AGRICULTURE - FARMERS WELFARE DEPARTMENT

POLICY NOTE 2025- 2026

DEMAND No. 5

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Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture - Farmers Welfare

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Introduction

"உழவினார் கைம்மடங்கின் இல்லை விழைவதூஉம் விட்டேம்என் பார்க்கும் நிலை."

"Even the desire-free hermits will lose their state, If ploughmen fold their hands."

The greatness of agriculture and the nobility of farmers are evident from Thiruvalluvar's statement that even monks who claim to have renounced everything must depend on farmers to survive.

Poet Kambar has praised the greatness of agriculture, which provides food to the world, in his book "Earezhupathu" as follows,

"திருவடையும் திறலடையும் சீரடையும் செறிவடையும்
உருவடையும் உயர்வடையும் உலகெலா முயர்ந்தோங்கும்
தருஅடையும் கொடையாளர் தண்வயலிற் செஞ்சாலி
கருவடையிற் பூதலத்திற் கலியடைய மாட்டாதே"

Farmers who practice the noble profession of agriculture, similar to the Kalpavriksha tree, when cultivate red rice in the cool fields, it becomes fertile, will bring prosperity to all; they will attain victory; they will earn fame; they will become strong; they will achieve greatness; all living beings in the world will flourish, and they will never face a state of scarcity on this Earth.

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihood for human beings. It plays a major role in a country's economy, food security, ecological balance, and the standard of living of the people. With the introduction of new agricultural technologies, various irrigation projects, fertile lands that are dependent on monsoon, various agro climatic zones, and diverse crop cultivation, Tamil Nadu stands as one of the leading states in India in Agriculture.

The Government of Tamil Nadu focuses on improving the welfare of farmers by increasing agricultural productivity, increasing farmers' income significantly and improving their livelihood. It has been implementing several

schemes based on innovative strategies like soil fertility improvement, conversion of fallow lands into cultivable lands, distribution of quality seeds, encouraging new vigorous varieties, alternate crop cultivation, food and nutrition security, organic farming, integrated crop management, integrated farming, micro irrigation, agroforestry, agricultural mechanization and value addition.

There has been a significant improvement in the well-being of farmers and positive transformation in their lives, due to various initiatives of Government of Tamil Nadu. To ensure sustainable and stable growth in agriculture and to enhance the lives of farmers, special schemes are being implemented.

Steps taken for Agricultural Development

The Honorable Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, who is very much concerned about the welfare of farmers released irrigation water from the Mettur Dam on July 28, 2024 for kuruvai cultivation, inspite of the level remained low on 12th June, the usual date of water release. Additionally, a sum of

Rs.78.67 crore was allocated for the implementation of kuruvai cultivation package scheme to assist farmers in paddy cultivation in kuruvai season. Furthermore, rivers and canals were desilted and irrigation infrastructure facilities were enhanced. As a result of Tamil Nadu Government's effective measures, paddy cultivation was carried out in 3.87 lakh acre in kuruvai season benefitting 2.06 lakh farmers.

Seventeen Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have been set so far, and various schemes have been designed and implemented across all departments to bring about significant positive changes globally by 2030.

Among these 17 Goals, the Sustainable Development Goals such as, No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Good health and well-being, Responsible consumption and production have been set specifically for Agriculture Department. Various schemes have been formulated and implemented to achieve these goals.

The renowned Tamil poet **Avvaiyar** in her quote of *Kondrai Vendan,* beautifully expressed the excellence of farming and depicted it as, **"தொழுதூண் சுவையின் உழுதூண் இனிது"**, stating that, "It is better to live by cultivating the land than simply living by worshipping others", and similarly in her quote ***Nalvazhi*, Avvaiyar** has praised the profession of farming, depicted as, **"உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வதற்கு ஒப்பில்லை கண்டீர், பழுதுண்டு வேறோர் பணிக்கு"**,, which means "Farming is the noblest of profession, while all other occupations have their imperfections".

Despite facing various natural challenges, farmers strive diligently, doing the noblest profession of agriculture and provide food for the world. In order to ensure their prosperity, several schemes have been designed through four Agricultural budgets and are being implemented effectively. Likewise, various farmers welfare schemes announced in the fifth Agricultural Budget will also be implemented shortly.

Origin of Agriculture Department and Other Departments

In 1863, Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras Province submitted his agriculture related procedural note for the first time to the Council of Note. This submission brought agricultural practices to the Council's attention, leading to the adoption of measures for continuous improvement in the sector. As a result, development activities were initiated to promote growth in agriculture.

The Agriculture Department was established separately in 1882, based on the recommendations made by the Indian Famine Commission in 1880. Following this, the Director of Settlement and Agriculture was redesignated as Commissioner for Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture. In 1905, it was further reorganized as an independent department, with necessary personnel, and started functioning under the leadership of the Director of Agriculture since then.

At the Secretariat level, the functions of the Agriculture Department were initially carried out by the Revenue Department and later by the Planning Department. Eventually, the Agriculture Department was newly established, and relevant functions were transferred to it. Between 1949 and 1951, the Commissioner of Civil Supplies in the Board of Revenue, who was designated as the Agricultural Production Commissioner, continued to handle the Secretariat responsibilities until 1956. Subsequently, all these duties were transferred to the Secretary of the Agriculture Department.

The Department of Agricultural Marketing and Agri business started functioning as a separate department since 1977-1978. The Department of Horticulture and Plantation crops started functioning from 1979-1980 as a separate department. The Department of seed certification and Organic Certification, functioning from 1979-1980 as a separate department has changed its headquarters from Coimbatore to Chennai, since 2022. The Department of

Agricultural Engineering started functioning as separate department from 1980-1981. The first Agricultural College started at Saidapet, Chennai in 1876, was formed as Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and started functioning at Coimbatore, since 1971.

Source: Agricultural Departmental Manual 6th edition (1990)

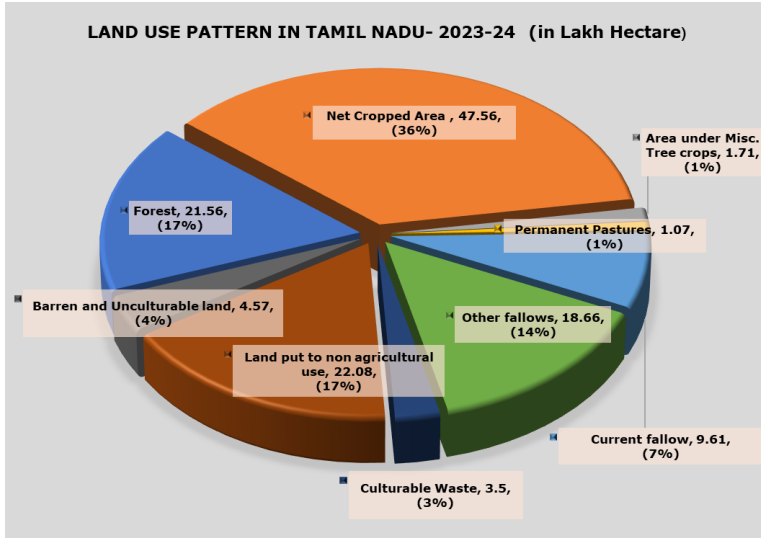
Agriculture in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu falls within the semi-dry sub-humid to dry humid tropics category in the geographical system. It is the 11th largest state in India, covering an area of 1.30 lakh sq.km. According to the population census of 2011, it stands as the seventh most populous state, with a population of 7.21 crore. Tamil Nadu represents four percent of the total area, six percent of the population, and three percent of the water resources at all India level.

The state has 79.38 lakh landholders cultivating an area of 59.71 lakh ha. (as per the 10th Agricultural Census conducted by the

Government of India). About 93% of these landholdings belong to marginal and small farmers, holding 62% of the total cultivable lands. The remaining seven percent of land holdings are in the hands of medium and large farmers, holding 38% of the total cultivable lands. The average landholding area in Tamil Nadu stands at 0.75 ha., [National average of 1.08 ha.].

Figure: 1 - Land Use Pattern of Tamil Nadu 2023-24 (in lakh Ha.)

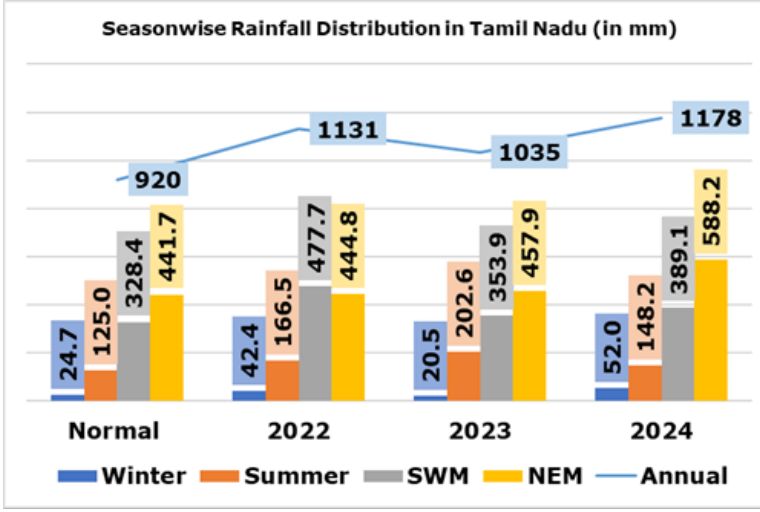


Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu.

Average Rainfall of Tamil Nadu

The annual average rainfall in Tamil Nadu is 919.8 mm. The total rainfall received in the year 2023-24 is 1,178 mm.

Figure: 2 - Season wise Rainfall Distribution in 2023-24



Source: Indian Metrological Department (IMD)

Sources of Irrigation

The details of net area irrigated using various sources of irrigation across the State (2023-24) are as follows:

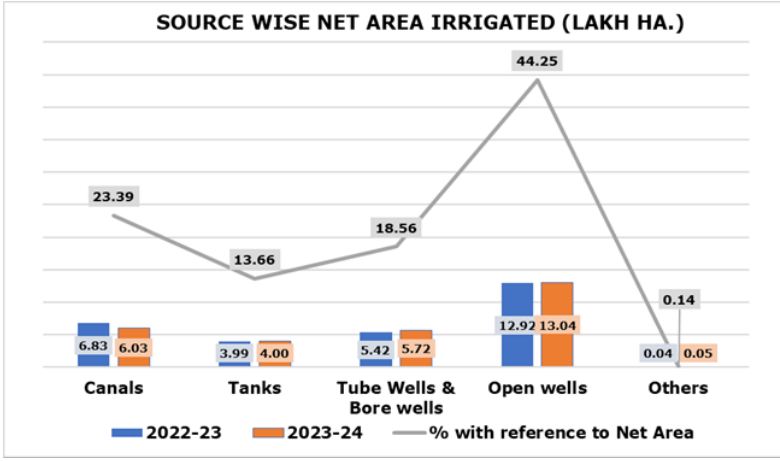
Table 1.1: Water Source wise Net Area Irrigated 2023-24

Source	Availability (Nos)	Net Area Irrigated (lakh Ha.)	% with reference to Net Area Irrigated
Canals	2,241	6.03	20.91
Tanks	41,123	4.00	13.87
Tube Wells & Bore wells	3,74,060	5.72	19.83
Open wells	14,68,532	13.04	45.21
Others	46,482	0.05	0.18
Total		**28.84**	**100.00**

Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu

About 65% of the cultivated area is irrigated by wells, borewells, and open wells, while 21% is irrigated by canals, and the remaining 14% is irrigated by tanks.

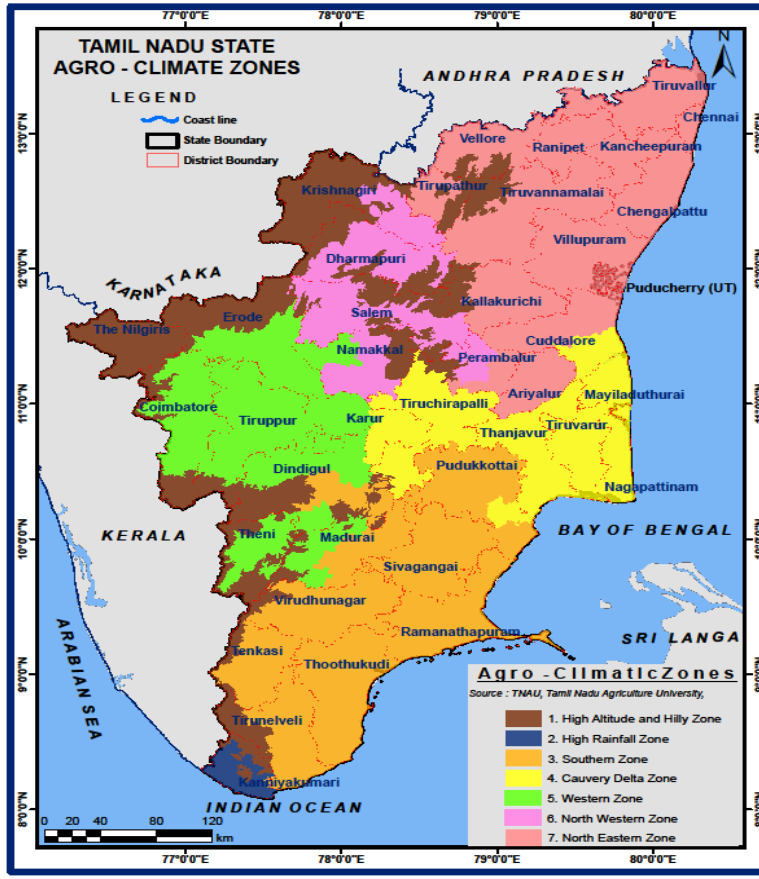
Figure: 3 – Source wise Net Irrigated Area 2023-24



Utilization of Irrigation water resource status

The irrigated area from wells, borewells, and open wells expanded to 18.81 lakh ha. (an increase of 2.34 percent) in 2023-24, up from 18.38 lakh ha. in 2022-23.

Figure: 4 – Seven Agro Climatic Zones of Tamil Nadu



Source: Agritech Portal of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

1. AGRICULTURE

1.1. Area, Production and Productivity of Agricultural Crops

During 2023-24, Food grain production of 109.51 lakh MT was achieved even in the midst of natural calamities like deficit rainfall during South West monsoon and crop damages due to Michaung cyclone and extremely heavy rainfall in North East Monsoon during December 2024.

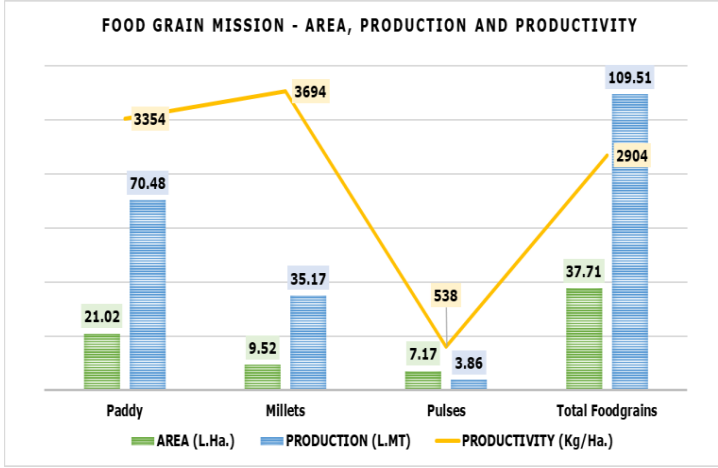
In 2024-25, increase in food grain production is anticipated over last year, despite the occurrence of various natural disasters like heavy rainfall in monsoon seasons, crop damages due to Fengal cyclone and unseasonal rainfall. In continuation, the food grain production target for 2025-26 is fixed at 130.23 lakh MT.

Table: 1.2 - Programme for 2025-26

S. No	Crop	Area (lakh Ha)	Production (lakh MT)	Productivity (Kg/Ha)
1	Rice	20.30	82.22	4,050
2	Millets	10.00	39.28	3,928
3	Pulses	10.00	8.73	873
Total Food grains		**40.30**	**130.23**	**3,231**
4	Oilseeds	5.80	16.28	2,800
5	Cotton	1.78	4.61*	440**
6	Sugarcane	1.75	231.00	132***
	Total	**49.63**		

***Production in lakh Bales; 170 Kg of Lint for each bale;**
****Productivity in terms of lint;**
*****Productivity (MT / Ha)**

Figure: 5 – Food grain Production in 2023-24 (lakh MT)



Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tamil Nadu

Honourable Chief Minister's Long Term Visionary Plans:

A. Increasing the net area under cultivation in Tamil Nadu from 60% to 70%.

The Agriculture - Farmers Welfare Department is implementing various schemes to increase the net area under cultivation in Tamil Nadu. Despite the occurrence of several natural calamities including the Michaung cyclone, hail storm, drought, unseasonal heavy rainfall, deficit rains in South West monsoon, and excessive rainfall, the net area under cultivation reached 47.56 lakh ha in the year 2023-24. However, continuous efforts are being made to further increase the cultivated area.

B. Doubling the area of double cropped agricultural land, from 10 lakh ha to 20 lakh ha over the next ten years.

As a result of various water management projects implemented to increase the area under

double cropping, the total irrigated area, which was 36.07 lakh ha in 2020-21, has increased by 1.63 lakh ha, to 38.33 lakh ha in 2023-24. This has led to an area of 13.60 lakh ha under double cropping in Tamil Nadu in 2023-24. Continuous efforts are being made to further increase this area.

C. Ensuring Tamil Nadu's rank among the top three states nationally in the productivity of food grains, coconut, sunflower, and commercial crops like sugarcane and cotton.

In terms of food grain productivity, Tamil Nadu ranks first in the productivity of finger millet, second in maize, oilseeds, sugarcane and coconut, and third in pulses and groundnut productivity. Further, Tamil Nadu ranks first in the productivity of guava, second in crops such as amla, nutmeg, clove, tamarind, curry leaves and jasmine, and third in the productivity of crops like cocoa and marigold.

1.2. Priority Schemes in Agriculture

1.2.1. Chief Minister's Farmers Service Centres

The Chief Minister's Farmers Service Centres will serve the farmers by utilizing the knowledge and technical skills of agricultural graduates and diploma holders, as well as help in enhancing agricultural production. These centres will provide essential inputs such as seeds and fertilizers needed by farmers along with expert guidance for increasing agricultural productivity and for managing pests and diseases in crops.

During 2025-26, 1,000 Farmers Service Centres will be established with bank loan assistance, at an estimated cost of Rs.10 lakh to Rs.20 lakh per centre. A subsidy of 30%, ranging from Rs.3 lakh to Rs.6 lakh per centre, will be provided. The scheme will be implemented with a total budget allocation of Rs.42 crore.

1.2.2. Special package to increase crop area and food grain production

A. Special Package for Non-delta districts Paddy cultivation in Kar / Kuruvai / Sornavari seasons

In Tamil Nadu, paddy cultivation is carried out in an average area of 52 lakh acre. Of this, paddy is cultivated in 18 lakh acre in Delta districts, and in 34 lakh acre in non-delta districts.

To increase the area under paddy cultivation during the Kar/Kuruvai/Sornavari seasons and to enhance food grain production, special package comprising incentive for mechanized paddy transplantation, certified quality seeds, bio-fertilizers, and micronutrient mixtures will be provided to paddy farmers in 29 non-delta districts at an outlay of Rs.102 crore in the year 2025-26.

B. Kuruvai Special Package for Delta District Farmers

Paddy is the primary crop cultivated in the Cauvery Delta region of Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Cuddalore, Tiruchirapalli and Ariyalur districts. In 2024, Kuruvai cultivation was carried out in an area of 3.87 lakh acre.

To increase the area under paddy cultivation and to enhance food grain production during Kuruvai season, special Kuruvai package scheme will be continued in the year 2025-26 also with a budget allocation of Rs.58 crore. This scheme will provide a special package to delta district farmers, including subsidies for mechanized paddy transplantation, certified quality seeds, bio-fertilizers, and micronutrient mixtures.

1.2.3. Encouraging Summer Ploughing in Rainfed Areas

To encourage crop cultivation in rainfed areas, harvest the rainwater, improve soil health,

and manage weed growth, summer ploughing will be encouraged in rainfed areas by providing 50% subsidy limited to Rs. 2,000 per ha. During 2025-26, an amount of Rs. 24 crore is allocated to cover an area of 3 lakh acre.

1.2.4. Hill Farmers Development Scheme

In the State of Tamil Nadu around 79,323 hill farmers are engaged in agricultural activities in about 75,360 ha. Majority of the farmers are small and marginal farmers. As they adopt conventional package of practices, the yield obtained is very much low. **Hence, to encourage the hill farmers to practice sustainable agriculture, to uplift the standard of living by increasing their net income, and to increase their per capita income and socio-economic status, in the year 2025-26, a novel scheme in the name of "Hill Farmers Development Scheme", will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.22.80 crore** by integrating various schemes of the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation crops, Agricultural

marketing and Agri Business and Agricultural Engineering.

1.2.5. Village Outreach Campaign

The block level officials of all departments under Agriculture – Farmers Welfare Department and allied departments like Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Cooperation, along with scientists from Krishi Vigyan Kendras will meet the farmers in the revenue villages to provide technical advisories and explain the schemes related to Agriculture and allied departments, aiming to take farming to the next level. The campaign will be conducted twice in a month in selected revenue villages, ensuring that farmers across all 17,116 revenue villages gain awareness on agricultural technologies and government schemes within a year.

All kinds of services related to agriculture will be provided in the camps. Special problems arising in crop cultivation, animal husbandry and fish farming will be solved immediately by the

scientists of the Universities of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries.

1.2.6. Schemes for Natural Farming

A. National Mission on Natural Farming

To encourage farmers engaged in natural farming, the National Mission on Natural Farming scheme will be implemented as a two year programme from 2025-26 to 2026-27 with an allocation of Rs.8.50 crore. An amount of Rs.5.05 crore has been allocated for the year 2025-26.

B. Marketing of organic and natural farming products in Government buildings like Poomaalai market complex will be facilitated to provide market facilities to organic farmers and also provide easy access to consumers for natural farming products.

C. Creation of awareness on Organic Farming

In order to increase the production of food grains, use of chemical fertilizers has increased considerably, leading to an increase in residual toxins in food. To ensure food security and at the same time ensure chemical free food grain production aiming at a healthy and prosperous society and to provide fertile soils and natural environment to future generations, awareness about organic farming and necessary technologies will be created among farmers in 37 districts at a cost of Rs.1.48 crore under ATMA scheme.

D. Exposure Visits to Organic Farms for School and College Students

It is essential to create awareness about organic farming among the present young generation. By taking higher secondary school and college students to organic farms, etc., awareness about organic farming will be created and they will be encouraged to take up organic farming in their areas and facilitate taking up

farming in a profitable way. Therefore, students of higher secondary schools and colleges in 386 blocks in Tamil Nadu will be provided with exposure visits on organic farming at an outlay of Rs.1.93 crore under ATMA scheme. The scheme will benefit 38,600 school and college students in 386 blocks.

1.2.7. International Exposure visits for farmers

In order to increase the production of paddy in our State, about 100 progressive farmers will be taken on exposure visit to Japan, China and Vietnam to facilitate them to learn about the latest technologies adopted in the countries like Japan, China and Vietnam which have achieved high productivity in Paddy so that they can learn and adopt them in Tamil Nadu. This scheme will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.2 crore.

1.2.8. Distribution of Certified Seeds and inputs through Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies

During 2025-26**,** as a new initiative, quality certified seeds of paddy, millets, pulses, and oilseeds along with other essential agricultural inputs will be stocked in the Primary Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies and distributed to farmers. This will facilitate the farmers with easy access to all necessary agricultural inputs.

1.2.9. Chief Minister's Mannuyir Kaathu Mannuyir Kaappom Scheme (CM MK MKS) 2025-26

Chief Minister's Mannuyir Kaathu Mannuyir Kaappom Scheme (CM MK MKS) was announced in 2024-25 with a budget allocation of Rs.206 crore to promote organic farming, enhance soil fertility, and ensure pesticide residue-free food. The scheme was implemented with 22 components aimed at encouraging farmers to transition to sustainable agricultural practices.

Under the Scheme, components viz., distribution of green manure seeds to 2 lakh farmers at a cost of Rs.20 crore, distribution of 23,000 Vermi compost beds & establishment of 512 permanent Vermi compost units to 13,050 farmers at a cost of Rs.11 crore, distribution of soil health cards to 3,54,280 farmers at a cost of Rs.12 crore, assistance for reclamation of alkaline and acid soils to 49,548 farmers at a cost of Rs.13.12 crore, distribution of liquid bio-fertilizers to 3,10,000 farmers at a cost of Rs.5 crore, distribution of neem tree seedlings to 10,132 farmers at a cost of Rs.2 crore and distribution of Adathoda & Nochi seedlings to 1 lakh farmers at a cost of Rs.1 crore.

Further, distribution of traditional paddy variety seeds to 16,154 farmers at a cost of Rs.50 lakh under Nel Jayaraman traditional paddy varieties conservation mission, assistance of Rs.27 crore towards activities for 725 organic farming clusters benefitting 28,468 farmers, assistance for establishment of organic input production centres by 100 farmers groups at an

outlay of Rs.1 crore benefitting 1,655 farmers, establishment of 14,000 integrated farming system units to 14,000 farmers at a cost of Rs.42.34 crore, establishment of small, big, hi-tech nurseries at an outlay Rs.13.33 crore, distribution of nutritional plant kits worth Rs.4 crore to 8.88 lakh beneficiaries, conducting Agro Eco-System Analysis benefiting 17,500 farmers, distribution of traditional millet and pulses variety seeds to 407 farmers, distribution of traditional paddy variety seeds having medicinal properties like Sivan samba to 1,285 farmers were implemented during 2024-25 benefitting a total of 21.36 lakh farmers.

In view of the overwhelming response from farmers for the "Chief Minister's Mannuyir Kaathu Mannuyir Kaappom Scheme (CM MK MKS)", the scheme will be continued during the year 2025-26 at an outlay of Rs.142 crore with the following 15 components;

i) Distribution of green manure seeds to farmers at an outlay of Rs.20 crore to enrich soil fertility.

ii) Distribution of Soil Health Cards to 4 lakh farmers, conducting 1,150 numbers of demonstration on Integrated Nutrient Management and 385 awareness trainings in order to reduce chemical fertilizer usage and to increase the soil fertility at a total outlay of Rs.12.96 crore.

iii) Establishment of 18,440 Integrated Farming System (IFS) units at an outlay of Rs.56.40 crore to support the farmers to earn regular income round the year by integrating crops with cattle farming, apiculture, vermi-compost production etc.

iv) Establishment of small, big and hi-tech nurseries and production of quality tree saplings with an allocation of Rs.10.31 crore

v) Encouraging organic cultivation by supporting third-year activities for 725 organic farming clusters established during the year 2023-24 with a budget of Rs.25.93 crore under Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana.

vi) a) Distribution of 20,000 Vermi-compost units at an outlay of Rs.6 crore.

b) Establishing 500 permanent vermi-compost units at an outlay of Rs.2.50 crore.

vii) Establishment of 100 organic input production centres for farmers groups at an outlay of Rs.1 crore

viii) Creation of 500 model organic farm plots to promote organic farming among farmers at a cost of Rs.50 lakh.

ix) Distribution of 10 lakh neem tree saplings with an allocation of Rs.2 crore.

x) Distribution of 10 lakh Adothoda & Nochi seedlings with an allocation of Rs.1 crore.

xi) Cultivation of Traditional paddy varieties with medicinal properties like Sivan samba, Mappillai samba, Karungkuruvai, Karuppu kavuni in 7,500 acre at an outlay of Rs.67.50 lakh

xii) Nel Jayaraman Traditional Paddy Conservation Mission to produce and distribute 250 MT of traditional paddy variety seeds with an allocation of Rs.87.50 lakh.

xiii) Distribution of 5 MT of seeds of traditional millet & pulses varieties to farmers at a cost of Rs.3 lakh.

xiv) Promotion of Good Agricultural Practices through Farmers Field School in 386 blocks benefitting 10,000 farmers at a cost of Rs.1.14 crore, to enable the farmers to solve their field problems on their own, to make them aware of the good agricultural practices and to improve the skills of farmers.

xv) Distribution of Pest and Disease calendar to 1 lakh farmers at an outlay of Rs.82 lakh, to create awareness among farmers for early identification of pests and diseases to take prophylactic measures.

1.2.10. Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme

"Development of a Nation stems from Development of Villages". Accordingly, in order to bring about agricultural development in villages, Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme is being implemented from 2021-22 for five years to cover all the 12,525 village panchayats in Tamil Nadu. This scheme is implemented parallelly in village panchayats where the Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam is implemented by Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department.

The objective of the scheme is to form fallow land clusters, create water sources and energise with electricity or solar power, installation of micro irrigation system, planting perennial fruit or tree crops, cultivating short duration agricultural crops in the village panchayats selected for implementation.

This scheme was implemented with an expenditure of Rs.124.28 crore benefitting 6.54 lakh farmers during 2024-2025

In 2025-26, the scheme will be implemented in 2,338 village panchayats with state funds to the tune of Rs.269.509 crore to benefit approximately 9.36 lakh farmers.

1.2.11. One Village, One Crop Demonstration

In 2024-25, under "One Village, One Crop", plots were laid out to demonstrate technologies covering land preparation, use of high-yielding varieties, seed treatment, sowing, integrated nutrient management and other agricultural technologies in 15,280 revenue villages, selecting one crop per village with an area of 5 to 10 acre. Under this scheme, demonstrations have been laid out in 1.40 lakh acre and 63,778 farmers have been benefitted. In addition to the demonstrations, "Permanent Pest Monitoring Plots" were laid out in the fields to distinguish between beneficial and

harmful insects and recommend effective plant protection measures to the farmers.

This scheme will be continued during 2025-26.

1.2.12. Tamil Nadu Millet Mission

Tamil Nadu Millet Mission scheme is being implemented from 2023-24 as a five year project in two millet zones comprising 25 districts.

In 2024-25, this scheme is implemented with an expenditure Rs.46 crore, benefitting 4.15 lakh farmers.

This scheme will continue to be implemented at an outlay of Rs.52.44 crore during 2025-26.

1.2.13. State Agricultural Development Scheme

1.2.13.1. Alternative Crop Cultivation

In order to effectively utilize the water, in a judicious way to get higher yield, cultivation of

less water consuming crops like pulses, oilseeds and millets was promoted through Alternative Crop Cultivation Scheme in an area of one lakh acre in 2024-25 with an expenditure of Rs.12 crore. This scheme has benefitted 75,790 farmers.

The scheme will be continued in one lakh acre at an outlay of Rs. 12.50 crore during the year 2025-26.

1.2.13.2. Nammazhvar Award

To encourage and honour the farmers who practice and promote organic farming and handhold fellow organic farmers, Nammazhvar award was given to 3 farmers during 2024-25 with an allocation of Rs.5.22 lakh.

This scheme will be continued during 2025-26 with an allocation of Rs.6.50 lakh.

1.2.14. Additional Subsidy for Small and Marginal Farmers of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories

In order to encourage and to reduce the financial burden of the small and marginal farmers under Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories in high value schemes, subsidy of 60% to 70% instead of the regular subsidy of 40% to 50% is provided.

The scheme was implemented in 2024-25 with an expenditure of Rs.34.68 crore benefitting 2,375 SC & ST farmers.

This scheme will be continued in the year 2025-26 with an allocation of Rs.21 crore from State fund.

