



# RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT DIAGNOSTIC REPORT



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## Glossary

<b>FPO</b>	Farmer Producer Organisation
<b>CMFRI</b>	Central marine fishers research institute
<b>KVK</b>	Krishi Vigyan Kendra
<b>MSME</b>	Micro Small and Medium Enterprises
<b>NABARD</b>	1.National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
<b>NABFIN</b>	2.NABARD Financial services
<b>PMKSY</b>	3.Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana
<b>POPIs</b>	4.Producer Organisation Promoting Institutions
<b>SHG</b>	5.Self Help Group
<b>SFAC</b>	6.Small Farmers Agribusiness Consortium
<b>TANSEDA</b>	7.Tamilnadu State Seeds Development Agency
<b>TNIAMP</b>	8.Tamilnadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation Project
<b>TNAU</b>	9.Tamilnadu Agricultural University
<b>VPRC</b>	10.Village Poverty Reduction Committee
<b>TNSRLM</b>	11.Tamilnadu state rural livelihood mission
<b>CBO</b>	12.Community based orgainsation
<b>PLF</b>	13.Panchayath level federation
<b>NGO</b>	14.Non governmental Organisation
<b>SHG</b>	15.Self Help Group
<b>SAR</b>	16.Sodium Adsorption Ratio
<b>FIG</b>	17.Farmer Interest Group
<b>RSETI</b>	18.Rural Self employment Training Institute

## 1. ABOUT TNRTP

Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project (TNRTP) is a world bank initiated project which aims to create an enabling environment for rural enterprises to promote enterprise across select value chains in rural Tamil Nadu. Based on the analysis, communities will identify commodities and subsectors in the value chain for preparing enterprise plans. This project will promote rural enterprises, facilitate their access to finance and create employment opportunities for youth, particularly women, in selected blocks of Tamil Nadu across 26 districts. This project will support building an ecosystem that will provide business development services to entrepreneurs. The following study is analysis of Ramanathapuram (Ramnad) district.

While Tamil Nadu has the second longest coastline in the country, Ramnad , an important coastal district contributes more than 25% of marine fish production of Tamil Nadu. However, the following 4 Blocks which contains 143 Panchayats are to be covered under TNRTP in Ramanathapuram District.

S.No.	Name of the Block	No of Panchayats
1	Mandabam	28
2	Thiruvadana	47
3	Thirupulani	33
4	RS Mangalam	35
	TOTAL	143

### a) District Diagnostic Study

The District Diagnostic Study is envisaged to study and prioritize the commodities which focused on farm, off farm and non-farm sectors in Ramanathapuram District. Further to the secondary data collected, a template (using criteria like number of producers involved, comparative advantage etc.) was created to finalize the commodity under farm and non-farm sector.

### b) Objectives

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

The study broadly analyses the indicators, such as social profile, rural profile, FBOs, 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 MSEs and also promote with sector-wise and block-wise presence and growth trends towards 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 especially with Women, youth, disabled enterprise promotion and create a high value economic activities, thus resulting in increase in the household income and Entrepreneurship standard in the district.

### c) Methodology

Secondary Data was collected from Various line departments, SHGs, Farm and Non-farm Associations, Resource Institutions, NABARD, LEAD Bank, Statistical department 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.

## 2. About Ramnad District

Ramanathapuram district is situated in the southeast corner of Tamil Nadu State falls in the rain shadow region and it is a highly **drought prone** district and most backward in development. It is surrounded by Pudukkottai district in the North, Sivagangai and Virudunagar district in the Northwest and West, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Gulf of Mannar on the South, Palk Strait on the East. The district in its present form came into existence from 15<sup>th</sup> March 1985 by trifurcating the composite Ramanathapuram district. The district has a total geographical area of 408957 hec. The unique feature of this district is the **longest coastal line** measuring about 237 km accounting for nearly 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the total length of the coastal line of the State.



Ramanathapuram district comprises 2 revenue divisions, 8 taluks, 11 community development blocks and 2362 villages. With regard to the hierarchy of administrative arrangement, there are 4 municipalities, 7 town panchayats, 400 revenue villages and 429 village panchayats in the district.



### 3. Socio Demographic Profile of the District

#### a) Population

The total population of this district is 1353445 comprising 682658 Men and 670787 women as per 2011 census. The urban population is 410699 constituting only 30 % of the total Population, the remaining 70% ie.942746 is rural population. The density of the population is 320 per sq.km. The total literates among males are 536477 and that of females are 442469.

The rural economy plays an important part in the livelihoods of people as rural population is more than **twice** that of urban. This indicator establishes the need for TNRTTP objectives to make investments and interventions for promotion of Rural enterprises paving way for the creation of job opportunities in the district.

The details of population in Ramanathapuram district as per 2011 census are furnished in Table

Table 1. Population and Occupation details of Ramanathapuram District

S.No	Particulars	Unit in ('000)	Percent
<b>1</b>	<b>Total Population</b>	1353445	100
	Male	682658	50.50
	Female	670787	49.50
<b>2.</b>	<b>Occupation</b>		
	Total workers	<b>6,02,977</b>	
	Main workers (Agriculture)	4,86,150	81
	Marginal workers (Other sectors)	1,16,827	19

Source: cences-2011

From the above table, it could be noted that the total population of the district was 1353445 out of which male and female accounted 50.50 and 49.50 per cent respectively. Further it could be seen that most of the workers were dependent on agriculture (81.00 per cent). The marginal workers were found to be in other sectors only.



## b) Decadal growth of the population

The district population is 13,53,445 in 2011 as against 11,87,604 in 2001. The decadal growth rate of the population in the district is 13.96 percent. The density of the population in the district is 330 persons per sq.km in 2011, as against 284 in 2001 which is due to the increased population as shown in Table (2) The urban population is 4,10,699 constituting 30.34 % of the total Population, the remaining 69.66% ie.942746 is rural population. SC population is 249008, ST Population is 1105.

Population		Density		Sc pop %		ST pop %		Family size					
2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011				
1187604	1353445	290	331	216312	18.21	249008	18.40	1078	0.091	1105	0.082	4.46	4.03

Source : Statistical Hand Book

Table 2: Ramanathapuram District Decade of Changes/Growth in demographic profile

S.I No.	Indicators	2001	2011
1	Population	1,187,604	1,353,445
2	Decennial growth(percent)	6.12	13.96
3	Density of population per sq.km	284	330
4	Urban population(percent)	NA	20.08
5	Sex ratio	1036	983
6	Percentage of 0-6 years old	12.15	10.28

Source: Census 2001, 2011

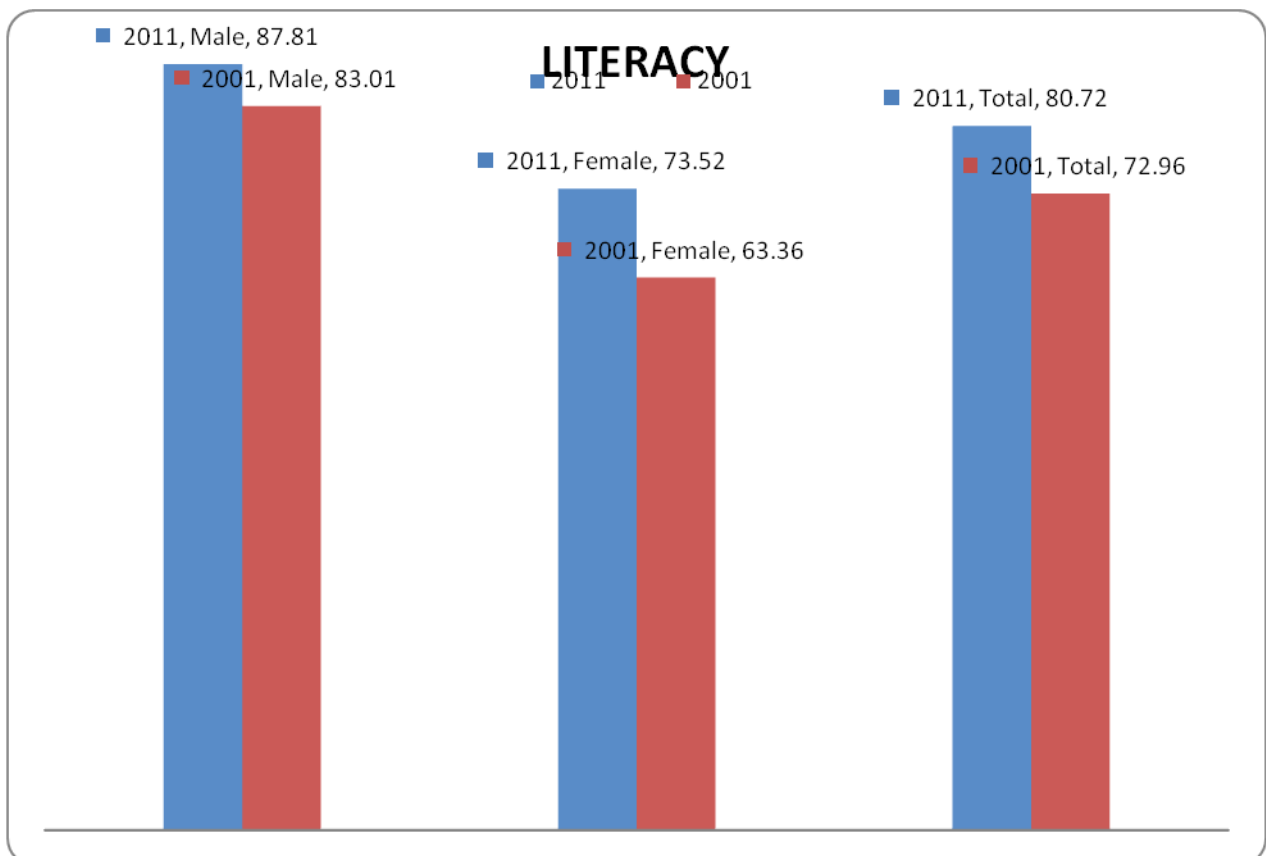
Ramanathapuram stands **25<sup>th</sup> in population** among the districts Tamil Nadu in 2011, as against 15th in position in 2001. The district has **69.64 percent of its population living in rural areas and 30.34 percent living in urban areas**, and the district has four municipalities. The percentage variation since the previous census is 6.12 in rural and 13.96 in urban areas. It shows that the increase of urban population is comparatively at a faster rate than the rural population.

