



GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU



**Tamil Nadu
Organic Farming
Policy 2023**

AGRICULTURE - FARMERS WELFARE DEPARTMENT

TAMIL NADU ORGANIC FARMING POLICY 2023





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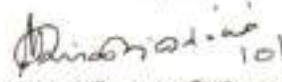
நிலம், நீர் போன்ற இயற்கை வளங்களை பாதுகாத்து, தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு நஞ்சற்ற உணவுப்பொருட்கள் கிடைக்க வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தில் தமிழ்நாடு அரசு பல்வேறு நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொண்டு வருகிறது. கடந்த இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக வேளாண்மைக்கு என்று தனி நிதிநிலை அறிக்கையை தாக்கல் செய்து, இயற்கை வேளாண்மை சார்ந்த பணிகளுக்கு இவ்வரசு அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் தந்து வருகிறது. இயற்கை இடுபொருட்கள் உற்பத்தியை ஊக்குவித்தல், இயற்கை முறையில் சாகுபடி செய்யும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சாகுபடி மானியம், பரிக் என பல்வேறு திட்டங்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டில் செயல்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

இயற்கை வேளாண்மையில் உள்ள சவால்கள், இயற்கை வேளாண்மையின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை நன்கு ஆராய்ந்து, இயற்கை வேளாண்மைக்கான உத்திகளை தமிழ்நாட்டு விவசாயிகளிடையே பிரபலப்படுத்தி, நிலங்களில் இரசாயன இடுபொருட்களின் பயன்பாட்டினை படிப்படியாக குறைத்து, இயற்கை இடுபொருட்களை அதிகளவில் பயன்படுத்தி, மண்ணையும் நீரையும் பாதுகாத்து மண் வளத்தை மேம்படுத்தி, மனிதன் மட்டுமல்லாது கால்நடைகளின் ஆரோக்கியத்திற்கு நஞ்சற்ற உணவை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கும், இயற்கை முறையில் உற்பத்தியாகும் வேளாண் விளைபொருட்களுக்கு நிபாயமான விலை கிடைக்கவும், பல்வேறு உத்திகளை கண்டறிந்து, தமிழ்நாடு அங்கக வேளாண்மை கொள்கை 2023 யை தமிழ்நாடு அரசு வகுத்துள்ளது. இது இயற்கை வேளாண் வரலாற்றில் மிக முக்கியமானதாகும்.

மாண்புமிகு முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களின் தலைமையில் வெற்றி நடைபோடும் தமிழ்நாடு அரசு வகுத்துள்ள இந்த அங்கக வேளாண்மை கொள்கையினை நடைமுறைப்படுத்தி, அனைத்து வகையிலான உதவிகளையும் இந்த அரசு விவசாயிகளுக்கு வழங்கும்.

விளைநிலம் செழிக்க வேண்டும், விவசாயிகளின் வாழ்வு மலர வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இந்த அங்கக வேளாண்மைக் கொள்கையானது தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு ஆரோக்கியமான உணவை வழங்குவதில் பெரும்பங்காற்றும் என முழுமையாக நம்புகிறேன்.

அன்புடன்,


(எம்.ஆர்.கே.பன்னீர்செல்வம்)





MESSAGE

Agriculture has a long and honoured history that is much longer than the history of cities and of the factories of the industrialised world. Agriculture, being the main source of livelihood for a long time, had its reverberations in every walk of life. It is the first profession men ever practised.

Thiruvalluvar eulogized agriculture as the greatest profession by saying, 'They live, the plough for life who steer; All others worship in the rear'.

Shakespeare compares governance of the State with tending of the garden.

Thomas Jefferson hailed, 'Agriculture is the wisest pursuit'.

Dr. Johnson called agriculture, the noblest science.

Agriculture helped in domesticating the wild crops as well as the wild animals.

When agriculture became commercial and animal husbandry became factory farming, they had their own repercussions in the health of mankind. Therefore, we have champions who advocate natural farming and organic farming

in order to prevent pollution and to ensure healthy agricultural products.

Tamil Nadu has a rich history of organic farming as it is evident from the ancient literature of the state. The government is committed to reinvigorate the organic farming in areas, where it is possible and in crops which are known for organic system of cultivation. The Agriculture Department has brought out a policy on organic farming and it is heartening to know that it is comprehensive and flexible.

