



Silk Samagra

The Government of India has allocated Rs. 2161.68 crore for three years i.e. 2017-2020 to its [Central Sector Scheme](#) "Silk Samagra" for the development of sericulture in the country.

- The scheme is being implemented by the Central Silk Board (CSB).
- It focuses on improving the quality and productivity of domestic silk thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk.
- It comprises the following **four components**:
 - Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. Initiatives
 - Seed Organizations
 - Coordination and Market Development, and
 - Quality Certification Systems (QCS)/Export Brand Promotion and Technology Up-gradation.
- While the R&D units develop technology packages, impart training on improved technology programmes to stakeholders and transfer the technology to the field through front line demonstration, the seed production units produce basic and commercial seed of the improved Silkworm breeds developed by the Research Institutes.
- The units under the Quality Certification System maintain and certify the quality standards set by the R&D units for Silkworm seed, cocoon, raw Silk and Silk products covering the entire Silk value chain.
- Under the scheme, **assistance** is extended to sericulture stakeholders for the beneficiary oriented components like, raising of Kissan nursery, plantation with improved Mulberry varieties, Irrigation, chawki rearing centres with incubation facility and rearing equipments.
- The scheme also provides assistance for door to door service agents for disinfection and input supply, support for improved reeling units like automatic reeling units, multi-end reeling machines, improved twisting machines and support for post yarn facilities for quality silk and fabric production.

Silk Production in India

- There are **five major types of silk** of commercial importance, obtained from different species of silkworms. These are Mulberry, Oak Tasar & Tropical Tasar, Muga and Eri.
- Except mulberry, other non-mulberry varieties of silks are wild silks, known as vanya silks.
- **India** has the unique distinction of producing **all these commercial varieties** of silk.
- **South India** is the leading silk producing area of the country and is also known for its famous silk weaving enclaves like Kancheepuram, Dharmavaram, Arni, etc.

The Central Silk Board

- It is a **statutory body** established in the year 1948 by an Act of Parliament.
- It is working under the administrative control of **Ministry of Textiles**, Government of India.
- Its headquarter is located in **Bangalore**.
- It is **mandated** with:
 - Promoting the development of Silk Industry by such measures as it thinks fit.
 - Undertaking ,assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research.
 - Advising the Central Government on all matters relating to the development of silk industry

- including import and export of raw silk.
- Preparing and furnishing such other reports relating to the silk industry as may be required by the Central Government from time to time.

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