### c) Sex Ratio

Sex composition is the most important social indicator of demographic characteristics to measure the extent of prevailing equity between males and females in a society at a given point of time. Sex Ratio is defined as the number of females per thousand males. In 2001, the study area had a positive sex ratio of 1036. However, it became negative in 2011 and amounted to **only 977 females per 1000 males**. Thus the sex ratio declined in Ramanathapuram district. **One of the reasons is the lack of job opportunities in the district. This resulted in migration of people, especially males to other districts or states or countries.**

### d) Literacy

Average literacy rate of Ramanathapuram in 2011 were 80.72 compared to 72.96 of 2001. If things are looked out at gender wise, male and female literacy were 87.81 and 73.52 respectively. For 2001 census, same figures stood at 83.01 and 63.36 in Ramanathapuram District. Total literate in Ramanathapuram District were 978,946 of which male and female were 536,487 and 442,459 respectively. In 2001, Ramanathapuram District had 757,344 in its district.



2011 Literacy ratio	2011 Male	2011 Female	2001 Literacy ratio	2001 Male	2001 Female
<b>80.72 %</b>	87.81	73.52	72.96%	83.01	63.36

Figure 1 Source: Census 2011

The literacy rate of urban population is 80.72% is higher than the rural population which is 72.96 percent. (Figure-1)

#### e) SC and ST Population

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes accounted for **18.39% and 0.08%** of the population respectively which is lower than the state percentages 20.01% and 1.10% respectively. In Ramanathapuram district **SC & ST** people are concentrated in mudukulathur, paramakudi, tiruvadana and kadaladi blocks. Most of the people indulge in daily wages work only. Ramanathapuram has more than **15 % of Muslim Population of which considerable number of people work in abroad.**

#### f) Occupation Profile

Ramanathapuram has 33% (about 20 thousand) population engaged either in main or in marginal works. 55% male and 11% female population are the working population. 53% of total male population are full time workers and 2% are marginal (part time) workers. For women 10% of total female population are full time and 2% are marginal workers. **Migration** to major cities in India and to foreign countries is also increasing every year in this district. The Table below gives detailed view of the different occupations.

Percentage of working population – Ramanathapuram

Sl. No	Industrial Category	Census 2011		
		Persons	% to Total Workers	
1.	Total Main Workers	Cultivators	149959	25%
		Agricultural Labors	103592	17%
		Household Industries	18546	3%
		Other Workers	214053	35%
		Total Main Workers	486150	81%
2	Total Marginal Workers	Cultivators	23808	4%
		Agricultural Labours	50282	8%
		Household Industry	6682	1%
		Other Workers	36055	6%
		Total Marginal Workers	116827	19%
	Total Workers	602977	100%	
3	Non Workers	750468		
4	Total Population	1353445		

Source : Census 2011

### g) Community Based Organizations

Community Based Organizations (CBOs) such as Village Poverty Reduction Committees (VPRCs) and Panchayat Level Federations (PLFs) were established to provide services to poor. These CBOs leverage financial support from banks and provide support to the members for the livelihood activities. There is a significant number of SHGs (promoted by NGOs) is functioning in the district and CBOs support and monitor the SHGs financial performance. The status of CBOs in the district are:

- Total Panchayath -429
- Village Poverty Reduction Committee-429
- Panchayath Level Federation – 429

Self Help Groups			
<b>1</b>	Self Help Groups (Mathi)(Rural)	4981	59772
<b>2</b>	Self Help Groups (IFAD)(Rural)	1589	19068
<b>3</b>	Self Help Groups (NonMathi) (Rural)	4723	84237
<b>4</b>	Self Help Groups (Mathi)(Urban)	519	6338
<b>5</b>	Self Help Groups (NonMathi) (Urban)	2492	39548
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14304</b>	<b>208963</b>

Source :TNSRLM

### h) Farmer Producer Organisations in Ramnad District (FPOs)

There are 10 FPOs promoted by Agri Dept, NABARD and Resource Institutions. Most of the FPOs are working on the Paddy, Millet, Chellys, and few of them on jasmine, fish, black Gram, Dairy, Cotton. Total members of Ramanathapuram District FPOs are 9461.

In Naithal the FPO working on Traditional paddy and Pulses in Kamuthi, Mudhukulathur and Paramakudi. These FPOs accounted for the turn over 4430000 for the year 2018-19 and the net profit is 323560. In Mandapam Block, Jasmine FPO is inactive as workers were reported not cooperative for FPOs action plan and other FPOs working going well in other areas.

Sl.No.	Name of the FPO	Area of operation / Blocks	Activity / Crops	No.of shareholders
1	Ramanathapuram FPO	Kamuthi, Mudhukulathur, Kadaladi, Paramakudi, Thiruppilani,	Paddy, Chilli, Black Gram	2293
2	Neithal Sustainable FPO	Kamuthi, Mudhukulathur, Paramakudi	Traditional Paddy, Pulses	1500
3	Ramnad Mundu Chilly FPO	Mudukulathur	Chilly, Cotton, Millets	1249
4	Vaigai FPO	Paramakudi	Chilly, Cotton, Millets	1021
5	Mannar Fishermen PO	Kadaladi	Fish	243
6	Abhiramam Traditional Crop FPO	Paramakudi, Kamuthi, Thiruchuli, Kadalaadi, Uchipuli	Chilly and Minor millets	655
7	Mandapam Jasmine FPO	Mandapam	Jasmine	500
8	Parambai FPO	Paramakudi, Bogalur, Nainar Kovil	Chilly, Paddy, Millets, Vegetables, Cotton	1000
9	Mugavai FPO	Muthukulathur, Kamuthi, Kadaladi	Chilly, Paddy, Millets, Cotton	1000
10	Thiruvaadaanai FPO	Thiruvaadaanai	Paddy, Millets, Chillies, Coriander, Dairy etc.	0

#### i) Bank service

Ramanathapuram district is well served by a network of 209 banks. They include 88 nationalized banks, 21 Scheduled banks, 28 Grama banks, 58 Agricultural banks and 14 Mortgage banks

**BANK LOAN:**

S.no	Sector	Beneficiaries	Amount (Crores)
1	Agriculture	374256	2806.92
2	MSE	18672	168.05
3	Education	20266	304
4	Housing	11968	299.20
5	Export credit Sector	2718	42
6	Renewable Sector	1407	21.11
7	Social Infrastructure	3465	51.98
8	Under Priority Sector	21853	337.60

Bank loans have been largely concentrated in Agriculture areas while MSE and Export Sectors are totally neglected when there is a huge scope of both in this district.

**4. Geographical Features**

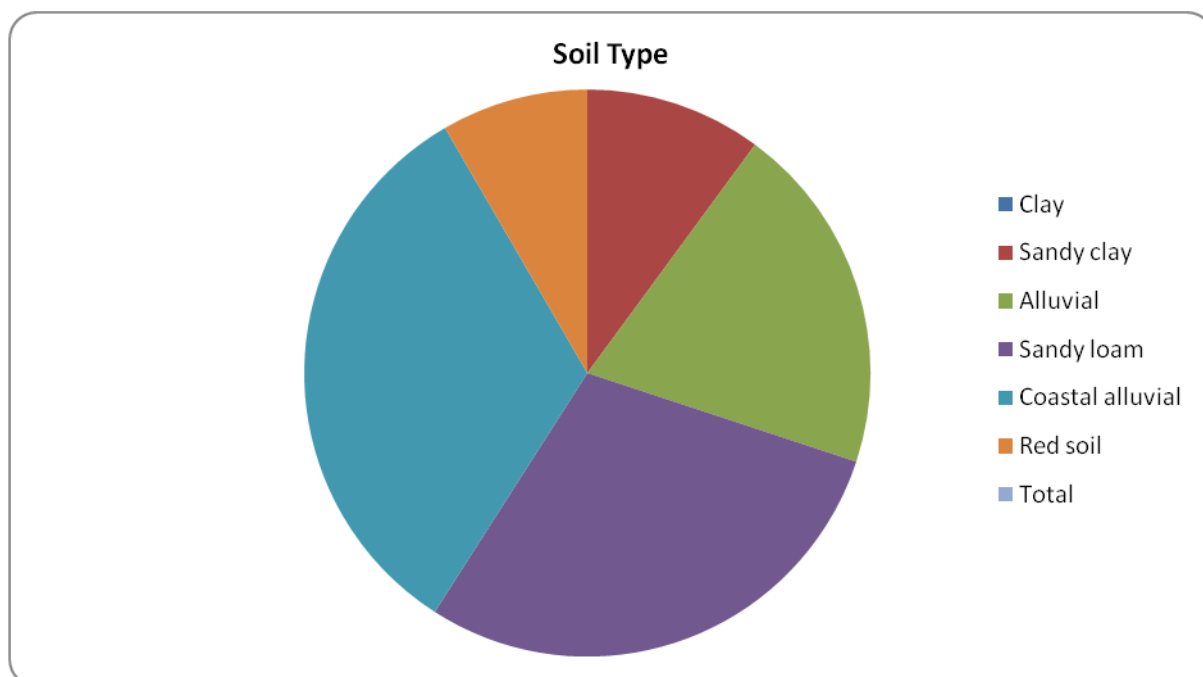
**a) Topography**

Ramanathapuram is located between 9° 05' and 9° 50' North of Latitude and between 78° 10' and 79° 27' East of Longitude. Ramanathapuram is situated in South-eastern part of Tamil Nadu and it is something in dumper shape. It is bounded on the north by Sivaganga District, on the northeast by Pudukkottai District, on the east by the Palk Strait, on the south by the Gulf of Mannar, on the west by Thoothukudi District, and on the northwest by Virudhunagar District. It covers the geographical area of 4175.00 Sq. km.

**b) Soils**

The soils of Ramanathapuram District can be assorted into the main types viz., clay, coastal alluvium, sandy loam, alluvium, sandy and red soil clay, and black cotton soil. Coastal alluvium occurs in Kadaladi, R.S.Mangalam, Mandapam, Ramanathapuram, Thiruppullani and Thiruvadana blocks. There are vast stretches of saline and alkaline soils found in the coastal blocks. Rameswaram Island contains mainly sandy soil. The fertility status of soil showed that nitrogen status of soil is low in all blocks and phosphorus status of soil is also low in all blocks except Thiruppullani, Kamuthi and Kadaladi where it is medium. The potash content of soil is high in all the blocks.

