

DINDIGUL - DISTRICT DIAGNOSTIC REPORT (DDR)



TAMILNADU RURAL TRANSFORMATION PROJECT



Together We Rise

**DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPEMENT
& PANCHAYAT RAJ
GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

S. NO	CONTENTS	PAGE NO
	Summary	5
1.	Chapter I : Objectives of the District Diagnostic Study	5-6
2.	Chapter II : The Dindigul District Profile	7-10
3.	Socio Demographic Profile	10-19
3.1	• Population	
3.2	• Sex ratio	
3.3	• Literacy	
3.4	• SC, ST population	
3.5	• Occupation Profile	
3.6	• Community Based Organizations	
3.7	• Farmer Producer Organizations	
4.0	Geographical Features	19-24
4.1	• Topography	
4.2	• Land use pattern	
4.3	• Climate and rainfall	
4.4	• Soil	
4.5	• Water resources	
5.0	Status of Groundwater	24-25
6.0	District Infrastructure	25-26
6.1	• Power	
6.2	• Rural Electrification	
6.3	• Road and Rail network	
7	Banking and Linkages	26
8	Resources Institution	27

9	Animal Husbandry and Dairy development	28-30
9.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry 	
9.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dairy 	
9.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sericulture 	
10	Farm Sector	31-40
10.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land holding pattern 	
10.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation 	
10.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropping pattern and Major crops 	
10.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cropping pattern 	
10.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area, Production and Productivity of major 	
10.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • crops 	
10.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticultural crops • Other crops 	
11	Non-farm sector	41-51
11.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial scenario in the district 	
11.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small and medium industries 	
11.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MSME sector 	
11.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale industries 	
11.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale industries 	
11.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments in infrastructure 	
11.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment opportunities 	
11.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service sectors 	
12	Commodity prioritization	52-58
	Conclusion	59

Preface

Dindigul District Diagnostic study was conducted by the **TNRTP** Team to identify and prioritize commodities and sectors enabling to boost enterprise promotion, increase entrepreneurial participation and understand the current scenario of enterprise competitiveness, growth trends mapping out specific farm and Non-Farm initiatives in the district.

The study was conducted in the process defined by the project where the district team gathered a lot of secondary data of the district through various sources Viz Statistical handbook, DSME reports, NABARD potential linked plan, Agricultural statistical handbook.

The teams had discussions and validated the secondary data with line department officials, practitioners, entrepreneurs and stakeholders. The team also focused their studies with lens of entrepreneurship, facilitated discussions on the SWOT Which guided the project teams to make quick, accurate decisions and long-term plans about the areas on where the project should concentrate for interventions and investments?

The systematic district diagnostics studies of the Dindigul bring out the business situation reflecting and understanding the Challenges and opportunities in the district. The study is comprehensive and focused—covering all the critical livelihood and entrepreneurship bases of the District.

GLOSSARY

ATMA	Agriculture Technology Management Agency Scheme
CLG	Common Livelihood Group
FPO	Farmer Producer Organisation
SPO	Small Producer Organization
KVK	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
MSME	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NABFIN	NABARD Financial services
NAF	National Agro Foundation
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana
MSSRF	M S Swaminathan Research Foundation
SHG	Self Help Group
SFAC	Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium
KTL	Kalanjiam Thozhilagam Limited
TNIAMP	Tamilnadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation Project
TNAU	Tamilnadu Agricultural University
VPRC	Village Poverty Reduction Committee

Summary

Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project(TNRTP) is a transformative project that looks beyond poverty alleviation by building sustainability and prosperity of rural communities through enterprise promotion, access to finance and employment opportunities. This will be done through Rural Enterprise promotion, value chain development, and skilling for youth for employment generation in the proposed 120 blocks from 26 districts of Tamil Nadu.

The District Diagnostic Study is to study/identified and prioritize the commodities which focused on farm, off farm and non-farm sectors and based on their potentiality in **Dindigul** District. Further to the secondary data collected, template using criteria like number of producer's involved, comparative advantage etc. was created to finalize the commodity under farm and non-farm sector.

Objectives of the District Diagnostic Study

The objective of the diagnostics is:

- (1) To assess the socio-economic challenges and opportunities for the identification of cross-cutting /binding constraints to inclusive growth at the district level, and
- (2) To identify and prioritize current and potential value chains.

The study broadly analyses the indicators, such as social profile, rural profile, urbanization trends and labor mobility and the economic indicators; a sectorial analysis – agriculture, allied, non-farm including manufacturing and service sectors; the current status of existing industries and the growth trends; the potential economic growth centers within the districts and perceived gaps in the existing ecosystem for promoting and nurturing sustainable MSEs; sector-wise and block-wise presence and growth trends of MSE; existing and potential value chains in the sectors; and key

private/public sector players currently operating in the district. The study tries to understand the factors contributing to rural economy through employment generation and high value economic activities thus resulting in increase in the household income.

Methodology

Secondary Data was collected from Various line departments, SHGs, Farm and Non-farm Associations, Resource Institutions, NABARD, LEAD Bank and in the process the officials belonging to various departments were consulted. Interactions were also held with the District and block units of TNSRLM. Site visits were made to the resource institutions, FPOs, traders, weaving clusters and villages in the district. Focus Group discussion with the community was held to validate the secondary data.

THE DINDIGUL DISTRICT, KNOWN AS "THE LOCK AND BIRIYANI CITY"

Dindigul district was bifurcated from composite Madurai District on 15.9.85, This Dindigul District which was its past history of the famous Muslim Monarch, Tippusultan, has a hoary past. The historical monuments such as rock fort by the famous Nayak King Muthu krishnappa Nayakker.

DISTRICT PROFILE:

The Dindigul district popularly known as the "**Rock Fort city**" is a 5th largest district in state which is bound by Erode, Tirupur, Karur and Trichy districts on the North, by Sivaganga and Tiruchy District on the East, by



Madurai district on the South and by Theni and Coimbatore Districts and Kerala State on the West. It is spread over an area of 6266.64 Sq. Km.

It comprises 3 Revenue Divisions, 9 Taluks and 14 Panchayat Unions and 306 village panchayat. According to 2011 census, The total population is 21,59,775.

District blocks:

There are 14 blocks are there. The blocks are Athoor, Kodaikanal, Batlagundu, Palani, Oddanchatram, Vedsandur, Guziliampari, Dindigul, Sanarpatti, Natham, Reddiarchatram, Nilakkottai, Vadamadurai, Thoppa mpatti. Here we have listed our TNRTP blocks.

Blocks	No of villages
Athoor	22
Batlagundu	17
Oddanchatram	35
Palani	20
Kodaikanal	15
Vedsandur	22
Guziliamparai	17



The Fourteen Blocks are habituated with a population of 21,59,775 residing in 306 village panchayats in the District.

Dindigul town has been associated with iron products, like Iron Hundial, iron safe boxes. Another industry for which Dindigul is noted is Leather Tanning. The widely known "RojaSupari" are produced in this town and are being sent to various places in and around of our State. It is flourishing industry gives employment to wide section of people.

This district is having a flourishing handloom industry at Chinnalapatti, which is located at 11 Kms away from Dindigul on the Madurai-Dindigul road. Art -Silk sarees and SungudiSarees produced in Chinnalapatti are famous through out India. More than 1000 families are engaged in this Industry.

Dindigul city which is an important wholesale market for Onion and Groundnut. It has the network of inter-district roads connecting Coimbatore, Tirupur, Trichy, Karur, Madurai and Sivagangai District.

Educationally, Dindigul is a well developed and popular city. It has got many High and Higher Secondary Schools to its credit. St.Mary's Higher Secondary School is one of the oldest institutions in this city. This district has the credit of having two Universities, viz, Mother Theresa University for Women at Kodaikanal and Gandhigram Rural Deemed University at Gandhigram.

This district is privileged to have one of the "six celebrated hill abodes of "arulmigu dhandayuthapani swamy" at Palani Hills. this holy temple Temple is situated on the hilly rock at a height of about 450 mts. Thousands of pilgrims worship this holy temple every day particularly during festival days, like "thaipoosam, adikiruthigai, panguniuthiram, surasamharam, vaikasivisagamandmonthly karthigais" Provision of three Electric Winches, and Rope Car the first of its kind in India unique features of this temple. It facilities the aged devotees, children and the disabled to reach the temple. The income of the temple, which is the Largest in the State, is growing year by year. Besides this famous Murugan Temple, there is also another Murugan temple at thirumalaikeni, 25 Km. east from Dindigul town which is becoming a growing pilgrim centre. abiramiamman temple in Dindigul town and rajakalliamman Temple at Thethupatti 20 Km. west from Dindigul are the other important Temple worth mentioning and which attract several thousandpilgrims.

kodaikanal, a popular Summer Resort, located at an altitude of 2133 metres in the western Ghats is the "Princess of Hill Stations". A notable feature of this Hillock is "Kurunji "flowers blooming once in 12 years. It is also famous for potato cultivation.

Peranaiandsirumalaiarethe two fine picnic spots of this district. There are four dams viz, palarporandalar, varathanathi, parappalar in PalaniTaluk and marathanathi in Dindigul Taluk to augment irrigation facilities to agricultural fields in this district. Nilakkottai town is famous for Brass Vessels and Jewellery. NilakkottaiTaluk is famous for the growing and marketing of flowers and export to foreign counties. Oddanchatram is a noted market centre for vegetables. It is also famous for the export of

Butter, manufactured in the nearby villages. Batlagundu is an important market Centre for Banana Leaves and Tomato. Pattiveeranpatti in Batlagundu block is famous for Cardamom and Coffee curing enterprises.