1.2.15. Digital Agriculture

To empower farmers with real-time information, the state has developed an exclusive mobile application named **"Uzhavar"**, offering **24 vital services**. These services include real-time availability of agricultural inputs, market

prices of agricultural commodities, weather forecasts, water levels in major reservoirs, scheme details and more. The **Uzhavar app** has been widely accepted by the farmers, with over **18.66 lakh farmers** downloading and actively using the application.

To streamline the delivery of subsidies and support to farmers, Tamil Nadu has developed **GRAINS- G**rower Online **R**egistration of **A**griculture **IN**puts **S**ystem, a dedicated **Farmer Interface Portal**. This platform allows farmers to register online to avail subsidies and benefits from stakeholder departments. GRAINS comprises three major components, **Creation of Unified Farmer Database, Geo-referencing of All Revenue Villages**, **Real-time Digital Crop Survey.**

GRAINS consists of land and crop details of the farmer, which supports timely delivery of schemes, through digital agriculture technology.

The **Farmer Registry** helps to create a unique farmer database across the country to

generate a Unique Farmer ID like Aadhaar. Farmers can enroll through village level camps and Common Service Centres (CSCs) at free of cost for registration under the Farmer Registry.

1.2.16. Village Level Agricultural Development Groups (VLADG)

During the year 2024-25, 2,482 Village Agricultural Development Groups were formed where the Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme was implemented. The Village Agricultural Development Groups were given with 4,964 trainings on modern agricultural technologies at a cost of Rs.2.48 crore and 99,280 farmers were benefitted.

This scheme will be continued during 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs.2.33 crore in 2,338 village panchayats by imparting all the technologies from summer ploughing to marketing of agricultural produces to the group members so as to help them get sustainable

income and transform the villages into developed ones.

1.3. Area Coverage

1.3.1. Paddy

Paddy / Rice has a major share in contributing to food security among all the foodgrains produced in Tamil Nadu.

Paddy is extensively cultivated in a unique three-season pattern viz., Kar / Kuruvai / Sornavari, Samba / Thaladi / Pishanam and Navarai / Kodai.

During the year 2024-25, it is proposed to cover 20.20 lakh ha under paddy with a rice production of 80.81 lakh MT and schemes are being implemented to attain the same. In order to increase the production of super fine rice, super fine paddy varieties have been cultivated in an area of 6.50 lakh ha.

Cultivation of high yielding paddy varieties, adoption of System of Rice Intensification (SRI)

technology, machine transplanting technology and direct sowing technology are encouraged through centrally sponsored and State schemes.

A) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) - Paddy

In order to enhance the area, production and productivity of paddy crop, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)-Paddy project is being implemented in all districts with an expenditure of Rs.6.63 crore benefitting 22,358 farmers during the year 2024-25.

Moreover, it is planned to continue the scheme during the year 2025-26 at an outlay of Rs.20 crore.

B) Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) – Rice

Food and Nutrition Security - Rice scheme is implemented with various activities to enhance the productivity of rice, restore soil fertility and increase the paddy area in nine districts viz. Pudukkottai, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai,

Thanjavur, Tiruvannamalai and Cuddalore. During 2024-25, components like cluster demonstration with direct seeded rice, cropping system-based demonstration (Rice - Pulses) yield enhancing critical inputs like seeds of high yielding varieties of paddy, micro nutrient mixture, liquid bio-fertilizers, bio-control agents, green manure seeds and Azadirachtin distribution to farmers are implemented with an expenditure of Rs.4.75 crore benefitting 34,194 farmers.

This scheme will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.8.04 crore during 2025-26.

1.3.2. Millets

In Tamil Nadu, the demand for maize, major millets like sorghum, cumbu, ragi and minor millets like little millet, foxtail millet, kodo millet, barnyard millet is increasing. On an average, millets are cultivated in an area of 9.54 lakh ha during Kharif and Rabi seasons with a production of 35.68 lakh MT.

In the year 2024-25, various schemes for millets are implemented with an objective to

achieve the area and production target for millets of 9.95 lakh ha and 39.09 lakh MT respectively.

To increase the area and production of millets, the following schemes are implemented.

A) Food and Nutrition Security – Nutri cereals

To increase the area, production and productivity in nutri cereals, Food and Nutrition security – Nutri cereals scheme is implemented in 15 districts viz., Villupuram, Kallakurichi, Salem, Erode, Namakkal, Karur, Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Tiruppur, Dindigul, Virudhunagar, Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore and Thoothukudi with an expenditure of Rs.28 crore, benefitting 3,75,711 farmers.

This scheme will be implemented in 2025-26 at an outlay of Rs.34.48 crore.

B) Promotion of Maize cultivation

In Tamil Nadu, the average area and production of maize are estimated at

10.13 lakh acre and 28.36 lakh MT in 2024-25. Tamil Nadu stands second in productivity of maize at national level. Maize is used as a raw material for food, bio-fuel and fodder industries.

As the demand for maize is continuously increasing, following schemes are implemented to increase the area, production, productivity in Maize.

i) Food and Nutrition Security – Coarse cereals - Maize

In 2024-25, this scheme is implemented with an expenditure of Rs.1.52 crore in 9 districts viz., Kallakurichi, Salem, Erode, Perambalur, Cuddalore, Tiruppur, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Thoothukudi benefitting 12,178 farmers.

This scheme will be implemented in 2025-26 at an outlay of Rs.2.26 crore.

ii) Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana – Maize

In 2024-25, this scheme is implemented with an expenditure of Rs.29.91 crore in

18 districts viz., Kallakurichi, Salem, Erode, Perambalur, Cuddalore, Dharmapuri, Madurai, Trichy, Tenkasi, Ariyalur, Villupuram, Theni, Tirunelveli, Namakkal, Tiruppur, Dindigul, Virudhunagar and Thoothukudi benefitting 49,850 farmers.

This scheme will be implemented in the year 2025-2026 in 35 districts (except Chennai, Nilgiris and Kanniyakumari) with an outlay of Rs.38.01 crore.

1.3.3. Pulses

"செவ்வூன் தோன்றா வெண்துவை முதிரை"

(பதிற்றுப்பத்து-55, காக்கைபாடினியார்)

This verse from "Pathitrupathu" highlights the longstanding Tamil tradition of incorporating pulses ("முதிரை") into the diet, dating back to the Sangam era.

Pulses offer a protein-rich diet that supports well-being of the population, with a good source of essential vitamins and minerals. They

also play a significant role in sustainable agriculture by enhancing soil fertility through biological nitrogen fixation.

Pulses are cultivated in a normal area of 7.87 lakh Ha. with a normal production of 4.93 lakh MT and productivity of 626 Kg per ha.

To increase the area and production of pulses crops like red gram, black gram, green gram, horse gram and cowpea, Food and Nutrition Security - Pulses and Targeting Rice Fallow Areas (TRFA) (Pulses) schemes are implemented during the year 2024-25 with an expenditure of Rs. 25.20 crore and Rs.2.21 crore respectively, benefitting 2,24,500 farmers.

This Scheme will be continued during 2025-26 at an outlay of Rs.41.30 crore.

Climate Resilient Redgram Transplantation Technology was encouraged in 2,222 ha under RKVY with an expenditure of Rs.2 crore during 2024-25.

This scheme will be implemented in 2025-26 in an area of 12,900 ha at an outlay of Rs.10 crore.

Area and production enhancement in redgram and other pulses scheme was implemented under State Agricultural Development Scheme during 2024-25, to promote pro-tray cultivation of redgram in an area of 24,000 acre, and to promote other pulses cultivation in an area of 6,000 acre with an allocation of Rs.7.44 crore and Rs.1.50 crore respectively.

In the State Agricultural Development Scheme, cultivation of redgram as pure crop, intercrop and bund crop was encouraged under Mission on Area Expansion in Redgram at an outlay of Rs.17.50 crore in an area of 70,000 acre, benefitting 64,755 farmers.

This Scheme will be implemented in 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs.20 crore covering an area of 80,000 acre.

1.3.4. Oilseeds

In line with the vision of Government of Tamil Nadu, to attain self-sufficiency in edible oil production, special emphasis is being given to increase the area and production of important oilseed crops viz., groundnut, gingelly and sunflower.

Oilseed crops are cultivated normally in an area of 4.85 lakh ha with a production of 10.12 lakh MT in Tamil Nadu.

During the Year 2024-25, "National Mission on Edible Oils" has been implemented with an expenditure of Rs.38.77 crore to increase the area and productivity of oilseed crops viz., groundnut, gingelly, sunflower, castor and soya bean and "Targeting Rice Fallow Areas" scheme has been implemented with an expenditure of Rs.0.475 crore benefitting 87,263 farmers to improve the cultivation of oilseed crops in rice fallow areas.

In 2025-26, the “National Mission on Edible Oils” will be implemented in 2,16,625 acre with an allocation of Rs.108.06 crore for promoting high-yielding new varieties, conducting block demonstrations, distribution of inputs, bee keeping, post harvest infrastructure support, rice bran oil unit, assistance for tree borne oilseed crops maintenance and intercrop cultivation, etc., with a cluster approach in 24 districts where groundnut, gingelly, sunflower and castor are grown.

1.3.5. Cotton

The domestic textile and apparel industry is a significant contributor to India's industrial production, accounting for around 13% of the country's total industrial output. Tamil Nadu is home to a substantial number of spinning mills, with approximately 55% of the country's total spinning mills. These mills require around 120 lakh bales of cotton. Approximately, 95% of the cotton used in the state's textile mills are from states like Gujarat, Maharashtra, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. A significant challenge faced

by the cotton industry is the shifting trend among farmers to diversify from cotton to other crops. As a result, the only viable way to enhance cotton production in Tamil Nadu is by increasing its productivity.

To boost cotton productivity, Profitable Cotton Cultivation Scheme was implemented in the year 2024-25 covering an area of 48,025 ha. with an allocation of Rs.11 crore.

This scheme will be implemented in the year 2025-26 covering an area of 48,500 ha. with an allocation of Rs.12.21 crore in 29 districts.

1.4. Other Schemes implemented by Department of Agriculture

1.4.1. Tamil Nadu State Seed Development Agency (TANSEDA)

Seed is the vital input to increase the production of any crop. It is imperative to ensure the availability of quality seeds to farmers at the right time for getting additional income. Tamil Nadu State Seed Development Agency (TANSEDA) was established during 2015 with an

objective to strengthen the Government seed supply chain in Tamil Nadu.

Based on the prescribed Seed Replacement Rate for each crop, breeder seeds are sourced from various breeder seed production centres located across the country and multiplied as foundation and certified seeds in State Seed Farms and progressive farmers' fields. Location specific suitable high yielding varieties are identified and based on the yield performance and farmers preference; further multiplication is programmed in every district and the produced seeds are distributed to the farmers.

Production of certified seeds (foundation class and certified class) is undertaken by TANSEDA for agricultural crops.

TANSEDA is operating 33 State Seed Farms (SSF), one State Pulses Multiplication Farm (SPMF), and six State Oilseed Farms (SOSF) which cater to the foundation seed requirement of the farmers.

The seed farms are registered with the Department of Seed Certification and Organic Certification and foundation and certified seeds are produced by following necessary protocols. The seeds thus produced are processed in 108 seed processing units (SPU).

During 2025-26, it has been planned to construct 7 modernized seed processing units under Rashriya Krishi Vikas Yojana at an outlay of Rs.15.05 crore. Further, 3,000 MT of seeds will be processed through seed processing units maintained by Farmer Producer Organizations to expedite the seed processing as well as to ensure the on-season availability of seeds.

The processed seeds are tested in Seed Testing Laboratories for germination, Other Distinguishable Varieties (ODV) and genetic purity. The seed lots passed in seed testing are certified and made available in 882 Agricultural Extension Centres for distribution to the farmers.

During 2024-25, seed farms were established in an area of 71,123 acre and

30,164 MT of seeds were procured. An amount of Rs.170 crore was settled as procurement cost, benefitting 16,954 seed farm growers. These seeds were distributed at subsidised rate to farmers under various central and State schemes.

During 2025-26, it has been planned to procure 39,500 MT of certified seeds by raising seed farms in an area of 1,02,380 acre for which Rs.250 crore will be settled as seed procurement cost to 24,400 seed farm growers from the revolving fund of Tamil Nadu State Seed Development Agency (TANSEDA). These seeds will be distributed to farmers at subsidised rate under various central and State schemes.

1.4.2. Sub Mission on Seeds and Planting materials (SMSP)

During 2024-25, 10,630 MT of certified seeds of paddy, millets, pulses and oilseeds have been distributed at subsidized cost to farmers with an expenditure of Rs.24.05 crore benefitting 6,38,400 farmers.

This scheme will be implemented in 2025-26 with an outlay of Rs.34.78 crore for the distribution of 15,654 MT seeds.

1.4.3. Agricultural Extension Centers

There are 882 Agricultural Extension Centres functioning in the state, out of which, 386 main centres are operating at Block level and 499 sub centres are functioning at Firka level.

Agriculture Extension Centers are being upgraded as Integrated Agriculture Extension Centers that house the Department of Agriculture, Horticulture, Agri Marketing and Agri Business, Seed Certification and Agricultural Engineering Departments under a single roof, providing services required by the farmers.

Out of 386 main Agricultural Extension Centers, 228 have been upgraded as Integrated Agricultural Extension Centers (IAECs) to provide all agriculture related services to the farming community. Out of the 499 Sub Agricultural Extension Centers, 310 have been provided with new buildings with various facilities.

During 2024–25, transactions to the tune of Rs.343 crore have been made towards the sale of critical inputs such as seeds, bio-fertilizers, Micro Nutrient mixture benefitting 35.44 lakh farmers.

The services of these centres will be continued in the year 2025-26 also.

1.4.4. Promotion of traditional paddy, millets and pulses varieties

Traditional paddy varieties contain many medicinal properties. It is imperative to ensure the availability of these varieties to people and also to preserve them for next generation. Hence, Nel Jeyaraman Traditional Paddy Conservation Mission is being implemented from the year 2021-22 for promotion of traditional paddy varieties.

During 2024-25, 200 MT of seeds of traditional paddy varieties were distributed at 50% subsidy to 16,154 farmers and an area of 10,000 acre was covered under this scheme at an outlay of Rs.50 lakh.

Further, cultivation of traditional varieties such as Sivan samba, Karuppukavuni, Mappillai samba, and Karungkuruvai having diabetes controlling attributes and more medicinal values were promoted in 1,000 acre by distributing 20 MT of seeds to 1,285 farmers.

During 2024-25, seed farms of traditional millets and pulses varieties have been raised in 20 acre and the seeds produced from these seed farms will be distributed during 2025-26.

These schemes will be continued during 2025-26.

1.5. Plant Protection

To promote the use of bio-pesticides and encourage farmers to adopt Integrated Pest Management (IPM) technologies for controlling pest and disease infestations in crops, bio-pesticides are produced by the Department of Agriculture and distributed to the farmers through Agricultural Extension Centres in various schemes at subsidized cost.

Environmentally safe bio-pesticides, bio-fungicides, and natural predators and

parasitoids such as *Trichoderma viride*, *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, *Metarhizium anisopliae*, *Trichogramma chilonis*, and *Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV)* are being produced and distributed to farmers through the 24 bio-control laboratories and 5 Sugarcane Parasite Breeding Centres in the State. The aim is to reduce the use of chemical pesticides by farmers, reduce the development of resistance in insects to insecticides, avoid resurgence of pest populations and outbreaks of secondary pests, environmental contamination, pesticide residues, destruction of natural enemies of insect pests, and also control the cost of cultivation.

Table: 1.3 - The details of production of Bio-control agents during 2024-25

S. No	Name of the of carrier based Bio-Pesticides and Bio-Control Agents	Production and Distribution
1	Trichoderma viride (Kg)	4,32,860
2	Pseudomonas fluorescens (Kg)	6,03,549
3	Trichogramma chilonis (cc)	23,117
4	Metarhizium anisopliae (Kg)	10,417
5	Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (lit)	7,350

1.5.1. Awareness and Training on Pest and Disease Management

Regular trainings and awareness programmes are conducted to the farmers under various schemes to create awareness on crop wise pests and diseases management and judicious use of pesticides.

Monthly pest and disease forecast report with remedial measures received from Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore are also communicated to all the districts for necessary action. Trainings and awareness programmes on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) are imparted to farmers under Agro ecosystem analysis AESA plots and Fixed plot survey plots.

Table: 1.4 – Bio-Control Laboratories and Integrated Pest Management Centres

S. No	District	Bio-control Laboratories (22)	Integrated Pest Management Centres (2)
1	Villupuram	Villupuram	-
2	Salem	Seelanaikkanpatti	-

3	Namakkal	Namakkal	-
4	Dharmapuri	Papparapatti	-
5	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	-
6	Erode	Bhavani	-
7	Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli	-
8	Thanjavur	Kattuthottam	-
9	Thirunelveli	Palayamkottai	-
10	Kanchipuram	-	Panjupettai
11	Madurai	Vinayagapuram	Vinayagapuram
12	Pudukottai	Annavasal	-
13	Tiruvallur	Madhavaram	-
14	Karur	Karur	-
15	Ariaylur	Tirumanur	-
16	Perambalur	Perambalur	-
17	Tiruvarur	Mannargudi	-
18	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	-
19	Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai	-
20	Vellore	Vellore	-
21	Kanyakumari	Kozhiporvilai	-
22	Dindigul	Natham	-
23	Cuddalore	Panruti	-

Sugarcane Parasite Breeding Centres

S. No	District	Name of the Lab
1	Villupuram	Villupuram
2	Namakkal	Mohanur
3	Erode	Gopichettipalayam
4	Tiruppur	Udumalpet
5	Thanjavur	Thanjavur

1.6. Fertilizers

Annually 22 lakh MT of chemical fertilizers are consumed in the state. Fertilizer plays major role as a critical input for production and productivity of crops. Considering the increasing trend in fertilizer consumption, the state government has implemented strategic measures to reduce farmers' input costs and enhance soil health by promoting green manures, bio-fertilizers, and organic fertilizers.

As part of the Chief Minister's "Mannuyir Kaathu Mannuyir Kaappom" Scheme, awareness training programmes on Integrated Nutrient Management and balanced fertilizer application have been conducted across 385 blocks for farmers in villages selected under Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme, during 2024-25 with an expenditure of Rs.38.5 lakh benefitting 15,400 farmers.

The Department of Chemicals and Fertilisers, Government of India is allocating required fertilizers by getting the demand from

the state prior to the commencement of Kharif and Rabi seasons. Accordingly, Government of India has allocated 10.03 lakh MT of Urea, 2.36 lakh MT of DAP, 1.78 lakh MT of Muriate of Potash and 7.17 lakh MT of Complex Fertilizers to Tamil Nadu for the Kharif and Rabi seasons of 2024-25.

Table: 1.5 - Year wise details of Fertilizer Consumption

Fertilizer	Consumption of Fertilizer (lakh MT)		
	2022 – 23	2023 – 24	2024-25 (Apr 24 to Feb 25)
UREA	10.96	10.11	10.03
DAP	3.11	2.64	2.36
MOP	1.59	1.63	1.78
NPK COMPLEX	6.82	7.24	7.17
Total	**22.48**	**21.62**	**21.34**

During, 2024-25, the State Government has sanctioned Rs.120 crore to Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation (TANFED) as interest free Ways and Means advance for the purchase of all kinds of fertilizers and to

preposition and ensure the timely availability of fertilizers to farmers during cropping seasons.

1.6.1. Ensuring Quality of Fertilizers

To ensure sale of quality fertilizers to the farmers, fertilizer samples are analyzed in 14 notified Fertilizer Control Laboratories, 2 Organic Fertilizer Testing Laboratories, one Bio-Fertilizer Quality Control Testing Laboratory functioning across the State.

In Tamil Nadu, 24,789 chemical fertilizer samples, 1,394 Organic Fertilizer samples and 1,345 Bio-Fertilizers samples, totaling 27,528 samples are drawn annually and analyzed in Fertilizer Control Laboratories.

During 2024-25, as per the analysis reports received, 569 Fertilizer samples, 124 Organic Fertilizer samples and 18 Bio-Fertilizer samples totaling to 711 samples have been declared as 'Non-Standard'. According to the variation noticed in the specification of nutrients, departmental and legal actions are being taken against the firms.

1.7. Quality Control Laboratories

In Tamil Nadu, 14 Fertilizer Control Laboratories (FCL), 12 Pesticides Testing Laboratories (PTL), 3 State Pesticides Testing Laboratory cum Coding Centres, 2 Organic Fertilizer Testing Laboratories (OFTL) are functioning. Besides these, Bio-Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratory (BFQCL), Bio-Control Agents Quality Control Laboratory (BCAQCL) at Tiruchirapalli and Central Control Laboratory at Pudukkottai are also functioning for the supply of quality fertilizers, pesticides, bio-fertilizers and micronutrient mixtures to the farming community.

1.7.1. Activities of Fertilizer Control Laboratories (FCL, OFTL, BFQCL)

Table: 1.6 – Details on Fertilizer Samples analysis

S. No	Details	2024 – 25		Non-Standard samples	2025-26 Target
		Target	Achievement		
1	Fertilizer samples	24,600	24,789	569	24,600
2	Organic Fertiliser samples	1,440	1,394	124	1,440
3	Bio-Fertilizer samples	1,040	1,345	18	1,040

All the 14 Fertilizer Control Laboratories (FCL), have received NABL Accreditation with ISO 17025:2017. Further, action has been initiated to get NABL Accreditation for 2 Organic Fertilizer Testing Laboratories at Tiruchirapalli and Coimbatore and one Bio-Fertiliser Quality Control Laboratory at Tiruchirapalli.

1.7.2 Activities of Pesticides Testing Laboratories

Table:1.7 – Details on Pesticides samples analysis

S. No	Details	2024 – 25		Mis-branded samples	2025-26 Target
		Target	Achievement		
1	Pesticide samples	21,850	20,679	175	21,850

Action has been initiated to get ISO 17025: 2017 NABL accreditation for the remaining 10 Pesticides Testing Laboratories like Coimbatore and Kancheepuram Laboratories.

1.7.3 Bio-Control Agents Quality Control Laboratory

Bio-Control Agents Quality Control Laboratory is established in Trichy to analyse the Bio - control Agents like *Trichoderma viride, Pseudomonas, Beauveria bassiana,* as per "The Insecticides Act, 1968 and The Insecticides Rules, 1971"

Table:1.8 – Details on Bio-Control Agent samples analysis

S. No	Details	2024 - 25		Mis-branded samples	2025-26 Target
		Target	Achievement		
1	Bio-control agents samples	792	390	20	792

1.8. Soil Health Management

1.8.1. Soil Testing Laboratories

Crop-specific fertilizer application based on soil testing, use of other fertilizers and soil improvement activities are essential to increase

crop production and productivity and to increase farmers' income.

Accordingly, soil samples and irrigation water samples are analysed at 37 Soil Testing Laboratories, 19 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories and a Central Control Laboratory in Tamil Nadu and the test results are being provided to the farmers through Soil Health Cards.

In the Soil Health and Fertility Scheme, for the benefit of the farmers, new Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories are being set up in Vellore and Coimbatore districts.

During the year 2024-25, 4 lakh soil samples were collected and tested in Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme, One Village One Crop Villages and other demonstration plots and 4 lakh Soil Health Cards were distributed to farmers with proper advisories under the RKVY-Soil Health and Fertility Scheme. About 50,000 elite soil and irrigation water samples have been tested.

During 2024-25, Central Control Laboratory, 36 Soil Testing Laboratories received NABL Recognition Certificate and 16 Mobile Soil testing laboratories have applied for NABL Recognition.

The scheme will be continued in 2025-26 also under Soil Health and Fertility Scheme with a target of 4 lakh numbers of Soil Health Cards to be distributed to the farmers.

1.8.2. Tamil Mannvalam

Tamil Mannvalam portal was launched successfully by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 28.06.2023.

It is a portal developed exclusively for the farmers to know the survey number wise soil nutrient status, suitable fertilizer recommendation and the respective crop suitability for their land based on the soil test results.

Soil test result data of 40 lakh survey numbers have been uploaded in this website. Facilities for uploading the test result data of elite

soil samples received directly from farmers every year are also made in this website. So far, 2,67,223 numbers of Soil Health Cards have been downloaded from Tamil Mannvalam portal. Steps are being taken to link the Government of India Soil Health Card Portal with the Tamil Mann Valam Portal and the work is in progress.

1.9. Micro Nutrient Mixture Production Centre

The supply of quality micronutrient mixtures to farmers is necessary in order to eliminate the deficiencies of micronutrients in the soil and to get high yields. 14 types of essential micronutrient mixtures are being produced and distributed to farmers through the micronutrient mixture production unit functioning at Kudumianmalai in Pudukottai district with an annual production capacity of 3,300 MT.

In this year 2024-25, 3,514 MT of Micro nutrient mixtures have been produced and distributed to farmers at subsidized cost under different schemes.

During the year 2025-26, it is planned to produce 3,300 MT of various Micronutrient mixtures and distribute to farmers at subsidized cost under different schemes.

1.10. Bio - Fertilizers Production Units

The role of bio-fertilizers is indispensable in preserving soil health and fertility. In Tamil Nadu, about 12.10 lakh litres of nine strains of liquid bio-fertilizers are being produced annually in 22 bio-fertilizer production units.

This scheme will be continued during the year 2025-26 with an annual production capacity of 12.10 lakh litre of liquid bio-fertilizers and is planned to distribute them to farmers at subsidized rate under various schemes.

1.11. Sub – Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE) – Support to State Extension Programmes for Extension Reforms Scheme (SSEPERS) – ATMA (Agricultural Technology Management Agency)

The Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension scheme is implemented with the coordinated efforts of Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation crops, Agricultural Engineering, Agricultural Marketing and Agri - Business, Seed Certification and Organic Certification, Animal Husbandry, Sericulture, Fisheries, Forest departments, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Tamil Nadu University for Veterinary and Animal Sciences and Tamil Nadu Fisheries University to deliver improved crop production and farm based technologies to farmers.

Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) has been established in every district to plan, coordinate and implement the activities of the scheme. The main objective of the scheme is to create awareness among the farmers

through training, exposure visits, demonstrations, Kisan Mela, Farmer Group Mobilization, Farm School etc. to the farmers.

ATMA activities 2024-25

The activities viz., training, demonstration, farm school and other exposure visits etc., are implemented under ATMA with an expenditure of Rs.43.62 crore benefitting 4.79 lakh farmers.

This Scheme will be implemented with an outlay of Rs.91.66 crore benefitting 5 lakh farmers during the year 2025-26.

1.12. Farmers Facilitation Centers

1.12.1. Farmers Training Centers:

There are twenty two (22) Farmers Training Centers (FTCs) functioning in the State. Farmers Training Centers are imparting periodical training to farmers, convenors and farm women on the subjects of best farm management practices with latest technologies and the FTCs have made an

expenditure to the tune of Rs.17 lakh during 2024-25.

This scheme will be continued during the year 2025-26 also with an outlay of Rs.17 lakh.

Table: 1.9 - Farmers Training Centres in Tamil Nadu

S. No	District	Location
1	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram
2	Villupuram	Tindivanam
3	Vellore	Vellore
4	Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai
5	Salem	Salem
6	Namakkal	Namakkal
7	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
8	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri
9	Erode	Erode
10	Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli
11	Perambalur	Perambalur
12	Karur	Karur
13	Pudukkottai	Kudumianmalai
14	Thanjavur	Sakkottai
15	Theni	Theni

S. No	District	Location
16	Dindigul	Dindigul
17	Ramanathapuram	Paramakudi
18	Sivagangai	Sivagangai
19	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar
20	Tirunelveli	Palayamkottai
21	Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi
22	Kanyakumari	Nagercoil

1.12.2. State Agricultural Extension Management Institute (STAMIN), Kudumianmalai

Training programmes on latest technologies in agriculture, office administration, extension management and computer skills were imparted to the extension officials and ministerial staff working under Agriculture department. Around 720 personnel were trained with an allocation of Rs.19.09 lakh during 2024-25.

This scheme will be continued during year 2025-26 also.

1.12.3. State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI), Kudumianmalai

The State Agricultural Management and Extension Training Institute (SAMETI) plays a pivotal role in enhancing the capacity of agricultural and allied sector personnel. It also coordinates and executes the programmes of MANAGE, Hyderabad such as Post Graduate Diploma in Agricultural Extension Management (PGDAEM), Diploma in Agricultural Extension Services for Input Dealers (DAESI), Certificate Course on Integrated Nutrient Management (CCINM), Certified Farm Advisor (CFA) and Skill Training of Rural Youth (STRY). In addition, SAMETI provides expert consultancy services in project planning, appraisal, implementation, and evaluation. Crop cultivation practices and other promising agricultural technologies are being imparted to officials and farmers through online trainings.

During the year 2024-25, SAMETI successfully trained 838 middle level officers at a cost of Rs.24.90 lakh.

This Scheme will be continued during the year 2025-26 also.

1.12.4. Water Management Training Centre (WMTC), Vinayagapuram, Madurai district

Training on water management and water use efficiency technologies were imparted to 180 field functionaries and 900 farmers at Water Management Training Centre (WMTC) functioning at Vinayagapuram, Madurai district at a cost of Rs.20 lakh during 2024-25.

This scheme will be continued during the year 2025-26.

1.13. Uzhavar Aluvalar Thodarbu Thittam

Agricultural extension plays a major role in dissemination of modern crop cultivation technologies and scheme benefits to the farmers.

To sustain this, the extension functionaries (AAO / AO / Deputy AO) are visiting the village Panchayat on a fixed schedule.

In each village panchayat, 10 lead farmers (including 2 SC/ST farmers) are identified who are trained on the technologies of agriculture and allied activities and farmers related activities at periodical intervals.

The Agricultural Extension Staff are allocated with village panchayats and provided with required crop cultivation technologies for the specific panchayat and region to the farmers. The date and place of visit by the extension functionaries will be informed to the lead farmers and also displayed in the Uzhavar app.

Uzhavar Aluvalar Thodarbu Thittam 2.O

This Scheme, with the integration of Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation Crops, Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business will be implemented in 2025-26 with necessary changes.

1.14. Digital Monitoring:

An exclusive mobile software application (Uzhavar Aluvalar Thodarbu Thittam App) has been developed and being used by AAOs / AOs / Deputy AOs to upload the details of their visit to village panchayats concerned and is also monitored by higher officials. The Extension Officers, on field visits have to upload the photos of the specific places in the App specifically designed for this purpose.

A dashboard has been created at Block, District and State levels to monitor the visit by the extension officials with a focus on interaction with lead farmers and issues raised by farmers and inspection by monitoring officers etc., . These details are reviewed in the meetings and the field visits of the staff are ensured.

1.15. Disaster Management

The State government is taking sincere efforts to help farmers continue agriculture by the timely release of Agricultural Input Subsidy under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as relief

assistance for the crop loss to farmers and to maintain their livelihoods.

From the year 2021-22 to 2023-24, an amount of Rs.833.88 crore was spent towards extending SDRF Relief Assistance to 11.95 lakh farmers as compensation for crop damage caused to 19.84 lakh acre due to various natural disasters.

During the year 2024-25, the Government sanctioned an amount of Rs.545.56 crore for extending SDRF Input subsidy to 6.16 lakh farmers for crop damage caused in an area of 9.10 lakh acre due to natural disasters such as unseasonal heavy rains in January, southwest monsoon, summer rain and Fengal cyclone during the North East Monsoon season 2024.

In the past four years, an amount of Rs.1,379.44 crore was spent towards extending SDRF relief Assistance to 18.10 lakh farmers for agricultural crop damages in an area of 28.94 lakh acre.