It has suggested the methodologies by which we can improve the extent of organic farming and ensure reasonable returns for the farmers.

I am sure, this Policy would help in expanding the area in organic farming, without affecting the overall productivity and income of the farmers.



(V. IRAI ANBU)

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1.INTRODUCTION TO ORGANIC FARMING

1.1 No MAN has a more honourable place in world literature than the farmer. In Hebrew, Greek, and Latin classics, farmer receives the highest tribute from the greatest poets, philosophers, and prophets. European literature began three thousand years ago with Homer and Hesiod lauding the farmer and his life. The most influential of literary works that has been admired by various generations across cultures and the pride of the Tamils, the Thirukkural, emphasised the significance of agriculture over 2000 years ago.

“சுழன்றும்ஏர்ப் பின்னது உலகம் அிதனால்
உழந்தும் உழவே தலை.”

Thirukkural thereby asserts the fact that no matter how much we stray away from agriculture in the name of growth and development, we will return to farming for a living.

Highlighting the significance of agriculture, the author poet Tiruvalluvar stops not there but goes further on to cite the importance of natural farming thus;

“தொடிப்புழுத் கஃசா உணக்கன் பிடித்தெருவும்
வேண்டாது சாலப் பரும்.”

If the land is dried so as to reduce one ounce of earth to a quarter, it will grow plentifully even without a handful of manure thereby highlighting the importance and benefits of natural farming.

1.2 Ancient Indian Agrarianism: The sage Parashara (c. 400 BCE) wrote on field crop agriculture in which the contents are arranged in a sequence that are followed even today for a book on introductory agriculture. The poem “Tholkappiyam” was written by the poet Tholkappiyar during 200 BCE. Some of its descriptions of agricultural aspects are the classification of Land into four groups, viz., Kurinji (hills), Mullai (forest), Marudham (cultivable lands) and Neithal (coastal areas) and seasons into: early spring, late spring, cloudy, rainy, early winter, and late winter.



1.3 Timeline: Agriculture was developed at least 10,000 years ago, and it has undergone significant developments since the time of the earliest cultivation. Independent development of agriculture occurred in northern and southern China, Africa's Sahel, New Guinea and several regions of the Americas. Agricultural practices such as irrigation, crop rotation, fertilizers and pesticides were developed long ago but have made great strides in the past century.

1.4 Major Turning Points: In the Year 1800, Chemical fertilizers began to be used and the year 1900 saw the birth of industrial agriculture which is a form of modern farming that refers to the industrialized production of livestock, poultry, fish and crops. The identification of nitrogen and phosphorus as critical factors in plant growth led to the manufacture of synthetic fertilizers, making possible more intensive types of agriculture. DDT (Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane), discovered in the Year 1939 by Paul Muller, quickly became the most widely- used pesticide in the world for its effectiveness. In the 1940s, manufacturers began to produce large amounts of synthetic pesticides and their use became widespread making 1940s and 1950s as the start of the "pesticide era."

1.5 Green Revolution and its Impact: Between 1940s and 1960s, Green Revolution transformed agriculture that led to significant increase in agricultural production in some places. The Green Revolution has had major social and ecological impacts. Due to intensive cultivation, pesticide residues were found in usufructs. The chemical residues entered the food chain and bio magnification of the residues led to health hazards to mankind and animals besides polluting the environment. Eventually, the effect of Law of Diminishing Marginal Returns was felt in the agriculture sector. When this was realized, in 1900s, many organizations and individuals, in response to the shift towards synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and pesticides, involved worldwide in the promotion of organic farming, which they believe to be a more sustainable mode of agriculture. In 1972, various organizations of ecologically minded farmers joined to form the International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movements (IFOAM) propagating environmental awareness that has driven demand and conversion to organic farming.

2. NATURAL Vs ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming and natural farming are different forms of agroecological practices. The terms organic farming and natural farming are sometimes used interchangeably by farmers and others in India. In natural farming, the use of bio-inputs prepared from farm and local ecosystems is emphasized rather than those purchased from outside while in organic farming, farmers also use off-farm purchased inputs such as biofertilizers.

