

**Greetings to the
distinguished delegates of
BACSA International Conference
“SERIVIVAL - 2019”**

By

Rajit Ranjan Okhandiar


Secretary General

International Sericultural Commission

Bangalore, India

Email: iscbangalore@inserco.in



A photograph of three children running through tall grass, waving Indian flags. The child on the left is a girl wearing a black top with a floral garland. The child in the middle is a girl wearing a red shirt and a blue skirt. The child on the right is a boy wearing a brown shirt and khaki pants. They are all smiling and running towards the right. The background is a blue sky with white clouds.

“Sericulture” the Redeemer of Indian Poor

History of silk in India

Archaeological evidence indicate use of silk in Harappan civilization between 2450 BC and 2000 BC



Coiled copper-alloy wire necklace discovered at Harappa in 2000 traces of silk fibres preserved on the inside (ref. Mr Ji-Huan He (2000))

Medieval histo

Organized sericulture
started in 18th Century

Silk Production existed in
Bengal, Mysore and
Kashmir

Tipu Sultan introduced
sericulture in Mysore

Industry expanded after the
second world war



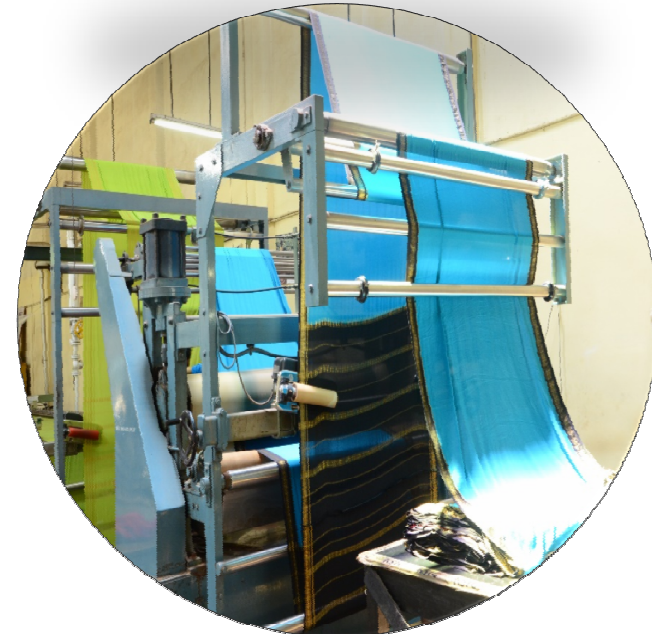
Modern history

Production of
developmental
programmes - 1948

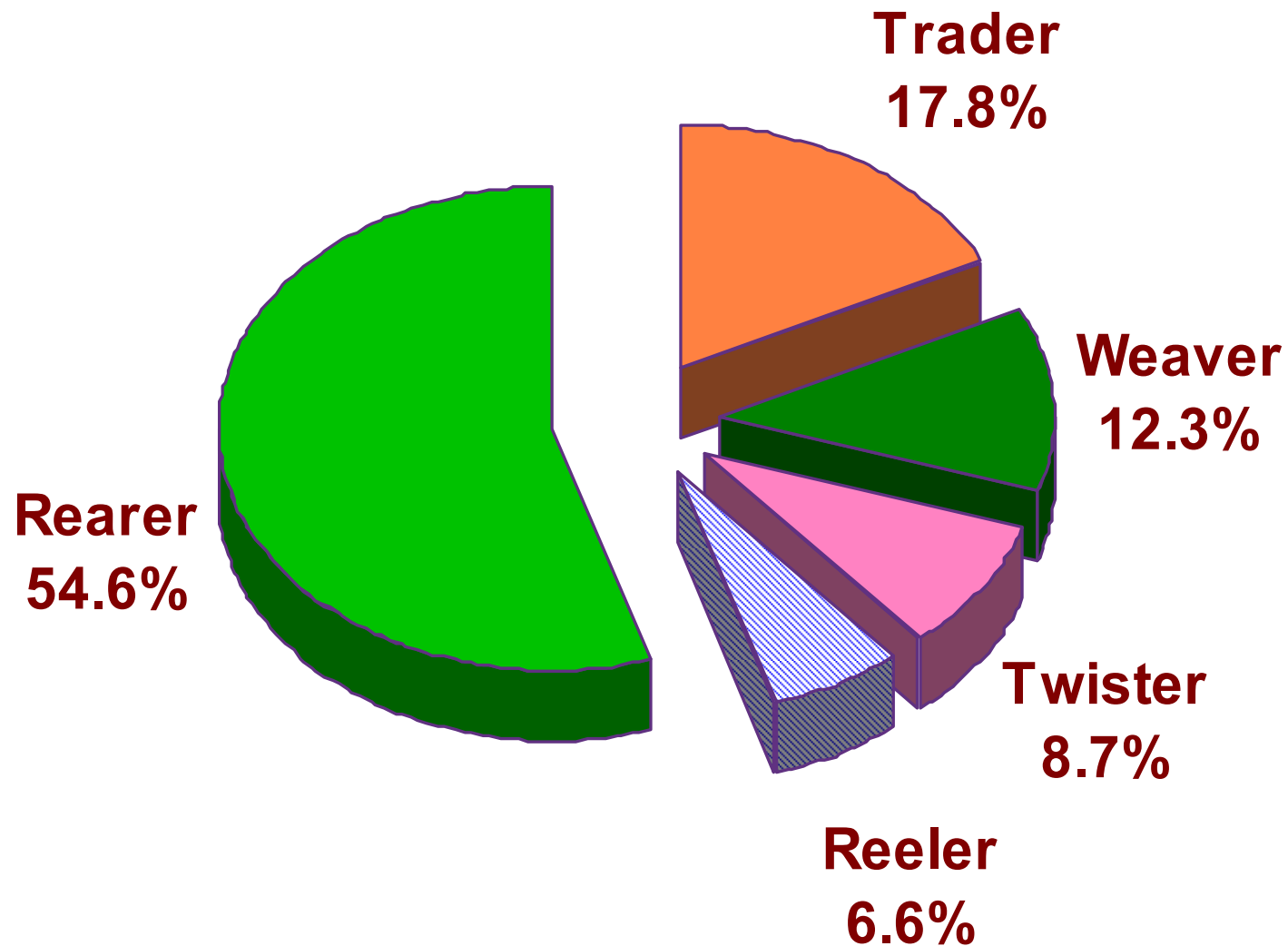
Bivoltine Sericulture
Project - 1984

Trilateral Sericulture
Project - 1989

Popularizing bivoltine
through Japanese
support - 1995



Stakeholders distribution on Indian context



Sericulture – an effective employment generator

employs 8.50 million
persons

a. employ 15
persons

highest Labour Force
Participation Rate
(LFR)

family labour – major
component



0% of industry
