradesh	65	59	75	64	67	43	59	53	60	49
21	Manipur	435	464	600	504	542	327	530	462	557	328
22	Meghalaya	1110	1187	1220	1192	1245	1213	1367	1234	1372	1014
23	Mizoram	105	92	130	104	113	43	59	59	95	68
24	Nagaland	633	620	682	600	649	264	311	315	341	304
25	Sikkim	3	0.4	1	1	2	0.08	5	0.03	2	0.2
26	Tripura	125	230	130	111	125	112	125	113	140	88
Total		35960	35468	38530	35820	39000	33770	39500	34903	40800	27744

Clusters with Estimated Production and Workforce Involved

(as on 2019-20)

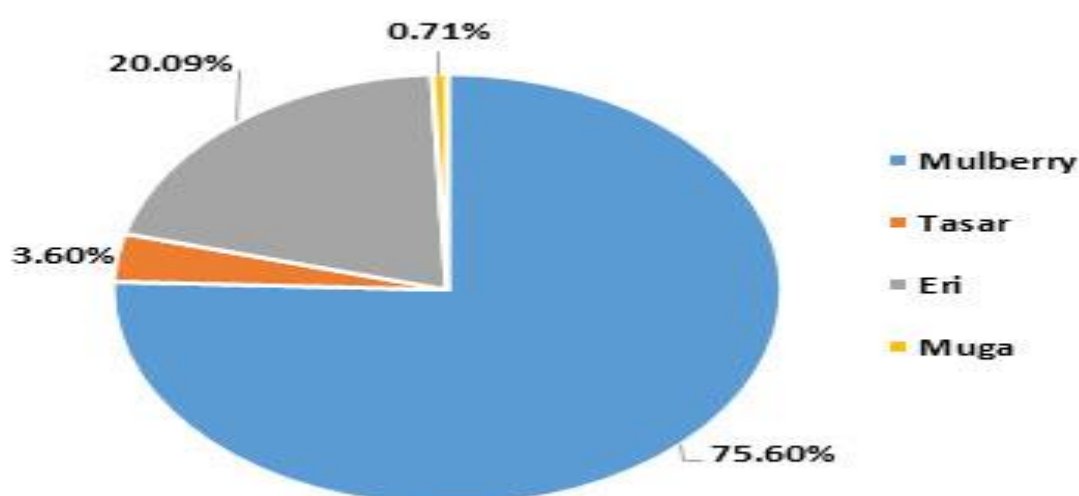
Name of the Cluster	Estimated Production MT	Estimated Work force involved
Karnataka	9322	2470330
Andhra Pradesh	6778	1796170
Assam	4861	1288165
West Bengal	2577	682905
Jharkhand	2220	588300
Tamil Nadu	1984	525760
Meghalaya	1076	285140
Nagaland	615	162975
Chhattisgarh	532	140980
Manipur	388	102820
Maharashtra	373	98845
Uttar Pradesh	292	77380
Telangana	163	43195
J & K including Ladakh	132	34980
Odisha	116	30740
Madhya Pradesh	103	27295
Tripura	87	23055
Mizoram	84	22260
Bihar	63	16695
Arunachal Pradesh	54	14310
Uttarakhand	35	9275
Himanchal Pradesh	32	8480
Kerala	15	3975
Punjab	3	795
Haryana	1	265
Rest of India	6624	798910
Total	38530	9760000

India's silk production trend (MT)



Source: Central Silk Board of India, Ministry of Textiles

Share of silk type in India's total silk production (2022-23)



Source: Central Silk Board of India, Ministry of Textiles

Exports:

Indian Silk Scarves:

Indian silk scarves are popular around the world. These handloom-made products form a sizable chunk of the total handloom exports during 2020-21 and accounted for Rs. 61.5 crore (US\$ 7.7 million)

Indian Silk Carpets, floor coverings rugs:

The major Silk carpet-producing states in India are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and the North-Eastern states. Seven key products in the carpet and durries sector registered in a geographical indication (GI) under Intellectual property rights (IPR) are Handmade Carpet of Bhadohi, Mirzapur Handmade Dhurrie, Kashmir Handmade Carpet, Navalgund Durrie, Ghazipur Wall hanging, Wrangle Durries, and Agra Durrie.