1.16. Formation of Agricultural Zonal Committee for Farmers Welfare

The State Government has constituted 7 Agricultural Zonal Committees under the chairmanship of the Director of Agriculture and Director of Horticulture and Plantation crops comprising District Collectors, officials from the Departments of Agriculture, Horticulture and Plantation Crops, Agricultural Engineering, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Public Works Department / Water Resources Department, Pollution Control Board, Forest Department, progressive farmers and environmental experts.

This serves as a platform to address issues related to agriculture, natural disasters, pollution, challenges concerning agricultural lands acquired for new projects and the current problems faced by the farmers. The Zonal committees will be continued to function in 2025-26 also.

1.17. Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC)

Kisan Credit card scheme was introduced during the year 1998 with an objective of

providing timely credit support to farmers through Nationalized, Co-operative and Regional Rural Banks. The individual farmers and tenant farmers are eligible to avail benefit under Kisan Credit Card scheme. Under this scheme, farmers are given collateral free loan up to Rs.1.60 lakh based on the extent of land holding and extent of crop. So far, 44 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (including renewal) have been issued to farmers.

This scheme will be continued in the year 2025-26.

1.18. Providing three phase free electricity to farmers

As the farmers of Tamil Nadu depend on Ground water for irrigation, the Government of Tamil Nadu introduced free electricity scheme in the year 1990.

During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.6,962.93 crore was spent towards extending free supply of electricity to 23.74 lakh agricultural service connections. The scheme will be continued in 2025-26 with an allocation of Rs.8,186 crore.

1.19. Awards bestowed in Agriculture Department

1.19.1 Thiru.C.Narayanasamy Naidu Award for the highest paddy productivity

The System of Rice Intensification (SRI) technology is being promoted to reduce water consumption for rice cultivation and for enhancing productivity. Hence, to encourage the farmers, this award is given every year to the selected farmer who adopts the System of Rice Intensification technologies, getting the highest paddy productivity in the state. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is giving this award during the Republic Day function every year since 2011-12. The award carries a cash prize of Rs.5 lakh and a gold-plated silver medal.

This award is given in the name of **"Thiru.C.Narayanasamy Naidu"** to the awardees since 2021-22. The award will be given on 26th January 2026, Republic Day to the winner of the year 2024-25.

1.19.2. Awards to the best performing farmers in Agriculture - State Level Crop Yield Competition

In the year 2023-24, as part of the initiative to encourage farmers to adopt advanced technologies and increase productivity, similar to the support provided for paddy cultivation, prizes worth Rs.5 lakh were announced for the top three farmers who cultivate crops such as pearl millet, finger millet, foxtail millet, little millet, barnyard millet, redgram, blackgram, greengram, groundnut, sesame, and sugarcane and achieve highest yields at the State level.

Due to the significant awareness and efforts among farmers to enhance productivity, the scheme has been continued in the year 2024-25. Under this initiative, first prize of Rs.2.5 lakh, second prize of Rs.1.5 lakh, and third prize of Rs.1 lakh will be awarded to the winners at the State level.

The scheme will be continued in the year 2025-26.

Table: 1.10 – Prize Amount of State level Crop Yield Competition

S. No	Crops	First prize (in Rs.)	Second prize (in Rs.)	Third prize (in Rs.)
1	Cumbu, Ragi, Samai, Thenai, Kudhiraivaali, Redgram, Blackgram, Greengram, Groundnut, Sesame and Sugarcane	2,50,000	1,50,000	1,00,000

1.19.3. District level Crop Yield Competition

To encourage the farmers adopting new varieties and technologies recommended by the Department of Agriculture, Crop Yield Competitions are conducted at district level to recognise them as model farmers and prizes are distributed to the farmers who obtain highest productivity in the crops viz., paddy, groundnut, cholam, cumbu, maize, blackgram, greengram, redgram, sugarcane and cotton.

Crop yield competitions will be held in the year 2025-26 and prizes will be awarded to farmers.

Table: 1.11 - Prize Amount of District level Crop Yield Competition.

S.No	Crops	First prize (in Rs.)	Second prize (in Rs.)
1	Paddy, Groundnut, Sugarcane and Cotton	15,000/-	10,000/-
2	Sorghum, Cumbu, Maize, Black gram, Green gram and Red gram	10,000/-	5,000/-

1.19.4. Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G.R traditional Paddy variety conservator award

Cultivation of traditional paddy varieties has been in practice in Tamil Nadu since past so many years. In order to encourage the farmers who are cultivating and preserving traditional paddy varieties, Bharat Ratna Dr. M.G.R. Traditional Paddy Conservator Award is being given since 2018-2019.

Crop yield competitions are conducted in traditional paddy varieties at State level and the first three farmers who record the highest yield are awarded with the first prize of Rs.one lakh, the second prize of Rs.75,000 and the third prize of Rs.50,000.

This scheme will be implemented during 2025-26.

1.19.5. Prizes for people who invent and adopt modern technologies and implements to increase production of agricultural crops

During the Agriculture Budget speech 2025-26, the Honorable Minister for Agriculture-Farmers Welfare have announced that the individuals who invent and adopt modern agricultural technologies and implements to increase the production of agricultural crops will be awarded with cash prize of Rs. 5 lakh.

Accordingly, a cash prize of Rs. 2.5 lakh will be awarded to the individual at the state level as the first prize, a cash prize of Rs. 1.5 lakh as the

second prize, and a cash prize of Rs. 1 lakh as the third prize to encourage the individuals who invent and adopt modern technologies and implements to increase the farmers' income by reducing the cost of cultivation of agricultural crops and increase agricultural production with the aim to meet the needs of growing population.

This scheme will be implemented at an outlay of Rs. 5 lakh State fund.

1.20. Crop Insurance

The Government of Tamil Nadu is extending hand holding support to protect the farmers from income loss and sustain their livelihood during the natural disasters by implementation of crop insurance scheme and providing relief assistance for the crop losses.

During 2024-25, the Crop Insurance scheme Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) was implemented for Kharif, Special and Rabi Seasons in 14 clusters comprising 37 districts in Tamil Nadu with an allocation of Rs.1,775 crore.

The steadfast approaches and various best practices such as implementation of alternate risk sharing model, curbing of over insurance and fictitious enrolment by providing the Digital Crop Cultivation Certificate and adoption of technology based yield estimation by the Government of Tamil Nadu have brought down the state share of premium from Rs.1,764 crore to Rs.329 crore lessening the financial burden on the exchequer.

During 2024-25, an area of 34.73 lakh acre has been insured by 14.46 lakh farmers. Tamil Nadu State stands at the forefront in enrolling non-loanee farmers. The coverage of non-loanee farmers is about 89% during 2024-25. The Government of Tamil Nadu which is always considerate towards the welfare of the farmers of the State, extended the cut-off date with the concurrence of Government of India for enrolment of samba paddy, rice fallow blackgram and rice fallow greengram to ensure that maximum number of farmers are benefitted under the scheme. The Government of Tamil Nadu has brought in various reforms due to which the

compensation for Prevented sowing / Failed sowing risks invoked during 2024-25 has been settled well before the timeline.

The present Government has so far disbursed an amount of Rs.5,279 crore as compensation to 30 lakh eligible farmers. During 2024-25, an amount of Rs.58 crore has been settled as compensation to 47,428 eligible farmers for the Kharif season crops. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu, with an aim to alleviate the sufferings of the farmers for the crop losses due to the Fengal Cyclone, North East Monsoon and unseasonal rains is in the process of expediting the disbursement of the compensation claims to the affected notified areas well before the timeline of June,2025. An amount of Rs.30 crore has been provided to 8,665 farmers of Villupuram, Thiruvallur and Krishnagiri districts in first phase. Action is being pursued to provide the compensation amount to the farmers of other districts soon.

The scheme will be continued during the 2025-26 also at an outlay of Rs.841 crore.

1.21. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM – KISAN)

Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN), a Central Sector Scheme is implemented in Tamil Nadu from 2019 to supplement the financial needs of all landholding farmers' families in procuring various agricultural inputs to ensure proper crop health to get enhanced yield.

Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs.6000/- per year is transferred by Government of India directly into the bank accounts of the eligible farmers having own cultivable lands in three equal instalments under Direct Benefit Transfer mode (Aadhar Based Payment System- ABPS).

During 2024-25, an amount of Rs.1,408 crore has been transferred directly into the Aadhaar enabled bank accounts of 22.50 lakh Farmers through DBT mode in 19th installment. The scheme will also be implemented during 2025-26.

1.22. Staff Structure in Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture is functioning with technical officers, Ministerial staff and other staff totalling to a staff strength of 10,259 staff.

Table:1.12 – Technical Officers

S. No	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength
1	Additional Director of Agriculture	5
2	Joint Director of Agriculture	37
3	Deputy Director of Agriculture	132
4	Assistant Director of Agriculture	424
5	Agricultural Officer	1,060
6	Deputy Agricultural Officer	337
7	Assistant Seed Officer	509
8	Assistant Agricultural Officer	2,267
Total Technical Officers		**4,771**

Table:1.13 - Ministerial and Other Staff

S. No	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Strength
1	Deputy Director (Administration)	2
2	Administrative Officer	34
3	Superintendent	185
4	Assistant	642
5	Junior Assistant	388
6	Typist	366
7	Superintendent (Security)	148
8	Assistant (Security)	249
9	Junior Assistant (Security)	572
10	Steno Typist (Grade -1)	1
11	Steno Typist (Grade - 2)	39
12	Steno Typist (Grade - 3)	95
13	Driver	293
14	Laboratory Assistant	135
15	Record Clerk	157
16	Office Assistant	584
17	Watchman	1,088
18	Telephone Operator	2
19	Other Staff	508
Total Ministerial and other staff		**5,488**

2. HORTICULTURE AND PLANTATION CROPS

Horticulture plays a crucial role in ensuring nutritional security, increasing farmer's income and boosting rural employment. Horticulture crops assume importance due to their higher productivity per unit area, better profitability and opportunities for value addition through processing and export. Due to the rising demand for vegetables, fruits, spices, flowers, medicinal plants and plantation crops like tea, coffee etc., all efforts are undertaken for improving farmers' livelihoods and strengthening agricultural economy.

The Horticulture Department is committed to make horticulture technologies more accessible to farmers thereby increasing the cultivation area under horticultural crops and ensuring profitability and sustainability for farmers. The department focuses on practical solutions such as improving planting material quality, promoting efficient irrigation methods viz., drip and sprinkler systems, encouraging organic farming and

supporting farm-level post-harvest infrastructure. Special emphasis is given for helping farmers to adopt climate-smart practices like protected cultivation and integrated pest management to increase yield while conserving natural resources.

For ensuring nutritional security, in the year 2025-26, priority will be given for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables by promoting efficient groundwater use through micro-irrigation, encouraging flower cultivation to facilitate steady income to farmers, emphasizing spices, cashew, Palmyrah cultivation, supporting traditional vegetable farming and managing pest and disease infestations in coconut plantations.

2.1 Area Coverage of Horticultural Crops

In Tamil Nadu, Horticulture crops like Vegetables, Fruits, Spices, Aromatic crops, Medicinal crops, Flowers and Plantation crops are cultivated in an area of 16.09 lakh ha with a total production of 235 lakh Metric tonnes (Final Estimates, 2023-24). In Tamil Nadu, the area and production of Horticulture crops has increased by

0.37 and 0.69 percent respectively in 2023-24 when compared to the year 2022-23.

Table: 2.1: Area, Production and Productivity of Horticulture crops in Tamil Nadu

S. No	Crop Category	2022-23 (Final)			2023-24 (Final)		
		Area (Lakh Ha)	**Production** (Lakh MT)	**Productivity** (MT/Ha)	**Area** (Lakh Ha)	**Production** (Lakh MT)	**Productivity** (MT/Ha)
1	Vegetable crops	3.62	91.96	25.38	3.64	93.34	25.64
2	Fruit crops	3.34	74.43	22.31	3.34	77.33	23.18
3	Plantation crops	7.33	56.08	7.65	7.42	53.06	7.15
4	Spices & Condiments	1.16	3.31	2.84	1.10	3.79	3.44
5	Aromatic and Medicinal	0.14	1.43	10.14	0.12	0.89	7.26
6	Flower crops	0.44	5.87	13.29	0.47	6.29	13.45
Total		**16.03**	**233.08**	**14.54**	**16.09**	**234.69**	**14.59**

Graph 2.1: Area Coverage of Horticultural Crops In Tamil Nadu 2023-24

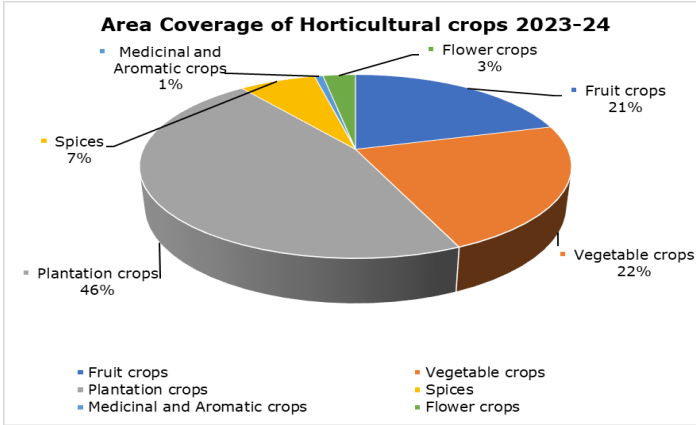


Table: 2.2: Tamil Nadu - Position in Area of Horticultural crops at National Level

First	Second	Third
1.Banana 2.Tapioca 3. Jasmine 4. Clove 5. Tamarind 6. Curry leaf 7. Watermelon	1. Cocoa 2. Chrysanthemum 3. Tuberose 4. Elephant foot yam 5. Nutmeg	1. Coconut 2. Aonla 3. Black pepper
Source: Final Estimates 2023-24, Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GOI		

Graph 2.2: Production of Horticultural Crops in Tamil Nadu 2023-24

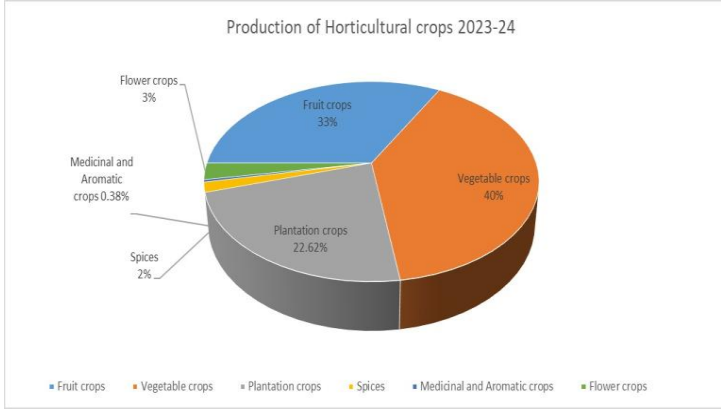


Table: 2.3: Tamil Nadu - Position in Production of Horticultural crops at National Level

First	Second	Third
1.Tapioca 2. Jasmine 3. Clove 4. Tamarind 5. Tuberose 6. Curry leaf	1. Coconut 2. Nutmeg 3. Chrysanthemum	1. Aonla 2. Banana 3. Turmeric 4. Watermelon 5. Elephant foot yam
Source: Final Estimates 2023-24, Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GOI		

Table: 2.4: Tamil Nadu - Position in Productivity of Horticultural crops at National Level

First	Second	Third
1. Guava	1. Aonla 2. Nutmeg 3. Cloves 4. Tamarind 5. Curry leaf 6. Jasmine	1. Cocoa 2. Chrysanthemum
Source: Final Estimates 2023-24, Horticulture Statistics Division, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GOI		

2.1.1: Fruit Crops

Graph 3.3: Major Fruits in Tamil Nadu

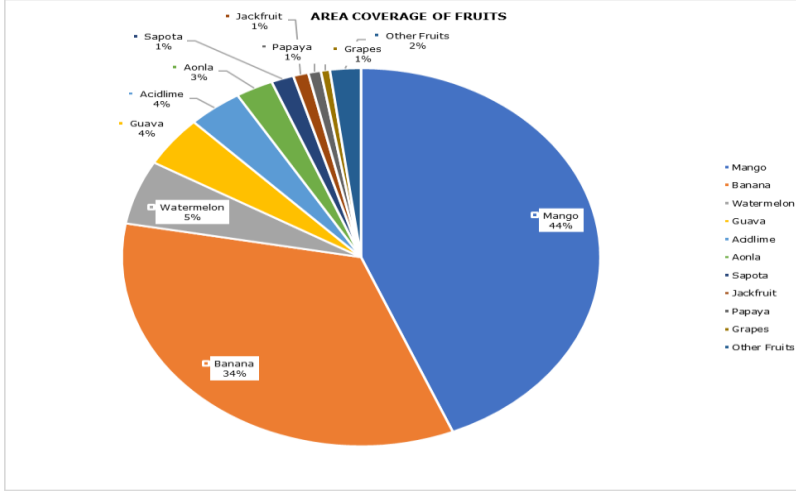


Table: 2.5: Major Fruit growing districts of Tamil Nadu (2023-24)

S. No	Crop name	Area (Ha)	Major fruit growing districts
1	Mango	1,45,904	Krishnagiri (32,147 Ha), Dindigul (16,094 Ha), Dharmapuri (13,684 Ha), Thiruvallur (11,661 Ha), Theni (8,979 Ha).
2	Banana	1,13,861	Erode (22,053 Ha), Coimbatore (9,784 Ha), Thoothukudi (9,227 Ha), Theni (6,921 Ha), Thiruchirapalli (5,919 Ha).
3	Watermelon	18,297	Chengalpattu (8,470 Ha), Villupuram (2,863 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (1,282 Ha), Thiruvallur (1,251 Ha), Salem (733 Ha).
4	Guava	14,448	Dindigul (2,235 Ha), Madurai (1,765 Ha), Virudhunagar (1,353 Ha), Cuddalore (1,174 Ha), Villupuram (1,026 Ha).
5	Acidlime	12,295	Thenkasi (3,017 Ha), Dindigul (2352 Ha), Thiruchirapalli (1,053 Ha), Virudhunagar (781 Ha), Thoothukudi (773 Ha).
6	Other Fruits	28,807	Dindigul (5,549 Ha), Theni (3,005 Ha), Namakkal (1,640 Ha), Tirunelveli (1,602 Ha), Tenkasi (1,388 Ha).
Total area under Fruits cultivation= 3,33,612 Ha			

2.1.2: Vegetable Crops

Graph 3.4: Major Vegetables in Tamil Nadu

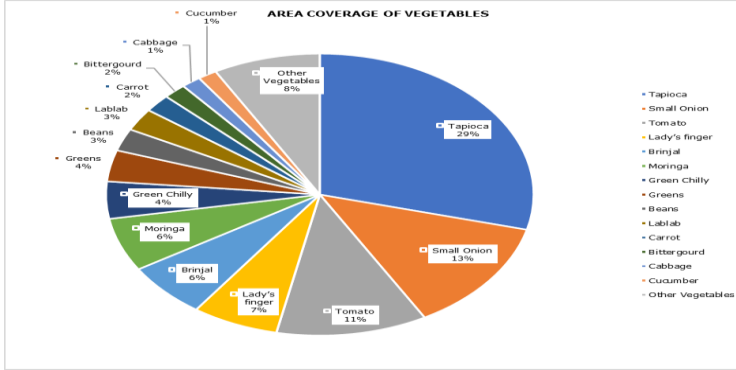


Table: 2.6: Major Vegetable growing districts of Tamil Nadu (2023-24)

S. No	Crop name	Area (Ha)	Major vegetable growing districts
1	Tapioca	98,832	Kallakurichi (18,576 Ha), Namakkal (18,336 Ha), Salem (15,574 Ha), Dharmapuri (14,498 Ha), Erode (6,615 Ha).
2	Small onion	43,741	Perambalur (7,079 Ha), Thoothukudi (62,15 Ha), Thiruchirapalli (5,395 Ha), Namakkal (4,536 Ha), Dindigul (3,460 Ha).
3	Tomato	38,845	Dharmapuri (11,507 Ha), Krishnagiri (10,842 Ha), Salem (3,751 Ha), Dindigul (2,274 Ha), Thirupur (1,877 Ha).
4	Bhendi	22,325	Dharmapuri (3,614 Ha), Salem (2,736 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (1,826 Ha), Krishnagiri (1,067 Ha), Kallakurichi (900 Ha).

S. No	Crop name	Area (Ha)	Major vegetable growing districts
5	Brinjal	21,451	Dharmapuri (3,342 Ha), Salem (2,548 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (1,696 Ha), Krishnagiri (1,640 Ha), Kallakurichi (984 Ha).
6	Other Vegetables	1,38,842	Krishnagiri (25,337 Ha), Dindigul (16,057 Ha), Dharmapuri (11,549 Ha), Salem (8,103 Ha), The Nilgiris (8,086 Ha).
Total area under Vegetable cultivation = 3,64,036 Ha			

The health and well-being of people are directly influenced by the food they consume. Maintaining good health requires a well-balanced and nutritious diet. Vegetables, fruits, pulses and minor millets play a crucial role in providing essential nutrients necessary for overall well-being. In order to enhance the nutritional security and to increase the farmers income through higher production of vital crops, a new scheme viz, **"Nutrition Farming Mission"** will be implemented with components such as distribution of 15 lakh vegetable seed kits, 9 lakh fruit plant kits, 1 lakh pulses seed kits which include Cowpea and Redgram, 4,693 Ha of fruits area expansion, 5,600 Ha of vegetables area expansion, pandal vegetable cultivation in

500 Ha, establishing 5 mushroom production units, assistance for 4,000 mobile vending carts, 32,388 Ha of Redgram area expansion and Pulses development scheme in 2.288 lakh ha will be implemented in Tamil Nadu during the year **2025-26 at an outlay of Rs. 125 crore**.

2.1.3: Plantation Crops

Graph 2.5: Major Plantation crops in Tamil Nadu

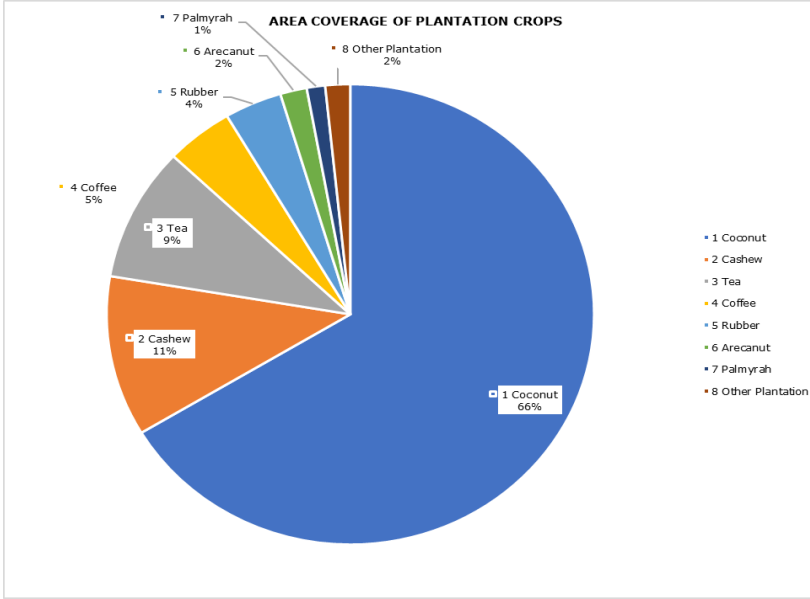


Table: 2.7: Major plantation crops growing districts of Tamil Nadu (2023-24)

S. No.	Crop name	Area (Ha)	Major plantation growing districts
1	Coconut	4,92,614	Coimbatore (93,226 Ha), Tiruppur (78,663 Ha), Thanjavur (42,502 Ha), Dindigul (30,998 Ha), Kanyakumari (25,219 Ha).
2	Cashew	83,556	Ariyalur (30,537 Ha), Cuddalore (29,343 Ha), Pudukkottai (5,797 Ha), Villupuram (3,214 Ha), Theni (2,904 Ha).
3	Tea	69,728	The Nilgiris (56,010 Ha), Coimbatore (11,194 Ha), Theni (1,509 Ha), Thirunelveli (804 Ha), Kanyakumari (208 Ha).
4	Coffee	33,281	Dindigul (11,281 Ha), The Nilgiris (7349 Ha), Salem (7,131 Ha), Theni (2,777 Ha), Coimbatore (2,248 Ha).
5	Rubber	28,311	Kanyakumari (28,144 Ha), Tenkasi (84 Ha) and Nilgiris (49 Ha).
6	Other Plantation crops	34,400	Salem (7,901 Ha), Namakkal (4,740 Ha), Coimbatore (3,589 Ha), Ramanathapuram (2,697 Ha), Thoothukudi (2,622 Ha).
Total area under Plantation crops= 7,41,890 Ha			

2.1.4: Spices

Graph 3.6: Major Spices in Tamil Nadu

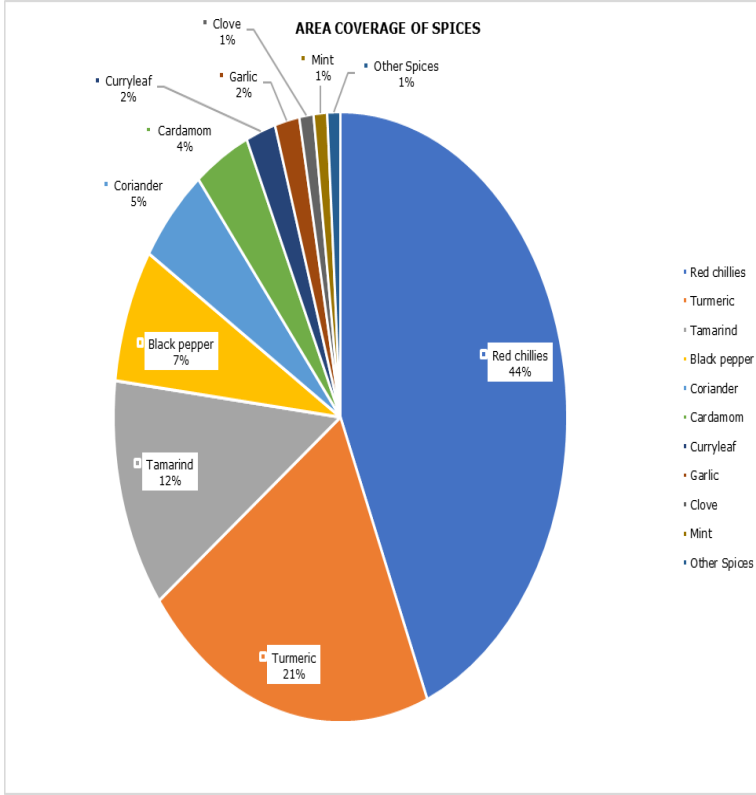


Table: 2.8: Major Spices growing districts of Tamil Nadu (2023-24)

S. No.	Crop name	Area (Ha)	Major spices growing districts
1	Red chillies	48,203	Thoothukudi (16,019 Ha), Ramanathapuram (15,942 Ha), Sivagangai (2,864 Ha), Virudhunagar (2,013 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (1,646 Ha).
2	Turmeric	23,148	Dharmapuri (7,767 Ha), Salem (5,204 Ha), Erode (3,719 Ha), Kallakurichi (1,934 Ha), Namakkal (1,810 Ha).
3	Tamarind	13,402	Dindigul (3,165 Ha), Theni (1,495 Ha), Madurai (1,089 Ha), Krishnagiri (949 Ha), Dharmapuri (894 Ha).
4	Black pepper	7,806	Namakkal (2,622 Ha), Salem (1481 Ha), Dindigul (1,469 Ha), Nilgiris (980 Ha), Kanniyakumari (335 Ha).
5	Coriander	5,761	Thoothukudi (2,212 Ha), Ramanathapuram (1,445 Ha), Virudhunagar (1,138 Ha), Dharmapuri (309 Ha), Thirupathur (230 Ha).
6	Other Spices	11,875	Coimbatore (2,187 Ha), Nilgiris (1,816 Ha), Theni (1,629 Ha), Dindigul (1,469 Ha), Krishnagiri (1,385 Ha).
Total area under Spice crops = 1,10,195 Ha			

2.1.5: Medicinal and Aromatic Crops

Graph 3.7: Major Medicinal and Aromatic Crops in Tamil Nadu

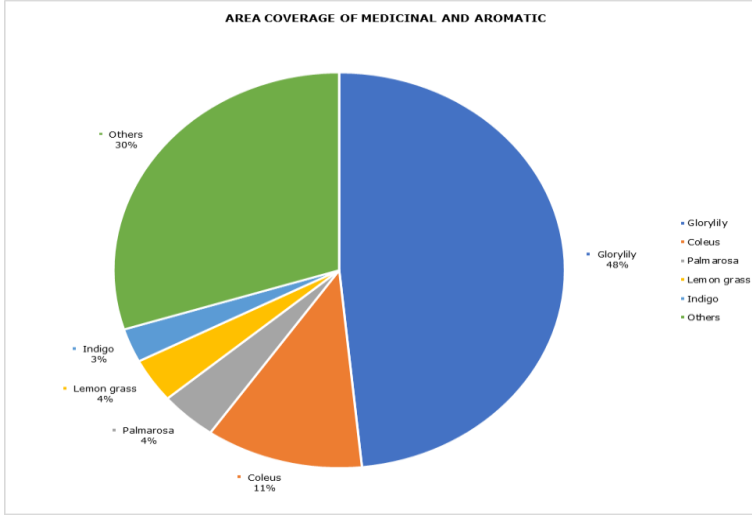


Table: 2.9: Major Medicinal and Aromatic crops growing districts of Tamil Nadu (2023-24)

S. No.	Crop name	Area (Ha)	Major Medicinal and Aromatic growing districts
1	Glory lily	5,938	Dindigul (3,003 Ha), Tiruppur (2,254 Ha), Karur (623 Ha), Tiruchirapalli (30 Ha), Namakkal (16 Ha).
2	Coleus	1,385	Thiruvannamalai (593 Ha), Kallakurichi (369 Ha), Salem (295 Ha), Tiruchirapalli (34 Ha), Namakkal (29 Ha).

