

**HANDLOOMS, HANDICRAFTS, TEXTILES
AND KHADI DEPARTMENT**

**KHADI, VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND
HANDICRAFTS**

**POLICY NOTE
2021 –2022**

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**R. GANDHI
MINISTER FOR HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES**

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DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE

Department of Sericulture is one of the departments of Government of Tamil Nadu, serving the sericulture farmers and entrepreneurs engaged in silk reeling and other sericulture related activities in the State.

The 'Sericulture wing' which originally functioned under the Department of Industries and Commerce functioned independently as 'Department of Sericulture' since 1979 with its headquarters at Salem under Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department, Secretariat, Chennai under the guidance of Hon'ble Minister for Rural Industries.

The objectives of the department are to attain self-sufficiency in silk production; to make Tamil Nadu a leading state in bivoltine silk production; expanding the area under Mulberry cultivation; bringing more farmers and entrepreneurs into the fold of sericulture; encouraging unemployed youths to take up silkworm rearing / silk reeling to attain a better socio-economic status. The Directorate of Sericulture formulates and implements various

schemes for development of Sericulture sector in the State.

Sericulture

Sericulture comprises cultivation of food plants (Mulberry, Castor, Tapioca and others) for rearing of silkworms and reeling of silk and other related activities.

Sericulture is an art and science encompassing the entire process of silk production in a scientific manner. It is an agro based rural cottage industry which provides employment and income at regular intervals to the rural people, especially women.

Farmers are assured of monthly income throughout the year, as one crop of silkworm can be reared within 25–27 days and the farmers can realise income by selling their produce, the cocoons.

It is estimated that, one acre of mulberry cultivation can create direct employment to 5 persons throughout the year. As it requires 11 man days to produce one kilogram of raw silk,

the silk industry has the potential of generating high employment.

It is noteworthy to point out that by producing indigenous silk required for the ever-growing local consumption in the State level and National level, there is huge savings in foreign exchange and generates revenue in thousands of crore through silk exports.

Silk

There is no need to emphasize the pride of silk. Silk is known as the 'Queen of Textiles'. There are four types of commercially used silks: Mulberry, Eri, Tasar and Muga.

Based on food plants, they have been classified into Mulberry and Non-Mulberry or Vanya Silks.

Mulberry silkworms are fed with mulberry leaves. Eri silkworms are fed with Castor/ Tapioca leaves. Tasar and Muga are wild type silkworms eating leaves of specific forest trees.

Mulberry and Eri silkworms are suitable for indoor rearing (inside rearing shed), whereas

Tasar and Muga silkworms are grown and spin their cocoons in the North-eastern hilly forest regions of India and these cocoons are collected and utilized by the local tribal people, hence called as Vanya Silks.

Out of these, Muga silk is the most precious one and is globally produced in India only, especially in Assam and adjacent north-eastern hilly States.

Silkworms and its Bivoltine nature

There are four stages in the life-cycle of silkworms: Egg 10-11 days, Larval period (5 instars) 25-27 days, Pupa 10-11 days, and silkmoth 2-3 days. The matured silkworm larvae in 5th stage spin their silk cocoons. Normally a Silkmoth completes its life-cycle by around 50 days.

The races of silkmoths having only one lifecycle in a year are known as univoltine races. Those having two are bivoltine races, while multivoltine races have more than two lifecycles in a year. The eggs hatch within 10-11 days after laying in multivoltine races and in bivoltine

and univoltine races, the eggs undergo long sleeping period known as 'diapause' within one or two days after laying, and will hatch only after 6-10 months.

In general, cocoons of bivoltine races are white in colour and yellow in case of multivoltine races. Hence the colour of the raw silk reeled out from the cocoons are white or yellow accordingly.

Because of racial characters, the filament length of single bivoltine (white) cocoon is 1000-1200 metres; whereas it is 700-800 metres in multivoltine (yellow) cocoons. The tenacity and elongation of bivoltine silk are better than multivoltine silk and hence bivoltine silk can be used in powerlooms.

The cocoon productivity is also more in bivoltine races. Since the quality and quantity of cocoons are more in bivoltine, farmers enthusiastically come forward to rear bivoltine races as there is demand and higher rate offered for bivoltine cocoons in the cocoon markets.

The silk reelers offer more price for the bivoltine cocoons in the markets as the indigenous bivoltine silk produced in modern reeling machines is used as substitute for imported raw silk and the demand for bivoltine silk is ever increasing.

In India, Mulberry Silkworms can be reared throughout the year owing to its favourable climate for silkworm rearing. As there is demand for bivoltine cocoon/silk throughout the year, there is need to supply bivoltine eggs to the farmers throughout the year.

Because of modern scientific innovations the bivoltine eggs are produced and made available to the farmers as and when required, by preserving them at cold storages in a scientific manner.

Silk Yarn

'Silk' is a continuous filament comprising fibroin protein secreted from the salivary glands in the body of silkworms and a gum called sericin, which cements the filaments. The sericin gum is softened by sinking the cocoons in boiling

water which readies the cocoon for reeling. The immersion in hot water kills the pupae inside the cocoon. Single filaments from the required number of cocoons are combined to form silk thread through various reeling devices. After drying, the raw silk is packed for further processes.

Sarees, dhoties, dress materials, scarves / stoles, readymade garments, furnishings, carpets, upholsteries, etc., are the diversified textiles produced using silk yarn. This silk yarn is also blended with other yarns and blended textiles are produced.

Silk in Indian History

The discovery of silk dates back to 2700 BC, although, archaeological records point to silk production as early as 5000 to 3000 BC.

By about AD 140, silk had entered into India along the 'Silk Route' and the practice of sericulture had been established in India. Historical evidences indicate that a flourishing silk trade existed between India and Rome / Greece during Kanishka period.

The use of silk in ancient Tamil Nadu could be traced from Sangam literatures like Kaliththogai & Paripaadal (Ettuththogai) and Thirumurugaatruppadaai (Patthuppaattu).

2. Sericulture in India

India has the unique distinction of being the only country in the world to produce all the four known varieties of silk, viz., Mulberry, Eri, Tasar and Muga.

Presently India is the second largest producer of silk in the world next to China. As per the Central Silk Board's report, among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounts for 70.71% (23,860 Metric Tonnes), Tasar 8.01% (2,705 Metric Tonnes), Eri 20.56% (6,935 Metric Tonnes) and Muga 0.71% (239 Metric Tonnes) of the total raw silk production of 33,739 Metric Tonnes during last year.

Mulberry sericulture is mainly practiced in six States in the country, namely, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Maharashtra and West Bengal.

India is the largest consumer of Silk fabrics in the world. There is a gap between the demand and production. Currently, the annual estimated demand for raw silk in India is about 39,000 Metric Tonnes. About 33,739 Metric Tonnes of raw silk is produced in the country and the rest is imported mainly from China. Hence, there is an ever increasing demand for silk in the country, the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles and Department of Sericulture, Government of Tamil Nadu are taking all efforts to attain self-sufficiency.

India has exported silk and silk goods to other countries to the tune of Rs.1418.97 crore during the year 2020-2021.

3. Sericulture in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is one of the traditional Sericulture States. Tamil Nadu stands third in mulberry silk production in India. Here farmers are extensively practicing Mulberry Sericulture. Mulberry crop is cultivated to the extent of 44417.40 acres by 22,269 farmers, practicing silkworm rearing.

Tamil Nadu has produced 1834 Metric Tonnes of raw silk during 2020-2021 and stands third in the country in the production of import substitute (Bivoltine) raw silk, by producing 1754 Metric Tonnes among mulberry silk producing States. With the estimated State's silk demand of 3000 Metric Tonnes, emphasis is being given to achieving self sufficiency in raw silk production.

In the meantime, the State Government is planning for product diversification by effective utilization of silk reeling by-products and establishing reliable and profitable marketing facilities for the same.

On exploring the demand for Eco-friendly silk in the State, the State has initiated 'Ericulture', a type of Non-Mulberry sericulture amongst the indigenous people of hilly regions of the State. This has created employment to a sizeable population in the remote and tribal areas particularly for women and youth. Farmers adopting this venture will generate additional income along with the regular income from seed / tuber produce, using about 20% of

leaves, without affecting the quantity and quality. Eri silk has a fair demand in the silk market.

In Tamil Nadu, out of 10 textile items granted with 'Geographical Indication Tags', 4 are silk fabrics, i.e., Kancheepuram, Arani, Thirubuvanam Silk sarees and Salem Venpattu dhoties.

4. Sustainable Development Goals

United Nation's Development Agenda for 2016-2030, i.e., 'Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' comprising 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 related Targets have been adopted and signed by the Government of India in September 2015. These goals embrace economic, environmental and social aspects of the wellbeing of societies.

The Vision for Tamil Nadu Government is to become India's most prosperous and progressive State free from poverty, and where its people enjoy all the basic services of a modern society

and live in harmonious engagement with the environment and with the rest of the world.

Sericulture is an agro-based rural cottage industry which provides livelihood opportunities to rural poor and women. Subsidy Assistance is provided by the department to farmers for mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing and entrepreneurs for silk reeling & twisting activities.

The following Sustainable Development Goals are targeted by the Department of Sericulture.

Goal [1]: No Poverty

(1.1) Eradicate Extreme Poverty from all People

Farmers involved in Sericulture are getting a handsome remuneration through mulberry cultivation along with silkworm rearing. The Sericulture farmers engage labourers for mulberry garden maintenance and silkworm rearing, thereby providing employment to rural labourers. It is estimated that, by planting one

acre of mulberry, about 5 persons can get employment throughout the year.

Goal [8]: Decent Work and Job Creation

(8.5) Achieve Full and Productive Employment for all Women and Men

Most of the farm labourers, reelers and weavers are women. Decent work is being provided and jobs are created through Sericulture.

Goal [9]: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

(9.3) Increasing the Access of Small Scale Industries and Other Enterprises

With the increase in silk cocoon production, there will be increase in Small Scale Industries like reeling, twisting, dyeing, apart from weaving and further processing units. By-product utilization, spun silk production, handicrafts from cocoons and silk and usage of silk protein, sericin for non-textile purposes like, manufacturing bio-medical devices, surgical plates in pharmaceutical industries and production of cosmetics are also getting promoted.

5. Staff Strength of the Department of Sericulture

The department is equipped with a well knit extension system of technical personnel and administrative staff. Following is the staff pattern sanctioned by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the implementation of various schemes in the State.

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned (Nos.)
1	Director	1
2	Joint Director	3
3	Deputy Director – Administration	1
4	Deputy Director	9
5	Assistant Director	27
6	Inspector of Sericulture	67
7	Assistant Inspector of Sericulture	179
8	Junior Inspector of Sericulture	824
9	Ministerial Staff, Others	316
	Total	1427

Sericulture activities are monitored through five regional offices, each located at Erode, Dharmapuri, Vellore, Trichy and Madurai. There are 19 Assistant Directors in the State to look after mulberry extension and related works at district level. Also 2 Assistant Directors are

performing commercial seed production related works.

One Deputy Director at Hosur assisted by 4 Assistant Directors is in-charge of the silkworm seed coordination activity.

The raw silk produced in the State, is being transacted at Government Anna Silk Exchange at Kancheepuram and its Salem branch.

Tamil Nadu Sericulture Training Institute headed by a Deputy Director is functioning at Hosur to provide sericulture related and other training programmes to silk farmers, silk reelers, silk twistors and department staff under various schemes at State level.

The details of administrative offices under Department of Sericulture are as follows:

DIRECTORATE OF SERICULTURE, SALEM
Joint Director of Sericulture (Head Quarters)
Deputy Director of Sericulture (Plan Schemes)
Deputy Director of Sericulture (Pre-Cocoon)
Deputy Director of Sericulture (Post-Cocoon)

Region	Sl. No	Assistant Director	Districts covered	Activities
Regional Joint Director, Dharmapuri	1	Hosur	Krishnagiri	Extension activities, Grainages, Cocoon Markets, Silk Farms, Reeling units
	2	Denkani-kottai		
	3	Krishnagiri		
	4	Hosur (Grainage)		
	5	Krishnagiri (Grainage)		
	6	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	
	7	Pennagaram		
Regional Joint Director, Erode	8	Salem	Salem	
	9	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	
	10	Udumalpet	Tiruppur	
	11	Erode	Tiruppur	
	12	Talavadi	Erode	
	13	Coonoor	The Nilgiris	
Regional Deputy Director, Vellore	14	Vaniyambadi	Ranipet Vellore Thiruvallur Kancheepuram Chengalpattu	
	15	Thiruvanna-malai	Tiruvanna-malai Tiruppattur	
	16	Villupram	Villupuram Cuddalore Kallakurichi	
Regional Deputy Director, Trichy	17	Trichy	Trichy Pudukkottai Ariyalur Perambalur Tanjore Tiruvarur Nagapattinam Mayiladuthurai	
	18	Namakkal	Namakkal Karur	

Region	Sl. No	Assistant Director	Districts covered	Activities
Regional Deputy Director, Madurai	19	Dindigul	Dindigul Sivaganagi	
	20	Theni	Theni Madurai Ramnad	
	21	Tenkasi	Tenkasi Tirunelveli Virudhunagar Tuticorin Kanyakumari	
Deputy Director Seed Co-ordination, Hosur	22	Avalapalli	Krishnagiri	Basic Seed Farms
	23	Kalukonda-palli		
	24	Kollatti		
	25	Madhahalli	Erode	
Deputy Director, Tamil Nadu Sericulture Training Institute, Hosur Assistant Director, Tamil Nadu Sericulture Training Institute, Hosur				Training
Deputy Director, Government Anna Silk Exchange, Kancheepuram Assistant Director, Government Anna Silk Exchange, Kancheepuram				Raw silk Transaction

6. Activities of the Department of Sericulture

For promotion of Sericulture in Tamil Nadu, the Department of Sericulture undertakes the following activities:

- Motivating the farmers to raise high yielding mulberry varieties.

