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# COMPARATIVE STUDY Of RAW SILK PRODUCTION IN DISTRICT PILIBHIT(TARAI REGION)

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**Abstract**:
Sericulture also know as Silk forming where the silk worm arereared to produce silk .There are various of silk production all over the world.This research paper aims to provide a comprehensive comparative study of raw silk production in pilibhit district, examining the key determinants that influence silk production in the region and their implications on the local economy. The study utilizes both primary and secondary data from various sources, including government reports, scholarly articles, and interviews with local silk producers. The findings highlight the significant role of socioeconomic factors, agricultural practices, technological advancements, and government policies in shaping raw silk production in Pilibhit district. The study offers valuable insights for policymakers, researchers, and industry stakeholders to understand the dynamics of silk production and suggest appropriate strategies for its sustainable growth.
**Keywords**: Raw silk production, pilibhit district, determinants, implications, socioeconomic factors, agricultural practices, technological advancements, government policies, sustainable growth.

## Introduction

The word sericulture has been derived from the Greek word 'sericos' which means 'silk' and the English word "culture" means 'rearing. Sericulture is the art and science of rearing of silkworms for the production of raw silk and its end product is silk. Silk is referred as "Queen of fabrics" and is well known for its natural colour, purity and unusual lustre.Sericulture or Silk farming is the cultivation of Silk worm to produce silk . Today chaina and India are the two main producers of Silk worm production.The silk Industry has a distinctive position in India and played a significant rolein Textile Industry and Export. India is the 2$^{nd}$ largest Production of silk in the world. Indiaproducers a variety of silk called Mulberry,Tasar,Mung and eri based production of raw silk which is the yarn obtained out of cocoons spun by certain species of insectsIndia has a rich history of silk production, with major silk-producing states like Karnataka, West Bengal, and Tamil Nadu. The sericulture industry involves the cultivation of silk-producing silkworms and the weaving of silk fabric. Traditional silk varieties include Mysore silk, Candelabrum silk, and Baluchi silk, contributing significantly to India's textile heritage.And The Uttar Pradesh is also a notable contributor to silk production in India. The state has a thriving sericulture industry, with Varanasi being a prominent centre for silk weaving. Banaras silk, famous for its intricate designs and luxurious texture, is a well-known product of Uttar Pradesh. The state actively engages in sericulture activities, including the cultivation of silkworms and the production of high-quality silk fabric. Pilibhit(Up) the silk production is expensive, consequently silk is considered a fibber of usury. After Independence, the industry is flourishing as a agar- industry, giving employment to over 7 million people in the country

**Objective of The Study:**

- To collecting information about silk production in pilibhit district (Tarai Region)
- Position of Pilibhit district in uttar Pradesh

**Methodology**

This paper is based on different types of statistics and the current scenario of silk in Pillibhit. Our study is more descriptive and specific. Data were collected from the Sericulture department in Pillibhit district and through a questionnaire survey of 100 individuals from different well-known institutions related to textile education, agriculture, and sericulture sector. The survey was a combination of various questions including multiple-choiceopen-end, and closed-end. Different real-life calculations and data were collected through discussion with farmers. We find a lot of positive responses on sericulture from pilibhit (uttar Pradesh) people.

Tarai Region in Distric Pilibhit

Pilibhit, located in Uttar Pradesh, is known for its thriving silk industry. The region has favourable climatic conditions and a rich tradition of silk production. The main focus is on the production of raw silk, which involves the cultivation of silkworms and the extraction of silk fibbers from their cocoons.