3. SCOPE AND RELEVANCE

The world's organic food market is growing at a rapid pace and there is continuous global demand for organic produce. Tamil Nadu has seven agro ecological zones categorized with different ecosystems suitable for cultivation of a wide range of crops and varieties which can cater to the large-scale organic market of India and the world. The hilly regions of western and eastern ghats, rainfed farming areas provide immense scope and opportunity for cultivation under organic farming.

4. PRESENT STATUS OF ORGANIC FARMING

A. Global

Globally, 1.5 percent of farmland (72.3 mha) is under organic farming. The countries with highest organic shares of the total agricultural land are, Australia (35.7 mha), Argentina (3.7 mha) and Spain (2.4 mha). Globally, organic area increased by 1.1 million hectare (1.6%) in 2019. Many countries have reported a significant increase in organic farming area. India reported 0.36 mha increase followed by Kazakhstan, 0.1 mha higher than 2019.

There were 3.1 million (approximately) organic producers in the world in 2019. Fifty-one percent of the world's organic producers are in Asia, followed by Africa (27 %), Europe (14 %) and Latin America (7 %). Countries with the highest number of producers are India (13,66,226) and Uganda (2,10,353).

The largest single market for organic produce is United States (42 % of the global market), followed by the European Union (39 %) and China (8.0 %). The countries with highest organic market share are Denmark (12.1 %), Switzerland (10.4 %) and Austria (9.3 %).¹

[1] Source: 22nd edition of FiBL World of Organic Agriculture



B. Status in India

India occupies fifth place with total area of 2.66 mha (excluding wild cultivation) under organic certification process (certified). The total organic cultivable area includes 1.49 mha certified and 1.17 mha area under conversion. Among all the States, Madhya Pradesh has largest area under organic certification followed by the States of Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Karnataka. India produced around 3.48 million MT (2020-2021) of certified organic products which Oil Seeds, Cereals & Millets, Cotton, Pulses, Aromatic & Medicinal Plants etc. In terms of export value realization, processed foods (45.87 %) lead among the products followed by oilseeds (13.25 %) and cereals (7.61 %).⁽¹⁾

C. Status in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu occupies 14th position with 31,629 hectares of organic agriculture land. This includes 14,086 ha of organic certified area and 17,542 ha under conversion. Dharmapuri and Krishnagiri occupy first and second position in terms of total area. Tamil Nadu shares 11th position in organic production with 24,826 MT which includes farm and wild produce. It had exported 4,223 MT of organic products which fetched Rs.108 crore in the year 2020 -2021.

5. ADVANTAGES OF ORGANIC FARMING

- I. Improves and sustains the soil fertility by enhancing the structure and texture of the soil.
- II. Usage of on-farm resources and avoids /minimizes the use of off-farm resources.
- III. Facilitates alignment of life with natural eco systems and cycles
- IV. Creates harmonious balance between crop production and animal husbandry
- V. It is a climate resilient cultivation method
- VI. Supports self-reliance and sustainability in farming
- VII. Makes Safe Food available for consumers

[1] Source: Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA)

6. CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURE

- I. Deterioration of soil health due to continuous use of agro chemicals
- II. Increased environmental pollution-land, water and air due to agro chemicals
- III. Emergence of new pests and diseases leading to crop losses.
- IV. Increased cost of cultivation leading to less income and eventually pushing the farmers towards the vicious cycle of debt.
- V. Reduction in export prospects of agricultural produce due to pesticide residues

7. NEED FOR ORGANIC FARMING POLICY

The source of many health issues noticed world-wide is found to be the residues of agro chemicals used. It has been proven that the pesticide residues enter the food chain causing many health hazards to human and animals. Providing healthy and chemical-free food is the new age mantra. World Health Organization (WHO) is promoting the Concept of "One Health" Which necessitates Organic Farming to improve the Soil Health. Tamil Nadu has great potential for production and supply of organic produce in relation to the global demand and expanding domestic and overseas markets. This necessity for environmentally safe food supply system has initiated the need for framing of the organic farming policy. The organic farming policy will help to ensure, upscale and support the chemical free organic agriculture in Tamil Nadu and to provide safe food for the people.

8. OBJECTIVES

The policy aims at the following objectives under important sectors of growth and sustainability.