- Imparting training in mulberry cultivation, silkworm rearing & silk reeling.
- Providing subsidy assistance for installation of drip irrigation system in mulberry gardens, procurement and distribution of silkworm rearing equipments, construction of separate rearing houses, establishment of Chawkie rearing centres and Seripolyclinics.
- Supply of quality and disease free silkworm layings.
- Transfer of technology for increasing productivity of cocoon.
- Implementation of Crop Insurance Scheme for Sericulture farmers.
- Marketing facilities for cocoon and silk yarn.
- Providing assistance for establishing upgraded Silk Reeling / Silk Twisting Machines / Units in the private / co-operative sector.

7. Mulberry Area in Tamil Nadu

In Tamil Nadu, Mulberry is cultivated in 44,417.40 acres by 22,269 farmers. Sericulture is extensively practiced in Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Salem, Erode, Tiruppur, Vellore, Namakkal, Dindigul, Tenkasi and Theni districts and moderately practiced in all other districts except Chennai.

Improved mulberry varieties, viz., V1, S-series, MR2 and G4 are popularised among the farmers. Paired row system of plantation is recommended to the farmers for obtaining luxurious growth of mulberry plants. To use the irrigation water economically, drip irrigation system is being intensified in the mulberry gardens. Shoot rearing method is followed by the farmers to reduce the labour requirement in silkworm rearing. To cope with the shoot rearing, mulberry gardens are pruned after every crop / harvest followed by inter-cultural operations and manuring the gardens. The extension functionaries of the department are assisting the farmers right from the cultivation

of mulberry to marketing of their produce, the cocoon.

District wise Mulberry Area

Sl. No	District	Mulberry Area as on 01.04.2021			
		Acre			Farmer
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	
1	Krishnagiri	6794.45		6794.45	3482
2	Dharmapuri	3526.80		3526.80	2174
3	Salem	3329.50		3329.50	2053
4	Erode	3684.71		3684.71	1593
5	Coimbatore	2838.25		2838.25	1225
6	Tiruppur	5600.89		5600.89	2645
7	The Nilgiris	78.00		78.00	52
8	Vellore	678.50		678.50	287
9	Tirupattur	1462.75	155.85	1618.60	946
10	Ranipet	575.00		575.00	283
11	Kancheepuram	19.50		19.50	15
12	Chengalpattu	26.00		26.00	12
13	Tiruvallur	18.00		18.00	10
14	Tiruvannamalai	1024.55	118.00	1142.55	647
15	Namakkal	2065.25	34.90	2100.15	1106
16	Karur	359.00		359.00	198
17	Trichy	856.55		856.55	455
18	Perambalur	150.90		150.90	70
19	Ariyalur	119.50		119.50	53
20	Pudukkottai	492.00		492.00	263
21	Thiruvavarur	183.50		183.50	79
22	Thanjavur	329.00		329.00	156
23	Nagapattinam	12.50		12.50	6
24	Mayiladuthurai	44.00		44.00	16
25	Villupuram	650.50		650.50	332
26	Kallakurichi	359.00		359.00	209
27	Cuddalore	535.25		535.25	243

Sl. No	District	Mulberry Area as on 01.04.2021			
		Acre			Farmer
		Irrigated	Rainfed	Total	
28	Madurai	470.00		470.00	196
29	Theni	1850.50		1850.50	885
30	Virudhunagar	514.00		514.00	199
31	Ramanathapuram	139.50		139.50	66
32	Sivagangai	316.70		316.70	140
33	Dindigul	2892.00		2892.00	1260
34	Tirunelveli	184.00		184.00	82
35	Tenkasi	1507.75		1507.75	634
36	Thoothukudi	190.85		190.85	76
37	Kanyakumari	229.50		229.50	121
Total		44108.65	308.54	44417.40	22269

It has been planned to increase the net mulberry cultivated area in 5,000 acres additionally for bush type of mulberry, and also to plant mulberry trees in 617.50 acres additionally during the year 2021-2022.

8. Infrastructure Facilities of the Department of Sericulture

Department of Sericulture has infrastructure facilities with forward and backward linkages to support pre-cocoon and post-cocoon sectors. To promote Sericulture in the State, the following infrastructure facilities are available.

Government Infrastructure	#	Name	No	Total
Basic Seed Farms (BSF)	1	P3 Seed Farms	5	19
	2	P2 Seed Farms	8	
	3	P1 Seed Farms	6	
Grainages	1	State Government Grainages	10	12
	2	Central Silk Board Grainages	2	
Cold Storages	1	Multi-Graded Cold Storages	3	3
Technical Service Centres (TSC)	1	Seed TSC	3	105
	2	Extension TSC	102	
Government Silk Farms	1	Demonstration-cum-Training Centres (DCTC)	6	32
	2	Government Hybrid Silk Farms (GHSF)	6	
	3	Farmers Training Centres (FTC)	10	
	4	Chawkie Silk Farms (CSF)	4	
	5	Model Mulberry Plantation (MMP)	5	
	6	Silk World – Seri Tourism Centre	1	
Government Cocoon Markets	1	Seed Cocoon Markets	3	23
	2	Commercial Cocoon Markets	20	
Silk Reeling / Twisting Units	1	Silk Reeling cum twisting Units	4	8
	2	Silk Reeling unit without silk twisting facilities	4	
Training Institute	1	Tamil Nadu Sericulture Training Institute	1	1
Silk Exchange	1	Government Anna Silk Exchange	1	1
Cooperative Societies	1	Sericulture Industrial Cooperative Societies	25	26
	2	TANSILK	1	

Apart from Government units, the following are functioning under private sector:

Private Infrastructure	#	Name	No	Total
Silk Reeling Units	1	Charka Reeling Units	28	190
	2	Cottage Basin Silk Reeling Units	94	
	3	Multi-End Silk Reeling Units	60	
	4	Automatic Silk Reeling Units	8	
Chawkie Rearing Centres	1	Chawkie Rearing Centres	33	33

8.1 Basic Silkworm Seed Farms

The basic seed farms are producing the seed (parental) cocoons required for the production of commercial silkworm layings in the Grainages, to be supplied to the sericulture farmers.

The Department has 19 seed farms involved in the strict maintenance of parental qualities in three-tier (P3 -> P2 -> P1) system of multiplication on silkworm seed cocoon production. Since the required quantity in P1 level is more, selected seed farmers are also been engaged in parent seed cocoon production. As the seed farms and grainages are maintaining the racial characters and hybrid vigour of silkworms, they play a vital role in development of Sericulture.

Seed Farms

District	Assistant Director	Sl. No	Name of the Seed Farm	Role	Total Extent (Acres)
Krishnagiri	Avalapalli	1	Berigai	P3	3.67
		2	Avalapalli	P3	11.34
		3	Hosur	P2	44.72
	Kalukondapalli	4	Kalukondapalli	P3	5.65
		5	Thally	P3	3.50
		6	Uddanapalli	P2	26.24
		7	Ulimangalam	P2	9.80
		8	Melagiri	P2	10.20
	Kollatti	9	Kollatti	P1	868.55
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	10	Sitheri	P1	5.79
Erode	Talavady	11	Hassanur	P2	8.89
	Madhahalli	12	Madhahalli	P1	785.29
Tirupattur	Tiruvannamalai	13	Athanavoor	P1	5.73
Namakkal	Namakkal	14	Kolli Hills	P1	13.10
Theni	Theni	15	Mayiladumparai	P2	10.00
Tenkasi	Tenkasi	16	Shenkottai	P1	42.24
The Nilgiris	Coonoor	17	Coonoor	P3	23.61
		18	Masinagudi	P2	8.35
		19	Masakkal	P2	18.95
Total					1905.62

8.2 Grainages

'Grainages' are the centres producing silkworm eggs (layings) from the seed cocoons brought from the basic seed farms / seed farmers.

Ten Government grainages are functioning in the State for the production of Disease Free

Layings to be supplied to the Sericulture farmers.

In addition to that, 2 Central Silk Board run National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO) grainages are also functioning in the State.

Grainages

District	Assistant Director	Sl. No	Name of the Grainage	State Govt./ NSSO *	Production Capacity (in lakh)
Krishnagiri	Hosur (Grainage)	1	Hosur (CB)	State	4.00
			Hosur (CSR)	State	12.00
	*	Hosur (CSR)	NSSO	28.00	
	Krishnagiri (Grainage)	2	Krishnagiri (CSR)	State	32.00
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	3	Sogathur (CSR)	State	3.00
		*	Dharmapuri (CSR)	NSSO	20.00
	Pennagaram	4	Pennagaram (CSR)	State	5.00
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	5	Coimbatore (CSR)	State	10.00
Erode	Erode	6	Erode (CSR)	State	10.00
	Talavady	7	Talavady (CSR)	State	5.00
Tirupattur	Vaniyambadi	8	Vaniyambadi (CSR)	State	9.00
Trichy	Trichy	9	Trichy (CB)	State	4.00
Tenkasi	Tenkasi	10	Courtallam (CSR)	State	5.00
			Total		147.00

8.3 Multi-graded Cold Storage Units

Because of the growing demand for bivoltine silk, more than 90% of farmers in Tamil Nadu preferred rearing of bivoltine silkworms.

In order to make Bivoltine silkworm eggs available throughout the year, the eggs produced in the grainages are preserved in the cold storage unit at various temperature levels ranging from 2.5°C to 25°C for a pre-determined period of 120-300 days – i.e., four, six or ten months preservation schedules - to control the diapause condition of eggs and to maintain the vigour of embryo, so as to release them for distribution to the farmers at regular intervals, without any disruption. The layings will hatch into first stage silkworm larvae after 10-11 days after release.

To break the diapause stage of silkworm egg, acid treatment may also be done, to fulfill immediate requirement of silkworm layings.

Bivoltine hybrid silkworm eggs produced in Hosur, Krishnagiri, Pennagaram, Dharmapuri, Vaniyambadi, Coimbatore, Erode, Talavady and Courtallam grainages are preserved in the multi-graded cold storage units with utmost care and supplied to the Sericulture farmers.

Two multi-graded cold storage units are functioning at Krishnagiri and Hosur in

Krishnagiri district with a total preservation capacity of 40.00 lakh silkworm eggs at a time. During 2020-2021, about 56.95 lakh bivoltine eggs were preserved and distributed to the farmers from these two cold storage units.

Another multi-graded cold storage unit with a preservation capacity of 20.00 lakh silkworm eggs has been established and started functioning at Chinnavedampatty, Coimbatore district, from this year.

District	Assistant Director	Sl. No.	Name of the Cold Storage	Capacity (Lakh DFLs)
Krishnagiri	Avalapalli	1	Hosur	20.00
	Krishnagiri	2	Krishnagiri	20.00
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	3	Cinnavedampatti @ Coimbatore	20.00
Total				60.00

8.4 Technical Service Centres

Technical Service Centres are providing technical assistance to Sericulture farmers in mulberry cultivation, garden maintenance, silkworm rearing and crop protection measures at their doorsteps.

They also assist the farmers to avail benefits provided through various scheme components of Department of Sericulture.

There are 105 Technical Service Centres functioning in the State. Each Technical Service Centre is headed by an Assistant Inspector/ Inspector of Sericulture along with 5-7 Junior Inspectors of Sericulture to cater the needs of Sericulture farmers.

