

A STUDY ON EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF SILK

B.MADHAN KUMAR

Assistant Professor, PG Department of Commerce with International Business

Nallamuthu Gounder Mahalingam College, Pollachi.

SHANTHINI M.

PG Department of Commerce with International Business, Nallamuthu Gounder

Mahalingam College, Pollachi.

ABSTRACT

India is the second largest producer of silk, contributing to about 18 per cent to the world production. What is however, more noteworthy is the fact that India's requirement of raw silk is much higher than its current production at present. India is the second largest producer of silk, contributing to about 18 per cent to the world production. What is however, more noteworthy is the fact that India's requirement of raw silk is much higher than its current production. The analysis of tool used in the study is growth rate, percentage. The study throws light on individual marketing of silk and research activities of silk board on basis of which any policy change can be contemplated by the silk board. The study might be useful to silk producers to understand certain priority factors, which are instrumental for better price realization.

INTRODUCTION

Silk industry has a distinctive position in India, that plays a significant role in textile industry and export. India is the 2nd largest producer of silk in the world with 23060 metric tonnes and also the largest consumer of silk in the world and contributes 15 per cent of the total world raw silk production. Geographically, Asia is the main producer of silk in the world and manufactures over 95 per cent of the total global output. Although there are over 40 countries on the world map of that produce silk, bulk of it is produced in China and India, followed by Japan, Brazil and Korea. China is the leading supplier of silk to the world with an annual production of , out of which the

Mulberry raw silk production in India produces a variety of silks such as Mulberry, Tasar, Muga and Eri, based production of raw silk, which is the yarn obtained from cocoons spun by certain species of insects. In India, mulberry silk is produced mainly in the states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir and West Bengal, while the non-mulberry silks are produced in Jharkhand, Chattisgarh, Orissa and north-eastern states.

EXPORT PERFORMANCE OF SILK

The strength of this industry lies in its wide base, the sustaining market demand pull especially from the Indian handloom weaving sector, the infrastructure created by the national sericulture project and the research and training capabilities. Silk is the most traded product in the world as is commonly known, the top exporter of Raw Silk is China, whose export has a worth of \$315M and represents the 88% of the global exportation.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problems and prospects of the sector can be analysed from the following view points

1. What is the significance of the silk marketing in our economic development?
2. What are the various types of silk products and its contribution to export?

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To analyze export performance of silk board
- To study product wise export of silk varieties from India
- To study about the present market scenario of Indian silk export.

SCOPE OF STUDY

- The scope of the study is to collect data and analysis the same in respect of the following and arrive at suitable conclusions and suggest ways and means to realize the full potential of the industry.
- Price aspects of the raw silk sold by the producers.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology selected for the proposed study will be detailed here. The planned research design, data collection and analysis will be explained. It is hoped that the chosen methodology

will generate useful information through the collection and analysis of data on the export performance of silk.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The study is made for the purpose to find the export performance of fish and meat from India. The data for the study is selected based on convenience.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is the method of collecting data. The present study is based on secondary data collection method and on the time series data from 1998-2019. The required data is collected from ministry of commerce.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Tools used for this study are

- Growth rate
- Average
- Percentage analysis
- Trend analysis

PERIOD OF THE STUDY

The study period covers from 1998-2019.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

This study is limited only to exports of silk. This study is secondary in nature as given in RBI statistics handbook.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Amritpaul and sanjeeb k jena made a “study on visability and prospects of muga silk cultivation in the lakhimpur district of assam” they are focused on a strictly business secrecy is maintained by exporters and importers with a view to avoid competition. the analysis of tool was various statistical tools as well common accounting procedures were undertaken for calculation of cost and benefit.

