



**Central Silk Board  
Bangalore – 560 068**

**Draft Guidelines for implementation of Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra” - Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI) for 3 years from 2017-19 to 2020 with a focus on Beneficiary Oriented Components**

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## **I. Introduction**

The activities of Central Silk Board are carried out by its 207 nested units located in different States with emphasis on “Silk Samagra” - ISDSI approved for 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, encompassing 4 major Components.

The quantified outcomes expected from the scheme are as follows:

- (i) The scheme is expected to increase the silk production from the level of 30348 MTs during 2016-17 to 38500 MTs by end of 2019-20.
- (ii) Production of mulberry (multivoltine and bivoltine) silk will increase from 20478 MTs to 27000 MTs including increase in bivoltine silk from 5266 MTs to 8500 MTs.
- (iii) The production of Vanya (Muga, Eri and Tasar) silk will increase from 9075 MTs to 11500 MTs.
- (iv) This scheme envisages increasing the production of 4A grade mulberry (bivoltine) silk from about 15 % to 25%.
- (v) The productivity of mulberry raw silk will increase from 100 kg/ha to 111 kg/ha.
- (vi) Increase in employment is expected from 85.10 lakh persons to 100 lakh by 2019-20.
- (vii) The scheme proposes to set up Kissan nursery covering 453 acres of land for raising saplings of improved varieties of mulberry to cover 5800 acres under improved mulberry varieties.
- (viii) For enhancing the quality of cocoon and their harvest, 131 new Chawki Rearing Centres (CRCs) will be established for scientific handling of silkworm eggs and rearing of young age silkworm larvae under controlled conditions.
- (ix) To facilitate improved reeling, 81 units will be installed to provide cocoon drying facility in scientific manner.
- (x) To facilitate efficient and quality silk production and improving the working conditions in the reeling segment 162 motorized charkha & 4-6 basin reeling machines and 130 multi-end reeling machines will replace traditional reeling machinery.

- (xi) In order to give more thrust on production of bivoltine silk, 29 units of Automatic Reeling Machine, developed indigenously by the CSB, will be distributed to the reelers at subsidised cost.
- (xii) A total of 19 Basic Seed Farms and 20 Silkworm Seed Production Centres will be set up to take the silkworm seed production from 500 lakh disease free layings (dfls) in 2016-17 to 595 lakh dfls by 2020.

The component-wise details with year-wise break of approved allocation by Govt of India, are given in the Table below:

(Rs. in crore)

#	Scheme Components	Budget Allocation (Central Share)			
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Total
1	Research & Development, Training & IT Initiatives	309.37	394.05	378.49	1081.91
2	Seed Organization	178.16	245.47	217.07	640.70
3	Co-ordination & Market Development	139.96	156.64	132.27	428.87
4	Quality Certification System and Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up-gradation	2.50	3.60	4.10	10.20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>629.99</b>	<b>799.76</b>	<b>731.93</b>	<b>2,161.68</b>
	<i>Of which provision for Beneficiary oriented Components implemented by States (Including SCSP and TSP) ( Provisional)</i>	<b>93.22</b>	<b>155.68</b>	<b>174.10</b>	<b>423.00</b>

Note : The Scheme outlay of Rs.2161.68 crores also includes a provision of Rs.1400.01 crore towards administrative / establishment expenditure like payment of salaries & allowances, wages, pension & retirement benefits etc. for CSB employees and pensioners and balance Rs 761.67 crores is towards development of silk industry.

All the 4 Central Sector major Components are interlinked and aimed at a common goal. While the R&D units develop technology packages, impart training on improved technology programmes to stake holders and transfer the technology to the field through front line demonstration, the seed production units produce basic and commercial seed of the improved silkworm breeds developed by the Research Institutes. The Board Secretariat and Regional Offices of the Central Silk Board conceive and implement the developmental schemes to ensure that the output generated from these programmes are disseminated to the stake holders in coordination with the State Govt. for the development of silk industry. The units under the Quality Certification System support to maintain and certify the quality

standards set by the R&D units for silkworm seed, cocoon, raw silk and silk products covering the entire silk value chain.

The Central Sector Scheme (ISDSI) also comprises various beneficiary oriented components under Mulberry, Vanya and Post Cocoon Sectors. The programme is continued from XII Plan for implementation with certain modifications for implementation in a project-mode during 2017-18 to 2019-20. The programme catalyses the efforts of State Governments to improve the quality, productivity and production of raw silk, besides generating employment opportunities, particularly in the rural areas.