Sandy	Clay	Sandy clay	Alluvial	Sandy loam	Coastal alluvial	Red soil	Total
<b>7,328</b>	1,82,463	22,138	43,769	63,602	71,357	18,390	4,08,957



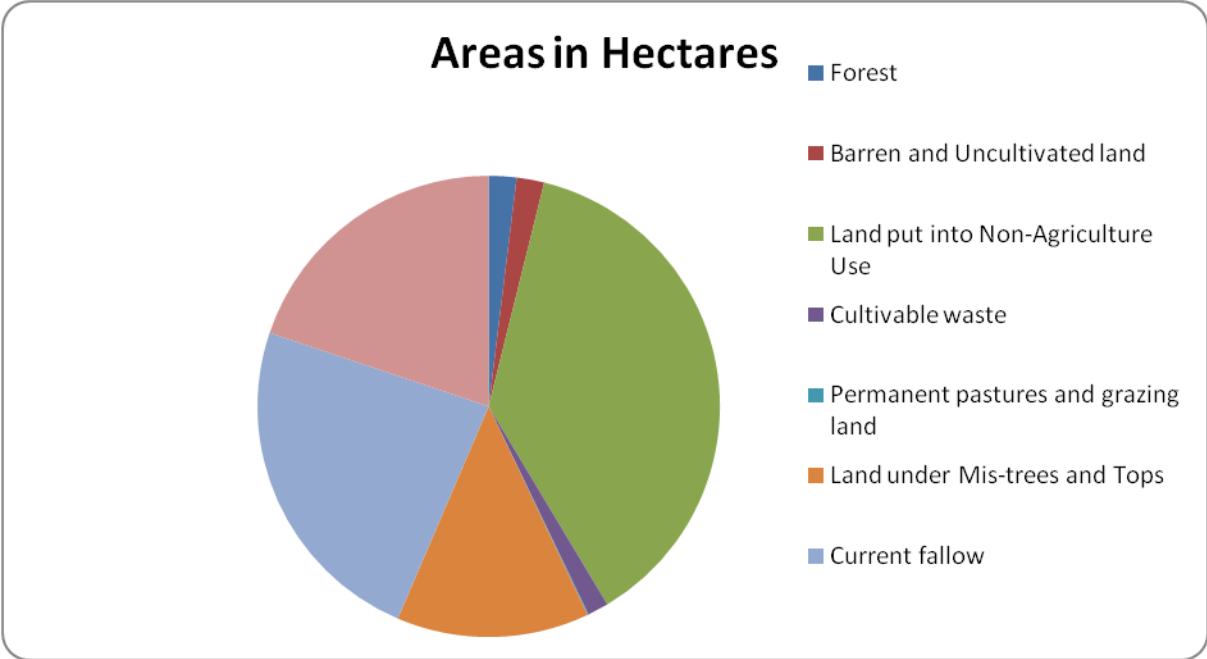
Source: District Statistical Handbook

### c) Land Use Pattern of the District

The total geographical area of Ramanathapuram district is 4,08,957 hectares. The total gross cropped area of the district was 54,752 and net area sown was 178074 hectares in 2017-18. Further it could be seen that the non agriculture area was 22.20 per cent of the total geographical area

S.no	Particulars	Areas in Hectares
1	Forest	4,488.00
2	Barren and Uncultivated land	4,457.49
3	Land put into Non-Agriculture Use	86,646.83
4	Cultivable waste	3,407.35
5	Permanent pastures and grazing land	154
6	Land under Mis-trees and Tops	31,171.67
7	Current fallow	54,752.47
8	Other Fallow Land	45,804.25
9	Total Geographical Area	4,08,957.035
10	Net Sown area	1,78,074.96



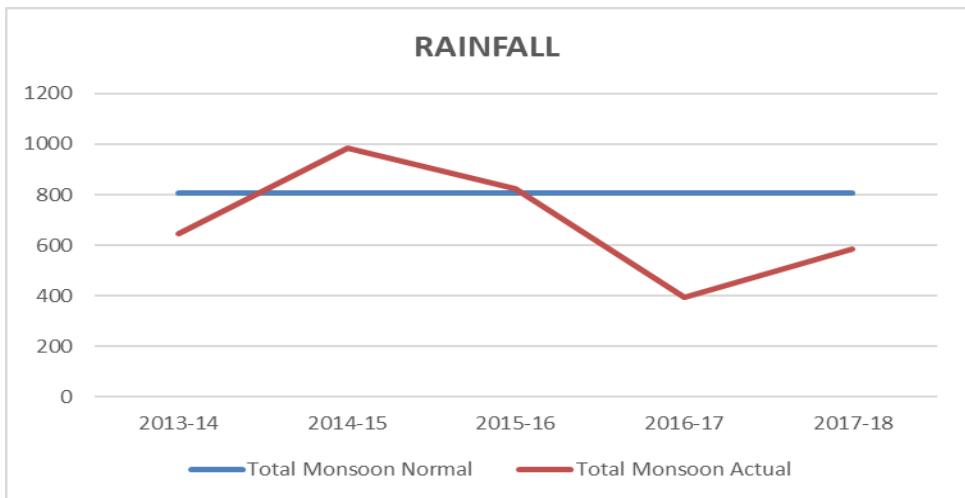


Source : Agriculture Department

#### d) Climate and Rainfall

The district receives rain under the influence of both Southwest and Northeast monsoons. The Northeast monsoon chiefly contributes to the rainfall in the district. Most of the precipitation occurs in the form of cyclonic storms caused due to the depressions in Bay of Bengal. The Southwest monsoon **rainfall is highly erratic** and summer rains are negligible. The average annual rainfall over the district is 827 mm with the maximum around Pamban and all along the coast and it decreases towards inland.

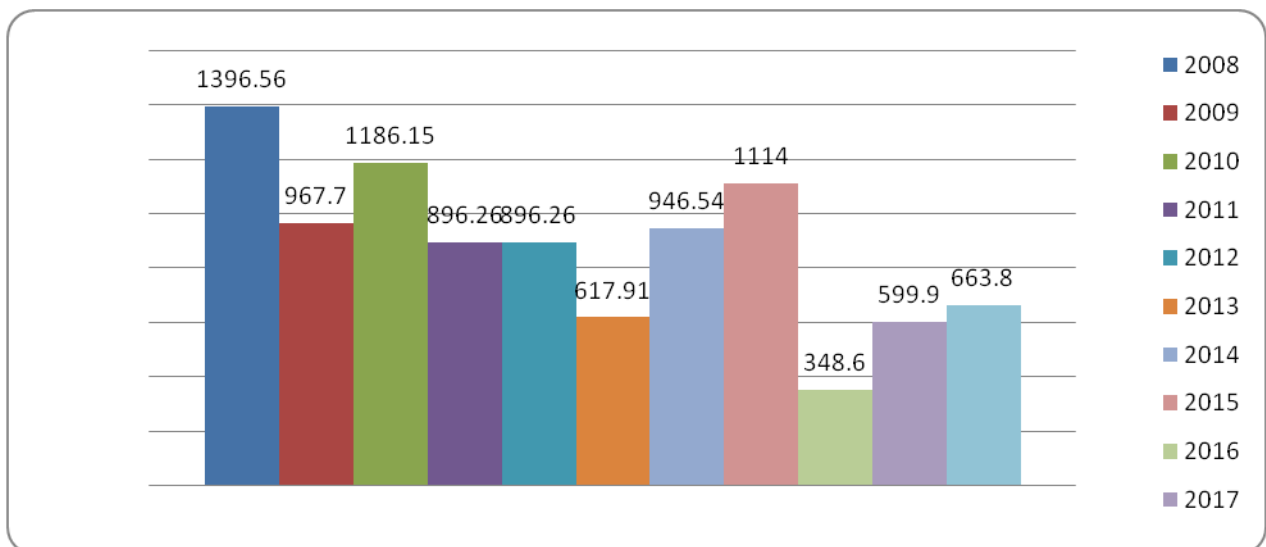
#### Rainfall Projections for Ramanathapuram



Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Rainfall(mm)	1396.56	967.70	1186.15	896.26	896.26	617.91	946.54	1114.00	348.60	599.90	663.80

Period	Normal	Actual
<b>South West Monsoon</b>	149.3	79.56
<b>North East Monsoon</b>	491.7	186.02
<b>Winter Period</b>	51.3	80.48
<b>Hot Weather period</b>	115.5	49.76
<b>Total</b>	807.8	395.8

TIME SERIES DATA OF RAINFALL BY SEASONS (LAST 14 YEARS)												
#	Year	Southwest Monsoon		Northeast Monsoon		Winter season Monsoon		Hot weather Season		Total Monsoon		%Deviation (+ or - ) from Normal
		Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	Normal	Actual	
1	2004-2005	136.1	229.5	507.4	710.8	53.9	37.6	123.8	336.0	821.2	1313.9	+60.0
2.	2005-06	136.1	115.3	507.4	765.2	53.9	23.9	123.8	119.7	821.2	1024.1	+24.7
3.	2006-07	136.1	77.6	507.4	634.8	53.9	73.8	123.8	53.4	821.2	839.6	+2.2
4.	2007-08	136.1	85.7	507.4	512.8	53.9	43.2	123.8	129.9	821.2	771.6	-6.0
5.	2008-09	136.1	101.2	507.4	893.4	53.9	16.6	123.8	41.1	821.2	1052.3	+28.4
6.	2009-10	136.1	95.2	507.4	679.5	53.9	12.3	123.8	69.6	821.2	856.6	+4.3
7.	2010-11	136.1	265.1	507.4	821.8	53.9	22.2	123.8	100.0	821.2	1209.1	+47.2
8.	2011-12	136.1	72.8	507.4	715.8	53.9	11.1	123.8	54.2	821.2	853.9	+4.0
9.	2012-13	136.1	90.4	507.4	454.5	53.9	98.6	123.8	79.8	821.2	853.9	+4.0
10	2013-14	149.3	73.1	491.7	333.1	51.3	55.7	115.5	183.8	807.8	645.7	-9.1
11	2014-15	149.3	84.8	491.7	611.4	51.3	3.8	115.5	285.5	807.8	985.5	+22
12	2015-16	149.3	155.9	491.7	572.4	51.3	3.6	115.5	92.3	807.8	824.2	+2
13	2016-17	149.3	79.56	491.7	186.02	51.3	80.48	115.5	49.76	807.8	395.8	-51
14	2017-18	149.3	211.3	491.7	259.1	51.3	2.2	115.5	110.8	807.8	583.4	-27.78



Source: District handbook

The last seven years has been rain deficit years for Ramanathapuram. But in this year, it has been receiving widespread rainfall in October and November. It might bring a relief to the formers and stop further migration.

