

A Study on Envisioning the Export of Sericulture Industry in India- A Spatiotemporal Analysis

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Abstract

Indian sericulture industry employees 9.2 million people in the semi urban and rural areas across the country. Sericulture industry is the economy producer compare to other agricultural products with this the country is 2nd largest exporter of mulberry, Eri, muga and Tasar silk because of the great traditional background and a strong domestic market. India's climatic conditions is one greatest benefit for the high production. A major contributors states are Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu and Jharkhand in the nations sericultural output, these states occupy 97% of mulberry production a pure form of silk. The current global scenario opens enormous opportunities for the silk export in the sericulture industry. In 2022-2023 silk and silk products of India stood at ₹ 22,859 million (US\$276.84 million). China is the 1st producer of silk in the world and its contributions stands at 2023.21million (US \$ 24.5 million) in 2023 but in 2022 China is the top export of silk of USD \$ 276 million and India's top imported in 2022 is USD \$221 million. According to the Annual Report published by the Central silk board (CBS) for the year 2021-2022 raw silk production is 34,903 metric tonnes, own production is 33770 metrics tonnes, Raw silk imports are 1804 metric tonnes and silk exports are worth USD 277 million. India Sericulture villages are 52360 total sericulture families in India is 947631 employment is about 7.52 people. The study analysis's the market dynamics and the exports data and export destination of silk products also the competitive advantages with challenges that Indian sericulture exporters are faced by, sericulture is the only crop highest's economy generating.

Keywords: Sericulture, Sustainable practice, export of silk, geographic information system

INTRODUCTION

History

The sericulture industry holds a significant position in India's agricultural landscape- contributing to economic growth and traditional heritage of the country. Silk has a rich history spanning centuries, well known as "Queen of textiles" due to their unmatched grandeur, natural sheen, dyes, softness, touch, durability and color. Parties of sericulture in India are from ancient days. The history takes us back to the Buddhist periods were the sericulture started off. Silk or cocoons is knowing a "Pundarik" Sanskrit literature from the "laws of Manu", "Ramayana" states this, Chinese princess married a king in Tibet- she got the silk worm eggs and some mulberry seeds on the sendoff to in laws places, this Tibet sericulture came to India. Way back Mugal emperor was the mulberry silk producers in the mugal periods. According to medieval historians' sericulture was widely growth in the Karnataka, west Bengal, Kashmir and other

states of India. East India company prioritized the sericulture silk production more in the country as to export it to the Great Britain.