Technical Service Centres

Region	Districts	Sl. No.	Assistant Director	No. of Technical Service Centres
Dharmapuri	Krishnagiri	1	Hosur	7
		2	Denkanikottai	6
		3	Krishnagiri	4
	Dharmapuri	4	Dharmapuri	4
		5	Pennagaram	6
Erode	Salem	6	Salem	7
	Coimbatore Tiruppur Erode	7	Coimbatore	4
		8	Udumalpet	5
		9	Erode	7
		10	Talavady	3
The Nilgiris	11	Coonoor	1	
Vellore	Vellore Tirupattur Ranipet Thiruvallur Kancheepuram Chengalpattu	12	Vaniyambadi	8

Region	Districts	Sl. No.	Assistant Director	No. of Technical Service Centres
	Tiruvannamalai and Hills of Tirupattur District	13	Tiruvanna-malai	6
	Villupuram Kallakurichi Cuddalore	14	Villupuram	4
Trichy	Trichy Pudukkottai Ariyalur Tiruvarur Thanjavur Perambalur Nagapattinam Mayiladuthurai	15	Trichy	8
	Namakkal Karur	16	Namakkal	7
Madurai	Dindigul Sivagangai	17	Dindigul	6
	Theni Madurai Ramanatha - puram	18	Theni	5
	Tenkasi Tirunelveli Virudhunagar Thoothukudi Kanyakumari	19	Tenkasi	7
			Total	105

8.5 Government Silk Farms

Government silk farms are the centres functioning as model units on mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing activities and

demonstrating the latest technologies introduced from sericulture research institutions of the Union Government. P1 seed rearing is also taken up in these farms as and when required.

They are also engaged in mulberry saplings production, chawkie (young-age silkworms upto 2nd instar) rearing, silkworm rearing and farmers training. Quality mulberry saplings and chawkie silkworms are also supplied to the needy farmers.

There are 32 Government silk farms functioning under the Department. They are, 6 Demonstration-cum-Training Centres (DCTC); 6 Government Hybrid Silk Farms (GHSF); 10 Farmers Training Centres (FTC); 4 Chawkie Silk Farms (CSF); 1 Silk World (Seri Tourism Centre) and 5 Model Mulberry Plantations (MMP).

Government Silk Farms

District	Assistant Director	Sl. No.	Name of the Farm		Extent (Acres)
Krishnagiri	TNSTI, Hosur	1	Hosur	DCTC	2.18
	Krishnagiri	2	Uthangarai	GHSF	3.77
Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	3	Sogathur	FTC	5.84
	Pennagaram	4	Pappaparatty	CSF	1.81

District	Assistant Director	Sl. No.	Name of the Farm		Extent (Acres)
Salem	Salem	5	Yercaud	Silk World	5.96
		6	Nathakarai	FTC	14.50
		7	Maniyarkundam	GHSF	2.50
		8	Pudur	GHSF	6.05
Kallakurichi	Salem	9	Vellimalai	GHSF	6.25
Erode	Talavady	10	Talavady	FTC	18.01
		11	Ramapuram	CSF	3.58
		12	Geermalam	GHSF	32.82
Tiruppur	Udumalpet	13	Myvadi	FTC	20.10
Kancheepuram	Vaniyam-badi	14	Vitchanthangal	FTC	8.05
Tirupattur	Vaniyam-badi	15	Minnur	FTC	18.70
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	16	Nadanur	CSF	1.88
Tirupattur		17	Puliyoor	CSF	7.99
Cuddalore	Villupuram	18	Neyveli	FTC	20.00
Trichy	Trichy	19	Uppiliapuram	DCTC	15.30
		20	Kalingapatty	MMP	5.00
		21	Karukkamadai	MMP	2.16
		22	Pachamalai	GHSF	8.45
		23	Manikandam	FTC	10.00
Thanjavur		24	Nanjikottai	FTC	4.65
Dindigul	Dindigul	25	C.K.Pudur	MMP	4.93
Sivagangai		26	Kundrakudi	MMP	0.50
		27	O.Pudur	DCTC	10.00
Ramanathapuram	Theni	28	Pandiyur	DCTC	4.36
Tirunelveli	Tenkasi	29	Tirunelveli @V.M.Chatram	DCTC	1.88
Virudhunagar		30	Srivilliputhur	FTC	10.15
		31	Sevalur	MMP	12.00
Kanyakumari		32	Nagercoil/Konam	DCTC	3.10
			Total		272.47

8.5.1 Chawkie Rearing Centres

'Chawkie rearing' means rearing of young silkworms from hatching to second moult for 7 days. The centres performing rearing and supply of chawkie worms to the farming community are called as 'Chawkie Rearing Centres'.

Chawkie rearing requires special care in maintaining hygiene inside rearing room and favourable climatic conditions supplemented by feeding good quality leaves. Separate mulberry garden with specific fertilizer recommendation and pruning schedule are required and utmost care is taken during the larval period in chawkie rearing centres.

The concept of chawkie rearing is one of the main factors for successful bivoltine Sericulture in the State. 86% of silkworm layings were distributed as chawkie worms during 2020-2021.

Receiving chawkie silkworms from chawkie rearing centres helps the farmers to save

7 rearing days thereby resulting in increased cocoon production and income.

Four Government farms are exclusively functioning as Chawkie silk farms for supply of quality chawkie silkworms to the needy farmers. In addition to that, Chawkie silkworms are reared and distributed to farmers in 16 other Government Silk Farms.

Apart from the Government Chawkie rearing centres, 33 private chawkie rearing centres are also functioning in the State. The production capacity of these chawkie rearing centres is 90.96 lakh layings per year.

8.6 Government Seed Cocoon Markets

Local and Bivoltine Seed cocoons produced by the P1 seed farmers and Government seed farms are transacted in the seed cocoon markets and supplied to grainages for commercial silkworm seed production.

Three seed cocoon markets are functioning at Hosur, Denkanikottai and Coimbatore, to transact the seed cocoons.

Government Seed Cocoon Markets

District	Assistant Director	Sl. No.	Name of the seed Cocoon Markets
Krishnagiri	Avalapalli	1	Hosur
	Denkanikottai	2	Denkanikottai
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	3	Coimbatore

0.75% of seed cocoon transaction value is collected as levy, each from sellers and buyers.

8.7 Government Cocoon Markets

The Government cocoon markets transact the silk cocoons brought by the farmers to the silk reelers. They function as a regulated market to serve the farmers to sell their produce by providing marketing facilities.

A committee consisting of buyers (reelers) and sellers (farmers) helps in fixing minimum bidding price for cocoons by assessing the quality, on every day. The market staff facilitate open auction and reelers are allowed to bid and procure the cocoons.

There are 20 cocoon markets in various districts of the State.

Government Cocoon Markets

District	Assistant Director	Sl. No.	Name of the Cocoon Markets
Krishnagiri	Hosur	1	Hosur
	Krishnagiri	2	Krishnagiri
Dharmapuri	Pennagaram	3	Pennagaram, Palacode
	Dharmapuri	4	Dharmapuri
Salem	Salem	5	Salem
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	6	Coimbatore
Erode	Talavady	7	Talavady
	Erode	8	Erode
Tiruppur	Udumalpet	9	Myvadi
Tirupattur	Vaniyambadi	10	Vaniyambadi
Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	11	Tiruvannamalai
Trichy	Trichy	12	Trichy
Pudukkottai		13	Pudukkottai
Dindigul	Dindigul	14	Dindigul
		15	Palani @ C.K.Pudur
Sivagangai		16	Sivagangai
Theni	Theni	17	Theni
Tenkasi	Tenkasi	18	Nannagaram
Virudhunagar		19	Srivilliputhur
Kanyakumari		20	Nagercoil

0.75% of cocoon transaction value is collected as levy, each from sellers and buyers.

Of these 20 markets, three markets at Pudukkottai, Sivagangai and Nagercoil are functioning as Market-cum-Reeling Units, where the cocoons are procured for Government

reeling units, when there is no participation of private reelers in auctioning, so as to protect the farmers' interest.

8.8 Government Silk Reeling / Twisting Units

Government Multiend silk Reeling Units are functioning as model units for reeling and twisting-based entrepreneurs, in order to support the post cocoon sector which is a vital sector of sericulture industry.

Government reeling units also participate in cocoon market auction and help the farmers to get fair price for their produce.

There are eight Government Reeling Units functioning under this department with the raw silk production capacity of 24 Metric Tonnes per year.

Government Silk Reeling Units

Sl. No.	District	Location
1	Krishnagiri	Hosur
2	Salem	Salem
3	Erode	Talavady
4	Tirupattur	Vaniyambadi
5	Tenkasi	Nannagaram
6	Kanyakumari	Konam

Sl. No.	District	Location
7	Sivagangai	Sivagangai
8	Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai

Of these 8 silk reeling units, units at Hosur, Salem, Talavady and Nannagaram are functioning as Silk Reeling-cum-Twisting Units, where the raw silk is further converted as twisted silk (or ready silk).

8.9 Private Silk Reeling Units

Apart from the Government Silk Reeling Units, there are 94 cottage basin reeling units, 60 Multiend Reeling Units, 28 Charka Reeling Units and 8 Automatic Reeling Machine Units run by private entrepreneurs. The capacity of these silk reeling units is 619.00 Metric Tonnes of raw silk per year.

For the effective utilization of defective cocoons available in the State, one Automatic Dupion silk reeling machine unit was established with a production capacity of 19.00 Metric Tonnes of dupion silk per annum.

Multipronged support is extended to private reeling sector by this department. Entrepreneurs

are encouraged in many ways to come forward to establish more number of reeling units to consume the cocoons produced domestically so that the Sericulture farmers get fair and remunerative price.

Efforts have been taken to establish five 400 ends Automatic silk reeling machine units, two 200 ends Automatic silk reeling machine unit and one Multiend reeling unit during 2021-2022. The silk reeling capacity of these units is 205.00 Metric tonnes of raw silk production per year. Also, efforts have been taken to establish one more Automatic Dupion silk reeling machine unit.

It has been mandated to strengthen the post-cocoon sector by encouraging more entrepreneurs to establish silk reeling units so that the entire quantity of cocoons produced in the State will be utilized within the State.

8.10 Tamil Nadu Sericulture Training Institute, Hosur

To impart refresher training to the field level functionaries of the department and to train new

farmers and reelers on continuous basis, the Department of Sericulture has a training institute at Hosur with all infrastructure and residential facilities.

A monthly technical magazine 'Pattu Malar' is published by this Institute and distributed to farmers at subsidised price of Rs.2/- per copy. It helps in disseminating the latest trends, technologies and developments in Sericulture sector to the Sericulture farmers.

8.11 Government Anna Silk Exchange, Kancheepuram

The Government Anna Silk Exchange, Kancheepuram, is transacting the raw silk brought by the silk reelers to the raw silk consumers in the state. It is functioning as a regulated market to serve the silk reelers to sell their produce by providing marketing facilities.

The grade of Raw Silk brought for sales to this exchange is tested by the Regional Silk Technological Research Station, Kancheepuram.

In order to facilitate reelers and twistors in and around Salem area, a branch of Government

Anna Silk Exchange is functioning at Salem. The grade of Raw Silk brought for sales to the branch is tested by Silk Technical Service Centre, Salem.

Based on the prevailing raw silk price and quality, floor price is fixed and silk lots are admitted for auction. Master weavers, Twisters and the TANSILK participate in the open auction and purchase the silk. Spot payment is made through ECS mode to the sellers.

8.12 Co-operative Societies

There are 25 Sericulture Industrial Co-operative Societies under the Department of Sericulture. One Apex Co-operative Society, namely 'Tamil Nadu Co-operative Silk Producers' Federation Limited (TANSILK)' is functioning under the Department of Sericulture.

8.12.1 Industrial Co-operative Societies

Supply of sericulture inputs to the members of the society, supply of raw materials to the members of the society for the conversion of the finished goods, getting the finished goods from the members and selling the finished goods at

fair prices are the functions of the societies, and the primary objective is to provide employment opportunities and enable economic upliftment of the members of the societies.

8.12.2 Tamil Nadu Co-operative Silk Producers' Federation Limited (TANSILK), Kancheepuram

'Tamil Nadu Co-operative Silk Producers' Federation Limited' (TANSILK), Kancheepuram was registered as an apex body of Silk Co-operative Societies. It has six branches located at Arani, Coimbatore, Erode, Kancheepuram, Kumbakonam and Salem. Silk reelers, twisters, Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies and Sarvodaya Sanghs are its members. It procures bulk quantity of raw silk from Government Anna Silk Exchange, Kancheepuram and supplies to its members.

Silk Weavers' Co-operative Societies, Khadi and Village Industries Board and the certified institutions like Sarvodaya Sanghs purchase twisted silk from TANSILK. The twisted silk is further woven into sarees, dhoties and other silk materials and sold.

9. Raw Silk Production

Tamil Nadu is the leading State at **National level** in terms of bivoltine raw silk production. Out of the total 1834 Metric Tonnes of raw silk produced during 2020-2021, 1754 Metric Tonnes is bivoltine silk.

The value of silk produced is Rs.471.00 crore, at an average silk price of Rs.2,569/- per kg.

10. Crop Insurance

This scheme is implemented to compensate for the unfortunate crop losses and encourage the farmers to take up Sericulture. 100% of crop insurance premium amount is being provided to the Sericulture farmers by Government.

The current insurance coverage period is from 29.11.2020 to 28.11.2021. An annual premium amount of Rs.136/- per 100 DFLs is being provided for the benefit of all sericulture farmers as on First April of the year.

