



The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

{ Ministry of Textiles, Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India }

Indian Silk

Queen of Fabrics

A Symbol of Royalty

Discover Best of Indian Handicrafts Textiles and High Fashion Accessories

Focus KENYA Towards Achieving Aspirational Targets

The Best Destination to Grow Your Business with us in

MEGA SILK EXHIBITION CUM BUYER SELLER MEET AT KENYA

FOR ALL YOUR NEED- ISEPC

Industry Note & Profile of Indian Exhibitors

HYATT PLACE NAIROBI

Designed & Developed by Sh. Sanjeev Kumar Sharma-EDS ISEPC



**FAIR IS BEING ORGANISED IN ASSOCIATION & IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
HIGH COMMISSION OF INDIA NAIROBI, KENYA**



6th - 7th October 2025

Hyatt Place Westlands Hotel



10 Lower Kabete Rd, Nairobi, Kenya • +254 709 785000 Ballroom : Galana 1 & 2

To Attend, Kindly Send Your Contacts to +91-9899573797



Dr Bimal Mawandia, Chairman ISEPC accompanied Shri Narendra Modi, The Indian Prime Minister to Japan From 29-30 August 2025

On August 29, 2025, Dr Bimal Mawandia Chairman ISEPC had the privilege of being part of the Prime Minister's delegation to Japan, The dignitaries present included:-

Japanese Prime Minister: Mr. Shigeru Ishiba, standing in front of Dr Bimal

Indian Prime Minister: Shri Narendra Modi Ji, standing next to Prime Minister Ishiba- Delegations:

Left: Indian delegation from the Indo-Japan Business Leaders Forum (IJBLF)

Right: Japanese delegation from the Indo-Japan Business Leaders Forum (IJBLF)

This meeting aimed to strengthen Japan-India relations in various fields, including trade, investment, and emerging technologies like AI, semiconductors, and clean energy. Both leaders discussed ways to deepen economic ties, promote people-to-people exchanges, and leverage technology and markets under India's self-reliant policy;



Economic Diplomacy & States Division
Ministry of External Affairs



Dr Bimal Mawandia Chairman ISEPC
extends his valedictory remarks during the above Summit at Tokyo



The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

(Ministry of Textiles & Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India)

- **SILK GARMENTS**
- **SILK MADE-UPS**
- **ACCESSORIES**
- **SILK SCARVES**
- **SILK FABRICS**
- **SAREES**
- **SILK HANDMADE CARPETS**
- **SILK CUSHION COVERS**
- **SILK HOME FURNISHING**
- **SILK BLENDED PRODUCTS**
- **HIGH FASHION ACCESSORIES**
- **SILK TEXTILES SHOES & BAGS**

*The
Indian Silk
Export Promotion
Council*



ISEPC

International Event

THE INDIAN SILK EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

(Ministry of Textiles & Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India)

DISCOVER BEST OF SILK FROM INDIA

THE BEST DESTINATION TO GROW YOUR BUSINESS WITH US

IT IS YOUR GATEWAY TO THE WORLD MARKET

ISEPC ORGANISING

**GROUP PARTICIPATION OF INDIAN EXPORTERS
IN**

ASSOCIATION & IN PARTNERSHIP WITH

High Commission of India, Nairobi

MEGA SILK EXHIBITION CUM BUYER SELLER MEET

Dates 06-07, October 2025

MONDAY 10AM-5PM

TUESDAY 10AM-5PM

Location

HYATT PLACE NAIROBI

Westlands 10 Lower Kabete Rd, Nairobi, Kenya • +254 709 785000

Ballroom : Galana 1 & 2

THE INDIAN SILK EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

THE INDIAN SILK EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

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LIST OF EXHIBITOR PARTICIPANTS

1	KVNM Trade
2	VT Exports Pvt. Ltd.
3	Kaboos Apparels Pvt. Ltd.
4	P. K. Textiles Ltd.
5	A. K. Dyeing
6	Juco Products
7	Manan Overseas
8	Batik India
9	Batik House
10	BGP Impex
11	Sunil Enterprises
12	Mawandia Clothing Pvt. Ltd.
13	YRG Enterprise
14	Nagusas
15	S. R. International
16	Sabava Impex Pvt. Ltd.
17	Ajay Murty Modes
18	Murty Exports Pvt. Ltd.
19	Mani Fashions & Accessories
20	Nath Bros Exim Intl Ltd
21	The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council



Message From the Chairman's Desk



(Dr Bimal Mawandia)

It is indeed my pleasure and I feel privileged as a **Chairman of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)** in extending my warm welcome to all the participants in the October 2025 edition of Mega Silk Exhibition cum Buyer Seller Meet Fair which is being organized group participation of member Exporters to strengthen the market for Make in India handmade craft / handicraft Products in general in this region and in particular in Nairobi Kenya with the financial support from the Development Commissioner (Handicraft), Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India.

India is emerging as one of the most vibrant and rapidly growing market for supplying Make in India textiles, garments, fabrics, silk and silk blend products, high fashion accessories to the world over, preferably to the developed nations. The Indian Silk and silk other allied silk products industry is very important for the Indian economy as besides providing enormous and fruitful employment opportunities to women folk lore in their home place, in the rural area of India. It also earns foreign exchange for the country from export besides creating a Make in India Campaign.

The Indian Silk Industry as you are aware that **agro and rural based labour intensive sector** providing enormous job opportunities to the weavers, workers and artisans. It is estimated that around 19.76 million are engaged in the industry domestically and in export segment. **India enjoying the 2nd largest status in the World Silk Market** in term of silk production. We are emerging as leading exporter of Silk and Silk products for the consumers all over the world because having a wide range of products manufactured in different geographical locations in India to suit every segment of the consumer. Added to this are the strengths of skilled manpower, innovative technology, increasing industry compliance to international environmental standards and the dedicated support of the allied industries.

ISEPC has been implementing a number of market development and export promotion activities around the world, with the objective of promoting bilateral trade in the Make in India Silk textile sector.

The primary objective of ISEPC's organising participation in this Make in India Mega Silk Exhibition cum Buyer Seller Meet is to further promote mutual awareness and establish direct linkages between Indian manufactures of Make in India silk and other allied silk handicraft products and buyers for these products from this region.

On behalf of the silk fraternity and The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), I convey my sincere thanks Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), to the High Commission of India at Nairobi and its Eco & Commerce Wing of HCI Nairobi, our Vice Chairman, our core team lead by the Executive Director, to all the participating exhibitors in the brand India Council's pavilion in the above fair of October 2025 edition and to the visiting customers, buyers, visitors to the Show and wish them all the best for a successful participation.

(Dr Bimal Mawandia)
Chairman -ISEPC



(Naresh Kumar Sadh)
Vice Chairman - ISEPC

It gives me immense pleasure to note that **The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council** (ISEPC) at New Delhi in Association and Partnership with High Commission of India at Nairobi, Kenya, is organising participation of 20+ member exhibitors in a Mega Textiles Silk Exhibition, BSM cum Display of Make in India products of silk and other allied silk products in this very edition of world reputed international destination.

I understand that India enjoys the Number One status in the world market in terms of production of all the four commercial varieties of Silk.

The Silk industry, not only earns valuable foreign exchange for the Country, but being highly labour intensive, it provides gainful employment to millions of artisans, including women folklore in the rural areas.

I hope that this fair will provide economic benefits to the Make in India handicraft SMEs and member exporters, besides boosting the exports of Make in India products and an excellent opportunity to small and medium manufacturers of silk and other allied silk products participating in the above Mega High Fashion Textile Exhibition cum display of best of their products through the **Indian Silk Export Promotion Council** while showcasing their latest range of products to the world market in this region.

The publication of a member's profile will help promote trade dialogues between the industry and its suppliers. The silk industry exhibits the weavers' magical artistry and helps in boosting our economy while supporting millions of artisans in rural areas.

I wish everyone participating in this Edition of Mega Silk Exhibition, Buyer Seller Meet cum Display of Make in India products of Silk & other allied silk products, a great success and extend my sincere thanks to the CGI Nairobi Kenya, especially to the HC & Dy HC and Consul E&C, best wishes to the participating Member Exporters, buyers. By participating in the fair, our export will increase by having one to one business deals by the participating members with the visiting buyers and will get further boost to our economy and employment. I also congratulate the ED-ISEPC, Print & Electronic Media, Press & each and everyone associated with the above business event.



(Naresh Kumar Sadh)
Vice Chairman-ISEPC



The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

(Ministry of Textiles & Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India)
(Northern Region, ISEPC)



Dear Friends,

It is our pleasure to announce that the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) is organizing the Mega Silk Exhibition cum Buyer Seller Meet in Nairobi, Kenya, with the support of the High Commission of India in Nairobi. This event aims to showcase India's finest silk products and provide a platform for Indian exporters to connect with buyers and industry professionals from Kenya and beyond.

Heartfelt best wishes to all our esteemed exhibitors, buyers, and visitors participating in this event! We look forward to seeing innovative products, meaningful connections, and successful deals that will strengthen the ties between India and Kenya in the silk trade.

May this exhibition be a resounding success and a milestone in promoting India's silk industry in the Kenyan market."

Vishwanath

Regional Chairman,
Northern Region, ISEPC



The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

(Ministry of Textiles & Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India)
(Eastern Region, ISEPC)



Dear Valued Members,

As the Regional Chairman of the Eastern Region, I am thrilled to extend my warmest wishes to our esteemed member exhibitors participating in the Mega Silk Exhibition cum Buyer Seller Meet in Kenya, October 2025.

May this prestigious event serve as a catalyst for our exhibitors to showcase their exceptional silk products, forge meaningful connections with international buyers, and unlock new business opportunities. I am confident that our participation will further strengthen the bond between India and Kenya in the silk industry.

Wishing all participants a resounding success, fruitful interactions, and a memorable experience in Kenya.

Sunil Kumar Goel
Regional Chairman,
Eastern Region, ISEPC



The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

(Ministry of Textiles & Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India)
(Western Region, ISEPC)



Dear Members,

As the Regional Chairman of the Western Region, I extend my sincere best wishes to our member exhibitors participating in the Mega Silk Exhibition cum Buyer Seller Meet in Kenya. This event offers a valuable opportunity to showcase India's finest silk products and foster business relationships with Kenyan counterparts.

I am confident that our exhibitors' participation will yield positive outcomes, enhance our trade ties with Kenya, and contribute to the growth of the silk industry.

Wishing all participants, visitors and buyers a successful and productive experience in Kenya.

Best regards,

Navnit Kumar Sadh

Regional Chairman, Western Region, ISEPC



The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

(Ministry of Textiles & Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India)
(Southern Region, ISEPC)



Warmest greetings!

As the Regional Chairman of the Southern Region, I am delighted to extend my best wishes to all our member exhibitors participating in the Mega Silk Exhibition cum Buyer Seller Meet (BSM) in Kenya, scheduled for October 2025.

May this event provide a platform for our exhibitors to showcase their finest silk products, connect with potential buyers, and explore new business opportunities. I am confident that the participation of our member exhibitors will strengthen the ties between India and Kenya in the silk trade.

Wishing all the participants a successful and enriching experience in Kenya. May your participation in this event yield fruitful results and open up new avenues for growth and collaboration.

Best regards,

N.M. Manohar
Regional Chairman,
Southern Region, ISEPC



The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council



(Sanjeev Kr Sharma)
Executive Director

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) is dedicated to supporting and promoting the export of silk and allied silk products, including silk and miniature carpets, handlooms, and handicrafts. We achieve this through organizing mega silk exhibitions, buyer-seller meets, India International Silk Fairs, and other international events of repute. Our efforts also include resolving trade disputes, promoting and developing Make in India products, and providing guidance and consultancy to EXIM members, trade, commerce, and industry.

We provide financial support and technical marketing know-how to artisans, weavers, craftspersons, start-ups, new members, and entrepreneurs, enabling them to uplift their products and compete effectively in the global market.

Our products play a significant role in the Indian economy, contributing to our GDP and exports. We export to over 120 countries worldwide, including the UAE, USA, Germany, Canada, UK, Australia, Iran, Egypt, France, Italy, Brazil, and recently, China. India is uniquely positioned as the only country producing all four known commercial silks: Mulberry, Tasar, Eri, and Muga.

The production of silk in India has been steadily increasing in terms of quantity and quality. During 2024-25, we achieved exports worth \$326 million, and from April to July 2025, our exports have already crossed \$134.57 million, reflecting a positive growth of 38.44% over the same period last year.

The Mega Silk Exhibition and Buyer Seller Meet cum Display of Make in India products is scheduled for October 6-7, 2025, in Nairobi Kenya. This event is designed to showcase India's rich silk heritage and cutting-edge textile innovations, with the aim of building a brand India image. The fair is being organized in partnership with the Consulate General of India at Nairobi Kenya and major industry associations.

The GST Council has introduced a two-tier rate structure of 5% and 18% for textiles, with some essential items becoming tax-free. The revised GST rates for specific products, including silk yarn, woven fabrics, handlooms, and handicrafts, are outlined in the Fair Directory.

I wish everyone participating in this edition of the Mega Silk Exhibition a great success. I extend my sincere thanks to the entire team of DC Handicraft in Govt of India and the core team of High Commission of India at Nairobi Kenya for their unblemished support and partnership. I am confident that this event will contribute to India's economic growth and employment generation. All the best to our esteemed member participants.

(Sanjeev Kr Sharma)
Executive Director
& Chief Information Officer



The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

(Sponsored by Ministry of Textiles & Supported by Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India)

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Website: www.theindiansilkexportpromotioncouncil.com

Benefits of becoming a Member of THE INDIAN SILK EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL TAKE THE FIRST STEP!

JOIN THE INDIAN SILK EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) was set up by the Ministry of Textiles in the year 1982 with its main objective to support, protect, maintain and promote the exports of silk and other allied silk blend products which includes Silk Garments, Silk Made-ups, Silk Accessories, Silk High Fashion Accessories, Silk Scarves, Silk Fabrics, Sarees, silk GI products, silk handmade carpets, silk cushion covers, silk home furnishing, silk blended products etc. In the last 41 years, ISEPC plays a proactive role in promoting exports of the Members on the one hand and to support the small members comes under SME segment on the other hand.