activities rural based
an effective tool for
rural development
assured regular
income
effective utilization
of rural materials and
sources



Poverty Alleviation

Contribute to
National Agenda
of Poverty
Alleviation
Inclusive
Development
Livelihood
Options for tribal
Community
Non-mulberry
Silk – a major
Contributor



Women Empowerment



- 60% Women participation
- Ideal tool for women development
- Stable income for women
- Can do along with household chores

cial relevance

Grassroots level
stakeholders below
poverty line
Flow of equity from
rich to poor
Peace and harmony
due to Inclusive
development



Fragmented production base

Average mulberry
plantation of 0.20 to
0.50 Hectares

Fragmented production
base

Uniform quality cocoons
a big challenge

Empowering farmers, the
way forward for quality

Cooperatives and Community
based organizations
to complement federation



Traditional practise continues.....

Major production from cross breed
sectoral activities continues in
traditional format

Rearing along with dwelling house

Traditional machineries

Handlooms

aree, the major item in demand



tradition prevails modernity

geographically
unique silk clusters
across India

varied designs,
unique colours,
excellent
craftsmanship and
other special
characteristics

people preference
based on religious
and cultural belief

potential to integrate
its unique style
with the present day
requirement



Types of Silk

Mulberry – (Indoor)



Egg



Larva



Product



Cocoon

Tropical Tasar- (Out Door)



Larva



Cocoon



Product



Moth

Oak Tasar- (Out Door)



Larva



Cocoon



Product



Moth

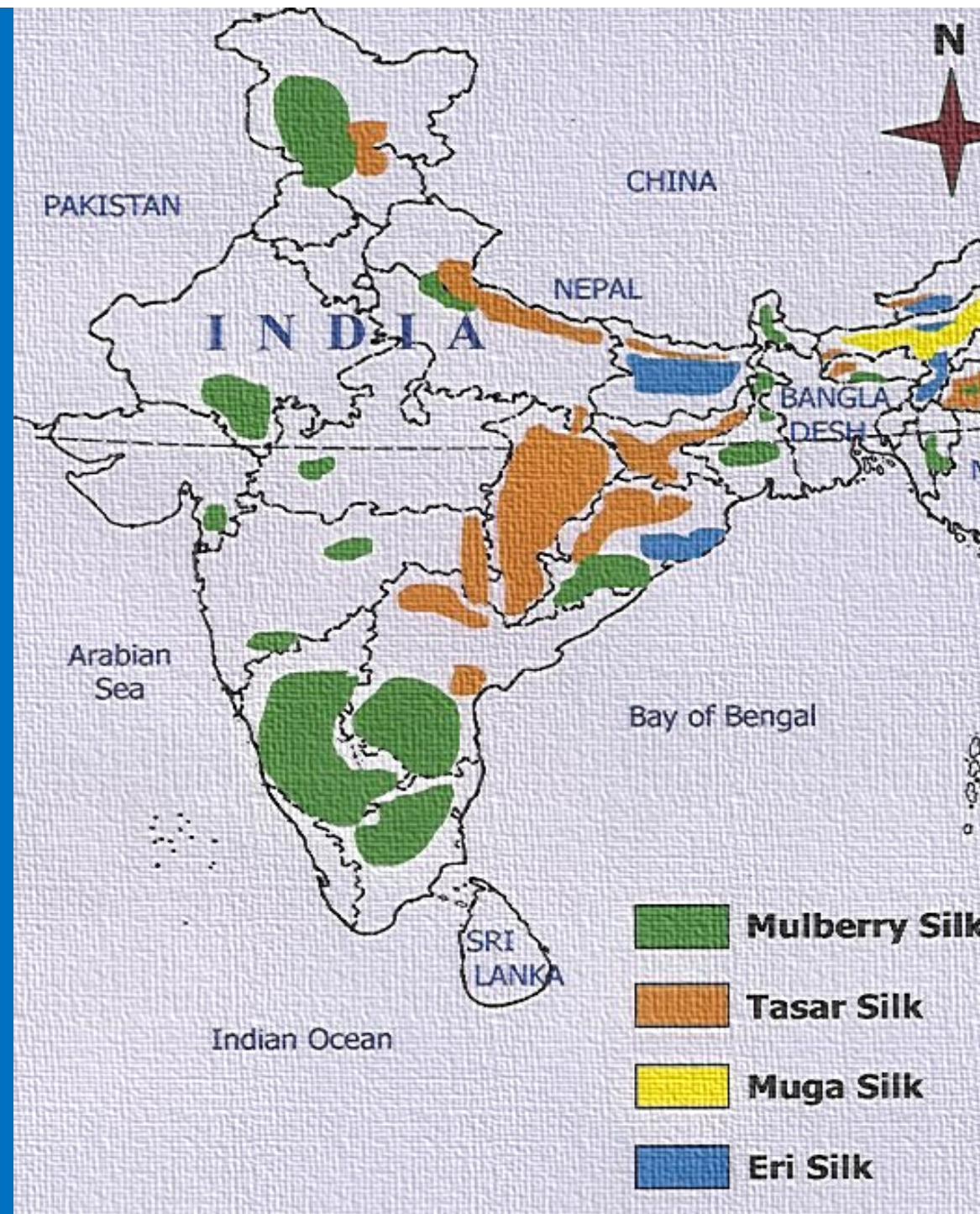
Eri — (Indoor)