## **II. Scheme Objectives**

### **(a) Research & Development, Transfer of Technology, Training & IT Initiatives**

- Ongoing Research and development in 9 main Research Institutes (core research), its nested 22 Regional Sericulture Research Stations (fine tune the technology for local needs and front line demonstration of technologies)
- Undertake Research and Development (R&D) activities through developing improved food plants, silkworm breeds, standardization of silkworm seed production techniques, improved package of practices for silkworm rearing
- Developing post cocoon technologies and machineries in post cocoon operations, by-product utilization, product development & diversification
- Technology dissemination to identified clusters through Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP), Institute Village Linked Programme (IVLP)
- Trainers training, technology up-gradation programme, Resource Development Programme, beneficiary empowerment, capsule training for farmers / reelers, Krishi Mela, etc.
- To utilize IT applications in disseminating technologies, exchanging information, dissemination through SILKS (Sericulture Information Linked Knowledge System) portal, Farmers Reelers Data Base (FRDB), price details through SMS.

### **(b) Seed Organization**

- Up-keep of the four tier seed multiplication network, supply of nucleus and basic seeds to own units and State seed production units
- Leadership role in Bivoltine commercial seed production
- Promotion of private graineurs in Vanya silks
- Technical support to the State seed production units, Private Graineurs
- Institution of quality certification to own units and facilitate the same for State and private units

- Orderly implementation of Silkworm Seed Act for instilling quality parameters in the seed production network

### **( c ) Co-ordination & Market Development**

- Conceiving, implementing and monitoring of Plan Programmes through CSB HQ and Regional Offices
- Forging effective synergies in dovetailing assistance from schemes of other Ministries through convergence
- Statistical analysis of silk production, import and export
- Publicity, accounts management, internal audit, Official language implementation
- Coordination with Ministry and State Sericulture Departments
- Price Stabilization of Tasar and Muga cocoons through Raw Material Banks, administrative and financial managements of CSB units

### **(d) Quality Certification System and Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up-gradation**

- Institution and promotion of quality in silkworm seed, cocoon and raw silk
- Ensuring quality and purity of silk in the traded end products by way of promotion of pure silk products through Silk Mark
- Cocoon Testing Centres to promote quality based pricing to fetch better price for the primary producers
- Raw silk Testing Centres to promote value based product thereby creating an impetus towards quality improvement of raw silk The testing of raw silk will benefit reelers/ twisters/weavers in producing quality products

## **III. Scheme Interventions**

### **(a) Research & Development**

- 1) The proposed R & D interventions include race improvement through development of improved host plant varieties and improved disease resistant silkworm breeds by having collaborative research with reputed National Research organizations like IITs, CSIR, IISc and International research institutes on sericulture in Japan, China, Bulgaria, etc.
- 2) Thrust will be given on technology Upgradation and making mechanisation affordable.
- 3) All these efforts will be with the overall objective to have silk production in India increasingly of international 4A grade quality with higher silk content (25%) and with raw silk productivity increased from 100 to 111 kg / ha. by 2020.

- 4) Technological advancements with respect to pre-cocoon and post-cocoon will continue to be disseminated by CSB among the beneficiaries at field level through effective delivery mechanisms of the State Governments.
- 5) Services of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) will be utilised for extension activities in sericulture in line with similar efforts of M/o Agriculture.
- 6) CSB is also doing research on silk by-product utilisation e.g. sericin extraction for cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries, pupae dyeing etc. which will be developed further with industry partnership by way of Technology Transfer.

**(b) Seed Organisations**

- 1) Under Seed sector, Seed production units will be equipped and strengthened to bring in quality standards in production network, besides increasing the production capacity to cater to the increased silk production target.
- 2) Support would be provided for adopted seed rearers to generate quality seed cocoons, Private Graineurs to produce quality seed and Chawki Rearing Centres (CRCs) with Incubation facilities to produce and supply chawki worms.
- 3) 30 new CRCs are targeted to be set up in nontraditional areas of the country to promote bivoltine silk production.
- 4) Registration process and reporting under Seed Act will be automated by developing web based software.
- 5) All the beneficiaries under the programme will be brought on a DBT mode with Aadhaar linkage.
- 6) A helpline will be set up for timely Redressal of grievances and all outreach programmes.

**(c) Coordination and Market Development**

- 1) Under the component of Coordination and Market Development, CSB will be carrying out implementation and monitoring of various programmes under the scheme through its Regional Offices, forging effective synergies in dovetailing assistance from schemes of other Ministries (e.g. MGNREGS, MKSP, NLRM, NAP, RKVY etc.) through convergence.
- 2) Based on the demand of the farmers, Ministry will coordinate with the Ministry of Agriculture to extend support for drip irrigation and crop insurance.
- 3) Efforts will be made for price stabilisation of Tasar and Muga cocoons through Raw Material Banks with the objective of minimising exploitation by middlemen and ensure remunerative price to primary producers who are mainly tribal rearers.

- 4) Collaborative Projects for Vanya Silk, taken up with Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) will be strengthened to develop various products for better realisation.