The insurance company compensates the crop loss to Sericulture farmers according to the stage of silkworm at the time of loss. Personal

accident and silkworm rearing shed damages are also covered.

11. Schemes implemented during 2020-2021

11.1 State Plan

The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has stopped the financial support given under 'Catalytic Development Programme' for certain components from 2015-2016. However, to protect the interest of sericulture farmers, the State Government continues to implement important schemes and had sanctioned Rs.18.44 crore during 2020-2021 under State Plan, as given below:

State Plan 2020-2021

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Physical (Acre / No)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
				State share	Beneficiary share	Total Cost
1	Assistance for Plantation of high yielding Mulberry varieties	3500.00	14000	367.50	122.50	490.00
2	Assistance for Installation of Drip irrigation system in mulberry gardens	1000.00	33600	250.00	-	250.00

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Physical (Acre / No)	Unit Cost (Rs.)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)		
				State share	Beneficiary share	Total Cost
3	Procurement and supply of rearing appliances & farm equipments	1000	70000	525.00	175.00	700.00
4	Assistance for Construction of separate silkworm rearing sheds					
a	Level- I (above 1500 sq.ft)	50	275000	41.25	96.25	137.50
b	Level- II (1000-1500 sq.ft)	550	175000	481.25	481.25	962.50
c	Level- III (700-1000 sq.ft)	200	90000	126.00	54.00	180.00
5	Cash awards to the Best Sericulture Farmers at State and District level	111	-	23.85	-	23.85
6	Strengthening of Government Seed Farms	5	500000	25.00	-	25.00
7	Cash awards to the Best Silk Reelers at State level	6	-	4.50	-	4.50
Total				1844.35	929.00	2773.35

• Prizes and Awards

In order to encourage the best sericulture farmers, every year District level Cash Prizes of Rs.25,000/-, Rs.20,000/- and Rs.15,000/- are being awarded for first, second and third places

respectively, to the three best sericulture farmers in each district.

State level cash prizes of Rs.1,00,000/-, Rs.75,000/- and Rs.50,000/- are also awarded for first, second and third places respectively, to the three best sericulture farmers every year.

Three best multi-end silk reelers and three best automatic silk reelers at State level are also awarded with cash prizes.

11.2 Sericulture Development and Price Stabilisation Fund

A sum of Rs.167.397 lakh was sanctioned under Sericulture Development and Price Stabilisation Fund during 2020-2021 for the development works of the Department as given below:

Sericulture Development and Price Stabilisation Fund 2020-21

Sl. No	Name of the Work	Total amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
1	Printing and distribution of Pattumalar (2020-2021)	14.760
2	Crop Insurance Scheme	52.510

Sl. No	Name of the Work	Total amount sanctioned (Rs. in lakh)
3	Annual prepaid premium for BSNL CUG SIM Cards	2.010
4	Purchase of Computers, Printers, UPS, Xerox Machines and Scanners	6.420
5	Purchase of Equipments / Machineries	39.895
6	Civil and Electrical works to be carried out in government buildings	
	a) Civil works at Government Silk Reeling Unit	5.100
	b) Electrical repairs at Government Grainage, Silk Reeling Unit and Office	9.950
	c) Repair works at Government grainage	2.548
7	Incentive for production of gradable Bivoltine silk (ARM Silk)	15.000
8	Incentive for production of gradable Bivoltine silk (MRM Silk)	8.004
9	Interest subsidy on working capital loan for silk reelers and twisters	11.200
	Total	167.397

11.3 Central Sector Scheme: 'SILK SAMAGRA'

After restructuring the Catalytic Development Programme, Central Silk Board has restricted the financial support only to few components and sanctioned Rs.1437.516 lakh for the year 2020-2021 under the Central Sector Scheme, 'Silk Samagra' as shown below:

Central Sector Scheme: Silk Samagra - 2020-2021

Sl. No	Name of the Work	Physical Acre / Nos.	Unit cost (Rs. in lakh)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)			
				CSB Share	State Share	Bene share	Total
I Installment							
A One District One Product (ODOP) – Pudukkottai District							
1	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)			23.270			23.270
2	General			165.725			165.725
Sub Total (A)				188.995			188.995
B One District one Product (ODOP) – Theni District							
3	Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)			234.843			234.843
4	General			626.375			626.375
Sub Total (B)				861.218			861.218
Total (A+B)				1050.213			1050.213
Regular Scheme							
C Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)(65:25:10)							
5	Support for development of Kissan nursery	1.00	1.50	0.975	0.375	0.150	1.500
6	Support for Mulberry Plantation Development (Bush): Raising of high yielding mulberry varieties	20.00	0.500	6.500	2.500	1.000	10.000
7	Assistance for Irrigation and other Water conservations and usage techniques	20.00	0.336	4.368	2.352	0	6.720
8	Supply of Mulberry silkworm Rearing appliances including improved mountages for quality cocoon production	20	0.750	9.750	3.750	1.500	15.000

Sl. No	Name of the Work	Physical Acre / Nos.	Unit cost (Rs. in lakh)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)			
				CSB Share	State Share	Bene share	Total
9	Assistance for construction of Mulberry silkworm Rearing Houses	20	3.000	39.000	15.000	6.000	60.000
10	Training to progressive Mulberry farmers (BEP)	20	0.070	1.400	0	0	1.400
11	Support for Eri Silkworm Host Plantation Development (0.50 acre)	25	0.050	0.813	0.312	0.125	1.250
12	Assistance for Construction of Eri Silkworm Rearing shed	50	1.00	32.500	12.500	5.000	50.000
13	Supply of Eri Silkworm Rearing appliances for quality cocoon production	50	0.200	6.500	2.500	1.000	10.000
14	Training to Ericulture farmers (BEP)	50	0.070	3.500	0	0	3.500
15	Information Education & Communication (IEC)		Lump sum	1.051	0	0	1.051
Sub Total (C)				106.357	39.290	14.775	160.421
D Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)(65:25:10)							
16	Support for Eri Silkworm Host Plantation Development (0.50 acre)	25	0.085	1.381	0.531	0.213	2.125
17	Assistance for Construction of Eri Silkworm Rearing shed	25	1.000	16.250	6.250	2.500	25.000

Sl. No	Name of the Work	Physical Acre / Nos.	Unit cost (Rs. in lakh)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)			
				CSB Share	State Share	Bene share	Total
18	Supply of Eri Silkworm Rearing Appliances for quality cocoon production	25	0.200	3.250	1.250	0.500	5.000
19	Training to Ericulture farmers (BEP)	25	0.070	1.750	0	0	1.750
20	Information Education & Communication		Lump sum	0.230			0.230
Sub Total (D)				22.861	8.031	3.212	34.105
Total (C+D)				129.218	47.321	17.987	194.526
Total (I Installment)				1179.430	47.321	17.987	1244.739
II Installment							
E General (50:25:25)							
21	Assistance for Irrigation and other Water Conservations and usage techniques	600.00	0.336	100.800	100.800	0	201.600
22	Popularization of Chawki Rearing Centres (CRC) with Incubation Centres	5	12.000	30.000	15.000	15.000	60.000
23	Strengthening of Mulberry Silkworm Seed rearers (ASRs) for Quality Seed Cocoon Generation	10	1.000	5.000	2.500	2.500	10.000
24	Establishment of Cocoon Testing Centres (CTC) at Government Cocoon Markets @ Coimbatore & Myvadi	2	2.500	5.000	0	0	5.000
Sub Total (E)				140.800	118.300	17.500	276.600

Sl. No	Name of the Work	Physical Acre / Nos.	Unit cost (Rs. in lakh)	Financial (Rs. in lakh)			
				CSB Share	State Share	Bene share	Total
F Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)(65:25:10)							
25	Support for Establishment of Automatic Silk Reeling Machine (ARM) Unit – 400 ends	1.00	122.072	79.347	30.518	12.207	122.072
26	Support for establishment of Pupae Processing Unit	1	19.670	12.785	4.918	1.967	19.670
27	Support for establishment of Automatic Dupion Silk Reeling Machine (ADRM) Unit – 142 ends	1	38.700	25.153	9.674	3.870	38.697
Sub Total (F)				117.285	45.110	18.044	180.439
Total (II Installment)				258.085	163.410	35.544	457.039
Grand Total (I + II Installment)				1437.516	210.731	53.531	1701.778

12. Seri Tourism

The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.250.00 lakh under Tamil Nadu Innovation Initiative Scheme for the establishment of Seri-Tourism Project at Government Silk Farm, Yercaud. This Innovative Project has been taken up with the twin objectives of promoting tourism and creating awareness about Sericulture activities amongst the tourists. Also, it is aimed to inculcate scientific knowledge among children.

The Seri-Tourism Centre has been named as 'Silk World'.

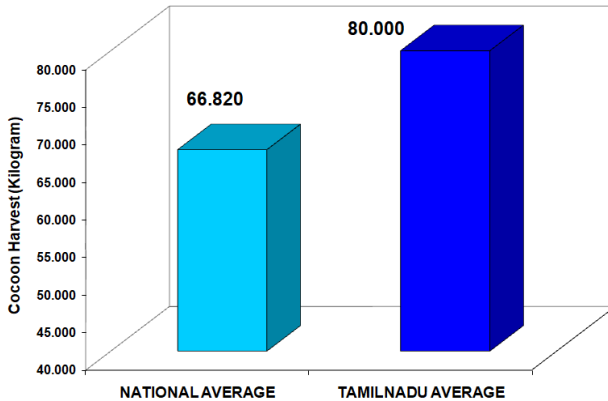
The Seri-Tourism Centre established at Yercaud has been attracting many tourists and is much instrumental in creating awareness about sericulture activities and serves as very good venue of recreation for tourists.

This Seri-Tourism Centre disseminates adequate technical information for the farming community to take up Sericulture, and also instigates the people to take up activities like silk reeling, silk twisting and silk weaving ventures. The scientific equipments in the Centre teaches the technical knowledge in sericulture, it has become a place of tourist attraction for school and college students.

13. Achievements of the Department of Sericulture

Tamil Nadu continues to occupy a prominent position at National level, and has improved upon its performance over previous years in the following aspects:

- Average cocoon productivity per 100 silkworm layings is **80.000 kg** during the year 2020-21 against the national average of **66.820 kg**.



Average cocoon yield per 100 layings

- **96% of total raw silk production** during the year 2020-2021 is bivoltine silk. The percentage of bivoltine silk has improved from 94% in 2019-2020.
- Cluster Promotion Programme is being implemented in 28 different villages to increase bivoltine cocoon production. Productivity of cocoon is **82.000 kg per 100 DFLs during 2020-2021** in these clusters.

14. Initiatives for Sericulture Development in Tamil Nadu

14. 1 Pre-cocoon

- Encouraging intensive mulberry cultivation.
- Supporting small and marginal farmers.
- Extension approach for sericulture development
- Creation of critical infrastructure facilities.
- Market intelligence, coordination and development.
- Strengthening Sericulture extension system.
- Promotion of organic farming.
- Integration with other collaborative departments.
- Production and supply of disease free layings.
- Obtaining quality certification for grainages and training institute.
- Technology upgradation.

- Thrust on capacity building and training.
- Promotion of Ericulture in the State

14.2 Post-cocoon

- Increasing production of import substitute bivoltine raw silk by establishing automatic silk reeling units.
- Establishing more automatic silk reeling units and multiend reeling units.
- Establishing silk twisting units.
- Thrust to utilize silk by-products (dried pupae) as poultry and fish feeds for better revenue generation.
- Imparting training in silk reeling to more number of silk reeling workers as well as entrepreneurs.
- Skill training for entrepreneurs in quality, productivity, cost minimization and silk waste management.

15. Budget provision for the year 2021-2022

The fund allocation made for the Department of Sericulture in the Revised Budget Estimate 2021-2022 towards Plan and Non-Plan schemes is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 2021-2022 (Rs. in lakh)
I	PLAN SCHEMES	
a)	1) Development Programmes under Sericulture Development and Price Stabilization Fund (SD&PSF)	100.00
	2) Sericulture Development and Price Stabilization Fund (Inter-account transfer)	150.00
b)	New Schemes	1868.96
c)	Western Ghats Development Programme	0.01
d)	Hill Area Development Programme	0.01
	PLAN SCHEMES TOTAL	2118.98
II	NON - PLAN SCHEMES	
	Maintenance of Government units, Salary, Wages, etc.,	5675.56
	Grand Total (PLAN + NON-PLAN)	7794.54



THE TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED

PREAMBLE

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited was formed as a Public Limited Company on 26.07.1973 by the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Dr. Kalaignar and is popularly known by its brand name "Poompuhar" and commenced its operations from 01.08.1973. The Handicraft Sales Emporia / Depots and the Training-cum-Production Centres of various crafts which functioned under the control of the Industries and Commerce Department and Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Marketing Society Limited were transferred to the Corporation immediately after its formation.