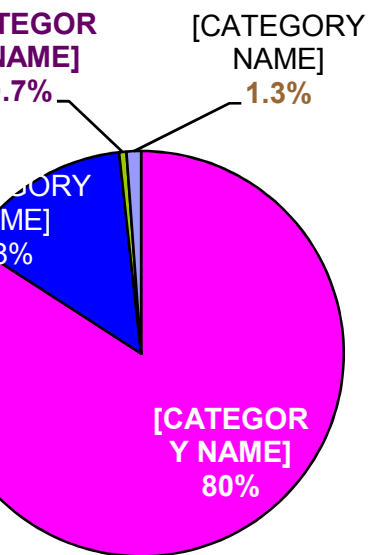


Muga – (Outdoor)



Sericulture Map of India





#	Countries	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	Bangladesh	43	44.5	44	44	
2	Brazil	550	560	600	650	
3	Bulgaria	8.5	8	8	9	
4	China	1,30,000	1,46,000	1,70,000	1,58,400	1,42,000
5	Colombia	0.6	0.5	0.5	-	
6	Egypt	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	
7	India	26,480	28,708	28,523	30,348	31,000
8	Indonesia	16	10	8	4	
9	Iran	123	110	120	125	
10	Japan	30	30	30	32	
11	North Korea	300	320	350	365	
12	South Korea	1.6	1.2	1	1	
13	Philippines	1	1.1	1.2	1.82	
14	Syria	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.25	
15	Thailand	680	692	698	712	
16	Tunisia	4	4	3	2	
17	Turkey	25	32	30	32	
18	Uzbekistan	980	1,100	1,200	1,256	1,300
19	Vietnam	475	420	450	523	
20	Madagascar	18	15	5	6	
	Total	159737.10	178057.62	202072.83	192512.27	177500.00

Structure of Development

Strong Government support
in critical areas

Discussed R&D on productivity
and quality improvement

Enabling farmers to
utilize fragmented
production base

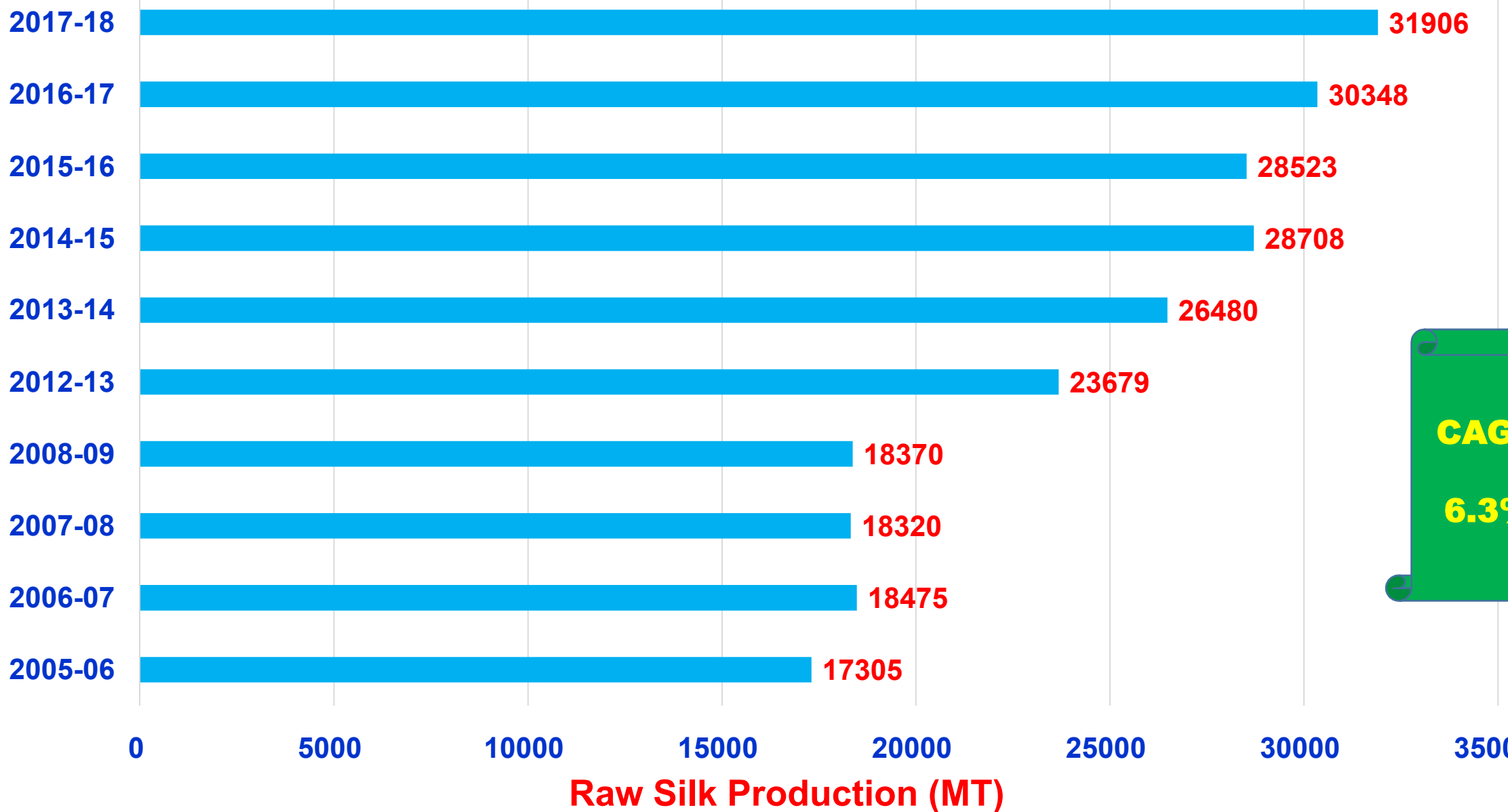
Incentivizing investment at
farmers level