- I. To Conserve and protect soil health, agro ecology and biodiversity
- II. To provide safe, healthier and environment friendly food
- III. To create Awareness about Organic farming and Extension of Organic Farming practices
- IV. To strengthen certification systems and residue testing protocols
- V. To promote on farm or locally produced inputs like farmyard manure, vermi compost etc.,
- VI. To create market advisory and certification advisory
- VII. To promote exports and increase the revenue of farmers
- VIII. To include Organic Farming in Education and Research



9. POLICY STRATEGIES

9.1. Ensuring agricultural sustain ability by encouraging organic practices and resource conservation:

- I. Organic Farming will encourage mixed farming/integrated farming as the components are interdependent. Integrated organic farming systems will be popularized and season-based cropping system diversification will be adopted.
- II. Adoption of mixed, multi-tier and intercropping systems, crop rotation with pulses will be emphasized to obtain sustainability of soil fertility and productivity.
- III. Cultivation of green manure and cover crops will be encouraged. Integration of all organic based activities like rainfed agriculture, horticulture, permaculture, agro-forestry, farm-forestry, dairying, fish culture, bee keeping, poultry, goat rearing etc., and resource recycling within the farm will be encouraged.
- IV. Nutritional crops like millets, pulses and vegetables will be encouraged to ensure nutritional security.
- V. Farm level preparation of on-farm inputs like panchagavya, jeevamirtham, Vermicompost etc., through Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) will be promoted to reduce the input cost towards purchase of inorganic fertilizers and pesticides.
- VI. For practicing organic farming, support system will be provided to the farmers by suitably incentivising them for the eco services that they render and for traditional seeds and practices that they follow. Bio fertilizers and bio inputs will be distributed to organic farmers at subsidized rates.
- VII. Credit flow will be encouraged to support organic farming.
- VIII. Support will be provided through crop insurance for crop loss/damage under unforeseen events/natural calamities.
- IX. Production of Bio fertilizers, Bio pesticides and Bio control agents will be encouraged and supported.



- X. Conservation of soil and water through efficient management systems will be promoted.
- XI. Use of renewable energy sources in organic farms will be encouraged (solar energy, biogas, etc.,).
- XII. Protection of biodiversity of the State by preserving local cultivars of all major crops will be focussed. The indigenous breeds of cattle, goat and poultry will be protected and conserved.
- XIII. Quality Testing of off-farm inputs will be strengthened

9.2. Strengthening of organic certification sector

- I. The certifying authority will guide/support the farmers for getting certificate under Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) and National Programme on Organic Production (NPOP). Participatory Guarantee System of India will be encouraged to cater to the domestic market.
- II. A Single window system will be implemented to simplify the certification procedure and online mode will be encouraged for registration and certification of farmers as well as for maintenance of a comprehensive database.
- III. Standards for quality testing and certification will be assigned.
- IV. The Seed Certification Authority at the District level will be strengthened with adequate technical staff to expedite the organic certification process.
- V. Establishment of pesticide residue analysis laboratories for testing the quality of organic produces in the State in accordance with the standards and accreditation of NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) will be encouraged.
- VI. Tamil Nadu Organic Certification Department (TNOCD) accreditation will also be extended for Livestock and poultry products, Bee keeping / Apiculture, Aqua culture, Mushroom cultivation and poly greenhouse production.

9.3. Preference to cluster approach

- I. Group and cluster approach like Self Help Group (SHG)/ Farmers Interest Groups (FIGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Farmer producer Companies (FPCs) and farmers federations etc., and nodal farmers will be encouraged for creation of awareness, training and support.
- II. Dryland Clusters already created in the State will be given focus for developing them into organic clusters.
- III. Potential Farmer's Interest Groups (FIGs), Farmer Producer Group (FPGs) will be identified and given support for developing Organic farming at village level.
- IV. The responsibilities of crop planning, production of on-farm inputs, collection, grading, processing, packing, transport and marketing of organic produces will be entrusted with the clusters.
- V. Collective marketing by groups within the clusters will also be encouraged for competitive price and better income to the organic farmers.
- VI. Incentives will be provided for farm inputs prepared within the clusters, seeds, propagating materials, equipment and organic inputs will be shared within the cluster.
- VII. The cluster based agro management system through modern technologies like Geographic Information System (GIS) and Remote sensing-based village mapping will be strengthened.
- VIII. Mass production of organic heirloom seeds, inputs and planting material will be encouraged through private entities, Tamil Nadu State Seed Development Agency (TANSEDA) and Tamil Nadu Horticulture Development Agency (TANHODA).
- IX. Supply chain will be established through clusters, for export purposes, crop-based clusters including horticulture crops will be developed in potential Districts. (Annexure)