The largest carpet export destinations for India are the USA, the UAE, the UK, and Germany with a share of about 37%, 6%, 6% and 5%, respectively;

India exports raw silk, natural silk yarn, fabrics & made-ups, readymade garments, silk waste and handloom products of silk. In FY23, India's exports of silk and silk products stood at US\$ 276.84 million. During April 2022- February 2023, the exports of silk and silk products stood at US\$ 244.26 million. During 2021-22, the country's silk and silk products exports were valued at US\$ 248.56 million. This is an increase of 25.3% over the previous year. This growth was achieved despite COVID-19 pandemic-induced challenges and global supply chain disruptions. Product-wise split for the exports for 2022-23 (until February 2023) was as follows - natural silk yarn exports were US\$ 66.16 million (down 10.73% YoY), silk readymade garments exports were US\$ 79.5 million (up 50.39% YoY), silk carpet exports were US\$ 45.36 million (up 40.56% YoY), raw silk exports were US\$ 0.14 million (down 90.66% YoY), handloom products of silk exports were US\$ 33.11 million (down 33.21% YoY), and silk waste exports were US\$ 20.19 million (down 22.73% YoY).

The natural silk yarn, fabrics, and made ups, and silk readymade garments were the most exported silk products from India with 2022-23 (until February 2023) exports share of 27.06%, and 32.5%, respectively. The share of other products in India's total silk exports were as follows – silk waste (8.25%), silk carpets (18.55%), and handloom products of silk (13.54%).

India enjoys a unique global position in terms of production and exports of all the commercially useful varieties of silk and the government has initiated various trade shows and fairs in order to promote the exports of silk products across the world.

Over the past three years, the export of handmade goods, especially carpets, has grown steadily. India accounts for roughly 40% of global exports of handmade carpets. India's carpet export in FY23 stood at US\$ 1.36 billion, while in FY22, it reached US\$ 1.79 billion. Carpet exports from India totalled US\$ 1.37 billion in FY20.

Export Destinations:

India's silk and silk products are in high demand throughout the world. The country exports to more than 30 countries in the world. Some of the top importers were the USA, UAE, China, UK, Australia, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Canada, Malaysia, and Nepal during 2022-23.

The USA was the top importer of silk products from India with a share of 24.7% as of 2022-23. The UAE was the second largest importer of Indian silk after the USA, with a share of 19.8%. These countries were followed by China, the UK, Australia, and Italy which had 7.8%, 7.2%, 4.7, and 4.2% of the total exports share, respectively.

Silk carpets constituted the majority of the share in the exports to the USA, with 33.72% of all silk products. This was followed by readymade garments which constituted 27.32% of the total. Natural silk yarn, fabrics, and made-ups were 16.97% of the total share exported to the USA.

Natural silk yarn, fabrics, and made-ups comprised the majority of the products exported to UAE with a share of 52.80% in the total exported products. Silk carpets constituted 24.50% and silk readymade garments constituted 17.93% of the total exported products to UAE.