**(d) Quality Certification and Brand Promotion**

The scheme will put in place a system to assure the availability of pure silk products to silk consumers with the assurance of purity through Silk Mark Labels affixed on it. The scheme also ensures quality assurance to the buyers / consumers and increases the demand for Indian Silk both in domestic and International markets.

- 1) Under Quality Certification and Brand Promotion component, Indian silk will be encouraged through quality certification by Silk Mark not only in the domestic market but in the Export market as well.
- 2) High quality standards in silkworm seed, cocoon and raw silk will be promoted by setting up of 21 numbers of Cocoon Testing Centres (CTCs), 8 numbers of Silk Testing Centres (STCs) in PPP mode and a Design Development Bank.
- 3) Efforts will be made to collaborating with NIFT and National Institute of Design (NID) on design and product development to the weavers and industry.

**(e) Beneficiary Oriented Schemes under R &D and Seed Organisations**

Under R & D and Seed Organization components of Central Sector Scheme, certain beneficiary oriented critical interventions for promotion of mulberry, vanya and post cocoon sectors are implemented. These interventions have been an important tool for transfer and adoption of improved technology packages developed by the Research Institutes of CSB. The beneficiary oriented interventions envisaged the major areas viz. (a) Development and expansion of host plant, (b) Strengthening and creation of silkworm seed multiplication infrastructure, (c) Development of farm and post-cocoon infrastructure, (d) Up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, and (e) Capacity Building through Skill development / Enterprise Development Programme.

The details of the beneficiary oriented interventions indicating Unit cost, Physical units to be covered etc. are given in **Appendix- I**. A brief write-up on Critical field level beneficiary oriented components proposed under the Central Sector Scheme is enclosed as **Annexure –II**.

#### **IV. Scheme output / impact**

- 1) To increase the production, productivity and quality of Indian silk through a package of innovations, technologies and incentivize investments to reduce the burden of the beneficiaries, so as to promote equitable and sustainable human development, with special attention to bivoltine and gradable improved cross breed silk production to bring the import of silk to bare minimal.
- 2) To set up viable enterprises for seed production, cocoon production, reeling, processing etc. and facilitate direct access to the latest technologies and findings developed by CSB in its R&D institutions.
- 3) To empower States in attaining self sufficiency in seed production through strengthening Seed Production system and private participation.
- 4) To focus on complete and holistic development of sericulture industry in all States of the country involving States and stakeholders for long term sustainability, and improvement in output in terms of quality and quantity.
- 5) To promote sericulture as a major instrument of poverty eradication and employment generation particularly in the rural and tribal areas of the country.
- 6) To act as convergence vehicle among the major players like Central and State governments, NGOs, SHGs, Entrepreneurs, and other stakeholders for the focused development of sericulture industry.
- 7) To organize equitable distribution of benefits among the stakeholders across the production chain and inculcate participatory mode of extension system, capacity building and private participation in critical areas.
- 8) To carry forward the efforts and continue implementation of model mulberry clusters with more thrust on enhancing production, productivity and quality in association with States and support from nested units of R&D Institutions of CSB across the country, for exclusive production of Bivoltine silk of International standard.
- 9) To continue implementation of Vanya Cluster Promotion programme to strengthen seed sector for achieving the targeted Tasar, Eri and Muga silk production.
- 10) All the clusters developed from 11<sup>th</sup> Plan (Mulberry and Vanya) shall be completely taken over by concerned States since these have already become self sustainable and replicable models.
- 11) To establish convergence and synergy with other schemes of the Central and State Government through integrated approach for the overall development of silk industry to achieve horizontal and vertical integration of all the links in silk production chain.
- 12) With the implementation of Central Sector Scheme, CSB has effectively supplemented the efforts of States in increasing production of raw silk to 30,348

MT by the end of XII Plan (2016-17) from 23,060 MT at the end of XI Plan (2011-12) registering 32% growth. Import substitute bivoltine silk has achieved a record production of 5,266 MT by 2016-17 registering 212% growth over XI plan achievement of 1,685 MT. But it is not adequate to meet the total domestic demand. Shortfall in production is being met through import of bivoltine silk which was 3795 MT in 2016-17.

The imports have reduced from 5,685 MT during 2011-12 to 3795 MT in 2016-17 and to achieve self-sufficiency, imports will be brought down to bare minimum by 2020 by enhancing domestic bivoltine silk production, thereby saving foreign exchange worth US\$209 Millions.

- 13) With the concerted efforts of States, CSB and Sericulture stakeholders, the silk production growth trajectory is required to be continued during coming years 2017-18 to 2019-20 so as to reach the targeted production of 38,500 MT per annum by 2020 including production of 8,500 MT of import substitute bivoltine silk thereby bringing imports to bare minimum level.