S. No.	Crop name	Area (Ha)	Major Medicinal and Aromatic growing districts
3	Palmarosa	503	Dharmapuri (209 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (198 Ha), Kallakurichi (53 Ha), Villupuram (16 Ha), Thoothukudi (10 Ha).
4	Lemon grass	444	Thiruvannamalai (415 Ha), Theni (11 Ha), Cuddalore (5 Ha).
5	Indigo	340	Villupuram (328 Ha), Dharmapuri (5 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (2 Ha), Cuddalore (2 Ha), Chengalpattu (2 Ha).
6	Other crops	3,661	Virudhunagar (865 Ha), Thoothukudi (478 Ha), Madurai (308 Ha), Thirunelveli (234 Ha), Dindigul (196 Ha).
Total area under Medicinal & Aromatic crops= 12,271 Ha			

2.1.6: Flowers

Graph 2.8: Major Flowers in Tamil Nadu

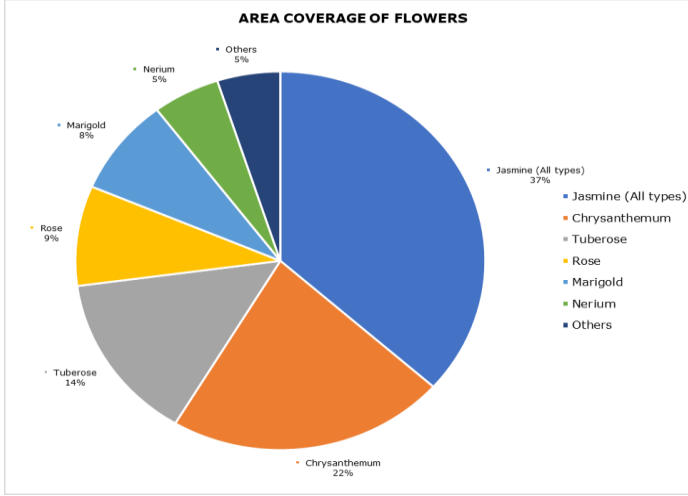


Table: 2.10: Major Flower crops growing districts of Tamil Nadu (2023-24)

S. No	Crop name	Area (Ha)	Major flower growing districts
1	Jasmine	17,103	Madurai (1,849 Ha), Dharmapuri (1,324 Ha), Dindigul (1,311 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (1,249 Ha), Tiruvallur (1,239 Ha).
2	Chrysan - themum	10,275	Krishnagiri (4,180 Ha), Dharmapuri (3,149 Ha), Salem (1,591 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (435 Ha), Dindigul (135 Ha).
3	Tuberose	6,686	Dharmapuri (2,457 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (1,380 Ha), Erode (560 Ha), Dindigul (294 Ha), Madurai (194 Ha).
4	Rose	3,992	Krishnagiri (1,838 Ha), Dharmapuri (557 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (253 Ha), Salem (196 Ha), Dindigul (183 Ha).
5	Marigold	3,879	Krishnagiri (2,032 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (563 Ha), Dharmapuri (362 Ha), Erode (129 Ha), Theni (103 Ha).
6	Other Flowers	4,810	Salem (1,592 Ha), Dharmapuri (895 Ha), Dindigul (866 Ha), Thiruvannamalai (794 Ha), Namakkal (539 Ha).
Total area under Flower crops= 46,745 Ha			

2.2: Schemes implemented with Central and State Government funds

2.2.1: Per Drop More Crop under RKVY

Ensuring adequate availability of irrigation water is essential for increasing the area under crop cultivation. Efforts are being made to achieve this by enhancing groundwater augmentation and improving the irrigation water use efficiency. To achieve this, the **Per Drop More Crop scheme** is being implemented. This initiative, not only expands the area under cultivation through efficient use of irrigation water but also enhances crop production and productivity.

To encourage this scheme in a big way, the state government provides additional financial support by extending 100% subsidy to Small/ Marginal farmers and 75% subsidy to other category farmers. Also, the state Government covers the 12% Goods and Services Tax (GST) on micro-irrigation systems for all farmers.

During the year 2024-25, the Per Drop More Crop Scheme is being implemented under the RKVY. So far, micro-irrigation systems have been installed 3,91,507 ha benefiting 3,95,852 farmers at an outlay of Rs.3,102.69 crore.

In the year 2025-26, with a funding of Rs.1173.25 crore, the following activities will be undertaken under this scheme to benefit 1,31,040 farmers covering 1,20,030 ha.

1. Installation of Micro-irrigation systems in 1,20,000 ha for 1,30,000 farmers.
2. Installation of Micro-irrigation systems in an area of 30 ha for 40 FRA Patta holders.
3. To encourage farmers to install micro-irrigation systems, 50% subsidy will be provided for the development of water sources such as, sinking of borewell, pipe cast distribution system, water lifting devices–electric motor and water harvesting structures.

2.2.2: National Horticulture Mission (NHM)

National Horticulture Mission (NHM) scheme, a sub scheme of Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) was implemented in 26 Districts from 2014-15 with a fund sharing pattern of 60:40 between the Centre and State. This scheme is being implemented in 26 Districts under Krishionatti Yojana from the year 2022-23 and **will be implemented in all districts from the year 2025-26.**

During the year 2024-25, this scheme is being implemented at an outlay of Rs.133.33 crore benefitting 67,888 farmers. Through this an area of 12,925 Ha was expanded with a financial expenditure of Rs.25.97 crore and organic farming was practiced in 500 Ha. Two Nos of Mushroom units at an outlay of Rs.0.16 crore are being established. 500 Nos of Water Storage structures are established at a financial outlay of Rs.3.75 crore. Protected cultivation is being implemented at a financial outlay of Rs.14.83 crore. To minimise post-harvest losses,

Post-harvest Management infrastructure are being established at an outlay of Rs.40.28 crore.

In the year 2025-26, it has been planned to implement this scheme with components like area expansion, protected cultivation, mushroom cultivation, creation of water resources, pollination support through bee keeping, rejuvenation of senile orchards and post-harvest management practices at an outlay of Rs.136.667 crore.

2.2.3: PM Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) DPR based projects

This scheme is being implemented with the main objective of encouraging farmers' new initiatives, providing inputs, establishing new infrastructure, promoting new horticultural techniques, addressing unexpected challenges and increasing the production and productivity of horticultural crops.

During the year 2024-25, this scheme is being implemented at an outlay of Rs.37.25 crore. Subsidy is being provided for 6,289 Ha under area

expansion of horticultural crops and cultivation of special horticulture crops like dragon fruit, manila tamarind, fig, wood apple and ber in an area of 74 ha. To promote banana cultivation in order to get good quality fruits, banana bunch sleeves for 750 ha and banana propping for 1,200 ha to protect banana plants from heavy winds are being undertaken. To prolong the shelf life of jasmine flowers, 200 corrugated fibre board boxes are being distributed to jasmine cultivating farmers.

Permanent pandal in an extent of 575 Ha to enable cultivation of pandal vegetables and grapes, poly green house and shade net are being established in 19,000 Sq.m. for cultivation of crops in protected environment. Assistance for rejuvenation of old orchards of mango and cashew in an area of 290 Ha and establishing 30 apiary units are also provided to farmers. Work has been started to establish a hostel for women studying at the Tamil Nadu Horticultural Management Institute in Madhavaram at an outlay of Rs.4 crore.

During 2025-26, the scheme will be implemented at a total outlay of Rs.34.85 crore.

Area expansion of horticulture crops will be implemented in 6,773 ha at an outlay of Rs.16.65 crore. Among this, fruit and vegetable crops will be promoted in 1,913 Ha and 2,930 Ha respectively. To produce high-quality pandal vegetables, a permanent pandal will be erected in 540 ha at an outlay of Rs.16.20 crore. An academic and laboratory building will be constructed at the Horticulture Research and Training Centre in Reddiyarchatram, Dindigul district, at an estimated cost of Rs.2 crore.

2.2.4: Rainfed Area Development (RAD)

The objective of the scheme is to conserve natural resources and ensure their sustainable use, strengthen agricultural production systems, and promote area based Integrated Farming Systems to make agriculture more productive, sustainable, profitable and climate-resilient, thereby improving the livelihoods of farmers.

During the year 2024-25, under Rainfed Area Development, Integrated Farming System units comprising rearing of milch cows/ goats,

vermi beds, apiary units, vegetable seeds, fruit plants are developed in 25 Districts viz, Chengalpattu, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Kallakurichi, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Namakkal, Pudukottai, Ranipet, Salem, Sivagangai, Tenkasi, Theni, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thirunelveli, Trichy, Thoothukudi, Vellore, Villupuram and Virudhunagar at an outlay of Rs.12.04 crore. 4,000 farmers are benefitted under this scheme.

During the year 2025-26, it has been proposed to implement the scheme at an outlay of Rs.20.81 crore for establishing 6,860 IFS Units benefitting 6,860 farmers.

2.2.5: Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)

Under this scheme, farmers are encouraged to cultivate vegetables as an alternative crop to Tobacco.

During the year 2024-25, this scheme was implemented at an outlay of Rs.13.33 lakh in an extent of 66.65 Ha.

During 2025-26 also, this scheme will be implemented in an area of 66.65 ha at an outlay of Rs.13.33 lakh.

2.2.6: Agroforestry

Agroforestry programme is being implemented from the year 2023-24 onwards. This scheme aims to increase the area under agroforestry, improve productivity through integrated cultivation of other crops and livestock, promote employment opportunities and increased income in villages. During 2024-25, Rs.3.28 crore was allotted and the scheme is being implemented with components viz., establishment of Hi-tech Nursery (Rs.100 lakh), Big Nurseries (Rs.48 lakh), Small Nurseries (Rs.40 lakh) and raising of tree saplings in existing nurseries (Rs.135 lakh).

During the year 2025-26, this scheme will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.5.12 crore.

2.2.7: Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY)

In the year 2024-25, the second-year components of Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY) clusters are being implemented, along with the PKVY clusters formed in the aspirational districts of Virudhunagar and Ramanathapuram. Additionally, the second and third-year continuation programme Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) clusters are carried out, along with funding for the second-year organic farming certification fees for farmers practicing organic farming at an outlay of Rs.6.19 crore.

During the year 2025-26, this scheme will be implemented with an outlay of Rs.5.63 crore.

2.2.8 : National Bamboo Mission (NBM)

The main objective of this scheme is to increase the area under bamboo in Government and Private lands in non-forest areas. This is a centrally sponsored scheme with 60:40 fund sharing between Central and State Governments.

During 2024-25, this scheme is being implemented in an area of 421 ha at an outlay of Rs.1.41 crore.

In 2025-26, this scheme will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.2 crore.

2.2.9: National Mission on Edible Oil – Oil Palm (NMEO-OP)

The National Mission on Edible Oils -Oil Palm Scheme is being implemented to increase the area and production of edible oil crops in Tamil Nadu.

Under this scheme, subsidies are given for maintenance of Oil Palm plantations and intercropping in Oil Palm plantations up to 4 years. Also, 50% subsidy is given for sinking of borewell, Diesel / Electric Pump set, machinery and tools for harvesting the bunches of Oil Palm.

Under this scheme, from 5th year of planting, Rs.1,000/MT will be given as production incentive to farmers who produce Oil palm Fresh Fruit Bunches to the tune of 8 MT and above per ha.

During 2024-25, an amount of Rs.4.11 crore has been received and so far 152 Ha of Oil Palm area expansion is carried out.

In 2025-26, this scheme will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.1.75 crore.

2.2.10. Integrated Coconut Development Scheme

In Tamil Nadu, coconut is cultivated in an area of 4.727 lakh ha and 67,989 lakh nuts are produced annually. Schemes of Coconut Development Board and State Government are being implemented to increase the production and productivity of coconut. During the year 2024-25, the components viz., laying out of demonstrations, replanting and rejuvenation of coconut gardens, establishment of Regional Coconut Nurseries are being implemented under Coconut Development Board scheme at an outlay of Rs.21.37 crore. The implementation of Coconut Development Board schemes will be continued during the year 2025-26.

Coconut is affected by various pests and diseases, resulting in reduced yield which leads to decline in production and productivity. Root wilt is one of the major diseases in coconut. The districts adjoining Kerala have been significantly impacted. Considering the welfare of the coconut growers, the Hon'ble Chief Minister has announced the Root wilt management scheme for the years 2023-24 and 2024-25 for implementation in 4,500 Ha at an outlay of Rs.21.14 crore. Under this scheme, components such as the cutting and removal of diseased trees, supply of coconut seedlings and provision of inputs for the rejuvenation of diseased coconut gardens have been implemented so far in 3,943 ha, with an expenditure of Rs.17.83 crore in six districts viz., Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Theni, Tenkasi, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari.

In order to promote coconut cultivation, the area expansion of coconut programme will be implemented in 9,800 acres at an outlay of Rs.4.80 crore during the year 2025-26, by distributing coconut seedlings of Tall,

Tall X Dwarf and Dwarf X Tall varieties based on farmers' preference. Intercropping with banana, nutmeg and bush pepper in coconut plantations will be encouraged in 8,000 acres at an outlay of Rs.3.23 crore to generate additional income. **To control the Rugose Spiralling Whitefly incidence in coconut, integrated pest management practices like Yellow sticky traps, Parasitoids/Predators will be provided at 50% subsidy to cover an area of 1.68 lakh acre, benefiting 1.20 lakh farmers at an outlay of Rs.12.07 crore.**

The Coconut Development Board assisted scheme components such as replanting and rejuvenation of old coconut plantations and laying out of demonstration plots in farmers field will be implemented during the year 2025-2026, at an outlay of Rs.10.70 crore.

2.2.11. Crop insurance for Horticulture Crops

Horticultural crops are highly sensitive to climatic variations and are vulnerable to significant risks that may result in severe yield

losses. Crop insurance provides financial support to farmers affected by crop loss or damage due to unforeseen natural calamities.

The scheme has been implemented across three seasons namely Kharif, Special, and Rabi covering 15 horticultural crops, including banana, brinjal, bhendi, cabbage, carrot, coconut, coriander, garlic, ginger, onion, potato, red chillies, tomato, tapioca and turmeric.

During 2024-25, the scheme was executed at an outlay of Rs.56.88 crore, providing insurance coverage for horticultural crops in 99,265 acre. However, due to heavy rainfall, crops damages have been observed in crops such as onion, coriander, red chillies, and banana in Thoothukudi and Perambalur districts. In response to this, the Government of Tamil Nadu approved a claim compensation amount of Rs.18.97 crore to support the affected farmers.

During 2025-26, the scheme is proposed to be implemented at an outlay of Rs.85.32 crore, covering the notified horticultural crops.

2.3. State Schemes

2.3.1: State Horticulture Development Scheme (SHDS)

During the year 2024-25, the State Horticulture Development Scheme implemented with the components viz., distribution of terrace garden kits, promotion of hydroponics and vertical gardening for area expansion of horticulture crops within the limited space available in urban areas to meet the vegetable demand, promotion of hi-tech protected cultivation methods, promotion of intercropping, establishment of low-cost onion Storage structures, chillies cultivation after removal of prosopis, establishment of cottage mushroom units, distribution of nutritional garden kits under Chief Minister's Mannuyir Kaathu Mannuyir Kappom Thittam and establishment of shadenet house to encourage vegetable cultivation during summer season, and promotion of organic farming in Nilgiris at a total outlay of Rs.34.22 crore from state funds.

During the financial year 2025-26, this scheme will be implemented at a total outlay of Rs.26.075 crore with components such as area expansion of horticulture crops, distribution of terrace garden kits, promotion of intercropping with vegetables in Jackfruit and chillies cultivation after removal of prosopis.

2.3.2: Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agriculture Development Programme (KAVIADP)

Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agriculture Development Programme is being implemented from the year 2021-22 to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture besides ensuring the overall development of agriculture in the selected villages over a period of five years.

To improve nutritional self-sufficiency, components such as promotion of vegetable cultivation, area expansion of perennial horticulture crops and distribution of fruit plant kits is being implemented under this scheme.

Under this scheme, horticulture crop based components were implemented in 2,482 villages in the year 2024-25 at an outlay of Rs.15.20 crore.

Further, various schemes implemented through horticulture department viz., Micro Irrigation, National Horticulture Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, State Horticulture Development Scheme have been dovetailed in selected villages.

During the financial year 2025-26, the scheme will be implemented in 2,338 selected villages with components viz., promotion of vegetable cultivation, area expansion of perennial horticulture crops, distribution of fruit plant kits to improve nutritional self-sufficiency and distribution of coconut seedlings at an outlay of Rs.21.66 crore.

2.3.3: Palmyrah Development Mission

The Palmyrah Development Mission is being implemented from the year 2021-22 onwards to increase the number of Palmyrah trees, to

promote value addition in Palmyrah products and to generate employment opportunities. During the year 2024-25, the scheme is being implemented at an outlay of Rs.1.21 crore (Rs.0.68 crore through Horticulture Department and Rs. 0.53 crore through Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board)

Under this scheme, through the Department of Horticulture, the components such as distribution of Palmyrah seednuts, distribution of Palmyrah seedlings, value addition units for Palmyrah value added products are being implemented.

Further, components such as distribution of equipments for production of Palmyrah value-added products along with training and providing equipments to women for making products from Palmyrah leaves along with training are being implemented by Tamil Nadu Palm Products Development Board.

In the year 2025-26, this scheme will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.1.75 crore.

2.4. Sustainable Development Goals

In the financial year 2023-24, significant progress has been made towards sustainable development goals, with horticultural crops cultivated over an area of 8,550 ha and micro-irrigation systems established in 1,29,020 ha.

Furthermore, the production targets have been successfully met, with 93.33 lakh MT of vegetables, 77.33 lakh MT of fruits, and 3.79 lakh MT of aromatic and spices crops produced.

2.5. Horticultural Infrastructure Facilities

2.5.1. State Horticulture Farms (SHFs)

In Tamil Nadu, there are 73 State Horticultural Farms functioning in 37 districts under the Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops.

Table: 2.11. List of State Horticulture Farms

S. No	Name of the District	Name of the Farm	Year of Establishment	Area of the farm (in Ha)
1	Ariyalur	Keelapaluvur	2018	7.580
2	Chennai	Madhavaram	1980	2.000
3	Coimbatore	Anaikatty	1986	12.000
4	Coimbatore	Kannampalayam	2001	11.200
5	Cuddalore	Vridhachalam	1975	10.430
6	Cuddalore	Neyveli	1985	39.525
7	Dharmapuri	Polayampalli	2013	2.730
8	Dharmapuri	Block Level Nursery	2020	0.250
9	Dindigul	Sandhaiyur	2018	15.190
10	Dindigul	Sirumalai	1980	56.400
11	Erode	Baguthampalayam	2018	10.000
12	Chengalpattu	Attur	1961	12.240
13	Kallakurichi	Sathanur	2018	10.000
14	Kancheepuram	Vichanthangal	1982	23.250
15	Kancheepuram	Melkadirpur	1982	42.630
16	Kancheepuram	Melottivakkam	1982	20.600
17	Kancheepuram	Pitchivakkam	1982	34.000
18	Kanniyakumari	Kanniyakumari	1922	6.570
19	Kanniyakumari	Pechiparai	1967	6.000
20	Karur	Mudalaipatti	1978	24.250
21	Krishnagiri	Thimmapuram	1952	9.620
22	Krishnagiri	Jeenur	1980	123.445
23	Madurai	Poonjuthi	2012	5.765
24	Nagapattinam	Vanduvancherry	2018	6.540
25	Nagapattinam	Pushpavanam	2021	9.920
26	Namakkal	Semmedu	1974	11.100
27	Namakkal	Padasolai	1989	22.670
28	Perambalur	Vengalam	2018	4.720

S. No	Name of the District	Name of the Farm	Year of Establishment	Area of the farm (in Ha)
29	Pudukkottai	Kudumianmalai	1974	118.680
30	Pudukkottai	Vallathirakottai	1977	521.200
31	Pudukkottai	Nattumangalam	1985	53.020
32	Ramnad	Oriyur	2013	14.770
33	Ranipet	Navlock	1981	85.400
34	Salem	G.O Karumandurai	1981	419.770
35	Salem	Maniyarkundram	1982	100.000
36	Salem	SHF Karumandurai	1981	39.350
37	Salem	Mulluvadi	1985	48.400
38	Salem	Sirumalai	1987	8.000
39	Salem	SHF, Yercaud	1975	4.052
40	Sivagangai	Devakottai	1985	81.190
41	Sivagangai	Nemam	1979	38.770
42	Sivagangai	Kilathari	2019	12.810
43	Thanjavur	Aduthurai	1988	8.800
44	Thanjavur	Marungulam	1966	10.770
45	Theni	Periyakulam	1950	9.310
46	Thoothukudi	Keelavalanadu	2019	2.668
47	Tirunelveli	Vannikonenthal	2018	9.850
48	Tiruppur	Sankaramanallur	2018	10.120
49	Thiruvarur	Moovanallur	2018	5.825
50	Tiruvallur	Eekadu	2020	3.620
51	Tiruvannamalai	Pudurchekkadi	2018	12.760
52	Tiruvannamalai	Jamunamarathur	2019	0.680
53	Tiruvannamalai	Polur	2020	1.520
54	Tirupathur	Kudappattu	1961	10.080
55	Tirupathur	Thagarakuppam	1985	34.400
56	Trichy	Thorakudi	2013	12.340
57	Vellore	Agaramcheri	2020	34.530
58	Virudhunagar	Poovani	1967	9.460

S. No	Name of the District	Name of the Farm	Year of Establishment	Area of the farm (in Ha)
59	Virudhunagar	Sriviliputhur	1982	46.270
60	Virudhunagar	Adithanendhal	2020	0.810
61	Villupuram	Elavalapakkam	2021	7.000
62	Kodaikanal	Thandikudi	1985	5.450
63	Kodaikanal	SHF, Kodaikanal	1961	1.650
64	Nilgiris	Kallar	1900	8.920
65	Nilgiris	Burliar	1871	6.250
66	Nilgiris	Devala	1978	80.000
67	Nilgiris	P S Coonoor	1948	10.460
68	Nilgiris	Thummunaty	1956	9.800
69	Nilgiris	Nanjanad	1917	64.000
70	Nilgiris	Colgrain	1989	20.400
71	Nilgiris	FPU Coonoor	1965	0.100
72	Nilgiris	SHF, Kattery	1974	16.956
73	Nilgiris	SHF, Dodabetta	1969	2.520
		Total		**2543.356**

In these farms, high-quality, pedigree planting materials of horticultural crops are produced and distributed to farmers at reasonable prices in a timely manner. These farms also function as model demonstration farms, exhibiting new technologies to farmers, and also provide employment opportunities to landless agricultural workers.

In the year 2024-25, a total of 21.45 crore planting materials are being produced in State Horticulture Farms, Parks, and Gardens and are being distributed to farmers. It includes production of 18.23 crore vegetable and flower seedlings. In addition to planting material production, 159.60 MT of Truthfully Labelled Seeds (TFL), Certified seeds, and traditional vegetable seeds are being produced and distributed. Further, 674 MT of vermicompost, 52 MT of bio-control agents, and 8.60 MT of bio-fertilizers were produced in State Horticulture Farms, Parks and Gardens and are being distributed to farmers.

During the year 2025-26, it has been programmed to produce 22 crore planting materials, including 18 crore vegetable and flower seedlings. Further, it is proposed to produce 300 MT of Truthfully Labelled Seeds, Certified seeds, and traditional vegetable seeds, along with 1,200 MT of vermicompost, 100 MT of bio-control agents, and bio-fertilizers in State Horticulture Farms, parks, and gardens.

2.5.2: Parks and Gardens

Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops maintains 24 Parks and Gardens across eight districts. These parks serve as recreational centres for the public and learning spaces for students.

Table 2.12: List of Parks and Garden

S. No	District	Name of the Park / Garden	Year of Establishment	Area (Ha)
1	Chennai	Horticulture Park, Madhavaram	2018	8.700
2	Chennai	Semmozhipoonga, Teynampet	2010	3.640
3	Chennai	Heritage Garden, Washermenpet	2021	1.560
4	Chennai	Kalaignar Centenary Park, Teynampet	2024	5.287
5	Kanniyakumari	Eco Park Kanyakumari	2018	6.070
6	Ramanathapuram	Palai Heritage Garden, Achadipirambu	2015	10.000
7	Salem	Rose garden, Yercaud	2005	2.000
8	Salem	Kurunji Heritage Garden, Yercaud	2012	9.608
9	Salem	Anna Park, Yercaud	1999	1.844
10	Salem	Lake view Park, Yercaud	2018	1.252
11	Salem	Government Botanical Garden, Yercaud	2012	8.520
12	Salem	Government Botanical Garden II, Yercaud	2012	7.600

S. No	District	Name of the Park / Garden	Year of Establishment	Area (Ha)
13	Tenkasi	Eco Park Courtallam	1986	14.890
14	Tiruvannamalai	Kalaignar Centenary Horticulture Park	2021	3.640
15	Dindigul	Rose Garden, Kodaikanal	2012	4.080
16	Dindigul	Bryant Park, Kodaikanal	1900	8.200
17	Dindigul	Chettiyar Park,Kodaikanal	1980	2.020
18	Nilgiris	Kattery Park	2012	2.000
19	Nilgiris	Tea Park, Doddabedda	2015	1.600
20	Nilgiris	Sims Park, Coonoor	1874	11.340
21	Nilgiris	Government Rose Garden, Ooty	1995	14.400
22	Nilgiris	Government Botanical Garden, Udhagai	1848	22.000
23	Nilgiris	Arboretum, Ooty	2008	1.520
24	Nilgiris	John Sullivan Park, Kotagiri	2024	4.080
		Total		**155.851**

In 2024, Kalaignar Centenary Park on Dr.Radhakrishnan Road, Chennai, and John Sullivan Park in Kotagiri, Nilgiris District were newly inaugurated for public use. Works on establishment of Neithal Park in Nagoor, Nagapattinam District, Horticulture Park in Vadalur, Cuddalore District, and uplifting of

Government Botanical Garden, Ooty are under progress. Preparatory works are also in progress for upgradation of Madhavaram Horticulture Park in Chennai.

Further, preparatory works are being carried out for the establishment of Topiary Garden at Government Botanical Garden in Yercaud, establishment of Sun Garden and Mullai Garden in Kanyakumari district.

2.5.3: Centres of Excellence (CoE)

To develop demonstration plots for Hi-tech cultivation, to impart training to farmers on Hi-tech practices, based on the crops grown in that particular area five Centres of Excellences (COEs) have been established. Apart from these, five Centre of Excellences are being established in different places.

Table.2.13: Details of Centres of Excellence

S. No.	Centre of Excellence	Location
Functioning COEs		
1.	Cut flowers	Thally, Krishnagiri District.
2.	Vegetables;	Reddiyarchatram, Dindigul District.
3.	Hill vegetables	Nanjanad, Nilgiris District.
4.	Tropical fruits	Kanchanaickenpatti, Trichy District.
5.	Traditional Flower crops	Tiruparankundram, Madurai District.
COEs with ongoing establishment works		
6.	Bee keeping	Pechiparai, Kanyakumari district
7.	Mango	Vedharampatti, Dharmapuri district
8.	Amla	Kalakkad, Tirunelveli district
9.	Sub-Tropical Horticultural crops	Kodaikanal, Dindigul District
10.	Post Harvest Technologies for Flower crops	Thally, Krishnagiri district

2.6. State Coconut Nurseries

Under the Department of Horticulture and Plantation crops, 23 State Coconut Nurseries and 16 Coconut Crossing Centres are functioning. Quality Coconut seedlings are being produced and distributed through direct sale and at subsidised price.

Table 2.14. State Coconut Nurseries

S. No.	District	Farm	Est. Year	Area (Ha)
1	Kancheepuram	Pitchivakkam	1968	3.00
2	Tiruvallur	Madhavaram	1975	4.21
3	Cuddalore	Neyveli	1984	150.00
4	Ranipet	Navlock	1974	53.81
5	Thiruvannamalai	Vazhavachanur	2015	0.97
6	Salem	Danishpet	1977	9.66
7	Krishnagiri	B.G. Pudur	1970	2.31
8	Coimbatore	Aliyarnagar	1995	8.12
9	Erode	Bhavani Sagar	1984	1.92
10	Pudukkottai	Vellalaviduthi	1985	2.00
11	Thanjavur	Pattukkottai	1946	3.39
12	Mayiladuthurai	Malliyam	1962	1.51
13	Theni	Vaigai Dam	1964	6.72
14	Ramanathapuram	Devipattinam	1961	2.63
15	Ramanathapuram	Uchipuli	1960	5.31
16	Sivagangai	S.V.Mangalam	2004	0.55
17	Viruthunagar	Devathanam	1957	2.25
18	Tenkasi	Senkottai	1958	0.64
19	Tenkasi	Vadakarai	1964	1.74
20	Thoothukudi	Killikulam	1962	4.72
21	Kanyakumari	Puthalam	1966	1.96
22	Thiruvarur	Vaduvur	2019	6.07
23	Trichy	Thorakkudi	2024	5.00
			Total	**278.486**

2.6.1. Coconut Seedlings Distribution

During the year 2024-25, 11.16 lakh coconut seedlings have been produced by the State Coconut Nurseries and Coconut Crossing Centres and distributed to farmers. It is planned to produce 12.21 lakh coconut seedlings during the year 2025-26.

2.6.2 Coconut Parasite Breeding Centres

To control the coconut black headed caterpillar through biological methods, Braconid parasitoids are produced and supplied to cover 6,000 Ha (at a rate of 3,000/Ha), by the five Coconut Parasitoid Breeding Centers functioning in the districts of Dharmapuri, Erode, Salem, Krishnagiri and Namakkal. This scheme will be continued in the year 2025-26 as well.

2.7. Horticulture Training Centres

Four Horticulture Training Centres viz., Tamil Nadu Horticulture Management Institute, Madhavaram, Chennai district, Horticulture Training Centre, Kudumianmalai, Pudukottai

district, Farmers Training Centre, Ooty, Nilgiris district, and Horticulture Research & Training Centre, Thally, Krishnagiri district are functioning under the Department of Horticulture and Plantation crops. Trainings are imparted on Hi-tech Horticulture techniques to farmers in these four training centres and also in Centres of Excellence like Centre of Excellence for Vegetables, Reddiyarchatram, Dindigul district, Centre of Excellence for Traditional Flowers, Thiruparankundram, Madurai district and Centre of Excellence for tropical fruits, Kanjanayakanpatti, Trichy district.

2.7.1. Two years Diploma in Horticulture

Two year Diploma course in Horticulture is being offered by Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops to 50 students each annually at three diploma institutes namely Tamil Nadu Horticulture Management Institute, Madhavaram, Chennai district, Horticulture Research and Training Centre, Thally, Krishnagiri district and Centre of Excellence for Vegetables, Reddiyarchathiram, Dindigul district in affiliation

with Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.

2.8. Staff Strength:

Under the Department of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, the following staff are employed at Block, District and State levels.

Table 2.15 : List of Officers, Staff

S. No	Staff details	Total posting
A	**Technical Staff**	
1	Additional Director of Horticulture	2
2	Joint Director of Horticulture	6
3	Deputy Director of Horticulture	44
4	Assistant Director of Horticulture	397
5	Horticultural officer	443
6	Deputy Horticulture officer	123
7	Assistant Horticulture officer	1,674
8	Assistant Seed Officer	5
	Total (A)	**2,694**

S. No	Staff details	Total posting
B	**Non Technical Staff**	
9	Non Technical Staff – (Deputy Director(Admin), Chief Account Officer, Administrative officer, Accounts officer, Assistant Accounts officer, Superintendent, Assistant, Junior Assistant, other posts)	1,345
Total (A+B)		**4,039**

3. Agricultural Engineering Department

The Agricultural Engineering Department is implementing various schemes to increase agricultural production in a sustainable way by mechanizing agriculture, promoting the use of solar energy in agriculture, adding value to agricultural produce, and developing agricultural lands and water resources.

3.1. Agricultural Mechanization

In the wake of challenges posed by labour scarcity for farming operations, agricultural mechanization is essential to achieve self sufficiency in food production. In view of this, the following scheme components are being implemented under the scheme of Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization with a fund sharing pattern of 60:40 between Union Government and State Governments.

3.1.1. Distribution of Agricultural Machinery and Implements with subsidy assistance to Farmers

Under the scheme of Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization, Agricultural machinery and implements suitable for agricultural operations such as Tractors, Rotavators, Power Tillers, Paddy Transplanters, Seed cum Fertilizer drills, Power Weeder, Brush cutter, Chaff cutter, Crop reaper, Multi crop thresher, Coconut frond chopper, Baler etc., and Solar driers and Value addition machinery for value addition of various crop produces of farmers at farm gate level are provided with subsidy assistance.

Farmers who avail subsidy assistance for high cost Agricultural machinery including Tractors have to register compulsorily in the Mobile App developed by Agricultural Engineering Department for hiring private Agricultural machinery and they have to hire out the machinery for atleast 100 days to the needy farmers.

Under this scheme, 5,000 Agricultural machinery and implements will be distributed on priority basis in the 2,338 villages taken us for implementation of Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme during the year 2025-26.