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has assumed the role of catalyst for growth and inculcation of international value, quality standard and social compliance. ISEPC also provide support for market development and organize its own trade shows and help its members to exhibits in various international events worldwide.

We are happy to bring out **MEMBER'S GUIDE** – Benefits while becoming members of ISEPC describing in brief about The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council. ISEPC is an ardent advocate of exporters to the Government and the primary focus is to provide export assistance to its member exporters.

ISEPC sends trade delegation to all major and developing markets around the world, showcases Indian exports all over the world through exhibitions, fairs.

ISEPC can help the sourcing needs of an importer anywhere in the world, and also the selling needs of Indian exporters.

Industry at a Glance:

Silk is the most elegant textile in the world with unparalleled grandeur, natural sheen, inherent affinity for dyes, soft touch and high durability and known as the “Queen of Textiles” the world over and the export prices of its products fluctuates on regular interval & vary from piece to piece & design to design and order to order basis.

Indian Silk is the most elegant textile in the world with unparalleled grandeur, natural sheen, and inherent affinity for dyes, high absorbance, light weight, soft touch and high durability and known as the “Queen of Textiles” the world over. On the other hand, it stands for livelihood opportunity for millions owing to high employment oriented, low capital intensive and remunerative nature of its production. The very nature of this industry with its rural based on-farm and off-farm activities and enormous employment generation potential has attracted the attention of the planners and policy makers to recognize the industry among one of the most appropriate avenues for socio-economic development of a largely agrarian economy like India.

Silk has been intermingled with the life and culture of the Indians. India has a rich and complex history in silk production and its silk trade dates back to 15th century. Sericulture industry provides employment to approximately 19.76 Million weavers, craft persons in rural and semi-urban areas in India. Of these, a sizeable number of workers belong to the economically weaker sections of society, including women. India's traditional and culture bound domestic market and an amazing diversity of silk garments that reflect geographic specificity has helped the country to achieve a leading position in silk industry. India has the unique distinction of being the only country producing all the five known commercial silks, namely, mulberry, tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga, of which Muga with its golden yellow glitter is unique and prerogative of India.




About Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), New Delhi, INDIA

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) is an apex body of Silk & other allied silk products exporters sponsored by the Govt. of India (Ministry of Textiles). The Council is the registering authority under Foreign Trade Policy of the Govt. of India for Exporters of silk and silk products. The Council at present has over 1500 live active exporters registered under Foreign Trade Policy from various parts of the country and work on no profit basis to:-

1. To promote, advance, increase develop export of Natural Silks and Silk Blends and their products, including Readymade Garments and Carpets;
2. To undertake all export promotion measures particularly to undertake market research, develop new designs and pattern of products, to undertake marketing in individual foreign countries as well as to survey export potential of natural silks and silk blends and their products from India, and open up areas of export potential;
3. To establish design centers, to evolve improved designs and patterns relating to silk and its products, garments and carpets suitable for export.
4. To conduct publicity in India and abroad;
5. To organize fairs, organize participation in established fairs in India and abroad;
6. To organize Buyer Seller Meet in India and abroad;
7. To disseminate trade information to its members and provide periodical feedback on export trends to Government and suggest policy changes for promotion of export and fixed export targets;
8. To resolve trade dispute of buyers and sellers;
9. To issue Export Performance Certificate for availing import replenishment;

“Committed to Hon’ble Prime Minister’s vision of “MAKE IN INDIA” with ZERO DEFECTS and ZERO EFFECT”

Target beneficiaries: SME Exporters, artisans, weavers and craft persons

-  India's heritage of silk and other silk blend products and handmade carpets have been recognized worldwide for its elaborate design, subtle elegance and exquisite vibrant colour of craftsmanship with a human touch with multitude of product options to choose from. India has established itself as a world's 2nd largest producer of silk in terms of productions with a heart winning workmanship.
-  ISEPC is providing business opportunities for the member exporters by organising exhibitions, Buyer Seller Meets, Workshops, Seminar, Symposium, Skill Development programs in India and abroad. We are committed to Hon’ble Prime Minister’s policy of “Sab Ka Sath Sab Ka Vikas with Sab Kas Viswas”.
-  With a total membership base of over 8000 direct and indirect members and over 10 associations / business associations / weavers / artisans associations’, ISEPC espouses the shared vision of Indian businesses and speaks directly and

indirectly with them. It has an expanding direct membership of enterprises drawn from medium, small and tiny segments of carpet weaving / manufacturing, distributive trade and services. ISEPC maintains the lead as the proactive day – to – day business solution provider through research and development, through organizing BSM, RBSMs, participating in trade fairs, expositions / events at foreign shore, interactions at highest level with Union Government and State Governments.

- ✚ The Council facilitates understanding of silk and other allied silk blend related Indian and International trade policies, emerging trade issues, social & environmental compliances, quality management and sustainable business practices.
- ✚ Steps are being taken to promote and develop its exclusiveness for the domestic markets also. The Council is exploring possibilities for domestic sale through holding of exhibition / fairs at prominent outlets like Pragati Maidan and other established state of the art exhibition grounds.
- ✚ In the knowledge-driven globalised economy, ISEPC stands for quality, competitiveness, transparency, accountability and business government-civil society partnership to spread ethics-bases business practices and to enhance the quality of life of the weavers / artisans and common people. ISEPC is a resourceful one stop sourcing point which can be reached @ [https://www.theindiansilkexportpromotioncouncil.com](https://www.theindiansilkexportpromotioncouncil.com;);

Membership in The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council :

Any person willing to venture into export silk and other allied silk blend products which includes Silk Garments, Silk Made-ups, Silk Accessories, Silk High Fashion Accessories, Silk Scarves, Silk Fabrics, Sarees, silk GI products, silk handmade carpets, silk cushion covers, silk home furnishing, silk blended products etc can become a member of the Council. The prospective members are required to submit their applications on the DGFT portal @ DGFT Website at www.dgft.gov.in ; including the remittance of membership fee through DGFT portal.

Slab for renewal of membership through DGFT Portal

Sr. No	Membership having Export Turnover	Basic Fee (in Rs.)	GST @ 18% (In Rs.)	Total Amt. due to be paid (In Rs.)
1	Members having turnover upto Rs. 1 Cr.	7,000.00	1,260.00	8,260.00
2	Members having turnover Rs 1 to 5 Crores.	9,500.00	1,710.00	11,210.00
3	Members having turnover above Rs. 5 Crore	12,000.00	2,160.00	14,160.00

Registration cum Membership Certificate (RCMC):

The Registration cum Membership Certificate is issued to an exporter after he becomes the member of ISEPC. RCMC is required to be renewed every year as per the EXIM Policy of DGFT after paying the required fee as stated above.

Categories of Members:

As per the Rules and Regulations laid down in the Articles of Memorandum and Association of The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC), Membership of the Council is a “precondition” for Registration. The Registration can be obtained either “Merchant Exporter”, Manufacturer Exporters and or Both Merchant cum Manufacture Exporter”, as per the documents submitted. While submitting the application with minimal documents, applicant is required to clearly mention that he/she is interested in becoming member, in either of the categories;

Benefits of being Member of Silk Council (ISEPC):

- As on date ISEPC has on roll around 8000 registered Members;

- We are introducing exporters to new overseas markets & others;
- Provide global market updates, business trends and trade enquiries;
- Organize trade fairs, B2B meetings in various international markets at subsidized rates under MAI Scheme of Govt of India;
- Flagship FAIR of ISEPC - India International Silk Fair cum RBSM – Invites leading buyers from overseas markets to source from Indian Member manufacturers;
- Eligible Members avail Air fare reimbursement under MAI scheme, under MAI Scheme as approved by the Govt of India;
- Organizes seminars on GST, policy matters, Government schemes & business trends, Compliance issues including eradication of Child labour from Textiles Industry;
- Provide regular updates on foreign trade policy and assist on procedural & logistics issues, Issues Registration Cum Membership Certificates (RCMC) to new exporters, NoC for business for domestic and international markets, Export Turnover Certificate, Export Performance / Import Certificate, GST Certificate, Certifying Business documents of Member exporters, Resolving business disputes of Member Exporters nationally and internationally, Members grievances, guiding members for presentation of their cases before DGFT on various issues, Visa recommendation letters, Sample Carrying Certificates to members participants for use in foreign events etc; providing employment to the most eligible young designers, weavers, technical persons and other professionals in member's units, as and when there is vacancy;
- Members are advised on DGFT, Customs, GST, RoL, RoSCTL, MEIS, Duty Drawback, RBI, ECGC & RoDTEP, related issues etc;
- Overseas markets information, trade enquiries, Global trade developments, ADD - Tariff and non-Tariff barriers etc;
- Council closely works with various Indian Government departments to advocate Indian Silk and other allied silk product industry issues & initiate policy changes as required;
- Council closely works with Indian Missions abroad for providing best information to member exporters about trend in business and market information including list of buyers;

General benefits:

- ✓ Liaising with Central and State Governments;
- ✓ Training
- ✓ Design support
- ✓ Market linkage
- ✓ Exposures
- ✓ Export Statistics and Market Intelligence Report;
- ✓ Identification of New Markets;
- ✓ Defending the interest of the member exporters in Global markets;
- ✓ Conducting Trade Meets and Surveys;
- ✓ Providing Effective Support to Members for Trade Disputes;
- ✓ Visa Recommendation letters in favours of registered member exporter

Assuring you of our best Services

Thanks & Regards.

Sanjeev Kr Sharma
ED-ISEPC

Contact us at:

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council

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New Delhi – 110 019, INDIA

Mobile & Whats App N0 91-9899573797



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Registered Office: 112-A, 1st Floor, Chiranjiv Towers, 43 Nehru Place 110-019; INDIA

ISEPC/Note on Silk/2025-26 30/09/2025

SILK INDUSTRY NOTE – DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL FOR STATE WISE BOOKLET ON SILK

About Indian Silk Industry

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) is a nodal apex and non-profit industry body constituted under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India in 1983 to promote artisans, craftsperson's, weavers, exporters, manufacturers, merchandisers of all textile segments. The Council support and promotes Exports of Silk and other allied silk products including silk and miniature carpets, handlooms and handicrafts, exploring markets, and connecting our members with the world by organizing buyer-seller meets, India International Silk Fairs cum RBSMs, International exhibitions of world repute, big ticket events, resolving trade disputes, promoting and developing Make in India products by undertaking market studies and by actively involving the Indian missions abroad, disseminating information, advising Central and State Governments and providing guidance and consultancy to the EXIM members, trade, commerce and industry. Artisans, weavers and craftsperson, start-ups, new members, entrepreneurs are provided with technical marketing know-how for making their products for upliftment to do business in this competitive world environment

The ISEPC was constituted of 100 members and its present membership is around 2785 across the country. This Council is constituted under 'The Ministry of Textiles, with the support of Ministry of Commerce, Government of India' to promote exports of all silk and other allied silk products including silk and miniature carpets, floor coverings, rugs, fashion accessories etc.

The Indian Silk Industry is an employment-oriented industry. As per the available information, it provides employment to around **20 million people** across more than **52,500 villages, who operates 329,627 handlooms and 55,867 power looms with 9,76,616 weavers / craft persons, master weavers etc. Some of the famous Silk Centers and GI products in India** are in Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, and Gujarat. Other important centers are in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Jharkhand, Bihar, Maharashtra, J&K, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has been mandated by the EXIM Policy of Govt. of India to do business in respect of all Silk segments of textiles which has been classified in ITC HS Categories 50, 57, 58, 61, 62 & 63 which denotes to all product profile i.e. Silk Garments, Made-ups, High Fashion Accessories, Scarves, Fabrics, Sarees, Silk Carpets and Miniatures, Silk Cushion Covers, Silk Home Furnishings, Silk Blend Products, handlooms, handicrafts and many more.



India enjoys the STATUS OF 2nd largest silk producing country in the world and there is big potential to increase our global share in exports and to capitalize the opportunity lies before India in this world scenario and ready to fill the gap as vacated by the actions of China and other silk producing countries;

India enjoys the STATUS OF Only country globally that produces all four commercial varieties of silk namely **Mulberry, Tasar (Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar), Eri and Muga**, of which **Muga with its golden yellow glitter is unique and prerogative of India.**

About ISEPC

Introduction

- ✦ The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council popularly known as 'ISEPC' serves as the apex body representing Government-recognised Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, and Export Development Authorities in India.
- ✦ Established in 1965 by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, ISEPC was created to unify and channel the efforts of all stakeholders dedicated to promoting India's international trade.
- ✦ ISEPC acts as a vital interface between India's international trading community and key entities such as the Central and State Governments, financial institutions, ports, railways, surface transport, and all stakeholders involved in export trade facilitation.
- ✦ ISEPC directly and indirectly supports the interests of over 200,000 exporters across all industries and services sectors nationwide.
- ✦ The central aspect of ISEPC's mission is its proactive policy advocacy.
- ✦ ISEPC consistently engages with the government and regulatory bodies to foster a conducive ecosystem for international trade, simplify export processes, and enhance the global competitiveness of Indian businesses.
- ✦ The Managing Committee of ISEPC consists of ex-officio heads of Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards and Authorities, distinguished exporters elected from all major sectors, and Government nominees from the different departments of the Government.
- ✦ Through effective representation, ISEPC ensures that the concerns and aspirations of Indian exporters are adequately heard and reflected in national policy decisions.