1. The main objectives:

- To improve the livelihoods and living standards of artisans in Tamil Nadu.
- To upgrade the skills of artisans by imparting appropriate training.
- To improve the productivity of artisans.
- To improve the quality of handicrafts.
- To minimize human drudgery involved in the production process.
- To minimize/eliminate occupational hazards.
- To encourage innovations in design.
- To provide socio-economic security for craftsmen.
- To document and record the handicrafts produced in the State.
- To provide marketing support to the artisans of Tamil Nadu.
- To recognize their expertise and contribution to handicrafts.

2. Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals are set for seventeen pointer targets that all the countries which are members of the United Nation agreed to work upon for the better future of the country.

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. predominantly has long term as well as short term Sustainable Development Goals. The Corporation's main objective is to uplift the living standard of the artisans and to leverage the production capabilities by introducing new technology and training, by Design and Research. The Corporation also markets the handicraft products through its showrooms located at important cities and also by organising exhibitions throughout the year across the Country, thereby generating income to the artisans.

The important Sustainable Development Goals being targeted by the Corporation are as follows:

Goal 1 - No poverty

The main objective of sustainable development Goals is to eradicate poverty of the people.

1.1 Eradicate extreme poverty for all people

Training to artisans is given periodically by engaging Designers from reputed institutions of Central & State Government, for producing new designs and to train them in technical knowhow in the present market scenario. More than 1,000 artisans, mostly women have been given modern training to learn new production techniques and enhance their income.

For adopting the latest techniques and designs for producing handicrafts so far 6,212 free tools kits have been distributed to artisans across the State.

In addition, various exhibitions are conducted annually in major cities in India to generate income for the artisans and improve their livelihood.

Goal 8 - Decent work and job creation

8.5 Achieve full and productive employment for all women and men

To uplift the living standard of the artisan's community, Poompuhar is establishing Common Facility Centres across Tamil Nadu in major craft clusters. It is also establishing Common Facility Centres for languishing crafts also. These CFCs are a long-term strategy provided for the benefit of artisans. These CFCs are equipped with latest machineries and tools where the artisans can use it free of cost and generate income. Nearly 5,000 artisans are benefitted by it. The important goal is also to safeguard the culture and heritage of the State through handicrafts and pass it on to the next generation in all major and sustainable crafts of the State.

Goal 9 - Industry, Innovation and infrastructure

9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises

Poompuhar has established a Design Research & Development Centre for designing

contemporary designs using 3D printer and establishment of Virtual Reality showroom at Poompuhar sales showroom in Chennai. This is a long-term strategy to innovate and produce new contemporary designs and customised designs are set up in Poompuhar sales showroom in Chennai.

3. Showrooms

Poompuhar provides marketing support to artisans through its 12 major showrooms and 10 sales outlets located in Chennai, Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari, Swamimalai, Mamallapuram, Vandaloor, Chennai Airport, Kevadiya (Gujarat), New Delhi and Kolkata. These showrooms are equipped with computerized billing, CCTV surveillance, aesthetic ambiance etc., for enabling customers to have a pleasant shopping experience.

4. Exhibitions

Poompuhar organizes exhibition-cum-sale of handicrafts in important cities and towns of Tamil Nadu and across many cities in India.

It also organizes Gandhi Shilp Bazaars and Craft Bazaars, where artisans from all over the country are invited. The main object of the exhibitions is to market the handicrafts of artisans under one roof for the benefit of both customers and artisans.

Last year, Poompuhar was not able to conduct any outside exhibitions due to Covid-19 pandemic. Only 71 exhibitions have been conducted inside Poompuhar sales showrooms. 12 special exhibitions have been conducted this year on the occasion of the nation's 75th Independence Day.

5. Exports

Poompuhar exports traditional handicraft items to Singapore, Malaysia, United Kingdom, Australia and United States of America. Bronze icons, brass ornamental lamps, rosewood furniture and Thanjavur paintings are some of the important handicraft items exported to these countries. During 2020-2021, Poompuhar exported Rs.20.80 lakh worth handicraft products abroad.

6. Sales Turnover

Poompuhar has shown tremendous growth in its annual turnover since its inception. It achieved a turnover of Rs.41.38 crore during the year 2018-2019. But the Corporation could achieve only Rs.23.25 crore as sales turnover during 2020-2021 due to the situation arising from the Covid-19 pandemic. Poompuhar has set a sales target of Rs.40.00 crore for the financial year 2021-2022.

7. Pricing Policy

Poompuhar has adopted uniform pricing policy for the products sold at all its showrooms. The pricing has been streamlined in such a way that it is competitive when compared to other private and wholesale market sellers. Quality has been ensured so that all products sold are of good quality and workmanship is of a high order. By adopting this pricing method, it is expected to sell fast moving items in showrooms and through the online portal. This will create better consumer satisfaction for Poompuhar products.

8. Poompuhar Production Centers

Poompuhar has 7 production centers each at Nachiarkoil for traditional Bell metal and brass lamps, Madurai for brass lamps and brass artwares, Vagaikulam for brass lamps and brass artware, Swamimalai for bronze icons, Thanjavur for thanjavur art plates, Kallakurichi for wood carvings and Mamallapuram for stone carvings for producing handicrafts. Permanent artisans and piece rate workers (artisans) work in these production centers.

The Corporation has manufactured Rs.2.35 crore worth of production during the year 2020-2021 and proposed a target of Rs.5.00 crore for the year 2021-2022.

9. New Administrative, Marketing, Design and Production Initiatives

To improve market penetration and price competitiveness, the Corporation has leveraged Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to re-engineer and automate the key processes of administration, marketing, design and production. These initiatives involve multiple

stakeholders and cater to their specific requirements.

Artisans: Creation of an e-Repository of artisans and their skills to ensure wider dissemination of their skills and products and to enable access to social security measures with preferential treatment to women artisans and underprivileged. It also promotes adoption of new designs and production techniques of artisans.

Customers: It ensures enhanced customer satisfaction and experience, through reduced transaction times coupled with reliable and customer friendly processes.

Corporation: To ensure commercial sustainability and promotion of traditional industry, with secured income to artisans, and enhancing accountability and transparency through digital governance.

Poompuhar has already started reaping the benefits, thanks to this transformation. The details of this “transformation” are elaborated below:

9.1 Interventions in Administration

e-Site: A multi-purpose dedicated web-portal: www.poompuhar.com has been developed which keeps all stakeholders informed about the developments in Poompuhar.

e-Repository: The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned Rs.1.00 crore from the State Innovation Fund for creating an “**e-Repository of artisans and their skills**” at www.poompuhar.com. This is a comprehensive and dynamically updated web-based repository of all artisans in the State of Tamil Nadu, with dedicated web-page in a standardized format for each artisan who has been registered in the site, with special features to promote marginalized groups of artisans. Currently, data for 19,052 artisans has been entered and the survey is on. Now customers can view the works of artisans and also search products craft-wise, and purchase their products online using this website.

e-Attendance: Attendance is now marked through biometric attendance system.

e-Connectivity: Wi-Fi has been provided at the Corporate Office and all Poompuhar showrooms for the purpose of using the ERP and for customers.

e-Monitoring: A total of 138 CCTV Cameras have been installed at all 12 major showrooms and 4 sales outlets, 7 production centers, Urban Haats and at the Corporate Office. This has made real-time monitoring of all locations possible.

9.2 Interventions in Marketing

e-Commerce: Poompuhar created its own e-Commerce site www.poompuhar.com, a smart phone app supported by free-home delivery through dedicated bike/van. Poompuhar signed MoUs with e-Commerce giants like Snapdeal, Flipkart, Craftsvilla, Shopclues and India Mart for online selling of Poompuhar products. Exclusive web pages have been created in all these sites.

Virtual Reality Poompuhar Showrooms: Poompuhar has created a new concept called Virtual Reality Showroom at its Chennai

Poompuhar. The design team at the Design Research and Development Centre will develop virtual 3D images of existing Poompuhar products and host the same in an Immersive Virtual Reality server, such that customers can view our products in 3D, pick up those products using virtual hands, give haptic feedback and also permit them to purchase the product online through our e-commerce portal. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.2.17 crore from the State Innovation Fund for creation of Virtual Reality Poompuhar Showrooms.

Poompuhar Augmented Reality App:

Similarly, Poompuhar has also developed an Augmented Reality App (AR) by which customers can view the enhanced and expanded 3D version of the handicrafts products and interact with Poompuhar center for purchase of specific artifacts from the Poompuhar e-market place. The customers will also be able to, through the AR features on the App, place the artifacts in their own homes / spaces using AR. The internet of this AR experience is that customers

will be able to visualize the aesthetic appeal of the artifacts in their own homes – enabling their purchase decisions.

e-Media: Poompuhar has taken up a massive social media and online digital marketing campaign using about 4 social media platforms including Facebook, Twitter, Youtube and Instagram for advertising and for selling and marketing of handicrafts.

e-Coding: Bar coding of all handicrafts products has been completed at all 12 major showrooms and 10 sales outlets.

e-Billing: A centralized computerized billing with the use of Poompuhar POS machines at all 12 showrooms and 10 sales outlets have made billing much easier, quicker and reduced transaction times.

9.3 Interventions in Design

The Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned Rs.1.68 crore for the creation of a Design Research and Development Centre (DRDC) for introducing contemporary designs using 3D designing and 3D printing of the

designed plastic moulds. This will greatly enhance the capacity of the Corporation to come out with new designs in the market. TNHDC has created a furnished space with necessary infrastructure at the Head Office to setup Design Research and Development Centre. This center is expected to supply, install, implement and maintain multiple digital platforms with the intention of promoting marketing and sales of Poompuhar.

The DRDC will facilitate access to information, and maintain an extensive on-line database for designers, artisans, commercial organizations and individuals interested in State handicrafts. It will also bring together various stakeholders in innovative product development and promote research and design related projects in collaboration with universities and design institutions in India as well as abroad.

9.4 Interventions in Production

Under the Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts project, Rs.6.60 crore was sanctioned for building 11 Common Facility Centres (CFCs), equipped with modern

machinery like CNC machines, 3D printers, modern tool kits etc. This will enhance production capability with new design and avoid professional haphazard.

10. Optional Procurement Agency

The Government has declared Poompuhar as an “Optional Procurement Agency” by a notification under clause (f) of section 16 of the Tamil Nadu Transparency in Tenders Act, 1998 for all Government departments and agencies vide Government order G.O.(Ms) No.66 dated 4.3.2016 issued to the Corporation.

11. New revenue stream

Poompuhar has made efforts at finding new revenue streams for the organization by procuring special orders from Government, Corporate and other institutions. The following embellishment works have been taken up by Poompuhar:

**Special orders executed for the year
2020-2021**

Sl. No	Particulars		Amount (Rs. in crore)
1	Kamarajar Port Limited, Ennore	Beautification works	0.65
2	Avadi Municipal Corporation	Beautification work	0.11
3	Tamil Nadu Iyal Isai Nadagam Mandram	Gold Medal	3.02
4	Tamil Development Department	Stone Memorial Pillar	0.24
5	Kalikambal Thirukovil, Chennai	Brass Q line	0.07
6	Various Government Departments	Gold, Silver & Bronze Medals.	1.57
7	Most Backward Classes Dept, Chennai	Brass Iron box	0.97
8	SIPCOT, Chennai	Bronze & Thanjavur Paintings	0.20
9	SIDCO, Chennai	Beautification work & setting of photo gallery	0.10
10	Tourism Department, Chennai	Beautification work & Interpretation Center (Kiosk) at Kulasekara-patinam	1.12

Sl. No	Particulars		Amount (Rs. in crore)
11	PWD, Chennai	Stone statue	0.16
12	Chennai Airport & TIDCO, Chennai & other Departments	Artifacts	0.27
13	Trichy Corporation, Trichy	Smart City Project	1.50
	Total		9.98

12. Welfare of Artisans

Artisans welfare schemes of State Government and Union Government are implemented through this Corporation by a separate section (Development cell).

12.1 Awards

Every year, Poompuhar distributes the following awards to Artisans to recognize and felicitate them for their outstanding performance and contributions to the Handicrafts sector.

1. Living Craft Treasure Award
2. Poompuhar State Award
3. Poompuhar District Craft Award

4. Utility Based Handicrafts Award
5. Handicrafts Export Award
6. Team Production Award
7. Gen-next Competition

Details of Awards:

Sl. No	Name of the Award	Award components	No. of Awards
1	Living Craft Treasure Award	Rs.1.00 lakh cash, 8 gms gold medal, Thamirapathiram and a certificate	10
2	Poompuhar State Award	Rs.50,000/- cash, 4 gms gold medal, Thamirapathiram and a certificate	10
3	Poompuhar District Craft Award	Rs.10,000/- cash, silver medal and a certificate	85
4	Handicrafts Export Award	Rs.40,000/- cash, 4 gms gold medal, Thamirapathiram and a certificate	2

Sl. No	Name of the Award	Award components	No. of Awards
5	Team Production Award	Rs.40,000/- cash, 4 gms gold medal, Thamirapathiram and a certificate	3 Teams
6	Utility Based Handicrafts Award	Rs.40,000/- cash, 4 gms gold medal, Thamirapathiram and a certificate	3
7	Gen next Competition	Rs.2,000/- cash, silver medal and a certificate	150
Total			263

The State has the distinction of giving the highest number of awards to artisans in the country.