For the purchase of Agricultural Machinery and Implements, under this scheme, subsidy assistance of 50% of the cost of machinery or the maximum subsidy prescribed by Government whichever is less, is being given to SC, ST, Small, Marginal and Women farmers and 40% or the maximum subsidy prescribed by Government whichever is less is being given to other farmers.

In the year 2024-25, subsidy assistance of Rs.178.12 crore was provided for the purchase of agricultural machinery and implements, and Solar driers for the benefit of 19,146 farmers.

During the year 2025-26, for the benefit of small and marginal farmers, Agricultural Machinery, Implements including 7,900 Power tillers and 6,000 Power Weeders, Solar driers and

Value addition machinery totaling 17,000 numbers are to be distributed at an outlay of Rs.215.80 crore.

3.1.2. Additional Subsidy for the benefit of Small and Marginal farmers for the purchase of Agricultural Machinery

Transplantation and weeding are the most challenging operations in agriculture. To enhance mechanization in these activities and to help the small and marginal farmers of general category, 10% additional subsidy is provided from the State fund over and above the existing subsidy of 50% making the subsidy as 60% for the purchase of Paddy Transplanters and Power Weeders.

In the year 2024-25, additional 10% subsidy to the tune of Rs.273 lakh was provided to 2,073 small and marginal farmers of general category for the purchase of Paddy Transplanters and Power Weeders.

In addition to the above, top up subsidy of 20% is provided to small and marginal farmers of SC and ST categories from State Government

funds in addition to the prevailing 50% subsidy making the subsidy assistance 70% for the purchase of agricultural machinery, implements, solar driers and value addition machinery.

In the year 2024-25, additional 20% subsidy assistance to the tune of Rs.18.86 crore was provided to 2,760 small and marginal farmers of SC and ST categories for the purchase of agricultural machinery and implements. The scheme will be continued during the year 2025-26.

3.1.3. Agricultural machinery Custom Hiring Centres for cultivation of specific crops

To address the shortage of agricultural machinery and enable farmers to complete the farming operations on time, high-performance and high-value agricultural machinery and equipment such as Tractors, Harvesters and Drones which the small and marginal farmers cannot afford to purchase are made available for hiring at nominal rates in Custom Hiring Centres

being established under the scheme of Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization with subsidy assistance. Subsidy is provided to Cooperative Societies of farmers, Self Help Groups, Registered Farmers Societies, Rural Entrepreneurs (Rural Youth and farmers) and Farmer Producer Organizations for the establishment of Block and Village level Custom Hiring Centres.

In the year 2024-25, 164 Custom Hiring Centres were established in total comprising 130 Village Level Custom Hiring Centres, 26 Block Level Custom Hiring Centres, 8 Sugarcane Custom Hiring Centres, with subsidy assistance of Rs.15.41 crore.

Further, 125 Village Level Custom Hiring Centres, 5 Block Level Custom Hiring Centres, totaling 130 Custom Hiring Centres are to be established during the year 2025-26 with subsidy of Rs.10.50 crore.

3.1.4. 'End to End mechanization' in cultivation of crops

Mechanization is adopted only in case of a few farming operations. This increases the cost of cultivation requiring more time to complete the operations. Hence, to increase the income of the farmers by reducing the cost of cultivation, it is essential to adopt 'End to End mechanization' by engaging farm machinery to perform field operations such as ploughing, sowing, weeding, plant protection, harvesting, crop residue management etc.

Demonstration of 'End to End mechanization' in crops viz., paddy, maize, banana, groundnut and blackgram will be taken up in farmers fields in an extent of 1,550 acres through 'Agri-Tech Entrepreneurs' in coordination with Agricultural Engineering Department and sister departments of the Agriculture-Farmers Welfare Department. By dovetailing 'ATMA' scheme, farmers from various parts of Tamil Nadu will be facilitated to directly visit the demonstration filelds and get benefitted. These

demonstrations will be carried out at an outlay of Rs.3.85 crore from State funds.

3.1.5. Providing subsidy assistance to tribal farmers having lands in forest areas for the purchase of agricultural machinery and implements

Agricultural machinery and implements are essential for the Tribal farmers who own land in forest areas under the Forest Rights Act to cultivate their lands and make them suitable for agriculture. As these farmers are small and marginal, a new scheme is proposed in the financial year 2025-26 to provide small Agricultural machinery and implements such as power tillers, power weeders, brush cutters, etc. at 90% subsidy to 140 farmers under Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization scheme at an outlay of Rs.1.90 crore.

3.2. Hiring out of Agricultural Machinery through e-Vaadagai Service in the Uzhavar mobile App

The e-Vaadagai feature in the Uzhavar mobile App is helpful in facilitating the farmers to book the required agricultural machinery and implements from anywhere and to pay advance hire charges online. From the year 2021-22 to 2024-25, a total of 1,97,094 bookings have been made, benefiting 67,084 farmers through the e-Vaadagai online App.

Hire charges of Rs.126.20 crore has been collected as revenue through this scheme. The details of agricultural machinery being hired out to the farmers by the Agricultural Engineering Department and their hire charges are furnished in the following table.

Table.3.1. Details of Agricultural Machinery available with Agricultural Engineering Department and hire charges

Sl. No.	Name of the Machinery	Number of Machinery	Details of Hire Charges
Land Development Machinery			
1	Bull Dozer	85	Rs.1,230/- per hour
2	Tractor	513	Rs.500/- per hour
3	Tractor operated implements	2,501	Rs.500/- per hour with Tractor
4	Paddy Combine Harvester – Wheel Type	8	Rs.1,160/- per hour
5	Paddy Combine Harvester – Track Type	45	Rs.1,880/- per hour
6	Backhoe with Front end loader	80	Rs.890/- per hour
7	Crawler Excavator	10	Rs.1,910/- per hour
8	Mini Tractor	6	Rs.460/- per hour
9	Sugarcane Harvester with infielders	6	Rs.5,120/- per hour
10	Truck Operated Coconut Hoist	20	Rs.450/- per hour
11	Heavy Duty Chain Saws	805	Rs.85/- per hour
12	Tractor Operated Pumpsets	21	Rs.500/- per hour with Tractor
Minor Irrigation Machinery			
13	Rotary Drills	24	Rs.130/- per metre
14	Percussion Drills	2	Rs.300/- per day

Sl. No.	Name of the Machinery	Number of Machinery	Details of Hire Charges
15	Mini Drills	18	Rs.70/- per metre
16	Hand Boring Sets	13	Rs.30/- per metre
17	Rock Blasting Units	3	Rs.250/- per blasting
18	Resistivity Meters	21	Rs.500/- per point
19	Electrical Loggers	2	Rs.1,000/-per bore hole

* The required cost of fuel (Diesel), labourers, pipes, pebbles and vehicle for transporting the materials required for drilling the tube well for the machinery from Sl.No. 13 to 19, is to be borne by the concerned farmer.

3.2.1. Disaster Management Machinery to carry out Relief Operations

21 Tractor Power Take Off (PTO) operated water pumps and 805 heavy-duty chain saws are available with the Agricultural Engineering Department to carry out relief operations during natural disasters like heavy rains and floods.

In Thoothukudi, Tirunelveli and Tenkasi districts, heavy rainfall in 2023 caused flooding,

leading to sand deposits on agricultural lands. The disaster management machinery available with the Agricultural Engineering Department were used and sand deposits were cleared from an area of 1,523.84 ha.

To carry out flood relief operations such as providing food and other essential items to the affected people during disasters and relocating affected individuals from low lying and waterlogged areas to safer locations, 5 Nos. of wheel type paddy combine harvesters have been converted into disaster relief vehicles at a cost of Rs.25 lakh during the year 2024 - 25.

3.2 Strengthening the Agricultural Engineering Department Machinery Hiring activity at Block Level

To assist farmers for carrying out various ploughing operations and other agricultural activities in a highly beneficial manner, from the year 2021-22 to 2024-25, a total of 275 tractors, 512 tractor operated rotavators, 172 tractor operated five tyne duck foot cultivators,

337 tractor operated nine tyne cultivators, 120 cage wheels, 38 tractor operated laser levelers, 35 track type paddy combine harvesters, 7 wheel type paddy combine harvesters, 5 sugarcane harvesters and 5 sets of tractor operated sugarcane infielders, 15 geophysical surveying instruments and 135 other agricultural machinery and equipments have been procured at a cost of Rs.72.05 crore and are being hired out to farmers at nominal hire charges fixed by the Government through e-Vaadagai facility in the Uzhavar App.

3.2.3. Procurement of Agricultural Machinery, Implements to strengthen the agricultural machinery hiring activity through e-Vaadagai facility in Uzhavar Mobile App

To strengthen the agricultural machinery hiring activity through e-Vaadagai facility in the Uzhavar mobile App for the benefit of farmers, during the year 2025-26, tractor operated

implements such as 100 cage wheel sets, 15 laser levelers, 50 disc ploughs, 45 rotary mulchers and 4 geophysical surveying equipments will be procured at a cost of Rs.3.40 crore by utilizing Watershed Development Fund of Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency (TAWDEVA-WDF).

Further, 25 tractors, 75 tractor operated rotavators, 125 tractor operated five tyne cultivators, 125 tractor operated nine tyne cultivators, 5 tractor operated ridge moulders, one each of tractor operated auger digger and tractor operated pneumatic planter, 10 tractor operated PTO pumps, 12 wheel type combine harvesters, 5 multi axle carrier vehicles for carrying bulldozers at a cost of Rs.13.97 crore by utilising Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM RKVY) funds. In total 603 Agricultural machinery and implements will be procured during the year 2025 – 26 at an outlay of Rs.17.37 crore and will be hired out through the e-Vaadagai facility in Uzhavar App.

3.2.4. Uploading the details of private agricultural machinery in Uzhavar App

To enable farmers to carry out their agricultural work without any hindrance, the details of private agricultural machinery owners such as name, mobile number etc., of 4,456 paddy, maize, pulses and cereals harvesting machinery owners, 45,849 tractor owners, 8,201 backhoe with front end loader owners, 52 crawler excavator owners, 78 drone owners, 294 rig owners, 184 sugarcane harvester owners and 4,322 private mechanics have been uploaded blockwise and districtwise in the Uzhavar App by the Agricultural Engineering Department. Using this facility, farmers can directly contact the private machinery owners and private mechanics over mobile phone and get benefitted.

3.2.5. Preparation of Technical Manual on Agricultural Engineering Technologies, Agricultural Machinery and Equipments

Technical manuals containing 40 chapters on various Agricultural Engineering technologies have been prepared with contributions from technical experts and agricultural machinery manufacturers and will be distributed for the use of farmers and field officers.

3.2.6. Private Agricultural Machinery Custom Hiring Mobile App

Private Agricultural Machinery Custom Hiring Mobile App has been developed to ensure timely and easy availability of private agricultural machinery such as Tractors, Paddy Combine Harvesters, Sugarcane harvesters, Power tillers, Power weeders and Paddy transplanters to the needy farmers and for the effective utilization of private agricultural machinery.

This App has created opportunities to increase the hiring prospects of privately owned

agricultural machinery, thereby generating additional income to them and making it easier for the farmers to hire the agricultural machinery.

3.3. Solar Energy in Agriculture

3.3.1. Chief Minister’s Scheme of Solar Powered Pumpsets

To ensure uninterrupted pumping of water by the farmers for irrigation using solar energy, off-grid Standalone Solar Powered Pumpsets are being installed with subsidy assistance under the Chief Minister's Scheme of Solar Powered Pumpsets. Under this scheme, from the year 2021-22 to 2024-25, Standalone Solar Powered Pumpsets have been installed for 3,171 farmers with a subsidy assistance of Rs.69.13 crore.

Under this scheme, Standalone Solar Powered Pumpsets will be provided during the year 2025-26 to benefit 1,000 farmers with a total outlay of Rs.24 crore of which, the share of Union Government is Rs.10.5 crore and the State’s share is Rs.13.5 crore. The subsidy assistance is 80% for Small and Marginal farmers

of SC and ST categories, 70% for other farmers (other than small and marginal) belonging to SC and ST categories and 60% for Other farmers.

3.3.2. Solar Fencing System

In order to protect agricultural crops from animals, fencing systems using solar energy have been installed in 370 farmers fields from the year 2021-22 to 2024-25, with subsidy assistance of Rs.3.3 crore and the scheme is under progress. The solar fencing system is designed as 5 lines, 7 lines and 10 lines of fence wire to prevent the intrusion of animals other than elephants and an additional hanging type solar fencing system is provided to deter elephants.

Under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) programme, during the year 2025-26, solar fencing systems will be installed with 50% subsidy assistance for farmers at a total outlay of Rs.1.50 crore. Also, additional subsidy of 20% will be provided to small and marginal farmers of SC and ST categories from State funds.

3.3.3. Solar Driers

In order to reduce post-harvest losses in agricultural produce, to ensure uniform drying and to maintain quality, Green house type polycarbonate sheet covered solar drying units are being provided to farmers with subsidy assistance, helping the farmers to earn higher income. Under this scheme, totally 390 solar drying units have been installed to farmers with Rs.8.60 crore given as subsidy assistance from the year 2021-22 to 2024-25.

For the year 2025-26, it is proposed to install solar drying units to farmers under the Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanization at a total outlay of Rs.3 crore with subsidy assistance of Rs.3.50 lakh or 50% of total cost whichever is less per unit for SC/ST, small, marginal and women farmers and Rs.2.80 lakh or 40% of total cost whichever is less per unit for other beneficiaries. Also, additional subsidy of 20% will be provided to small and marginal farmers of SC and ST categories from State funds.

3.4. Soil and Water conservation

To restore and protect water-related ecosystems in line with the sixth Sustainable Development Goal, the Agricultural Engineering Department is implementing schemes in Tamil Nadu focused on land use, water conservation, and management. Special emphasis is placed on rainwater harvesting projects to enhance sustainable water resource management.

3.4.1. Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme

This scheme is being implemented from 2021-22 onwards in the selected Anaithu Grama Anna Marumalarchi Thittam village panchayats with 100% State share assistance. In the past four years, this scheme has been implemented in 10,187 village panchayats.

Under the component of creation of water source for fallow land clusters, so far, 978 wells have been newly created and installation of Electric/Solar powered pumpsets

are being done. For the creation of water source for Individual SC/ST farmers, so far 1,615 wells have been newly created.

To facilitate the farmers to harvest rainwater in their farms, so far 2,378 farmponds have been created. Under the component of rehabilitation and improvement of Panchayat Union minor irrigation tanks, ooranies, ponds, supply channels and other water harvesting structures, so far, 8,427 structures have been desilted. For the wells created in clusters, 238 artificial recharge structures have been constructed. The scheme works are under progress. Power tillers were distributed with subsidy assistance to 1,526 farmers under this scheme.

During the year 2025-26, this scheme will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.73.67 crore in 2,338 village panchayats.

3.4.2. Rejuvenation of open wells

Open wells are crucial structures for groundwater irrigation; however, many either lack

steining walls or have damaged ones. Due to inadequate maintenance, these wells have become silted, reducing their efficiency and posing safety hazards for both humans and livestock. To address this issue, rejuvenation work will be undertaken on 100 open wells at a total cost of Rs.2.50 crore under the Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY). A subsidy of 50% or up to Rs.2.50 lakh per well will be provided for their rejuvenation.

3.4.3. Creation and maintenance of rainwater harvesting structures

In order to improve drylands and to harvest rainwater and increase the groundwater level, from the year 2021-22, maintenance works have been carried out in 3,685 existing rainwater harvesting structures apart from creating 89 new rainwater harvesting structures using the machinery available with Agricultural Engineering Department and the works are under progress.

It is proposed to create 100 new rainwater harvesting structures like community ponds and

take up maintenance works in 500 existing rainwater harvesting structures created by Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency (TAWDEVA) in various watersheds by using the Agricultural Engineering Department machinery at a total outlay of Rs.2.75 crore during the year 2025-26.

3.4.4. Special Area Development Programme

To enhance the livelihoods of communities residing near the Western Ghats and to protect natural resources, soil and water conservation, as well as land development activities, are being undertaken under the Special Area Development Programme. These initiatives aim to benefit agricultural lands in the region.

Over the past four years, starting from 2021-22, a total of 496 soil and water conservation projects, along with 32,847 meters of streambank and landslide protection works, have been implemented at a cost of Rs.50.93 crore, with financial support from the State Government.

In the year 2024-25, Special Area Development Programme has been expanded to 33 blocks adjacent to the forest areas of the Eastern Ghats in 11 districts namely Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Kallakurichi, Namakkal, Dindigul, Erode, Salem, Tirupattur, Tiruvannamalai, Trichy and Vellore for the benefit of farmers.

At present, totally 61 Soil and Water Conservation works and 6,522.70 metres of drainage line treatment works and landslide protection works at an outlay of Rs.9.78 crore are being carried out under this scheme. The scheme works will be implemented during the financial year 2025-26 also with these funds.

3.4.5. Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project

Under the World Bank funded Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project, soil conservation and watershed management works are implemented by the Agricultural Engineering Department in the catchment areas of

multipurpose reservoirs, to prevent siltation and reduction in the capacity.

In catchment areas of Vaigai Dam in Theni district and Mettur Dam in Salem district, 361 silt detention structures at an estimated cost of Rs.15.60 crore are programmed to be constructed during the year 2025-26.

3.5. Water Management

3.5.1. Ensuring flow of irrigation water to tailend farmers

To ensure irrigation water reaching the fields without any interruption and to prevent crop damage due to water logging in the fields during rainy seasons, desilting works have been carried out in 'C' and 'D' category channels for a length of 5,427 kilometres at a cost of Rs.19.97 crore in the past three years.

Realizing the importance of these works, desilting works are to be carried out during the year 2025-26, in the Cauvery, Vennaru, Vellar basin areas and Grand Anicut canal ayacut areas

of Thanjavur, Tiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai, Cuddalore, Ariyalur and Trichy districts, for a total length of 2,925 kilometres of 'C' and 'D' category channels with an allocation of Rs.13.8 crore.

3.5.2. Providing Electric Motor Pumpsets to farmers at subsidy

To help the farmers having agricultural lands upto 5 acres with electricity service connection to pump irrigation water, the scheme on "Electric Motor Pumpset with subsidy" is being implemented for the purchase of new 4 star rated electric motor pumpsets or to replace the old inefficient electric motor pumpsets with new ones.

Under this scheme, 50% of total cost for the purchase of electric motor pumpsets, or maximum of Rs.15,000/- is provided as subsidy to the farmers. From the year 2021-22 to till date, a subsidy of Rs.6.47 crore has been released to 4,989 farmers.

During the year 2025-26, electric pumpsets will be distributed to 1,000 farmers of all

categories with total subsidy assistance of Rs.1.50 crore.

3.5.3. Micro Irrigation Scheme - Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (PM-RKVY) – Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)

Micro Irrigation Scheme is being implemented through Tamil Nadu Horticulture Development Agency to minimize the use of irrigation water and to improve the water use efficiency.

The Agricultural Engineering Department is coordinating with the officials of Agriculture / Horticulture /Sugar Department for carrying out joint verification and recording of measurements in the lands, where Micro Irrigation systems have been installed. In the year 2024-25, joint verification and measurements were carried out in the micro irrigation system installed fields in an area of 1,15,353 Ha., and the works are in progress.

3.6. Skill development Training in operation of Backhoe with front end loader, Tractor, Drone and Combine harvester

To create employment opportunities and entrepreneurship among the rural youth, skill development trainings are being imparted to them at the Agricultural Engineering Department owned Government Tractor workshops.

Government Tractor workshops of Agricultural Engineering Department were established as Tractor driving school during the year 2024-25 and 271 rural youth were trained on tractor operation with the help of Tractor Simulator and driving license have been provided for 54 rural youth. Also, demonstrations on operation of Agricultural Machinery were carried out to 49 rural youth.

In order to impart the operator training efficiently, Simulator for Backhoe with front end loader, Tractor, Drone, Combine harvester are proposed to be established at the Government

Tractor workshops of Agricultural Engineering Department and 120 rural youth are to be trained on the operation of the above machinery and steps will be taken to facilitate them for obtaining driving license. Also, Demonstrations on Agricultural Machinery will be given to 180 rural youth. Thus, during the year 2025-26, the scheme will be implemented for the benefit of 300 rural youth in total with an outlay of Rs.1.84 crore.

3.7. Creation of Infrastructure

Agricultural Engineering Department undertakes new infrastructure works and also provides technical support and guidance for the infrastructure works of the sister departments viz., Agriculture Department, Horticulture and Plantation Crops Department, Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business Department etc.

To strengthen the e-Vaadagai facility to hire out the Agricultural Engineering Department owned Agricultural machinery to farmers, 100 Nos. of Agricultural Machinery Sheds have

been constructed at a cost of Rs.18.80 crore during the past 4 years.

A building for Bio Control Laboratory is being constructed in Tiruvannamalai District for Agriculture Department at a cost of Rs.1.50 crore under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana during the year 2024-25.

3.8. Establishment

Table.3.2. Agricultural Engineering Department Staff Details

Sl. No.	Category of Post	Sanctioned Posts (Numbers)
1	Chief Engineer (AE)	1
2	Chief Engineer (AE), RVP	1
3	Superintending Engineer (AE)	14
4	Executive Engineer (AE)	38
5	Assistant Executive Engineer (AE)	123
6	Assistant Engineer (AE)/ Junior Engineer (AE)	847
7	Ministerial Staff	1,471
8	Field Staff	1,507
	Total	**4,002**

4. Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business

While many initiatives are undertaken to increase the production and productivity of agricultural and horticultural crops, it is imperative to provide good market facilities with necessary infrastructures to facilitate farmers to realize better price for their produce. Further, marketing of value-added agricultural produce increases the farmers' income and their standard of living. The Department of Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business is undertaking various initiatives to ensure fair price for the farmers' produce.

4. 1 Agri Marketing

4.1.1 Market Commitees and Regulated Markets

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1987 was enacted and its Rules, 1991 were notified for better regulation of trading of agricultural produce and for establishing proper market administration.

In Tamil Nadu, 284 Regulated Markets and 13 Sub Regulated Markets are functioning under 27 Market Committees as per the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, to facilitate marketing of agricultural commodities produced by the farmers.

The Regulated Markets serve as a common platform where the farmers and traders trade their agricultural produces without any interference of middlemen. Agricultural produce brought by the farmers to Regulated Markets are being sold by adopting secret bid method. No fee is collected from the farmers for the services rendered, whereas 1% of the purchase value of the produce is collected as market fee from the traders. During 2024-25 (upto February 2025), 29.70 lakh MT of agricultural produce were sold by 9.25 lakh farmers and Rs.152 crore has been realized through this trading.

Infrastructure facilities like storage godowns (532 Nos. with a capacity of 6.79 LMT), transaction sheds (399 Nos.), drying yards (424 Nos.), trader shops (863 Nos.), Cold

storages (275 Nos.), Market complexes with cold storage facility, Farmers' room and other basic infrastructure facilities are created in the Regulated Market premises.

To avoid distress sale of agricultural produce during glut and to meet the immediate financial needs of the farmers, pledge loan to a maximum of Rs.5 lakh or 50% of the value of the produce stored in the Regulated Market godowns is provided as credit assistance at 5% interest rate for a maximum of 6 months (one year for turmeric alone). During 2024-25 (upto February 2025), 1,328 farmers have availed Rs.43.29 crore as pledge loan.

This facility is also extended to traders providing up to Rs. 2 lakh at 9% interest rate for their produce stored in Regulated Market godowns to enable quick payment to the farmers. During 2024-25 (upto February 2025), 145 traders have availed Rs.2.70 crore as pledge loan. Furthermore, as announced in this Agriculture Budget, pledge loan facility upto Rs.10 lakh will be provided to Farmer Producer

organizations and will be implemented from 2025-26 onwards.

Apart from this, the farmers and traders can also get loan upto 80% of the value of the stock stored in the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority (WDRA) accredited Regulated Market godowns from scheduled commercial banks by pledging electronic Negotiable Warehouse Receipts (eNWR). So far, 247 godowns have been accredited with WDRA and 152 beneficiaries have availed a loan amount of Rs.142.20 crore.

In 2025-26, Transaction shed, Storage godown and other infrastructure facilities will be established for the Regulated Markets functioning in rented buildings viz., Salem District (Kolathur), Dharmapuri District (Pappireddipatti), Karur District (Chinnatharapuram), Virudhunagar District (Watrap, Srivilliputhur), Perambalur District (Poolambadi), Tiruchirapalli District (Pullambadi, Thottiyam), Ranipet District (Timiri) and Vellore District (Katpadi) and a Transaction shed for G. Ariyur Sub Regulated Market of

Kallakurichi District will also be established. All these facilities will be created at a total outalay of Rs.50.79 crore.

To safeguard the farmers from price fall during harvest seasons and to facilitate loans from scheduled commercial banks through e-Negotiable Warehouse Receipt system by obtaining Warehousing Development Regulatory Authority (WDRA) accreditation, storage godowns with a capacity of 1,000 MT each will be created in nine Regulated Markets viz., Monday market, Thoduvatti, Tindivanam, Gingee, Sulur, Kumbakonam, Udumalpet, Kilpennathur and Usilampatti at a cost of Rs.20 crore.

To regulate arrivals in high arrival markets during harvest season and to ease the marketing of agricultural produce, action is being taken during 2025-26 to establish Common Aggregation Points in all blocks.

Table 4.1 District and Market Committee wise Regulated Markets

S. No	District	Market Committee	No. of RMs	Name of the Regulated Markets
1	Kancheepuram	1.Kancheepuram	3	Kancheepuram, Uthiramerur, Sunguvarchatram
2	Chengalpet		4	Madurantagam, Thirukkalukundram, Acharapakkam, Chengalpet
3	Tiruvallur		8	Thiruthani, Tiruvallur, Redhills, Ponneri, Pallipattu,Uthukottai, Gummidipoondi, Nasarethpettai
4	Cuddalore	2.Cuddalore	11	Virudhachalam, Cuddalore, Panruti, Thittakudi, Kattumannarkoil, Chidambaram, Kurinjipadi, Sethiyathope, Srimushnam, Bhuvanagiri, Veppur
5	Villupuram	3.Villupuram	11	Tindivanam, Thirukoilur, Villupuram, Gingee, Thiruvennainallur, Avalurpet, Marakkanam, Vikravandi, Ananthapuram, Valathi, Melsithamur

S. No	District	Market Committee	No. of RMs	Name of the Regulated Markets
6	Kallakurichi	4. Kallakurichi	8	Manalurpet, Moongilthuraipattu, Ulundurpet, Thirunavalur, Chinnasalem, Kallakkurichi, Thiyagadurgam, Sankarapuram
7	Vellore	5.Vellore	3	Vellore, Gudiyatham, Katpadi
8	Tiruppathur		3	Thirupattur, Vaniyambadi, Ambur
9	Ranipet		6	Arcot, Kaveripakkam, Kalavai, Ammoor, Thimiri, Arakkonam
10	Thiruvannamalai	6.Tiruvannamalai	18	Tiruvannamalai, Arani, Vandavasi, Chetpet, Cheyyar, Polur, Chengam, Pudupalayam, Vanapuram, Vettavalam, Thellar, Mangalamamandoor, Desur, Peranamallur, Dusi, Kilpennathur, Adamangalampudur, Naidumangalam

S. No	District	Market Committee	No. of RMs	Name of the Regulated Markets
11	Salem	7.Salem	14	Salem, Athur, Sankagiri, Konganapuram, Kolathur, Mecheri, Vazhapadi, Thammampatti, Thalaivasal, Omalur, Kadayampatti, Gangavalli, Karumanthurai, Edapadi
12	Namakkal	8.Namakkal	6	Namakkal, Rasipuram, Tiruchengode, Paramathivelur, Namagiripettai, Cholakkadu
13	Dharmapuri	9.Dharmapuri	7	Dharmapuri, Palacode, Pennagaram, Harur, Pappireddipatti, Kambainallur, Papparapatti
14	Krishnagiri		9	Krishnagiri, Hosur, Kelamangalam, Pochampalli, Kaveripattinam, Uthangarai, Bargoor, Rayakottai, Denkanikkottai.