#### e) Water Resources

The district has 2 rivers viz **Vaigai and Gundar**, but they are not perennial. Vaigai river starts in Gandamanaickanur hills of Theni district traverse through Paramakkudi and Ramanathapuram taluks in a South-Easterly direction feeding a large number of tanks. It joins the sea near Attangarai. The Gundar river from the Eastern slopes of the Varushanadu and Andipatty ranges above Watrap flows through Aruppukkottai and empties into the Gulf of Mannar. Vaigai river basin, Pambar & Kottakaraiyar and Gundar, are the three catchment areas of river basin in the district. The existence of over 5,000 number of tanks in the district makes it known as the Lake District of the State.



Vaigai river  
Source wikipedia

#### f) Ground Water

As the development of ground water has already reached an optimal stage in many blocks of this district, further development of ground water for creation of additional irrigation potential has to be carried out with extreme caution.

Waste land development program and micro irrigation system has to be implemented for increasing the agricultural produces by way of more food and

income per drop of water in view of the limited water resources in Ramnad District

Name of Taluk	Over Exploited (>100%)	Critical (Bet.00 & 100%)	Semi Critical (Bet.00 & 90%)	Safe (>70%)	Saline
Kadaladi					Aappanur
					Kadaladi
					Melachelvanur
					S.Tharaikudi
					Sayalkudi
					Sukkal
Kamuthi				Abiramam	
				kamuthi East	
				Kamuthi West	
				Kovilankulam	
				Perunazhi	
Mudukulathur				Kakkur	Mudukulathur South
				Melakodumalur	
				Mudukulathur North	
				Theriruvveli	
Paramakudi				Bogalur	
				Kiliyur	
				Manjur	
				Nainarkoil	
				Paramakudi	
				parthibanoor	
Ramanathapuram				Devipattinam	
				Mandapam	
				Perunkulam	
				Ramanathapuram	
				T.U. Mangai	
Rameswaram				Rameswaram	
Thiruvaadanai				Aanandhur	
				R.S. Managalam	
				Sholandhur	
				Thiruvaadaanai	
				Thondi	
				Mangalakudi	
				Pullur	
Total Number of Firkas(38)				29	9

In Ramanathapuram district mostly the ground water is **saline**. For agriculture and irrigation this district solely depends seasonal rainfall.

#### **g) Irrigation**











The Irrigation contain the sources like Dug Wells, Tube Wells, Tanks and Major Canals are listed as follows:

Source of Irrigation	In Nos.
<b>Major Canals</b>	Nil
<b>Tanks</b>	1,694
<b>Tube Wells</b>	425
<b>Dug Wells</b>	7,321

The major crops in the district are **paddy, chillies, millets, cotton, groundnut, pulses, and coconut**. With judicious use of water with modern water management techniques, yield of those crops can be boosted and thereby export potential can be explored. The productivity of food crops like paddy, chillies and coconut can also be increased to the target levels by proper water management practices.

## 5. Agriculture and Cropping Patterns

The major food grain crops paddycultivated are Paddy, cholam, sequence of cropping season is sep to Jan **paddy,cotton&chilles**(jan to march) **Ragi&pulses** (jun to oct). Black gram is one of the important pulses grown in middle seasons. Red gram is sown mainly under rain-fed condition.

Crop	Jan- March	April- June	July- sept	Oct-Dec
<b>Paddy</b>				
<b>Chilli</b>				
<b>Ground Nut</b>				
<b>Ragi</b>				
<b>Minor millet</b>				
<b>Gingelly</b>				

### a) Paddy

District Agriculture Plan – Ramanathapuram District irrigation duration is August to November. Sometimes, sowing will be further extended until December depending on accumulation of rainwater in the tanks and also release of water from Vaigai Dam to the Vaigai fed system tanks.

#### **b) Cholam**

Rainfed cholam sowing is taken up in dry lands between July and September. Beyond September, there would not be any sowing of cholam crop and cumbu crop would be sown as alternate crop in those areas. Lablab pulses is also sown as mixed crop.

#### **c) Cumbu**

Rainfed cumbu sowing is generally taken up between September and November. Only in Ramanathapuram taluk, the sowing will be extended upto December. Irrigated cumbu is taken up from February, March to June, July.

#### **d) Ragi**

Rainfed ragi sowing is taken up during September and October. Irrigated ragi is mainly sown in September to October in East Ramanathapuram where the crop is sown in tank fed ayacut areas. District Agriculture Plan – Ramanathapuram District 24

#### **e) Minor Millets**

Minor millets are generally sown between July and November and the area is spread over throughout the district.

#### **f) Cotton**

Rainfed cotton sowing is taken up in September-October. The sowing will be extended sometimes upto December depending upon rainfall. Rice fallow cotton is generally sown in Paramakudi and Kamuthi taluks during January-February months.

#### **g) Pulses**

Redgram is sown in June - August. Blackgram, greengram and cowpea are sown as rainfed crops in September and October months. Redgram is sown as mixed crop with millets and groundnut. Blackgram and Greengram are sown as pure crop as well as mixed crop with cotton and sugarcane. The Cowpea is sown as pure crop and also in some places as mixed crop with millets.

#### **h) Groundnut and Gingelly**

Groundnut and gingelly are cultivated mostly under rain fed conditions, during the months of December-January and April – May.

#### **i) Chillies**

Chillies are cultivated in both rainfed and irrigated conditions. They are directly broadcasted in the month of September. The transplanted chillies will be taken in the fortnight of November



Paddy, cotton and millets plays the major crops in the Ramanathapuram district because it's a drought area in rainfall and clay type of soil. So for the past 3 years paddy cultivation is very low in this district. This year, farmers expect huge cultivation in paddy because of good rainfall. Cotton and millets are season crops cultivating all other areas in this district.

Due to dry climate and clay soil, very few pulses like redgram, blackgram, greengram, horsegram and cowpea are cultivated in this district. Blackgram is cultivated majorly in this district.

The Oil seeds coconut and groundnut gives moderate production in this district. Agriculture department suggest to go with **hydroponics cultivation system** in this district in future cultivation process because of soil type.

#### j) Area, Production and Productivity of Major Crops

The major agriculture crops in the district are :

Sl.No	Crops	Area (hec.)	Production (tones)	Productivity Kg./hec.	% to the total area sown
1	Paddy	126643	44571.8	352.82	71.118
2	Cholam	3604	3382.7	925.75	2.024
3	Cumbu	602	929.3	1551.5	0.338
4	Ragi	330	309.8	761.2	0.185
5	Maize	751	69.6	87.19	0.422
6	Other Millets	1162	2510.9	2284.75	0.653
	<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>133092</b>			<b>74.739</b>
7	Redgram	2	0.4	350	0.001
8	Blackgram	3435	337.4	97.61	1.929
9	Greengram	300	77.5	248.55	0.168
10	Horsegram	1	0.0	0	0.001
11	Cowpea	325	16.4	48.66	0.183
12	Other Pulses	0	0	0	0.000
	Total Pulses	4063			2.282
13	Groundnut	2926	4066.5	1416.4	1.643
14	Gingelly	1124	391.7	312.825	0.631
15	Sunflower	484	387.0	816.5	0.272
16	Coconut	8118			4.559
	Others	60	0.0	0	0.034
	<b>Total Oil seeds</b>	<b>12712</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7.139</b>
17	Cotton	2152	1882.1	897.11	1.208
18	Sugarcane	213	--	NA	0.120

## 6. Non-Farming Sector

### a) Palm leaf handcraft

Here, a group of people indulge in traditional handicraft business using palm leaf. we can give training for them at value added things. As they lack marketing skills they are not able to make considerable profit. Many of them recently stopped their business due to minimal profit margin. There is a certain scope for value added training in this craft.

### b) Palm gar

The Ramanathapuram District has more than one crore palm trees all around the district. But the maximum use to tap Sap during seasons starting from February to July end every year is minimal. It is an **"untapped Potential"** of this district resource not much development and research in processing Sap for Palm sugar production is done. Hence the study was taken to explore the transfer of traditional technology used in producing "palm candy" to "palm sugar" directly and this is the focused objective in designing the equipment to produce palm sugar as an organic product as it was not cultivated by farmers or agriculturists. It is a wild tree grown densely in a natural way. The products of palm tree is highly valuable and eco- friendly. The entire tree is useful to human race. This natural resource to be safe guarded and tapped for human living as a food source keeping all these factors into consideration the study has been taken to help the rural folk involved in palm products activities in particular, to initiate the production of palm sugar as a cottage industry in Ramanathapuram District. Palm trees usually thrive in tropical and sub-tropical regions. In fact, there is an area designated as Palm Belt of the world, which extends up to 45° on both sides of the equator. This belt involves three continents covering 13 countries in Africa, ten in Asia and five in South America. In India, Palmyrah palm (*Borassus flabellifer Lin*) is traditionally used for obtaining various edible and non-edible products. According to the census taken in India about 8.59 crores of palmyrah trees present in India and out of which 5.19 crores of palmyrah trees present in Tamil Nadu. Palm trees thrive on non-agricultural lands, on the banks of streams, rivers and canals, on undulating hill slopes and sandy lands which are normally unfit for cultivation.



### c) Handlooms

In paramakudi, many involve in handloom business and they are doing it in traditional way. More than 7139 family depends on this for their survival and there is a huge market for their products if properly channelized. They make silk sarees and cotton sarees especially.

Sl.No.	Name/Location of Focal centre	No. of the Focal Centre
1	Paramakudi / Paramakudi Municipality	Paramakudi Municipality (29)
2	Emaneswaram / Paramakudi Municipality	Paramakudi Municipality(54)
3	Ramanathapuram /Ramanathapuram Municipality	Ramanathapuram Municipality (1)
4	Neeravi / Kamuti union	Kamuti union (1)

#### No of Families Engaged Handlooms

Sl.No.	Name of the District	No. of the Families Engaged in	
		Handlooms	Power looms
1	Paramakudi	7049	2
2	Ramanathapuram	10	--
3	Kamuthi	80	2
	Total	7139	4

Source: 2017-18 Statistical Hand book

Sl. No.	Particulars	Number
1.	Total Number of Handlooms in the District	7139
2.	Number of Handlooms brought into Cooperative Fold	4389
3.	Of which (a) active Looms	4120
	(b) Idle Looms	269

## 7. Horticulture

In Ramanathapuram District the major Horticulture Crops grown are **Chillies, Coriander, Mango, Brinjal, Bendi, Onion, Jasmine** etc., In total about 20,000 ha of area covered by various Horticulture Crops in this district. **Doubling production and tripling income of farmers** is the prime policy of Tamilnadu. Encouraging technologies, promoting horticulture as a profitable and viable sector by leveraging technologies, encouraging farm mechanization and improved Post Harvest Management etc., paves the way for achieving the policy

S.No	Name of the Block	Total area	Chillies	Chillies Expansion Schemes (2018-19)	Area under 2017-18	2016-17
1	Bogalur	790	10		0	0
2	Kadaladi	3793	20		0	40
3	Kamuthi	3824	250		170	45
4	Mudukulathur	3974	40		120	50
5	Nainarkoil	1490	25		30	25
6	Paramakudi	1150	25		30	25
7	Ramanathapuram	188	10		0	30
8	R.S.Mangalam	364	10		0	5
9	Tirupullani	988	10		0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16561</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>350</b>	<b>220</b>

Source: Horticulture dept

The strategies of horticulture Department are to encourage the **use of hybrid seeds and quality planting** material in area expansion of horticulture crops, hi-tech cultivation, high density planting, promotion of cultivating high value horticulture crops in protected cultivation, use of micro irrigation, pollination support through bee keeping for enhancing the production, Integrated nutrient management, pest and disease management, farm mechanization and improved Post Harvest Management techniques.