Silk Export Data

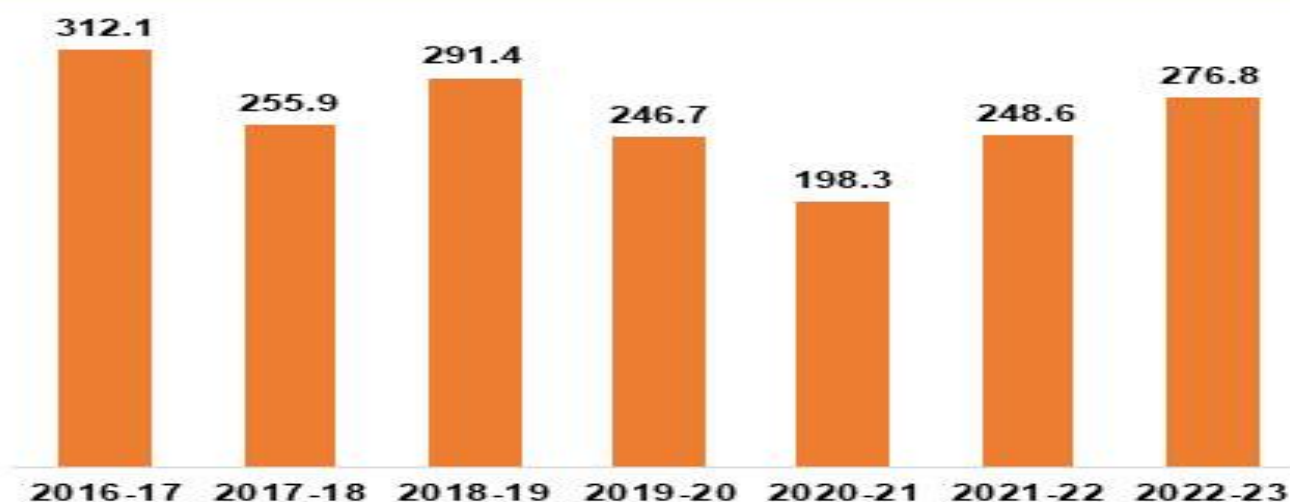
Based on Statistics of Export released by the DGCI&S for the period April 2022- March 2023 compared with data of corresponding period of April 2023-March 2024, the Export figures pertaining to silk and silk products is tabulated as under:-

Commodity	Value in Million US \$		
	2022-23 (F)	2023-24 (P)	% + (-)
Raw Silk (5002)	0.22	1.85	(+) 740.90
Natural Silk Yarn + Fabrics+ Made-ups (5004, 5005, 5006, 5007, 5801, 6302, 6303, 6304, 6307)	72.04	79.05	(+) 9.73
Silk Readymade Garments (6101, 6102, 6103, 6104, 6105, 6106, 6107, 6108, 6109, 6111, 6112, 6114, 6115, 6117, 6201, 6202, 6203, 6204, 6206, 6207, 6208, 6209, 6214, 6215, 6217)	89.43	99.64	(+) 11.41
Silk Waste (5003)	22.29	38.35	(+) 72.05
Silk Carpet (5702, 5705)	50.24	45.74	(-) 8.95
Handloom Products of Silk (62141030, 63049991)	36.50	28.06	(-) 23.12
Total	270.72	292.69	(+) 8.11

Source: DGCI&S

Silk waste was the major product exported to China with a share of 92.53% of the total exported products.

India's silk and silk products export trend (US\$ million)



Source: The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)

Government Initiatives:

India regularly arranges domestic as well as international trade events and expositions to promote the silk and other allied silk products and to provide a platform for exporters in the country. To encourage the handloom weaver and artisans, the Government of India provides

several facilities and subsidies. The Ministry of Textiles of India has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for the skill development of handloom weavers. In addition to this, subsidized loan and subsidy for handloom setup is also provided. Additionally, the scheme of Rebate of State and central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL), effective from March 2019, has been continued till March 31, 2024, for exports of apparel/garments and made-ups to make the textile sector competitive in the international market.

For the development and growth of the silk industry in India, the government has implemented several research & development, training, transfer of technology and IT initiatives. The focus is to develop new technologies, train more workforce, provide education, and enhance connectivity between scientists, experts, and developers. In addition to these, there are various schemes such as the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Silk Samagra and Scheduled

Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) are implemented for the development of the industry.