## **V. Implementation Guidelines**

### **Activities to be implemented by Central Silk Board**

- Central Silk Board has created a well organized network of units in the areas of R&D, seed production, project implementation & monitoring, vanya price stabilization and promotion of silk in Indian and outside markets. The Board's activities are administrated by the Member Secretary as the Chief Executive Officer, supported by Research Directors, technocrats, field functionaries and other administrative and financial experts. 207 units of CSB are functioning at almost all parts of the country, equipped with material and manpower. Thus, the Board has the logistical and functional capability to execute the projects envisioned in the schemes as per the set guidelines of Govt. of India. CSB has been successfully undertaking these activities since the 1<sup>st</sup> Plan period.
- The scheme components would be implemented with the existing administrative structure of Central Silk Board.
- Scheme-wise / Institute-wise Plan allocation for each financial year shall be intimated to all concerned, during March, or earlier, after receiving communication from Ministry.
- Yearly Action Plan in respect of all the Institutes / activities under the Central Sector schemes of CSB, covering Institute / component, with financial and physical targets as per Plan allocation for the financial year, shall be prepared by the Institutes concerned and furnished to CSB during April.
- Details of construction / renovation activities to be carried out, procurement of stores / equipments / machineries as well as other Head-wise expenditure proposed in the financial year shall be discussed and finalized in the Action Plan meeting.
- Annual Action Plan meeting will be held during April and decisions of Action Plan meeting will be communicated along with administrative approval for the



stores / purchases / procurement and constructions / renovations to all concerned so as to initiate necessary action for submission of proposals with estimates & supporting documents.

#### **(a) Review of purchase proposals**

- As per yearly Action Plan and administrative approval, the Institutes / Units of CSB have to send proposals in respect of stores / equipment, construction / renovation activities etc. before end of 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter, with all formalities. No proposals shall be approved if provision has not been earmarked for the same in the particular financial year.
- After receipt of proposals at Board's Secretariat, it is scrutinized by Purchase Committees. Nevertheless, the proposals received from Institutes / Units, are cleared as per the schedule below:
  - i) Proposals which are complete in all respects and within the powers of Member Secretary, shall be cleared in 1 (one) month time.
  - ii) Proposals which require clarifications and within the powers of Member Secretary, shall be cleared in 2 (two) months time, including the period of obtaining clarifications.
  - iii) For the proposals which require Chairman / Standing Committee's approval, decision / approval shall be communicated in a period of 3 (three) months from receipt of proposals
- Details of proposals, seeking clarifications, according approval, implementation progress, etc. is monitored by a single window system both in respect of purchase / stores as well as for construction / maintenance.
- In case of shortage of funds for carrying out any of the activities approved in the Action Plan, such activities are included in subsequent financial year as committed liability with necessary budgeting exercise. The Action Plan *interalia* contain quarterly financial and physical targets of all the components and activities of the scheme pertaining the Institute / Unit, as the case may be.
- Monthly financial and physical progress reports on implementation of various components under the schemes will be furnished to CSB by the concerned units, which will be reviewed with reference to the targets, on a monthly / quarterly / half yearly and yearly basis. This is applicable for all the Central Sector scheme components, including Quality Certification System.

#### **(b) Review of Financial progress**

- The funds are released to the delegated units of CSB and SMOI as per the mandates assigned to them. Financial sanctions and accounting thereof shall be as per the **delegation of financial powers and accounting procedure specified in CSB Act and Rules.**

The fund utilization is regulated as per the various provisions contained under the General Financial Rules (GFR). Funds are released to the subsidiary units based on the approved Annual Budget and Action Plan.

- Besides, **Public Finance Management System (PFMS)** would be implemented for direct transfer of funds to the beneficiaries and easy tracking and monitoring. In order to bring transparency and terminate pilferage from distribution of funds, CSB would adopt implementation of DBT (Digital mode) in all Schemes including beneficiary oriented Schemes to transfer cash directly to beneficiary's accounts. CSB will also provide subsidy to farmers /stakeholders for adoption of Technologies developed by CSB R & D Institutes and for setting up of indigenous machineries developed by CSB Institutes wherever required.
- Auditing of the accounts is undertaken by the Offices of the CAG, Govt. of India, at CSB Head Quarters and Institutions in the respective States for all the Central Sector Schemes.
- CSB has Internal Audit Teams to internally check and verify the office procedure followed by the delegated units