Among various components of horticulture sector, vegetable cultivation is given prime role keeping in view of the nutritional importance to the commons and ease of cultivation by the small and marginal farmers. At present, vegetable cultivation is being practiced in limited pockets of the district only. Enhancing the nutritional standards of diet taken by the people of district, needs expansion of vegetable cultivation in other parts of the district endowed with appropriate resources. But it has its limitations on account of presence of poor quality soil and limited availability of irrigated water in non-conventional areas.

As an attempt to utilize the funds under NADP to develop Mandapam block of the district, a proposal is prepared to promote betel vine cultivation. **Betel vine comes up well in this pocket** owing to the suitability of soil type and availability of copious back water of Bay of Bengal/Gulf of Mannar. Quality of betel leaves grown in this block is renowned in many parts of the State, especially in the southern districts. But venturing into this, **needs considerable investment on securing quality planting materials, frequent and timely plant protection measures** and inter culture activities like stacking and supporting the twines.

Thus two separate proposals on, "Increasing quality production in vegetables" and "Promotion of betel vine cultivation" are proposed under horticulture sector development.

**Sericulture activities are not available in this district as it's a drought area.**



### a) Jasmine

In a quiet development in recent years, about 500 fishermen families of Mandabam gave up their traditional vocation of fishing and began cultivating the much sought after jasmine flower in places like Akkalmadam, Thangachimadam, Peikarumbu and Thenkuda in a small way with nearly 300 to 400 family members are cultivating jasmine at 18kgs-20kgs per acre/day .

For instance, during Deepavali festival last year, one kg of jasmine fetched the farmers here Rs 1,500, but this year the price has crashed to Rs 500 per kg and earnings from jasmine has suddenly dwindled as this is the price **the middlemen** offer .

Jasmine is used for making perfumes in the Mandabam unit. To help the local growers survive Formation of Producer group was created and they help develop Nursing plan and activates **Jasmine Direct Market** for both Local and Export demands .



Source Decan chronical 2018

### b) Marketing and Storage Specialty

Marketing of agriculture is done through various regulated markets, co-operative marketing societies, Uzhavarsandhai (Fruits and Vegetables), Wholesale markets and Local Sandhais. Apart from these Weekly markets, daily markets also exist in the district. The details of markets are described in the Table below.

S.No.	Type	Total nos
1.	Regulated market(APMC)	5
2	Wholesale markets(Traders)	115
3	Co-op marketing societies	97
4	Local Sandais	15
5	Uzhavarsandais	2
6	Cold storage, Godowns	2,15

Source:Agri market dept

### c) Agricultural Marketing and Regulated Markets

Regulated market is wholesale market where buying and selling is regulated and controlled by the state government through the market committee. The primary object of regulating the market is to safeguard the interest of the producer sellers raise the standards of the local Markets where the first exchange of the goods takes place.

It has 21 regulated markets through which the farmers sell their Agri-products directly to the government.

The following table lists product details.

No of market	Products
<b>Five</b>	Paddy
	Chilly
	Cotton
	coriander
	Millet
	Pulses

Source: <http://agritech.tnau.ac.in>

The average annual rice production in the district was 4.85 lakh tonnes last year. However, the transaction of paddy through regulated markets in the district was only 1.1 lakh tonnes which needs to be given further attention.

## 8. Agri-business Opportunities

**Rice-** Traditional varieties of Mappillai and samba have huge potential to increase farmers' profit if cold storage facility is developed here. These two varieties yield high profits

**Chilly** –Here lot of people cultivate chilly and it's by-products but separate market is available in paramakudi for chilly products alone.Chilly is a geographical specified product and it's supply can be increased to multifoldsin these blocks but logistics support is low. Hence transporting this to domestic market itself is a challenge that needs to be addressed.

**Jasmine**-Here mandapam blocks have huge potential for jasmine production. With the continuing uncertainties in coastal fishing in Rameswaram, particularly due to the frequent attacks and arrests by the Sri Lankan Navy, a fairly large group of fishermen here who switched over to jasmine cultivation for livelihood security are in a limbo as jasmine prices crashed.

**Groundnut**- Ready availability of groundnut creates ample opportunities for exporting it to Domestic market as well as abroad. Nearby Kovilpatti is a very good domestic market for Groundnuts as they need this to create the famous Kovilpatti barfi.

## 9. Animal Husbandry & Dairy production

Livestock is yet another sector supporting agricultural development, particularly the livelihood of down trodden members of the society like small and marginal farmers and landless agricultural labourers. Presence of agricultural labourers and rural workers in the district tend to sustain the demand for live stock in the coming years too.

### a) Livestock population in the district

According to 12<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, the approximate population of the livestock in the district includes 3,33,862 number. Of which 85,654 No's were cattle's, 2,42,789 No's were sheep's, 2,22,997 No's were goat, pig and domestic dogs are few in number. *Source: 12<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census, 2012*

CATTLE	BUFFALO	SHEEP	GOAT	PIG	DOG	OTHERS
85654	<b>1291</b>	<b>242789</b>	<b>222997</b>	<b>2426</b>	<b>1402</b>	<b>300</b>

Source: Animal husbandry

Compare to other district here cattle and buffalo ratio are very less, so the dairy production in this district is low compare other district.

Commercial Goat Farming is identified as a great source of income and employment for the unemployed people of Ramanathapuram.



Source : TNAU



**Poultry is not available in this district. Only natural breed is available (house side) and the people sell it in the local market.**

#### **b) Diary Product**

Dairying is another occupation which offers immense scope for development in the district. Ramanathapuram, Thiruvadanai, Kadaladi and Kamuthi taluk are important potential areas for development.

<b>Name of the Block/Urban Town</b>	<b>No. of Milk Societies.</b>	<b>Quantity of milk produced (In Lakhs-f Litre)</b>	<b>Value of milk produced (In Lakhs)</b>
Ramanathapuram	03	2.208	66.24
Thiruppullani	01	0.674	20.22
Mandapam	0	0	0
R.S.Mangalam	06	1.873	56.19
Thiruvadanai	34	22.241	667.23
Paramakudi	10	7.892	236.76
Bogalur	19	13.681	410.43
Nainarkoil	13	11.444	343.32
Mudhukulathur	16	7.311	219.33
Kadaladi	5	0.991	29.73
Kamuthi	10	8.161	244.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>76.476</b>	<b>2294.28</b>

The grazing of land available in many blocks offers good scope for this activity. The milk production in the district has been significantly stepped up to 76 lakhs liters in Dairy farming and it still has vast potential for expansion to meet the existing and rapidly increasing demand for milk. Department of animal husbandry has 63 insemination centers, 114 Dairy co-operative societies, and four milk chilling centres in ramnathapuram district at kattivayal, valimattanvalasai, achamkulam, vilangaluthut with 10,000 lit. capacity.

Low cattle and Buffalo Population, Shortage of green and dry fodder, Lack of sufficient manpower in the sector are the drawbacks that need to be addressed as production is very low compare to other districts. We can help people increase diary production as they are willing to start forming business and we could specifically promote **Goat rearing** which needs limited resources compare to other .

## 10. Fisheries

The length of coastal line of Ramanathapuram District is big when compared to other coastal districts of Tamil Nadu. There are about 184 fishing villages situated along the coastline in Ramanathapuram district. About 31225 fishermen are actively engaged in fishing. Fishing operation is mostly carried out by mechanized boat, motorized boat, non mechanized boat and shore seine. However in recent years shore seine had been reduced due to its high cost. There are about 6 fish landing centre 5 freezing plants and 18 ice, cold storage plants. Inland fishing is mainly confined to

seasonal tanks only. Among three types of fisheries (marine, inland and brackish water), the marine fishery operation is very dominant in this district. This district had the natural advantage of having its fishing ground in Palk Bay and the Gulf of Manner.

Sl.No.	Item	Area (Ha.)
1	a. Total Coastal Line of the District	237 Km
	b) i) Total Inland Fresh Water spread Area	45206.39 Ha
	ii) Estuarines and Brackish Water Area	299.25 Ha
	c) Marine Fishing Village	180
	d) No. of Coastal Centre's	9
2.	Fish Production: 1. Marine: 138591.4 Tones 2. Inland : 1765.26 Tones	1. Marine : 138591.4 tones 2. Inland : 1765.26 tones
3.	Inland Fisheries Development	
	a. ) Freezing Plants:	2
	b. ) Ice-plants, Cold storages and walk in coolers	Ice-plants: 30, Cold storages : 4
	c.) Sea food manufacturing Units in private sector	1. Baby Marine sea foods pvt Ltd 2. premier sea food pvt Ltd.
	d.) Fisheries Training centre: Marine:  Inland:	Marine: 1. Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI) Mandapam. 2. Central salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute (CSMCRI), Mandapam. Inland: Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK), Ramanathapuram.
	e.) Fishing Vessels	Mechanized Fishing Boat: 1522, Motorized Non Mechanical: 4767
	f.) Active Marine Fishermen	40464
4.	Export	
	Fish and Fish Products Export	30031.5 Tones

In Ramanathapuram TNRTP block , 54 panchayats out of total 143 panchayats, are coastal panchayat and most of families are involved in fisheries and allied activities. **Nearly 38% of panchayat in TNRTP blocks are doing fishery activity**, so the focus on fishery and allied activities promotion is paramount for this district.

The coastal area is not influenced by dynamic changes of the sea like tsunami waves, monsoon winds and currents. Therefore, it is offered wide scope for spawning activities of fishes. These favorable natural conditions facilitated the conduct of marine fishery operations throughout the year. But the inland fisheries is ineffectively carried on in this district.