S. No	District	Market Committee	No. of RMs	Name of the Regulated Markets
15	Coimbatore	10.Coimbatore	10	Annur, Karamadai, Coimbatore, Sulur, Anaimalai, Pollachi, Malayadipalayam, Negamam, Kinathukkadavu, Thondamuthur
16	Tiruppur	11.Tiruppur	15	Kunnathur, Kangayam, Vellakkoil, Dharapuram, Moolanur, Alangiam, Muthur, Tiruppur, Avinashi, Sevur, Palladam, Udumalpet, Madathukkulam, Pethappampatti, Pongalur
17	Erode	12.Erode	18	Erode, Avalpoonthurai, Kodumudi, Sivagiri, Chithode, Bhavani, Boothapadi, Anthiyur, Mylampadi, Kavundhampadi, Gobichettipalayam, Nambiyur, Vellankoil, Sathyamangalam, PunjaiPulliyampatti, Thalavadi,

S. No	District	Market Committee	No. of RMs	Name of the Regulated Markets
				Perundurai, Elumathur
18	Tiruchirapalli	13.Tiruchirapalli	10	Manapparai, Thuraiyur, Lalgudi, Tiruchirapalli, Thottiyam, Manachanallur, Thuvarankurichi, Pullambadi, Thathaiyangarpet, Kattuputhur
19	Karur		4	Kulithalai, Karur, Irumputhipatti, Chinnadharapuram
20	Perambalur	14.Perambalur	2	Perambalur, Poolambadi
21	Ariyalur		4	Ariyalur, Jayankondam, Andimadam, Melanikuzhi
22	Pudukkotai	15.Pudukkottai	10	Alangudi, Aranthangi, Pudukkottai, Gandarvakkottai, Avudayarkoil, Keeranur, Keeramangalam, Ponnamaravathi, Illuppur, Karambakkudi

S. No	District	Market Committee	No. of RMs	Name of the Regulated Markets
23	Thanjavur	16.Thanjavur	13	Athiramapattinam, Ammapettai, Budalur, Kumbakonam, Madukkur, Orathanadu, Pattukottai, Papanasam, Peravoorani, Thanjavur, Vallam, Thirupananthal, Pappanadu
24	Tiruvarur	17.Tiruvarur	8	Koradacheri, Kudavasal, Valangaiman, Thiruthuraipoondi, Poonthottam, Mannarkudi, Tiruvarur, Vaduvur.
25	Nagapattinam	18.Nagapattinam	4	Keevalur, Nagapattinam, Vedaranayam, Thirupoondi
26	Mayiladuthurai		4	Kuttalam, Mayiladuthurai, Sembanarkoil, Sirkazhi
27	Madurai	19.Madurai	6	Thirumangalam, Usilampatti, Melur, Madurai,T.Kallupatti, Vadipatti

S. No	District	Market Committee	No. of RMs	Name of the Regulated Markets
28	Theni	20.Theni	7	Theni, Cumbum, Bodinayakanur, Chinnamanur, Andipatti, Uthamapalayam, Periyakulam
29	Dindigul	21.Dindigul	8	Dindigul, Ottanchatram, Palani, Natham, Batlagundu, Gopalpatti, Vadamadurai, Vedasendur
30	Ramanathapuram	22. Ramanathapuram	6	Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi, Kamuthi, Thiruvadanai, Rajasingamangalam, Mudukulathur
31	Virudhunagar	23.Virudhunagar	7	Virudhunagar, Rajapalayam, Sathur, Aruppukottai, Srivilliputhur, Watrap, Vembakkottai
32	Sivagangai	24.Sivagangai	7	Sivagangai, Thiruppuvanam, Manamadurai, Singampuneri, Karaikudi, Ilayankudi, Devakkottai
33	Tirunelveli	25.Tirunelveli	4	Ambasamudram, Valliyur, Tirunelveli, Thisayanvilai

S. No	District	Market Committee	No. of RMs	Name of the Regulated Markets
34	Tenkasi		7	Thenkasi, Sankarankovil, Pavoorchatram, Thiruvenkadam, Sivagiri, Alangulam, Kadayanallur
35	Thoothukudi		9	Kovilpatti, Thoothukudi, Pudur, Kadambur, Kalugumalai, Srivaikundam, Vilathikulam, Ettayapuram, Sathankulam
36	The Nilgiris	26.The Nilgiris	4	Udagamandalam, Kothagiri, Coonoor, Gudalur
37	Kanniyakumari	27.Kanniyakumari	6	Eathamozhi, Vadaseri, Kaliyakkavilai, Monday Market, Kulasekaram, Thoduvatti
	Total		**284**	

Table: 4.2 Market Committee wise Subsidiary Regulated Markets

S. No	District	Name of the Regulated Market	Name of the Subsidiary Regulated Market
1	Erode	Anthiyur	Bargur
2		Perunthurai	Veppili
3	Tiruvannamalai	Chetpet	Kolappalaur
4		Polur	Kelur
5		Vaanapuuram	Thaanipadi
6		Aarani	Kannamangalam
7	Tiruvarur	Tiruvarur	Peruntharakudi
8	Villuppuram	Villuppuram	Siruvanthadu
9	Kallakurichi	Thiyagathurgam	G.Ariyur
10		Chinnasalem	Vadakkananthal
11	Thanjavur	Kumbakonam	Thennur
12	Nagappatinam	Sembanarkoil	Manikkapangu
13	Coimbatore	Kinathukadavu	Vadakkipalayam

Table: 4.3 Infrastructure facilities established in Agricultural Markets (Unit in Nos)

S. NO	District	No. of Regulated Markets	Godowns	Total Capacity of Godowns (MT)	Transaction Shed	Traders Shop	Drying Yard	Cold Storages (No)	Cold Storages Capacity(MT)	Specilaised Market
1	Kancheepuram	3	5	6,200	2	2	6	3	15	--
2	Chengalpattu	4	2	2,600	1	--	2	1	5	--
3	Tiruvallur	8	8	11,500	4	--	7	3	7,005	--
4	Cuddalore	11	19	29,000	27	73	14	11	1,602	--
5	Villupuram	11	21	52,600	28	32	12	4	50	--
6	Kallakuruchi	8	18	24,000	18	13	8	3	55	--
7	Vellore	3	6	4,400	4	36	3	5	39	--
8	Ranipet	3	8	7,300	13	16	6	1	5	--
9	Thiruppathur	6	8	6,800	2	4	2	2	30	--
10	Tiruvannamalai	18	39	46,900	49	54	28	11	195	--
11	Dharmapuri	7	5	5,800	7	10	9	10	6,320	1
12	Krishnagiri	9	7	7,800	6	18	11	25	1,567	2
13	Salem	14	17	15,200	20	20	22	16	1275	1
14	Namakkal	6	10	8,600	3	0	6	6	84	1
15	Erode	18	53	72,514	53	37	49	14	1,260	3
16	Tiruppur	15	64	86,500	30	10	52	8	162	2
17	Coimbatore	10	32	31,405	16	46	30	23	6,704	3
18	Nilgiris	4	--	--	2	5	--	10	597	2
19	Perambalur	2	2	2,500	1	--	1	4	85	1
20	Ariyalur	4	7	6,200	10	--	6	1	25	--
21	Trichirapalli	10	12	15,375	12	20	11	15	3,297	4
22	Karur	4	2	1000	4	0	1	1	25	--
23	Thanjavur	13	28	41,250	18	16	19	8	155	2

S. NO	District	No. of Regulated Markets	Godowns	Total Capacity of Godowns (MT)	Transaction Shed	Traders Shop	Drying Yard	Cold Storages (No)	Cold Storages Capacity(MT)	Specilaised Market
24	Thiruvarur	8	19	21,500	8	20	16	3	15	--
25	Nagapattinam	4	3	4,500	4	--	--	-	-	--
26	Mayiladuthurai	4	10	11,320	7	--	5	-	-	--
27	Pudukottai	10	4	3,500	3	--	5	5	140	1
28	Madurai	6	14	18,000	4	43	6	5	42	2
29	Dindigul	8	17	23,200	8	105	18	14	2,135	1
30	Theni	7	12	12,500	5	0	10	12	722	2
31	Virudhunagar	7	14	16,200	4	57	6	11	190	--
32	Sivagangai	7	16	15,850	1	0	8	2	30	--
33	Ramanathapuram	6	13	17,100	4	140	10	7	2,160	1
34	Tirunelveli	4	7	9,600	4	18	7	9	310	1
35	Tenkasi	7	8	16,000	3	55	9	7	1,755	1
36	Thoothukudi	9	15	17,800	10	5	13	13	2282	1
37	Kaniyakumari	6	7	6,500	4	8	6	2	27	2
	Total	**284**	**532**	**6,79,014**	**399**	**863**	**424**	**275**	**40,365**	**34**

4.1.2 e National Agriculture Market (eNAM)

The number of Regulated Markets linked with e NAM has been fixed as a National level indicator under Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-Goal 2).

In Tamil Nadu, eNAM is being implemented in 157 Regulated Markets. Through eNAM,

219 agricultural commodities including coconut are traded.

During 2024-25 (upto February 2025), 116.29 lakh numbers of coconut and 7.06 lakh MT of other agricultural produce worth Rs.2,256 crore have been transacted through eNAM and e-payment to the tune of Rs.1,022.29 crore has been made to 6.74 lakh farmers.

To facilitate online trading in all the Regulated Markets of the State, Unified Single License is issued to the traders. So far, 8,634 Unified Single Licenses have been issued to the traders.

During 2024-25 (upto February 2025), Inter-mandi trade of 3.48 lakh MT of agricultural commodities worth Rs.1,107.63 crore have been traded with the participation of 7,197 traders. Inter-State trade of 2,036.21 MT of agricultural commodities with a value of Rs.10.48 crore has been carried out.

Further, Farm gate trade of 27,496 MT of agricultural produce with a value of

Rs.52.92 crore has been carried out through eNAM portal during 2024-25 (upto February 2025).

Further, in accordance with the Sustainable Development Goals, action is being taken to integrate 56 Regulated Markets additionally with the electronic National Agricultural Market (e-NAM) platform during 2025-26.

Table. 4.4. District and Market Committee wise e National Agricultural Markets (eNAM)

Districts	e NAM Markets
1.Vellore Market Committee	
Ranipet (3)	Ammoor, Kalavai,Arcot
Vellore (2)	Vellore, Gudiyatham
Thirupathur (2)	Tirupathur ,Vaniyambadi
2.Coimbatore Market Committee	
Coimbatore (9)	Annur, Pollachi, Anaimalai, ,Negamam , Coimbatore, Kinnathukadavu, Senjeri, Sulur, Thondamuthur
3.Dindigul Market Committee	
Dindigul (7)	Dindigul, Natham, Palani, Oddanchatram, Gopalpatti, Batlagundu,Vadamadurai
4.Erode Market Committee	
Erode (14)	Anthiyur, Erode, Sathyamangalam,Gobichettipalayam,Perundurai, PunjaiPuliampatti, Sivagiri, Elumathur, Boothapadi, Avalpoondurai, Kodumudi, Thalavadi, Vellankoil, Bhavani

5.Ramanathapuram Market Committee	
Ramanathapuram (6)	Paramakudi, Mudhukulathur, Rajasingamangalam, Ramanathapuram, Kamuthi, Thiruvadanai
6.Villupuram Market Committee	
Villupuram (7)	Tindivanam, Gingee, Vikkiravandi, Villupuram, Avalurpet,Valathi, Marakkanam
7.Kallakurichi Market Committee	
Kallakurichi (7)	Ulundurpettai, Sankarapuram, Kallakurichi, Thiyagadurgam, Chinnasalem, Manalurpet ,Arakandanallur.
8.Tiruppur Market Committee	
Tiruppur (9)	Tiruppur, Udumalpet, Pethappampatti, Vellakoil, Moolanur, Pongalur, Madathukulam, Kangeyam, Sevur
9.Theni Market Committee	
Theni (4)	Cumbum, Theni, Chinnamanur and Bodinayakanur.
10.Cuddalore Market Committee	
Cuddalore (7)	Virudhachalam, Panruti, Cuddalore O.T, Kurinjipadi, Sethiathope, Kattumannarkovil and Srimushnam.
11.Namakkal Market Committee	
Namakkal (2)	Paramathivelur, Namagiripettai
12.Trichy Market Committee	
Trichy (5)	Lalgudi,Thuvarankurichy, Manapparai, Thuraiyur,Tiruchirapalli
13.Madurai Market Committee	
Madurai (5)	Madurai,Usilampatti, T.Vadipatti, Melur,Thirumangalam

14.Thiruvannamalai Market Committee	
Tiruvannamalai (8)	Cheyyar, Arani, Desur, Vettavalam, Polur, Chetpet, Kilpennathur, Vandavasi
15.Nagapattinam Market Committee	
Mayiladuthurai (4)	Kuthalam, Mayiladuthurai,Sembanarkoil, Sirkali
Nagapattinam (1)	Thirupoondi
16.Kancheepuram Market Committee	
Kancheepuram (2)	Kancheepuram, Uthiramerur
Chengalpattu (1)	Maduranthagam
Thiruvallur(3)	Redhills, Tiruttani, Thiruvallur
17.Virudhunagar Market Committee	
Virudhunagar (4)	Rajapalayam,Virudhunagar,Sattur, Aruppukottai
18.Dharmapuri Market Committee	
Dharmapuri (3)	Harur, Palacode,Dharmapuri,
Krishnagiri(3)	Pochampalli, Krishnagiri, Hosur
19. Perambalur Market Committee	
Ariyalur(1)	Jayankondam
Perambalur (1)	Perambalur
20.**Thiruvarur Market Committee**	
Tiruvarur (4)	Kudavasal, Mannarkudi, Tiruvarur and Valangaiman
21. **Kanyakumari Market Committee**	
Kanyakumari (1)	Kulasekharam.

22.**Tirunelveli Market Committee**	
Tirunelveli (3)	Ambasamuthiram,Tirunelveli, Vallioor
Thoothukudi(1)	Srivaikundam
Tenkasi (4)	Tenkasi,Sankarankovil, Pavoorchatram, Kadayanallur
23.Sivagangai Market Committee	
Sivagangai (5)	Sivagangai, Manamadurai, Singampuneri, Karaikudi, Devakottai.
24.Pudukkottai Market Committee	
Pudukkottai (3)	Alangudi,Arandangi,Illupur
25.Thanjavur Market Committee	
Thanjavur (6)	Papanasam, Kumbakonam, Orathandu, Pattukottai, Thanjavur,Budalur
26.Salem Market Committee	
Salem (10)	Salem, Vazhappadi, Atthur, Gangavalli, Konganapuram, Edappadi, Mecheri, Thammampatti,Karumandurai,Omalur

4.2 Agri Business

4.2.1 Uzhavar Sandhai

Uzhavar Sandhai scheme was initiated in Tamil Nadu by Muthamizh Arignar Dr.Kalaignar in 1999, with the aim of promoting direct marketing between farmers and consumers by eliminating

middlemen. Uzhavar Sandhais play a vital role in ensuring profitable prices for farmers and providing fresh vegetables at reasonable prices to consumers.

Table: 4.5 District wise Uzhavar Sandhai details

S. No	District	Nos	Uzhavar sandhai
1	Ariyalur	2	Ariyalur, Jeyankondam
2	Coimbatore	8	R.S.Puram, Singanallur, Pollachi, Mettupalayam, Kurichi, Sulur, Vadavalli, Sundarapuram
3	Cuddalore	6	Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Viruthachalam, Panruti, Vadalur, Kattumannarkoil
4	Dharmapuri	6	Dharmapuri, Pennagaram, Palacode, Harur, A.Jattihalli, Karimangalam
5	Dindigul	6	Dindigul, Palani, Chinnalapatti, Kodaikkanal, Batlagundu, Vedasanthur
6	Erode	6	Sampath Nagar, Gobichettipalayam, Sathiyamagalam, Periyar Nagar, Perundurai, Thalavadi
7	Kancheepuram	4	Kancheepuram, Padappai, Sunguvarchatram, Kundrathur
8	Chengelpet	9	Pallavaram, Chengalpet, Medavakkam, Nanganallur, Madhuranthagam, Keelkattalai, Jameenrayapettai, Guduvancheri, Thirukalukundram
9	Kanyakumari	2	Vadaseri, Myladi
10	Karur	6	Karur, Kulithalai, Velayuthampalayam, Pallapatti., Vengamedu, Gandhigramam

S. No	District	Nos	Uzhavar sandhai
11	Krishnagiri	5	Hosur, Krishnagiri, Kaveripattinam, Denkanikottai, Avallapalli
12	Madurai	7	Annanagar, Chokkikulam, Palanganatham, Usilampatti, Thirumangalam, Melur, Anaiyur
13	Nagapattinam	2	Nagapattinam, Vedharanyam
14	Mayiladuthurai	2	Mayiladuthurai, Sirkali
15	Namakkal	6	Namakkal, Tiruchengode, Rasipuram, Kumarapalayam, Paramathivelur, Mohanur
16	Nilgiris	4	Udhagamandalam,Coonoor, Kothagiri, Gudalur
17	Perambalur	2	Perambalur, Veppanthattai
18	Pudukottai	7	Pudukottai, Aranthangi, Alangudi, Gandarvakottai, Karambakkudi, Viralimalai, Ponnamaravathy
19	Ramanatha puram	3	Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi, Kamuthi
20	Salem	13	Sooramangalam, Ammapet, Athur, Thathakapatti, Mettur, Attayampatti, Hasthampatti, Elampillai, Thammampatti, Jalagandapuram, Edappadi, Valapadi, Mecheri
21	Sivagangai	5	Sivagangai, Devakottai, Karaikudi, Tirupatthur, Singampunari
22	Thanjavur	6	Thanjavur, Kumbakonam, Pattukottai, Tirukattupalli, Papanasam, Peravurani
23	Theni	7	Theni, Cumbum, Bodinayakanur, Periyakulam, Devaram, Andipatti, Chinnamanur
24	Tirunelveli	5	Palayamkottai, Kandiyaperi, Melapalayam, Ambasamudram,

S. No	District	Nos	Uzhavar sandhai
			NGO colony
25	Tenkasi	2	Sankarankoil, Tenkasi
26	Tiruppur	6	Udumalpet, Tiruppur (North), Tiruppur (South), Palladam, Kangeyam, Dharapuram
27	Tiruvallur	6	Tiruthani, Tiruvallur, Ambattur, Paruthipattu, Naravarikuppam, Perambakkam
28	Tiruvannamalai	8	Tiruvannamalai, Polur, Arani, Cheyyar, Chengam, Vandavasi, Keelpennathur, Tamarainagar
29	Tiruvarur	7	Tiruthuraipoondi, Mannargudi-1, Tiruvarur, Needamangalam, Muthupettai, Mannargudi-2, Valangaiman
30	Trichirappalli	8	Anna Nagar, K.K.Nagar, Thuraiyur, Manapparai, Musiri, Thuvakudi, Lalgudi, Manachanallur
31	Tuticorin	2	Tuticorin, Kovilpatti
32	Vellore	6	Vellore, Katpadi, Gudiyatham,Kagithapattarai, Peranampattu , Pallikonda
33	Ranipet	2	Ranipet, Arcot
34	Tirupathur	3	Tirupathur,Natrampalli, Vaniyampadi
35	Villupuram	3	Tindivanam,Villupuram, Gingee
36	Kallakurichi	3	Sankarapuram, Ulundurpet, Kallakurichi
37	Virudhunagar	8	Aruppukottai, Rajapalayam, Srivilliputhur, Virudhunagar, Sivakasi, Sathur, Kariyapatti, Thalavaipuram
	Total	**193**	

In Uzhavar Sandhais, on an average, Rs.10 crore worth of 2,350 MT of vegetables and

fruits are sold by 8,100 farmers to more than three lakh consumers everyday. Arrangements have been made to facilitate access to the daily price details of Uzhavar Sandhais in the website of the Department of Agricultural Marketing and AgriBusiness (www.agrimark.tn.gov.in) and the "Uzhavar App".

The Uzhavar Sandhais are being renovated with various facilities since 2021-22. From 2021-22 to 2023-24, 125 Uzhavar Sandhais have been renovated at a cost of Rs.35.68 crore. During 2024-25, 20 Uzhavar Sandhais are being refurbished with upgraded infrastructure facilities at an outlay of Rs.2.75 crore.

Further, 14 new Uzhavar Sandhais have been established at a cost of Rs.7.53 crore and are functioning. Also, Thiruvarur Uzhavar Sandhai has been reconstructed at a cost of Rs.75 lakh.

To enable farmers and consumers to know the prices of both local market and Uzhavar Sandhais, Price Display Boards have been installed in 50 Uzhavar Sandhais at a cost of

Rs.1.15 crore. Composting machines have been installed in 25 Uzhavar Sandhais at a cost of Rs.2.75 crore to decompose the waste generated in Uzhavar Sandhais. During 2024-25, 34.83 MT of compost has been produced so far.

Under Farm to Home scheme, an amount of Rs.53.50 lakh has been provided as subsidy for the purchase of 30 mobile vegetable shops in six districts namely Trichy, Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Salem, Chengalpattu and Cuddalore for the benefit of farmers, consumers and educated youth.

Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) certification has been obtained for 93 Uzhavar Sandhais so far. The quality of vegetables sold in Uzhavar Sandhais is ensured by this certification.

To create market opportunities for FPOs and to make value added products available in Uzhavar Sandhai, shops have been allocated to Farmer Producer Organizations in 85 Uzhavar Sandhais.

During 2025-26, various basic infrastructure facilities such as new shops, drinking water, toilet facilities, shop renovation, floor and roof repairs and walkway facilities will be improved in 50 Uzhavar Sandhais at an outlay of Rs.8 crore.

In order to increase the functionality of Uzhavar Sandhais and take them to next level and to enable consumers to get fresh green vegetables at their doorsteps, Uzhavar Sandhais located near district headquarters will be integrated with local online sale platform. In the first phase, this scheme will be implemented in 20 Uzhavar Sandhais.

4.2.2 Cold Storages

To prevent the losses of easily perishable fruits and vegetables, 275 cold storages with a total capacity of 40,365 MT have been established in Tamil Nadu. These cold storages are being utilized by farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations, entrepreneurs and exporters to avoid distress sale and ensure remunerative price for agricultural commodities. During 2024-25, this

facility has been utilised by 5,617 farmers, 34 Farmer Producer Organizations and 165 Traders.

Table: 4.6 Details of cold storages with capacity available in the State

Capacity range (MT)	Number	Total Capacity (MT)
5,000	3	15,000
1,000-2,000	11	15,000
500-999	9	4,500
100-200	18	2,155
50-99	12	650
10-49	113	2,576
<10	109	484
Total	**275**	**40,365**

Further, in response to the farmers' demand, 5 cold storages with a capacity of 1,750 MT have been established in Thalavadi, Bargur, Chithode, Vellankoil and Veppili of Erode district at a cost of Rs.11.64 crore to store vegetables and fruits and action is being taken to bring the cold storages into utilization. Hence, the total capacity of cold storages will be increased to 42,115 MT.

4.2.3 Value Addition Centres for Agricultural Commodities

To promote marketing of value-added products from agricultural commodities and to ensure remunerative price for farmers, following value addition centres have been established and are utilized by farmers, entrepreneurs and Farmer Producer Organizations.

Table: 4.7 Value Addition Centres

S.No	Value Addition Centres	Location/ District	Estimate (Rs.in crore)
1	Coconut Value Addition Centre	Shenbagaramanpudur/ Kanyakumari	16.00
2	Coconut Value Addition Centre	Pattukottai/ Thanjavur	5.20
3	Maize Market Promotion Centre	Thozhudur/Cuddalore	3.78
4	Millet Processing Centre	Kothagiri/ Nilgiris	0.35
5	Banana Auction Centre	Kalakkad/ Tirunelveli	6.47
6	Modern Packing unit & Market Promotion Centre for Edible Oils	Thellanandal/ Tiruvannamalai	3.20

S.No	Value Addition Centres	Location/ District	Estimate (Rs.in crore)
7	Coffee Huller cum Grader and Pepper Cleaner cum Grader and Pulverizer unit	Ayyankolli/Nilgiris	0.75
8	Pepper Processing Unit	Kollimalai/ Namakkal	0.50
9	Onion	Manachanallur/ Tirichirapalli	0.42
10	Red Chilli	Mudukulathur/ Ramanathapuram	0.23
11	Mango	Pochampalli/ Krishnagiri	2.25

Works are under progress to establish a Jackfruit value addition center in Panruti of Cuddalore district at a cost of Rs.16.13 crore under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- 2024-25, to increase the income of jackfruit farmers.

To process, increase the storage life and to ensure reasonable price for turmeric, 5 turmeric polishers and 8 turmeric boilers were provided to Erode, Dharmapuri and Kallakurichi districts at a cost of Rs.2.11 crore during 2024-25.

Action is being taken to establish a facilitation centre for trading Onion at a cost of

Rs.3.65 crore in Perambalur district and a cold storage of capacity 1,000 MT for storing turmeric in Erode district at a cost of Rs.6.30 crore under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana- 2025-26.

Further in 2025-26, steps are being taken for setting up of 100 Value addition units for agricultural produce such as tomato, chillies, small onion, moringa, turmeric, banana, mango, jasmine, millets, traditional rice, etc., for which an amount of Rs.50 crore has been allocated in the first phase.

4.2.4 Farmer Producer Organisations

In Tamil Nadu, 1,274 Farmer Producer Organizations have been registered through various implementing agencies. 397 Farmer Producer Organizations have been formed and promoted by the Department of Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business under Tamil Nadu Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (TNSFAC) and Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TNIAMP).

Table 4.8 District wise details of Farmer Producer Organizations formed by the Department (2014-15 to 2021-22)

S. No	District	Tamil Nadu Small Farmers' Agri Business Consortium (Nos.)	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Scheme (Nos.)
1	Ariyalur	8	3
2	Coimbatore	11	1
3	Cuddalore	11	7
4	Chengalpet	7	1
5	Dharmapuri	11	3
6	Dindigul	10	2
7	Erode	13	3
8	Kallakurichi	7	3
9	Kancheepuram	6	2
10	Kanyakumari	5	-
11	Karur	8	1
12	Krishnagiri	12	2
13	Madurai	11	4
14	Mayiladuthurai	4	1
15	Nagapattinam	5	2
16	Namakkal	9	3
17	Nilgiris	9	-
18	Peramblur	7	1
19	Pudukottai	11	1
20	Ramanathapuram	9	1
21	Ranipet	6	4

S. No	District	Tamil Nadu Small Farmers' Agri Business Consortium (Nos.)	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Scheme (Nos.)
22	Salem	13	1
23	Sivagangai	8	2
24	Tenkasi	6	1
25	Thanjavur	13	4
26	Theni	7	2
27	Thirupattur	6	-
28	Tiruvannamalai	16	4
29	Thiruvarur	8	3
30	Thoothukudi	5	2
31	Tiruchirapalli	9	6
32	Tirunelveli	4	4
33	Tiruppur	8	-
34	Tiruvallur	10	2
35	Vellore	5	1
36	Villupuram	10	1
37	Virudhunagar	10	1
	Total	**318**	**79**
	Grand Total		**397**

4.2.4.1 Tamil Nadu Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium

Farmers are organized and registered as Farmer Producer Companies under the Company Act 1956/2013 and the Tamil Nadu Small Farmers

Agribusiness Consortium (TNSFAC) is taking various steps to facilitate marketing of their produce, fetch better prices and transform them as traders.

4.2.4.2 Support measures for Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)

- **Infrastructure facilities** - Subsidy has been provided for the establishment of Seed Processing Units, Dhall Mills and Millet Processing Units.

- **Capacity Building Training** - To transform farmers into entrepreneurs, capacity building training and exposure visit were provided to members of 310 FPOs through Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (TNAU) at a cost of Rs.2 crore.
- **Training on Packaging and Branding** - To market the value added products of FPOs with packaging and branding, trainings were given to 318 FPOs in TNAU through Indian Institute of Packaging (IIP).

- **To improve marketing opportunities** - Priority is given to FPOs in the trainings, seminars and exhibitions organized by this Department. As a part of this, Agri Business Expo was held on 8th and 9th July-2023 to facilitate market linkages for their products. In the Expo, 188 FPOs exhibited their produce in 86 stalls and sold their produce worth Rs.2.40 crore. In this expo, 4,120 farmers and 1.83 lakh consumers were benefited.

- **Online Marketing** - To facilitate online trading of produce by FPOs, Unified Single License has been issued to 705 FPOs. Through e-NAM portal, 366 FPOs have traded 18,838 MT of commodities worth Rs.22.76 crore.

- **Value addition training** - During the financial year 2024-25, value addition trainings are being imparted through National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM) at a cost of Rs.1.02 crore based

on the crops cultivated by farmers in 37 districts.

4.2.5 Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TNIAMP)

Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project (TNIAMP) is being implemented from the year 2017-18 in 66 Sub basins at a project cost of Rs.125 crore.

Formation and support to new Farmer Producer Companies (FPCs), supporting existing FPCs in their business development and promoting agro entrepreneurs are the major activities under the scheme.

4.2.5.1 Grant to Farmer Producer Companies:

1. Start up grant of Rs.10 lakh is extended to each Farmer Producer Company under the scheme
2. Productive Investment grant of Rs.20 lakh is extended to each Farmer Producer Company

3. Business Expansion grant of Rs.30 lakh per FPC is extended to the best performing FPCs.

Under the scheme, for the formation of 79 new FPCs and support to 40 existing FPCs, so far, an expenditure of Rs.17.83 crore has been made for conducting awareness trainings for the members, registration of FPCs, providing consultancy support to FPCs.

Under TNIAMP, during the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.5.70 crore was earmarked under various components for providing financial assistance to FPCs and an amount of Rs.2.10 crore has been disbursed so far.

4.2.5.2 Financial support to Agro entrepreneur

Under TNIAMP, an amount of Rs.8.75 crore was earmarked for providing financial assistance to Agro entrepreneurs and an amount of Rs.4.33 crore has been sanctioned as grant to 155 Agro entrepreneurs.

4.2.6 Supply Chain Management project

Supply Chain Management project for fruits, vegetables and other perishables is implemented to reduce the post harvest losses, link the farmers with exporters, processors and consumers, convert the surplus production into value added products for an uninterrupted supply of high quality fruits and vegetables to consumers so as to enhance the income of the farmers.

64 Primary Processing Centres have been established in 11 districts with assistance of Rs.482.36 crore from NABARD Warehouse Infrastructure Fund (WIF) and are functioning.

Pack houses, Cold storages, Storage Godowns and Primary Processing machineries for cleaning, sorting and packing are available in these Primary Processing Centres (PPCs).

The Primary Processing Centres are being operated by the Market Integration partners (MIP) such as Farmer Producer Organisations, Cooperative societies and private companies.

During 2024-25, so far 50,672 MT of vegetables and fruits have been handled in the Primary Processing Centres and 35,735 farmers are benefitted.

To increase the shelf life and to improve the quality of fruits and vegetables to meet the export standards, specialized infrastructure facilities like Gamma Irradiation Unit, Individually Quick Freezing Unit, Vapour Heat Treatment Plant and APEDA pack house are being utilised.

To further extend of the Supply Chain Management project, 20 Primary Processing Centres have been established in 9 Districts under NABARD Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) with total outlay of Rs.102.47 crore. Action is being taken to process millets, pulses and oilseeds in these Primary Processing Centres along with fruits and vegetables.

Table 4.9 Supply chain Management Project (Phase –I)
Details of Primary Processing Centres

S. No.	District	Primary Processing Centres
1.	Krishnagiri (10)	Hosur, Kamandoddi, Denkanikottai, Thattiganapalli, Rayakottai, Alapatti, Kundarapalli, Krishnagiri, Kaveripattinam, Pochampalli.
2.	Dharmapuri (5)	Palacode, Dharmapuri, Harur, Papparapatti, Pennagaram (Co-operative Marketing Society)
3.	Coimbatore (7)	Sulur, Pooluvapatti, Pichanur, Vadakkipalayam, Pollachi, Anaimalai, Chikkadasampalayam.
4.	The Nilgiris (9)	Hosahatty, Anikorai, Dhavanai, New Allanji, Sullikoodu, Uppatti, Aiyyankolli, Nilgiris (Co-operative Marketing Society), Ooty Rose Garden.
5.	Tiruchirappalli (12)	Lalgudi, M.Puthur, Mannachanallur-I, Mannachanallur – II, Thiruchendurai, P.K.Agaram, Arasalur, Pidaramangalam, Uppiliapuram (South), Thathaiyangarpettai, Kallikudi, Thuraiyur (Co-operative Marketing Society).

S. No.	District	Primary Processing Centres
6.	Dindigul (5)	Palani, Gopalpatti, Kavunji, Vedasanthur, Palani (Co-operative Marketing Society).
7.	Theni (5)	Theni, Chinnamanur, Cumbum – I, Cumbum – II, Periyakulam.
8.	Ramanathapuram (3)	Paramakudi, Mudhukulathur, Kamuthi (Co-operative Marketing Society).
9.	Thoothukudi (3)	Srivaikundam, Pudur, Vilathikulam
10.	Tirunelveli (2)	Ramayanpatti, Valliyoor
11.	Tenkasi (3)	Sankarankovil, Kadayanallur, Pavoorchatram.

Table 4.10 Supply Chain Management Project (Phase-II)
Details of Primary Processing Centres

S. No.	Districts	Primary processing Centres
1.	Salem (5)	Uthamasolapuram, Thalaivasal, Valapadi, Edappadi, Kolathur.
2.	Erode (2)	Alukkuli, Anthiyur
3.	Thiruvallur (2)	Thiruvallur, Arani
4.	Chengalpet (1)	Madhuranthagam
5.	Kancheepuram (1)	Sunguvarchatram

S. No.	Districts	Primary processing Centres
6.	Tiruvannamalai (2)	Padavedu, Kuppanatham
7.	Cuddalore (2)	Panruti, Kurinjipadi
8.	Villupuram (2)	Olakkur, Vanur
9.	Karur (3)	Aravakurichi, Mettu Mahadanapuram, Velayuthampalayam

4.2.7 Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme (KAVIADP):

In order to create post harvest infrastructure facilities in every village, 185 Drying yards have been established during 2021-22 and 2022-23. In 2023-24, 100 drying yards with grading and sorting hall have been established at a cost of Rs.34 crore under Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme and are being utilized by the farmers.

Based on the requirement of farmers, during 2024-25, works are under progress for

constructing 200 drying yards with grading and sorting hall at a cost of rs.70 crore.

Further, steps are being taken to establish 400 drying yards with grading and sorting hall at a cost of Rs.154 crore during 2025-26.

4.2.8 Setting up of Millet Processing centres under Tamil Nadu Millet Mission:

"Tamil Nadu Millet Mission" is being implemented for five years from 2023-24 to 2027-28 in 25 major millet growing districts. With the aim of increasing the production of millets in Tamil Nadu, its value addition, increase the usage of millets among the people thereby increasing the income of the farmers, 50 millet primary processing centers at a cost of Rs.9.38 crore during 2023-24 and 40 millet processing centers at a cost of Rs.7.50 crore during 2024-2025 are being established.

Further during 2025-26, steps are being taken to set up two Millet primary processing centres at a cost of Rs.15 lakh under Malaivazh Uzhavar Munnetra Thittam.