#### **(c) Review of R & D activities**

- Research projects are prepared by Scientists based on feedback received from Farmers / stake holders, requirement of respective State Directorate of Sericulture and suggestions / recommendations, as well as changing Environmental scenario and Scientific developments. These project(s) are placed to Research Council of the institute. RESEARCH COUNCIL (RC) is an in-house Review Committee to review and monitor the progress of all on-going research projects in the main institute and nested units and act as a peer review for the new projects formulated at the Institutes. The meeting is held once in 3 months. The Concept research project(s) is (are) sent by institute to Central Silk Board. At CSB concept note is reviewed to see confirm that project falls under priority area decided by CSB and to avoid repetition. Assent or otherwise is sent to respective institute. Project is sent by institute to referees. Referees comments are intimated to Scientists who will attend to it in views of referees comment and will submit the project to institute for further consideration at RC. RC will consider the project and, if deemed fit, may recommend it for placing before Research Advisory Committee.
- National level Research Coordination Committee (RCC) headed by a reputed Scientist of National Standing, Members from different Scientific organizations, eminent scientists, CSB R&D Units and DoSs review, evaluate and approve the research projects on a continuous basis, monitor the progress of projects as per mile stone, out come and output of the projects.
- Each 9 main Research Institutes undertake review of R & D Projects at Institute Level through **Research Advisory Committee (RAC)** having representatives of Department of Sericulture. Race Authorization Committees consisting of experts, would recommend release of new mulberry varieties and silkworm breeds to the field.

- An inter-ministerial Task Force headed by Secretary (Textiles) will be constituted to review progress of R & D projects and convergence of services under KVKs on a quarterly basis.

#### **(d) Review of Seed Sector**

- The Seed Organizations for Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga have separate **Seed Advisory Committee (SAC)** comprising of eminent scientists as Chairman and members from different States and scientists of eminence to review the quality of seed production and suggest improvement.
- **Seed Action Plan Committee** comprising members from CSB, State and Private Stakeholders to assess, produce and supply the entire seed production requirements of the country. As per the provision made under Seed Act incorporated in CSB Act, Central Silkworm Seed Committee and Registration Committee review the seed production and seed quality by the Registered Seed Producers (RSP) as per the quality standard norms laid down in the Act. Seed Analysts and Seed Officers from CSB and DOS have been nominated to periodically check the quality of seed produced.

#### **(d) Review of SMOI**

Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI) has its own governing body - Committee of Administration (CoA) comprising representatives of Central Silk Board, ISEPC, State/Central Govt. Apex Societies, Ministry of Textiles and industry stakeholders which will decide the activities and provide necessary guidelines on policy related issues and regulatory framework so as to ensure smooth implementation of these schemes on quality assurance.

#### **(e) Review of ISDSI progress through RFD**

CSB has adopted **RFD mechanism** for reviewing the progress on implementation of the Central Sector Scheme by delegated field units. Progress of the units is also reviewed through monthly, quarterly, annual reports at the CSB HQs.

### **Guidelines for Beneficiary Oriented Components**

#### **(i) Implementing Agencies (Central Silk Board in association with States)**

The Central Silk Board will implement the scheme in collaboration with the respective State Governments. The beneficiaries are identified by respective State Sericulture Departments, through a simple process after taking into consideration details like land holding, suitability for sericulture, experience, infrastructure facility available etc.

While the basis of project location is primarily depending on the potentiality, land availability and other supporting facilities, selection of beneficiaries is done through a transparent procedure involving CSB Field units, Local Bodies, Gram Sabhas, Village Councils etc. The Nodal technical agency for implementation of the programme will be the Central Silk Board.

**(ii) Financial Arrangement**

- 1) The Central Sector Scheme is directly implemented by Central Silk Board (CSB) out of the Grant-in-Aid received from Govt. of India. Once the grants are received from Govt. of India, the funds are released to the delegated units of CSB and SMOI as per the mandates assigned to them.
- 2) The funds will be released to the concerned States / implementing agencies through Single Window Release System, based on grant-in-aid received from Govt. of India.
- 3) Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) would be adopted for release of funds to States and Beneficiaries.

**(iii) Project Proposals**

- 1) In order to seek the assistance from CSB, the States / implementing agencies shall have to prepare a DPR for project period till 2019-20, clearly stating the years-wise Action Plan with fund requirement details (Gol : State : Beneficiary), along with year-wise output / outcome, in a prescribed format.
- 2) The projects must be prepared and submitted with clear goals, measurable targets, resources and time schedule as per format. In case of any shortfall in financial or physical targets for a particular year as per the project due to shortage of funds or any other reasons, such targets will be added to the next year by suitably modifying the Action Plan for relevant year.
- 3) The project shall be prepared on cluster approach in project mode. Each cluster can have around 500 farmers in case of Mulberry sector and 300 farmers in case of non-mulberry sector and hilly areas (The figures are indicative). Emphasis shall be given to organize stand alone cluster covering soil to silk project with well defined backward and forward linkages
- 4) States should ensure proper backward and forward linkages such as supply of planting materials, silkworm seed, other inputs and marketing support etc. to be taken care of while preparing the projects, to match the raw silk production targets proposed for the State (Bivoltine, Improved Cross Breed, Tasar, Eri and Muga) in the value chain for a balanced growth of the industry, while formulating the projects.
- 5) The project shall be conceived for two years with expected outcome and output with financial requirement and sourcing of funds (2018-19 & 2019-20).
- 6) The proposal shall contain the details of beneficiary list which includes Name, address, Gender, SC/ST/Women, Aadhaar & Bank Account Number & IFSC code, color photograph etc; as per DBT norms based on the base-line survey. Maximization of benefits from the existing infrastructure available in the clusters should be ensured before proposing new interventions in the project.

