

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

(Sponsored by Ministry of Textiles Govt. of India)

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ISEPC/Employment Generation Note on Silk/ 2021-22

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Employment Generation Note in Silk Industry

Indian 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 durability and known as the “Queen of Textiles” the world over. On the other hand, it stands for livelihood opportunity for millions of artisans and spectra owing to high employment oriented, low capital intensive 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 like India.

1. We are a fiber based Council established in 1983 by the Ministry of Textiles and should be allowed to function as it is, in the present set up;
2. We are doing business only in Silk related ITC HS Code product categories i.e. 50,57, 58,61,62 and 63, without disturbing or interfering in other EPCs work or HS Code;
3. We have high value Niche premium products and are being sold to the developed nations and to other NAFTA Countries;
4. All expenses on export promotion activities and on day to day Administrative set up are being borne by own Council and not seeking any grant from Govt. or any other Board and hence, should be allowed to function as an independent EPC;
5. Silk EPC is a weaver based fiber Export Promotion Council and skilling and enrolling them later on as startup exporters and merchants and hence, weaver consumers are required different treatment, which is being provided by ISEPC;
6. ISEPC has specialization in all our silk related ITC HS Code premium and luxurious product like Silk Yarn, Fabrics, Cocoons, Silk Fiber Silk Garments, Made-ups, High Fashion Accessories, Silk Scarves, Silk Bags, All Type of Silk Sarees, Silk Carpets, Silk Cushion Covers, Silk Blend Products along with all the Silk Handloom Products together with identified 11 Silk GI Products namely 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; hence present operationlization system should be continued and status-quo should not be disturbed

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 dates back to 15th century. Sericulture industry provides employment to approximately 9.76 million artisans including women spectra in the household of interior rural and semi-urban areas in India. Of these, a sizeable number of workers belong to the economically weaker sections of society, including women folklore. 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 four known commercial silks, namely, mulberry, tropical tasar, oak tasar, eri and muga, of which muga with its golden yellow glitter is unique and prerogative of India.

STATE WISE SILK PRODUCTION DURING THE LAST 3 YEARS (2016-17 TO 2018-19) AND 2019-20 (TILL DEC-19)

(in MT)

S.No	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20(P) (Till Dec-19)	
		Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.
1	Karnataka	11000	9571	11120	9322	10750	11592	12000	8276
2	Andhra Pradesh	5505	5970	6090	6778	7805	7481	7946	5735
3	Telangana	150	119	160	163	200	224	295	147
4	Tamil Nadu	2000	1914	2000	1984	2190	2072	2300	1548
5	Kerala	10	11	12	15	14	16	20	8
6	Maharashtra	285	259	328	373	415	519	630	228
7	Uttar Pradesh	280	269	300	292	340	289	365	165
8	Madhya Pradesh	275	111	230	103	160	100	165	17
9	Chhattisgarh	290	361	405	532	670	349	562	321
10	West Bengal	2706	2565	2590	2577	2775	2394	2900	1587
11	Bihar	84	77	85	63	95	55	86	3
12	Jharkhand	2622	2631	2744	2220	2658	2375	2604	1511
13	Odisha	130	125	140	116	148	131	155	47
14	Jammu & Kashmir	170	145	180	132	190	118	170	16
15	Himachal Pradesh	40	32	40	32	43	34	50	25
16	Uttarakhand	35	34	44	35	45	36	42	23
17	Haryana	1	1	2	0.7	2	0.7	2	0.4
18	Punjab	1	3	6	3	5	3	5	3
19	Assam (including Bodoland)	4103	3811	4705	4861	4980	5026	5395	4494
20	Ar.Pradesh	48	45	58	54	65	59	75	55
21	Manipur	530	529	560	388	435	464	600	401
22	Meghalaya	900	927	1070	1076	1110	1187	1220	972
23	Mizoram	70	76	100	83.6	105	92	130	88
24	Nagaland	690	678	770	615	633	620	682	558
25	Sikkim	10	9	17	0.001	3	0.4	1	1
26	Tripura	65	75	85	87	125	230	130	24
Total		32000	30348	33840	31906	35960	35468	38530	26253

(P): Provisional

Clusters with Estimated Production and Workforce Involved

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

There are four types of natural silk which are commercially known and produced in the world. Among them **mulberry silk** is the most important with the other three falling into the category of non-mulberry silks namely **Eri, Tasar and Muga**. India is the 2nd largest producer of Silk in the World after China. In 2019-20 the silk production of India stood at 26,253 MT and had a 15.49% share in total world silk production.

The demand of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council for bringing the Indian Silk Industry as a labour intensive cottage based priority sector **like Handloom, Handicrafts, Carpets, Leather, Footwear, Agriculture etc.**, for exports is in active consideration of the Govt. This will help the Indian Silk Industry for promoting exports.

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







1. Pochampally Ikat;
2. Chanderi Silk;
3. Mysore Silk;
4. Kanchipuram Silk;
5. Muga Silk;
6. Salem Silk;
7. Arani Silk;
8. Champa Silk;
9. Bhagalpur Silk;
10. Banaras Brocade and Sarees;
11. Muga Silk of Assam;

But all have been grouped under Handicraft. Moreover the benefit has not been derived by the workers, craftsman, weavers or even by the master craft persons, because of non-branding.

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 7112 exporters since 1983 are registered with the Silk Council and the Council has a regular membership of approximately 2310 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 strengths of silk industry is summarized as under:-

-  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;

Sd/-
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THE INDIAN SILK EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

Silk Map of India showing locations of all silk entre all over India with the specific silk varieties like Mulberry, Muqa, Tussar and Eri