Every block in the district, has its distinctive strengths and weaknesses and faces a unique combination of threats and opportunities. Assessing all these is the DDS determines what commodities and subsectors are reasonable and where the project team should focus for attaining the objective of TNRTP to **“Promote Rural**



Enterprises, access to Finance and Employment Opportunities”.

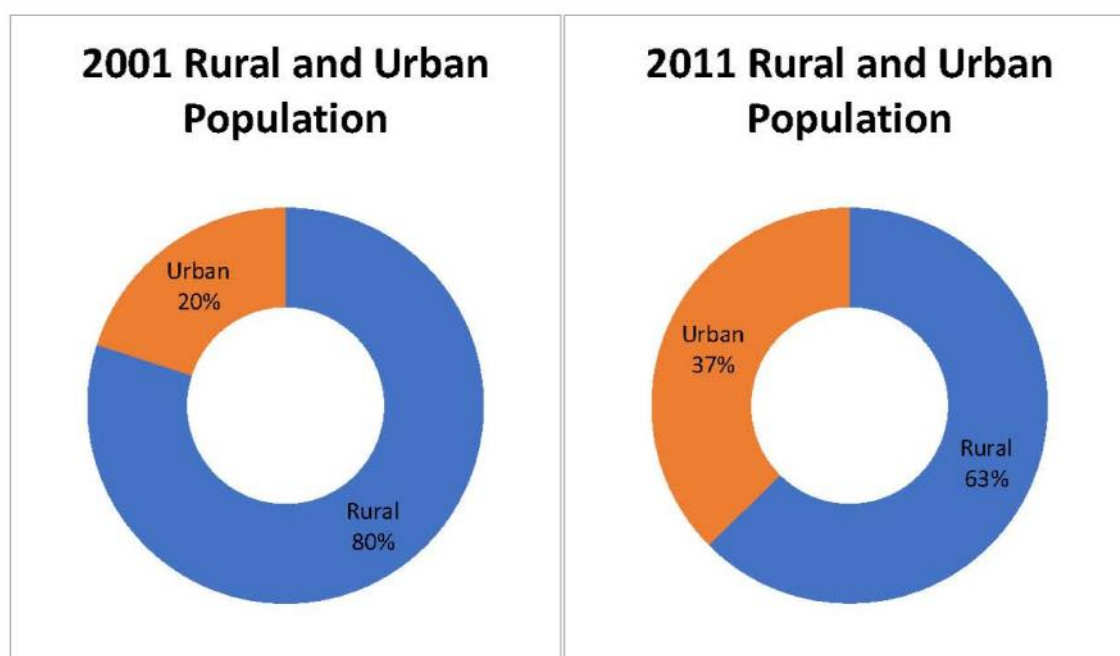
Social Demography:

Population

As per the Census India 2011, Dindigul district has 5,60,773 households, population of 21,59,775 of which 10,80,938 are males and 10,78,837 are females. The population of children between age 0-6 is 2,16,576 which is 10.03% of total population



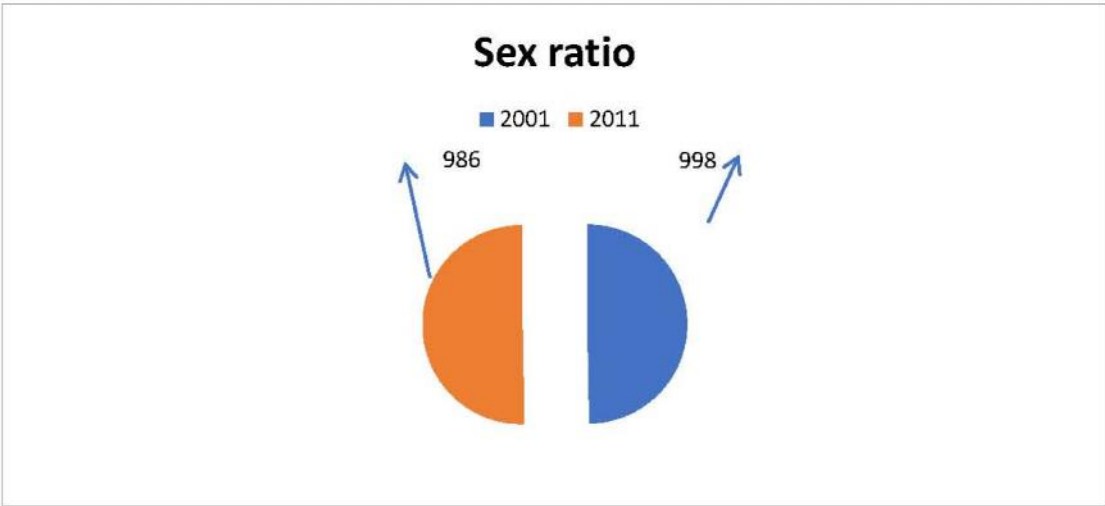
Census	Rural 2011	Urban 2011	Total 2011	Rural 2001	Urban 2001	Total 2001
MALE	678305	402333	1080938	629073	339064	968137
FEMALE	673130	405707	1078837	620689	334188	954877
TOTAL	1351735	808040	2159775	1249762	673252	1933014



Sex ratio:

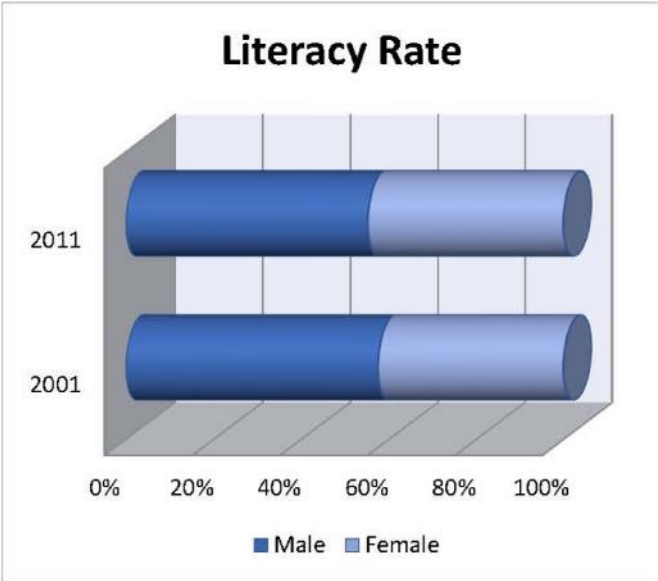


The Dindigul district has normal sex ratio in the state as per 2011 census which is around 998. The sex ratio from 1991 to 2011 follows an increasing trend.



Literacy

The district has literacy rate of 83.89% higher than the state and the country average of 80% and 74% respectively. The sex ratio of The Dindigul is much higher than the state and the country which is 998, the female population being less than the male population.



SC and ST Population:

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for **22.94% and 3.7%** of the population respectively which is higher than the state percentage of 20.01% and 1.10% respectively..Among the social groups, the percentage share of Scheduled Caste (SC) is 22.93, as per Census 2011 as against 21.4 percent of Census 2001 and that of Scheduled Tribes (ST) is 3.67 percent in 2011 as against 3.33 percent in Census 2001.

Scheduled caste:452376

Scheduled Tribe:8064

Sl. No	Name of the Block	Scheduled Castes			Scheduled Tribes		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	Dindigul	63643	31723	31920	388	184	204
2	Athoor	34919	17389	17530	110	49	61
3	Reddiarchatram	23005	11459	11546	267	134	133
4	Shanarpatti	25647	12790	12857	20	12	8
5	Natham	19977	9994	9983	36	14	22
6	Nilakottai	48687	24371	24316	1672	877	795
7	Batlagundu	28760	14708	14052	518	267	251
8	Palani	64984	32064	32920	1200	625	575
9	Oddanchatram	30834	15387	15447	168	90	78
10	Thoppampatti	29090	14565	14525	33	21	12
11	Vedasandur	19630	9606	10024	16	5	11
12	Vadamadurai	20417	10102	10315	14	8	6
13	Guziliamparai	19964	10003	9961	20	7	13
14	Kodaikkanal	22819	11412	11407	3602	1802	1800
Total		452376	225573	226803	8064	4095	3969

3.5 Occupation:



The occupational structure of a population throws much light on the economic condition of a society. In 2001 census, total main workers in Dindigul district were 8,41,893 and total marginal workers were 1,31,439 as against 2,37,57,783 and 41,20,499 respectively in TamilNadu.

Among the main workers 18.82 percent, 32.18 percent, 2.59 percent, 32.91 percent were cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers engaged in household industries and other works respectively. Main workers constituted 86.5 per cent of the total workers as against 85.22 per cent in Tamil Nadu.

Among the marginal workers, 1.03 per cent, 9.39 per cent, 0.49 per cent and 2.59 per cent were cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industries and other workers respectively. Marginal workers constituted 135 percent of the total workers as against 14.78 percent in TamilNadu. It is clear from the table that 9,49,682 were non-workers in Dindigul district as against 3,45,27,397 in Tamil Nadu.

S.No.	Industrial category	District – 2011 Census		Tamil Nadu – 2011 Census		
		Persons	Percentage to Total Workers	Persons	Percentage to Total Workers	
1.	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	1,83,218	18.82	51,16,039	18.4
		Agricultural Labourers	3,13,195	32.18	86,37,630	31.0
		Household Industries	25,180	2.59	14,99,761	5.4
		Other Workers	3,20,300	32.91	1,26,24,852	45.3
		Total Main Workers	8,41,893	86.5	2,37,57,783	85.22
2.	Total Marginal Workers	1,31,439	13.5	41,20,499	14.78	
3.	Total Workers	9,73,332	100	2,78,78,282		
3.	Non-workers	9,49,682	-	3,45,27,397		
4.	Total population	21,59,775	-	6,24,05,679		

Source : District statistical hand book, 2018

Agriculture and other workers are at the same percentage and are activity in this district. Dairy development is an important subsidiary activity. Out of the Total population about 86.5 per cent are main workers, rest of them 13.5 per cent are marginal workers. Most of the people (32.91 per cent) of this district are depending on other workers, rest of them are depending on some industries, like manufacturing units, mills providing job opportunities to the public.