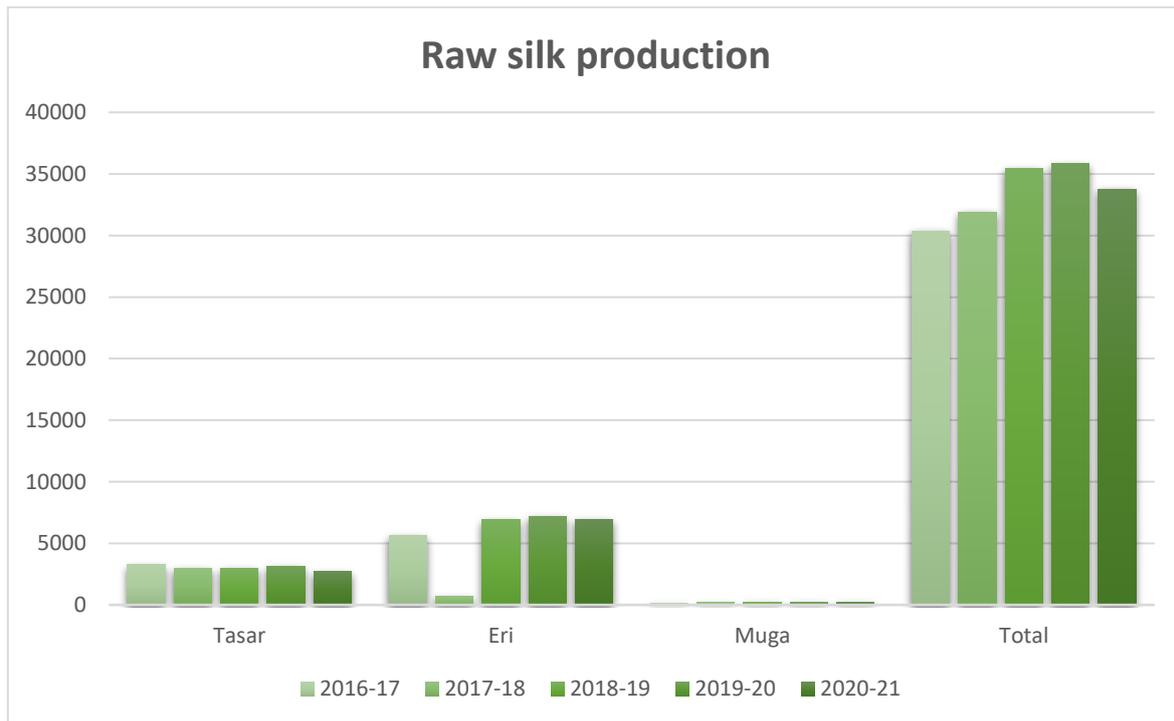
Current Scenario

India's cultural and traditional domestic markets have always had a diverse silk garment with a design of geographical specifications for the attractions and more sales in the industry as attacked the economically weaker section of the people including the women. The cultivators of sericulture would never face wastage problems, from the cocoons the threads are taken out for the production of silk the waste from silk cocoons are used to manufacture the jute sheet for the buildings in the countries like ice lands were its too cold, people to avoid coldness use these silk cloths and sheet to keep themselves hot, coming to the worms of cocoons are used to manufacture dogs foods and fish food this way the farmer would get income for every minute materials of sericulture. This is the only more economy producing cultivation compare to other agriculture cultivation. India stands in the 2nd positions in production of silk about 34903 MT also the largest consumer in the world geography.

Emerging Scenario

India's silk industry has achieved a degree of proficiency with the commendable employment opportunities for the semi urban and rural areas. The employment opportunities in not only for India also the 22 countries in the world map producing the silk. The reengineering new mapping style. The

government can step a cooperative societies and cooperative union at very villages so that the farmers get the clear picture and understanding about the cultivation and continuous training. This would create more demand for the Indian silk products and helps in absorbing the other competitors. Currently the India’s silk production is 30348 MT in 2016-17 and 33770 MT in 2020-2021 an extent of output change is 3422 MT over a period of 5 years, this increase of production is to meet the demand patterns by Channing the quality and structures of working. This study address on the challenges and issues faced post cocoons sections.



Domestic market of Sericulture industry

The sericulture activity of India is well known for its testament of the countries richest cultural and economic powers. As imported 1804 MT worth 570.56 Crore in the 2020-21 and exported worth 1.43 crore through we are the 2nd largest producer, the domestic market for the silk is 35573 MT and production of raw silk is 33770 MT which led to more import of the silk to the country. One of the reasons for more consumption is due to the traditional background of the Dravidians and It also catching up with international trends and growth. The Government estimates that Indian textile industry would grown up by 10% annually to meet the 190 billion at end of the 2024-2025. The government is coming up with the mega cluster under the “National Handloom Development Programme” (NHDP) to promote the production of the sericulture sector also many conferences and “Mega Textile Park” are set up in every state for the more insights (Indian Brand Equity Foundation). Due to this comparing with the rest 4 years data- year 2020-2021 has imported less of raw silk

Export market of Sericulture industry

India's contributes 40.44 % to the world silk production and also 25.3% has increased in export of the year 2022. According to the geographical land space and calculations the 95% of the silk and silk products are manufactured from the Asian countries with the 22 countries on the world map. India exports to more than 30 countries in the world, top countries are USA, China, UAE, Italy, Germany, Australia, Malaysia, Canada, Nepal, France and Spain. USA is the top importer of the silk of 24.7% out of these 33.73% is silk carpet and 27.32% of natural silk yarn. The second importer of silk from India is UAE about 19.8% the 24.8% is the silk carpet and 52.80% is the natural silk yard. Products wise export earning of the commodities are in the below table 4. India enjoys its unique global position of silk in terms of production and exports with various commodities of same product shows a fair in the promote and export of the silk and silk products across the world.

Silk Expo

The Government has initiated the "Silk Mark Expo" programmers for the authorized users across India to create an awareness, credibility and popularity. This is a platform brings the consumers and manufactures under one platform for the purchase and sell of the pure silk products are set up in every district and is well known as silk market. This even creates a sustainable development in the sericulture industry

Sustainable development of sericulture in the world

1. End of the poverty: This industry provides the employment to all the members in the family, an ability of converting the family labor into a useful income generating occupations for the farmers, this is a tool to alleviate the poverty
2. Zero hunger: Silk and sericulture industry as recognized as a labor incentive due to the continuous Research and development the product is enhanced with their quality and income generation. The ISC (Council for India School Certificate Examinations) making a continuous effort to develop the sericulture industry
3. Sustainable income: many studies in China, Thailand and India as proven that this is an women oriented sector were 60% of women are employed. this could bring gender quality with sustainable in-

come generation at house holds

4. Colorations and partnerships: this industry creates a global colorations and partnerships. The prime advantage of this is that the consumptions are more in the developed countries, enable the flow of equity from rich to poor. The inflow of cash can develop the partnership between the manufactures under the government or agencies surveillances. The international sericulture commission plays a crucial role in building this partnership and collaborations

Strength of sericulture industry

The industry has very simple technologies were the layman or illiterate can easily understand and inbuild a quick succession of yielding incomes in every 2 to 3 months. Sericulture would not demand for the sophisticated machinery, it involved with very simple appliances. Plantation of mulberry silk can be done in any type of the soil even forest soil, hills and slopes, even in the conditions of rain fed sericulture are suitable. In developing countries like India, sericulture is an Argo based industry play vital role in the economy improvement of the nation.