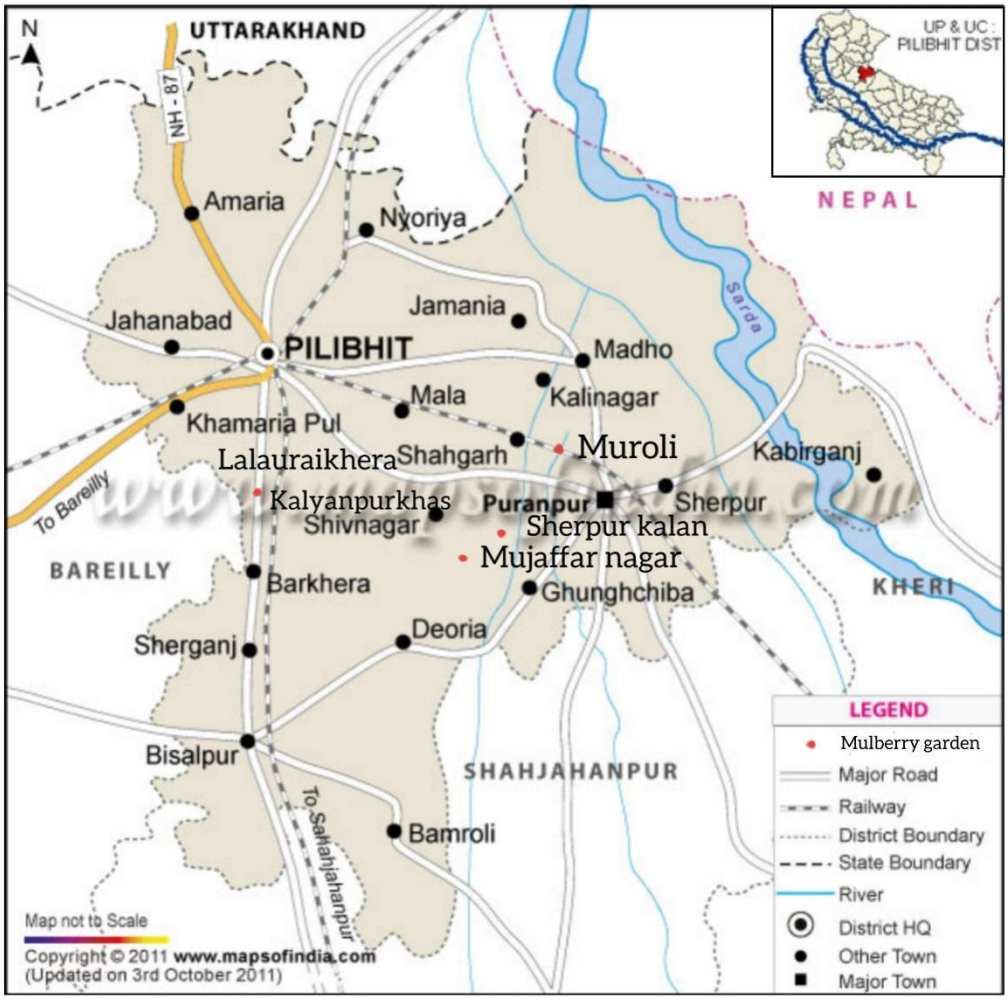
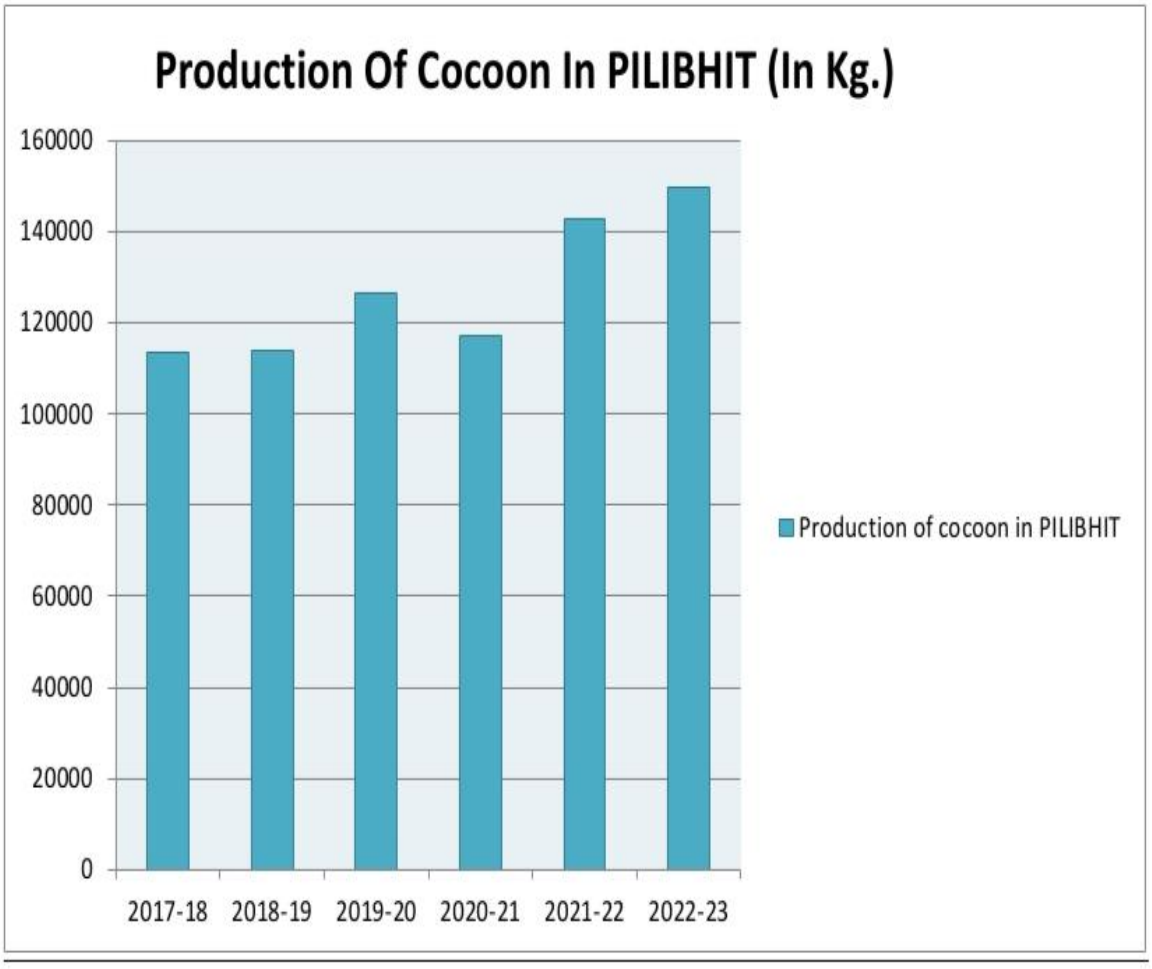