4.2.9 Providing Financial Assistance under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF) scheme

Under Agriculture Infrastructure Fund scheme, an interest subvention of 3% and credit guarantee for a period of seven years for loans upto a maximum of Rs.2 crore is provided to farmers, Farmer Producer Organizations, agri entrepreneurs, Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies etc., to create agri infrastructure.

For loans exceeding Rs.2 crore, 3% interest subvention is limited upto Rs.2 crore. This scheme facilitates farmers to obtain fair prices through creation of infrastructure for primary, secondary processing and value addition.

Out of Rs.5,990 crore target allocated for five years under AIF scheme for Tamil Nadu, 7,625 loans amounting to Rs.2,466.54 crore have been sanctioned and Rs.1,528.93 crore has been disbursed so far since the inception of the scheme. During 2025-26, it is proposed to provide financial assistance of Rs.2,000 crore under this scheme.

4.2.10 AGMARK Grading

'AGMARK' is a voluntary scheme, implemented by both Union and State Governments. AGMARK is a quality certification mark and a symbol of guarantee from the Government for clean, quality and unadulterated agricultural products.

In Tamil Nadu, 30 State AGMARK Grading Laboratories (SAGL) are functioning for grading and marking of agricultural commodities and a principal laboratory is functioning at Chennai to analyse the check samples.

AGMARK standards cover specifications for 245 commodities including food products, oils and ground spices. The commodities are graded and marked based on the quality specifications.

In Tamil Nadu, during the financial year 2024-25, agricultural commodities to the tune of 33.92 lakh quintal were graded. This scheme will be continued during 2025-26.

Table 4.11 District-wise AGMARK Grading Laboratories

S. No.	District	Location of the 31 Laboratories
1	Chennai	Tamil Nadu Principal Laboratory
2	Kancheepuram (2) (Present at Chennai)	Chennai North, Chennai South
3	Vellore	Vellore
4	Cuddalore	Panruti
5	Thanjavur	Thanjavur
6	Trichy (2)	Trichy I, Trichy II
7	Karur	Karur
8	Madurai (2)	Madurai North, Madurai South
9	Theni	Theni
10	Dindigul	Dindigul
11	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar
12	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli
13	Tenkasi	Tenkasi
14	Tuticorin	Tuticorin
15	Kanyakumari (2)	Nagercoil, Marthandam
16	Salem	Salem
17	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
18	Coimbatore	Coimbatore
19	Erode (4)	Erode I, Erode II, Perundurai, Chithode
20	Tiruppur (5)	Tiruppur, Palladam, Kangeyam I, Kangeyam II, Vellakoil
	Total	**31**

4.2.11 Agri Exhibition

Three Agri Exhibitions will be conducted at Virudhunagar, Erode and Kallakurichi at a cost of Rs.9 crore with the participation of various State Government Departments, Agriculture, Veterinary and Fisheries University, Research Institutions under Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Commodity Boards, Banks, Insurance companies, Seed producers, Nursery growers, Input producers, Agricultural implements and machinery manufacturers, Micro Irrigation companies, Food Processing Industries, Exporters, Farmer Producer Companies and other private companies.

4.2.12 Department Staff Details

In the Department of Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business, 1,343 Department staff and 1,675 Market Committee staff are working.

Table: 4.12- Department Staff details

S. No	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Post
1	Additional Director of Agriculture	1
2	Joint Director of Agriculture	2
3	Deputy Director of Agriculture (AB)	37

S. No	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Post
4	Assistant Director of Agriculture	5
5	Agricultural Officer	170
6	Deputy Agricultural Officer	47
7	Assistant Agricultural Officer	627
8	Administrative Officer	1
9	Assistant Accounts Officer	1
10	Other non-technical staff	452
	Total	**1,343**

Table: 4.13- Market Committee Staff details

S. No	Name of the Post	Sanctioned Post
1	Senior Secretary / Deputy Director of Agriculture	2
2	Senior Secretary	2
3	Secretary / Assistant Director of Agriculture	11
4	Secretary	11
5	Superintendent	202
6	Engineering Supervisor	9
7	Supervisor	346
8	Other non-technical staff	1,092
	Total	**1,675**

4.3. TAMIL NADU STATE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING BOARD (TNSAMB)

Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board was established in 1970 with the objective to regulate the activities of Market Committees.

Later, it was amended and constituted as a board under the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1987.

4.3.1 Source of Income

As per the Tamil Nadu Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1987, Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board receives 15% of the revenue collected as license fee and market fee by the Market Committees as its contribution for market development activities.

4.3.2 Functions of Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board

4.3.2.1 Capacity Building Training

Capacity building trainings to the officials and staff of Department of Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business and training programmes to farmers on food processing, value addition, market expansion and eNAM are being conducted in the State Level Training Centre functioning at Uthamacholapuram, Salem.

During 2024-25, so far, 26 trainings have been conducted at a cost of Rs.18.09 lakh benefitting 580 technical staff, farmers and rural youth. These training programmes will be continued during 2025-26.

4.3.2.2 International Flower Auction Centre (IFAC)

International Flower Auction Centre was established in an area of 7.56 acres of land at a cost of Rs.20.20 crore from the Supply Chain Management Project fund in Moranappalli Village of Krishnagiri district. Facilities such as cold storage, auction centre, assaying, handling, packing and training hall are established in this centre.

So far, 94,745 bunches and 17.85 lakh stems worth Rs.90.79 lakh have been traded.

4.3.2.3 Establishment of Food Parks

Food Parks are being established to achieve the objectives of reducing wastage of food

products, value addition of farm produce and increasing farmers' income.

i) Establishment of Mega Food Park

A Mega Food Park has been established with basic and core infrastructure facilities in an extent of 50 acres in SIPCOT Industrial Estate, Gangaikondan of Tirunelveli district at a project cost of Rs.77.02 crore.

Food park plots are provided on long term lease to food processing investors for establishment of food processing industries.

ii) Establishment of Agro Processing Clusters:

Agro Processing Clusters with infrastructure facilities in an area of 10 acres are being established in seven locations viz., Cuddalore, Theni, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Tiruvannamalai, Salem and Madurai with a project cost of Rs.191.88 crore. Food Park plots will be leased out to food processing investors shortly.

4.3.2.4 Uzhavar Angadis

100 Uzhavar Angadis will be established in major Corporations and Municipalities of Tamil Nadu through Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board to facilitate market opportunities for farmers and ensure the availability of quality food to consumers. In Phase I, establishment of 25 Uzhavar Angadis in Chennai and its suburbs are in progress.

4.3.2.5 Price Support Scheme (PSS)

Price Support Scheme is being implemented to protect farmers from price fall during peak harvest season.

Under this scheme, Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board (TNSAMB) serves as State Level Supporting Agency, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation (NAFED) as the Central Procurement Agency and Regulated Markets as Primary Procurement Centres (PPCs). Pulses (black gram and green gram) and copra are being procured from the farmers at Fair Average Quality (FAQ) at Minimum

Support Price (MSP) when the price falls below MSP and the cost is being paid to the farmers directly through online.

From the year 2021 to 2024, 8,343 MT of pulses with a value of Rs.64.16 crore were procured from 7,779 farmers and 1.47 lakh MT of copra worth Rs.1598.66 crore was procured from 1.01 lakh farmers directly at MSP.

Government of India has given approval to procure 44,800 MT of blackgram and 1,548 MT greengram during Rabi 2024-25. During 2025, approval is awaited from Government of India to procure 98,796 MT of copra.

4.3.2.6 Agro Export Promotion Activities

The Government is taking several efforts to increase the volume of export of agriculture and allied sector products.

4.3.2.6.1 Getting Geographical Indication

Agricultural produces with unique identity as Geographical Indication are known worldwide

which increases their market demand and creates export opportunities. During the last 4 years, steps have been taken to obtain Geographical Indication for 35 agricultural produces in Tamil Nadu through the Agriculture - Farmers Welfare Department and Geographical Indication has been obtained for Sholavandhan betel leaf.

Table: 4.14 Details of the crops filed for GI

Sl. No	District	Crops filed for GI Registration
1	Cuddalore	Panruti Jack Fruit
2	Cuddalore	Panruti Cashewnut
3	Virudhunagar	Sattur Samba Chilli
4	Perambalur	Chettikulam Small onion
5	Tenkasi	Puliankudi lemon
6	Ramanathapuram	Ramnad Chithiraikar Rice
7	Kanchipuram	Thooyamalli Rice
8	Salem	Salem Kannadi Kathiri
9	Erode	Kavindapadi Nattu Sakkarai
10	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri Arasampatti Coconut
11	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri Panneer rose
12	Thanjavur	Thanjavur Peravurani Coconut
13	Tiruppur	Mulanur Kuttai Murungai
14	Thoothukud	Thoothukudi Vilathikulam Chillies

Sl. No	District	Crops filed for GI Registration
15	Virudhunagar	Sathur Cucumber
16	Cuddalore	Cuddalore Kotimulai brinjal
17	Thanjavur	Thanjavur Veeramangudi Jaggery (Achuvellam)
18	Madurai	Madurai Sengarumbu
19	Sivagangai	Sivagangai Karuppukavuni rice
20	Kanyakumari	Kanyakumari Andarkulam Katharikkai
21	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar Athalaikai
22	Villupuram	Tindivanam Panipayaru
23	Karur	Karur Sengal Thuvarai
24	Thiruvannamalai	Javathu Malai Samai
25	Erode	Sathayamangalam Red banana
26	Namakkal	Kolli Hills Pepper
27	Ranipettai	Meenambur Seeraga Samba
28	Dindigul	Ayyampalayam Nettai thennai
29	Cuddalore	Bhuvanagiri Mithi paharkai
30	Salem, Karur	Sencholam
31	Krishnagiri	Urigampuli
32	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli senna Leaf
33	Theni	Odaipatti Seedless grapes

Sl. No	District	Crops filed for GI Registration
34	Karur, Dindigul, Tiruppur	Gloriosa superba (Senkanthal seed)

During 2025-26, steps will be taken for getting GI for 5 agricultural produce viz., Nallur Varagu (Cuddalore), Vedaranyam Mullai (Nagapattinam), Natham Puli (Dindigul), Aayakudi koyya (Dindigul) and Kappalpatti Karumbu Murungai (Dindigul).

4.3.2.6.2 Training on Export promotion and Buyer – Seller meet

During 2024-25, training cum buyer-seller meet on Agricultural export procedures was conducted in Virudhunagar and Erode at a cost of Rs.6 lakh to facilitate spices growing Farmers/Farmers Producer Organisations and entrepreneurs benefiting 200 Farmers/ Farmers Producer Organisations/ Traders /Exporters. It is programmed to conduct these trainings during 2025-2026 also.

4.3.2.6.3 Facilitation to get Export related Certificates

This programme is being implemented during 2024-25, to facilitate the farmers / FPOs in getting the certificates viz., Import-Export Code (IEC) / Registration cum Membership Certificate (RCMC) / Digital Signature / FSSAI License etc., by providing financial assistance to a maximum of Rs.15,000 per Farmer/FPOs for which Rs.15 lakh has been allocated by the State Government.

4.3.2.6.4 Agri Export Consultancy cell

Agri Export Consultancy cell has been formed in all the offices of District Deputy Directors of Agriculture (AB) and advisories are being provided to farmers, small traders and Farmer Producer Companies about export of agricultural and agro based products in co-ordination with the Export agencies like Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) etc., Export Consultancy will be provided during 2025-26 also.

4.3.2.7 Construction/Maintenance Works

The Engineering Wing functioning under the control of Tamil Nadu State Agricultural Marketing Board with its sub-divisional offices at Chennai, Madurai and Vellore undertakes developmental activities of Regulated Markets besides creation and maintenance of infrastructure facilities for agri business activities such as Uzhavar Sandhais, Uzhavar Angadis, Food parks, Godowns, Cold storages etc.,

During 2024-25, infrastructure was created at an outlay of Rs.198 crore. These works will be continued during 2025-26 also.

4.3.2.8 Digitalization of Agricultural Marketing Services

To ease the trading of agricultural commodities by farmers and traders, software is being developed for online booking of godowns and cold storages and issue of license to traders. Management Information System (MIS) and an e-commerce platform are being developed for monitoring the business activities of Farmer

Producer Companies and for selling their value added products. This digital service will be implemented at the earliest.

5. TAMIL NADU AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University imparts Agricultural Education, carries out agricultural extension activities to disseminate new crop varieties, technologies, research findings and provide solutions to farmers on emerging field problems through its 18 Constituent Colleges, 42 Research Stations and 15 Krishi Vigyan Kendras. These activities are carried out with a total outlay of Rs.724 crore allocated during 2024-25.

5.1. Agricultural Education

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University offers 15 Under Graduate, 34 Post Graduate and 29 Doctoral degree programmes through 18 Constituent Colleges. In addition, Diploma in Agriculture, Horticulture and Agricultural Engineering are being offered through four constituent Diploma Institutes of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University. The Directorate of Open Distance Learning offers 41 certificate courses, six online certificate courses, one Diploma course in

Agri-Inputs, one special certificate course and 12 other Diploma programmes.

During the year 2024-25, 30,340 applications were received for under graduate courses. As per the guidelines of the Tamil Nadu government, student admission is increased to the tune of 10 percent every year.

Table. 5.1. Students Admission in Tamil Nadu Agricultural University (2024-25)

Education Details	Admission
Under Graduate	4,985
Post Graduate	510
Doctoral Degree	183
Diploma	640
Open Distance Learning	2,314
Total	**8,632**

5.1.1. Puthumaipen Thittam

The Government of Tamil Nadu has launched Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammaiyar Higher Education Assurance Scheme (Puthumaipen Scheme) to encourage the enrolment rate of girl students who have studied 6^{th} to 12^{th} standards in Government schools in

Higher Educational Institutions. The incentive amount of Rs.1000/-per month is provided to these girl students. Under this scheme, a total of 247 girl students of constituent colleges, 297 girl students of affiliated lleges are benefited during 2024-2025.

5.1.2. Tamizh Pudhalvan Thittam

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has launched the **Tamizh Pudhalvan Scheme** in Coimbatore on 9th August, 2024 to encourage pursuing higher education by all boy students who studied 6-12th standard in Tamil medium. An incentive of Rs.1000/-per month is provided under this scheme. A total of 208 boy students of constituent colleges, 232 boy students of affiliated colleges are benefited during 2024-2025.

5.1.3 Assistance for students' Education

For the academic year 2024-2025, applications received for various Community Scholarships (BC/MBC/DNC/SC/ST) are being

uploaded in the Tamil Nadu State Scholarship Portal (TNSSP).

To encourage students who have studied 6th to 12th standards in Government schools for pursuing higher education, 343 students have got admission and benefitted during 2024-2025 under 7.5% reservation scheme.

5.1.4 Infrastructure

The Government of Tamil Nadu has announced the establishment of a new Horticulture College and Research Institute at Paiyur in Krishnagiri District, three Agricultural Colleges and Research Institutes at Manavasi in Karur District, Keezhvelur in Nagapattinam District and Chettinad in Sivagangai District during 2021-22. For the Agricultural College, Chettinad Rs.61.79 crore has been sanctioned and the infrastructure works are nearing completion. Rs.70.18 crore has been sanctioned for Horticultural College, Paiyur and the infrastructure works are in progress.

5.1.5 Students welfare and Career Guidance

The centre for Students Welfare functioning at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore organises motivational lectures, coaching classes, mock group discussions, interviews, individual skill-oriented trainings to produce potential candidates and to create domestic and international job opportunities for them.

In 2024-25, 290 students were placed in different agro industries, banking sector, fertilizer, food and seed industries, financial and other institutions. To enhance the skills of the students Skill Development Centre will be established in TNAU. To encourage new inventions and to develop new entrepreneurs 'M.S Swaminathan Research Grant' with an outlay of Rs.1 crore has been set up with State Fund.

5.2 Agricultural Research

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University undertakes research on location specific and crop specific problems across the state. Till now, TNAU

has released 948 new crop varieties, 171 farm implements and developed more than 1,500 management technologies to ensure food security for growing population, commercialization of agriculture and to improve the standard of living of farmers.

During 2024-25, projects such as 'Development of special climate smart villages for demonstrating climate change mitigation technologies to farmers and stakeholders besides spreading awareness', to enhance soil health and productivity, research on soil microbiome engineering for the decomposition of crop residues, technology for precision spraying of agricultural inputs for horticultural crops by drones, to develop rice varieties with low glycemic index and high nutritional value, feasibility testing, production of machines and demonstration for complete mechanisation in turmeric, tapioca, onion cultivation, research programme for new varieties in tuberose, chrysanthemum and rose are being implemented with a budget outlay of Rs.11.65 crore.

During 2025-26, projects such as developing smart villages capable of overcoming the challenges posed by climate change in agriculture and ecosystem, establishment of quality control laboratories for organic agricultural produce, setting up of new parasitoid production unit to protect the coconut crop from rugose spiralling whitefly and encouraging innovations to combat the challenges in agriculture sector will be implemented at an outlay of Rs.12.97 crore.

5.2.1 Agro Climate Research Centre

Tamil Nadu, a state with a rich agricultural heritage, faces significant challenges due to climate change and variability. Extreme weather events like drought, unseasonal rainfall, flood and emerging pests and diseases have adversely affected the crop growth, yield and farm income. Agro Climate Research Centre (ACRC) of TNAU provides Village Level Medium Range Weather Forecast (TNAU - VLF) at hourly intervals for the next six days for a distance of three-square km. The TNAU–VLF is hosted in open-source website http://aas.tnau.ac.in/vlf and has a forecast

usability range between 70–80%. The TNAU–VLF provides quantitative information on heavy rainfall events (intensity / hour) with high wind speed and high / low temperature events. TNAU is sharing this TNAU–VLF to TANGEDCO for their electricity demand forecast model. Seasonal Climate Forecast (SCF) for South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon is prepared and disseminated during the last week of May and September, respectively. This SCF is highly useful to farmers to make cropping decisions and technocrats to prepare suitable projects. In collaboration with India Meteorological Department, ACRC issues weather advisory to 12.95 lakh farmers through SMS every Tuesday and Friday. During 2024-25, 910 farm advisories were issued for agricultural crops, horticultural and plantation crops, cattle and small ruminants, poultry and other birds. In addition, TNAU's Automation in Agromet Advisory Service Web cum Mobile App has been providing weather based agro advisories to 6.15 lakh registered farmers. The project will be continued in the year 2025-26.

5.2.2 Research Publications

During 2024-2025, TNAU faculty have published 1,304 scientific publications in Scopus index Journals.

5.2.3 New crop varieties released

Nineteen new varieties in agricultural and horticultural crops have been approved by the State Variety Release Committee and released by TNAU during 2024-25.

Table 5.2.3. New Released Crop Varieties in 2024-25

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
1.	Rice CO 59	130 – 135 days	• Season: *Samba* / Late *samba* / *Thaladi* • Yield: 5867 kg/ha • Semi dwarf, drought tolerant • 1000 grain weight (14.0g) • Intermediate amylose • Moderately resistant to White backed plant hopper, leaf folder and blast

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
2.	Rice ADT 56	110 – 115 days	• Season: *Kar*, *Kuruvai*, *Sornavari*, *Navarai* • Yield: 6,248 kg/ha • Medium slender grain • Moderately resistant to blast, Bacterial leaf blight and sheath blight • Resistant to leaf folder, gall midge and moderately resistant to Brown plant hopper and Green leaf hopper
3.	Rice ADT 60	130-135 days	• Season: *Thaladi* • Yield: 6,028 kg/ha • Medium slender grain • Medium tall (120 cm), non-lodging • Milling: 75%; Head Rice Recovery: 68% • Moderately tolerant to Brown plant hopper, stem borer, leaf folder, Bacterial leaf blight and blast
4.	Maize COH(M) 12	110 days	• Season: Rainfed: *Purattasi pattam;* Irrigated: *Aadi, Karthigai, Margazhi* & *Thai pattam* • Yield: Rainfed: 6,511 kg/ha; Irrigated: 8,128 kg/ha

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
			• Yellowish orange semi-dent kernels • Hybrid seed production is easier due to synchrony in flowering • Moderately resistant to Fall army worm and Charcoal rot
5.	Blackgram VBN 12	75-80 days	• Season: Irrigated: *Aadi, Purattasi* & *Chithirai pattam* Rice fallow: Late *samba* • Yield: Irrigated: 859 kg/ha • Rice fallow: 850 kg/ha • Photo-insensitive type • Long pod with more number of seeds per pod • Resistant to Moongbean Yellow Mosaic Virus, Urdbean Leaf Crinkle Virus and powdery mildew diseases; Resistant to whitefly and pod borer
6.	Groundnut CTD 1	120 – 125 days	• Season: *Vaikasi pattam* • Yield: 2,454 kg/ha • Tolerant to early season drought • High oil content (49%) with high shelling (70.5%)

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
			• Resistant to leaf miner and moderately resistant to leaf hopper • Moderately resistant to late leaf spot and rust
7.	Castor hybrid YRCH 3	150 – 170 days	• Season: *Aadi, Purattasi* & *Karthigai pattam* • Yield: 2014 kg/ha • Semi dwarf & branching type • Proportion of female flower on the spike is > 95%. • Resistant to lodging, non-shattering type • Moderately tolerant to semilooper, *Spodoptera litura* and capsule borer and resistant to wilt
8.	Tomato CO 4	160 - 165 days	• Season: *Aadi* &*Thai pattam* • Yield: 39.24 t/ ha • Fruits with light green shoulder • Extended shelf life • Field tolerance to Tomato leaf curl virus (ToLCV)
9.	Bhendi hybrid CO(H) 5	110-120 days	• Season: *Aadi pattam* &*Thai pattam* • Yield: 28.85 t/ha • Early in flowering (33-36 DAS)

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
			• Twenty-three harvests can be made in a duration of 120 days starting from 38 days after sowing • Moderately resistant to Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus and Enation Leaf Curl Virus (ELCV)
10.	Chilli CO 5	270 days	• Season: *Aadi, Purattasi* &*Thai pattam* • Yield: 4 t/ha • (Capsaicin content is exceptionally high (>1.0 lakh Scoville Heat Units) • Suited for industrial purpose • Field tolerance to Leaf Curl Viral disease
11.	Ash Gourd PLR 1	Annual	• Season: Suitable for all seasons • Yield: 21 t/ha/yr • Compact type fruit (350 g/fruit) • Without off flavour • Lesser seeds and more flesh • Suited for terrace garden • Moderately resistant to fruit fly, leaf miner and red pumpkin beetle

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
12.	Banana Kaveri Vaaman	330 - 360 days	• Season: *Aadi* & *Purattasi pattam* • Yield: 60-65 t/ha • First banana mutant in India • Dwarf statured plant (1-5-1.6m) and withstands heavy wind • Suitable for kitchen garden
13.	Avocado TKD 2	Perennial	• Season: June - September • Yield: 129.61 kg/tree/year (51.84 t/ha) • Regular bearer with cluster bearing habit (480 fruits /tree/year) • Suitable for high density planting • Medium sized fruits (270 g) • Moderately resistant to fruit borer, shot hole borer and wilt disease
14.	Acid Lime SNKL 1	Perennial	• Season: June - September • Yield: 58.20 kg /tree/year (16.60 t/ha) • Year around production with cluster bearing habit (5 fruits/cluster) • More peel thickness;

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
			Suitable for long distance transport and more shelf life (10 days) • High juice content (54.1 %) • Moderately resistant to leaf miner, citrus butterfly, mites, gummosis, canker and dieback
15.	Nerium Thovalai 1	Perennial	• Season: July-August • Yield: 3.87 kg/plant; 9.67 t/ha/year • Cluster flowering habit and year-round production • Higher retentively in plants (7 days) • Moderately resistant to leaf spot and leaf caterpillar
16.	Coconut ALR 4	Perennial	• Season: All seasons • Yield: 137 nuts / palm / year (95-105 nuts per year in West Coast Tall variety) • Dual purpose (Tender nut and Copra) tall variety • Tender nut water yield 520 ml/nut and de-husked fruit weight: 650 g

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
			• Oil content: 63.12% • Suitable for coir industries • Moderately tolerant to Rugose Spiralling whitefly and Eriophyid mite. • Resistant to leaf spot and leaf blight diseases • Free from root wilt disease
17.	Nutmeg PPI 1	Perennial	• Season: All seasons • Mace yield: 1.72 kg/tree (265 kg/ha) • Nut yield: 7 kg/tree (1092 kg/ha) • Average fruit weight: 80.72 g • Nutmeg oil: 7.46 - 7.7%; Oleoresin: 8.56% • Moderately resistant to fruit rot disease
18.	*Sirukurinjan* CO 1	Perennial	• Season: June – July • Yield: Fresh leaf yield: 6.48 kg/plant/ year • Dry leaf yield: 4.54 kg/plant/ year • Gymnemagenin content: 0.72 % • Suitable for preparing anti-diabetic drugs

S. No.	Crop and Variety	Duration (Days)	Salient Features
			• Susceptible to leaf webber during the months of November – December
19.	Oyster Mushroom KKM 1	30 days	• Season: All-seasons • Yield: 641.6 g/bed • Good shelf life and storable for 2 days at room temperature • Less prone to mould infection

Breeder seeds will be produced for the newly released varieties and popularisation of the new varieties will be taken up through suitable demonstrations. In 2025-26, promising cultures in Adaptive Research Trials will be identified for release as new varieties.

5.3 Agricultural Extension Education

The Directorate of Extension Education carries out frontline extension activities through 15 Krishi Vigyan Kendras, 18 constituent colleges and 42 research stations, community radio station in coordination with Agriculture department and other state development departments.

Through, 15 Krishi Vigan Kendras of Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, On Farm Trials, Front Line Demonstrations, extension activities, trainings were conducted during 2024-25 benefiting 2,64,881 farmers.

5.3.1 Trainings

During 2024-2025, 10,741 women farmers (Krishi Sakhis) were trained on five-day training programmes on natural farming. Fourteen trainings were conducted for the benefit of agricultural extension officers, farmers and development department officers through the Training Division of the Directorate of Agricultural Extension Education, and 223 persons were benefited.

It is programmed to conduct 1,700 trainings for farmers through Krishi Vigan Kendras in 2025-2026.

5.3.2 Educational Media Centre

During 2024-2025, the Educational Media Centre of TNAU produced 210 video programmes.

In addition, 99 video programmes have been uploaded in TNAU TV YouTube Channel and more than 43.33 lakh farmers and general public have benefited from watching the programmes

5.3.3 TNAU Agritech Portal

TNAU's Agritech portal (http://agritech.tnau.ac.in) with about 12 lakh pages of information related to agriculture, horticulture and allied sciences both in Tamil and English has been visited and got benefited by 6.11 lakh regular users, 5.4 lakh new users and 7.55 crore viewers in 2024-25. The information on TNAU Agritech Portal is currently being updated by using Artificial Intelligence technology.

5.3.4 TNAU Community Radio Station

TNAU Community Radio Station 107.4 is functioning since 2010 catering to the needs of farmers. Totally 1,495 programmes were broadcasted through Community Radio during 2024-25.

5.4 Seed Production

During 2024-25, a total quantity of 179.33 MT of breeder seeds, 384.05 MT of foundation seeds, 53.28 MT of certified seeds and 563.43 MT of Truthfully Labelled Seeds (TFL) in 175 varieties of principal crops were produced and distributed to farmers, seed producers and State Seed Farms. Additionally, 10.90 Lakh seedlings were produced and distributed to farmers. During 2025-26, it is programmed to produce 897.2 MT of foundation seeds, 101.2 MT of certified seeds and 1195.1 MT of Truthfully Labelled Seeds (TFL) and 26.8 lakh seedlings for distribution to farmers.

5.5 Agri Business Development

Through the Directorate of Agribusiness Development, activities related to agri business incubation, commercialization of hybrid seeds and machineries, consultancy services, venture capital schemes, student entrepreneurship, executive development programmes, Agri hub, institutional

development plan and Unnat Bharat Abhiyan 2.0 are undertaken.

This Directorate has established six Agribusiness Federations with 306 members and 190 entrepreneurs including 157 women entrepreneurs. In addition, 1,241 business advisories were provided.

During 2025-26, Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Agri-Hackathon will be conducted to develop technologies that can address the key challenges faced by farmers in agriculture, and to create entrepreneurs will be undertaken at an outlay of Rs. 1 crore.

5.6. Intellectual Property Rights

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University has been granted with seven patents.

1. A device to remove insect eggs from Pulse Seed storage Godown.
2. Sugarcane Detrasher
3. COCOLIFE - Coconut Fertiliser Briquette Embedded in Coir pith hollow briquette

4. A multipurpose device for the Management of the insects and rodents
5. A cDNA from *Bougainvilea spectabilis* leaves encoding a protein with antiviral & ribosome inactivating activity and a method for obtaining the same
6. Construction of new chimeric Cry2Ax1 Gene of *Bacillus thuringiensis* encoding protein with enhanced insecticidal activity.
7. Process for the Production of Ready to Cook Mix and Food from Pearl Millet.

5.7 Awards

- TNAU won prize in Best Institution category in the National Water Award 2023 for innovative water harvesting engineering practices, agricultural water management technologies and organizing water awareness campaigns
- The Department of Food Process Engineering, Agricultural Engineering College and Research Institute, TNAU, Coimbatore bagged the "Best Centre Award

(First Prize)" for the All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Post-Harvest Engineering and Technology (PHET) for its outstanding performance during 2024.

- Forest College and Research Institute, Mettupalayam has been awarded with Best Institution Award for Excellence in Agroforestry 2023 by Indian Society of Agroforestry (ISAF), Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI), Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
- Nammazhvar Organic Farming Research Centre bagged Best Centre of All India Network Programme on Organic Farming by ICAR- IISFR
- All India Coordinated Research Project on Integrated Farming Systems (AICRP-IFS) operating under the Department of Agronomy received the Best Centre Award at the national level during 2024.

5.8 Details of Employees

Details of Employee

Sl. No.	Category	Present Status
A.	**Teaching Staff**	
1.	Professor	416
2.	Associate Professor	316
3.	Assistant Professor	269
	Total (A)	**1,001***
B.	**Non Teaching Staff**	
1.	Supporting Staff	1,222
	Total (B)	**1,222**
	Grand Total (A + B)	**2,223**

***Includes 114 faculties on deputation from Annamalai University**

6. DEPARTMENT OF SEED CERTIFICATION AND ORGANIC CERTIFICATION

The use of quality seeds in agriculture forms the foundation for successful crop cultivation. High-quality seeds are essential for increasing productivity, ensuring food security, and increasing farm income. Keeping these focus objectives, the Department of Seed Certification and Organic Certification is implementing the activities through the following four wings

- Seed Certification
- Seed Quality Control
- Seed Testing
- Organic Certification

The Department encourages farmers by promoting the use of certified seeds, ensuring a reliable supply of high-quality seeds, and offering organic certification.

6.1 Seed Certification:

The Seed Certification wing functions by carrying out seed certification for notified crops and varieties, ensuring compliance with the Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards with the provisions under Seeds Act, 1966 and the Seeds Rules, 1968.

Breeder seeds are being supplied to the government and private seed producers by inspecting the field standards of breeder seed plots at Agricultural research stations through the breeder seed inspection team.

In the ambit of seed certification, access to quality certified seeds is provided to farmers through seed farms established by government and private seed producers through various activities viz., verifying the seed source, conducting field inspections, processing of seeds, testing the seed quality, and tagging the quality seeds.

During the year 2024-2025, an area of 68,968 ha has been registered as seed farms and

a total quantity of 1,24,001 metric tonnes of seeds have been certified so far.