Community Based Organisation:

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) such as Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) and Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) were promoted to provide services to poor. These CBOs leverages financial support from banks and provide support to the



members for the livelihood activities. There is a significant number of NGOs promoted SHGs federation is functioning in the district and they does support functions and monitor the SHGs financial performance.

There are 14 rural blocks and 306 village panchayats in the District There are 312 village poverty reduction committees(VPRC) and 299 Panchayat level federations (PLF) 7 livelihood sub committees ,7982 Self help groups (SHGs in Dindigul district out of which 7254 are rural 728 groups are urban.

Sl. No	Name of the block	Total WSHG	Total Spl Group	Total Group	Total Member
1	Athoor	999	44	1043	11615
2	Batlagundu	494	41	535	5089
3	Dindigul	658	70	728	7538
4	Guziliyamparai	322	16	338	3796
5	Kodaikanal	430	6	436	4428

6	Natham	666	75	741	8754
7	Nilakottai	466	113	579	5682
8	<i>Oddanchatram</i>	684	61	745	7435
9	<i>Palani</i>	428	20	448	4955
10	Reddiyarchatram	375	94	469	4984
11	Sanarpatti	443	103	546	4707
12	Thoppampatti	405	74	479	4962
13	Vadamadurai	333	70	403	2933
14	<i>Vedasanthur</i>	466	26	492	5164
	Total	7169	813	7982	82042

Farmer Producer Companies:



There are 19 FPOs promoted by AgriDept, NABARD and Resource Institutions. The FPOs are (Ayakudi, Reddiyarchatram and Oddanchatram) are very nascent in nature with membership of 650 members. They have been involved in provision of Kisan Credit Card, Insurance and credit for produce of Guava and moringa. Most of the FPOs are working on Guava and moringa, Milk collection, seed distribution and few of them have installed Value added Units. As these FPOs are in nascent stage and requires a further detailed assessment (Only six FPO is still working and in full function, and

remaining FPOs are to be analyzed for their performance) this apart Government of Tamil Nadu is also taking efforts to promote FPOs under Collective Farming scheme. Each FPO were functioning first three year very well with support of government. AT present Minimum FPO are functioning with their own support.

S. No	FPO Name	Crop	RI	Remark
1	Ayakudi Guava and Fruits Producer Company Ltd	GUAVA, MANGO, JAMUN, AMLA	Erode Precision Farm Producer Com.Ltd.,	Functioning
2	SirumalaiSaaral Collective Farm Producer Company Ltd	Tamarind, Coconut, Mango and Guava	KalanjiumThozhilagam Ltd[KTL]	Functioning
3	PalaniMurugan Collective Farming Farmers Producer Company Limited	Guava, coconut, tomato, brinjal	Erode Precision Farm Producer Com.Ltd., (EPFPCL)	
4	Mullai Sustainable Agricultural Producer Company Limited	Coconut, Maize, Chick pea, Coriander	Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems [CIKS]	
5	Kodai Hill Crops Producer Company Limited	Coffee, Pepper, Butter fruit, Vegetables, Millets, Moringa		
6	Kulumai Milk Producer Company Limited	Maize, Cotton, Milk, Chick pea, Vegetables, Millets	Evangelical Social Action Forum[ESAF],	Functioning
7	Kiruba Sustainable Agriculture Farmers Producer Company Limited	Vegetables		

8	Kadavakurichi Sustainable Agricultural Farmers Producer Company Limited	Millets, Pulses and Flowers		
9	Natham Traditional Crop Producer Company Limited	Mango, Amla, Papaya, Coconut		
10	Reddiarchatram Sustainable Agriculture Producer Company Limited	Maize, Cotton, Pulses, Vegetables, Coconut		Functioning
11	Kurinji Sustainable Agriculture Producer Company Limited	Vegetables, Millets, Pulses, Tamarind, Medicinal Plants	Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems [CIKS]	
12	Ayyampalayam Farmers Producer Company Limited	Coconut, Mango, Banana		Functioning
13	Sanarpatti COMATA Farmers Producer Company Limited	Cocount, Mango, Tamarind		
14	Dindigul Maize and Sorghum Producer Company Limited	Maize, Sorghum	KalanjiumThozhilagam Ltd[KTL]	
15	ValamKundra Farmers Producer Company Limited	Moringa, Groundnut	Evangelical Social Action Forum [ESAF],	
16	Vadamadurai Sustainable Agriculture Producer Company	Groundnut, Sorghum	Centre for Indian Knowledge Systems [CIKS]	
17	Kodaikanal Fresh Vegetable Producer Company Limited	Carrot, Potato, Cabbage, Bean, Butter bean, Radish,		

		Garlic, Lettuce, Brocoli		
18	NilakottaiMalligai Farmers Producer Company Limited	MALLIGAI	KalanjiumThoz hilagam Ltd[KTL]	Functioning
19	Oddanchatramm urungai producer company	Murungai		

4.0 Geographical Features

4.1 Topography

Dindigul is located at 10.35°N 77.95°E and has an average elevation of 265 m (869 ft). The town is in Dindigul district of the South Indian state, Tamil Nadu, 420 km (260 mi) from Chennai and 100 km (62 mi) south-west of Tiruchirappalli. Dindigul is located in the



foothills of Sirumalai hills. The topography is plain and hilly, with the variation resulting in climatic changes. There are no notable mineral resources available in and around the town. The soil type is thin veneer soil, which is mostly black clayey soil with red soil. Summer season is from March to July, while December to January marks the winter season. The temperature ranges from a maximum of 37 °C (99 °F) to a minimum of 29 °C (84 °F) during summer and a maximum of 26 °C (79 °F) to a minimum of 20 °C (68 °F) during winter. Dindigul receives rainfall with an average of 812 mm (32.0 in) annually. The Southwest monsoon, with an onset in June and lasting up to August, brings scanty rainfall. Bulk of the rainfall is received during the North East monsoon in the months of October, November and December.

4.2 Climate and rainfall:

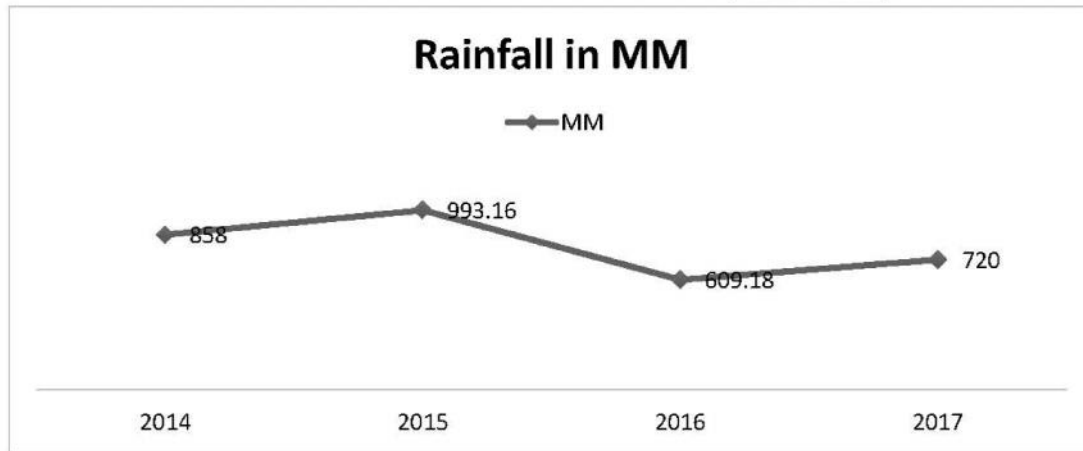


Semi and tropical monsoon type of climate prevails in the plains of the district. However, upper plains have record low temperature and fairly heavy rainfall. In the plains the maximum and minimum temperature recorded are 34.3°C and 22.5°C. In

the hill stations they are 22.0°C and 8.0°C respectively.

The annual average rainfall (50 years) is 836.0mm excluding Kodaikanal Taluk. The season-wise rainfall is given below.

Winter period (January–February)	-	44.7mm
Summer period (March–May)	-	155.1mm
South West monsoon (June– September)	-	218.3mm
North East monsoon (October –December)	-	417.9mm
		<u>836.0 mm</u>



The average rainfall in the district is 836.00 mm against which the actual rainfall during the year 2011, 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016 were 519.47 mm, 450.91 mm, 858.00 mm, 993.16 mm and 536 mm respectively. The normal annual rainfall over the district varies from about 700 mm to about 1600 mm. It is minimum around Palani (709 mm)



in the north western part and Veda sandur (732.4mm) in the north-eastern part of the district. It gradually increases towards south and southwest and reaches a maximum around Kodaikanal (1606.8 mm). The rainy days are 80-90 days in a year. The district gets the maximum rainfall during North East Monsoon i.e. from October to December. The district has faced one of the worst droughts during the year 2016 and resulted in a total crop loss for the farmers. The State Govt. has released ₹.186.00 crore as drought relief to farmers.

Threats:

Climate change has an impact in the district, Drought intensity create damages to crops. Frequent droughts during the summer months leads to increased man - animal conflict. There is a need to climate proof the cultivated area and habitations by creating suitable ecosystem for the animals and humans to live in harmony

Soil:



shutterstock.com • 243951718

The major soil types in the district are 1. Red soil , 2. Red sandy soil and 3. Black Cotton soil. Red soils are prevalent in palani, nattam and Odanchattiram, while Red sandy soils are prevalent in Nilakottai, Dindigul and Veda sandur. Black soils are found in all taluks except Kodiakanal

Sl.No.	Type of Soil	Places in District
01.	Red Loam	Dindigul, Nilakottai, Oddanchatram, Palani, Veda sandur.
02.	Laterite Soil	Dindigul, Natham.
03.	Black Soil	Dindigul, Palani.
04.	Sandy Coastal Alluvium	-----
05.	Red Sandy Soil	Dindigul, Nilakkottai, Oddanchatram, Palani, Veda sandur.