Market Access Initiative (MAI):

The MAI launched in 2018, revised in 2021 and will be in effect till March 2026. This scheme will function as a catalyst to promote India's exports on a sustained basis. MAI is based on a product-specific approach with market studies and research on evolving the markets. The main activities of this initiative are marketing the products internationally, building capacity, supporting statutory compliances, conducting studies, developing projects, providing portals for foreign trade facilitation, and also supporting the smaller and traditional industries. Through the MAI, various components (Trade fairs, exhibitions, market research, buyer-seller meets, etc.) of industry development will have specific ceiling budgets.

Silk Samagra:

Silk Samagra was an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI) which the Government of India introduced through the Central Silk Board (CSB). This scheme had a total outlay of Rs. 2,161.68 crore (US\$ 272.8 million) for 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20) and was aimed at the complete development of the silk industry in India. This scheme will aid in scaling up silk production by improving quality and productivity.

Sericulture Development in the North-Eastern States (NERTPS)

The Government of India had launched the sericulture development scheme within an umbrella scheme, namely "North-East Region Textile Promotion scheme". The objective of this scheme was the revival, expansion, and diversification of sericulture in the state with a special focus on Eri and Muga silks.

State/District Wise Exports of Silk & Silk Blended Products From April 2019 to June 2019 are as under:- 2019-20 Upto June 2019

State	District	Exports in USD Thousands						
		Raw Silk	Natural Silk Yarn+Fabrics + Made-ups	Readymade Garments	Silk Waste	Silk Carpet	Handloom Products of Silk	Total
Karnataka	Mysore & Bengaluru	27.8	4095	2080	1380.79	0	917	8500.59
Tamil Nadu	Chennai,	2	2730	2080	490.5	0	458.5	5761
Delhi NCR	Delhi, Gurgaon, Noida, Ghaziabad, Faridabad	0	1638	7488	0	1166	1834	12126
Maharashtra	Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	0	1092	7488	0	424	1100.4	10104.4
U. P.	Varanasi, Bhadohi, Farrukhabad	1.5	1092	4160	327	1590	1100.4	8270.9
Bihar	Bhagalpur	0	273	2080	741.85	0	917	4011.85
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur	0	409.5	4160	0	106	917	5592.5
J & K	Srinagar	0.8	409.5	0	0	2014	733.6	3157.9
Guajarat	Ahmedabad, Surat	0.8	273	2080	0	0	183.4	2537.2
Andhra	Chittoor	0.2	273	2080	0	0	91.7	2444.9
Telangana	Hyderabad, Yadadri	0.8	273	2080	0	0	458.5	2812.3
West Bengal	Kolkata	1.7	546	4160	327	0	183.4	5218.1
Himanchal Pradesh	Kullu	0.8	136.5	416	0.81	0	91.7	645.81
Meghalaya	Shillong	1.6	136.5	416	0.75	0	91.7	646.55
Assam	Jorhat	2	136.5	416	0.65	0	91.7	646.85
Punjab	Ludhiana, Amritsar	0	136.5	416	0.65	0	0	553.15
Total		40	13650	41600	3270	5300	9170	73030

Five Year Export Figures:

Commodity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Raw Silk	0.22	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.16	0.20	1.52	0.22
Natural Silk Yarn+ Fabrics+ Made- ups	84.02	61.81	52.72	57.78	58.30	55.89	79.42	71.97
Silk RMG	245.91	141.71	157.88	170.82	119.12	91.96	62.12	95.62
Silk Waste	13.74	14.58	15.69	18.61	13.87	20.34	28.04	22.29
Silk Carpet	2.58	9.50	2.69	16.13	20.29	23.60	36.15	50.24
Handloom Silk	18.42	35.97	35.59	34.45	63.80	73.78	53.83	36.50
Total	364.89	263.64	264.64	298.07	275.54	265.77	261.08	276.84
Growth %		-27.74	+0.37	+12.63	-7.55	-3.54	+10.32	+6.03