Private participation in critical
areas

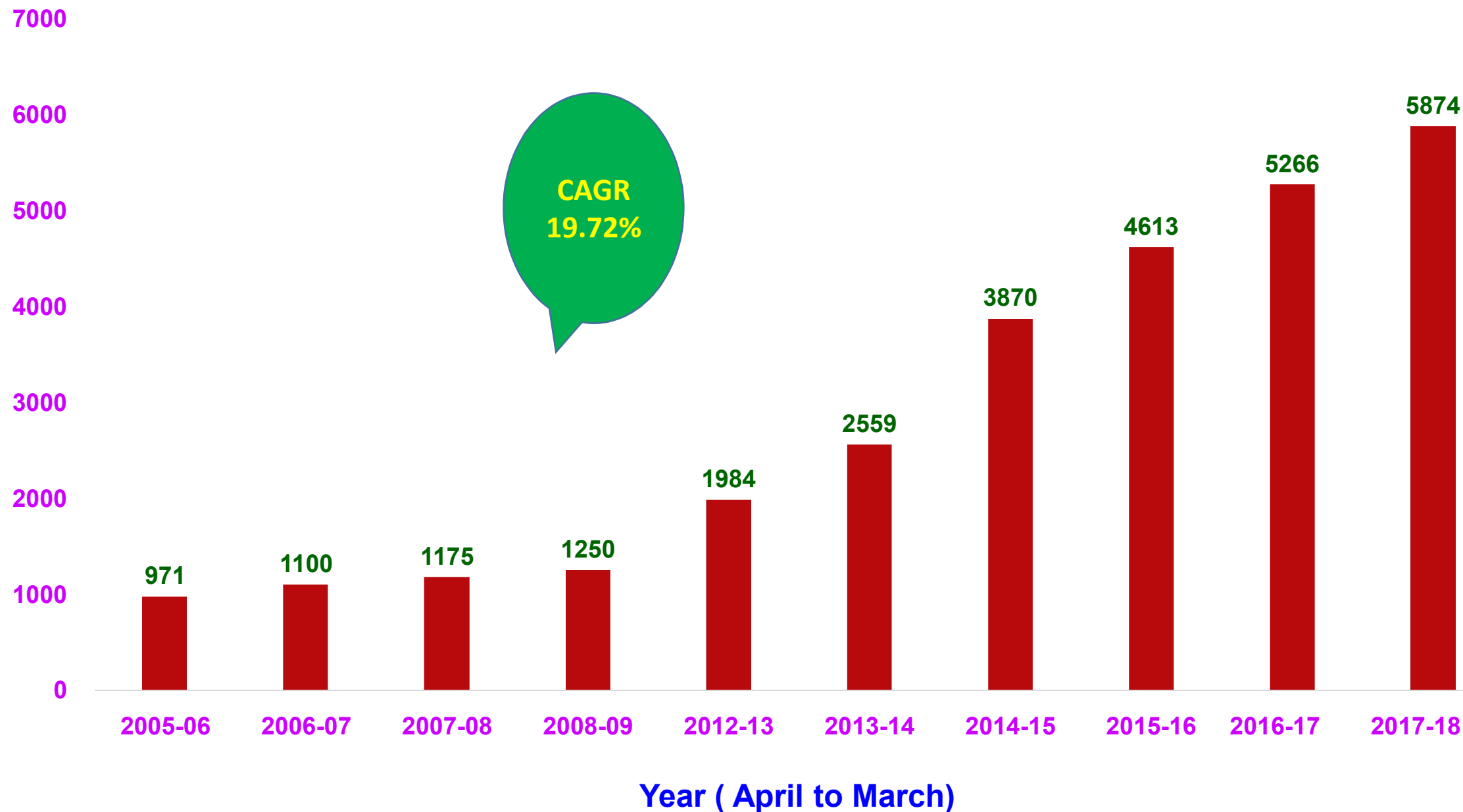
Creating synergy through
integration, alignment and
convergence