Sources : district statistical handbook-2018.

Water Resources

The district is part of Cauvery and Capecomerin - Cauvery Basin and parts of Vaigai and Pambar sub basins. The important rivers in the basin are Shanmuganadhi, Nangangiar and Kodavanar. These



rivers flow north and northeast ward and join Amaravathi river which finally confluences with river Cauvery. These rivers originate in the Palani hill range of Western Ghats and Sirumalai hills. The southern part of the district falls under Vaigai Sub basin and the important rivers are Marudhanadhi, Manjalar and Vaigai. These are ephemeral in nature and receive flow during monsoon period only. In the major part of the district the drainage pattern is sub-dendritic and dendritic. Radial and parallel drainage patterns are also seen at places. Most of the streams are structurally controlled

The over exploited blocks in this district are as follow.

Status	Blocks
Over exploited	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Athoor,</i>• <i>Batlagundu</i>• <i>palani,</i>• <i>Nilakkottai,</i>• <i>Kodaikanal</i>
Semi exploited	<i>Dindigul,oddanchatram,sanarpatti,thoppampatti, vadamadurai,Natham,Reddiyarchatram</i>
critical	<i>Vedasandur,guziliyamparai</i>

Rivers:



The important rivers in this district are Vaigai and Kodaganaru. There are also many streams in the district and they flow in the major rivers.

The important rivers are

Kodaganaru,

Palar,

Kuthiraiyar,

Porandalar,

Varadhamanathi,

Manjalar

Maruthanathi which drain into Vaigai and Cauvery rivers

DAMS:



There are 9 Dams in the District.

Dams have been constructed across these rivers. They are Dharmathupatti Dam, Kamarajar Dam, Manjalar Dam, Marudhanadhi Dam, Pannapatti Dam, Parapalar Dam, Palar- Porandalar Dam, Varadamanadhi Dam and Kuthiraiyar Dam.

Ground Water

Status of Ground Water Development

The estimation of groundwater resources for the district has shown that out of 14 blocks, 10 blocks are categorized as over exploited and 2 blocks as Critical and Safe. Dug wells are used to extract groundwater from weathered formation while deeper fractures are tapped through bore wells and dug cum bore wells.



The yield of open wells in the district tapping the weathered mantle of crystalline rocks generally ranges from 100 to 400 lpm and can sustain a pumping of 3-4 hrs in a day. The wells tapping the deep seated fracture system can yield about 1 – 5 lps and can sustain a pumping of 6-8 hrs a day.

GROUNDWATER RELATED ISSUES & PROBLEMS

Based on the high level of ground water development, it is inferred that a major part of the district could be considered vulnerable to water level depletion. The presence of tanneries in and around Dindigul town and the ineffectiveness of Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) have resulted in contamination of groundwater system.

The tanning industry is one of the main sources of soil, water and air pollution in the district. Another major polluting industry is the yarn dyeing industry. Indiscriminate and illegal felling of trees, even from reserve forests, grazing by animals, etc., has contributed to environmental degradation.

Infrastructure



Infrastructure is a major sector that propels overall development of the Indian economy. The Secretariat for Infrastructure in the Planning Commission is involved in initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure in the country. This section focuses on power, bridges, dams, roads and urban infrastructure development. Details of the projects, organizations, policies, timelines, schemes, spending on infrastructure are provided for the users.

Power:

Generally power supply position in Dindigul District is normal. But in some areas, low voltage problem is felt, especially in the hamlets in Ghat section. To minimize the current consumption charges in the Panchayat, efforts were taken to utilize solar power lights as an alternate and renewable source in Dindigul District.



Connectivity-Railways & Roadways:



The Madurai - Tiruchy National Highway Passes through this district. All the taluks are connected with Major District Roads.

- Dindigul is well connected by Rail services
- Dindigul has an air connectivity which is adjacent to Madurai and Trichy International airports.
- Road connectivity by (four NH)NH 74 NH44,NH183 & NH 35.

- Rural roads & Logistical activity is very good.
- Electrification and Tele connectivity Good.

Banking and linkages:

The district has 312 branches (all under semi-urban / rural category) of Scheduled Commercial Banks including Public Sector Banks, Private Sector Bank and New-Generation banks.



- 11 branches of Regional Rural bank
- 43 branches of Dindigul DCCB, TNSCARDDB and TAICO.
- 258 branches of Private and Nationalised bank in the district.

Items	No of Banks	Deposits(Rs. In lakhs)	Advances (Rs. In lakhs)	Credit Deposit Ration (in %)
Nationalised Banks	182	5355	6728	125
Private Bank	76	2268	2361	104
CO-OP BANK (INC.PARD & TIIC TAICO)	43	898	897	99.8
Regional Rural Banks	11	118	156	132
Total	312	8639	10142	117

Resource Institutions in District:

The number of resource institutions and research centres in district is huge potential to farm and non farm enterprise in the district

1. Centre of excellence for vegetables promoted by indo Israel governments at Reddiarchatram
2. Maize research centre – vagarai
3. Coffee research station – Thandigudi
4. KVK – Gandhi gram university
5. Gandhi gram university
6. RVS agricultural university
7. Horticultural research station – Kodaikanal
8. Central tobacco research institute Dindigul
9. Goat Research center-Mannavanur,Kodaikanal



Horticulture Institute- Kodaikanal



Gandhigram KVK Institute



Maize Research centre – Vagarai



RVS Horticulture Institute

12.0 Allied Sectors

The livestock and poultry sector provides ample opportunity which can be successfully leveraged in this district as the agricultural labourers population can earn income from this sector during the off season or non-cropping periods

12.1 Animal husbandry:



Dindigul district has a reputation of being located in the white belt of Tamil Nadu. Animal husbandry shares equal importance along with horticulture as a remunerative occupation. Part of Dindigul district lies in the Kangayam Breeding Tract. They are Palani and Veda sandur taluks. Dindigul district has a befitting environment for breeding pure exotic milk-breeds like Jersey in Kodaikanal, Palani and Sirumalai Hill ranges. Palani, Veda sandur and part of Dindigul taluks are unique in buffalo breeding for they are high productive in this dry tract. From this dry tract butter and curd are exported to other states and the area is dotted with creameries. Buffalo is the 'Bread Winner' of many families of this area. Kodaikanal, Dindigul, Natham and Nilakkottai Taluks have good population of cross bred cows with different level of exotic inheritance. The density of sheep and goat population is high in Palani, Veda sandur and Dindigul taluks. The flourishing sheep breeds in these areas are the reputed Macheri breed. Goats multiply without any directional breeding. There are 2 Poultry Extension Centre at Gandhigram and Kodaikanal. These Poultry Extension Centres serve as model units in poultry management. Also, they distribute hatching eggs and pullets to the farmers around the units. Infrastructure for cattle and buffalo breeding is extended through a wide network of veterinary institutions distributed in this district.

12.2 Dairy Development:

As the district is drought prone, the farmers' dependent on dairy sector for sustainable income. The district is in the forefront of dairy development and in production of dairy products. As per the statistical data there are 270023 Cattle, 38102, Buffaloes, sheep 169998, goat 271910, and poultry 2650604.



There are 31 dairy units, 3 milk chilling units, 211 cooperative milk societies and 254 lakh litres are produced daily. There are 190 cooperative milk producers producing 1.64 lakh litres of milk..

Table 12.1

Name of the District	No. of Milk Societies functioning in this District	Quantity of milk produced (In Lakhs Litre)	Value of milk produced (In Lakhs)
Dindigul	134	62,107	16.76

Source: 1.Deputy Registrar(Dairy Development), Dindigul

12.3 LivestockPopulation



As per live stock census 2011, Dindigul district had a live stock population of 9,79,400 which included 3,13,228 cattle and buffaloes, 2,14,143 sheep, 3,51,211goats,4,321horsesandponies,6443pigs,2,924rabbits,569donkeys, 86,561 domestic dogs and 20,37,985 poultry. There are 5 veterinary government hospitals, 43 dispensaries, a clinician centre and 114 sub centres in the district for treating the diseases of animals.

12.4 Sericulture

Sericulture is taken up by 1414 farmers in 3210 acres with a total production of 737.25 tonnes valued at ₹2305.70 lakh. Sericulture Department provides technical guidance to mulberry growers and silk worm rearers. It is proposed to cover 500 farmers with subsidy schemes for bringing 300 acres under mulberry cultivation, 50 farmers with subsidy for first, second and third year maintenance and it is proposed to cover 100 acres under micro irrigation system during the year 2018-19.



Table 12.6

Name of the Block	Area under Mulberry Acres	Production of Cocoons (Tons.)	Value (Rs.lakhs)
Athoor	0.00	0.000	0.0000
Batlagundu	400.0	111.200	500.4000
Dindigul	50.00	13.953	62.7885
Guziliamparai	0.00	0.000	0.0000
Kodaikkanal	0.00	0.000	0.0000
Natham	53.50	14.873	66.9285
Nilakottai	152.00	42.256	190.1520
Oddanchatram	550.00	153.900	692.5500
Palani	601.50	168.217	756.9765
Reddiarchatram	120.50	33.499	150.7455
Sanarpatty	610.75	169.789	764.0505
Thoppampatty	572.50	159.155	716.1975
Vadamadurai	6.00	1.668	7.5060
Vedasandur	394.00	109.532	492.8940
Total	3510.75	978.042	4401.189

Source: Assistant Director of Sericulture, Dindigul.