- 7) The project should specify the details of components / interventions required from GOI, cost of each component, sharing by GOI, State and Beneficiary, year-wise and cluster-wise output, total output, expected outcome etc; at the end of project period.
- 8) Emphasizes shall be given to optimum utilization of the Infrastructure created during earlier Plan periods like plantations, Rearing Houses, Rearing Equipment, Seed production units, CRCs, reeling, storage and processing capabilities indicating the installed capacities and capacity utilization and other facilities like cocoon storage and marketing.
- 9) The critical components shall be implemented directly by the States with direct supervision by the CSB's Institutes / nested units. The CSB / its nested units are the field implementing agencies.
- 10) The CSB / implementing agency may involve reputed NGOs, Voluntary Service Organizations, Self Help Groups, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), wherever they exist, in identification of stakeholders in consultation with the State functionaries or even for project implementation. Beneficiaries may be identified through extant transparent procedure so as to ensure that there is no duplication of assistance to same stakeholder.
- 11) The State shall ensure at least 30% involvement of women in case of beneficiary oriented components.
- 12) The State shall cover SC/ST stakeholders (SCSP/TSP) based on Govt. of India guidelines. The beneficiaries under this programme in all the States will get higher support on line with Special Status States.
- 13) States shall explore possibility to converge with SGSY, RKVY, MGNREGS, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Border Area Development Programme (BADP) etc., wherever such programmes are being implemented / proposed to be implemented, especially for the nursery / plantation development to reduce resource burden as funds are limited under Central Sector Scheme.
- 14) Majority of the plantation activities, especially in case of Vanya, will be taken up in close coordination with the State Forest Departments, State Sericulture Departments, Rural Development Departments etc. wherever required.
- 15) The implementing agency shall encourage Public Private Participation, for development of clusters, especially in areas of Seed, CRC and post-cocoon development.
- 16) Emphasis shall be given to maximum utilize the Infrastructure created during earlier Plan periods like plantations, Rearing Houses, Rearing Equipment, Seed production, CRCs, reeling, storage and processing capabilities indicating the installed capacities and capacity utilization and other facilities like cocoon storage and marketing.

- 17) Maintenance / recurring cost of infrastructure developed with support from earlier Plan periods and present programmes shall be the responsibility of entrepreneurs / stake holders / States, as the case may be.
- 18) For such components meant for demonstration of technologies to the farmers / entrepreneurs in new areas for sericulture promotion activities and Common Facilities in nature, 100% cost of the components shall be borne by the Govt. of India.
- 19) The CSB will also provide subsidy to farmers /stakeholders for adoption of Technologies developed by CSB - R & D Institutes and for setting up of indigenous machineries developed by CSB Institutes, wherever available. SC/ST beneficiaries will get 100% support in line with the programmes implemented by the State Government
- 20) 5% of the total project cost is earmarked for IEC and 3% for project implementation/Monitoring which shall be fully funded by Gol.
- 21) Revolving Capital provided to stakeholders in seed production, processing (reeling units), etc shall essentially be flowed back after completion of each cycle of the activity to the account of Stakeholders. The implementing agency shall institute a monitoring mechanism to verify the flow of revolving capital and its maintenance for the purpose it is intended in the scheme on half yearly / annual basis as deem fit and maintain records of their progress with them.
- 22) The beneficiary who is availing support for any one or more components together with a subsidy element of Rs.1,00,000/- and above shall be required to enter into a legal agreement with CSB / implementing agency. Failure on the part of beneficiary to utilize the funds for the purpose for which it is intended will attract penal action as per the legal binding.
- 23) The State shall submit the proposal with detailed beneficiaries list duly approved by the State Project Monitoring Committee with commitment to meet the applicable State share. Besides, the progress of the project shall be reviewed in State PMC on quarterly basis.
- 24) The State should ensure timely utilisation of funds (3 months in case of Revenue components and 12 months for Capital Head) and submit UCs as per GFR 12 C within stipulated time.

**(iv) Sharing pattern**

The subsidy pattern (%) for individual beneficiary oriented scheme components is as follows:

<b>Category</b>	<b>GOI (CSB)</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>
General States	50	25	25
General States – For SCSP & TSP	65	25	10
Special Status States & NE	80	10	10
SCSP / TSP	80	10	10

However, 100 % funding (CSB) is eligible for the group activities as these activities are very limited and proposed to be carried out/implemented by CSB Institutes. The group activities are mainly meant for demonstration of latest technologies for adoption by farmers / stakeholders as a model, like CRC, CFC etc. The group activity can also be taken up by State Departments in their farms. If the group activities are implemented by States/NGOs, then the sharing Pattern will be 75:25 by Gol & State : NGO / Beneficiary. The implementation of this is monitored by both CSB and States.