HS.CODE	5001			5002			5003			5004		
YEAR	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE
1998	77.29	4.90		327.99	2.88		4557.05	4.10		398.54	2.69	
1999	76.2	4.83	-1.41	335.19	2.94	2.20	3318.54	2.99	-27.18	961.52	6.50	141.3
2000	35.9	2.28	-52.89	519.85	4.56	55.09	4549.36	4.09	37.09	550.87	3.72	-42.7
2001	101.68	6.45	183.23	1588.48	13.94	205.57	3657.91	3.29	-19.60	1579.55	10.67	186.7
2002	120.23	7.63	18.24	316.88	2.78	-80.05	1576.47	1.42	-56.90	931.06	6.29	-41.1
2003	202.47	12.84	68.40	610.14	5.35	92.55	534.15	0.48	-66.12	673.8	4.55	-27.6
2004	170.13	10.79	-15.97	756.38	6.64	23.97	149.78	0.13	-71.96	342.64	2.32	-49.1
2005	157.23	9.97	-7.58	1963.3	17.23	159.57	1990.62	1.79	1229.03	646.46	4.37	88.7
2006	116.95	7.42	-25.62	775.82	6.81	-60.48	2277.72	2.05	14.42	418.83	2.83	-35.2
2007	123.5	7.83	5.60	744.53	6.53	-4.03	1214.79	1.09	-46.67	627.29	4.24	49.8
2008	28.2	1.79	-77.17	929.45	8.16	24.84	522.82	0.47	-56.96	333.86	2.26	-46.8
2009	12.2	0.77	-56.74	836.65	7.34	-9.98	2492.23	2.24	376.69	1146.91	7.75	243.5
2010	6.67	0.42	-45.33	234.5	2.06	-71.97	4407.06	3.97	76.83	1920.39	12.98	67.4
2011	3.87	0.25	-41.98	258.18	2.27	10.10	4977.25	4.48	12.94	650.97	4.40	-66.1
2012	9.86	0.63	154.78	290.08	2.55	12.36	6296.79	5.67	26.51	775.24	5.24	19.1
2013	17.4	1.10	76.47	439.71	3.86	51.58	9929.71	8.94	57.69	898.36	6.07	15.9
2014	5.63	0.36	-67.64	68.89	0.60	-84.33	10,912.19	9.82	9.89	360.87	2.44	-59.8

2015	270.81	17.18	4710.12	143.46	1.26	108.25	8981.11	8.08	-17.70	706.09	4.77	95.7
2016	32.42	2.06	-88.03	43.93	0.39	-69.38	9,771.24	8.79	8.80	310.75	2.10	-56.0
2017	5.42	0.34	-83.28	18.5	0.16	-57.89	10,119.02	9.11	3.56	135.68	0.92	-56.3
2018	1.16	0.07	-78.60	136.19	1.20	636.16	12,938.84	11.65	27.87	349.78	2.36	157.8
2019	1.32	0.08	13.79	58.39	0.51	-57.13	5929.43	5.34	-54.17	78.25	0.53	-77.6
TOTAL	1576.54			11396.49			111104.1			14797.1		
AVRG	75.07			542.69			5290.67					

5005				5006			5007			500100		
YEAR	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE
1998	276.94	1.077		377.47	2.42		65254.31	2.91		77.29	4.90	
1999	316.88	1.233	14.42	354.22	2.27	-6.16	87743.99	3.91	87743.99	76.5	4.85	-1.02
2000	285.52	1.111	-9.90	106.76	0.68	-69.86	123008.77	5.48	123008.77	35.9	2.28	-53.07
2001	958.01	3.727	235.53	815.51	5.22	663.87	110769.82	4.93	110769.82	101.68	6.45	183.23
2002	1161.44	4.519	21.23	257.84	1.65	-68.38	127393.49	5.67	127393.49	120.23	7.63	18.24
2003	1,074.05	4.179	-7.52	1949.77	12.48	656.19	151573.57	6.75	151573.57	202.47	12.84	68.40
2004	1270.55	4.943	18.30	2721.64	17.42	39.59	159391.20	7.10	159391.20	170.13	10.79	-15.97
2005	2428.9	9.450	91.17	1625.81	10.41	-40.26	164930.06	7.34	164930.06	157.23	9.97	-7.58
2006	2649.72	10.309	9.09	614.39	3.93	-62.21	168458.69	7.50	168458.69	116.95	7.42	-25.62