12.2 Artisans Day

The Government of Tamil Nadu has declared 5th of March every year as "Artisans Day" in order to create awareness among the general public on handicrafts of Tamil Nadu and also to recognize the contributions made by our artisans

to our culture and economy. The annual Poompuhar awards presentation will coincide with the Artisans Day celebration. The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctions Rs.35.00 lakh every year for the above scheme.

12.3. Training Schemes / Workshop

Under Integrated Design and Development Project (IDPH), a 3-month training was imparted to 40 artisans each at Thanjavur for Thanjavur Art plate craft, for Brass lamp & Brass artware at Nachiarkoil, in Brass lamp & Brass artware at Madurai, in Bronze icons at Swamimalai and in Wood Carving at Thammampatti at a cost of Rs.14.85 lakh per training programme. A total of 200 artisans have benefited from this training program.

12.4. Design Development Workshop

Under the mega cluster IDPH programme, 27 Design Development Workshops were conducted at various parts of Tamil Nadu at the cost of Rs.4.60 lakh each. 810 artisans were trained and benefitted.

13. Urban Haats

Urban Haats are permanent marketing infrastructure in tourist towns/metropolitan cities to provide direct marketing facilities to handicrafts of artisans/handloom weavers. This will enable artisans to sell their products round the year to a wider target market. Food and craft bazaars provide leisure and recreational facilities for domestic as well as international tourists.

13.1 Urban Haat at Kanyakumari

Poompuhar has established an Urban Haat at Kanyakumari at an outlay of Rs.2.75 crore which includes financial assistance of Rs.1.40 crore from the Government of India, Rs.60.00 lakh from the State Government, Rs.45.00 lakh from other Government agencies and Rs.30.00 lakh from own fund. The Urban Haat has 50 shops, food court, dormitory, amphi theatre, children's park and parking facility. On an average, 50 nos. of artisans can benefit from this Urban Haat every month.

13.2 Urban Haat at Mamallapuram

Similarly, Poompuhar has established another Urban Haat at Mamallapuram at an outlay of Rs.4.24 crore which includes financial assistance of Rs.2.10 crore from the Government of India, Rs.1.90.00 crore from the State Government and Rs.24.00 lakh from own fund. The Urban Haat has 36 shops, food court, dormitory, amphi theatre, children's park and parking facility etc.

14. Additional infrastructure

14.1. Construction of new showroom at Cuddalore

Poompuhar has its own showroom at Cuddalore in the heart of the city. This building was built more than fifty years ago and is now in a dilapidated condition due to which the showroom has been shut down on structural safety concerns. The building is located in a prime commercial locality and has good business potential. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.1.00 crore for construction and beautification of the new showroom and works are being carried out.

14.2. Construction of new showroom at Salem

Poompuhar branch showroom at Salem is functioning in a rental building which is very small and not in a commercial location. The Government of Tamil Nadu has sanctioned Rs.2.00 crore for construction of a new showroom. The preliminary works are being carried out for constructing the new showroom.

15. Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts (IDPH)

The Government of India has sanctioned a scheme called "Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts" on cluster basis for Tamil Nadu, at a cost of Rs.10.19 crore and the State Government has provided a matching grant of Rs.3.24 crore for the scheme. The major objective of this project is to provide artisans better working environment, latest machinery, skill upgradation, marketing facilities and exposure to new designs. The project has the following components:

Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts (IDPH) – Scheme Progress

Sl. No.	Activity sanctioned	No. of programmes implemented	Amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1.	CFCs	11	5.40
2.	Exhibition	22	3.13
3.	Craft Bazaar	12	
4.	DD Workshop	27	1.23
5.	Integrated training	5	0.68
6.	Tool kits	7000	2.69
7.	Buyer Seller Meet	1	0.11
Total			13.24

15.1 Common Facility Centers

Common Facility Center (CFC) is a place where, artisans can converge and use the infrastructure provided with machineries and tools to produce handicrafts, and also for giving training to artisans.

Five Common Facility Centers at Swamimalai, Nachiarkoil, Thanjavur, Madurai and Vagaikulam at a cost of Rs.3.00 crore have been

constructed. 6 more CFCs are being constructed at Kanchipuram, Ambasamudram, Kanyakumari, Thammampatti, Arumbavur and Hasanur and will be inaugurated shortly. Nearly 5,000 artisans get benefit by these Common Facility Centers. These Common Facility Centers have been established at a cost of Rs.60.00 lakh each.

16. Common Facility Centre for revival of languishing crafts, fully funded by Govt. of Tamil Nadu

To revive languishing crafts like Terracotta at Vikravandi, Palm leaf at Ramanathapuram, Korai Mat at Pathamadai and Clay pottery craft at Kuniyur in Tamil Nadu, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned Rs.1.88 crore for construction of these 4 Common Facility Centers. The construction works of the CFCs are under progress.

17. Distribution of Tool Kits

To upgrade the skills and to enhance the productivity of artisans, the Corporation is distributing free improved tool kits worth

Rs.5,000/- to all artisans of various crafts clusters. Tool kits to 6,212 artisans have been provided free of cost under this scheme.

18. Craft Tourism Village (Mamallapuram)

The office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Government of India, has sanctioned a new scheme called "setting up of Craft Tourism Village at Mamallapuram" at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.61 crore to Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited.

About the scheme:

The Craft tourism village in Tamil Nadu is implemented at the world stone carving city of Mamallapuram and its adjoining areas. The craftsmen will be rehabilitated with improved and renovated housing and display areas which would be improved with creation of infrastructure. The facade of work shed areas of the craftsperson will be refurbished with decoration and beautification. The entrance of Mamallapuram will have a stupa of 40 feet height. The selected village for beautification will

have an entrance arch which will attract the tourists as a whole. The aim is to connect such villages with tourist circuit at Mamallapuram to ensure sale of products and to attract the tourists to this historic place.

In first phase, the following works are ongoing at a cost of Rs.1.80 crore at Mamallapuram and its surrounding villages:

- Artisans house beautification, painting works and façade development with concrete at Karanai village.
- Renovation and development of the artisans production centres at Five rathas street.
- Setting up of the stupa in Craft Tourism Village at the entrance of Mamallapuram.
- Hoardings & signage in different tourist spots of the Craft Tourism Village.
- Beautification and decoration of front elevation of Craft Tourism village at Karanai village.

19. Mamallapuram: World Stone Carving City

The World Crafts Council (WCC) has declared Mamallapuram as a “World Stone Carving City”. This is a prestigious recognition. This was facilitated by the Crafts Council of India (CCI) and Poompuhar.

20. Geographical Indication (GI Tag) for Handicrafts

The Geographical Indication Registry, Government of India has issued Geographical Indication tag to the following handicraft products of Tamil Nadu which was filed through Poompuhar.

1. Nachiarkoil Brass Lamps
2. Pathamadai Fine Mat
3. Toda Embroidery
4. Mamallapuram Stone Sculptures
5. Thanjavur Pith Work
6. Arumbavur Wood Carving
7. Swamimalai Bronze Icons

8. Vadaseri Temple Jewellery

9. Thanjavur Art Plates

The following handicraft products have obtained GI Tag through private agency.

1. Thanjavur painting

2. Thanjavur Doll

21. Outlook for the Future

Poompuhar is confident of assisting and uplifting the artisans of Tamil Nadu by increasing their sales turnover considerably during the coming years based on the numerous initiatives and innovations it has undertaken in the previous years besides achieving its own performance and target.



TAMILNADU KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD

“The intent of Khadi production is not to compete with huge plant owners, or to provide jobs for few artisans, or to produce trendy Khadi clothes for urban people. Its main aim is to be a subsidiary occupation to agriculture. But this intent remains to be unfulfilled. For us to achieve this, we have to make sure that this industry can function in a self-reliant manner. Its success has to be felt in the villages. In the same way the people of the village make rotis or rice for their meals, they should be able to make clothes for themselves. If made in excess, it can be sold.

- Mahatma Gandhi

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board was established in April 1960, with the main goals to create Khadi and Village related occupations in rural areas in collaboration with organizations involved in rural development and to develop, promote the khadi industry. Its main focus is to improve the economic conditions of the artisans and the rural poor through creating sufficient opportunities for profitable self-employment.

1. OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of the Board are:

- Providing employment to the rural poor and village artisans.
- Producing eco-friendly marketable articles.
- Building up self-reliance and promoting community spirit amongst the rural poor.
- Networking the rural artisans for improving their productivity and profitability.
- Developing and Promoting Khadi and Village Industries.

2. Administration

The Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles is the President of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board and the officials nominated by the Government are the members of the Board. The Board is responsible for taking major policy decisions in implementing the programmes. The day to day activities are being carried out by the Chief Executive Officer who is also a member in the Board. The main activities of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board hover around two important areas viz. Khadi and Village Industries.

3. Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals are set for seventeen pointer targets that all the countries which are members of the United Nation agreed to work upon for the better future of the country.

Goal 8 - Decent work and job creation

8.5. Creating productive employment for all men and women

The main objective enshrined in the Tamilnadu Khadi and Village Industries Board Act, 1959 is to provide employment to rural poor artisans, production of eco-friendly marketable articles, to promote self – reliance and community spirit amongst the rural poor and networking the rural artisans to improve their production and profitability. The Board provides employment opportunities to the rural women for achieving Goal 8 of Sustainable Development Goals.

4. Khadi

Khadi evokes a sense of Patriotism, Peace, and Simplicity among Indians as it is closely associated with India's freedom movement. Khadi stands for Indian culture and represents a way of life as well as model for economic development of the Indian villages. Khadi fabrics are hand woven by using charkhas from cotton

and silk yarn, which are hand spun. It is natural and durable in the tropical Indian climate as it provides cool comfort.

4.1 Khadi Cotton and Polyvastra

Production of Khadi is a traditional activity of the Board. The production activity under the sector is entirely manual and thereby tremendous employment opportunities are created to rural artisans. Handspun yarn and weaving activities are mostly done by the women. This process involves spinning, weaving, bleaching, dyeing etc. Khadi cotton fabric is made from 100 percent cotton fibre. With the advent of polyester in the market, the polyester yarn is blended with Cotton in the ratio of 67:33, respectively. At present, the following Khadi units are functioning:-

Sl. No.	UNITS	TOTAL
1.	Rural Textile Centre	31
2.	Khadi Sub Centre	23
3.	Khadi Silk Sub Centre	8

In addition, 66 Sarvodhya Sanghs of Khadi and Village Industries Commission are undertaking Khadi production. These units engage artisans comprising mostly rural women which enable them to earn their livelihood. The Khadi cotton and Polyvastra products viz., Dhoties, Shirtings, Towels, Bed sheets, Bed spreads, Uniform cloth and other varieties are being manufactured.

In the Khadi units, 1,116 spinners and 224 weavers have been engaged in production of Khadi in the current year. There are 48 Khadi Krafts, which sell items produced by these units.

The details of sliver purchase from Khadi and Village Industries Commission and certified institutions, Cloth Production Value, number of spinners and weavers working and wages paid to spinners and weavers from the year 2018-2019 to 2020-2021 are given below:-

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Upto July'2021)
Total Purchase of Sliver (in kgs)	1,29,493	54,727	3,780	10,088
Value (Rs. in lakh)	237.70	101.24	7.77	20.83
Cloth Production Value (Rs. in lakh)	923.33	477.13	377.59	152.69
No. of Spinners working	2,304	1,367	1,116	1025
Wages Paid to spinners (Rs. in lakh)	247.25	105.12	83.18	6.33
No.of Weavers working	407	311	224	194
Wages paid to weavers (Rs. in lakh)	172.16	62.23	44.82	9.95

The details of production and sales made during the last three years of Khadi by the units of Khadi Board are given below:-

Sl. No	Year	Production	Sales
		(Rs. in lakh)	
1	2018-2019	923.33	1044.55
2	2019-2020	477.13	980.88
3	2020-2021	377.59	1297.29
4	2021-2022 (Upto July'2021)	116.70	170.23

4.2 Khadi Silk

The Board is involved in the ancient silk industry and producing Khadi Silk. Khadi Silk clothes are produced in 8 Silk Sub Centres which are functioning under the control of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. Since, the Central Silk Board issues "Silk Mark" labels for the silk varieties produced by the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, there is a good demand for these silk sarees.