Programme & Activities:

A TRUSTED PARTNER OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRADING COMMUNITY

- ❖ ISEPC assigns highest priority to facilitate the resolution of exporters' concerns by representing their issues to the relevant authorities.
- ❖ Exporters can interact directly with ISEPC experts through various channels, seeking clarifications on international trade and policy matters.
- ❖ The ISEPC website (www.ISEPC.org) provides access to updated trade policies, domestic and overseas event calendars, publications, and other valuable resources.
- ❖ The website features a comprehensive, searchable directory of member exporters.
- ❖ ISEPC facilitates foreign buyers to identify and connect with reliable suppliers by leveraging upon the wide network of member exporters and its own offices situated in all major cities in the country.
- ❖ ISEPC invites and coordinates the participation of foreign buyers in trade and investment summits organised across India by various State Governments, promoting international



business collaboration.

- ❖ ISEPC organises interactive meetings with policymakers, drawing government attention to critical trade issues for timely resolution.
- ❖ ISEPC is imperatively part of various Committees and Task Force setup by both Central and State Govt. such as Board of Trade to provide vital inputs on various trade promotion policies.
- ❖ Members receive regular updates on international trade developments via e-mail and through the Members Area on the ISEPC website.
- ❖ ISEPC closely monitors the ever-evolving geo-economic developments in international trade that impact Indian exports and regularly updates its members on emerging risks and opportunities in key markets, ensuring they remain well-informed and quickly adapt to changing trade dynamics.

THE INDIAN TRADE PORTAL – WWW.INDIANTRADEPORTAL.IN

- Developed and currently maintain the Indian Trade Portal (www.indiantradeportal.in), offers detailed information on product-specific tariff and preferential tariff rates for Indian goods imported into over 100 countries which accounts approximately 94% of India's exports and 96% of global imports.
- Product-wise Product Specific Rules conditions to avail preferential tariff for Indian products in importing countries.
- Repository of SPS-TBT measures mapped at tariff lines of 87 countries
- Trade Analysis of 116 countries
- Item-wise export and import policy of the Government of India, Duty drawback, RoDTEP, RoSCTL, Interest Equalization rates, GST and other levies are all available in one page.
- Daily Updation of policy matters at item level
- Free Global trade alerts through email
- Access Trade and Tender Queries uploaded by the Indian missions abroad
- FAQs on basic topics like "How to Export" and operational matters pertaining to Foreign Trade Policy, Free Trade Agreements, Banking, Customs, Trade Agreements, GST etc.

THE INDIAN BUSINESS PORTAL – WWW.INDIANBUSINESSPORTAL.IN

- ✓ Indian Business Portal, an International Trade Hub for Indian Exporters and Foreign Buyers. This is a B2B digital marketplace to empower SME exporters, artisans and farmers to identify new markets for their products and grow their sales globally.
- ✓ Indian Business Portal is the only such marketplace that is exclusive for exporters registered in India and is custom-built to support exporters with a range of bespoke features and relevant partners integrated to build this ecosystem.
- ✓ The Strategic objectives of Business Portal are
 - ✓ Digitizing Indian Exporters and help them become discoverable online.
 - ✓ Promoting exports from all Indian States
 - ✓ Showcasing India's strength in a wide range of Products & Services
 - ✓ Encouraging virtual meetings between buyers and sellers
 - ✓ Providing a trusted network of Indian Exporters to Foreign Buyers
- ✓ Over 3,000 exporters have listed their products and services on the Indian Business Portal, which showcases more than 2 lacs products and services to a global audience.



ISEPC'S MOBILE PORTALS:

There are four region wise mobile portals which delivers a range of services to members, including:

- Daily policy updates, SPS-TBT measures, FOREX rates, and MFN or preferential tariff notifications.
- Hourly reporting about the news on trade commerce and commerce;
- Reporting about Govt initiatives for the MSEs;
- Instant reporting on happenings on trade around the world;
- Access to ISEPC's event calendar and online registration for events.
- Access to ISEPC's publications, reports, articles, and press releases.
- Tools for identifying ITC HS Codes, referencing export-import policies, GST rates, export incentives, tariffs for over 100 countries, rules of origin, and SPS-TBT measures.

RECOGNITION AND ENCOURAGEMENT TO EXPORTERS AND EXPORT FACILITATORS

ISEPC confers Export Awards to its member exporters and export facilitators respectively for their outstanding performance in exports in various categories;

ISEPC also confers Regional Excellence Awards to the members of the respective regions;

ISEPC encourage members through the regional silk associations of India in the four metros

INTERNATIONAL MARKETING INITIATIVES

1. ISEPC provides a platform for exporters to create free online stores, expanding their global reach.
2. The organization facilitates exchange of business delegations, signs MoUs with overseas counterparts, and organises exhibitions and catalogue shows abroad.
3. ISEPC members benefit from continuous global exposure through the ISEPC website, which also enables international buyers to search for and contact Indian exporters directly at no cost.
4. ISEPC regularly organizes buyer-seller meetings with visiting foreign delegations and by sponsoring Indian delegations overseas.

PUBLICATIONS

- a) Publishes ISEPC News - monthly bulletin, with worldwide readership amongst exporters and importers, chambers of commerce and industry, commercial and economic agencies, policy makers, mission in India and abroad.
- b) Publishes weekly e-bulletin - INTRADE Update, giving latest information on WTO, Banking, Taxation, Policy etc.
- c) The regular NTM Focus on SPS & TBT measures aims to ensure that sanitary, phytosanitary & technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures are non-discriminatory and do not create obstacles to trade. These measures are becoming a major challenge for the Indian exporters in accessing international markets. Therefore, we need to remain alert and raise our awareness to face the challenges.

SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING

- 1) ISEPC works in partnership with various academic institutions across the country to forge better Academia- Industry partnership to develop quality Human Resource to match the

requirement of international trade.

- 2) Organizes specialized training programme, seminars, workshops for export executives and entrepreneurs with the objective to develop professional excellence in the export sector.

Status of Silk Industry:

Silk is a natural protein fiber, most famously derived from the cocoons of the mulberry silkworm, used to create luxurious, strong, and lustrous fabrics. The unique triangular prism structure of silk fibers refracts light, giving silk its characteristic shimmering appearance and ability to produce different colors. First invented in ancient China, the art of sericulture (silkworm farming) and the production of silk spread globally via the historical Silk Road, making it a valuable and sought-after commodity for textiles and luxury goods.

Key Characteristics

- **Natural Protein Fiber:**

Silk is a natural fiber composed primarily of a protein called fibroin, produced by certain insect larvae to form cocoons.

- **Shine and Lustre:**

The fiber's triangular structure reflects light, creating a shimmering and iridescent effect.

- **Strength and Softness:**

Silk is known for its strength, elasticity, and smooth texture, making it a desirable material for fine fabrics.

- **Moisture Absorbency:**

It is highly absorbent, making it comfortable for clothing and other products like bathrobes.

Production:

- **Sericulture:**

The process of raising silkworms for silk production is known as sericulture.

- **Cocoon to Fiber:**

Cocoons are collected, and the continuous silk threads are unwrapped and reeled to form yarns for weaving into fabric.

History and Trade

✚ **Chinese Origin:** Silk production originated in ancient China around 3000 B.C.

✚ **The Silk Road:** The high value of silk led to the creation of the Silk Road, a vast trade network that connected East Asia with the Middle East and Europe.

Modern Silk

- ❖ **Genetic Advancements:**

Modern technology has led to the development of genetically modified silkworms that can produce even stronger and more elastic silk.

- ❖ **Varieties:**

Besides the common mulberry silk, other types include tussah, eri, and muga silk, each with unique qualities.

Silk is the most elegant textile in the world with unparalleled grandeur, natural sheen, and inherent affinity for dyes, high absorbance, light weight, soft touch and high in durability. Because of these unique features silk is known as the **"Queen of Textiles"** the world over. On the other hand, it stands for livelihood



Economic Diplomacy & States Division
Ministry of External Affairs



opportunity for millions, owing to its high employment potential, low capital requirement, and remunerative nature of its production. The very nature of this industry with its rural based on-farm and off-farm activities and enormous employment generation potential has attracted the attention of the planners and policy makers to recognize the industry among one of the most appropriate avenues for socio-economic development of a largely agrarian economy of India.

Silk has been intermingled with the life and culture of the Indians. India has a rich and complex history in silk production and its silk trade which dates back to 15th century. Sericulture industry provides employment to approximately 9.76 million persons in rural and semi-urban areas in India. Of these, a sizeable number of workers belong to the economically weaker sections of society, including women. India's traditional and culture bound domestic market and an amazing diversity of silk garments that reflect geographic specificity has helped the country to achieve a leading position in silk industry.

India has the unique distinction of being the only country producing all the five known commercial silks, namely, Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Eri and Muga, of which Muga which is produced only in India with its golden yellow glitter is a prerogative of India.

The Silk Export Industry has bright future as major competitors are gradually withdrawing from such silk products which are highly labour intensive and value added. Protection for initial years to exporters will help the silk industry in the coming years. The Silk Industry has 2 prone strategies for exports (i) product specific and (ii). Market specific. The product specific will lay emphasis on developing high end fashion valued added products to capture Niche markets. The low-end priced products such as scarves and accessories will be aggressively marketed in overseas countries to snatch the market share from competitors on the basis of varied designs and colors. The market-based strategy will be divided to tradition markets and upcoming markets. While marginal support to the exporters will be given for export to traditional market but additional awards and support shall be provided to new markets; (iii) The Indian Silk has established itself on quality but need to be promoted by way of publicity and push; (iv) Brand Image is the main thrust for which the Council proposes **Brand building process** of Indian silk should include various publicity campaigns and promotional programmes by participation in trade fairs/exhibitions, other media etc.

India is the second-largest producer of silk in the world. The country's sericulture industry employs around 19.76 million people in rural and semi-urban areas (as per 2022-23). The industry is one of the largest foreign exchange earners in the country. The sericulture activities in India are spread across 52,360 villages. India produces four types of natural silks: Mulberry, Eri, Tasar, and Muga. The country produces silk garments, made-ups, fabrics, yarns, carpets, shawls, scarves, cushion covers, and accessories through the raw material.

The production of silk in the country is gradually increasing in terms of quantity and quality from a level of 18000 MT in a year to **40,000 Metric Tons**, during 2024-25 over the year 2017-18 31,906 MT.

In **FY-2023-24**, India produced **38,913 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 32.3% of the total silk production in the country during 2022-23. This was followed by Andhra Pradesh which had a share of 26.0% in the overall silk production during 2022-23. India is the second largest producer of silk in the world. Among the four varieties of silk produced in 2021-22, Mulberry accounted for 73.97% (25,818 MT), Tasar 4.20% (1,466 MT), Eri 21.10% (7,364 MT) and Muga 0.73% (255 MT) of the total raw silk production of 34,903MT.

The status & strengths of silk industry is summarized as under

- ✓ Highly labour intensive and provides employment to about 19.76 million of workers especially women folklore directly or indirectly in the rural areas;
- ✓ Long production cycle at least for each piece;
- ✓ Immense potential exists for growth of production and exports.
- ✓ Provides extra and alternate occupation to the farmers and others at their homes;
- ✓ Indian Artisans can make silk products in any design and quality as per need of the buyer to cater the demand of every segment of the society;
- ✓ Ranked No. 2 status in the international silk production market, exporting 75-85% of the total production;
- ✓ Having enormous production capacity;
- ✓ Have sufficient raw material and manufacturing capacity;
- ✓ Have Large pool of skilled manpower;
- ✓ Have enormous entrepreneurial skills;
- ✓ Have enormous export potential; Have large domestic market;

Membership strength in region along with list of prominent exporters;

The ISEPC as an Apex Body and registering authority under Foreign Trade Policy of Govt. of India mandated for Exports of Silk and Silk products. The Council has 7101 exporters since 1983 are registered with the Silk Council and the Council has a regular membership of approximately 2785 regular silk exporters. It works in tandem with Government of India and State Governments and is actively engaged in policy formulation in the silk sector. The Council also plays an integral role in exploring markets and identifying silk products with export potential, organizing and participating in silk fairs and exhibitions in India and abroad, resolving trade disputes and organizing workshops / seminars / conclave / hands on skill development of wearers turned exporters, on trade and policy issues. Mostly members are from MSE segment ie the lowest one mostly 90% with tiny & tot's entrepreneurs.

The opportunities available for the silk and other allied silk products are enormous as main competitors are gradually withdrawing leaving opportunity for Indians to snatch the world market;

Immediate Challenges are in the form of R & D, Branding and promotion and design to **create less expensive niche products** to cater to medium and lower end consumers in developed markets and to create new markets;

The Council is the registering authority under **Foreign Trade Policy** of the Govt. of India mandated for Exports of silk and silk products. The Council at present as on date has over 7150 total registered members and out of that around 2785 are live active exporters



registered under Foreign Trade Policy, from various parts of the country and ISEPC work on no profit basis, as under:

1. To promote, advance, increase develop export of Natural Silks and Silk Blends and their products, including Readymade Garments and Carpets;
2. To undertake all export promotion measures particularly to undertake market research, develop new designs and pattern of products, to undertake marketing in individual foreign countries as well as to survey export potential of natural silks and silk blends and their products from India, and open up areas of export potential;
3. To establish design centers, to evolve improved designs and patterns relating to silk and its products, garments and carpets suitable for export;
4. To conduct publicity in India and abroad;
5. To organize fairs, organize participation in established fairs in India and abroad;
6. To organize Buyer Seller Meet in India and abroad;
7. To disseminate trade information to its members and provide periodical feedback on export trends to Govt. and suggest policy changes for promotion of export and fixed export targets.
8. To resolve trade dispute of buyers and sellers;
9. To issue Export Performance Certificate for availing import replenishment;

Export scenario

Although, India is the second largest silk producer in the world, the market share of Indian silk exports in the global silk trade is not significant (< 10 per cent), owing to the fact that India has a large domestic market for silk goods and about 85 per cent of silk goods produced are sold in the domestic market. However, India's exports to the extent of 15 per cent consist of all types of silk goods (including value-added items) like, natural silk yarn, silk fabrics, readymade garments, silk carpets including miniatures and silk waste. The Indian silk goods are being exported to the traditional major markets like the USA and European countries and small markets of the Asia Region. The silk goods export earnings decreased over the years due to global recession and reduction in demand for silk goods in western countries and non-availability of raw material for.