**Fig : Map of sericulture in DISTRICT PILIBHIT uttar Pradesh**

The present research study has been carried out in Pillibhit district uttar Pradesh state. A pilibhit were types of Silk name Mulberry are being produced based on Silk any villagers are running unite for producing mulberry silk Mulberry saris and dress material of export quality. The Study area has about 1 acres. Mulberry garden are 6 in number in pilibhit district First one is inKolhapurkhaas (Lalauraikhera)has about 18.04 acres and the second one in sherpur Kalan(Paramour) has about 7.84acres and Third and fourth one in Mujafar nagger in which onefarmshas about 16.69acres and the other farms has about 18.04 acres and sixth one is in Mataurahas about 1 acres. In this the highest silk production in a Mujafarnagger and the second highest production of cocoon in Kolhapur khaas.There are two reeling machines in uttar Pradesh in which one in pilibhit district and the other one is Bharuch

The table one shows that production of raw silk in Pilibhit during the year 2017-23 . This year to year production of Mulberry Silk shows the growth. The total quantity of raw silk production increase Frome113575.000kg in 2017-18 to 149490.250 kg in 2022-23. Maximum raw silk production of 149490.250kg was registered in 2022-23. This is a good sing for the pilibhit silk industry,as rising trend of raw silk cultivation enhanced the prospects of raw silk production and employment of people in our District .




The inter state Supply of cocoon has about 40% in Pillibhit and 60 % in other state. The process starts with the cultivation of mulberry trees, which are the primary food source for silkworms. The silkworms are then carefully nurtured, and they spin cocoons made of silk threads. These cocoons are collected and subjected to a process called reeling, where the silk fibbers are carefully unwound and combined to form a single thread. This thread is then spun into silk yarn, which can be used for various purposes like weaving fabrics or making garments Pilibhit raw silk production

is known for its high quality and fine craftsmanship. The silk produced here is used for making sarees, dress materials, and other silk products that are highly sought after in the market

Pilibhit produced a good quality of raw mulberry silk . Due to the presence of good climate condition and the soil . The Total cost of production of cocoon in 350kg per kg and the average area under mulberry in pilibhit has about 46 acres and where the farming ofsilk worm is occure. And The production of cocoon is quite effective during corona time and it's not that much effect the production of coccon but it's effect the inter state supply of cocoon . Our production of mulberry silk is increased year by year in District Pilibhit.

**Position of District Pilibhit InUttar Pradesh**

In 2015-16 The pilibhit is an first position for producing a cocoon in uttar Pradesh. The climate factors and soil is good inpilibhit district to the other state of the uttar Pradesh.Due to the presence of good quality of soil The mulberry Trees grows well and produced a good quality of leaves and that good quality of leaves are taken by a silk worms and get a good nutrition . And then worm take a good quality of nutrition and produced a good quality of cocoon .

The Uttar Pradesh government is planning to double silk production to more than 700 tonnes In the near future in a bid to boost manufacturing and export of premium textile apparels in The state. The government's plan also includes setting up silk clusters and research institutes to Promote silk production to boost rural income, especially among the young Seri culturists. Based on recent study by a Karnataka-based institute, the state decided to allocate silk Production districts for mulberry, era, and tussah varieties depending upon the future potential. UP produces all three major silk varieties – mulberry, era, and tussah. Mulberry silk is Produced across 44 districts.