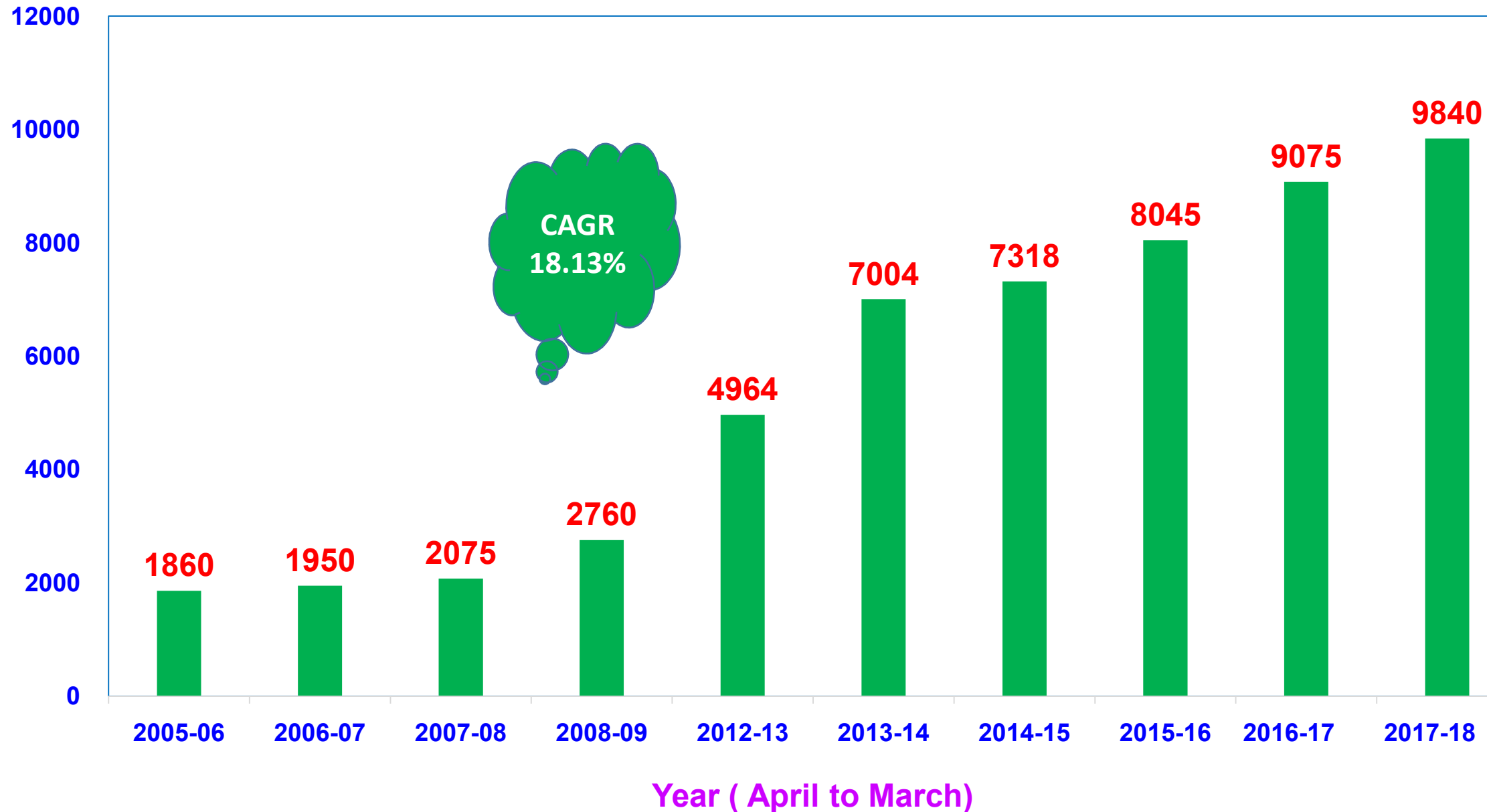
RAW SILK PRODUCTION LAST 10 YEARS



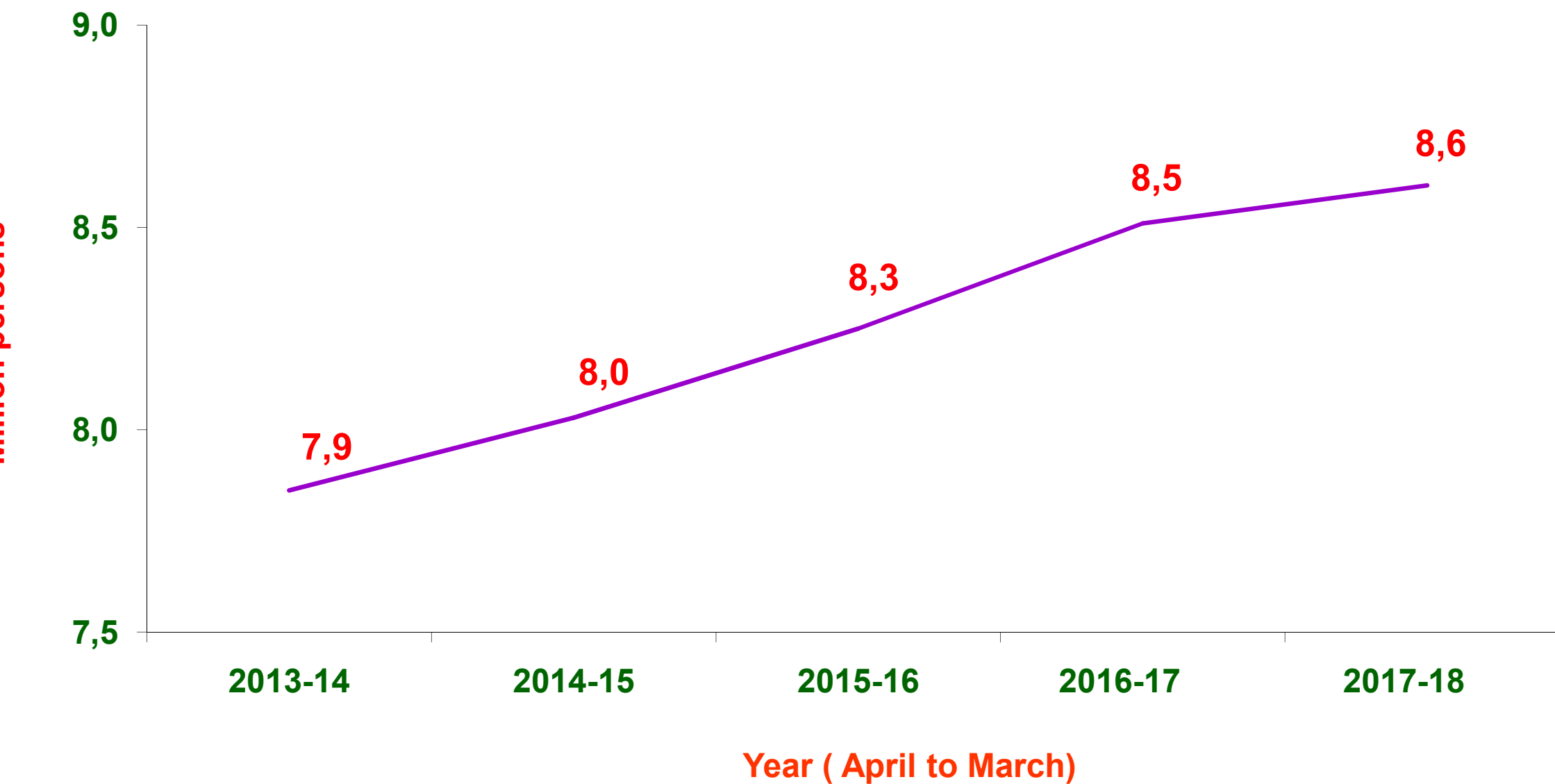
BIVOLTINE RAW SILK PRODUCTION IN INDIA



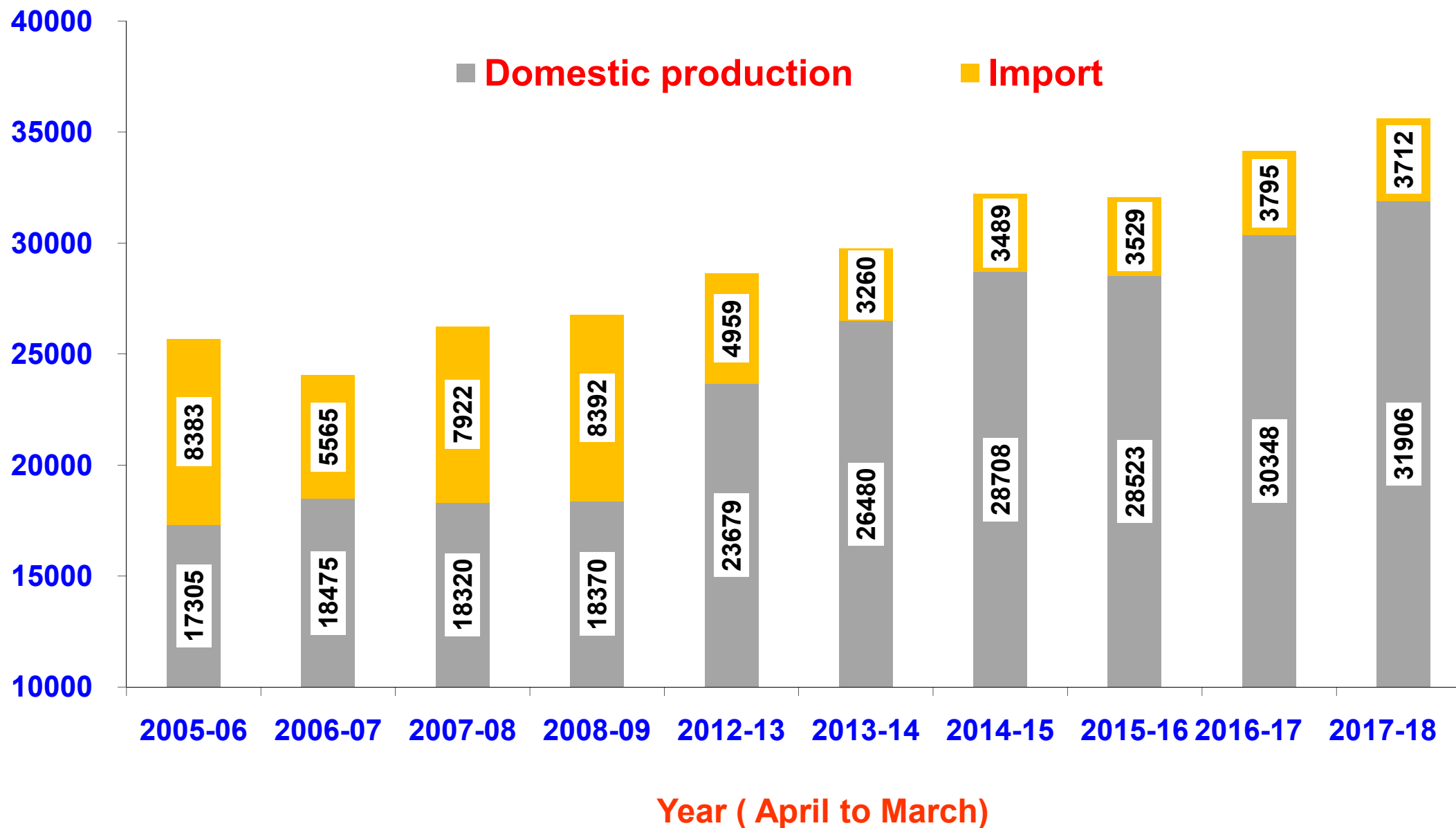
NON-MULBERRY SILK PRODUCTION



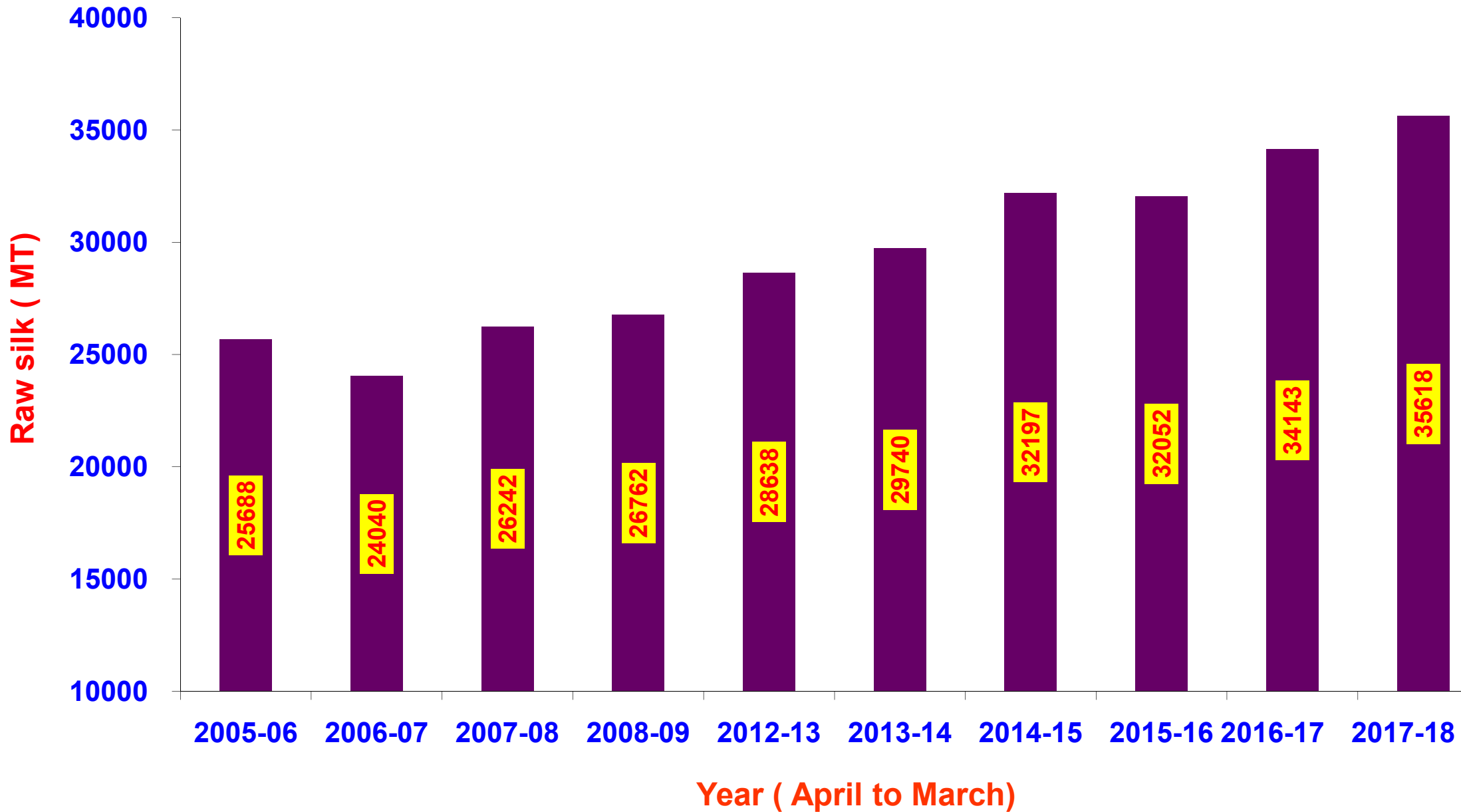
EMPLOYMENT GENERATION



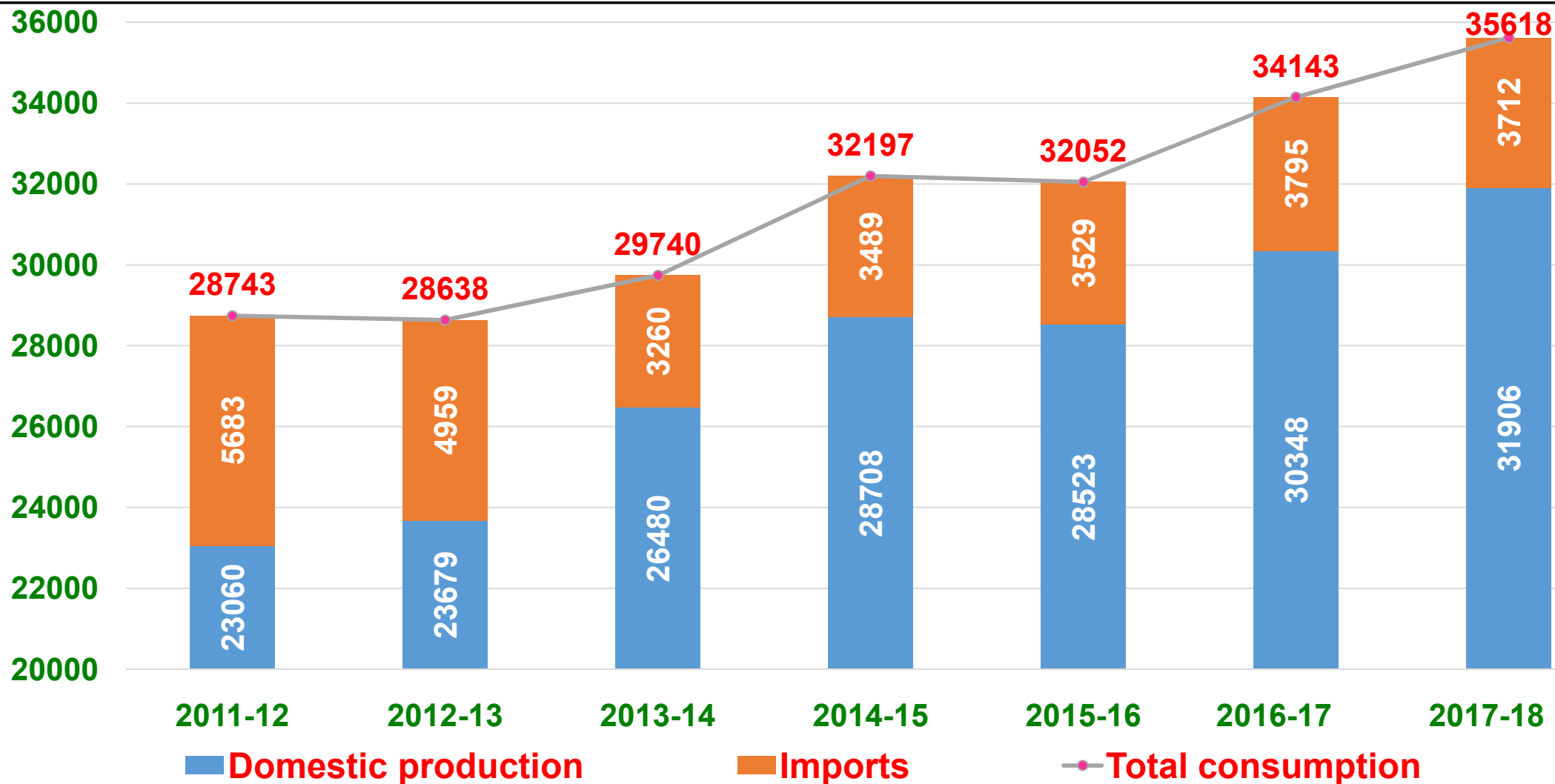
IMPORT TREND AGAINST DOMESTIC PRODUCTION



SILK CONSUMPTION IN INDIA



DEMAND AND SUPPLY GAP IN SILK



rust on bivoltine development

Breeds and technologies suited to
India

Synchronized activities

Instilled quality mechanism in
production process

Federated farmer base through
cluster mode

Institute Village Linkage
Programmes

Easy marketing options



Promotion – the linchpin of development