Silk imports fall under the Open General licenses (OGL) category which permits anyone to import and export items. Not only the **production of silk is short** but also the **quality of silk produced in India is not suitable for making high fashion garments**. Thus, the dependence on import of essentially silk fabric is unavoidable, which attracts a very high duty and makes finished products costly in comparison with products from other competitive countries; and hence, there is reportedly no noticeable impact on domestic silk industry, as the import is cater for essentially high fashion Export Orders by providing gainful employment;

Silk for Non-Textile Purposes:

Apart from the regular use of silk as yarn to make fabrics, there are ample avenues to utilize the byproducts of sericulture, which, if used prudently and judiciously, can help increase the value of sericulture products to maintain a healthy level of profitability. Owing to the recent advances in biomedical sciences, silk has increasingly been used as biomaterial to make scaffolds, sponges, films, gels, nano particles, nano fibrils, tyre, operation theatres, aviation, pharma, equipment for agriculture, fishing nets and other sport nets, sports equipment's, spectacles etc etc, and hence, there is no substitute;



Main Countries of Exports – India is exporting to more than 70 countries in the world, mainly to USA, Germany, Canada, U.K., Australia, Iran, Egypt, UAE, France, Italy, Brazil etc. Recently we started exporting to China.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS:

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

- Pochampally Ikat.
- Chanderi Silk
- Mysore Silk
- Kanchipuram Silk.
- Muga Silk
- Salem Silk
- Arani Silk
- Champa Silk
- Bhagalpur Silk
- Banaras Brocades and Sarees
- Muga Silk of Assam

Pochampally Ikat; Chanderi Silk; Mysore Silk; Kanchipuram Silk; Muga Silk; Salem Silk; Arani Silk; Champa Silk; Bhagalpur Silk; Banaras Brocade and Sarees; Muga Silk of Assam; recently Govt. of India has included Carpets from Bhadohi region.

All GI products have been grouped under Handicraft segment. Moreover, the benefit has not been derived by the workers, craftsperson, and weavers or even by the master craft persons, because of non-branding and promotion nationally and internationally.

Silk sector consists of small and tinny units under MSME segment, who by value wise, have exports in the range of Rs. 25-30 lakhs to Rs. 50 lakhs to 1 Crore per annum and the entire industry come under the bracket of SME.

Way Forward:

Indian Silk garment and other allied silk product industry play a significant role in the Indian economy as it not only contributes in our GDP but also have a share in India's total exports in the world.

India has got abandoned availability of natural as well as manmade resources, skilled manpower, and infrastructure, logistic and all other facts and is one of the few countries which have strong presence in the entire value chain yet Indian Silk industry has not thrived with the pace it should have.

Buyers today are increasingly looking for full package suppliers who are offering them, skill, quality and variety in the shortest time period at internationally competitive cost. High quality of end products starts at the raw material itself. India being a traditional manufacture of silk and other allied silk product-based textile products.

For increasing productivity, the silk sector need to make huge investment in establishing state of the art silk processing houses, which can have eco system, large scale production houses, skilled manpower, advance technology, state of art machinery and presence in complete value chain to fulfill the demand of international customers and provide them with one stop under one roof solutions for their needs.



Global Brand Recognition:

Though India is the second largest producer of silk in the world, India is yet to find a top place in the international silk trade and global recognition for want of brand image as China and Thailand possess for their silks. A generic silk promotion campaign could be a solution to improve the image of Indian Silk in the international markets.

Pre Covid the entire textile silk industry was under pressure to improve exports, lower cost, become more innovative, be more transparent, connect digitally and be more responsive to customer need. Covid has acted as an accelerant to these preexisting challenges and hastened the pace of digitalization. Remote working through Video conferencing has become the norm has the entire industry. Initially implementation of various digital technologies looked like a herculean task but now everyone is conversant with these gazettes that these have become part of the day to day operation.

It is a systematic approach which brings focus on identification of processes that lead to the in efficient utilization of raw materials, manpower, energy and other resources. Financial Year 2025-26 has already entered into 3rd quarter and will continue to be economically challenging the niche silk and other silk products industry but I hope that it will create opportunities for companies who have an eye on digital technology, innovation, supply chain efficiency, infrastructure, resilience, and transparency.

2. Focus Textile commodity of every states possibly with focus ODOP:

The Research and Training Institutes of Ministry of Textiles provide scientific and technological support for enhancing the production and productivity for sustainable sericulture through innovative approaches. The main institutes at Mysuru (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (Jammu and Kashmir) deal with Mulberry sericulture, whereas Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with Tasar culture and Lahdoigarh, Jorhat (Assam) deals with Muga, Eri and Oak Tasar culture. Regional Sericulture Research Stations have been functioning for the development of region specific technology package and dissemination of research findings as per regional needs. Besides, a network of Research Extension Centres (RECs) and their sub units are also functioning to provide extension support to Seri culturists.

Tussar Cocoon: Jharkhand, Bihar, Orissa, MP, Imphal Meghalaya;

Eri Silk: Assam, Bihar,

Moga Silk: Assam;

Mulberry Silk: Karnataka, Chennai,

Finished Good: It is better to focus on the last three years that crop have come down; Like Tussar silk is down with its prices and others;

Mulberry Silk: Because of the Covid it came down and now it is stand still;

Finished goods of these spices of silk like spinning and weaving should be developed in these States;

3. State wise and districts wise total textiles exports trend (Last Five years)

Mostly in small places these are producing the goods but they are selling to the business firm or to the exporters, based in Metros, and these exporters are finally exporting from the nearest sea-dock, sea or airport, hence in exports, the data will be showing only from these

States which are exist ports of airport in that State, hence, factual data of each city of district are not available or controlled;

4. Top destinations of Textiles (State-wise data); -

Indian State	Silk Weaving Cluster	Popular Silk Products
Karnataka	Bangalore	Plain Silk, dupion, crepe, organza, hand woven zari sarees, printed sarees
	Mysore	Crepe and printed sarees
	Kollegal	Plain fabrics and handloom sarees
	Ilekal	Hand woven zari sarees
	Moolakalmooru	Hand woven zari sarees
Andhra Pradesh	Dharmavaram	Hand woven zari sarees of wedding and festive class
	Pochampally	Sarees with single and double ikats
	Venkatagiri	Venkatagiri handloom sarees
Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	World famous zari woven sarees, dhotis and angavastras, wedding and festive styles and designs inspired by Hindu temples
	Arni	Zari woven sarees similar to Kanchipuram
	Thirubuvanam	Zari woven sarees similar to Kanchipuram
Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Hand woven zari sarees, Brocade, tanchoi, Kora, cutwork, jamdani, jangla and tissue
	Mubarakpur	Hand woven zari sarees similar to banaras sarees
West Bengal	Murshidabad	Plain and printed silk fabrics and sarees of lighter weight
	Baluchari	Mulberry silk sarees with designs of mythological stories
Bihar	Bhagalpur	Wide range of tasar and mixed silk varieties
Maharashtra	Paithan	Renowned paithani sarees of golden zari with floral and animal motifs
	Bhandara	Tasar and mix silk fabrics of all range
	Yeola	Plain silk fabrics and sarees
Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar	Tabby silk fabrics and plain and printed sarees of chiffon and chinnon
Gujarat	Patola	Handloom mulberry silk with bright colours
Madhya Pradesh	Maheswari	Classic Maheswari handloom sarees
	Chanderi	Chanderi silk sarees, dress materials and running materials
Orissa	Naupatna	Export varieties of tasar and matka silks
Chattisgarh	Champa	Tasar silk varieties for furnishings and apparels
Assam	Sualkuchi	Traditional handloom silk sarees and chaddars with typical colour scheme of eri and muga varieties



5. E-Commerce Growth of states in Textile Sector:

India's growing e-commerce space

E-Commerce performance across India's regional markets:

Payment preferences in India:

India is predominantly a cash economy. Despite government-led initiatives such as Digital India, Jan Dhan Yojana-Aadhaar-Mobile (JAM) scheme, and demonetization, which were in part geared to encourage a less-cash economy, much of India continues to prefer dealing in cash.

Further, while **Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Kolkata** have shown an increase in **digital payments** – lower tier cities are yet to shift their payment preferences. Overall, 60 percent of the total e-commerce payments in India are still made using the cash-on-delivery (COD) option.

In terms of total sales and revenue, tier-1 cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, and Kolkata are leading markets for online sellers: eight out of every 10 orders come from these cities;

Delhi NCR, for example, is the largest online purchasing city – making one-third of the country's total online purchases, followed by a distant Mumbai;

At the same time, 75 percent of India's population resides in **non-metropolitan cities**, the market scope for which cannot be ignored;

Moreover, these rural towns and lower tier cities are fast emerging as **promising markets** for online retail – driven by rising disposable incomes, access to the internet **smartphone usage**, and an **aspirational** and young population influenced by global consumer trends;

Conscious of these **market trends**, online retailers are already adopting strategies to diversify their consumer base. These include reaching out to customers in their native languages, attractive discounts, and cash back offers, and implementing loyalty programs to retain existing consumers;

Nevertheless, even as maximizing their consumer base is important, it is essential that online retailers address demands specific to tier 1 cities to maintain growth momentum. These include working out advanced and faster delivery options, better personalization of products, smoother check-out processes, and a better user experience overall;

Overall, it is estimated that about 1.3 million online sellers could emerge in India by 2024, nearly 70 percent of whom will be based out of tier 2 and tier 3 cities. Further, about 20 percent of these online businesses will be run by women. The trends are inevitable – as more buyers begin to shop online so will sellers need to put up shop online.

Significant improvements in technology and the rapid pace of growth in the **digital payments sector** over the last three years have increased the number of Indians buying online;

In 2016, approximately 69 million Indians purchased items online, and by 2030, this number is projected to exceed 225 million, driven by widespread smartphone and tablet usage, along with a more affordable internet infrastructure, which is expanding e-commerce to smaller cities.



All India e Commerce is being implemented only @ 2 to 3%, it's around 500 billion dollar whereas India's share is very very negligible and our Govt is promoting very hard e comment. State wise data is not readily available with us,

6. Current Performance of the States' Textiles Exports:

There are several States in India that are known for their textile production. According to data from the Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India, the State of Gujarat is the largest producer of textiles in India, followed by Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, and Karnataka. These states are home to a large number of textile mills and factories, and they produce a wide range of fabrics, including cotton, silk, wool, and synthetic materials. Other states that are also significant producers of textiles in India include Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, and Punjab.

The State that produces the most textiles in India is Gujarat. Gujarat holds the top spot, accounting for approximately 25% of the country's total textile production. This state boasts several major textile centers, including Ahmedabad, Surat, and Vadodara, and is renowned for its high-quality cotton production. This cotton serves as the foundation for a wide range of textile products, including yarn, fabrics, and garments.

While Gujarat leads the way in textile production, other states also play significant roles in India's textile industry:

Tamil Nadu: Tamil Nadu follows closely behind Gujarat, contributing approximately 20% of the country's total textile production. The state is known for its textile mills and diverse fabric manufacturing.

Maharashtra: Maharashtra is another major player, contributing around 15% of India's total textile production. The state's textile industry is concentrated in cities like Mumbai and Pune.

Karnataka: Karnataka accounts for roughly 10% of the country's textile production. The state is recognized for its silk textiles and we can Silk State, with clusters / hubs in like Bengaluru and Mysore leading the way in Silk sector and mostly big names in silk functioning from the State of Karnataka.

West Bengal: West Bengal contributes approximately 8% of India's total textile production. The state has a significant presence in the jute and silk textile sectors.

Andhra Pradesh: Andhra Pradesh makes up about 6% of India's textile production, with a focus on cotton textiles and apparel manufacturing;

These states have well-established textile industries, with numerous mills and factories producing various types of fabrics, from cotton and silk to wool and synthetic materials. The Indian textile industry is a vital contributor to the nation's economy, providing employment opportunities to millions of people.

7. Issue being faced in the state in Textile Export and Possible Solutions;

Lack of good transportation system ie, road and air transport, various infrastructure needed for finished goods including warehouses, scarcity of raw material, postal / courier services is in bottle neck, to connect with buyers of int'l standanr is very very poor, and the poor communication with the Intel clients makes the export promotion small city difficulty, Export transits lot of pilferages; testing facilities, - they have to send for any testing sample to the metro cities which take lot of times, export buyer don't wait , non-availability of processing house and different system are required for finished goods;



Lot of buying offices which are situated in the Metros wants to controlled the quality of the export orders which is also too troublesome for them to send their quality inspector to these small places as it consumes lot of costs and time, hence, they select the exporting firm who are based in Metros;

These small city goods are being sold with in between lot of middle man and brokers hence, they never get the credit for these exports of their goods, and also the priorities are added by these middle men, and this benefit they also don't get;

8. Future potential of State's Textile Exports:

If the small city's producers can be connected with the Intel market directly and if special care is taken for all the problems raised above, they will be very very competitive in the pricing which will attract lot of export business directly to these small cities producers;

The beneficiary-oriented interventions cover the major areas in pre and post- cocoon sector viz., development and expansion of host plantation, support for silkworm rearing, strengthening and creation of silkworm seed production infrastructure, development of farm and post-cocoon capacities, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, and capacity building through skill development and skill upgradation. These components shall be provided to the beneficiaries either in package mode to individual beneficiary or in a project mode. There are nine bundles of packages available for sericulture stakeholders to cater to the need of individual beneficiaries as well as Seri-Business Entrepreneurs/corporate sericulture (farm to fabric-large scale farming).

In order to establish synergy between State and Central Sector programmes for sericulture development so as to maximize the efforts for growth and employment through sericulture and also for improving income & livelihood creation for small and marginal farmers, a National Level Workshop on Silk Samagara-2 scheme was organized at Bengaluru involving Directors of State Sericulture Departments, sericulture stakeholders in pre & post cocoon sectors, sericulture industry partners' / Seri Federation / Silk exporters / Authorized users of SILK MARK etc. Besides, the respective State Sericulture Departments have also organized the workshops at state level involving various sericulture stake holders, CSB/State Officers to elucidate the details of the scheme.