Farm sector



The Value of agricultural production is in a downward trend due to depleting water sources since two decades. Dindigul district has shifting agricultural pattern from cotton to maize from agricultural crops to short duration vegetable cultivation.

There are fourteen blocks in Dindigul district out which Kodaikanal is purely a horticultural block and other thirteen blocks are combination of farm, off farm and Non-Farm Activities. As large parts of Dindigul District are Rainfed they have to depend on open well and canal irrigation. The major agricultural crops are

1. Major millets such as Cholan, Kambu, Maize are grown in 89000 hectares
2. Pulses is grown in 35000 hectares- Black gram , cowpea, horse gram
3. Oil seeds are grown in 10700 -hectares- ground nut 9200 hectares
4. Cotton is grown in 7500 hectares- ReddiarChatram.
5. Coconut trees are grown in 22000 Hectares.

Product	Crops	Ares(in hec)
Major millets	Cholan,kambu,maize	89000
Pulses	Black grams, horse gram,cow pea	35000
Oil seeds	Ground nut	9200
Cotton	Cotton	7500
Coconut	Coconut	22000

- There has been vast shift in the cultivation practices in Dindigul District. One decade ago cotton was a primary crop in 40000 hectares and in alignment the agricultural activities lots of spinning and ginning mills were established in and around Vedsandur ,Natham blocks of Dindigul district.
- Due to the high cost in inputs and failing productivity farmers started shifting to maize cultivation leading to springing of feed industries in Dindigul and neighbouring districts of Tiruppur and erode.
- There is a down ward trend in agricultural activity due to labour shortage, depletion of water sources utilisation of lands for nonfarm activities and bifurcation of property.
- Dindigul has flourishing trade in onions, groundnut, and tobacco. A large fruit and vegetable market at Oddanchatram serves not only the State but also the neighbouring States as well.
- The Agro Processing Complex at Pallapatti is expected to give a fillip to the activity. Quite a few flower (chiefly jasmine) perfume extraction plants have come up recently in and around Nilakottai where large area is under cultivation of jasmine.
- Sirumalai and Palani hills are famous for a hill variety of banana (malaipazham).
- Vegetables like tomato, onion, brinjal, potato, carrot, beans, ladies finger, cabbage, cauliflower, chillies, chow-chow, knor-kohl and drum stick are grown widely in the district. Coffee, cardamom Dindigul District
- Flowers such as jasmine, marigold, chrysanthemum, crossandra, nerium, cockscomb and rose are also grown.
- The district has 8 private nurseries, which supply quality planting materials. State Horticulture farms at Reddiarchatram, Thandigudi, Thadiankudisai and two at Kodaikanal also supply quality planting materials. There are good number of private nurseries supplying saplings to the farmers.

Land Use Pattern of the District

The total geographical area is 6,266.64 sq.km. in Dindigul district. The total cultivated area and net sown area are 2,61,758 hectares and 2,53,505 hectares respectively. The area of land in respect of each category is shown in Table .

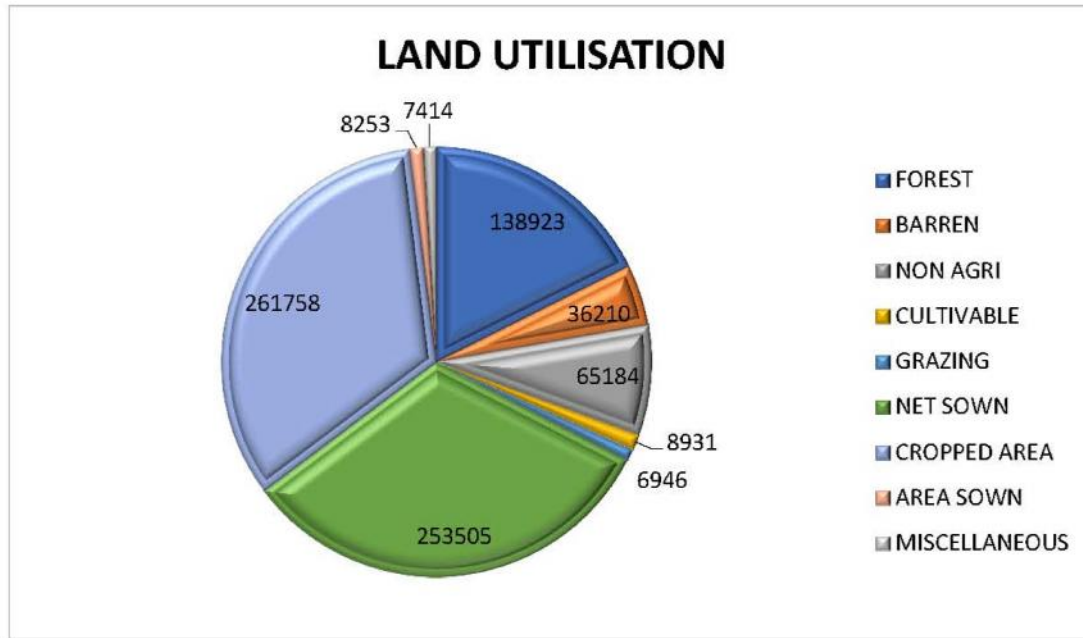


TABLE 4.1
LAND UTILISATION (2016-17) (IN HECTARES)

S.No	Classification	Area
1.	Forest	1,38,923
2.	Barren and uncultivable uses	36,210
3.	Land put to non-agricultural uses	65,184
4.	Cultivable waste	8,931
5.	Permanent pastures and other grazing land	6,946
6.	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown	7,414
7.	Current fallow	15,425
8.	Other fallow land	94,126
9.	Net area sown	2,53,505
10.	Geographical area according to village papers	6,26,664
11.	Total cropped area	2,61,758
12.	Area sown more than once	8,253

Source : District statistical hand book, 2018 – Assistant Director of Statistics, Dindigul district, p.35.

The Land use pattern graph shows that Net sown area is highest on 138923 hec followed forest fallows 138923 hec, other fallow 94126 hec, current fallows 15425 hec, Barren and uncultivable land is 36210 hec, cultivable waste land of 8931 hec and Land under Miscellaneous tree crops and groves 7414 hecs.



Irrigation

The forests of Dindigul Forest Division forms the catchments of important rivers of Kodaganaru, Palar, Kuthiraiyar, Porandalar, Varadhamanathi, Manjalar and Maruthanathi which drain into Vaigai and Cauvery rivers. Dams have been constructed across these rivers. They are Dharmathupatti Dam, Kamarajar Dam, Manjalar Dam, Marudhanadhi Dam, Pannapatti Dam, Parapalar Dam, Palar- Porandalar Dam, Varadamanadhi Dam and Kuthiraiyar Dam.

Cropping pattern and Major Crops



Important crops grown in the district are Paddy, Groundnut, Ragi, Cumbu, Ragi, pulses (Redgram and Blackgram), onion, potato, flowers. The most important cash crop of the

district is millets. It is cultivated both under irrigated and rainfed conditions. The area under groundnut occupied nearly 42 per cent of the total cultivated area of the district. Flowers is the next most important cashcrop of the District. flour mills are located at NGO colony and Dindigul blocks.

In this system cash crops like banana, orange, pepper and chow-chow are mostly grown as inter crops. Under the Lower Pulney hills condition, coffee is grown as a base crop under multitier cropping system. Major crops/cropping pattern/cropping systems

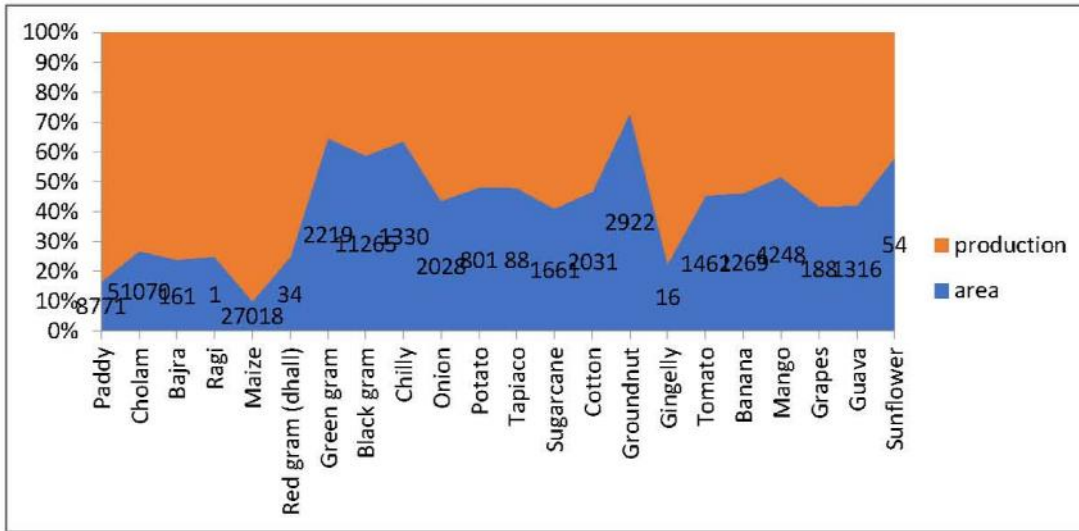
AREA AND PRODUCTION OFCROPS

The major crops in the district considering the area of cultivation are , Groundnut, Ragi, Cumbu, Ragi, pulses (Redgram and Blackgram) , onion,potato, flowers.the major crops in Dindigul in area of cultivation

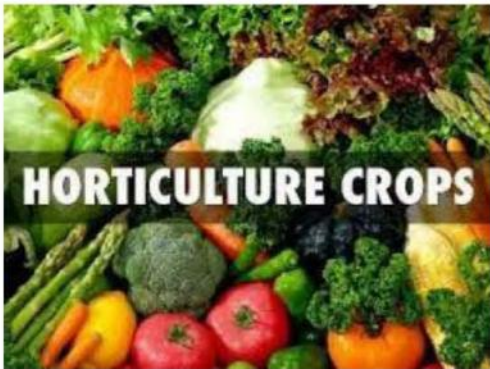
Table 7.2

Sl.No.	Crop	Area in Hect	Production in tonnes
01.	Paddy	8771	43556
02.	Cholam	51070	138604
03.	Bajra	161	510
04.	Ragi	1	3
05	Maize	27018	237785
06.	Red gram (dhall)	34	102
07.	Green gram	2219	1205
08.	Black gram	11265	7851
09.	Chilly	1330	756
10.	Onion	2028	2600
11.	Potato	801	860
12	Tapiaco	88	95
13	Sugarcane	1661	2373
14	Cotton	2031	2302
15	Groundnut	2922	1064
16	Gingelly	16	54
17	Tomato	1462	1750
18	Banana	1269	1470
19	Mango	4248	3950
20	Grapes	188	260
21	Guava	1316	1810
22	Sunflower	54	39

Source: G Return – 2017-18



5 Horticulture:



Mango is cultivated in 16000 hectares in the district the ranked next to Krishnagiri in the District.