#### **NO. OF FAMILIES ENGAGED IN FISHING**

Sl.No.	Name of the Centre's	No. of Families engaged
1	Ramanathapuram (North) ADF Control	7339
2	Ramanathapuram (South) ADF Control	10536
3	Mandapam ADF Control	4735
4	Rameswaram ADF Control	13194
	Total	35804

#### **a) Pearl fishery**

Ramanathapuram coast is well known for pearl fishing. The Pandyan kings who ruled over this district exploited the pearl fisheries of the East Coast. The Cholas who succeeded Pandyas not only patronized pearl fishing but also developed it with great care in the Palk and Gulf of Mannar. Marco Polo (1260-1300) who travelled in India during this period says in his account that the pearl fishing was monopolised by Pandyas. The large quantity of pearls collected from the pearl beds were exported to Mediterranean countries. The Regional centre of the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute Mandapam which was established in 1947 has developed proven technology for the culture of pearls, edible oyster, clam, mussel and seaweed. Commercial pearl farming has come up near Kurusadai Island and the Tamil Nadu Fisheries Development Corporation Limited maintains it.

#### **b) Chank Fishery**

Ramanathapuram District has distinct chank fishery. Jadhi Chanks are abundant in the Palk Bay strait and Gulf of Mannar. More than 2000 fishermen are engaged in active chank diving and sacred chank collected by divers are marketed to **West Bengal for making ornaments**. This contributes significantly to the development of fisheries.



#### **c) Shrimp Farming**

About 162 prawn farms are operating by private in the district to the extent of water spread area of 378ha which follows the semi- intensive type of prawn culture. Shrimp harvested from these farms are exported to Japan, USA and European countries, which earns sizable foreign exchange for the country.



#### **d) Fish Culture in Cages**

Ramanathapuram Coastal villages mainly Thondi, Erwadi, Mandapam, Thangachimadam and Olaikuda areas are suitable for erecting cages for fish culture as an alternative livelihood for fisherfolk. The fishermen are encouraged by the State Government to follow the fish culture in 6 metre dia round cages with subsidy for construction of cages and supply of inputs. By this way, more than 75 cages are operated for fish culture with more than a one ton of fish harvested from each cage with the culture period of 6 to 7 months.





#### e) Fisheries Industries

In Ramanathapuram district 7 fish processing factories are functioning in Tondi and Mandapam. Prawn, Squids, Cuttle fish, Crabs and fish are processed by fishing and exported to foreign countries. Many small entrepreneurs are involved in fish drying and dried fish is used in poultry and cattle feed manufacturing.

Here Fishers department offers many subsidiary schemes for fisherman community

- Cage fishing here mostly used cobiya breed men means (40%sub :60%loan) and for women(60%sub:40%loan)
- Deep fishing technology training and materials (70%sub:30%loan)
- Fishing ban period assistance (Rs 5000per month)

Free raft for seaweed cultivation

#### f) Dry Fish

Fresh fish rapidly deteriorates unless some way can be found to preserve it. Drying is a method of food preservation that works by removing water from the food, which inhibits the growth of microorganisms. Open air drying using sun and wind has been practiced since ancient times to preserve food. Water is usually removed by evaporation (air drying, sun drying, smoking or wind drying) but, in the case of freeze-drying, food is first frozen and then the water is







### Seasonal Cultivation:

Seaweed Cultivation Season is suitable from January to September. From October to December heavy wind and rain makes very difficult for them to cultivate at this season.

Seaweed is Purchased by big company here and all so some industries

1. Aqua green india pvt ltd
2. SeaGenery pvt ltd

1. Seaweed's market demand is high all over the world in various industries
2. Seaweed is marine algae diverse used as fertilizer industries, Cosmetics and Paramedical industries, Food industries.
3. Seaweed cultivation has helped fishers households to improve their social economic condition as well as their standard of living
4. Seaweed is very important thing for **Microbiology Industries**

### 11. Industrial Scenario

Ramanathapuram district is heavily depended on agriculture and fishers-based sectors only. Recently it starts making a slow move towards modern industries. In this district we have Asia's biggest solar power plant installed by **Adani power India pvt ltd at kamuthi**. The district is considered as an industrially backward area and the Government is giving incentives like allotment of sites at cheaper rates, adequate power supply and loans on low rates of interest to entrepreneurs for setting up industries. The government on with its part also has set up few establishments in the public / co-operative sectors for providing employment to local population. The chief industries found in the district are **handloom weaving of textiles, spinning and weaving of textiles in factories, salt and chemical industries, cement, matches, crackers and fireworks and printing and allied industries.**

Handloom weaving of cotton textiles is an ancient occupation followed in this district. The important handloom centres are situated in Paramakkudi taluk. Silk weaving, using China Silk as raw material, is practiced in Ramanathapuram and



Paramakkudi. Textile mills are functioning in the district, which produce a variety of yarns. Mat weaving is followed in the vicinity of Ilaiyankudi. Boxes and other articles from palmyrah leaves are being manufactured in a number of places in Ramanathapuram taluk. Coconut coir fibre making is followed in the district, the important centre being Periyapattinam. There has been no discharge of industrial effluents in river basin/other water bodies in Ramanathapuram district.

The strategies of horticulture Department are to encourage the use of hybrid seeds and quality planting material in area expansion of horticulture crops, hi-tech cultivation, high density planting, promotion of cultivating high value horticulture crops in protected cultivation, use of micro irrigation, pollination support through bee keeping for enhancing the production, Integrated nutrient management, pest and disease management, farm mechanization and improved Post Harvest Management techniques.

## **12. Mineral resources**

The eastern portion of the district consists of rocks formed in beds of shallow lakes and coastal backwaters where the salt and mud brought by the rivers are deposited. The sedimentary rocks extend into the whole of Tiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram and Mudukulattur taluks. These sediments, mostly of clay and sandstone, have been deposited for several million years from what is known in types of clays geological parlance as Gondwana age, to the present day. They contain limestones. Limestone of different grades, clays, eucres, gypsum, graphite and limonite sands are the minerals of economic value found in the district.

### **Clay:**

China clay with an average thickness of 0.91 mm. occurs over an area of 2.59 sq.km in Sivaganga area. The total estimated reserve area of the order of 4.06 million tonnes upto a depth of 3.05 mm.

### **Garnet and ilmenite sands**

The beach sands along the coast of Ramanathapuram district carry small quantities of garnet and ilmenite ranging in length from a few meters to 8 cm and in thickness from 0.6 to 2.5 cm. The total reserves of ilmenite and garnet are 4,165 and 1,219 tonnes respectively.

### **Graphite**

Graphite bearing zones have been met between 3 m and 32 m at several horizons in the boreholes. The percentage of graphite in the rock varies from 18% to 23%. The graphite bearing zone has been proved along the strike direction for a distance of 2000 m. The total preliminary estimated reserves are of the order of 1,80,000 tonnes of graphite bearing rock.

### **Gypsum**

The total reserves of this area are estimated to be of 33,500 tonnes of which about 10,000 tonnes have already been mined.

## Limeshell

Sub-recent shell limestone occurs at about 0.8 km north of Ramanathapuram. The total reserves are of the order of 81,300 tonnes.

## Limestone

Three bands of good quality crystalline limestone occur in the vicinity of (1) Pandalkudi, (2) Palavanattam and (3) Chinnayyapuram.

## Major Exportable Items

1. Preserved Sea foods.
2. Coir Pith
3. Sea shell
4. Handicrafts made in palm leaf

### a) Mining and Quarrying

#### Number of Mining and Quarrying units in the district

Sl.No.	Name of the Block/Municipality	Number of Mining & Quarrying
1	Ramanathapuram	--
2	Thiruppullani	8
3	Mandapam	2
4	Thiruvadana	2
5	R.S.Mangalam	--
6	Paramakudi	1
7	Bogalur	--
8	Nainarkoil	--
9	Muthukulathur	--
10	Kadaladi	--
11	Kamuthi	3
12	Rameswaram municipality	--
13	Sayalkudi Townpanchayat	--
14	Muthukulathur Town	--

### **13. District Infrastructure**

Generally power supply position in Ramanathapuram District is normal. Here Asia's biggest solar power plant available and it produces 500MW. Power shortage is not often here and all rural areas are full electrified and street lights will be converted to solar lights sooner. Urban area street lights also will be converted to solar lights. All houses and industries are fully electrified and farmers also getting subsidized rate electric power.

### **14. National and State Schemes**

#### **MISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DRY LAND AGRICULTURE(MSDA)**

The main objective of the scheme is to develop dry land agriculture by forming 1000 dry land clusters in Tamilnadu of 1000 ha. each by cultivation of Millets, Pulses, Oil seeds and cotton.

#### **Micro irrigation under "per drop more crop" component**

Micro irrigation has emerged as a technology for sustainable agriculture and a suitable solution to manage the fast depleting ground water sources. By adopting this technology there is a significant impact on income with increased productivity, uniform growth and earlier maturity. Water use efficiency is also increased by 40%-60%.

From the year 2015-2016 the Micro irrigation scheme is operated under "Per drop more crop" under Pradhan Mantri Keishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) with a subsidy sharing pattern of 60:40 between Central Government and State Government.

### **15. Collective farming**

- The government of Tamilnadu has launched an innovative scheme of Collective farming for the benefit of small and marginal farmers during 2017-2018. In this scheme the small and marginal farmers are grouped into Farmer Interest Groups (FIGs) – (20 farmers from one FIG) and then into Farmer producer Groups (FPGs) (5 FIGs or 100 farmers to form one FPG by Agriculture and Horticulture Departments.
- During the financial year 2017 – 2018 in Ramanathapuram district 480 FIGs were formed in Department of Agriculture and 15 FIGs were formed in Horticulture department.
- Seven to 10 potential FPGs in contiguous area are being federated into and formed as a Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) by Department of Agriculture marketing and Agri
- Business in consultation with Agriculture and Horticulture departments. Two FPOs are formed one in Kamuthi and another one in Mudhukulathur block. The FPOs are facilitated access to fair and remunerative markets including linking of producer groups to marketing opportunities through market aggregators.

