

1	2	3	4	5
11	Podar Process House			2.39
12	Bharat Textile Mills			8.38
13	New Mankchowk Textile Mills			8.21
14	Malaxmi Textile Mills			15.08
Total		39.65	22.68	35.53

**Increasing silk production in the country**

1075. SHRI T.M. SELVAGANAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to increase the silk production in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that to meet the domestic demand of silk fabric, the same is being imported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The silk industry in India is showing a steady increase in the production of Raw Silk in the country. Total Raw silk production in India during the last 3 years (2008-09 to 2010-11) is furnished below:

Year	Raw Silk production (in M.Ts)
2008-09	18,370
2009-10	19,690
2010-11	20,410

In order to increase the production of silk in the country, the Central Silk Board/MoT is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz "Catalytic Development Programme" (CDP) in collaboration with sericulture departments in all the States, during the XI Plan. 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 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. State-wise details of financial assistance provided by CSB during the XI Plan period (till Oct-2011) under centrally sponsored Catalytic Development Programme are furnished in Statement (See below).

Central Silk Board has taken the following measures to increase the silk production in the country, to make it competitive with the global markets:

- Strengthening the Research & Development systems to improve the levels of cocoon production and productivity.
- R&D institutes of Central Silk Board have evolved new Bivoltine Breeds with assistance from the Japan International Co-operation Agency(JICA). Commercial Exploitation of these breeds has resulted in the production of International Standard Import Substitute grade of mulberry raw silk in the country.
- Through R&D efforts, the Central Silk Board has made a break through in tropicalising the BV Silkworm and Development of new varieties of mulberry (Viz VI, S36, AR11, AR12, S13, S34, Vishala and Anantha) plants with higher yields resulting in significant improvement in silk productivity. The CSB is also providing improved varieties of silkworms to the rearers throughout the country. Some of the popular mulberry silkworm varieties are CSR2 x CSR4, CSR2 x CSR5, CSR18 x CSR19, CSR46xCSR47, PMxCSR2, BL67xCSR19, ND7xCSR2, L15xCSR2, NDV6xCSR2 etc.
- Silkworm Seed Act is being implemented to bring quality standards in silkworm seed production to improve the productivity and quality of silk.
- Government of India has encouraged production of value added mulberry and Vanya Silk products with internationally acceptable design input with the help of well known designers and popularization of the same through exhibitions both at domestic and international levels.

- CSB has launched "Silk Mark" scheme which is a "Hall-Mark" for the products made from pure natural Silk and it guarantees the purity of silk products. The Silk Mark will also play an important role in brand promotion of Indian Silk in domestic and Export markets.

• Establishment of Automatic Reeling Units in AP, TN & Karnataka:

6 Automatic Reeling Machines (ARM) have already been established during tenth and XI Plan, two each in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Tamilnadu at the following locations given below:

2 Units at Ramanagaram & Channapatna in Karnataka

2 Units at Janagaon & Hindupur in Andhra Pradesh

2 Units at Gobichettypalyam & Tiruppur in Tamilnadu.

Under XI Plan, one more ARM Unit is being established in Tamilnadu at Edappadi in Salem district.

**Establishment of Certified Multi-end Reeling Units:**

203 multi end reeling units (186 units of 10 basins and 17 units of 20 basins) have been sanctioned and CSB's share of subsidy has been released for its establishment.

• Support for certified Handlooms and looms up-gradation:

Based on the proposals received from the State Governments, the Board has sanctioned 4,513 Certified Handlooms and 9,523 loom up-gradation. CSB's share of subsidy have also been released.

• Establishment of Eri Spun Silk Mills:

Three Eri Spun Silk Mills have been established at Hindupur (in AP), Kokrajhar & Guwahati (in Assam). These Units have started commercial production. One more unit is being set up at Raipur in Chhattisgarh state.

It is proposed to increase the silk production to the level of 32,000 MTs per annum by the end of XII Plan. The focus of the XII Plan is to produce import substitute silk of 3 A grade and above to reduce the import of silk.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is a strong domestic demand for silk in India, which is expected to continue for a long period. However, the domestic production of raw silk is not sufficient to meet the rising

domestic and export requirements. Hence, the country is meeting its additional requirement mainly through imports from China to fill the demand supply gap. The following table shows the quantity/value of silk imported by the country during the last 3 years:

Import of Raw Silk during the last 3 years	Quantity (M.Ts)	Value (Rs. in crores)
2008-09	8,392	903.06
2009-10	7,338	933.70
2010-11	5,870	938.44

**Statement**

*State-wise details of financial assistance provided by CSB during  
XI Plan period (till Oct-2011) under centrally sponsored  
Catalytic Development Programme:*

#	States	Financial assistance (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Karnataka	13679.62
2	Andhra Pradesh	5466.88
3	Tamilnadu	5174.53
4	West Bengal	2265.50
5	Jammu & Kashmir	3410.96
6	Maharashtra	1174.40
7	Uttar Pradesh	2691.78
8	Kerala	445.39
9	Uttarakhand	2040.60
10	Himachal Pradesh	676.47

1	2	3
11	Punjab	88.35
12	Chhattisgarh	1415.11
13	Madhya Pradesh	2575.28
14	Orissa	1865.74
15	Jharkhand	4902.81
16	Bihar	727.40
17	Haryana	30.70
18	Gujarat	32.57
19	Assam/BTC	8209.59
20	Arunachal Pradesh	990.11
21	Manipur	2019.76
22	Meghalaya	1821.68
23	Mizoram	1912.04
24	Nagaland	1854.43
25	Sikkim	469.85
26	Tripura	2439.65
TOTAL		68,381.20

**Textiles industries in the country**

1076. SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) how many textiles industries are in the country as on 31st October, 2011;
- (b) whether some of these textiles industries/units have been wound up due to lack of finance, raw materials, electricity and other basic infrastructure; and
- (c) if so, whether Government is considering any scheme to revive the sick units?