- Dindigul district is the highest in guava cultivation in 1493 hectares.
- Dindigul is the second largest producer in mango in the state in 16000 hectares.
- Dindigul is the largest producer of water melon in the state in 1258 hectares
- Dindigul is the second largest producer in lemon in the state in 2109 hectares.
- Dindigul is the third in jackfruit cultivation in the state with 325 hectares of cultivation
- Dindigul is the second largest dist in grapes production next to theni in 194 hectares.
- Dindigul is the largest producer of sappota in the state in 1332 hectares

- Dindigul is the second largest producer in Amla in the state in 1101 hectares.
- Coconut is grown in 30000 hectares.
- Dindigul ranks 9th in banana production with 3595 hectares in cultivation.

S.no	Product	Productivity(hectare)
1	Mango	16000
2	Guava	1493
3	Water melon	1258
4	Lemon	2109
5	Jackfruit	325
6	Grapes	194
7	Sappota	1332
8	Amla	1101
9	Coconut	30000
10	Banana	3595

Moringa:



Tamilnadu is one of the largest producers of Moringa with an annual production of 6.71lakh tonnes. Moringa is grown in Dindigul district in 2645 hectares with an annual production 55545 tonnes averaging 19.74 tonnes per hectare.

Oddanchatiram is one among the four important trading centres for Moringa.

The other centres are 1. Udangudi of Thoothukudi 2.Aundipatti in theni 3. Aravakuruchi in Karur 4.Oddanchatiram Dindigul.

Moringa value added products are exported to Germany, Australia and Middle East countries. Due to the increasing demand for export opportunities enterprises on value addition of Moringa oil, powder soup is of growth opportunity.

Coconut:



Coconut is grown in 22000 hectares in Natham, sanarpatti and Nilakottai blocks. There are nearly 300 coir based industries in the district involved in fibre, coir pith and organic manure production.

Vegetables:

- Potato is cultivated 1998 hectares ranked 1 in the state in acreage
- Onion 3478 hectares Ranked 4th in the state
- Carrot 932 hectares Ranked 2 in the state



- Brinjal 981 hectares 3 in the state
- Ladies finger 929 hectares 3 in the state
- Drumstick 2645 hectares 2nd in the state
- Chillies :1714 4th Rank in the state

7.6 Plantation Crops:

Coffee:



Coffee is cultivated in 12000 hectares in Kodaikanal and lower pulney hills in the district with an average production of 14585 tonnes ranking number one in state coffee production as well acreage. This has led to growth of coffee enterprises and machinery manufacturers in thandikudi and pattiveeranpatty in batlakundu block. There is a regional coffee research station in Thandigudi.

Pepper:

Pepper is cultivated in 999 hectares with an production of 362 tonnes ranking number one in production and average ranking number one in the state.



Medicinal Crops:

Gloriasuperba is cultivated is 1592 hectares in 3566 tonnes in production. Ranking number one in the state. One kilo seed of Gloriasuperba is sold at rupees 2500.

Tamarind 3443 hectares

Glorisa superba-1592 hectares



Hill Crops Grown in Kodaikanal:

Fruits and Nuts	:	Apple, Plum, Pear, Peach, Almond, Apricot, Walnut, Kiwi, Strawberry and Persimmon
Vegetables	:	Potato, Beans, Peas, Carrot, Crucifers and Garlic
Flowers	:	Carnation, Gerbera, Gladiolus, and Eustoma
Medicinal Plants	:	Foxglove, Centella asiatica, Vasambu, Chitarathai and Isabgol
Aromatic Plants	:	Geranium, Citronella, Lemon grass, Lavender, Thyme, Mint and Rosemary

Agribusiness Opportunities



1. Garlic

Garlic is now cultivated extensively in countries like China, India, Egypt, USA, Russia and Korea. China occupies the first position in garlic cultivation in terms of production, India occupying the second position in production. The average share of India in garlic cultivation in the world in production is 5.08 per cent. In India, Gujarat leads in production. In Tamil Nadu, production had both increasing and decreasing trend during the study period. Tamil Nadu's average share in garlic cultivation in India in production is 0.47 per cent. In Dindigul district, the study area, its average production of garlic during the study period was 2080 tonnes per hectare. Dindigul district ranks first in production. Dindigul district, the study area has all possibility to increase production if new technologies in agriculture, labour saving and new techniques are used.

2. Vegetables:

Oddanchatram is a vegetable cluster which needs storage facilities and logistics support to boost up marketing

3. Flowers:



At present Rose is exported from Dindigul to Bangalore ,Hyderabad and also few Jasmine processing units exist in Dindigul. Logistical support is required for the transport of Rose and there is a potential for establishing additional Jasmine processing units. There is an increasing trend of

cultivating flowers due to increased market demand.

Non farm sector

13.1 Industrial Scenario

Tanneries are large in numbers in this district. The finished and semi-finished leather and other leather products have a good export market. A large number of chamber brick units function in this district.



Dindigul locks and iron safes are specially known for its quality which has also got it GI tags. Handloom, Rice milling, Ground Nut and Vermicelli are the other types of food based industries functioning in this district. There is much scope for starting the Leather based units, Lock units, Brick units and Food based units in this district.

Dindigul district is also known for the flourishing handloom industry at Chinnalapatti which is located 11 kms. away from Dindigul on the Madurai – Dindigul road. Art – silk sarees and Sungudisarees produced in Chinnalapatti are in great demand throughout India. 5970 families and 16 families are engaged in handlooms and powerlooms respectively.

Khadi industries in Dindigul district produced Rs.2.14 lakh worth of products and earned Rs.1.42 lakhs. Polyester industry produced Rs.87 lakh worth of products and earned Rs.0.70 lakh during 2005-2006.

There are 40 Large Scale Industries, 49 Medium Scale Industries, 543 Small Scale Industries, 6256 Cottage Industries, 11 Ginning Mills, 11 Spinning Mills and 6 Weaving Mills.

DIC (District Industrial Centre) at Dindigul has various activities for the development of industries in Dindigul district.

7.7 Major products in Blockwise:

Nilakkottai town is known for Brass Vessels, Jewellery

Ottanchatram is a noted market centre for vegetables. It is known for the export of butter, manufactured in the nearby villages using cream separators.

Pattiveeranpatti in **Vathalagundu Block** is known for Cardamom and Coffee enterprises. Coconut.

Athoorblock: Coconut and agricultural activity .

Guzliamparai : Moringa ,

Vedasandhur: Textiles spinning , weaving and handloom .

Sanarpatti: mango, coconut- coir industries

Kodaikana tourism, fruits, aromatic, Cut flowers. garlic cultivation and trade in poomparai

Natham Block: Mango, Coconut, Tamarind, garments, gloves- co industries

Dindigul: Looms, handlooms, food enterprises, food processing

Existing Enterprises	Opportunities and Growth
Leather Processing	Fruit Processing
Cotton Spinning Mills	Floriculture – cut flowers,
Lock Industries	Coffee Processing
Food Products	Coconut Products
Hand looms	Coir products
Coir Industries	Dairy Development
Low value Agro based Products	Cattle/poultry feed
	Cold storage
	Eco- Tourism

13.2 Small scale Industries

Year: 2016-17

Table 13.1

Sl. No	Details of Classification	No.of Units Registerdduringtheyear
1	Crops and animal production, Hunting and Related Service	174
2	Forestry, Logging	1
3	Fishing, Aquaculture	3
4	Mining of Coal and Lignite	1
5	Extraction of Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	0
6	Mining of Metal Ores	9
7	Other Mining and Quarrying	21
8	Mining support service activities	4
9	Manufacture of Food Products	404
10	Manufacture of Beverages	12
11	Manufacture of Tobacco Products	1

12	Manufacture of Textiles	467
13	Manufacture of Wearing Apparel	84
14	Manufacture of Leather and related products	19
15	Manufacturing of wood, Products of Wood, Cork, Except	93
16	Manufacturing of Paper and Paper Products	44
17	Printing and Reproduction of Recoded Media.	32
18	Manufacturing of Coke, Refined Petroleum Products	4
19	Manufacture of Chemicals and Chemical Products	28
20	Manufacturing of Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical	15
21	Manufacturing of Rubber and Plastic Products	52
22	Manufacturing of Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	98
23	Manufacturing of Basic Metals	105
24	Manufacture of Fabricated Metal Products, Except Machinery	73
25	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical Products	5
26	Manufacture of electrical equipments	19
27	Manufacturing of Machinery and equipment N.E.C	24
28	Manufacturing of Motor Vehicles, Trailers and semi trailers	6
29	Manufacturing of Other Transport Equipment	5
30	Manufacturing of Furniture	22
31	Other manufacturing	135
32	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	23
33	Electricity, Gas Steam and air conditioning supply	0
34	Water Collection, treatment and supply	14

35	Sewage	0
36	Waste Collection, treatment and disposal activities material	5
37	Remediation activities and other waste management services	0

Sources : district statistical handbook-2018.