**(v) Project appraisal / approval and release of funds**

- 1) The States' project proposals would be first discussed and approved by the concerned State Level Project Monitoring Committee and make recommendations for approval by CSB.
- 2) Project proposals having all the required documents and fulfilling the criteria of the scheme, submitted by the States/CSB shall be scrutinized at CSB and recommend to Member Secretary, CSB for release.
- 3) Member Secretary, Central Silk Board is empowered to approve the project and release the funds through PFMS / DBT.
- 4) CSB will release funds to States through Public Finance Management System (PFMS) and Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT)

**(vi) Monitoring of beneficiary oriented Schemes**

- 1) The progress will be monitored on monthly basis by the Regional Offices, R&D Institutes / Field Implementing Agencies and will be reviewed at CSB Head Quarters, on quarterly basis.
- 2) CSB will review the progress on quarterly basis with the Commissioners / Directors from States associated with Silk Sector to review physical and financial progress quarterly through Video Conference meetings.
- 3) The State will conduct review on the progress achieved on CSS programmes through State PMCs and State level Sericulture Coordination Committee
- 4) Nodal officers / Zonal In charges have been nominated for all States for effective monitoring of the scheme. In addition to monitoring implementation of the scheme, the nodal officers shall participate in Project Monitoring Committee Meeting and help the States in formulation of project proposals as per State's requirement.
- 5) Overall performance of the Central Sector Scheme (CSS) will be reviewed on six monthly basis by an **Apex Committee** under the Chairpersonship of

Secretary (Textiles) with Member Secretary, Senior Officers of CSB HQs and the Directors of CSB Institutes as members.

**(vii) Submission of Utilization Certificate**

- 1) Utilization Certificates for the funds released to State Governments / other implementing agencies has to be given to CSB based on the amount spent or released to stakeholders directly or through banks. Submission of Utilization Certificate, should be as per the prescribed format as prescribed under GFR-12C, supported by a statement of component-wise physical and financial progress with list of beneficiaries supported as per DBT norms.
- 2) The progress report and UCs should be given as per stipulated time / period. Shortfall in achieving progress / delay in furnishing of Utilization Certificates may adversely affect subsequent release of funds as per project action plan

**(viii) Procedural Conditions**

The general guidelines to be followed for implementation of field level beneficiary interventions in the project mode, irrespective of the sector whether it belongs to Mulberry, Vanya or Post Cocoon sectors, are as below:

- 1) The implementation of scheme components should be region-specific, as different areas are suited for different types of silkworms / breeds or different practices.
- 2) All States shall operate separate accounts at the Directorate of Sericulture and enrolled under PFMS for managing the funds received for implementation of Scheme components so that fund release to stakeholders and implementing agencies could be done without loss of time keeping in view the season based activities of sericulture sector. The States, which do not have separate account, shall have to immediately open current account.
- 3) Matching share of State Govt. shall also be deposited in the account where central share is maintained.
- 4) The States should bridge the existing gaps in the silkworm seed, cocoon and post-cocoon sectors to reach their full potential by identifying critical areas.
- 5) It is necessary to involve reputed NGOs, Voluntary Service Organisations, Self Help Groups, Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), CSB Field units, Local Bodies, Gram Sabhas and Village Councils wherever they exist, in identification of stakeholders. While identifying stakeholders either for on-farm or off-farm activity, their Aadhaar numbers, bank account numbers etc. have to be collected and indicated in the list of beneficiaries.



- 6) Preference may be given to cover more small and marginal farmers (While furnishing the periodical progress report, a separate list of SC / ST / Women / BPL benefited as well as the list of other stakeholders under the project shall be furnished).
- 7) The State Govts. shall take the responsibility of arranging credit facilities from banks / financial institutions wherever applicable. For this purpose, if the beneficiaries are organized into SHGs, then the banks / financial institutions may come forward for providing credit facilities.
- 8) One beneficiary can avail the assistance for upto two ha. for plantation development with supporting scheme components. However, for group activity or for Seri Business Enterprise, depending on the nature of the proposal, additional assistance can be recommended by the State, on pro-rata basis for organizing larger rearing house, rearing equipments, and related components. This can be replicated in Vanya and Post Cocoon sectors also.
- 9) The farmers shall be organized into groups/clusters to neutralize the variations in the fragmented production bases.
- 10) Components proposed under Mulberry cocoon Sector are mainly to support production of Bivoltine and Improved Cross Breed Silk (ICB) only.
- 11) Components proposed under Post yarn Sector in respect of Handlooms and Common Facility Centres for Yarn dyeing and Fabric Processing, are meant to promote equipment and technologies developed by CSTRI for silk clusters only.
- 12) After approval of the project and release of funds by CSB, as far as possible, re-appropriation of funds from one component to another may be avoided. Nevertheless, re-appropriation is not permitted from 'Capital Head' components to 'Revenue Head' components and SCSP/TSP to General.
- 13) Where any registered NGOs/SHGs are able to get loans from banks / financial institutions for their individual beneficiaries for sericulture developments, CSB and State Governments could consider depositing their share in accounts of such beneficiaries with eligible subsidy amounts.
- 14) NGOs will be assisted as per the Scheme norms and project appraisal and approval mechanism is applicable to NGOs, as in case of other implementing agencies like States.
- 15) The project proposals under the Scheme can be dovetailed as far as possible with other schemes like SGSY, RKVY, MGNREGS, Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs), Border Area Development Programme (BADP) etc., by the State Govts. wherever, such programmes are being implemented / proposed to be implemented.