TABLE 6.1: 2024-2025 - SEED FARM AREA REGISTERED AND SEED TAGGED QUANTITY

S.No	Head Quarters	Seed farm area (in ha)	Tagged quantity (in MT)
1	Coimbatore	1,250	893
2	Cuddalore	3,115	1,897
3	Dharmapuri	1,230	650
4	Dindigul	2,058	3,744
5	Erode	3,526	1,542
6	Kancheepuram	1,887	2,635
7	Kanyakumari	226	170
8	Karur	646	339
9	Krishnagiri	1,178	605
10	Madurai	1,940	6,023
11	Nagapattinam	3,011	2,766
12	Namakkal	1,138	2,463
13	Perambalur	1,256	2,174
14	Pudukkottai	1,210	961
15	Ramanathapuram	641	456
16	Salem	1,773	847
17	Sivagangai	541	512
18	Thanjavur	7,691	2,240
19	Theni	1,117	3,130
20	Tiruvallur	1,082	1,085

S.No	Head Quarters	Seed farm area (in ha)	Tagged quantity (in MT)
21	Thiruvarur	7,610	2,247
22	Thoothukudi	1,485	280
23	Tirunelveli	2,954	6,111
24	Tiruppur	8,722	67,716
25	Tiruvannamalai	2,601	2,016
26	Trichy	1,613	2,172
27	Vellore	1,558	911
28	Villupuram	4,433	6,728
29	Virudhunagar	1,477	690
	Total	**68,968**	**1,24,001**

Furthermore, in order to effectively carry out field inspection and produce quality seeds through it, it is programmed to register 70,000 ha of seed farms and certify 1,25,000 MT of quality seeds in 2025-2026.

6.2 Seed Quality Control:

The main objective of the Seed Inspection wing is to ensure the quality of various seeds produced and marketed by the Government and Private seed companies and to ensure availability of quality seeds to the farmers.

To ensure the quality of seeds distributed to the farmers in the state, various seed legislations viz., the Seeds Act, 1966, the Seeds Rules, 1968, The Seeds (Control) Order, 1983 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are being implemented by the Seed Inspection wing.

This department has issued 12,671 Seed Selling Licenses under the Seeds (Control) Order, 1983. These seed selling points should be inspected by the Seed Inspectors and seed samples are drawn from seed lots kept for sale and are analyzed in the notified seed testing laboratories. Based on the results, departmental / legal actions are initiated against the sub standard seed lots.

During the year 2024-2025, 78,215 seed selling points have been inspected and 79,939 seed samples (51,856 official samples and 28,083 service samples) were drawn. Based on the seed testing reports, 1,473 samples were identified as sub standard, of which department action was taken for 1,348 samples and legal action has been initiated for 125 samples.

Also, 1,359 MT of seeds worth Rs.20.42 crore have been issued with stop sale order for sub standard and other violations.

During the year 2025-2026, it is targeted to inspect 80,000 seed selling points and to draw 70,000 seed samples for quality check.

6.3 Seed Testing

The Department of Seed Certification and Organic Certification has 34 notified seed testing laboratories. These laboratories play a crucial role in ensuring the quality of seeds, a primary input in agriculture. Three types of samples are analyzed in these laboratories viz., Certified seed samples from the seed certification wing, Official samples from the seed quality control wing, and Service samples submitted by farmers, seed dealers, and seed producers in accordance with the Indian Minimum Seed Certification Standards (IMSCS) to ensure the quality of seeds used for agriculture purpose.

Table : 6.2 Samples analyzed-2024-25:

S.No	Samples	Target (Nos)	Achievement (Nos)
1	Certified Sample	30,000	28,186
2	Official Sample	50,000	51,856
3	Service Sample	37,000	28,341
	Total	**1,17,000**	**1,08,383**

It is proposed to analyze 1,20,000 seed samples during the year 2025-26.

6.3.1 International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) accredited seed testing laboratory, Coimbatore:

Coimbatore Seed testing Laboratory has become a member of ISTA in 2006 and got accreditation in 2014 by International Seed Testing Association, Switzerland. This laboratory takes pride in being the first public sector laboratory in India which got its accreditation from an international Organization. International Seed Testing Association's accreditation was issued to this laboratory for seed sampling from seed lot, physical purity and other crop seeds

(OCS), germination and moisture. This laboratory has got the authority to issue orange international seed lot certificate and blue international seed sample certificate for cereals, pulses and vegetable crops to seed sellers. So far, 101 international seed testing certificates have been issued to the seed exporters of Tamil Nadu.

6.3.2. State DNA Finger Printing Laboratory

The DNA Finger Printing Laboratory was established in Coimbatore in 2007 with funding support from Union Government for quick detection and confirmation of genetic purity of seed lots. The grow out test method takes 2-3 months to complete the genetic purity test, whereas genetic purity test can be obtained within 3 to 5 days using DNA fingerprinting technology that ensures the availability of quality seeds to farmers in time. This DNA Finger Printing Laboratory is first of its kind in the entire country and has been **notified during 2014 as the "State DNA Finger Printing Laboratory" by Tamil Nadu Government.**

This laboratory is capable of performing rapid genetic purity test with high accuracy using SSR (Single Sequence Repeat) genetic code for 27 notified paddy varieties that are widely cultivated in Tamil Nadu. 250 paddy varietal samples were analyzed and the results were declared during 2024-25. In addition, advanced high-quality equipment have been procured to strengthen the research capabilities, utilizing the SNP (Single Nucleotide Polymorphism) genetic code, during 2024-2025. This SNP genetic code, which will be implemented by 2026-27, will enable detection of genetic purity in paddy, maize, cotton and vegetables with high accuracy at molecular level. This is the first laboratory in South Asia among government departments to use the SNP genetic code method accurately.

6.3.3. Grow out test Farm:

Genetic purity and germination are the two important seed quality parameters used to assess the genetic purity of crop varieties through grow out test. The Seed Certification and Seed Inspection wings bring seed samples to the grow

out test farm for periodically assessing the genetic purity.

In the Grow out test plots, crop growth is examined from flowering to maturity phase. All the plants are examined for their distinguishing morphological characters and screened for genetic purity. Annually, 3,100 seed samples are analyzed for genetic purity.

6.3.4 Referral Laboratory :

In Tamil Nadu, 30 notified seed testing laboratories are functioning under the Department of Seed Certification and Organic Certification. To monitor and maintain uniformity in accuracy of analysis among these notified seed testing laboratories, a referral laboratory is functioning at Coimbatore. On an average, 2,800 referral seed samples are tested annually in this laboratory at the rate of 8 samples per month from each laboratory.

6.3.5 Bt toxin testing Laboratory:

Bt toxin testing laboratory is functioning at Coimbatore to analyse the percentage of Bt toxin in Bt cotton seeds. The official seed samples of cotton received from throughout the state are tested for Bt toxin with an average of 2,000 samples annually.

6.4 Training:

Seed producers and field officers are provided with appropriate training in seed certification practices such as field inspection, seed processing, seed sampling, seed testing and seed legislation. To promote quality seed production and distribution, the following training programs are organized by the training wing of this department.

6.4.1 Orientation Training: The newly positioned technical officers of this Department are imparted with training on seed certification procedures, field inspections, identification of crop varieties, processing, sampling, tagging, and

procedures involved in seed testing and seed quality control.

6.4.2 Refresher Training: The already positioned technical officers of this department are trained on the latest techniques on seed production, seed testing and seed inspection.

6.4.3 Training to Seed Producers: Training on field and seed processing standards is provided to seed producers involved in quality seed production.

6.4.4 Training to Seed Dealers: Training is given to the seed dealers on sale of quality seeds, seed storage and on the regulatory aspects of seed legislation.

6.4.5 Inter-state training: Officials of this department are trained at the National Seed Research and Training Centre in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, to acquire technical knowledge on seed certification, seed law enforcement and seed testing.

6.4.6 Organic certification procedures training:

To facilitate the farmers interested in organic farming and willing to get organic certificate and to guide the department officials, training on International, National standards and training on Organic certification procedures are provided.

During the year 2024-2025, a total number of 50,055 operators have been trained. It is proposed to train 51,000 operators during the year 2025-2026.

6.5 Organic Certification

Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department is a certification body established by the Government of Tamil Nadu in the year 2007. The Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department is accredited by Agricultural and Processed Food Export Development Authority (APEDA) to certify the System of Organic Crop Production, Processing and Trading. This department functions on the principles of National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) under the Ministry

of Commerce & Industries. In India, Tamil Nadu has gained a certificate of uniqueness for issuing organic scope certificates to highest number of individual farmers.

Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department is also accredited to issue scope certificates under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) by National Centre for Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF) functioning under the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

6.5.1 Scope and Functions of the Department

The Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department issues certificates for the export of organic products obtained from crop production and processing. The department operates on the basis of the principles of National Programme for Organic Production. The certificates issued by Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department is equivalent to the standards of European Union and Swiss Organic Farming Ordinance.

The National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) system of certification enables

the organic products to be marketed within India and also to other countries. It enables the Organic farmers, processors, traders and exporters to obtain the organic scope certificate in accordance with the National Programme for Organic Production norms. The National Programme for Organic Production regulation ensures the avoidance of synthetic chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and genetically engineered crops.

The Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department offers scope certificates for crop production, processing and handling under the Participatory Guarantee System.

6.5.2 Status of Organic Certification

During the year 2024-25, an area of 1,00,258 acres have been registered under organic certification. The organic enrollment of Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department has been extended to 29,180 operators which includes 1,542 individual farmers, 1,230 Farmers' Groups with 27,638 farmers, 7 organic processors and

1 organic trader throughout the State during the year 2024-25. Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department has registered the highest number of farmers at national level.

Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department has issued transaction certificate for 93.46 MT of major organic products such as coconut, coconut oil, amla and turmeric worth Rs.130 lakh for facilitating export and domestic trade.

Table 6.3. Details of Year wise area registered (in acres) under National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)

S. No	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Ariyalur	829.46	811.00	656.00	694.00	679.58
2	Coimbatore	3905.00	3645.00	3633.00	4262.50	5241.98
3	Chengalpattu	1357.16	1266.00	1301.20	1196.30	2181.01
4	Cuddalore	1799.00	1755.02	1013.60	1418.30	1536.48

S. No	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
5	Dharmapuri	7687.00	7384.19	3526.00	2745.50	2917.34
6	Dindigul	3585.00	9518.70	7556.62	4752.20	5416.44
7	Erode	3982.02	3425.00	3575.50	4925.40	4151.03
8	Kallakurichi	2307.12	2375.00	192.81	1184.10	2267.95
9	Kanchee-puram	894.01	1752.00	1070.68	1175.00	2376.14
10	Kanyakumari	403.00	796.12	3562.53	2934.80	2305.84
11	Karur	1323.51	2044.92	2168.28	3121.00	4162.49
12	Krishnagiri	7063.94	8082.00	2629.11	1683.10	2224.8
13	Madurai	4193.55	3841.50	1954.72	3314.80	3045.93
14	Mayiladu-thurai	514.12	1436.10	759.24	1869.40	2221.74
15	Nagapa-ttinam	2769.31	1004.56	1083.63	1207.50	1505.22
16	Namakkal	1640.00	5275.46	577.64	1908.40	2976.45
17	Perambalur	805.56	1372.80	1062.69	555.05	1226.38
18	Pudukottai	3120.68	3796.62	1951.68	1651.20	2724.41
19	Ramanatha-puram	1850.66	2389.00	3235.07	4582.50	4399.86
20	Ranipet	1531.00	1705.00	2367.97	2057.30	2475.33
21	Salem	3701.00	9043.66	7443.32	4020.90	2493.19

S. No	District	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
22	Sivagangai	1146.00	1650.00	1671.57	2348.90	3191.78
23	Thanjavur	785.38	1963.06	1647.98	1946.80	1907.26
24	Nilgiris	6447.00	6428.00	1606.26	433.75	1945.96
25	Theni	3973.00	3804.51	3787.35	2792.60	3538.45
26	Tenkasi	975.00	1483.29	1221.95	1876.50	1803.62
27	Tirupathur	2144.00	2065.38	1498.05	1728.90	2532.2
28	Tiruvallur	1473.21	1484.00	1676.94	1692.40	2551.51
29	Thiruvanna-malai	3424.00	5810.56	4431.14	2628.10	2514.21
30	Thoothukudi	472.55	810.54	747.46	659.30	1111.5
31	Tirunelveli	2734.00	3201.61	3399.75	2325.60	2043.78
32	Tiruppur	4360.00	4124.00	4125.00	4851.10	5215.03
33	Thiruvarur	561.19	829.02	1061.60	2024.00	1693.8
34	Tiruchirapalli	1568.14	1614.72	1574.34	1862.50	2655.25
35	Vellore	2221.84	2339.06	1785.24	1250.40	2569.81
36	Villupuram	3120.00	2722.60	2415.16	2400.30	3593.04
37	Virudhunagar	2667.00	2546.00	2314.51	1898.70	2861.89
TOTAL		**93334.44**	**115596.51**	**86285.58**	**83978.77**	**100258.68**

It is proposed to register an area of 1,26,000 acres under Organic Certification during the year 2025-2026 both under the National Programme on Organic Production and Participatory Guarantee System.

6.5.3 Pesticide Residue Analysis

In 2024-25, pesticide residue analysis was made on the Organic products of selected 91 registered organic operators based on the non- conformities recorded during the field inspection in their farms. Based on the analysis report, 13 products were declared non-standard and the operators were instructed not to sell the product as "Organic". Moreover, those operators were downgraded to first year conversion status.

During the year 2025-26, in order to ensure the quality of the organic produce of the farmers practicing organic farming, 100% subsidy will be given for the analysis of pesticide residues. An amount of 20 lakh is allocated for this scheme.

6.5.4 Cash incentive to organic farmers

In 2024-25, in order to encourage farmers who have registered under the Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department and achieved organic status, an incentive of Rs. 5000/- per farmer was provided to 300 farmers with the assistance of the State Government at an outlay of Rs. 15 lakh.

This incentive is to be provided to the farmers who have achieved organic status among organic farmers registered under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) with the Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department during 2025-26 with an allocation of Rs. 10 lakh.

6.5.5 Free scope certificates to organic farmers

In 2025-26, farmers registering under the National Programme for Organic Production (NPOP) with the Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department will be registered at free of cost with full exemption of registration fee.

6.6 STAFF STRENGTH

The Department of Seed Certification and Organic Certification is functioning with a total staff strength of 845, comprising 345 technical staff and 500 administrative staff.

Table 6.4: Details of Sanctioned Staff Strength

Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength
A. Details of Technical Staff	**345**
Director of Seed Certification & Organic Certification	1
Joint Director of Seed Certification & Organic Certification	1
Joint Director of Seed Inspection	1
Deputy Director of Seed Inspection	15
Quality Manager (Organic Certification)	1
Assistant Director of Seed Certification (Seed Analyst & training)	1
Assistant Director of Seed Certification& Organic Certification	29

Name of the post	Sanctioned Strength
Evaluator (Organic Certification)	1
Seed Testing Officer	7
Seed Certification Officer	119
Seed Certification Officer & Organic Certification Inspector	26
Agricultural Officer	63
Seed Inspector	70
Organic Certification Inspector	10
B. Ministerial Staff	**500**
Total Staff Strength (A+B)	**345+500 = 845**

7. Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency (TAWDEVA)

Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency was registered as a society in 2002 for improving the natural resources like land and water in the watershed areas. In order to implement various watershed development projects in the State, a State Level Nodal Agency was established in the year 2009. The agency is currently implementing two Major projects and acts as a State Level Nodal Agency for ten projects.

7.1. Major projects implemented by TAWDEVA :

Watershed Development Component 2.0 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana and National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change in Rainfed Watersheds under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change are being implemented as detailed below:

7.1.1. Watershed Development Component 2.0 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana:

The project is implemented in seven districts namely Perambalur, Thoothukudi, Dindigul, Krishnagiri, Ramanathapuram, Dharmapuri and Virudhunagar covering 1.30 lakh hectare under 27 projects in 275 watersheds for a five-year period from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with an allocation of Rs.286.73 crore. Under this project an amount of Rs.268.99 crore has been sanctioned upto March 2025.

7.1.1.1. Objectives of the Project:

i. **Economy –** Enhancing crop productivity and income of village community in the watersheds by optimal, integrated, sustainable and efficient use of natural resources.
ii. **Ecology –** Conservation, utilization and development of natural resources by building community organizations and

promoting simple, affordable technologies and practices.

iii. **Equity –** Ensuring equitable accessibility of land, water resources to the poor, landless, physically challenged and women in the project area by involving with various community institutions and improving the socio-economic conditions.

7.1.1.2. Institutional set up for Project implementation:

At the State level, the Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency is acting as the State Level Nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme and at District level, the District Watershed Development Agency headed by the District Collector with technical experts from the Department of Agriculture and Agricultural Engineering has been formed,. Watershed Development Team has been constituted with experts in Agronomy, Sociology and Agricultural Engineering for execution of field works at project level. As per Government of India guidelines, the

approved works are being executed by watershed committees at village level.

7.1.1.3. Project Activities:

The scheme is being implemented in three phases over five year period. At present, the scheme is being implemented in Phase II with the following components:

Natural Resource Development Works:

Farm Ponds, Percolation Ponds, Minor, Medium and Major Check dams, Village Ponds, Desilting of Village Tanks and Supply Channels, Gabion structures, Recharge Shafts, Rejuvenation of Wells, Sunken Ponds, Spring Storage Tanks, Sub-surface Dykes, Water Absorption Trenches and Loose Boulder Check Dams are the works being carried out.

Farm Production Activities:

Horticultural Plantation, Agro forestry, Cultivation of Flower and Fodder Crops, Crop demonstrations, Vermicomposting, Poultry and

Sheep rearing activities are being supported. Also, Power Sprayer, Hand Sprayer, Battery sprayer, Power Weeder, Chaff Cutter, Tarpaulin and Brush cutter are being distributed.

7.1.1.4 Achievements:

From 2021-22 onwards, a sum of Rs.268.99 crore has been sanctioned and 305 works have been implemented under Entry Point Activities, 6892 works under Natural Resource Management, Horticulture Plantation, Agroforestry, Floriculture, Fodder crop cultivation, Crop Demonstration, and supply of Organic agricultural inputs were taken up in 8717 ha and 25,672 other works under Production System, 9368 works were executed under livelihood activities and 721 trainings and exposure visits were undertaken to Watershed Committee members, SHGs and individuals. The scheme will continue to be implemented in 2025-26 in the third phase at an estimated cost of Rs.17.74 crore.

During 2025-26, this scheme will be implemented in 6 districts namely Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Krishnagiri, Dindigul, Dharmapuri and Virudhunagar additionally in 53 micro watersheds covering an area of 30,910 hectares at an estimated cost of Rs.68.00 crore and works will be carried out to conserve the natural resources and improve the water availability in the project area.

7.1.1.5. Spring shed development

The springs located in the hills are the water source for local people, livestock and for agricultural activities. By rejuvenating and developing these springs, the water requirement of the community can be met substantially. During the year 2023-24 under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana 2.0, Rs.14.00 Crore was sanctioned for the development of Springs in Pikkili and Sittilingi Hill clusters in Pennagaram and Harur blocks of Dharmapuri District and a sum of Rs.12.40 crore has been released so far and works are under progress.

Further, the scheme will continue to be implemented in 2025-26 at an estimated cost of Rs.1.60 crore.

7.1.2. "Climate Proofing of Rainfed Watersheds in Salem and Virudhunagar Districts of Tamil Nadu" under National Adaptation Fund for Climate Change (NAFCC)

This scheme is being implemented with grants provided by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change of the Government of India, with NABARD as the National implementing agency and Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency as the State Implementing Agency.

The scheme is being implemented in Salem and Virudhunagar districts with an allocation of Rs.23.80 crore to cover 15,990 ha. The implementation period is from 2019-20 to 2025-26.

7.1.2.1. Objective of the project:

Adaptation to the impacts of climate change through effective soil and water conservation management, promoting crop diversification, enhancing the livelihoods to attain sustainable livelihoods and building the capacity of the community.

7.1.2.2. Project Components:

In order to establish a harmonious relationship with the villagers, entry point activities such as construction of water storage tanks and drying yards have been undertaken to meet out the essential requirement of the watershed people. In continuation of these activities, water and soil resource management activities such as construction of Check Dams, construction of Farm Ponds, construction of Recharge Shafts were undertaken besides, promoting livelihood through Micro and Small scale entrepreneurial activities such as Vermicomposting and Backyard Poultry. Climate protection activities such as alternate cropping,

climate-resilient crop varieties, afforestation in public and private lands, solar-powered water pumpsets, bio-composting are also encouraged.

Till 2022-2023, a sum of Rs.11.52 crore has been released and Rs.10.84 crore was incurred as expenditure. A proposal for release of third installment for Rs.12.96 crore has been submitted to the Government of India.

7.2. Projects implemented as Nodal Agency:

The Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency has been established as a Nodal agency for implementing the following schemes with the financial assistance of the Government of India in coordination with the Government of India and various project implementing departments of the State Government.

Eight Schemes implemented under the National Agricultural Development Programme:

DPR based projects of NADP/RKVY, Rainfed Area Development, Soil Health and Fertility,

Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana, Agro Forestry, Crop Diversification Programme, Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation and Per Drop More Crop.

Two schemes implemented under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana: Har Khet Ko Pani and Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme.

The above projects are being approved by the Government of India every year since 2008 and implemented through various project implementation departments of the state.

DEMAND 05 – AGRICULTURE – FARMERS WELFARE DEPARTMENT

ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNTS REQUIRED FOR EXPENDITURE IN 2025 – 26

BUDGET ESTIMATE 2025 – 2026
(Rs. in Thousands)

	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
DEMAND FOR GRANT - Voted	15,225,93,57	127,00,85	1,50,01	15,354,44,43
APPROPRIATION - Charged	56	---	---	56

Net Expenditure

(Rs. in Thousands)

HEAD OF ACCOUNT		2023 -2024	2024 – 2025	2024 – 2025	2025-2026
		Accounts	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
2059	PUBLIC WORKS	3,86,67	4,34,05	4,33,13	4,34,05
2401	CROP HUSBANDRY	10,937,09,95	13,444,20,60	11,965,74,63	14,008,51,90
2402	SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	94,33,50	90,20,43	105,14,67	106,34,54
2408	FOOD STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING	----	2	2	50,00,02
2415	AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	648,30,31	680,55,29	706,61,96	724,88,84
2435	OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	259,72,27	273,62,69	280,40,75	274,04,85
2501	SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT	134,23,67	86,07,18	78,50,02	30,50,02
2551	HILL AREAS	56,54	60,54	47,66	63,64
2702	MINOR IRRIGATION	5,68,06	6,17,81	5,53,22	6,62,70

HEAD OF ACCOUNT		2023 -2024	2024 – 2025	2024 – 2025	2025-2026
		Accounts	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
2705	COMMAND AREA DEVELOPMENT	----	1	1	1
2810	NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY	-----	1	--	---
3054	ROADS AND BRIDGES	15,20	----	1	1
3451	SECRETARIAT – ECONOMIC SERVICES	16,15,04	18,43,66	18,56,36	20,03,55
4401	CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CROP HUSBANDRY	169,66,52	111,92,60	63,33,31	104,82,54
4402	CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION	21,46,38	7,22,67	9,30,33	7,18,28
4415	CAPITAL OUTLAY ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION	10,00,00	15,00,00	31,57,67	15,00,00
4435	CAPITAL OUTLAY ON OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	27,22,99	10,48,86	25,55,08	3
6401	LOANS FOR CROP HUSBANDRY	125,00,00	1	120,00,00	---
6425	LOANS FOR COOPERATION	155,61,34	---	109,70,42	-----
6435	LOANS FOR OTHER AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES	37,43,87	12,67,15	12,68,82	1
7610	LOANS TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS ETC.,	2,77,33	1,00,00	2,18,32	1,50,00

DEMAND 05 AGRICULTURE - FARMERS WELFARE DEPARTMENT
BUDGET ESTIMATE 2025-2026

Rupees in Thousands (Gross)

Sl. No	Head of Department			Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
1.	005 01	Agriculture - Farmers Welfare Department - Secretariat	Voted	20,03,55	----	1,50,00	21,53,55
2.	005 02	Directorate of Agriculture	Charged	3	----	----	3
			Voted	11,570,75,30	104,82,54	----	11,675,57,84
3.	005 03	Directorate of Agricultural Marketing and Agri Business	Voted	245,53,19	3	1	245,53,23
4.	005 04	Directorate of Seed Certification	Voted	73,86,79	----	----	73,86,79
5.	005 05	Directorate of Horticulture and Plantation Crops	Voted	1,665,16,47	-----	-----	1,665,16,47
6.	005 06	Agricultural Engineering Department	Charged	53	----	----	53
			Voted	702,50,68	7,18,28	----	709,68,96
7.	005 07	Agro Engineering Services	Voted	82,27	---	----	82,27
8.	005 08	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore	Voted	693,84,19	15,00,00	----	708,84,19
9.	005 09	Directorate of Organic Certification	Voted	1,75,25	----	----	1,75,25
10.	005 10	Directorate of Sugar	Voted	251,65,88	-----	----	251,65,88
Total			Charged	**56**	**----**	**----**	**56**
			Voted	**15,225,93,57**	**127,00,85**	**1,50,01**	**15,354,44,43**

Conclusion

To bring about revolutions in agriculture, ensure the state's food security, and safeguard the welfare of farmers, for the first time in Tamil Nadu, a separate Agricultural Budget was presented by the Agriculture – Farmers' Welfare Department in the year 2021-22 by setting a historical record. In Continuation, the Agricultural Budget has been presented for the fifth time in 2025-26.

Owing to the special initiatives of the Agriculture – Farmers Welfare Department under the able guidance of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, food grain production of 346.38 lakh MT was achieved from 2021-22 to 2023-24, despite the significant crop losses that occurred due to various natural calamities.

In the 2025-26 financial year, several schemes such as the Chief Minister's Farmers Service Centres, encouraging summer ploughing in rainfed areas for better production, hill area farmers development scheme to improve the livelihood of farmers in hill regions, village

outreach campaign of the agriculture - farmers welfare department to benefit the farmers, maize production enhancement scheme to increase yield, oilseeds mission to achieve self-reliance in edible oils, nutrition farming mission to ensure adequate nutrition, mechanization of agriculture from sowing to harvest, Chief Minister's Mannuyir Kaathu Mannuyir Kaappom Scheme to protect soil health, new irrigation schemes to ensure uninterrupted irrigation access for all farmers and the establishment of 100 value addition centres to promote value addition of agricultural produce have been announced for the welfare of farmers.

In addition, with the growing emphasis on organic farming, dedicated initiatives have been designed and are to be implemented which include Organic farming clusters, certification for organic farming, and incentives to encourage organic practices.

Moreover, the government has introduced a variety of welfare schemes for farmers, including State Disaster Relief Funds during natural calamities, Crop Insurance scheme to protect

farmers' crops, and various other measures to safeguard farmers. Considering the wellbeing of the landless agricultural labourers who support the farmers, compensation and financial aid being given to them have also been increased.

"உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வார்மற் றெல்லாருந்
தொழுதுண்டு பின்செல்வா ரென்றேயித் தொல்லுலகில்
எழுதுண்ட மறையன்றோ இவருடனே இயலுமிது
பழுதுண்டோ கடல்சூழ்ந்த பாரிடத்திற் பிறந்தோர்க்கே "

As celebrated in ***Earezhupathu,*** for acknowledging the greatness of farmers, the Tamil Nadu Government remains steadfast in its commitment to the welfare of the agricultural community. In the Agricultural Budget 2025-26, the government has introduced several welfare schemes designed to empower farmers and facilitate them attain significant progress in the sector. The Department will implement these initiatives with concerted efforts to ensure that the benefits of these schemes will effectively reach the farming community.

M.R.K. Panneerselvam
Minister for Agriculture – Farmers Welfare.

Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture-Farmers Welfare, Thiru. M.R.K. Paneerselvam received greetings from the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. M.K. Stalin, on 15.03.2025 before presenting 2025-26 Agriculture Budget at Secretariat. Also present were the Agricultural Production Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Thiru. V. Dakshinamoorthy, I.A.S., along with other Head of Departments.

Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agricultural Development Programme

Bush Clearance


Sinking of Bore Well


Installation of Micro Irrigation


Planting of Fruit trees

Chief Minister's Mannuyir Kaathu Mannuyir Kaappom Scheme

The Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture - Farmers' Welfare presided over Farmers' Consultative Meeting in Salem district on 26.02.2025 regarding the preparation of the Agricultural Budget for 2025-26. Also present were the Hon'ble Minister for Housing and Urban Development, the Hon'ble Minister for Tourism, Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Management, the senior officials and farmers.

Agricultural Crops based Schemes

Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu inaugurated the Kalaignar Centenary Park, Dr. Radhakrishnan Road, Chennai on 07.10.2024 for public use.

Aesthetically pleasing appearance of Kalaignar Centenary Park inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 07.10.2024

4th Chennai Flower Show, Semmozhi Poonga

Yercaud Flower Show, Salem

National Horticulture Mission - Chrysanthemum area expansion Krishnagiri District

National Horticulture Mission - Brinjal area expansion Villupuram District.

National Horticulture Mission - Tuberose area expansion Ariyalur District

Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - DPR Fig area expansion - Cuddalore District

State Horticulture Development Scheme -
Bhendi area expansion - Namakkal District

State Horticulture Development Scheme -
Coleus area expansion, Namakkal District

State Horticulture Development Scheme - Chilli area expansion
Cuddalore District

National Horticulture Mission - Marigold area expansion
Krishnagiri District

National Horticulture Mission - Cabbage area expansion
Nilgiris District

National Horticulture Mission - Poly green house (Cut-flower)
Krishnagiri District

National Horticulture Mission - Mobile vending cart
Krishnagiri District

National Horticulture Mission - Poly green house (Cucumber)
Krishnagiri District

Skill Development Training to rural youth for tractor operation using Tractor simulator

Tractor operator training to rural youth with Dual Control Tractor

Creation of Farm ponds to farmers with 100 percent subsidy

Providing subsidy assistance to farmers for new electric motor pumpsets by Agricultural Engineering Department

Removal of sand casting in the agricultural lands during flood caused by heavy downpour in Thoothukudi District

District Level Agricultural Machinery Mela for the maintenance of Agricultural machinery and implements

Creation of Borewell or Tubewell for Individual SC/ST farmers with subsidy assistance under Kalaignar scheme

Agricultural machinery displayed at the Velaan Sangamam

Drying yard with Grading and Sorting hall constructed under Kalaignarin All Village Integrated Agriculture Development Programme - 2023-24 in kanthili, Tirupattur District.

Hon'ble Minister for Agriculture-Farmers Welfare Department handed over the FPO management cost to Sri Avudaya Vinayagar FPO, Madurai for Rs. 9,26,000/- on 25.06.2022

A Millet Processing unit has been established in Kotagiri, Nilgiris District at a cost of Rs. 35 Lakh and is being utilised by Farmer Producer Companies.

In Ramanathapuram District, Chillies Market Complex has been established in Ettivayal and is being used by Chilly farmers.

Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture - Farmers Welfare Presented prizes to the students who excelled in their studies.

Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture - Farmers Welfare presided over the Regional Agricultural Exhibition and Seminar, Virudhunagar

New Groundnut variety from TNAU - VRI 10

Review of the research activities by the
Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture - Farmers Welfare

Tamil Nadu Watershed Development Agency Activities

Desilting of Village Pond
Sengulam - Virudhunagar District

Desilting of Oorani
Vedapatti - Thoothukudi District

Check Dam
Olaipadi - Perambalur District

Horticulture Plantation - Moringa
Kariyampatti - Dindigul District