13.3 MEDIUM SCALE INDUSTRIES

List of the Units in nearby area Heavy Engineering Fabrication, essential oil extraction, floriculture, Leather tanneries, Milk based industry, Lock industry

Tourism, Hotel, Hospital, IT enabled, , Commercial Advertising, industrial Laundry , Tailoring., Pathological lab, integrated diagnostic centre, Beauty Parlours and Creches. fitness centre for men and women, Ladies and gents Hostel , House Keeping and Office and equipment maintenance , Hygienic Broiler (Beef), chicken, Mutton shop, Interior decoration, Industrial design and layout making. Logistic centre, Office Automation, Parcel servicing and private carrier, upholstery , Power System maintenance, Manpower agency, Weighing bridge repairing and maintenance, digital printing, Embroidering and chamki work , repacking of agriculture produce.

13.4 Large scale industries

Table 13.2

Sources : district statistical handbook-2018.

Sl.No	Item	Numbers
01.	Factories on the Register at the beginning of the year	848
02.	Factories added during the year	15
03.	Factories removed during the year	10
04.	Factories on the register at the end of the year	853
05.	Number of working factories	714
06.	No .of. Man DaysWorked	122544

13.5 Potentialfor new MSMEs Industrial Opportunities

Existing Industries Scenario

Leather Processing Cotton Spinning Mills Lock Industries Food Products Paper and Paper Products Hand looms Coir Industries Chemicals Wood & wooden products Low value Agro based Products Engineering Industries.

13.6 MSME Cluster

Major MSME cluster are

Handloom

This district is having a flourishing handloom industry at Chinnalapatti, which is located at 11 Kms away from Dindigul on the Madurai-Dindigul road. Art –Silk sarees and SungudiSarees produced in Chinnalapatti are famous through out India. More than 1000 families are engaged in this Industry.



Leather



Dindigul town has been associated with iron products, like Iron Hundial, iron safe boxes. Another industry for which Dindigul is noted is Leather Tanning. The widely known "RojaSupari" are produced in this town and are being sent to various places in and around of our State. It is flourishing industry gives employment to wide section of people.

Milk Products

In Kannivadi, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu, dairy is the major livelihood option for small and marginal holders in which women play a dominant role in production and management. In dairy farming, especially small farmers who own 2 to 3 animals, 40% of total expenses incurred



are on concentrate cattle feed. The higher cost in feed makes dairy an economically unviable enterprise for small-scale farmers. Commonly, small-scale dairy farmers do not have adequate cash flow to buy cattle feed on full cash payment. Due to this they mostly rely on local milk vendors for cattle feed. The vendors, who supply feed on credit, adjust this while making payment for milk procured from farmers. Here the vendor makes profits from feed sale by fixing an extra margin over the prevailing market price, which ultimately increases the feed cost.

Jewellery



A Jewellery cluster is being developed in Dindigul district a common facility centre is being developed in the district.

Nilakkottai is very famous place for jewellery making.

Windmills:

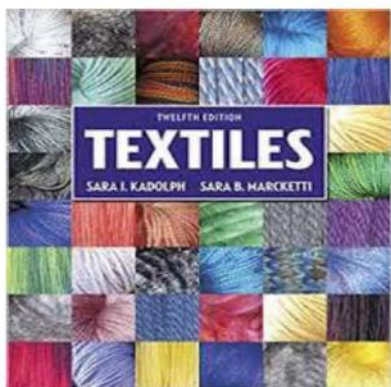
In Dindigul many wind mills have been installed over a period of last 5-10 years. The district has about 200 days of sun light and there is a scope for harnessing the solar energy in the district. Many



reputed agencies have established their agencies / network in the district and solar energy system offers good potential in the district. Palani and Thoppampatti blocks are sourcing area for wind mills

13.7 Textiles and Handlooms:

Textile industry has been a prominent employer in the district. There are 212 Spinning mills, 13 Ginning mills and four weaving mills in the district.



There is spin off of garment activities in the district due to textile clusters of Karur, Tiruppur and erode districts. There are 40 weaver cooperatives in the Districts Chinnalapatty 8, Palani 8 and Dindigul 24 societies. Chinnalapatti is famed cluster for silk art and Sungudisarees. (Chinnalapattisarees are sold in all frontiers where tamil diaspora live).

There are 6316 families involved in handlooms Chinnalapatty 1676, palani888, Dindigul 3752

The largest of mudra and entrepreneurial loans are extended for garment and tailoring units in the districts. Job works are being done at household level in woven textiles for stitching of shirts for pioneer brands in Natham and vedasandhur blocks. In Guziliamparai blocks job work are done in home textiles (pillow covers, curtains, dining towels, interiors etc).

Tamilnadu State Rural livelihood Mission in collobration with the funding of the minerals departments are promoting four enterprise group with an investment of forty lakhs.

There is great opportunity for promotion of enterprise groups tex units in guzliamparai block due to skilled labour, access to large industries in Karur, connectivity and support from government programmes.

13.8 Blockwise major industries:

S.NO	INDUSTRY GROUPS	PLACE OF CLUSTER	NO OF UNITS
1	leather and leather tanneries	Dindigul	60 leather tanneries
2	lock industry /iron scarps	Dindigul	50 safety lock and cash box
3	coir and coir product	Batalagundu ,Pattiveeranpatti Dindigul and Natham	40 units
4	SungudiSarees	Chinnalapatti	1500 weaving unis
5	panchamirutham and veputhi	Palani	25 units
6	Food industry	Dindigul, Palani , Batalagundu	100 units
7	Cotton spinning power looms	Dindigul, Palani , Vedasandur ,Vadamadurai,Nilakkottai	200 units
8	paper and paper products	Swaninathapuram,Dindigul,Thoppampatti and Vilampatti	40 units
9	Brass metal products	Nilakkottai,Dindigul	20 units
10	Eucalyptus oil &Essential oil	Kodaikanal , Thandikudi ,Dindigul ,and Nilakkottai	200 units
11	Rice mills	Sithayankottai, Dindigul and Palani	50units

Sources : district statistical handbook-2018.

Service sectors:

Tourism:

Tourism industry in Dindigul district can be classified as leisure, divine and occupational tourism. Kodaikanal has large flow of domestic and foreign tourist arrivals. The largest divine temple of PalaniMurugan temple which attracts nearly 90 lakh devotees forms the highest footfall for divine enterprises in Tamilnadu.



Sirumalai a small hillock in Dindigul block is an upward trend for rural and eco-tourism.

The connectivity and bypassing of roads connecting the rest of Tamilnadu from the south brings in a competitive advantage for the growth of tourism, hospitality and food enterprises in Dindigul district.

Food Enterprises:



The delicacy of biryani with its unique taste has spiralled the growth of biryani culture through Tamilnadu through its biryani enterprises. The food enterprises born from Dindigul has grown to a million dollar business with biryani brands like (Thalapakatti – VenuBiryani etc) . Food enterprises in Dindigul district is a major

employer.

As Dindigul is partly central in connecting with whole of Tamilnadu and one of the entry points from Kerala tourist destinations, divine centres,

educational institutions and new sporting phenomena of Tamilnadu premier league is paving the growth of food enterprises with variety.

Logistics:

The high level of foot falls for tourism and trading activities in the district has spiralled growth in transport sectors from cab operations, goods transport, and local, inter district and national carriers.

Packaging:

There is high demand and opportunity for packaging industries as most of the commodities, produces are shipped outside the district, state and the country packaging industry is linked to the production activities in the district. Packaging of farm fresh vegetables, fruits, coffee , pepper , processed food, commodities and also produces from nonfarm activities.

Food processing enterprises:

There are various food processing enterprises in the district such milk products, mango, jenkins, tamarind, fruits pulping , juice industries, Moringa value added industries in the district.

The major brands in processed food industry are in the district. Raaj milk & Milk products, Anil Semiya, Saviourites, and Naga flour mill, magorita

Dindigul being a growth oriented horticulture belt with variety of fruits vegetables and milk products there is plenty of opportunities for development of food processing enterprises.

Marketing and Storage Infrastructure

Regulated Markets:



There are eight regulated markets in Dindigul Districts , five UzhavarSanthais and seven cold storages.

1. Batlakundu,
- 2.Dindigul,
- 3.Gopalpatti, 4.Natham, 5.Ottanchatram,
- 6.Palani, 7.Vadamadurai 8. Vedasandur.

Supply chain management units:

There are four supply chain management units constructed and installed with cold chain facilities, auction centre and logistic facilities in the district.

Marketing & Storage.

Marketing Facilities

Dindigul is an important wholesale market for onion and groundnut. Oddanchatram is a noted market centre for vegetables. It is also famous for the export of butter manufactured in the nearby villages using cream separators. Batlagundu is an important market centre for tomato. Pattiveeranpatti in Batlagundu block is note worthy for cardamom and coffee curing enterprises. NilakkottaiTaluk is famous for the growing and marketing of flowers and grapes. Kodaikanal is famous for potato cultivation.