- X. Organic zones will be created by integrating clusters. Rural youth, farm women and students will be trained / given awareness on organic farming.
- XI. Schemes will be formulated and implemented to create and develop the common property resources/ assets like grain bank, bio fertilizer/bio waste compost units, biomass shredder, harvester, fodder bank etc., at block level.

9.4. Research, Development and Education on Organic Farming

- I Research programs will be taken up by Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities for development of organic package of practices for all major crops. In addition to that, major organic farming modules based on sustainability and remuneration will be developed.
- II Scientific validation of various traditional organic management practices and documentation of Indigenous Technical knowledge (ITKs) of various aspects of organic farming will be taken up in Agricultural Research Institutes and Universities.
- III New varieties suitable for organic cultivation through plant breeding technologies will be undertaken regularly in Agricultural Research stations and Universities.
- IV. Farm Field Schools for Integrated Organic Farming will be conducted through Krishi Vigyan Kendras and other agencies/Nodal farmers and under Agriculture Technology Management Agency (ATMA) scheme.
- V. Human Resource Development trainings like Certificate course training to farmers on on-farm biofertilizers production, Vermicompost production, production of Bio pesticides, pest repellents and Bio control agents, production of Value-added organic products and Integrated Farming for supporting organic farming.
- VI. Capacity building, Exposure visits and skill development training to front line staff will be provided through reputed and pioneer organizations and institutions.

- VII. A system in schools in Tamil Nadu will be set up to have organic vegetable and fruit gardens, in potential regions, as part of inculcating among the children, the love for organic farming and biodiversity conservation and perpetuation in their households. Necessary support schemes may be formulated and implemented through the Government Institutions.
- VIII. Agricultural Colleges and Universities will be encouraged to have seed banks and seed farms in the premises, wherever feasible, to produce and supply good quality seeds for use in their nearby regions.

9.5 Strengthening Institutions for the promotion of organic farming

- I. The Organic cells in Agriculture, Horticulture and Organic Certification Departments will be effectively converged and involved in the promotion of organic farming.
- II. Baseline survey will be carried out in all the Districts to identify potential areas to be brought under organic farming. Commodity based clusters will be given preference.
- III. Production of handouts, publications of case-studies and best practices, video films, posters and other awareness materials on organic farming will be carried out to reach out to all sections, especially women and indigenous people.
- IV. Digital Electronic and social media will be used for popularizing the benefits of organic farming.
- V. Organic food festivals will be organized in each District at regular intervals.
- VI. Public Private Partnerships to motivate the farmers for adoption of organic farming will be encouraged.
- VII. Exclusive organic urban farming, terrace gardening and nutrition gardening will be promoted and popularized.
- VIII. Organic activists, exporters and enthusiasts will be involved in carrying out the promotional activities on organic farming.

- IX. A State gene / Germplasm Bank will be instituted for preserving traditional cultivar seeds of all crops.
- X. Separate organic farming help desk will be created to guide the organic farmers on farming activities, certification and marketing.
- XI. Experiences of progressive and leading organic farmers will be documented and disseminated through public media.
- XII. Model organic farms at the block level will be developed and maintained both in Government and private arms.
- XIII. Financial assistance to organic input manufacturers, food processors and traders of organic products will be facilitated through Banks, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) institutions, etc.
- XIV. The success stories of successful organic farmers will be validated and their stories will be published regularly in journals and magazines.
- XV. Convergence with Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and other State and Central Schemes will be done.
- XVI. The website of the Organic Certification Department and other related websites will be strengthened.
- XVII. Stringent monitoring/regulation on organic produce will be initiated.