Silk Handlooms:

India produces several traditional products such as sarees, kurtas, shawls, ghagra cholis, lungies, fashion accessories, bedspreads, etc. In the contemporary product category, the country produces fashion fabrics, western dresses, bed linens, drapes, kitchen linen, decorative furnishings, rug durries, etc.

Silk Handicrafts fall into categories based on their type of silk: Such as Mulberry, Tussar, Eri, or Muga, and the specific textile, including sarees, shawls, scarves, or home furnishings like cushion covers, as well as woven designs like Banarasi or Kanchipuram textiles. Other categories include the type of silk fabric, such as organza, georgette, satin or dupioni. Based on the type of silk:

✦ **Mulberry Silk:**

A high-quality silk with a smooth texture and brilliant luster, used to make high-end fabrics.

✦ **Tussar Silk:**

A non-mulberry silk with a slightly coarser texture, often used in traditional crafts.

✦ **Eri Silk:**

Another non-mulberry silk variety, produced in India, known for its softness.

✦ **Muga Silk:**

A golden-hued, non-mulberry silk unique to India, prized for its natural sheen.

Based on the specific handicraft or product:

✦ **Clothing:** Sarees (e.g., Banarasi, Kanchipuram), Kurtas, dresses.

✦ **Home Furnishings:** Bedding, carpets, rugs, and cushion covers.

✦ **Accessories:** Shawls, scarves, and other fashion accessories.

✦ **Art & Decor:** Tapestries, embroidered textiles, and other decorative art pieces.

Based on the type of fabric or weaving technique:

✦ **Organza:** A very fine and sheer silk fabric, often used for elegant sarees.

✦ **Georgette:** A crêpe fabric with a flowing, matte finish.

✦ **Banarasi & Kanchipuram:** These refer to specific weaving styles from India known for intricate designs, often incorporating silk and zari (gold/silver thread).

✦ **Dupioni & Shantung:** These are types of silk with a slightly slubbed, textured appearance.

Textile handicraft categories include fabric creation (weaving, knitting, felting), surface embellishment (embroidery, appliqué, dyeing, batik), textile arts (quilting, lace making, macramé), and specific finished products like carpets, shawls, and hand-printed textiles. These crafts involve working with fabric, yarn, or surface design to produce decorative or functional items.

Here are the main categories of textile handicrafts:

Fabric Creation:

Weaving: Creating fabric by interlacing yarns on a loom.

Knitting: Interlocking loops of yarn with a hook or needles to create fabric.

Felting: Compressing and matting fibers to create a non-woven fabric.

Spinning: Creating yarn from fibers like wool, silk, or cotton.

Surface Embellishment:

Embroidery: Decorative designs stitched onto fabric using needles and thread.

Appliqué: Sewing pieces of fabric onto a larger piece to create designs.

Dyeing: Coloring fabric or yarn. This includes specific techniques like **Batik**, which uses wax to resist dye, creating patterns on fabric.

Patchwork: Sewing together smaller pieces of fabric to create a new design.

Textile Arts:

Quilting: Stitching together layers of fabric and batting to create patterns and designs.

Lace making: Creating intricate, openwork fabric using needles, bobbins, or other tools.

Macramé: Knotting cords or twine to create decorative objects or hangings.

Finished Textile Products:

Carpets and Floor Coverings: Woven or hand-knotted textile products for floors.

Hand-printed Textiles: Fabrics decorated with patterns or motifs applied by hand.

Embroidered Goods: Items featuring stitched designs, such as shawls or other clothing.



PRODUCT DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT AND DIVERSIFICATION (P3D)

The activities under P3D are to give special focus on fabric engineering, silk blends, designing new fabric structures, design and development of new products in silk and silk blends, product development in the clusters, commercialization of developed products, assisting the commercializing partners in providing backward linkage, technical know-how and assisting/coordinating in sample development.

Activities of P3D:

Revival of Traditional Silk Products

- (1) Design development and diversification of products with blends
- (2) Product development based on certain identified preferences and requirement in terms of both their design and end uses
- (3) Generating market information, updating market data and forecasting fashion trends.
- (4) Generic and Brand promotion of Indian Silks by organising theme pavilions and display of products in silk expos /exhibitions.
- (5) Assist silk manufacturers and exporters in development of innovative designs and fabrics in tune with the market demand.
- (6) Display of latest developments in silk products and ultimately to create a Centre of excellence for innovations in Indian Silks.

Products Developed:

- 1) Muga Satin fabric on power loom and Garments
- 2) Eri silk denim fabrics for Blazer and garments, Eri and Mulberry knits, Eri silk blanket and carpet & Eri silk thermal wear.
- 3) Tasar silk fabric on power looms for bridal dress.
- 4) Pure silk sarees and Fabrics in Chanderi cluster.
- 5) Kanchipuram sarees with Muga silk is designed for replacement of Zari.
- 6) Stain guard and Aroma treated sarees.
- 7) Silk life style products – Ladies purse, bags, socks, glouse, accessories.
- 8) Silk sarees /fabrics printed in Bagh (MP) cluster.
- 9) Products with traditional Lambani art work.
- 10) Mulberry x Eri sarees with Bomkai Design.
- 11) Mulberry saree with Nagaland tribal motif and Silk /linen, silk / cotton, silk / modal fabrics.

Besides, The Ministry of Textiles is popularizing “Silk Mark” for purity of silk products through the Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI). “Silk Mark”, an assurance label, protects the interest of the consumers from the traders selling artificial silk products in the name of pure silk.



POLICY INITIATIVES:

- 1. Customs Duty on imports:** The basic customs duty on raw silk was enhanced from the level of **10% to 15%** on 1st Feb-2021. The basic customs duty on silk fabric is maintained at 20 %.

Performance of Sericulture Sector

Particulars	2018-19 Achmnt.	2019-20 Achmnt.	2020-21 Achmnt.	2021-22 Achmnt.	2022-23	
					Target	Achmnt. (April-Dec)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.35	2.39	2.38	2.42	2.60	2.55
Raw Silk Production						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	6987	7009	6783	7941	9250	6362
Mulberry (Cross breed)	18358	18230	17113	17877	19510	13756
Sub Total (Mulberry)	25345	25239	23896	25818	28760	20118
Tasar	2981	3136	2689	1466	3850	1070
Eri	6910	7204	6946	7364	7900	6329
Muga	233	241	239	255	290	227
Sub Total (Vanya)	10124	10581	9874	9085	12040	7626
GRAND TOTAL	35468	35820	33770	34903	40800	27744

Source: Compiled at CSB from the data received from DOSs.



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Employment Generation:

The employment generation in silk industry in the country is 9.76 million persons in 2021-22 compared to 8.7 million persons in 2020-21, indicating an increase of 1.1%.

STATE WISE RAW SILK PRODUCTION DURING 2020-21 to 2024-25

State wise Raw Silk Production

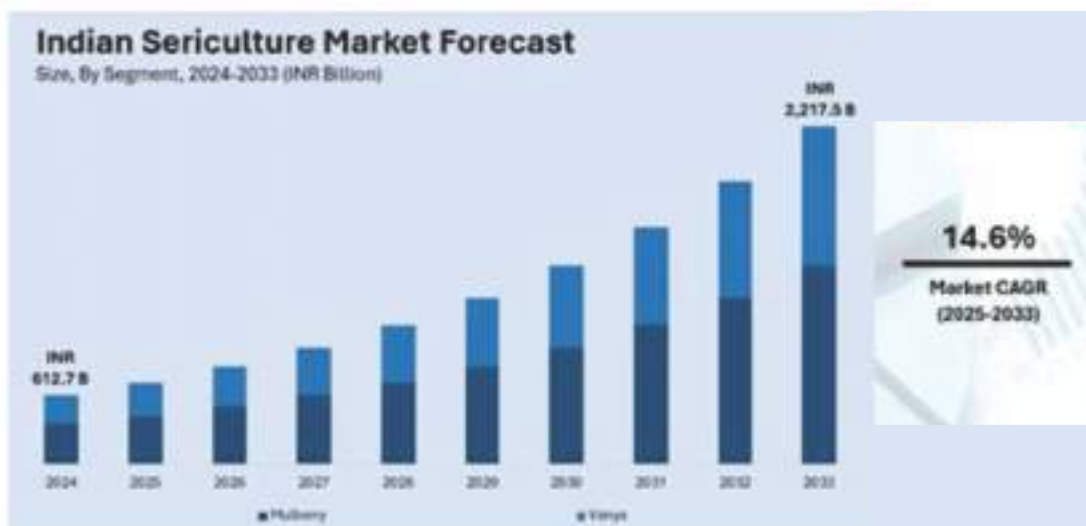
S. No.	State	Years (Value in Metric Ton)				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Karnataka	11292.00	11191.00	11823.00	12463.00	13276.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	8422.00	8834.00	9312.00	10492.00	10569.00
3	Telengana	309.00	404.00	462.00	565.00	586.00
4	Tamil Nadu	1834.00	2373.00	2589.00	2679.00	2728.00
5	Kerala	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	16.00
6	Maharashtra	428.00	523.00	620.00	764.00	842.00
7	Uttar Pradesh	316.00	353.00	373.00	399.00	358.00
8	Madhya Pradesh	47.00	33.00	22.00	14.00	17.00
9	Chhattisgarh	300.00	224.00	223.00	214.00	304.00
10	West Bengal	872.00	1632.00	1966.00	2131.00	2338.00
11	Bihar	64.00	56.00	48.00	59.00	63.00
12	Jharkhand	2185.00	1052.00	874.00	1127.00	1364.00
13	Orisa	102.00	108.00	130.00	132.00	102.00
14	Jammu & Kashmir	80.00	99.00	100.00	117.00	116.00
15	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	28.00	31.00	25.00	30.00
16	Uttarakhand	25.00	42.00	41.00	42.00	42.00
17	Haryana	1.00	0.80	0.30	0.90	1.00
18	Punjab	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
19	Assam including BTC	5462.00	5700.00	5721.00	5745.00	6305.00
20	Arunachal Pradesh	43.00	53.00	61.00	69.00	69.00
21	Manipur	327.00	462.00	454.00	83.00	180.00
22	Meghalaya	1213.00	1234.00	1168.00	1176.00	1199.00
23	Mizoram	43.00	59.00	84.00	84.00	86.00
24	Nagaland	264.00	315.00	350.00	399.00	408.00
25	Sikkim	0.80	0.30	0.41	0.50	0.40
26	Tripura	112.00	113.00	115.00	116.00	117.00
	Total	33769.80	34902.10	36582.71	38915.40	41121.40



Clusters with Estimated Production and Workforce Involved
(as on 2019-20)

Name of the Cluster	Estimated Production MT	Estimated Work force involved
Karnataka	9322	2470330
Andhra Pradesh	6778	1796170
Assam	4861	1288165
West Bengal	2577	682905
Jharkhand	2220	588300
Tamil Nadu	1984	525760
Meghalaya	1076	285140
Nagaland	615	162975
Chhattisgarh	532	140980
Manipur	388	102820
Maharashtra	373	98845
Uttar Pradesh	292	77380
Telangana	163	43195
J & K including Ladakh	132	34980
Odisha	116	30740
Madhya Pradesh	103	27295
Tripura	87	23055
Mizoram	84	22260
Bihar	63	16695
Arunachal Pradesh	54	14310
Uttarakhand	35	9275
Himanchal Pradesh	32	8480
Kerala	15	3975
Punjab	3	795
Haryana	1	265
Rest of India	6624	798910
Total	38530	9760000

The Indian sericulture market size reached INR 612.7 billion in 2024. Looking forward, we the ISEPC expects the market to reach INR 2,217.5 Billion by 2033, exhibiting a growth rate (CAGR) of 14.6% during 2025-2033.



Sericulture refers to the art of rearing silkworms for the production of silk. India is currently the world's second largest producer of raw silk and the largest consumer of raw silk and silk fabrics.

The market for silk in India is driven by both exports and a very strong domestic demand. Fabrics made up of silk are quite popular in the domestic market during ceremonies, religious rituals, weddings, festivals, etc. Silk is used as a raw material for the manufacturing of both garments such as suites, sarees, etc. as well as in products such as curtains, bed sheets, pillow covers etc. Although silk is currently regarded as a luxury item in India with its price being significantly higher than other fabrics, we expect a continuous increase in disposable incomes to increase the consumption of silk fabrics in the country. The Indian sericulture market is the second-largest in the world, exhibiting strong growth in production and exports due to high domestic demand from festivals and weddings, and robust international trade in silk fabrics, garments, and waste. Led by states like Karnataka, the market is increasingly focusing on high-quality bivoltine silk to meet export demands and is supported by government initiatives, research, and the Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS).

Market Size & Growth

- **Significant Market:**
India is the world's largest consumer and the second-largest producer of raw silk.
- **Value & Projection:**
The market reached ₹612.7 billion in 2024 and is expected to grow to ₹2,217.5 billion by 2033, at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 14.6%.

Key Market Drivers

- **Strong Domestic Demand:**
High domestic consumption of silk for religious ceremonies, festivals, and traditional attire like sarees drives the market.
- **Growing Exports:**
India exports a variety of silk products, including raw silk, yarn, fabrics, readymade garments, carpets, and silk waste, to more than 190 countries.

- **Government Support:**

The government provides R&D, technology transfer, and training, as well as financial and technical assistance, to support the industry.

Production & Consumption Trends

- **Increased Production:**

Raw silk production increased to 41, 121.40 MT in 2024-25, supported by expanded mulberry plantations.

- **Bivoltine Silk Demand:**

There is a growing demand for superior quality bivoltine silk for both domestic and export markets.

- **Major Producing States:**

Karnataka leads in silk production, known for its soft and lustrous Mysore silk. Bhagalpur in Bihar is a notable center for Tussar silk.