The Board is providing employment opportunities for about 277 silk weavers in a year. The Silk varieties produced from these

units are being sold out through 48 Khadi Krafts. The details of production and sales of Khadi Silk during the last three years are given below:

Sl. No	Year	Production	Sales
		(Rs. in lakh)	
1.	2018-2019	601.13	409.93
2.	2019-2020	1021.22	523.22
3.	2020-2021	311.17	539.94
4.	2021-2022 (Upto July'2021)	35.99	29.81

4.3 Welfare schemes for Khadi Spinners and Weavers

4.3.1 Khadi Spinners and Weavers Welfare Board

A Welfare Board for spinners and weavers has been set up for providing welfare assistance to spinners and weavers working under Khadi Board and Sarvodaya Sangh. For this purpose, the Government have provided Rs.50 lakh to the Board during the years 2010 – 2011 and 2011-2012. 8,678 members have been enrolled under the Welfare Board so far.

The various assistances given by the Welfare Board are furnished below:-

Sl. No.	Nature of Assistance	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Accident Insurance Scheme	
	a. Accidental Death	1,00,000
	b. Accidental Disability based on extent of Disability	10,000 to 1,00,000
2.	Natural Death Assistance	15,000
3.	Funeral Expenses	2,000
4.	Educational Assistance	
	a. Girl children studying 10 th	1,000
	b. 10 th passed	1,000
	c. Girl children studying 11 th	1,000
	d. Girl children studying 12 th	1,500
	e. +2 passed	1,500
	f. Regular Degree course	1,500
	With hostel facility	1,750
	g. Regular Post Graduate course	2,000
	With hostel facility	3,000
	h. Professional Post Graduate course	2,000
	With hostel facility	4,000
	i. Professional Post Graduate course	4,000
	With hostel facility	6,000
	j. I.T.I. Polytechnic Course	1,000
	With hostel facility	1,200

Sl. No.	Nature of Assistance	Amount (Rs.)
5.	Marriage Assistance	2,000
6.	Maternity Assistance	
	a. Rs.1,000 per month (3 months before and after delivery)	6,000
	b. Abortion	3,000
7.	Reimbursement of cost of Spectacles	upto 500
8.	Old Age Pension per month	1,000

A sum of Rs.67.97 lakh has been disbursed to 1,294 beneficiaries as financial assistance so far.

4.3.2 Covid Relief Fund

Considering the difficulties faced by the Khadi Spinners and Weavers during the Covid-19 Pandemic period, the Government disbursed relief fund of Rs.1,000/- each in two spells to 1617 spinners and weavers working in Khadi Board and 7061 spinners and weavers working in Sarvodaya Sanghs. The Government also disbursed 3rd spell of Covid relief fund of Rs.1000/- each to 74 spinners and weavers in Chennai, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur and Chengalpet District for a total amount of Rs.174.30 lakh.

4.3.3 Welfare fund for the Spinners and Weavers

The Welfare fund for the Spinners and Weavers was started in 1990. The spinners and weavers contribute 12% of their wages to this fund and Board is also contributing an equal share. Based on their request and availability of funds in their account, financial assistance is being given to the spinners and weavers during festival season and for education, medical, marriage expenses. When they retire, the entire amount in their account at that time is refunded. In addition to the wages, 10% of the amount is also paid to the spinners and weavers by the Board as incentive. Under this scheme, a sum of Rs.33.49 lakh has been disbursed to 439 artisans during the year 2020-2021.

5. Marketing Development Assistance (MDA)

5.1 Modified Marketing Development Assistance

Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) scheme was introduced by Khadi and Village

Industries Commission in the year 2010-11 to encourage production and sale of Khadi.

The Marketing Development Assistance was revised as Modified Marketing Development Assistance (MMDA) from the year 2016-2017, and is calculated at 30 Percent of prime cost on Khadi production and is disbursed every quarter as follows:

1.	Incentive to Spinners/ Weavers	30%
2.	Incentive to Artisans	10%
3.	Production infrastructure and skill Development Training (for producing institutions)	20%
4.	Sales infrastructure including computerization (for producing institutions)	20%
5.	Market and sales promotion (for selling institutions)	20%

The Incentive of 30 percent to the spinners and weavers and 10 Percent to the artisans enrolled in 66 Sarvodaya Sanghs and Tamilnadu Khadi and Village Industries Board are sent directly to the individual's account through ECS by Khadi and Village Industries Commission every quarter. Disbursement details are

uploaded in Khadi and Village Industries Commission's website. Remaining 60 Percent (20 Percent each in Sl.No.3,4& 5) is credited into the accounts of Sarvodaya Sanghs and Khadi and Village Industries Board by Khadi and Village Industries Commission for creating production infrastructure, Skill Development and development of marketing infrastructure facilities etc., by the Khadi and Village Industries Board as given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Amount received from KVIC (Rs. in lakh)
1.	2018-2019	210.43
2.	2019-2020	230.30
3.	2020-2021	77.91

Necessary guidelines are issued by Khadi and Village Industries Commission for implementing this scheme.

The Government of Tamilnadu also gives 20 Percent financial assistance on the production of Khadi as Marketing Development Assistance to all Sarvodaya Sanghs and Tamil Nadu Khadi and

Village Industries Board. The State Government has raised the quantum of financial assistance to Sarvodaya Sanghs from Rs.15 crore to 30 crore from the year 2017-18 and raised ceiling to Khadi Board from Rs.2 crore to Rs.4 crore from the year 2017-18.

5.2 Branding of Khadi Product

During the last year, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.40.00 lakh to do branding of Khadi and Village Industries products under Handloom Support programme to familiarize the Khadi products among the public.

5.3 Online Shopping

From the inception onwards, the Khadi and Village Industries Products being manufactured by the Board have been sold through our Khadi Krafts functioning across the State of Tamil Nadu.

With the advent of new technologies in the field of e-commerce as being adopted by Private players and also to manage inadequacy in staff strength, Tamilnadu Khadi and Village Industries

Board have introduced On-line shopping for promoting the sale of “Khadi Kraft” products and Palm products in Tamilnadu. The official online website is www.tnkvib.org and www.tnkhadi.org.

5.4 Franchise

To popularize the “Khadi Kraft” brand across Tamil Nadu and Puducherry and to take the Khadi products to large numbers of people and also to increase the sale, license was given on franchise model to use the Khadi Kraft Brand. These franchise outlets are functioning well.

The franchise outlets are situated in the following places.

1. Sriperumputhur
2. Kolli hills
3. Suchindram
4. Kanchipuram

6. Village Industries

The main objective of Village Industries is to provide gainful employment by utilising their traditional and inherent skill of the rural artisans with the locally available raw materials. It also aims to improve their self-reliance, confidence

and thereby increasing the socio-economic status of the artisans.

There are 35 Village Industry units functioning under the control of Board.

6.1 Soap Units

The Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board has 7 bathing soap units, 2 bar soap units, 2 detergent units and totally 11 Units are functioning under its control. These soap industries generate considerable revenue for the board as compared with other village industries.

Soap varieties such as Kumari, Mooliga, Nitham, Neem, Sandal, Carbolic and Poigaiare manufactured in 7 bathing soap units. Amongst these varieties 'Kumari' soap has a good demand in the market and more popular among the public.

The Cleaning powder, detergent cake, detergent powder and bar soap produced in 4 soap units are being marketed with the trade mark 'Gopuram'.

Khadi soap varieties are popular amongst the public and are being sold through public distribution shops in bulk. As these varieties are cheaper and affordable in price, the public prefer to buy these products. Now, the Board has launched online shopping and also taking steps to sell through all leading departmental stores across the State.

A Shampoo, Bodywash and Handwash Liquid production unit is functioning at Kandanoor in Sivaganga District

The production and sale achieved during the year 2020-21 are Rs.995.53 lakh and Rs.999.12 lakh respectively.

The production and sale achieved during the year 2021-22 (upto July'2021) are Rs.425.87 lakh and Rs.358.70 lakh respectively.

6.2 Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry

Carpentry and Blacksmithy Industry is also a very old industry providing sizable employment opportunities to the local rural

artisans. The following 5 units are functioning at the places mentioned below:-

1. Veeraragavapuram in Tiruvallur District
2. Arakkonam in Ranipet District
3. Pallikonda in Vellore District
4. Nagamalai Pudukottai in Madurai District
5. Pettai in Tirunelveli District

The orders received from Government Departments, Institutions, Courts, Universities, Hindu Religious and Endowments Department, Schools, Colleges and District Libraries for the supply of wooden and steel furniture are manufactured in these units. The power operated variable speed "Shaila" Electric Wheels meant for potters to reduce their work burden are manufactured in Arakkonam and Pallikonda Units and distributed to the beneficiaries identified by the Government.

During the year 2020-21, Rs.772.92 lakh worth production of Carpentry and Blacksmithy items and Rs.633.89 lakh worth of goods were sold to various departments.

During the year 2021-22 (upto July'2021), Rs.291.10 lakh worth production of Carpentry and Blacksmithy items and Rs.285.36 lakh worth of goods were sold to various departments.

6.3 Footwear Units

Footwear Units are also old units of the Board. There are 10 Footwear Units functioning under the Control of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. File boxes for Government Departments, Rubberised Coir mattresses for Government Hospitals, footwears, conductor cash Bags, gloves for Transport Corporation employees, chappals for workers of Local bodies are being manufactured in these units.

During the year 2020-21, the Board has manufactured Rs.72.69 lakh worth of leather items and sold for Rs.57.21 lakh.

During the year 2021-22 (upto July'2021), the Board has manufactured Rs.11.66 lakh worth of leather items and sold for Rs.7.92 lakh.

6.4 Bee-keeping

Bee-keeping is also an important activity amongst the village industries. Around 10,000 bee farmers are engaged in harvesting the raw honey. The board procures raw honey without brokerage at Rs.140/- kg directly from the bee farmers and the amount is being credited directly into their account. The procured raw honey is processed at Amsi honey processing unit in Marthandam and tested for its quality and with 'Agmark' certification sent to Khadi Kraft outlets for sale.

During the year 2020-21, Rs.93.88 lakh worth of raw honey was processed and sold for Rs.143.93 lakh.

During the year 2021-22 (upto July'2021), Rs.29.95 lakh worth of raw honey was processed and sold for Rs.42.31 lakh.

6.5 Handmade Paper Units

There are 5 Handmade Paper Units functioning under the control of Board viz., Pidagam in Villupuram District, Vadalur in

Cuddalore District, Govanur in Coimbatore District, Shenbagapudur in Erode District and Ooty in the Niligiris District. Raw pads, File pads, Bond paper, Office cover, envelope, X-ray cover, Corrugated box, Writing paper are being manufactured in these units. Raw pads for Central prisons, X-ray covers for hospitals, Office covers, File pads, envelopes for Government Offices, Bond paper for courts were supplied against orders.

During the year 2020-21, production to the tune of Rs.36.07 lakhs and sale to the tune of Rs.34.32 lakhs was achieved.

During the year 2021-22 (upto July'2021), production to the tune of Rs.8.58 lakh and sale to the tune of Rs.7.02 lakh was achieved.

6.6 Pottery

Pottery industry is one of the ancient industries of Tamil Nadu. This industry helps the potters living in rural areas to improve their economic status. There are 34 potters co-operative societies with 3,500 members are functioning under the control of the Board.

To overcome the difficulties faced during the rainy season, the Government provides maintenance allowance of Rs.5,000/- annually to the selected potter family from the year 2017-18 onwards. 11,957 potters families registered with the Labour Welfare Board and Khadi Board societies have been benefitted by this scheme during the year 2020-21.

Already 4,000 numbers of electric operated variable speed Shaila Wheels have been disbursed to 4,000 potters family. Steps are being taken to manufacture and distribute another 2,000 numbers of Shaila Wheel for the current year.

6.7 Other Village Industries

6.7.1 Vedapatty Jawathu unit

A Jawadhu Unit is functioning at Vedapatti in Dindigul District. Jawadhu Powder, Agarbathi, Sambirani, Sandal garlands, Herbal tooth powder, Candles, Camphor, Rose water and other items are being manufactured in this unit. Herbal tooth powder is being supplied to Central prisons in Tamil Nadu.

6.7.2 Eucalyptus Oil unit

An Eucalyptus oil processing unit is functioning at Ooty in the Nilgiris District. Raw Eucalyptus Oil purchased from the Co-operative society is processed and packed for sale. Also, the Board manufactures pain relief oil in the brand name 'Sugapriya' with ingredients such as eucalyptus oil, menthol, camphor and other materials. The Board has manufactured and sold the above items to the tune of Rs.68.60 lakhs during the year 2020-21 from these units.

During the year 2021-22(upto July'2021), production to the tune of Rs.10.42 lakhs and sale to the tune of Rs.92.92 lakhs was achieved.

7. Sales Outlets

The Board is running sales outlets viz- "Khadi Kraft" at Kuralagam building in Chennai and in other districts to facilitate marketing of Khadi and Village Industries products produced by the various units of the Board. In addition to the items produced by the Board's production units, the handicrafts items produced by Self-Help Groups and traditional

artisans are also being sold through 48 Khadi Krafts outlets.