Silk Export Projection upto 2029-30

Commodity	2022-23	Value in USD Million						
		2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Raw Silk (5002)	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.39	0.43
Natural Silk Yarn + Fabrics+ Made-ups (5004, 5007, 6101, 6201, 6302)	71.97	79.17	87.08	95.79	105.37	115.91	127.50	140.25
Silk Readymade Garments (6114, 6207, 6209, 6214, 6217, 6304, 6307,)	95.62	105.18	115.70	127.27	140.00	154.00	169.40	186.34
Silk Waste (5003, 6213)	22.29	24.52	26.97	29.67	32.63	35.90	39.49	43.44
Silk Carpet (5702)	50.24	55.26	60.79	66.87	73.56	80.91	89.00	97.90
Handloom Products of Silk (6211, 6304, 5007)	36.5	40.15	44.17	48.58	53.44	58.78	64.66	71.13
Total	276.84	304.52	334.98	368.47	405.32	445.85	490.44	539.48

HIGHLIGHTS ISPEC has been mandated to do business of silk and other allied silk products under ITC HS Code 50, 57, 61, 62 & 63;

- ✦ Silk and other allied silk product exports from India, after reaching at USD 312.65 million during the fiscal year 2021-22, finished fiscal 2022-23 (April 2022 to Feb 2023) at USD 244.46 million conceding a growth of 3.28 percent. In rupee terms however engineering exports recorded double digit growth of 11.22% growth year-on-year, upto Feb. In our opinion this low growth was due to substantial year-on-year depreciation of rupee vis-vis the US Dollar in 2022-23;
- ✦ Despite of lower exports in 2022-23, Silk exports surpassed the predicted value in some of the segment mainly in RMG and Silk Carpets;
- ✦ Geo-political crisis in CIS region led by Russia-Ukraine war, economic slowdown in the North-East Asia especially China, crisis in the South-East Asia and slowdown in Europe are the major factors responsible for lower shipment of engineering goods from India;
- ✦ According to the Quick Estimates of Department of Commerce, Government of India, share of silk exports in India's total merchandise exports during fiscal 2022-23 was 23.92 percent as against a higher 26.58 percent in fiscal 2021-22;
- ✦ Panel-wise analysis showed that out of six silk panels, two have recorded growth in exports during 2022-23 while three conceded decline in shipment;
- ✦ Raw Silk, Natural silk Yarn + Fabrics + Made ups, silk waste and Handloom products of silk was the main spoilsport behind the decline in Silk exports with percent decline in exports during 2022-23 over the previous fiscal. Excluding the above named products, silk exports in 2022-23 recorded 3.28 percent growth over the previous fiscal (during April, Feb).

EXPORT TARGET our export targets were amalgamated with AEPC:

During 2023-24: Although we have been granted a couple of activities but most of them struggled in the Govt log jam and were not approved despite best efforts by the Council;
During 2024-25 we have lined up export promotion activities in all the regions which are awaiting Govt nod to go ahead and hope that we will take a lead in export growths;

We also would like to submit that:

The Indian Silk Industry is very important being rural and agriculture based providing livelihood to around 7 million populations in the country;

- ❖ India is second largest producer of raw silk in the world after China having production of around 38.55 thousand MT. The production is expected to reach the level of 45 thousand MT by the end of 2025;
- ❖ India is the only country in the world where production of silk is increasing whereas in other important countries like Japan, Vietnam, China, Thailand, Iran and Uzbekistan the production is on decline;
- ❖ The Indian Exporters should take the advantage of increasing their market share from competitors on the basis of quality, design, colour and branding as Indian Silk;
- ❖ Indian Silk Industry also has more than 11 GIs which may be exploited as USP for exports;
- ❖ There is need for **design up gradation** and in fashion oriented markets the role of Indian Designers may aggressively be used by the Indian Silk Industry in increasing exports;
- ❖ Though Indian Silk Industry at present is passing through a critical period where the export is declining due to high competitiveness on cost with competitors as well as from other competitive synthetic fibres but branding will save and may be devised as a tool for increasing exports;