- 16) Wherever possible, efforts should be made for development of Sericulture in such States, which share borders with other countries, through integration of schemes under Panchayat Raj Ministry and BADP.
- 17) States shall give priority for implementation of the sericulture programme with funding from this scheme in the Aspirational districts identified by Govt. of India as a part of overall development of the district.
- 18) The allocation of Scheme assistance to States shall be based on the progress made in the previous year and also target in the Action Plan of project period (2018-19 & 2019-20).
- 19) States shall encourage Public Private Participation, for development of clusters, especially in areas of Seed production and post-cocoon development.
- 20) Implementing agencies should ensure proper backward and forward linkages in the value chain for a balanced growth of the industry, while formulating the projects.
- 21) States desiring to implement any components which are basically meant for beneficiaries, in State farms / units of States, may do so by meeting beneficiary share also, in addition to State share.
- 22) In order to reduce the financial burden on the part of beneficiaries, especially in general category States, State Sericulture Departments can increase their share of subsidy, by earmarking necessary matching provision. However, the Gol share shall remain unchanged.
- 23) Maintenance / recurring cost of infrastructure developed with support from Scheme shall be the responsibility of entrepreneurs / stake holders / States, as the case may be.
- 24) To put in place, if not already there, systems of data collection with the help of specialized agencies wherever necessary, for the purpose of (i) developing measurable indices of performance to measure and assess quality of implementation, (ii) developing norms of standard unit cost of delivery of service, (iii) quantification / factoring in of environmental outcomes, (iv) quantification of community and empowerment outcomes through social capital formation, and (v) quantification of impact of funds earmarked for publicity / awareness generation. This will not only involve collection of data on past trends but also on present development in markets and technology.
- 25) The Scheme components of involving higher capital subsidy, especially under post cocoon sector, can be implemented on SPV / CBO / SHG / Cooperative mode also.
- 26) NGOs availing support under the Scheme will have the responsibility of implementing the project components as per scheme guidelines and achieve the target envisaged under the project, failing which they are liable to refund the administrative cost.

- 27) The beneficiaries receiving assistance under any Scheme component should be issued a Pass Book for proving their identity as a sericulture farmer along with other details such as, Aadhaar number, Bank Account number, education level, family members, size of holding and other infrastructure, sericulture activities performed, manpower engaged, benefits / subsidy availed at different stages and their utilization, production details, assistance availed from other departments / schemes for sericulture, etc.
- 28) Revolving capital provided to States and stakeholders (RSPs) in seed production shall essentially be flowed back after completion of each cycle of the activity to the account of States / Stakeholders. States shall institute a monitoring mechanism to verify the flow of revolving capital and its maintenance for the purpose it is intended in the scheme on half yearly / annual basis as deem fit and maintain records of their progress with them.
- 29) The stakeholders availing support under the Scheme will have to continue specified sericulture activity for a minimum period of 5 years, failing which Govt. will have right to recover the element of subsidy disbursed to them.

If any of the Stake holders fail to implement the scheme component(s) as per the scheme modalities or fail to utilize the funds provided by the Central and State Govt. for the purpose for which is intended, the Govt. will have the right to recover the subsidy / grant provided to them. States shall develop suitable recourse mechanism through legally valid agreements / MoUs to deal with such instances and make them essential part of the Scheme implementation. States shall maintain these valid agreements along with valid documents, without fail.

- 30) States may support the stake holders to avail loan from MUDRA to reduce the financial burden towards beneficiary share.

## **V. Evaluation**

- 1) Yearly and concurrent evaluation on implementation of the Central Sector scheme shall be carried out by CSB in association with States, to assess its level of implementation and progress.
- 2) Third party evaluation shall be carried out during 2019-20 to assess the impact of the scheme at field level, State level and at CSB level as per the components approved under the scheme.

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**N.B. : Taking into consideration the feedback /inputs from respective States, Sericulture Stake holders, the final Implementation Guidelines will be uploaded shortly.**

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