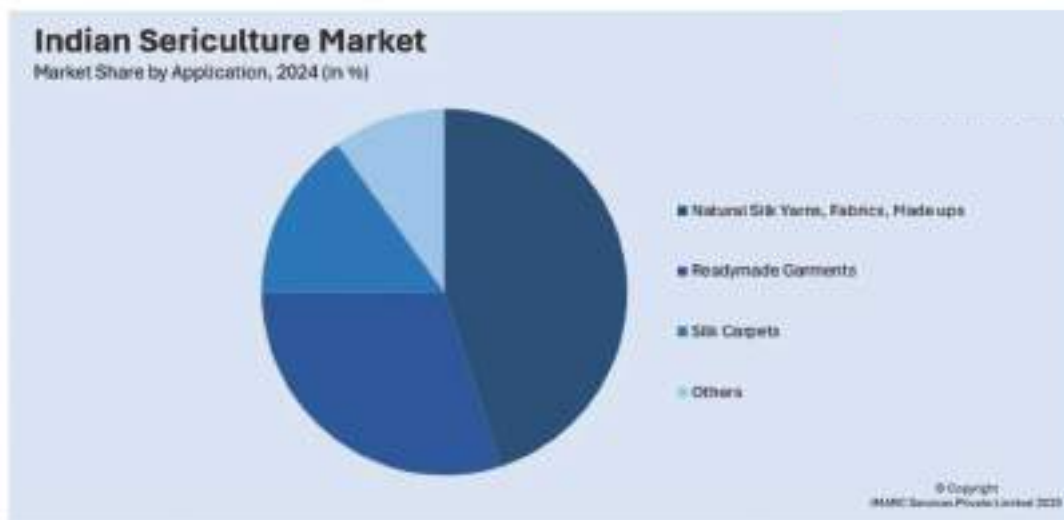
Key Export Products & Destinations

- **Top Exports:** Silk fabrics, made-ups, and readymade garments are the most exported items, followed by silk waste and carpets.

- **Major Importers:** Key export markets include the UAE, USA, China, and Italy.

- **Research & Development:**

Ongoing R&D projects aim to improve silk production techniques and develop new products.



Exports:

Indian Silk Scarves:

Indian silk scarves are popular around the world. These handloom-made products form a sizable chunk of the total handloom exports during 2020-21 and accounted for Rs. 61.5 crore (US\$ 7.7 million)



Comparative Export Figures

According to the Export Statistics published by the DGCI&S in Kolkata for the timeframe of April 2023 to March 2024, and for April 2024 to March 2025, when compared with the data from the corresponding period of April 2024 to March 2025, the export figures related to silk and silk products are presented in the table below: -

Commodity	2023-24 (Million USD)	2024-25 (Million USD)	Change (Million USD)	Percentage Change
Raw Silk (5002)	1.85	3.31	1.46	78.92%
Natural Silk Yarn + Fabrics	79.05	127.69	48.64	61.53%
Silk Readymade Garments	99.64	84.01	-15.63	-15.69%
Silk Waste (5003)	38.35	31.36	-6.99	-18.23%
Silk Carpet (5702, 5705)	45.74	44.58	-1.16	-2.54%
Handloom Products of Silk	28.06	35.15	7.09	25.29%
Total	292.69	326.09	33.40	11.42%

Indian Silk Carpets, floor coverings rugs:

The major Silk carpet-producing states in India are Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, and the North-Eastern states. Seven key products in the carpet and durries sector registered in a geographical indication (GI) under Intellectual property rights (IPR) are Handmade Carpet of Bhadohi, Mirzapur Handmade Dhurrie, Kashmir Handmade Carpet, Navalgund Durrie, Ghazipur Wall hanging, Wrangle Durries, and Agra Durrie.

The largest carpet export destinations for India are the USA, the UAE, the UK, and Germany with a share of about 37%, 6%, 6% and 5%, respectively;

India exports raw silk, natural silk yarn, fabrics & made-ups, readymade garments, silk waste and handloom products of silk. In FY23, India's exports of silk and silk products stood at US\$ 276.84 million. During April 2022- February 2023, the exports of silk and silk products stood at US\$ 244.26 million. During 2021-22, the country's silk and silk products exports were valued at US\$ 248.56 million. This is an increase of 25.3% over the previous year. This growth was achieved despite COVID-19 pandemic-induced challenges and global supply chain disruptions. Product-wise split for the exports for 2022-23 (until February 2023) was as follows - natural silk yarn exports were US\$ 66.16 million (down 10.73% YoY), silk readymade garments exports were US\$ 79.5 million (up 50.39% YoY), silk carpet exports were US\$ 45.36 million (up 40.56% YoY), raw silk exports were US\$ 0.14 million (down 90.66% YoY), handloom products of silk exports were US\$ 33.11 million (down 33.21% YoY), and silk waste exports were US\$ 20.19 million) (down 22.73% YoY).

The natural silk yarn, fabrics, and made ups, and silk readymade garments were the most exported silk products from India with 2022-23 (until February 2023) exports share of 27.06%, and 32.5%, respectively. The share of other products in India's total silk exports



were as follows – silk waste (8.25%), silk carpets (18.55%), and handloom products of silk (13.54%).

India enjoys a unique global position in terms of production and exports of all the commercially useful varieties of silk and the government has initiated various trade shows and fairs in order to promote the exports of silk products across the world.

Over the past three years, the export of handmade goods, especially carpets, has grown steadily. India accounts for roughly 40% of global exports of handmade carpets. India's carpet export in FY23 stood at US\$ 1.36 billion, while in FY22, it reached US\$ 1.79 billion. Carpet exports from India totalled US\$ 1.37 billion in FY20.

Export Destinations:

India's silk and silk products are in high demand throughout the world. The country exports to more than 120 countries in the world. Some of the top importers were the USA, UAE, China, UK, Australia, Italy, Germany, France, Spain, Canada, Malaysia, and Nepal during 2022-23.

The USA was the top importer of silk products from India with a share of 24.7% as of 2022-23. The UAE was the second largest importer of Indian silk after the USA, with a share of 19.8%. These countries were followed by China, the UK, Australia, and Italy which had 7.8%, 7.2%, 4.7, and 4.2% of the total exports share, respectively.

Silk carpets constituted the majority of the share in the exports to the USA, with 33.72% of all silk products. This was followed by readymade garments which constituted 27.32% of the total. Natural silk yarn, fabrics, and made-ups were 16.97% of the total share exported to the USA.

Natural silk yarn, fabrics, and made-ups comprised the majority of the products exported to UAE with a share of 52.80% in the total exported products. Silk carpets constituted 24.50% and silk readymade garments constituted 17.93% of the total exported products to UAE. Silk waste was the major product exported to China with a share of 92.53% of the total exported products.

Government Initiatives:

India regularly arranges domestic as well as international trade events and expositions to promote the silk and other allied silk products and to provide a platform for exporters in the country. To encourage the handloom weaver and artisans, the Government of India provides several facilities and subsidies. The Ministry of Textiles of India has signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for the skill development of handloom weavers. In addition to this, subsidized loan and subsidy for handloom setup is also provided. Additionally, the scheme of Rebate of State and central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL), effective from March 2019, has been continued till March 31, 2024, for exports of apparel/garments and made-ups to make the textile sector competitive in the international market.

For the development and growth of the silk industry in India, the government has implemented several research & development, training, transfer of technology and IT initiatives. The focus is to develop new technologies, train more workforce, provide education, and enhance connectivity between scientists, experts, and developers. In addition to these, there are various schemes such as the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) and Silk Samagra and Scheduled

Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) are implemented for the development of the industry.



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30 COUNTRYWISE SILK EXPORT

Export of Silk & Silk Products for the Year 2024-25

A. (Value in US \$ Million)

Sr. No	Name of the Country	Raw Silk	Natural Silk Yarn+ Fabrics+ Made-ups	Silk RMG	Silk Waste	Silk Carpet	Handloom Silk Products	Total
1	UAE	0.06	76.55	11.32	0.00	13.93	4.34	106.20
2	USA	0.00	13.12	18.17	0.07	19.56	7.99	58.91
3	China P R	0.00	0.86	0.17	28.74	0.68	0.05	30.50
4	Italy	0.00	5.22	2.48	1.75	0.66	0.91	11.02
5	UK	0.00	4.09	4.24	0.13	0.83	1.55	10.84
6	France	0.00	2.31	6.18	0.00	0.25	1.57	10.31
7	Singapore	0.00	9.71	0.37	0.00	0.14	0.05	10.27
8	Australia	0.00	0.67	6.98	0.00	0.84	0.72	9.21
9	Germany	0.00	1.48	2.39	0.06	1.96	0.82	6.71
10	Nepal	0.02	1.38	3.15	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.69
11	Spain	0.00	0.54	1.92	0.00	0.11	1.31	3.88
12	Canada	0.00	0.55	2.23	0.00	0.53	0.49	3.80
13	Malaysia	0.00	2.03	1.52	0.00	0.03	0.14	3.72
14	Vietnam	2.82	0.14	0.00	0.35	0.22	0.01	3.54
15	Japan	0.00	0.80	0.83	0.03	0.04	0.34	2.04
16	Turkey	0.00	0.39	1.32	0.00	0.09	0.05	1.85
17	South Africa	0.00	0.04	1.05	0.00	0.00	0.67	1.76
18	Saudi Arabia	0.00	0.10	1.54	0.00	0.04	0.05	1.73
19	Belgium	0.00	0.26	0.79	0.00	0.35	0.28	1.68
20	Hong Kong	0.00	0.37	1.25	0.00	0.04	0.01	1.67
21	Greece	0.00	0.08	0.46	0.00	0.04	0.85	1.43
22	Russia	0.00	0.06	0.16	0.00	0.81	0.22	1.25
23	Bhutan	0.04	0.99	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.03	1.09
24	Korea RP	0.00	0.14	0.50	0.00	0.25	0.06	0.95
25	Denmark	0.00	0.04	0.54	0.00	0.05	0.27	0.90
26	Brazil	0.00	0.01	0.34	0.00	0.11	0.40	0.86
27	Bangladesh	0.01	0.42	0.19	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.70
28	Chile	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.00	0.01	0.21	0.60
29	Sri Lanka DSR	0.00	0.11	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.11	0.55
30	Poland	0.00	0.07	0.18	0.00	0.03	0.19	0.47
	Rest of World	0.08	5.17	13.00	0.17	2.98	4.53	33.14
	Total	3.03	127.70	84.01	31.35	44.58	28.39	326.00

Source: DGCI&S



Market Access Initiative (MAI):

The MAI launched in 2018, revised in 2021 and will be in effect till March 2026. This scheme will function as a catalyst to promote India's exports on a sustained basis. MAI is based on a product-specific approach with market studies and research on evolving the markets. The main activities of this initiative are marketing the products internationally, building capacity, supporting statutory compliances, conducting studies, developing projects, providing portals for foreign trade facilitation, and also supporting the smaller and traditional industries. Through the MAI, various components (Trade fairs, exhibitions, market research, buyer-seller meets, etc.) of industry development will have specific ceiling budgets. But we are able to get this facility since from the last year due to technical hitch and budgetary problems;

Silk Samagra:

Silk Samagra was an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI) which the Government of India introduced through the Central Silk Board (CSB). This scheme had a total outlay of Rs. 2,161.68 crore (US\$ 272.8 million) for 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20) and was aimed at the complete development of the silk industry in India. This scheme will aid in scaling up silk production by improving quality and productivity.

Sericulture Development in the North-Eastern States (NERTPS)

The Government of India had launched the sericulture development scheme within an umbrella scheme, namely "North-East Region Textile Promotion scheme". The objective of this scheme was the revival, expansion, and diversification of sericulture in the state with a special focus on Eri and Muga silks.

State/District Wise Exports of Silk & Silk Blended Products From April 2019 to June 2019 are as under:- 2019-20 Upto June 2019								
State	District	Exports in USD Thousands						
		Raw Silk	Natural Silk Yarn+Fabrics + Made-ups	Readymade Garments	Silk Waste	Silk Carpet	Handloom Products of Silk	Total
Karnataka	Mysore & Bengaluru	27.8	4095	2080	1380.79	0	917	8500.59
Tamil Nadu	Chennai,	2	2730	2080	490.5	0	458.5	5761
Delhi NCR	Delhi, Gurgaon, Noida, Ghaziabad, Faridabad	0	1638	7488	0	1166	1834	12126
Maharashtra	Mumbai, Nagpur, Pune	0	1092	7488	0	424	1100.4	10104.4
U. P.	Varanasi, Bhadohi, Farrukhabad	1.5	1092	4160	327	1590	1100.4	8270.9
Bihar	Bhagalpur	0	273	2080	741.85	0	917	4011.85
Rajasthan	Jaipur, Jodhpur	0	409.5	4160	0	106	917	5592.5
J & K	Srinagar	0.8	409.5	0	0	2014	733.6	3157.9
Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Surat	0.8	273	2080	0	0	183.4	2537.2
Andhra	Chittoor	0.2	273	2080	0	0	91.7	2444.9



Telangana	Hyderabad, Yaddri	0.8	273	2080	0	0	458.5	2812.3
West Bengal	Kolkata	1.7	546	4160	327	0	183.4	5218.1
Himanchal Pradesh	Kullu	0.8	136.5	416	0.81	0	91.7	645.81
Meghalaya	Shillong	1.6	136.5	416	0.75	0	91.7	646.55
Assam	Jorhat	2	136.5	416	0.65	0	91.7	646.85
Punjab	Ludhiana, Amritsar	0	136.5	416	0.65	0	0	553.15
Total		40	13650	41600	3270	5300	9170	73030

Eight Year Export Figures:

Commodity	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Raw Silk	0.22	0.07	0.07	0.28	0.16	0.20	1.52	0.22
Natural Silk Yarn+ Fabrics+ Made-ups	84.02	61.81	52.72	57.78	58.30	55.89	79.42	71.97
Silk RMG	245.91	141.71	157.88	170.82	119.12	91.96	62.12	95.62
Silk Waste	13.74	14.58	15.69	18.61	13.87	20.34	28.04	22.29
Silk Carpet	2.58	9.50	2.69	16.13	20.29	23.60	36.15	50.24
Handloom Silk	18.42	35.97	35.59	34.45	63.80	73.78	53.83	36.50
Total	364.89	263.64	264.64	298.07	275.54	265.77	261.08	276.84
Growth %		-27.74	+0.37	+12.63	-7.55	-3.54	+10.32	+6.03

Silk Export Projection upto 2029-30

Value in USD Million

Commodity	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30
Raw Silk (5002)	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.29	0.32	0.35	0.39	0.43
Natural Silk Yarn + Fabrics+ Made-ups (5004, 5007, 6101, 6201, 6302)	71.97	79.17	87.08	95.79	105.37	115.91	127.50	140.25
Silk Readymade Garments (6114, 6207, 6209, 6214, 6217, 6304, 6307,)	95.62	105.18	115.70	127.27	140.00	154.00	169.40	186.34
Silk Waste (5003, 6213)	22.29	24.52	26.97	29.67	32.63	35.90	39.49	43.44
Silk Carpet (5702)	50.24	55.26	60.79	66.87	73.56	80.91	89.00	97.90
Handloom Products of Silk (6211, 6304, 5007)	36.5	40.15	44.17	48.58	53.44	58.78	64.66	71.13
Total	276.84	304.52	334.98	368.47	405.32	445.85	490.44	539.48



HIGHLIGHTS ISPEC has been mandated to do business of silk and other allied silk products under ITC HS Code 50, 57, 61, 62 & 63;

- ✚ Silk and other allied silk product exports from India, after reaching at USD 312.65 million during the fiscal year 2021-22, finished fiscal 2022-23 (April 2022 to Feb 2023) at USD 244.46 million conceding a growth of 3.28 percent. In rupee terms however engineering exports recorded double digit growth of 11.22% growth year-on-year, upto Feb. In our opinion this low growth was due to substantial year-on-year depreciation of rupee vis-vis the US Dollar in 2022-23;
- ✚ Despite of lower exports in 2022-23, Silk exports surpassed the predicted value in some of the segment mainly in RMG and Silk Carpets;
- ✚ Geo-political crisis in CIS region led by Russia-Ukraine war, economic slowdown in the North-East Asia especially China, crisis in the South-East Asia and slowdown in Europe are the major factors responsible for lower shipment of engineering goods from India;
- ✚ According to the Quick Estimates of Department of Commerce, Government of India, share of silk exports in India's total merchandise exports during fiscal 2022-23 was 23.92 percent as against a higher 26.58 percent in fiscal 2021-22;
- ✚ Panel-wise analysis showed that out of six silk panels, two have recorded growth in exports during 2022-23 while three conceded decline in shipment;
- ✚ Raw Silk, Natural silk Yarn + Fabrics + Made ups, silk waste and Handloom products of silk was the main spoilsport behind the decline in Silk exports with percent decline in exports during 2022-23 over the previous fiscal. Excluding the above named products, silk exports in 2022-23 recorded 3.28 percent growth over the previous fiscal (during April, Feb).

EXPORT TARGET our export targets were amalgamated with Garments:

During 2024-25: Although we have been granted a couple of activities but most of them struggled in the Govt log jam and were not approved despite best efforts by the Council;

During 2024-25 we have lined up export promotion activities in all the regions which and awaiting Govt nod to go ahead and hope that we will take a lead in export growths;

We also would like to submit that:

The Indian Silk Industry is very important being rural and agriculture based providing livelihood to around 7 million populations in the country;

- ❖ India is second largest producer of raw silk in the world after China having production of around 38.913 thousand MT. The production is expected to reach the level of 45 thousand MT by the end of 2030;
- ❖ India is the only country in the world where production of silk is increasing whereas in other important countries like Japan, Vietnam, China, Thailand, Iran and Uzbekistan the production is on decline;
- ❖ The Indian Exporters should take the advantage of increasing their market share from competitors on the basis of quality, design, colour and branding as Indian Silk;
- ❖ Indian Silk Industry also has more than 11 GIs which may be exploited as USP for exports;
- ❖ There is need for **design up gradation** and in fashion oriented markets the role of Indian Designers may aggressively be used by the Indian Silk Industry in increasing exports;
- ❖ Though Indian Silk Industry at present is passing through a critical period where the export is declining due to high competitiveness on cost with competitors as well as from other competitive synthetic fibres but branding will save and may be devised as a tool for increasing exports;



- ❖ The Silk Mark Logo at present marketed only in domestic market must be promoted overseas as it will help in establishing Brand Image of the Indian Silk Industry. The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council has to take a lead role in promoting Silk Mark Logo in association with SMOI and CSB;
- ❖ To educate Silk weavers in the various important Silk Clusters like Pochampally, Kocham Palli, Jammu & Kashmir, Kollegal, Kanchipuram, Coimbatore, Bhagalpur, Seminar / Workshop / Buyer Seller Meets and displaying the various exportable to that particular cluster to bring the new Entrepreneur into the Export Filed;

In order to further increase exports and to tap the domestic markets in the above Geographical Indications cities, we would like to make the following suggestions:

- For Brand Promotion the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council will be adequately funded from the Brand Promotion fund for silk exports and silk up gradation;
- In order to further increase our production of silk and to tap the domestic markets for Silk and other allied products, we suggests that Government may initiate efforts to organize fairs / exhibitions for **"Make In India & Brand India Image"** goods of Indian silk and other silk allied products and allocate the required funds to EPCs for exhibiting their goods for promotion / sale during the exhibition in these Geographical Indication cities;
- Exhibition goods should be given top priority for clearance by the local Custom authorities for these markets so that the Indian Silk products can be promoted for branding the same & be exempted from levy of duty / taxes on their promotion / sale during the Exhibition, which will be beneficial for both the consumers of these cities & entrepreneurs / artisans of India;
- Funds should be allocated to do **research and development** work including **setting up of dying labs** for the benefit of local artisans / weavers / local entrepreneurs for innovative and compatible products for the purpose of exports;
- Sanction of funds for **integrated design products** under design and technology up-gradation scheme;
- Sanction of funds for **technical training and training for soft skills** such as microfinance entrepreneurship development, preparation of business plan / project, packaging exports procedures etc;
- Setting up of **marketing hubs in metros / non - metros cities and in the places of geographical indications**;
- Setting up of **design bank**, under the scheme of infrastructure and technology development;
- Setting up of **Common Facility Centre (CFC)** in the above known GI cities;
- Setting up of **testing laboratories** for the silk sector;
- Setting up of **raw material depots** in the above GI cities;
- Sanction of funds for the purpose of **commercial market intelligence** by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast etc;



State-wise raw silk production during 2020-21 to 2023-24 (April-October)

SNo	State	Raw Silk Production (MT)			
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (April-October)
1	Karnataka	11292	11191	11823	7066
2	Andhra Pradesh	8422	8834	9312	6219
3	Telangana	309	404	462	175
4	Tamil Nadu	1834	2373	2589	1433
5	Kerala	7	9	11	4
6	Maharashtra	428	523	620	304
7	Uttar Pradesh	316	355	373	91
8	Madhya Pradesh	47	33	22	7
9	Chhattisgarh	300	224	223	85
10	West Bengal	872	1632	1966	916
11	Bihar	64	56	48	10
12	Jharkhand	2185	1052	874	-
13	Odisha	102	108	130	16
14	Jammu & Kashmir	80	99	100	79
15	Himachal Pradesh	20	28	31	25
16	Uttarakhand	25	42	41	-
17	Haryana	1	1	0.3	-
18	Punjab	1	4	4	-
19	Assam	4002	4225	4237	3158
20	Bodoland	1460	1476	1484	856
21	Ar. Pradesh	43	53	61	44
22	Manipur	327	462	454	-
23	Meghalaya	1213	1234	1168	793
24	Mizoram	43	59	84	61
25	Nagaland	264	315	350	352
26	Sikkim	0.1	0.03	0.4	-
27	Tripura	112	113	115	72
	Total	33770	34903	36582	21768

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Economic Diplomacy & States Division
Ministry of External Affairs



GST REVISED RATE – TEXTILE SECTOR

GST revised Rates from 12% to 5% (Effective 22nd Sept 2025)

S. No.	Chapter / Heading	Description of Goods
1.	5401	Sewing thread of manmade filaments, whether or not put up for retail sale
2.	5402, 03 04,05, 06	Synthetic or artificial filament yarns
3.	5508	Sewing thread of manmade staple fibres
4.	5509, 10,11	Yarn of manmade staple fibres
5.	5601	Wadding of textile materials and articles thereof, such as absorbent cotton wool (except cigarette filter rods)
6.	5602	Felt, whether or not impregnate, coated, covered or laminated
7.	5603	Nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated
8.	5604	Rubber thread and cord, textile covered; textile yarn, and strip and the like of heading 5404 or 5405, impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics
9.	5605	Metallised yarn, whether or not gimped, being textile yarn or strip or the like of heading 5404 or 5405, combined with metal in the form of thread, strip or powder or covered with metal [other than-(i) real zari thread (gold) and silver thread combined with textile thread (ii) imitation zari thread or yan known by any name in trade parlance]
10.	5606	Gimped yarn, and strip and the like of heading 5404 or 5405, gimped (other than those of heading 5605 and gimped horsehair yarn); chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn); loop wale-yarn
11.	5607	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics [other than jute twine, coir cordage or ropes]
12.	5609	Articles of yarn, strip or the like of heading 5404 or 5405, twine, cordage, rope or cables, not elsewhere specified or included
13.	5701	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, knotted, whether or not made up
14.	5702	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, woven, not tufted or flocked, whether or not made up, including "Kelem", "Schumacks", "Karamanic" and similar hand-woven rugs
15.	5703	Carpets and other textile floor coverings (including Turf), tufted, whether or not made up

16.	5704	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of felt, not tufted or flocked, whether or not made up
17.	5705	Other carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made up; such as Mats and mattings including Bath Mats, where cotton predominates by weight, of Handloom, Cotton Rugs of handloom
18.	5802	Terry towelling and similar woven terry fabrics, other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806; tufted textile fabrics, other than products of heading 5703
19.	5803	Gauze, other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806
20.	5804	Tulles and other net fabrics, not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics; lace in the piece, in strips or in motifs, other than fabrics of headings 6002 to 6006
21.	5805	Hand-woven tapestries of the type Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for example, petit point, cross stitch), whether or not made up
22.	5807	Labels, badges and similar articles of textile materials, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, not embroidered
23.	5808	Braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than knitted or crocheted; tassels, pompons and similar articles[other than saree fall]
24.	5809	Woven fabrics of metal thread and woven fabrics of metallised yarn of heading 5605, of a kind used in apparel, as furnishing fabrics or for similar purposes, not elsewhere specified or included; such as Zari borders
25.	5810	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs, Embroidered badges, motifs and the like
26.	5811	Quilted textile products in the piece, composed of one or more layers of textile materials assembled with padding by stitching or otherwise, other than embroidery of heading 5810
27.	5901	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books or the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar stiffened textile fabrics of a kind used for hat foundations
28.	5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon
29.	5903	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, other than those of heading 5902
30.	5904	Linoleum, whether or not cut to shape; floor coverings consisting of a coating or covering applied on a textile backing, whether or not cut to shape
31.	5905	Textile wall coverings
32.	5906	Rubberised textile fabrics, other than those of heading 5902

33.	5907	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated, coated or covered; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like
34.	5908	Textile wicks, woven, plaited or knitted , for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles or the like; incandescent gas mantles and tubular knitted gas mantle fabric therefor, whether or not impregnated
35.	5909	Textile hose piping and similar textile tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials
36.	5910	Transmission or conveyor belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, or reinforced with metal or other material
37.	5911	Textile products and articles, for technical uses, specified in Note 7 to this Chapter; such as Textile fabrics, felt and felt-lined woven fabrics, coated, covered or laminated with rubber, leather or other material, of a kind used for card clothing, and similar fabrics of a kind used for other technical purposes, including narrow fabrics made of velvet impregnated with rubber, for covering weaving spindles (weaving beams); Bolting cloth, whether or Not made up; Felt for cotton textile industries, woven; Woven textiles felt, whether or not impregnated or coated, of a kind commonly used in other machines, Cotton fabrics and articles used in machinery and plant, Jute fabrics and articles used in machinery or plant, Textile fabrics of metalised yarn of a kind commonly used in paper making or other machinery, Straining cloth of a kind used in oil presses or the like, including that of human hair, Paper maker's felt, woven, Gaskets, washers, polishing discs and other machinery parts of textile articles
38.	6501	Textile caps
39.	6505	Hats (knitted/crocheted) or made up from lace or other textile fabrics
40.	9404	Products wholly made of quilted textile material not exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece

Change in value. No change in rate (5%)

S. No.	Chapter / Heading	Description of Goods
1	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of sale value not exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece
2.	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, of sale value not exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece
3.	63 (other than 63053200, 63053300, 6309)	Other made up textile articles, sets of sale value not exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece

4.	9404	Cotton quilts of sale value not exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece
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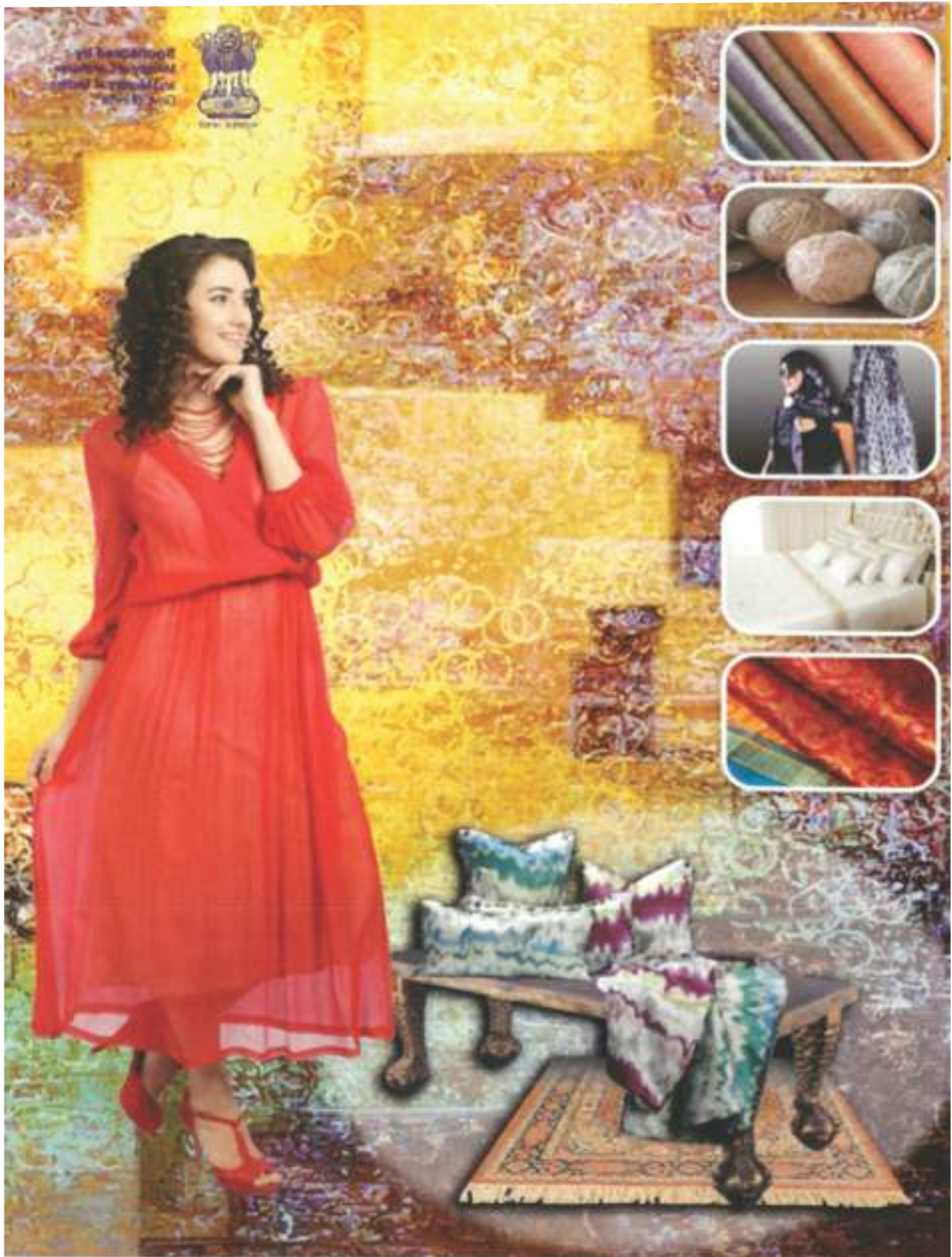
Change in Rate from 18% to 5%

S. No.	Chapter / Heading	Description of Goods
1.	5402, 5404, 5406	All goods
2.	5403, 5405, 5406	All goods
3.	5501, 5502	Synthetic or artificial filament tow
4.	5503, 5504, 5506, 5507	Synthetic or artificial staple fibres
5.	5505	Waste of manmade fibres

Change in GST Rate from 12% to 18%:

S. No.	Chapter / Heading	Description of Goods
1.	61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, of sale value exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece
2.	62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted, of sale value exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece
3.	63 [other than 6309]	Other made up textile articles, sets of sale value exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece [other than Worn clothing and other worn articles; rags]
4.	9404	Cotton quilts of sale value exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece
5.	9404	Products wholly made of quilted textile material exceeding Rs. 2500 per piece

Exhibitor's profile





List of Indian Participant Exhibitors of Make in India Expo cum

Sr.No	CompanyName	Address	City/StateinIndia	Name of Representative
1	KVNM Trade	Plot No. 340, Udyog Vihar, Phase-VI, Sector-37, Pace City-2, Gurugram-122001	Gurugram (Haryana)	Dr. Bimal Mawandia
2	VT Exports Pvt. Ltd.	24, Netaji Subhas Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700001	Kolkata, West Bengal	Mr. Vijay Tantia
3	Kaboos Apparels Pvt. Ltd.	24, Netaji Subhas Road, 3rd Floor, Kolkata-700001	Kolkata, West Bengal	Mr. Alka
4	P. K. Textiles Ltd.	19, R. N. Mukherjee Road, Kolkata- 700001	Kolkata, West Bengal	Mr. Tarun Shah
5	A. K. Dyeing	E-107, First Floor, Lajpat Nagar-1, New Delhi-110024	New Delhi, Delhi	Mr. Ankit Sadh
6	Juco Products	550, Mondal Para Road, Garia Main Road, 24 Paraganas, Kolkata-700084	Kolkata, West Bengal	Ms. Rasika Jain
7	Manan Overseas	2, Sandesh Vihar, Pitam Pura, Delhi- 110034	New Delhi, Delhi	Ms. Megha Shah
8	Batik India	180, Saini Enclave, Main Vikas Marg, Delhi-110092	New Delhi, Delhi	Mr. Suresh Kumar
9	Batik House	D-3, First Floor, Udyog Kunj, UPSIDC, Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	Ms. Prem Lata
10	BGP Impex	42/1, 2nd Floor, Bipin Bihar, Ganguli Street, Kolkata-700012	Kolkata, West Bengal	Ms. Radhika Sureka
11	Sunil Enterprises	31, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, 4th Floor, Kolkata-700013	Kolkata, West Bengal	Mr. Sundeep Shah
12	Mawandia Clothing Pvt. Ltd.	B-102, Paryavaran Complex, Neb Sarai Road, Saket, New Delhi - 110030	New Delhi, Delhi	Mr. Vaibhav Kumar
13	YRG Enterprise	LG-25, Mega Mall, DLF Phase-1, Gurugram-122002	Gurugram (Haryana)	Mr. Gautam Jain
14	Nagusas	No. 1, Astgrama Layout, Near Magadi Road, Check Post, Bangalore- 560079	Bengaluru, Karnataka	Ms. Kavita Shah
15	S. R. International	D-146, Lajpat Nagar-1, New Delhi-110024	New Delhi, Delhi	Mr. Krrish Sadh
16	Sabava Impex Pvt. Ltd.	S-2/51, Dithori Mohal, Orderly Bazar, Varanasi-221002	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	Dr. Rakesh Kr. Srivastava
17	Ajay Murty Modes	X 25, DLF City, Phase-II, Gurugram-122002	Gurugram (Haryana)	Mr. Shyam Ratan Sureka
18	Murty Exports Pvt. Ltd.	Plot No. 99, Phase-1, Udyog Vihar, Gurugram-122016	Gurugram (Haryana)	Ms. Sarita Devi
19	Mani Fashions & Accessories	179, 1st Floor, Kailash Hills, New Delhi-110065	New Delhi, Delhi	Mr. Abhi Sadh
20	Nath Bros Exim Intl Ltd	41/1, Hanuman Road, New Delhi 1100001	New Delhi, Delhi	Mr Vishwanath
21	The Indian Silk Export Promotion Council	112-A, First Floor, 43 Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019	New Delhi, Delhi	Mr. Sanjeev Kumar Sharma



Buyer Seller Meet at Nairobi, Kenya from 6-7 October 2025

ContactDetails	EmailID	DisplayProducts
+91 9811040230	bimal.kvnm@gmail.com	Silk Garments, Scarves, Stoles, Shawls & Hand Crafted Sarees & Fashion Accessories
+91 9831478175	vijay.tantia@yahoo.com	Silk and other allied silk products including Silk Readymade Garments & Made-ups, including Handlooms & Handicraft products
+91 9831452677	sonthalia.gudiya@gmail.com	Cotton knitted Baby Garments accessories & Handicraft Items
+91 8095441532	tarun@pktextile.com	Silk & other allied Silk Products, Natural Silk Fabrics, Made-ups & Garments
+91 9873721224	akdyeinge72@gmail.com	Silk Scarves, Shawls & Made-ups
+91 9910268099	rasikagautamjain@yahoo.co.in	Silk and other allied Silk Products including Silk Handicrafts and Bags
+91 9830041387	lgcl1985@gmail.com	Silk Made-ups, Garments, Handicraft & Fashion Accessories
+91 9811103660	sukesh@batikindia.com	Readymade Garments and Handicraft Products
+91 9810140156	abhay@batikhouse.in	All Types of Fashion Accessories, Beachwear, ladies wear Garments & Accessories
+91 7738242503	radhiksureka109@gmail.com	Handprinted Silk Scarves, Shawls etc
+91 9830056522	ethics1985@gmail.com	Silk and other allied silk products including Handicrafts
+91 8800763281	vaibhavmawandia@hotmail.com	Silk and silk blended products including Handcrafted Products
+91 9811208099	gautamjain26@yahoo.com	Silk and other allied silk products including handicrafts items
+91 9830510931	geminioverseasltd1985@gmail.com	Silk Shower curtains, fabrics & Handmade Items
+91 8368413381	krrishsadh57@gmail.com	Textile Accessories, Readymade Garments, Hosiery & Knitwear
+91 9839553768	sabavaimpex@gmail.com	Silk and other allied products including all segments of Handloom Textile
+91 9334317275	krmpatna@yahoo.com	Silk & Cotton Readymade Garments, Embroidered Garments
+91 9939441080	rahul306in@yahoo.co.in	Readymade Garments and Handicraft Products
+91 9953203459	abhisadh57@gmail.com	Silk Scarves, Shawls, & other made-ups Clothing Accessories
+91-9811035326	vishwanath@nathbrothers.com	Silk and other allied products including all segments of Handloom Textile
+91 9899573797	isepcho@gmail.com / skspro@gmail.com	Executive Director-Coodinator & Controller of the Exhibition



Exploring the Kenyan market requires understanding its current economic trends, market performance, and potential opportunities. Here are some key areas to consider:

Overview Indian Textile exports to Kenyan diversified market:

Based on trade data from 2023 and 2024, India's textile exports to Kenya consist of a diverse range of products, though silk, handloom items, and handicrafts make up a very small segment. The trade relationship is expanding, with Indian firms actively seeking to increase textile exports to capitalize on Kenya's developing apparel sector.

Overall textile trade :

Textile export value: According to a November 2024 article from Import Globals, Kenya's textile imports from India were valued at \$500 million in 2023, making textiles one of Kenya's top ten imports from India.

Diverse exports: The bulk of India's textile trade to Kenya is not focused on traditional specialities. Instead, India exports a wide variety of textiles, including man-made staple and filament fibers, cotton, knitted and crocheted fabrics, articles of apparel, and carpets.

Growing market: With Kenya developing its own domestic apparel industry, Indian firms are targeting the Kenyan market to supply raw materials and finished goods. Events like the INTEXPO Kenya, organized by India's Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, promote partnerships between Indian textile exporters and Kenyan importers.

Silk and handloom trade

Minor component: The trade of silk and handloom products between India and Kenya is minimal compared to the overall textile volume. In 2023, Kenya imported only \$4.12 thousand worth of silk from India.

Specific examples: Kenyan importers have been documented sourcing specific silk and handloom blends, such as a 60% cotton and 40% silk bed cover and cloth piece.

Indian handloom exports: The broader handloom market in India focuses on products like carpets, rugs, bedsheets, and scarves, which are primarily exported to other global destinations.

Handicrafts trade

Limited data: Specific, recent data on India's handicrafts exports to Kenya is not readily available. Data from 2013 shows "other made textile articles" as a minor component of India's exports to Kenya.

Export promotion: While India is one of the world's largest exporters of handicrafts, major export destinations do not prominently feature Kenya. Export Promotion Councils exist in India to encourage these exports globally.

Factors influencing trade

Opportunities for Indian exporters in Kenya:

Technological partnership: As Kenya's textile mills suffer from outdated technology, India can provide modern machinery, technology, and skills training to help revive the industry.



Raw material supply: India can be a key supplier of quality cotton and man-made fibers to support Kenya's textile manufacturing and export zones.

Shift in global trade: Some Indian garment manufacturers have begun shifting production to East African countries, like Kenya, to mitigate high tariffs in other major markets.

The Indian textile industry has significant opportunities in Kenya's diversified markets, driven by several factors:

Key Opportunities :

Growing Demand for Textiles : Kenya's textile industry is poised for growth, with the government prioritizing it under the "Big 4 Agenda" and the Kenya Industrial Transformation Programme. This creates opportunities for Indian textile exporters to tap into the Kenyan market.

Complementary Products : Indian textiles, particularly silk and other allied silk products and blended fabrics, can complement Kenya's existing textile industry, which focuses on cotton production.

Duty -Free Access : Kenya's membership in the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) provides opportunities for Indian exporters to access the broader African market.

Partnerships and Collaborations : Indian companies can explore partnerships with Kenyan manufacturers, designers, or retailers to create unique products blending Indian and Kenyan aesthetics.

Kenyan Textile Industry Overview :

Manufacturing Hubs : Kenya has existing textile manufacturing hubs, including Export Processing Zones (EPZs), which can be leveraged by Indian companies.

Local Companies : Kenya has a list of local textile manufacturers, including Spin Knit Limited, Rivatex East Africa Limited, and Thika Cloth Mills, which can be potential partners or customers.

Potential Products :

Textile Fabrics : Indian Textile fabrics can be exported to Kenya for use in garment manufacturing or other textile applications.

Blended Fabrics : Indian blended fabrics, such as polyester-cotton blends, can cater to Kenya's growing demand for affordable and durable textiles.

Traditional Indian Textiles : Indian traditional textiles, like scarves, shawls, and garments, can appeal to Kenyan consumers looking for unique and cultural products.

THE INDIAN SILK EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

THE INDIAN SILK MAP

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