- Tamarind in Gopalpatti
- Vegetables in Palani
- Fruits in Palani(ayakudi)
- Garlic and carrot in Kodaikanal
- Moringa in vedasandhur

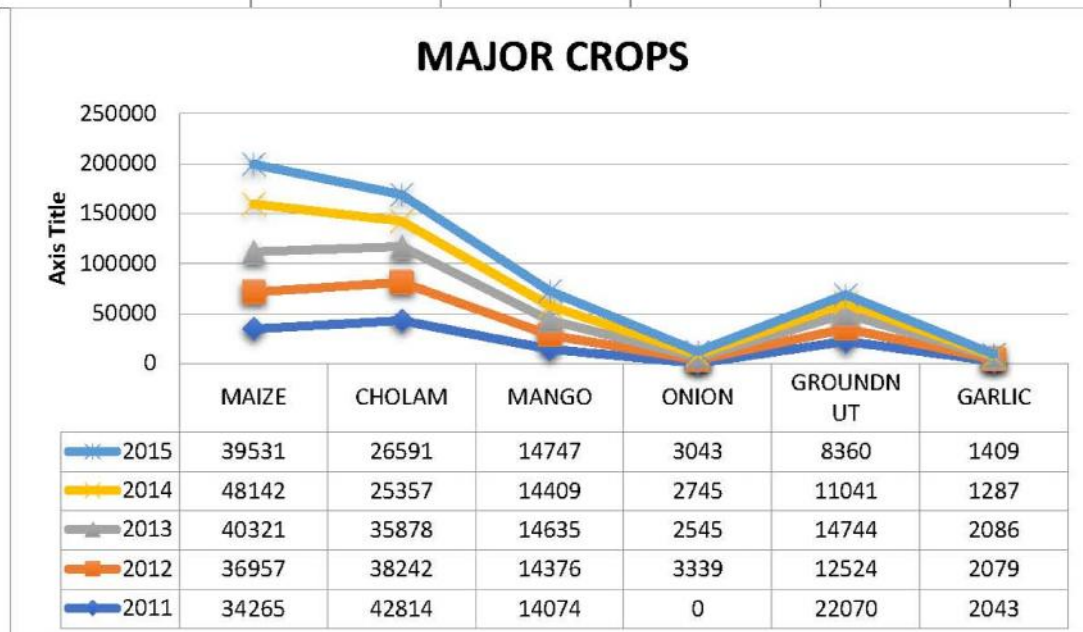
Vegetable Market:

Oddanchatram vegetable market is the largest wholesale market doing a circular trade of vegetables from Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra and Gujarat. Nearly 10000 tonnes of vegetables are supplied from 165 Commission outlets in the vegetable market with an average turnover of 5crores every day.. More than 10000 People are employed directly and indirectly in activities of the market.

The major vegetables are sourced from the villages surrounding oddanchatram within a radius of 60 kms. Seventy five percent of the vegetables are sold to kerala markets.

Trend analysis for major crops

Crops/Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Maize	34265	36957	40321	48142	39531
Cholam	42814	38242	35878	25357	26591
Mango	14074	14376	14635	14409	14747
Onion	-	3339	2545	2745	3043
Groundnut	22070	12524	14744	11041	8360
Garlic	2043	2079	2086	1287	1409



Commodity prioritization

Priority No	Commodity	Area & Production HA	Irrigation Land % of Crop	Trend Analysis of last 5 Years	Value Addition
1	Maize	27,461	100%	Stable productivity for the past year, as farmers on palani, oddanchatram cultivating every year despite of poor rainfall	Can be required- Powder, cattle feed, dried cereals
2	GroundNut	4242	55%	Upward trend in productivity, as it requires less water. In this water scarcity situation farmers prefer this commodity over irrigated commodity	Required- oil, various food product
3	Cholam	33,498	50%	Steady growth of 10 % per year in productivity.	Can be required- Powder, cattle feed, dried cereals and also used as food item
4	Onion	2336	100%	Area of cultivation increased by 120% in last 5 years	Not required. It's a food crop, chips
5	Mango	16,283	45%	Area of cultivation increased by 20% in last 5 years. i.e. from 5000 ha to 14000	Can be required- Powder, pickle, bulping, juice and also used as

				ha. Its because increase demand and reasonable price for commodity in market	food item
6	Coconut	32,069	100%	Immense growth in productivity during last 5 years. People prefer this as alternate crop for coconut in dams area.	Can be required-Oil extraction, coir product, composite, masala powder, hundi made
7	Garlic		100	Immense growth in productivity during last 5 years. People prefer this as alternate crop for coconut in hill area.	Can be required-Paste, powder, dry product

Skill development and employment generation

- i. Training on post harvest in agricultural and horticultural
- ii. Training on food enterprises
- iii. Training relates to garment and textile
- iv. Hospitality and tourism related training
Mechanization training to producers
- v. Poly house and grafting training
- vi. Service technician training to farm equipments.



Firm-level employment dynamics also differ according to level of enterprise Development in Dindigul district. In fact, the utilisation of local resources, agricultural patterns, local artisanship and capacities of communities has driven of SMEs to generate job growth and prosperity of Dindigul district.

The local potentials has helped Dindigul spiral in growth towards a prosperous economy it is reflected in growth of business and lower level of migration compared to the neighbouring districts. Dindigul district has emerged as an enterprise based economy the entrepreneurs out of necessity, opportunity and social entrepreneurs with primary focus is to grow and to expand.

Local jobs vary from agriculture, manufacturing, trading and packers and movers of commodities. Oddanchatram market offers direct and indirect employment to more than 10000 persons per day.

Jobs in the service sector due to tourists, devotees visiting the district have created local employments.

Traditional artisans, weavers, industrial units, food enterprises also contribute to the employment generation in the district.

Scope for Farm and Non farm sectors

Farm sector	Non farm sector
<p>Coconut based products & Coir - We can promote wood pressed oil and coir value added product in athoor, batlagundu, palani and oddanchatram with help of Coir board</p>	<p>Leather & Leather Products</p>
<p>Siddha & Ayurveda Products- We can promote siddha and ayurvedha related product in batlagundu and athoor blocks</p>	<p>Textiles & Readymade Garments- We can promote new technology garments in vedasandur .</p>
<p>Value added & Rice products</p>	
<p>Dairy products- We can promote cattle farm in athoor, vedasandur and batlagundu. Focus on reducing middle man intervention in cattle sandy and also reducing cash and carry transaction</p>	<p>Fruit Processing- We can establish common facility center for Guava export Ayakudi.</p>
<p>Essential oil extraction</p>	<p>Tourism- We can promote rural tourism in devine and leisure in palani, kodaikanal and sirumalai</p>
<p>Vegetable Processing-We can promote organic fertilizer and feed for farming with using of waste vegetables in oddanchatram bloc</p>	<p>Sanitary Napkins- We can promote organic napkin product with support of Gandhi gram university in athoor and batlagundu blocks</p>
<p>Flower Extraction- We can promote common auction centre for flowers by government in batlagundu and athoor</p>	
<p>Mango Pulp Extraction</p>	
<p>Tamarind Products-We can promote value added product in tamarind like chattuni, soap, sause, tamarind paste, cosmetics, powder.</p>	

SWOT

<u>Strengths</u>	<u>Weakness</u>
Horticultural hub 100000 hec. Coconut Coffee and pepper production Connectivity Community interest Growth trend Multi Entrepreneurial Districts Well connected. GI Tags	Lack of technology skills Lack of cold storage High Influence of middlemen. Transaction done through Cash and carry. Enterprises have not been mainstreamed
<u>Opportunities</u>	<u>Threats</u>
Food processing Setting up of cold chains Food enterprises Growth trend in tourism and service enterprises Focus by government.	Climate Water Corporate- interventions More of Chemical fertilizers and pesticides

18.0 Conclusion

As Dindigul is a drought - prone area, the district administration has to concentrate on rain water harvesting.

People, especially those in the rural areas have to be sensitized about the important for enterprise promotion at home and to district.

The gender gap in literacy and education has to be further reduced by appropriate steps.

This study of the Dindigul district reveals that agriculture is playing in important role followedby industries. Since the existing industries are mostly of Agro based industries, the down trend in one sector affects the performance of the other. Still the district has abundance opportunities for development of both these sectors.

There is a high scope for improving the activities in agriculture and horticulture sectors.

Textiles industry is the oldest and one of the biggest industries in the District. However, at present this industry is facing a crisis. Power loom plays a Major role among textiles in this District.

Tourism and recreational activities are important sectors which can be developed very well. It will provide employment opportunities and income to the people in this district.

Annexure 1 List of persons met

	Name	Designation &Dept.
1.	Mrs.VijayaLakshmi I.A.S	District Collector
	Thiru.Velu	DRO
3	Mr.Santhosh Kumar	PD- TNSRLM
4	Thiru.Marimuthu	LDM-Canara Bank
5	Thiru.Balachandran	DDM-NABARD
6	ThurinjapuramBMMU	
7	ThiruMaruthappan	Manager DIC
8	THiruParthiban	District Manager-TADHCO
9	Mrs.SaliThalapathi	PRO
10	Muthumeenal	Social Welfare-DSWO
11	Thirumurugan	NIC
12.	Murugan	JD-Animal Husbandry
13.	Palanikumar	RSETI

Taluks and blocks in Dindigul District

Taluk	Blocks	Village panchayats
Dindigul	1.Dindigul	18
	2.Sanarpatti	30
	3.Athur	21
	4.Reddiarchatram	23
Kodaikanal	1.Kodaikkanal	16
Natham	1.Natham	26
Palani	1.Palani	39
	2.Thoppampatti	23
Nilakottai	1.Nilakottai	28
	2.Vattalakundu	15
Oddanchatram	1.Oddanchatram	39
Vedasandhur	1.Vedasandur	23
	2.Vadamadurai	21
	3.Gujiliyamparai	19

**Promoting Rural Enterprises
& Save Backbone of
Our Nation**



**TNRTP District Office
DSMS Complex, Poomalai Vaniga Valagam,
Gopala Samuthiram, Dindigul - 624 001
Email : dgl.tnrtp@yahoo.com
Mobile : 93852 99725**