Strong domestic demand
propelled by Private
Branded Promotion
Generic Promotion
through “Silk Mark Label”
developed by Silk Mark
Organization of
India, Central Silk
Board, Govt. of India



Promotion



ole of Provincial Governments

- Conceiving and implementing developmental programmes
- Commercial seed production
- Extension
- Marketing
- Incentivizing investments



Role of Private Agencies

- Seed Production
- Young Age Silkworm rearing and supply
- Production and supply of sericulture products
- ARMs
- Complete control on post yarn sector
- Massive promotion on company branded silk products



Problems

- Fragmented production base
- Reluctance to adopt improved technologies
- Youngsters not interested in sericulture
- Limitation in quality improvement
- Non adoption of improved machineries
- Yet to establish quality based pricing system
- Climate change
- Unpredictable policies
- Price volatility



Opportunities

- Strong domestic demand – expected to continue for another 2 decades
- Structural advantages – cheap labour, skilled persons, suitable socio economic conditions
- Regular income compared to other crops
- High value addition
- Increasing demand for eco-friendly natural fibres in the global market
- Integration of designs and crafts of different geographical regions with the present day requirement

Future Plans

Production of high quality bivoltine silk to 12000 MT by 2022 to become self reliant

Total Silk production to reach 45000 MT

Shifting of production base

Promote international collaborations

Focus on by-product utilisation (pupae, silk waste etc..), labour saving technology, harnessing non conventional energy, integrated farming system to reduce input cost and increase the income of farmers

R&D focus on climate change

Long term focus on transforming Indian silk as an organic textile material



India - Support to Global Silk Industry

- Training of stakeholders
- Consultancy services for introducing and developing sericulture and silk industry
- Sharing of materials, technologies, and resources through bilateral collaborative programmes
- Export of mulberry and silkworm seed materials for commercial purposes
- Export of silk industry related machineries

[illegible]