2007	2491.65	9.694	-5.97	550.5	3.52	-10.40	133634.10	5.95	133634.10	123.5	7.83	5.60
2008	1853.74	7.212	-25.60	363.35	2.33	-34.00	148173.70	6.60	148173.70	28.2	1.79	-77.17
2009	678	2.638	-63.43	267.76	1.71	-26.31	126489.02	5.63	126489.02	12.2	0.77	-56.74
2010	1,634.54	6.359	141.08	319.27	2.04	19.24	157592.94	7.02	157592.94	6.67	0.42	-45.33
2011	856.55	3.333	-47.60	198.67	1.27	-37.77	88523.25	3.94	88523.25	3.87	0.25	-41.98
2012	866.77	3.372	1.19	254.34	1.63	28.02	77031.22	3.43	77031.22	9.86	0.63	154.78
2013	1476.35	5.744	70.33	785.09	5.03	208.68	76994.88	3.43	76994.88	17.4	1.10	76.47
2014	1056.19	4.109	-28.46	1048.79	6.71	33.59	69334.03	3.09	69334.03	5.63	0.36	-67.64
2015	939.97	3.657	-11.00	1,070.64	6.85	2.08	56212.17	2.50	56212.17	270.81	17.18	4710.12
2016	676.31	2.631	-28.05	467.62	2.99	-56.32	46827.40	2.08	46827.40	32.42	2.06	-88.03
2017	799.49	3.111	18.21	626.14	4.01	33.90	37963.37	1.69	37963.37	5.42	0.34	-83.28
2018	1373.41	5.344	71.79	614.02	3.93	-1.94	43742.70	1.95	43742.70	1.16	0.07	-78.60
2019	577.38	2.246	-57.96	233.99	1.50	-61.89	25120.13	1.12	25120.13	1.22	0.08	5.17
TOTAL	25702.36			15623.59			2246162.81			1576.74		
AVER	1223.922			743.9805			106960.13			75.08286		

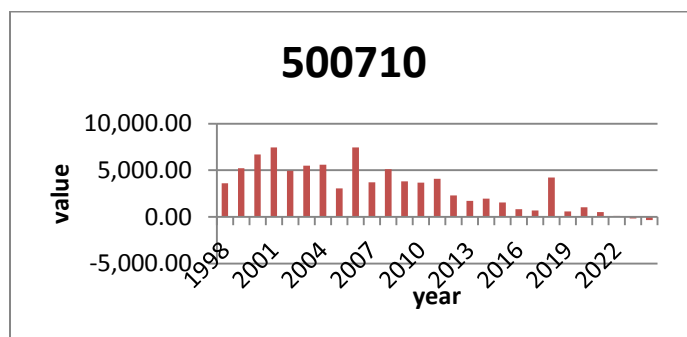
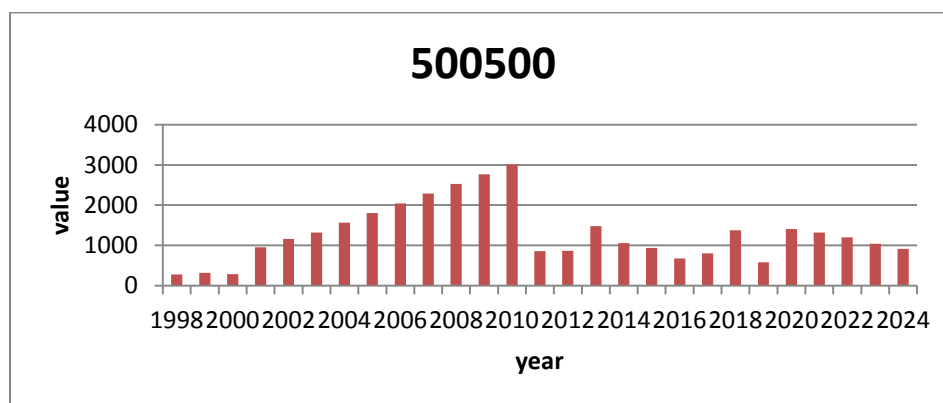
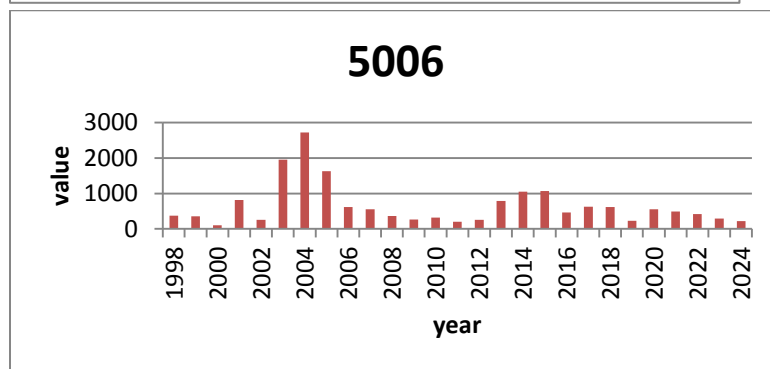
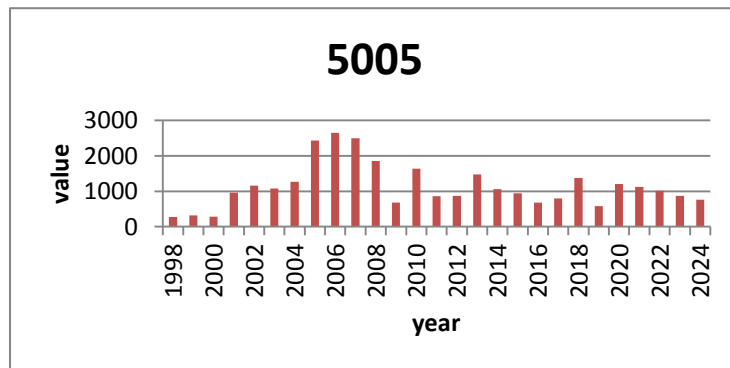
HS.CO DE	500200			500300			500400			500500		
YEAR	VALUE	PERCENT AGE	GROWTH	VALUE	PERCENT AGE	GROWTH	VALUE	PERCENT AGE	GROWTH	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE

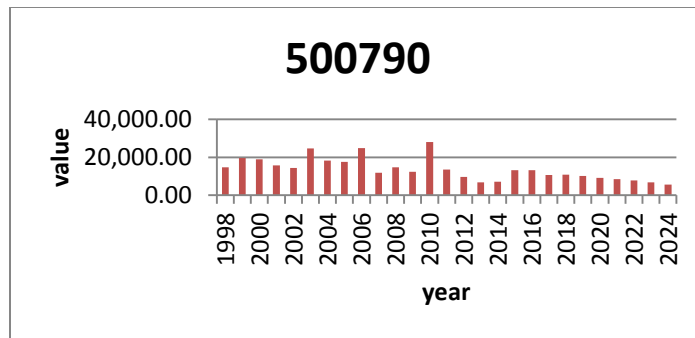
			RATE			RATE						
1998	3,320.38	3.25		3,320.38	3.25		398.54	2.59		276.94	0.96	
1999	2,110.38	2.07	-36.44	2,110.38	2.07	-36.44	961.52	6.26	-141.26	316.88	1.09	14.42
2000	3,090.52	3.02	46.44	3,090.52	3.02	46.44	550.87	3.59	42.71	285.52	0.99	-9.90
2001	3,221.98	3.15	4.25	3,221.98	3.15	4.25	1,579.55	10.28	-186.74	958.01	3.31	235.53
2002	1,232.97	1.21	-61.73	1,232.97	1.21	-61.73	343.5	2.24	78.25	1,161.44	4.01	21.23
2003	411.51	0.40	-66.62	411.51	0.40	-66.62	122.64	0.80	64.30	1322.797	4.57	13.89
2004	97.55	0.10	-76.29	97.55	0.10	-76.29	52.23	0.34	57.41	1563.81	5.40	18.22
2005	687.61	0.67	604.88	687.61	0.67	604.88	1,303.00	8.48	- 2394.73	1804.823	6.23	15.41
2006	400.68	0.39	-41.73	400.68	0.39	-41.73	1,877.04	12.22	-44.06	2045.836	7.07	13.35
2007	340.06	0.33	-15.13	340.06	0.33	-15.13	874.73	5.69	53.40	2,286.85	7.90	11.78
2008	522.82	0.51	53.74	522.82	0.51	53.74	333.86	2.17	61.83	2527.862	8.73	10.54
2009	2,492.23	2.44	376.69	2,492.23	2.44	376.69	1,146.91	7.46	-243.53	2768.875	9.56	9.53
2010	4,407.06	4.31	76.83	4,407.06	4.31	76.83	1,920.39	12.50	-67.44	3009.888	10.40	8.70
2011	4,977.25	4.87	12.94	4,977.25	4.87	12.94	650.97	4.24	66.10	856.55	2.96	-71.54
2012	6,296.79	6.16	26.51	6,296.79	6.16	26.51	775.24	5.05	-19.09	866.77	2.99	1.19
2013	9,929.71	9.72	57.69	9,929.71	9.72	57.69	898.36	5.85	-15.88	1,476.36	5.10	70.33
2014	10,912.19	10.68	9.89	10,912.19	10.68	9.89	360.87	2.35	59.83	1,056.19	3.65	-28.46