1. Vast production capacity
2. Efficient raw materials production capacity
3. Abundant skilled and cost oriented labors
4. Enterprener acumen
5. Massive export opportunities
6. Huge domestic markets
7. Adaptable silk production processes

Problems faced by Indian sericulture industry

Sericulture ideally suitable for the rural development and improvisation of the country economy. The industry has a hindrance of low or cheap and alternative silk (China) also the usage of outdated technologies and unscientific “handlooms”, “reeling”, “rearing”. The poor knowledge about the farm diseases and egg formation among the farmers.

1. Fluctuations in the price movement
2. Lack of well-established markets
3. Travelling distance to the market
4. Lack of storage facilities
5. Insufficient technical training
6. Limited awareness about market trends
7. Inadequate infrastructural development for rearing

Conclusion

India’s silk industry is at a demand and a major player in the global markets, the growth prospects of this industry seem to be fair and reaching the near percentages of targets. Favorable climatic conditions and the huge labor power can eradicate the poverty also the enrollment of women can improvise the production capacity to export more. Indian silk industry can reach the greater heights

Suggestions

1. Establishing the market centers at every village can be the strategic initiative by the government to im-

provide the access

2. The government or relevant agencies to provide market information to farmers so that they can take informed decisions
3. Infrastructural development should be done for the storage
4. Young generations can be motivated to work in the sericulture industry by highlighting the income generation opportunity and the potential markets
5. With Japanese's technology the central silk board has evolved a bivoltine silk worms' races, such initiatives should be taken up
6. Women need to be employed more and gender equality to be created in the nations for more production
7. ISC (Council for India School Certificate Examinations) program awareness to be created by the Higher Education Commission of India

Table-1 Countries raw silk production

Sl.NO	Countries	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021
1	Bangladesh	41	41	41	41	41
2	Brazil	600	650	469	377	373
3	Bulgaria	10	10	10	10	9
4	China	142000	120000	68600	53359	46700
5	Colombia	-	-	1	1	1
6	Egypt	1	1	2	2	2
7	India	31906	35468	35820	33770	34903
8	Indonesia	3	3	3	3	3
9	Iran	120	110	227	270	272
10	Japan	20	20	16	16	10
11	Madagascar	7	7	8	8	8
12	North Korea	365	350	370	370	370
13	Romania	-	-	1	1	1
14	Philippines	2	2	2	2	2
15	South Korea	1	1	1	1	1
16	Syria	0	0	1	1	1
17	Thailand	680	680	700	520	503
18	Tunisia	2	2	2	2	2
19	Turkey	30	30	5	5	5
20	Uganda	-	-	3	3	3
21	Uzbekistan	1200	1800	2037	2037	2037
22	Vietnam	520	680	795	969	1067
Total		177507	15985	109111	91765	86311

Source: International Sericulture Commission (United States)

Table 2- Import of Raw silk

Years	Quantity in tonnes (MT)	Value (Cr)	US\$
2015-16	3529	1006.16	153.68
2016-17	3795	1092.26	162.85
2017-18	3712	1218.14	189.01
2018-19	2785	1041.4	148.38
2019-20	3315	1149.32	162.38
2020-21	1804	570.56	77.24

Source: Central Silk Board

Table 3-Export of raw silk

Year	Value (Cr)	US\$
2015-16	1.43	0.22
2016-17	0.44	0.07
2017-18	-	-
2018-19	1.36	0.19
2019-2020	1.15	0.16
2020-21	1.43	0.19

Source: Central Silk Board

Table 4 -Export of the silk commodities (Value IN US Million Dollars)

Commodity	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-2021
Raw silk	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.16	0.2
Silk Yarn Fabric	61.81	52.72	57.78	58.3	55.89
Ready-made Garments	144.71	157.88	170.82	119.12	91.96
Silk Waste	14.58	15.69	18.61	13.87	20.34
Silk Carpet	9.5	2.69	16.13	20.29	23.6
Handloom Products	35.97	35.59	34.45	63.8	73.78
Total	263.64	264.64	298.07	275.54	265.77

Source: Indians Silk Export Promotion Council

Table 5- State Wise Production

State	2020-21	
	Target	Achmnt
Karnataka	12600	11292
Andhra Pradesh	8208	8422
Telangana	310	309
Tamil Nadu	2300	1834
Kerala	17	7
Maharashtra	475	428
Uttar Pradesh	354	316
Madhya Pradesh	80	47

Chhattisgarh	535	300
West Bengal	2520	872
Bihar	58	64
Jharkhand	2904	2185
Odisha	160	102
Jammu & Kashmir	142	80
Himachal Pradesh	45	20
Uttarakhand	25	25
Haryana	1	1
Panjab	4.5	1
Assam	5519	5462
Ar. Pradesh	67	43
Manipur	542	327
Meghalaya	1245	1213
Mizoram	113	43
Nagaland	649	264
Sikkim	2	0.08
Tripura	125	112
Total	39000	33770

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