- During the financial year 2018 – 2019 in Ramanathapuram district 480 FIGs were formed in Department of Agriculture and 15 FIGs were formed in Horticulture department
- The machineries purchased by the above 53 FPGs for the worth of Rs. 291.30 lakhs. In which total outlay of finance 250 lakhs released by Agriculture department and 15 lakhs released by Horticulture department from the State Government fund to Ramanathapuram district.
  - Creation Farm Ponds in Patta Lands of farmers under NASBARD RIDF .
  - Installation Solar Pumps with 90%
  - Solar drier with 50%/60% subsidy
  - Distribution of Agriculture machineries & implements with 40%-50% subsidy
  - Formation of village level farm machineries Custom Hiring Center with 80% subsidy (Max. subsidy Rs.8 Lakhs)
  - Formation of block level farm machineries Custom Hiring Center with 40% subsidy (Max. subsidy Rs.10 Lakhs)
  - Establishment of value addition units by Farmer Producer Groups with 75% subsidy (Max. subsidy Rs. 10 lakhs)

## 16.Tourism

### **Art and Architecture**

Celebrated temples such as Ramanathaswamy Temple of Rameswaram , Pagampiriyal Temple at Thiruvettriyur, the Siva Temple at Thiru Uthiragosamangai are in this District.The Ramanathaswamy Temple can be taken as one of the wonders as the corridor of this temple is 1220 Metres long which is considered to be the most lengthiest corridor in this world.The world famous Angkor -Thom corridor of Vishnu Temple in Cambodia comes only second.

### **Ramanathaswamy Temple**

The legend says that Hunuman was sent by Lord Rama to bring a Lingam to worship at an appointed auspicious hour. As Hunuman arrival was delayed, Sita moulded a lingam for Rama's timely worship. It is the main deity being worshiped as Ramanathaswamy. Disappointed Hunuman was later consoled by Rama by installing the Lingam which was brought by him a little north of Ramanatha, and decreed that the Hunuman's lingam should have precedence over the Ramanatha in all honours.



### **Dr.APJ ABDUL KALAM MEMORIAL**

**A.P.J.Abdul Kalam**, in full Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen **Abdul Kalam**, (born October 15, 1931, Rameswaram, India—died July 27, 2015, Shillong), Indian scientist and politician who played a leading role in the development of India's missile and nuclear weapons programs. He was president of India from 2002 to 2007



### **PAMBAN BRIDGE**

Pamban Bridge is a railway bridge which connects the town of Rameswaram on Pamban Island to mainland India. Opened on 24 February 1914, it was India's first sea bridge, and was the longest sea bridge in India until the opening of the Bandra-Worli Sea Link in 2010.



## OTHER TOURIST PLACES IN RAMANATHAPURAM

Important Tourism Spots in Ramanathapuram District		
S.NO		
1	Ramanathasamy Temple	Rameswaram
2	Agni Theertham	Rameswaram
3	Ramar & lakshman Theerthas	Rameswaram
4	Viluvandi Theertham	Rameswaram
5	Jada Theertham	Rameswaram
6	Gandhamathana parvatham	Rameswaram
7	Five faced Hanuman Temple	Rameswaram
8	Kothandarmar Temple	Rameswaram
9	Dhanushkodi	Dhanushkodi
10	Earwadi Dharga	Earwadi
11	Kanjirankulam and chitangudi bird sanctuary	Mudhukulathur
12	Karangadu ( Eco Tourism )	Palk Bay side
13	Swamy Vivekananda memorial	Kundhukal
14	Ariyaman Beach	Palk bay side
15	Thiru Utharakosa mangai temple	Utharakosamangai
16	Navabhashanam temple	Devipattinam
17	Ramalinga vilasam palace	Ramanathapuram
18	Jaganathaperumal temple	Tiruppullani
19	Sethukarai sea shore	Sethukarai
20	Saint arulandar church	Oriyur
21	Dr.Apj Abdul kalam memorial	Peikarumbu
22	Pamban Bridge	On the bay of Bengal sea

Source: tourism Department

Weekly 25 trains connect with rameswaram to different parts of places in india. Daily 2 Express trains connect rameswaram with chennai and some passengers trains connect with Madurai and Trichy. Remaining Express trains are weekly train connect with rameswaram from all parts of india like Varanasi, Tirupati, Bhuvanesar etc.

### a) Scope of Tourism for Project Blocks

#### Spiritual/Divine tourism

Ramanathapuram is home to many holy temples in the country and is a major tourism spot. It is also an important religious tourism centre for Ramanathaswamy temple and aadi jaganathaperumal. The contribution of the services sector in the district has witnessed considerable growth in the recent years. Around five lakh people throng into the Sivan Temple during festival season. There is no proper guidance for the visitors except the ones given by auto drivers. Also the accommodation and food facilities are readily available. Here sethukarai is one of the important sea shore.

Devipattinam is an ancient coastal town and a port, located in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. It was a flourishing sea port and a gateway to places as far as Madurai until the early 20th century. The famous pearl belt known as the Gulf of Mannar in the Bay of Bengal is dotted with coastal border.

### **Island tourism**

In R.s.mangalam & Tiruvadana blocks small islands; Appa Tivu, Nallathanni Theevu, Shuli Tivu, Uppu Tanni Tivu, Talari Tivu and Musal Tivu. The coastal line of Devipattinam is formed by series of small bays and finest coral reefs in Thiruppaalaikudi we will promote that island in rural tourism concept with the help of fishers.

### **Rural tourism**

Ancient temples and trees create a spiritual aura in rural locations of this district. Rangunatha perumal at Thirupulani, Navabhashanam at Devipattinam, Thiru Utharakosa mangai temple at utharakosamangai. Nearby **Utharakosa mangai temple nearly 500 years back tree is situated.**

### **Tourism Flow**

Ramanathapuram is easily the best place for tourism in South India. In Season period, nearly 3 lakhs tourists per day and non seasonal period nearly 3000 to 5000 thousands visit this district tourist places. Foreign tourist nearly 100 to 150 per day visit this district. Some weekly trains like Varanasi, Ohka, Bhuvaneshwar etc connected from North India which give easier access nowadays with lot of tourists in all part of India to reach with Rameswaram and nearby tourist places.

### **Fish Food Hub**

Since it's a tourism district, the promotion of Sea food hub is the value added product and returns considerable huge profit. Based on community basis we may promote it as sea food hub in this district.

## **17.Road and Rail Network**

### **Connectivity:**

Ramanathapuram district is connected by NH 49 to Madurai from Rameswaram. East coast road is the major coastal road in east Tamilnadu which connects Chennai, Pondicherry with Ramanathapuram in North and connects Thoothukudi, Kanyakumari in South. This district connected well by rail road to major cities of India through Madurai Junction. The nearest airport is Madurai Airport, about 125 Kms. All villages, Taluk headquarters and Block headquarters are well connected by road with Ramanathapuram



## RAMANATHAPURAM (Tamilnadu)



115 Km of Broad gauge rail transport in the rameswaram to manamadurai segment utilized for both passenger and goods transportation as far as road transports nearly, 1142 km of various kinds of roads are used. The road network in the district was well developed with 188km of National Highways, 1808.26 KM of State Highways, 139 KM of Corporation/Municipal roads, 1142.03km of panchayat roads

### RAILWAYS

LENGTH OF RAIL LINE	KMS	115.09
<b>ROADS</b>		
<b>(A) National Highway</b>	KMS	188.00
<b>(B) State Highway</b>	KMS	201.00
<b>(c) Main District Highway</b>	KMS	139.00
<b>Other Roads &amp; Rural Roads</b>	KMS	1142.00

Source: msme

Apart from Rameswaram, the places of attraction in this District are Pamban Bridge, which connects the Island of Rameswaram to the mainland., The Navabashanam in Devipattinam, Ship-breaking yard in Valinokkam, the Adhi jagannatha Temple in Thiruppullani, the ruins of Dhanushkodi and Sethukkarai, etc., Fishing Industry is most popular in this area which forms as a livelihood to a lot of people and earns Foreign Exchange by exporting some of the fine varieties of sea fish. Other products such as toys, bags and mats, etc., made from palm leaves are very beautiful and attractive and these are being exported to all parts of the State