2015	8,981.11	8.79	-17.70	8,981.11	8.79	-17.70	706.09	4.60	-95.66	939.97	3.25	-11.00
2016	9,771.24	9.56	8.80	9,771.24	9.56	8.80	34.6	0.23	95.10	676.31	2.34	-28.05
2017	10,119.02	9.90	3.56	10,119.02	9.90	3.56	45.88	0.30	-32.60	799.49	2.76	18.21
2018	12,938.84	12.66	27.87	12,938.84	12.66	27.87	349.78	2.28	-662.38	1,373.41	4.74	71.79
2019	5,929.43	5.80	-54.17	5,929.43	5.80	-54.17	78.25	0.51	77.63	577.38	1.99	-57.96
TOTAL	1,02,191.33			1,02,191.33			15364.82			28,951.96		
AVER	4866.25381			4866.25381			153.6482			2.8552		

HS.C ODE	500600			500710			500720			500790		
YEA R	VALUE	PERCENT AGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENT AGE	GROWTH RATE	VALUE	PERCENTAGE	GROWTH RATE
1998	377.47	2.42		3,596.74	4.30		46989.86	64.71		14,667.74	4.44	
1999	354.22	2.27	-6.16	5,214.48	6.24	44.98	62,994.95	86.75	34.0607314	19,534.56	5.91	33.18
2000	106.76	0.68	-69.86	6,675.95	7.99	28.03	97,364.02	134.08	54.5584527	18,968.78	5.74	-2.90
2001	815.51	5.22	663.87	7,437.82	8.90	11.41	1,19,470.96	164.52	22.70545115	15,657.42	4.74	-17.46
2002	257.84	1.65	-68.38	4,957.13	5.93	-33.35	1,31,757.40	181.44	10.2840389	14,358.31	4.34	-8.30

2003	1,949.77	12.48	656.19	5,498.00	6.58	10.91	1,21,368.56	167.13	-7.884824685	24,707.02	7.48	72.07
2004	2,721.64	17.42	39.59	5,600.26	6.70	1.86	1,35,591.16	186.72	11.71852084	18,199.78	5.51	-26.34
2005	1,625.81	10.41	-40.26	3,045.27	3.64	-45.62	1,44,388.03	198.83	6.487790207	17,496.76	5.29	-3.86
2006	614.39	3.93	-62.21	7,442.72	8.90	144.40	1,36,190.71	187.54	-5.677285021	24,825.26	7.51	41.88
2007	550.50	3.52	-10.40	3,689.41	4.41	-50.43	1,18,008.92	162.51	-13.35024247	11,935.77	3.61	-51.92
2008	363.35	2.33	-34.00	5,098.61	6.10	38.20	1,28,396.36	176.81	8.802249864	14,678.72	4.44	22.98
2009	267.76	1.71	-26.31	3,811.84	4.56	-25.24	1,10,376.49	152.00	-14.03456453	12,300	3.72	-16.21
2010	319.27	2.04	19.24	3,676.11	4.40	-3.56	1,25,883.32	173.35	14.04903345	28,033.51	8.48	127.91
2011	198.67	1.27	-37.77	4,066.73	4.86	10.63	70,996.49	97.77	-43.60135243	13,460	4.07	-51.99
2012	254.34	1.63	28.02	2,313.02	2.77	-43.12	65,056.96	89.59	-8.365948795	9,661.22	2.92	-28.22
2013	785.09	5.03	208.68	1,698.20	2.03	-26.58	68,499.84	94.33	5.292100953	6,796.84	2.06	-29.65
2014	1,048.79	6.71	33.59	1,952.15	2.34	14.95	60,300.45	83.04	-11.96994037	7,081.43	2.14	4.19
2015	1,070.64	6.85	2.08	1,537.72	1.84	-21.23	41,380.31	56.98	-31.3764491	13,203.31	4.00	86.45
2016	467.62	2.99	-56.32	816.82	0.98	-46.88	32,766.97	45.12	-20.81506881	13,243.61	4.01	0.31
2017	626.14	4.01	33.90	682.39	0.82	-16.46	26,586.22	36.61	-18.86274501	10,694.76	3.24	-19.25
2018	614.02	3.93	-1.94	4,205.78	5.03	516.33	28,743.27	39.58	8.113413641	10,793	3.27	0.92
2019	233.99	1.50	-61.89	577.59	0.69	-86.27	25,628.39	35.29	-10.83690199	10,195.39	3.08	-5.54
	15623.59			83,594.74			72,618.25			3,30,493.19		
	743.9805			3980.702			726.1825			15,737.77		





ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

The above table (4.4) shows the total export of from silk india during 1998-2019.in the year 1998 export value of silk at Rs.4557.05million and it is raised Rs.5929.43 in 2019.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both positive and negative growth.it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 (-27.18) as positive and 12.94 in 2011 as negative growth.the percentage has been increased from 4.10 to 5.34 from 1998 to 2019.the average of export is 5290.67.in future,there is a chance for increase in value of silk export.

The above table (4.4) shows the total export of from silk india during 1998-2019.in the year 1998 export value of silk at Rs.398.54million and it is raised Rs.78.25 in 2019.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both positive and negative growth.it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(141.3) as positive and-77.6 in 2011 as negative growth.the percentage has been increased from 2.69 to 0.53 from 1998 to 2019.the average of export is 704.6529.in future,there is a chance for increase in value of silk export.

The above table (4.4) shows the total export of from silk india during 1998-2019.in the year 1998 export value of silk at Rs.398.24 million and it is raised Rs. 78.25 in 2019.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both positive and negative growth.it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(59.83) as positive and 66.10 in 2011 as also positive growth.the percentage has been increased from to 0.51 from 1998 to 2019.the average of export is 153.6482.in future,there is a chance for increase in value of silk export.

FINDINGS OF EXPORT PERFORMANCE

- Export of silk (5001) during the year 1998 was 4.90 % but reduced in the year 2019 to 0.08%..the average of export is 75.07.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year 1998 to 2019 is -1.41 to

13.79%,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 -67.64 as negative and in 2011 as also -41.98 negative growth.

- Export of silk (5002) during the year 1998 was 2.88 % but reduced in the year 2019 to 0.51%..the average of export is 542.69.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is 2.20% to -57.18%,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 -84.33 as negative and in 2011 as 10.10 positive growth.
- Export of silk (5003) during the year 1998 was 4.10 % but increased in the year 2019 to 5.34%..the average of export is 5290.67.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is -27.18% to -54.17 %,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 -27.18 as negative and 12.94 in 2011 as positive growth.
- Export of silk (5004) during the year 1998 was 2.69 % but reduced in the year 2019 to 0.53%..the average of export is 704.6529.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is 141.3 % to -77.6 %it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 141.3 as positive and -77.6in 2011 as negative growth.
- Export of silk (5005) during the year 1998 was 1.077 % but increased in the year 2019 to 2.246%..the average of export is 1223.922.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is 14.42 % to -57.96 %,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 -28.46as positive and -47.60 in 2011 as negative growth
- Export of silk (5006) during the year 1998 was 2.42 % but increased in the year 2019 to 1.50%..the average of export is743.9805.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is 6.16 % to -61.89 %it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 33.59 as positive and -37.77 in 2011 as negative growth