- ❖ The Silk Mark Logo at present marketed only in domestic market must be promoted overseas as it will help in establishing Brand Image of the Indian Silk Industry. The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has to take a lead role in promoting Silk Mark Logo in association with SMOI and CSB;
- ❖ **To educate Silk weavers in the various important Silk Clusters like Pochampally, Kocham Palli, Jammu & Kashmir, Kollegal, Kanchipuram, Coimbatore, Bhagalpur, Seminar / Workshop / Buyer Seller Meets and displaying the various exportable to that particular cluster to bring the new Entrepreneur into the Export Filed;**

In order to further increase exports and to tap the domestic markets in the above Geographical Indications cities, we would like to make the following suggestions:

- For Brand Promotion the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council will be adequately funded from the Brand Promotion fund for silk exports and silk up gradation;
- In order to further increase our production of silk and to tap the domestic markets for Silk and other allied products, we suggests that Government may initiate efforts to organize fairs / exhibitions for **“Make In India & Brand India Image”** goods of Indian silk and other silk allied products and allocate the required funds to EPCs for exhibiting their goods for promotion / sale during the exhibition in these Geographical Indication cities;
- Exhibition goods should be given top priority for clearance by the local Custom authorities for these markets so that the Indian Silk products can be promoted for branding the same & be exempted from levy of duty / taxes on their promotion / sale during the Exhibition, which will be beneficial for both the consumers of these cities & entrepreneurs / artisans of India;
- Funds should be allocated to do **research and development** work including **setting up of dyeing labs** for the benefit of local artisans / weavers / local entrepreneurs for innovative and compatible products for the purpose of exports;
- Sanction of funds for **integrated design products** under design and technology up-gradation scheme;
- Sanction of funds for **technical training and training for soft skills** such as microfinance entrepreneurship development, preparation of business plan / project, packaging exports procedures etc;
- Setting up of **marketing hubs in metros / non – metros cities and in the places of geographical indications**;
- Setting up of **design bank**, under the scheme of infrastructure and technology development;
- Setting up of **Common Facility Centre (CFC)** in the above known GI cities;
- Setting up of **testing laboratories** for the silk sector;
- Setting up of **raw material depots** in the above GI cities;
- Sanction of funds for the purpose of **commercial market intelligence** by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast etc;

State-wise raw silk production during 2020-21 to 2023-24 (April-October)

SNo	State	Raw Silk Production (MT)			
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (April-October)
1	Karnataka	11292	11191	11823	7066
2	Andhra Pradesh	8422	8834	9312	6219
3	Telangana	309	404	462	175
4	Tamil Nadu	1834	2373	2589	1433
5	Kerala	7	9	11	4
6	Maharashtra	428	523	620	304
7	Uttar Pradesh	316	355	373	91
8	Madhya Pradesh	47	33	22	7
9	Chhattisgarh	300	224	223	85
10	West Bengal	872	1632	1966	916
11	Bihar	64	56	48	10
12	Jharkhand	2185	1052	874	-
13	Odisha	102	108	130	16
14	Jammu & Kashmir	80	99	100	79
15	Himachal Pradesh	20	28	31	25
16	Uttarakhand	25	42	41	-
17	Haryana	1	1	0.3	-
18	Punjab	1	4	4	-
19	Assam	4002	4225	4237	3158
20	Bodoland	1460	1476	1484	856
21	Ar.Pradesh	43	53	61	44
22	Manipur	327	462	454	-
23	Meghalaya	1213	1234	1168	793
24	Mizoram	43	59	84	61
25	Nagaland	264	315	350	352
26	Sikkim	0.1	0.03	0.4	-
27	Tripura	112	113	115	72
	Total	33770	34903	36582	21768

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