Special emphasis is given to popularize the sale of Khadi and Village Industries products by conducting exhibition and special campaigns in Government office campuses. The annual Navarathiri doll Kolu exhibition being held every year during Navarathiri festival season in Kuralagam Khadi Kraft at Chennai is very popular. It acts as an effective platform for marketing the traditional and contemporary paper mache doll produced by the potters.

The details of production and sales for the previous three years are given below:-

Sl. No.	Year	Production	Sales
		(Rs. in lakh)	
1.	2018-2019	2,445.92	2,481.26
2.	2019-2020	1,706.39	1,810.11
3.	2020-2021	2,728.45	3,864.94
4.	2021-2022 (upto July'2021)	930.27	994.28

8. Industrial Co-operative Societies

164 Industrial Co-operative societies dealing in Industries as approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission are functioning under the control of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. The Chief Executive Officer of Tamilnadu Khadi and Village Industries Board acts as a Functional Registrar for these Co-operative societies. The accounts and other expenditure details are audited by the Co-operative audit department. During the year 2020-21 production to the tune of Rs.2195.37 lakh and sales to the tune of Rs.2435.23 lakh was achieved by these societies. During the year 2021-22 (upto July'2021) production to the tune of Rs.670.12 lakh and Sales to the tune of Rs.698.30 lakh was achieved by these societies.

9. Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Department of Government of India is implementing the "Prime Minister's Employment

Generation Programme” from 2008-2009 onwards through Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, Department of Industries and Commerce and Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Mumbai. The PMEGP scheme is being implemented successfully through online from 01.07.2016 onwards. The Central Coir Board is also implementing this scheme from the year 2019-2020 onwards.

Scheme Details

Under this scheme, the banks sanction loan upto a maximum project cost of Rs.25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs.10 lakh in the service sector to the beneficiaries. A beneficiary shall have a qualification of minimum 8th Standard Pass for Project Cost above Rs.10 lakh for manufacturing industry and Rs.5 lakh for Service industry.

Subsidy

Category	Subsidy limit (on project cost)	
	Urban	Rural
General Category	15%	25%
Special Category (Scheduled Caste / Scheduled Tribes / Other Backward Caste / Minority / Ex-servicemen/ Physically Handicapped / North Eastern Hill Border)	25%	35%

Own Contribution

Category	Own Contribution
General Category	10%
Special Category (Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Caste/Minority/Ex-servicemen/ Physically Handicapped/ North Eastern Hill Border)	5%

The Government of India have introduced a second grant of loan from the year 2018-2019 for the existing units already setup and functioning successfully. For this, a PMEGP e-portal has been created separately. In this scheme, loan is allowed for manufacturing sector

upto Rs.1 crore and for service sector upto Rs.25 lakh. Further, own contribution is 10 Percent of the project cost and the bank loan is 90 Percent for all categories. The Margin Money Subsidy is 15 Percent for the total project cost.

The details of Margin Money Subsidy released through the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board from the year 2016-17 to 2021-22 upto July are given below:

Year	(Project in Nos./Rs. in lakh)					
	Target			Achievement		
	Physi- cal target	Finan- cial target	Employ- ment to be genera- ted (person)	Physi- cal target	Finan- cial target	Employ- ment genera- ted (person)
2016-17	1,261	2,521.50	10,088	745	2,166.48	8,384
2017-18	1,810	3,570.00	14,480	882	1,680.74	6,723
2018-19	822	2,400.94	6,576	1,078	2,236.49	6,106
2019-20	627	1,882.38	5,016	976	1,773.45	5,320
2020-21	783	2,360.62	6,296	792	1,829.75	5,489
2021-22 upto July' 2021	1,058	3,068.87	8,468	202	493.63	1,974

10. Production and Sales of Khadi and Village Industries Products

The overall achievement in production and sales of various products of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board for the year 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 (upto July'2021) is given below:-

Sl. No	Name of the Industry	2020-2021 (Rs. in lakh)		2021-2022 upto July'2021 (Rs. in lakh)	
		Production	Sales	Production	Sales
1.	Khadi	688.76	1837.23	152.69	200.05
2.	Village Industries				
a.	Soap	995.53	999.12	425.87	358.70
b.	Carpentry and Blacksmithy	772.92	633.89	291.10	285.36
c.	Leather	72.69	57.21	11.66	7.92
d.	Handmade paper	36.07	34.32	8.58	7.02
e.	Beekeeping	93.88	143.93	29.95	42.31
f.	Others	68.60	159.24	10.42	92.92
	TOTAL	2728.45	3864.94	930.27	994.28

11. Financial support from Government

The State Government sanctions "**Net Cost Grant**" to meet out the salary and pension requirement of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village

Industries Board and Marketing Development Assistance for Khadi items. The financial assistance approved by the Government for Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board and Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board in Budget Estimate 2021-2022 is given below:-

Sl. No	Details	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Net cost Grant	9,399.63
2.	Rebate : Khadi Board	400.00
	Certified Institutions	3,000.00
3.	Audit Fees	513.64
4.	Assistance to Village Industries Development	0.01
5.	Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board	0.01
6.	Maintenance Allowance to Potters	597.85
7.	Khadi Spinners and Weavers Welfare Board	0.01
8.	Providing Shaila wheels to potters	408.00
	TOTAL	14,319.15

TAMILNADU PALM PRODUCTS **DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

1. Objectives

Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board is functioning with Headquarters at Chennai. The Board's main objective is to provide an institutionalized support to palm products development and to provide Co-operative platform for the sustenance of palm product industry, thereby promoting the welfare of the palmgur artisans.

2. Palm Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies and Federations

Under the control of Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board, 720 Primary Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies, eight District Palmgur Co-operative Federations and one State level Tamil Nadu State Palmgur and Fibre Marketing Co-operative Federation are functioning. They are directly engaged in the production and sales of palm products.

3. Palm products

Primary palm product is Neera. It is the main raw material for the production of a chain of other edible palm products like palm jaggery (Karuppatti), palm candy, palm sugar, palm candy toffee, palm halwa, palm chocolate. Neera drink is very popular and much sought for during tapping seasons in the areas, where palm trees are available.

The palm fibre brushes, palm-leaf fans, mats, baskets, palm stalk fibres, toys, different kinds of plain and coloured handicraft items are the non edible palm products which are designed by palmgur artisans.

4. License for Neera tapping

The Government has ordered that tapping and selling of Neera have to be carried out only with proper license to prevent the misuse of Neera. As per this order, the license to the palm tappers is renewed for every financial year by the Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board.

Licenses have been given to 9972 palmgur artisans by the Assistant Directors of Khadi and Village Industries of the districts concerned in the financial year of 2020-2021.

5. Administration

The Palm Board has no separate budget allocation. All the staff, manning the Palm Board, including its Chief Executive Officer (Ex-Officio) belongs to the establishment of Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board. The Chief Executive Officer of the Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is the Functional Registrar for all the Primary Palm Jaggery Manufacturing Co-operative Societies and Federations which are functioning under the control of Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board.

6. Assistance to create infrastructure

The palm jaggery manufacturing unit was renovated at Regional Palm Products Training Centre in Cuddalore district to increase the production capacity of Tamil Nadu State Palmgur

and Fibre Marketing Co-operative Federation at the cost of Rs.3.60 lakh.

To render employment opportunities continuously to the Palmgur Artisans, skill training has been given for 100 palm artisans for producing various hand made products using palm leaves at a cost of Rs.6.00 lakh by the Tirunelveli district palmgur marketing co-operative federation in Tuticorin district.

7. Marketing of Palm products and Sale of Sukku coffee

As the awareness of healthy and natural drinks have increased among the people, the sale of sukku coffee including palm jaggery which has nine natural ingredients has been started in various main locations such as Greater Chennai Marina Beach, near the Kuralagam Metro Railway Station, Koyambedu Mofussil Bus Terminus, Island grounds etc. Further, sale of sukku coffee, Khadi and Village Industries product and palm products are being sold in Salem, Yercaud, Madras High Court of Madurai Branch, Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli, Ooty, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Memorial place in

Ramanathapuram and Girivalam path in Thiruvannamalai.

A sales outlet is functioning for sale of various kinds of palm products is in the ground floor of Kuralagam, in Chennai.

8. Production and Sales of Palm products

For the past five years, the details of the palm products production and sales as follows:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

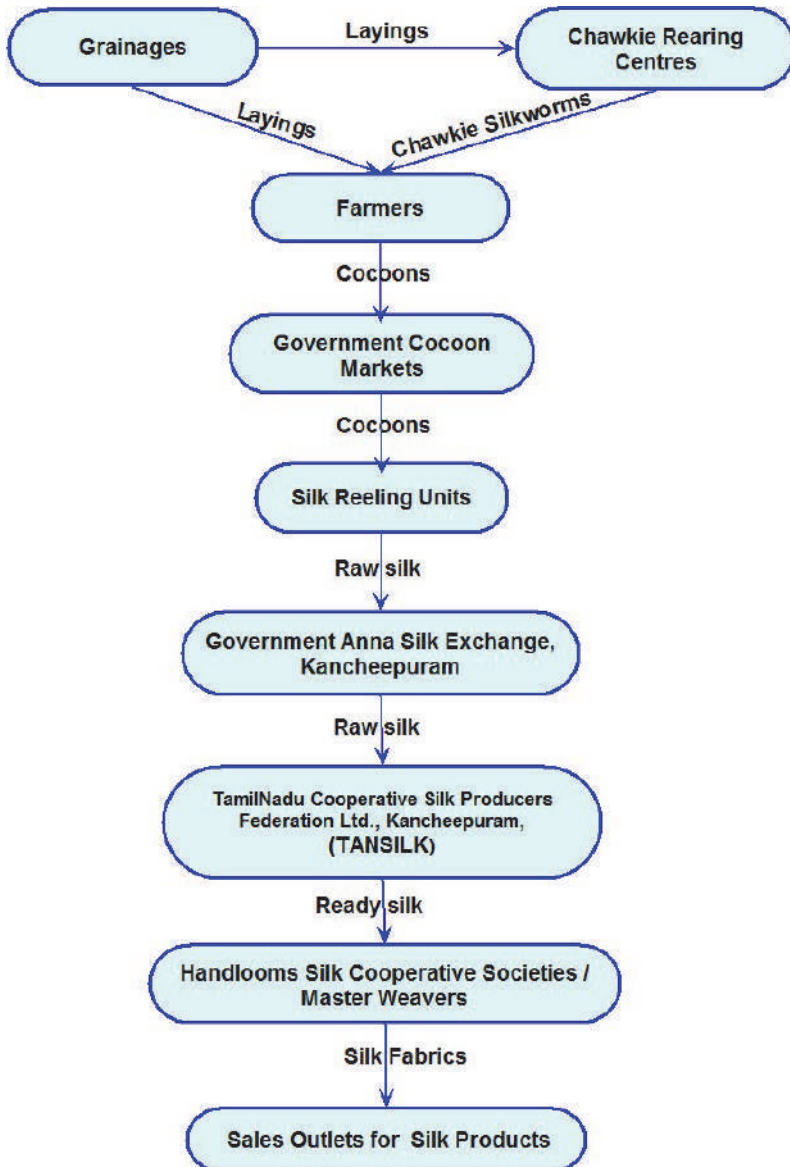
Year	Production	Sales
2016 – 2017	1344.97	1484.30
2017 – 2018	1463.12	1629.23
2018 – 2019	1516.95	1658.96
2019 – 2020	1748.78	1892.73
2020 – 2021	1511.03	1623.49
2021 – 2022 (Upto July 2021)	432.83	488.45

R.GANDHI
MINISTER FOR HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE



Life Cycle of Silkworm



Flow chart of Sericultural activities



Mulberry Garden



Silkworm Rearing Shed



Silkworms



Bivoltine Cocoons



Multi-End Silk Reeling Machine Unit, Udumalpet



Automatic Silk Reeling Machine Unit, Avinashi



Tamil Nadu Sericulture Training Institute, Hosur



Seri Tourism – “Silk World” at Yercaud, Salem

**TAMIL NADU HANDICRAFTS
DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LIMITED**



Poompuhar Sales showroom, Chennai



9 feet Branch Ornamental Lamp



Urban Haat, Kanyakumari



**Common Facility Centre for Artplate Craft -
Thanjavur**

**TAMIL NADU KHADI AND VILLAGE
INDUSTRIES BOARD**



Rural Textile Centre – Poolavadi, Tirupur District.



Khadi Silk Sub centre Kabisthalam – Kumbakonam



Footwear Unit Ambathur



**Shampoo and Hand wash Liquid production unit at
Kandanoor Sivagangai District.**



Khadi Kraft, Melamaasi Veethi, Madurai



Honey Processing Unit at Amsi in Kanyakumari District.

**TAMIL NADU PALM PRODUCTS
DEVELOPMENT BOARD**



Palm Products