- Export of silk (5007) during the year 1998 was 2.91 % but reduced in the year 2019 to 1.12%..the average of export is 106960.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is 43.99 % to 25120.13 %it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 69334.03 as positive and 88523.25 in 2011 as positive growth.
- Export of silk (500100) during the year 1998 was 4.90 % but reduced in the year 2019 to -41.98%..the average of export is 75.08286.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is -1.02% to 5.17 % .it achieved peak level of growth rate 2014 (-67.64) as positive and -41.98 in 2011 as negative growth
- Export of silk (500200) during the year 1998 was 2.87 % but reduced in the year 2019 to 0.15%..the average of export is 543.409.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is 2.20 % to 5.17 % ,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(-84.33) as positive and 10.10 in 2011 as negative growth.
- Export of silk (500300) during the year 1998 was 3.25 % but reduced in the year 2019 to -5.80%..the average of export is 4866.25381.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is -36.44 % to -54.17 % ,.it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(9.89) as positive and 12.94 in 2011 as negative growth.
- Export of silk (500300) during the year 1998 was 3.25 % but reduced in the year 2019 to -5.80%..the average of export is 4866.25381.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year1998 to 2019 is -36.44 % to -54.17 % .it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(9.89) as positive and 12.94 in 2011 as negative growth.
- Export of silk (500400) during the year 1998 was 2.29 % but reduced in the year 2019 to -0.51%..the average of export is 153.6482.while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year 1998 to 2019

is -141.26 % to 77.63 %,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014 59.8 as positive and 66.10 in 2011 as also positive growth.

- Export of silk (500500) during the year 1998 was 0.96 % but increased in the year 2019 to -1.99%..the average of export is 2.8552..while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year 1998 to 2019 is 14.42 % to -57.96 %,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(-28.05) as positive and -71.59 in 2011 as negative growth.
- Export of silk (500600) during the year 1998 was 2.42 % but reduced in the year 2019 to 1.50 %..the average of export is 743.9805 .while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year 1998 to 2019 is -6.16% to -61.89 %,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(33.59) as positive and -37.77 in 2011 as negative growth.
- Export of silk (500710) during the year 1998 was 4.30 % but reduced in the year 2019 to -0.60%..the average of export is3980.702 .while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year 1998 to 2019 is 14.42 % to -57.96 %,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(14.88) as positive and 10.63 in 2011 as positive growth.
- Export of silk (500720) during the year 1998 was 64.71 % but increased in the year 2019 to 35.29%..the average of export is 726.1825..while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year 1998 to 2019 is 44.98 % to -66.27%,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(-11.96994037) as positive and -43.60135243 in 2011 as negative growth.
- Export of silk (500790) during the year 1998 was 4.44 % but reduced in the year 2019 to -3.08%..the average of export is 15,737.77..while computing growth rate for silk,it is found that twenty two years exports showed both growth during the year 1998 to 2019 is 33.18% to -5.54 %,it achieved peak level of growth in 2014(4.19) as positive and -51.99 in 2011 as negative growth.

SUGGESTIONS:

- There is a need to develop a system of quality linked pricing of cocoon.

- The farmers located in hilly and remote areas and arrange for sale at nearby markets.
- Cocoons market may be located at place well connected by roads and other means of communication.
- Technical assistance should be provided free of cost by the government.
- The government targets should be fixed for each family after providing adequate facilities.
- A network of publications will help in the emergence of entrepreneurs from the new generations.

CONCLUSION

In the study, silk industry are indirectly concerned with the economic condition of the rural people. The findings of the study highlighted certain specific features and problems of the silk industry at an appropriate place. The government plans and programmes operations of the sections of people engaged in any activity connected with silk industry will be necessary to achieve the desired results. The present study is expected to provide the basic data from the field study to assist policy makers and administrations to take necessary action.

REFERENCES

- CHAND, R., (2004), Emphasizing on modernization, *The Hindu Survey of Indian Agriculture*, Chennai, pp 77-80
- CUDDY AND DELLE VALE., (1978), Measuring the instability of time series data, *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*
- GULATI, A., (2002), Indian agriculture in a globalizing world, *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, 84 (3): 754-761
- LUTZ ERNST AND SCANDIZZO, P., (1980), Price distortions in developing countries: A bias against agriculture, *European Review of Agricultural Economics*, 7(1): 5-27.
- RAMAKRISHNA, G., SIVARAMA KRISHNAN, V. AND SUKAR ABDULHAMID., (2002), Impact of globalization on growth, poverty and income inequality: A study of Ethiopia and India, *Asian Economic Review*, 45 (2): 326-341