9.6 Focus on Potential Crops and prospective Districts

- I. Agricultural and Horticultural crops, specific and predominant to a particular District will be given thrust with cluster approach.
- II. The farming communities in the Districts with livelihood based on specific crops will be identified and promoted under organic farming.
- III. Efforts will be made to achieve the maximum potential yield of the particular organic produce with uniform quality.
- IV. Specific Districts based on the topography and potential will be selected in the first phase to focus on the default organic and rainfed areas. The remaining Districts will be covered in a phased manner.



9.7. Creating market linkages and exports

- I. Farmers will be empowered by providing timely market intelligence support through online and offline systems.
- II. Market opportunities will be taken up to farmers' gate by encouraging successful and trustworthy organic produce aggregators.
- III. Farmers and officials will be trained on export policies and procedures on organic products.
- IV. Linking organic clusters with value addition centres and processing units will be encouraged
- V. State level organic expos will be organized regularly.
- VI. Viable organic projects for setting up of organic outlets in cities and towns will be facilitated through public funding agencies like National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).
- VII. Marketing opportunities and support system will be created for organic produce through publicity and promotional activities like e-business, website/portal, e National Agriculture Market (eNAM), mobile applications - market platforms, e Mandis etc.
- VIII. Demand driven successful models will be adopted and implemented in a large scale. Backward and forward linkage strategies will be integrated in the supply chain.
- IX. Incubation centers will be established for the propagation of viable organic projects in State Universities, Colleges and other Institutions.
- X. Advanced Block chain, Internet of Things (IoT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies will be developed and utilized for tracing and marketing of organic produce.

10. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEES

- I. **High-level committee** will be formed under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to the Government with members from Government and institutions to review the policy and status.
- II. **Steering Committee** will be formed under the Chairmanship of the Agriculture Production Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department to monitor the implementation of organic farming policy and finalization of schemes.
- III. **District level Committee** will be formed under the Chairmanship of the District Collector with members from various departments and institutions.

11. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Policy will be implemented through convergence of all related Central and State schemes of Departments like Agriculture, Horticulture, Agriculture Marketing, Agriculture Engineering, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Khadi and Textiles in an integrated approach.

12. VALIDITY OF THE POLICY

The policy will come into effect from the date of issuance of the Government Order and will be reviewed after a period of five years.



ANNEXURE


FOCUS ON POTENTIAL CROP CLUSTERS AND PROSPECTIVE DISTRICTS

S.No.	CROPS	PROSPECTIVE DISTRICTS
1	Traditional Paddy Varieties	Pudukkottai, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Trichy, Thanjavur, Erode, Cuddalore, Tirunelveli, Mayiladuthurai, Thiruvallur
2	Sugarcane	Erode, Cuddalore, Namakkal, Perambalur, Trichy, Kallakurichi
3	Minor millets	Dharmapuri, Vellore, Thiruvannamalai, Dindigul, Salem, Madurai, Thoothukudi, Karur
4	Pulses	Villupuram, Sivagangai, Cuddalore, Karur, Nagapattinam, Pudukkottai, Kancheepuram
5	Groundnut	Thiruvannamalai, Villupuram, Ranipet, Vellore, Namakkal, Sivagangai, Chengalpattu, Thirupattur
6	Coconut	Coimbatore, Thiruppur, Erode
7	Mango	Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Salem, Dindigul
8	Banana	Kanyakumari, Dindigul, Erode, Karur, Coimbatore, Thoothukudi
9	Coffee	Coimbatore (Anaimalai), Namakkal (Kolli hills), Dindigul (Kodaikanal), Nilgiris, Theni
10	Cotton	Ramanathapuram, Madurai, Theni, Dindigul, Thoothukudi, Virudhunagar, Tenkasi
11	Chillies	Ramanathapuram, Thoothukudi, Sivagangai
12	Turmeric	Erode, Coimbatore, Namakkal
13	Tea	Nilgiris, Coimbatore (Valparai)
14	Vegetables	Theni, Coimbatore, Erode, Krishnagiri, Salem
15	Onion	Perambalur, Ariyalur
16	Medicinal crops	Dindigul, Theni
17	Pepper	Coimbatore, Kanyakumari, Namakkal, Thiruvannamalai
18	Moringa	Erode, Madurai, Dindigul, Sivagangai, Theni
19	Spices	Kanyakumari, Namakkal, Erode, Theni, Dindigul, Coimbatore





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