While around 30,000 families in the state make a living out of its production, U.P. has an estimated 2.5 lakh weavers of silk products. While mulberry silk is produced mainly in Saharanpur, Kissinger, Dearie, Etowah, Arabiya and Unna, tussah silk (also made from silkworms) is produced in Subhadra, Jhansi and Lilliput districts. Woven in Varanasi and Mubarak of Azhagar, silk ties, scarfs, handkerchiefs and Banaras sarees are high in demand in Europe. Silk carpets, which are prepared by craftsmen in Badoni, are liked in the Arab countries. The global demand for these products is one of the few factors that resulted in the silk export jump.

Silk production in India

Silk is an expensive textile fibre. India is the second largest silk producer and the largest consumer in the world. India is also the biggest importer of silk goods. The demand of silk goods is so high that India needs to import large quantity of raw silk to meet the domestic demand. Silk sarees have high domestic demand. India produces four different types of natural silks—mulberry, era, tsar and mega. Indian silk export items are silk garments, made-ups, fabrics, yarns, carpets and various handmade and handicrafts products. Mulberry silk is the most popular variety of silk produced in India, with Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Jammu Kashmir being the major raw silk producing states. Mega is the most expensive silk. Indian silk industry employs a large number of people, who are engaged from raw silk cultivation to production of silk goods and marketing activities.

The Indian silk export sector has been growing considerably, but it is in a situation where both prospects and problems exist simultaneously. The industry showed an impressive growth in export in last two decades. It is due to the silk exporters' marketing skills and good understanding of the international markets. In recent years, the Indian Silk Promotion Council has organised Buyer-Seller-Meets (Indian Silk Shows) in countries such as Morocco, Greece, and Lebanon. High quality of indigenous mulberry raw silk and optimum price of imported mulberry raw silk together with good export production.

During April-December 2021, India produced 26,587 metric tonnes (MT) of silk. The total silk production in India during 2021-2022 was 34,903 MT, an increase of 3.4% YoY over the previous year (33,770 MT). The share of mulberry production is the largest among other types of silk

produced in the country. The major silk-producing states in the country are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. Karnataka contributed around 32% of the total silk production in the country during 2021-22. This was followed by Andhra Pradesh which had a share of 25% in the overall silk production during 2021-22

**Result and Discussion**

The silkworm rearing is end up with the cocoon production. The summation of two costs together form the cost of Production of cocoons. The costs of cocoon production per kg And benefit ratio were arrived subsequently. The capital Investment required on fixed items is taken for computation Of the fixed cost which is non- recurring in nature.

The present study revealed that the total cost of production Involved in mulberry garden inpilibhit was 350 Rs per kg. And the effective average area under mulberry is about 468 in pilibhit. In this area the production of cocoon occurs . And the Average leafed yield in district Pilibhit is 10-15 kg per trees . And the cost of leaf in district Pilibhit is free of cost readers. And the average cocoon yield is about 48-55 kg per 100 DFLs . And the average no of crops is about 6 crops per nm in pilibhit. And the cross income from cocoon 108900 per nm in 6 crops.

| S.NO. | Particulars | DISTIC PILIBHIT |
|---|---|---|
| | Total cost of production | 350 Rs. per Kg. |
| | Average area under mulberry | 46 acres |
| | Average leaf yield (Kg.) | 10-15 Kg. per tree |
| | Cost of leaf (Rs) | Free of cost |
| | Average cocoon yield | 48.55 Kg. per 100 DFLs |
| | Average no of crops | 6 crops per nm |
| | Cross income | |
| | From cocoon (Rs) | 108900 per nm in 6 crops |

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**Conclusion**

In district Pilibhit the quantitative analysis, following conclusion may be drawn, globalization is change in its dimension of approach which identifies a number of trends. The multidimensional approach of globalization is characterized by a new brand of trade that has certain rudimental features) Thus the term globalization implies for reduction and lowering barriers to import goods and Services and permitting greater foreign investment it has been observed that physical factor such as demotic change often leads to flood and drought which causes the poor production of mulberry plant in the region Similarly economic factor also play a vital role in declining production of reeling cocoon and raw silk. Sericulture a capital intensive industry is facing major constraints and challenges, on economic front which induce insufficient money delay in financial credit system, (ittle amount for investment in mulberry sector and no provision for time bound financial assistance Tits Practive jobs opportunity in metro potion cities, good and timely was and other opportunities of living of standards. The study reveals that majority of Seri culturists depends upon the village money lenders as well as friends and relative for getting finance to meet their requirement, because of reluctance of commercial banks in extending credit to sericulture operation

Present study confirms that, bivoltine silkworm are superior over cross breed and multi voltine silkworm in biochemical contents in different body tissues analysed of the races. Screening of silkworm genetic resources using biochemical analysis as a tool may be more dependable for the selection in silkworm breeding programs as well as for commercial explocitation of silkworm races.

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