## 18. Snapshot of SWOT Analysis

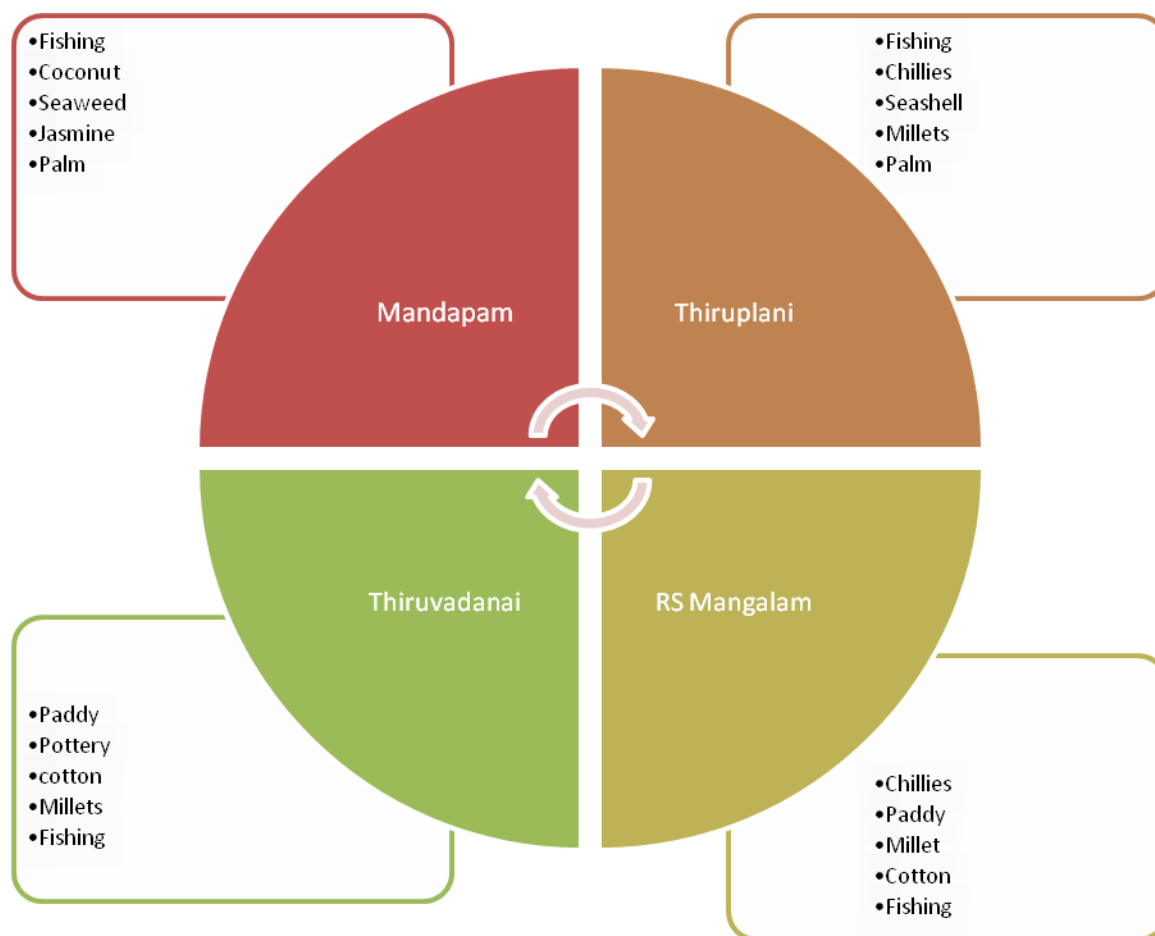
Strength	Weakness
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The district has a good bio reserve with vast biodiversity in the form of flora and fauna.</li> <li>2. Availability of abundant agriculture land</li> <li>3. Community involvement</li> <li>4. Connectivity by road and railway</li> <li>5. Availability of Natural Gas</li> <li>6. Adequate basic infrastructures</li> <li>7. Lengthiest shoreline of 237 Kms. For fisheries</li> <li>8. Rich heritage and Abundant scope for tourism.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Low Pace of development in the nonagricultural sectors like tourism, education and industrial sector</li> <li>2. Uncertain Rainfall and lack of water availability</li> <li>3. Bad agricultural productivity due to drought</li> <li>4. Migration of students to other districts</li> <li>5. Lack of technology skills</li> <li>6. Lack of cold storage</li> <li>7. Highly influence of middlemen in agri. Marketing</li> </ol>
Opportunities	Threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aspiration district, priority for all schemes and projects</li> <li>2. Export potentials (Preserved Sea foods, Coir Pith, Sea shell and Handicrafts made in palm leaf)</li> <li>3. High scope for food processing</li> <li>4. Scope for FPOs, enterprises, local employment generation</li> <li>5. Tourism and fisheries are considered to a lot of potential for development</li> <li>6. Handicrafts particularly palm based is considered to have potential to generate employment at large numbers</li> <li>7. Integrated textile park proposed by SIPCOT at Manakudi village in Tiruvadanaitalukin 90.58 Hectare area.</li> <li>8. Potentials areas for service industry (Hydraulic Water service Station for Four wheelers, Television Servicing, Computer &amp; Laptop Servicing, Mobile Phone Servicing and Electrical Home Appliance servicing)</li> <li>9. Potential areas for new MSMEs (Modern rice mill, Coconut based industries, Sea food Processing Industries, Oleo resin spices manufacturing units, Fish net</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Migration of farmers (3000 to 5000 per year)</li> <li>2. Alien species Prosopis Juliflora, which reduce capacity of water bodies and area under cultivation</li> <li>3. Unprecedented natural calamities</li> <li>4. Highly affected by storms and cyclones formed in Bay of Bengal</li> </ol>

manufacturing Unit, Fish meal oil manufacturing unit)

10. Location of the district on the Eastern Coast of the sea line of the country creates an opportunity to have trade links with South East and Far East Asian countries besides, Japan and Philippines

## 19. Analysis of Scope in Project Blocks

The below figure presents the block-wise scope under the project:



MANDAPAM	THIRUVADANAI	R.S MANGALAM	THIRUPULANI
<p><b>Fishing</b> is the major business and give the huge profit in this block and district. Most of the peoples in this block which focus only on this fishing activities. The scope for TNRTP is to promote the fishing related industries and export business.</p>	<p><b>Paddy:</b> Thiruvadana is called as south Tamilnadu agro Zone which consumed high <b>paddy</b> cultivation in south Tamilnadu. But based on rainfall the cultivation get varied. The scope for TNRTP is to create more FPOs and promote rice mills in this zone because more than 30,000 hec. They are cultivating.</p>	<p><b>Paddy</b> plays the major role in this block which consumes high cultivation for the block and district. But based on rainfall the cultivation get varied. The scope for TNRTP is to create more FPOs and promote rice mills in this zone because nearly more than 26,000 hec. They are cultivating.</p>	<p><b>Fishing</b> is the major business and give the huge profit in this block and district. In this block they focus only on this fishing activities. The scope for TNRTP is to promote the fishing related industries and export business.</p>
<p><b>Coconut</b> is major crop scope for form coconut by products company and FPO with the average 39.7%</p>	<p><b>Pottery</b> is a traditional business in this block in early days. Due to lack in marketing and others circumstance the peoples not concentrated much in this business. The scope for TNRTP is to identify the people and provide the training for market promotion and create the interest to this business.</p>	<p><b>Chilli</b> which cropped in moderate of this block. The Scope for TNRTP is promote the FPOs and identify the logistics location in this block.</p>	<p><b>Chilli</b> is next important crop for this block. The commercial market is available in this block. The Scope for TNRTP is promote the FPOs and identify the logistics location in this block.</p>
<p>Seaweed plays a major role in this block and have lots of scope in future demand in various industries like medical, cosmetics, micro biology industry and fertilizer.</p>	<p><b>Cotton</b> is a seasonal crop for this block. The scope of TNRTP is to established more FPOs and identify the end user for direct sale to get more profit.</p>	<p><b>Millet</b> is a seasonal crop and which cultivated in all areas in this block. The scope of TNRTP is to promote towards the natural food production companies with value added strategies and marketing. Millet is a crop which available in all seasons..</p>	<p>Cotton is a seasonal crop for this block. The scope of TNRTP is to established more FPOs and identify the end user for direct sale to get more profit.</p>

MANDAPAM	THIRUVADANAI	R.S MANGALAM	THIRUPULANI
Jasmine is cultivated only in this block especially farmer get more profit in jasmine seedling. Scope of TNRTP is to form seedling FPOs and Export in Inland and Outland.	<b>Millet</b> is a seasonal crop and which cultivated in all areas in this block. The scope of TNRTP is to promote towards the natural food production companies with value added strategies and marketing. Millet is a crop which available in all seasons..	<b>Cotton</b> is a seasonal crop for this block. The scope of TNRTP is to established more FPOs and identify the end user for direct sale to get more profit.	<b>Seashell</b> which have lot of scope in this block to promote in local markets and others countries by value added and pricing strategy with different handcraft.
Based on Palm Leaf, they doing handcrafts with various product in this block. Nearly 550 families are involved in this handcraft. Scope of TNRTP is to create the value added and promote with marketing strategies towards the various countries.	<b>Fishing</b> is the major business and give the huge profit in this block and district. But migration is high in RS managalam to some other places in Tamilnadu. The scope for TNRTP is to promote the fishing related industries and export business to sustain the fisherman families in this block.	<b>Fishing</b> is the major business and give the huge profit in this block and district. But migration is high in RS managalam to some other places in Tamilnadu. The scope for TNRTP is to promote the fishing related industries and export business to sustain the fisherman families in this block.	<b>Millet</b> is a seasonal crop and which cultivated in all areas in this block. The scope of TNRTP is to promote towards the natural food production companies with value added strategies and marketing. Millet is a crop which available in all seasons.
Seashell which have lot of scope in this block to promote in local markets and others countries by value added and pricing strategy with different handcraft.		<b>Pottery</b> is a traditional business in this block in early days. Due to lack in marketing and others circumstance the peoples not concentrated much in this business. The scope for TNRTP is to identify the people and provide the training for market promotion and create the interest to this business.	Based on Palm Leaf, they doing handcrafts with various product in this block. Nearly 800 families are involved in this handcraft. Scope of TNRTP is to create the value added and promote with marketing strategies towards the various countries

- Palm leaf is one of the traditional work here. They have skills and resources but they lack in marketing as well as value added and there is a need to fill this gap.

- Millet is a crop which cultivated in all season towards the district. Moreover 10,000 hectares millet will be cultivated from this district.
- Cotton doesn't have any market for promotion and sale in this district.
- For chillies, two government markets are there in paramakudi and uthirakosamangai but there is no cold storage and logistics facilities available in any block of TNRTP.
- For paddy, there is a huge cultivation (nearly 1 lakhs hec.)which depends on the seasonal rainfall. Only one or two rice mills is available in this district.
- Agriculture department suggest to go with hydroponics cultivation system in this district in future cultivation process because of soil type.
- Integrated farming system is going to be launched in this district at TNRTP blocks
- Form groups to use fish wastage to make fertilizer and feed for poultry because all fish wastage goes to Namakkal district.

## 20. Commodity Prioritization

### Commodity Prioritization

Commodity Prioritization						
S. No	Criteria	Description	COMMODITY			
			Chilly	Fish	Goatry	Seaweed
1	Trend in number of producers involved in the commodity	For commodities which has large area of production	>100%	>100%	<100%	<100%
2	Community Interest	Easy cultivation & Harvesting, Saline Soil, water scarcity, Sea water, private credit facility to seeds and fertilizers, easy access to market.	In moderate rainfall and dry soil farmers cultivate chilly at large in the district next to Tuticorin.	One of the top most production in the district nearly average of 75 thousands ton per year.	Mostly focus on Meat.	Kappaphycus alvarezii and Gracilaria edulis are mostly grown in this district. Nearly 150 members are doing this activity in the district.
3	State/National Priority (Thrust from government)	State/National Government Schemes and Investments	National Horticulture Mission schemes	Tamil Nadu State Apex Fisheries Co-operative Federation Limited.	NABARD. National Mission for protein supplement (NMPS)	Tamil Nadu State Apex Fisheries Co-operative Federation Limited.
4	Comparative advantage	Production, Favourable climatic conditions.	Last five years the production of chilly is moderately high year by year.	Major share in state production in every year and easily access to the market with marginal profit compare to other	Suitable in grow goat with dry climate and less water intensive.	Suitable for nine months of production every year. Culture period is 45 days.

### Commodity Prioritization

S. No	Criteria	Description	COMMODITY			
			Chilly	Fish	Goatry	Seaweed
				commodities in the district.		
5	Access to Market	Ability to sell the produce at a remunerative price- Local, National & International markets.	Separate market is available in Paramakudi for chilly.	High Demand in both Local and Overseas market.	High demand in open market(both local and Overseas market)	High demand in overseas.
6	Opportunity for Value Chain Interventions	Productivity and value-added products.	Food products like Powder, paste, sauce etc. Paramedical industry, food processing industries.	Food products. Fish processing industries.	Leathers and meat to be produced.	Food products, medicine, fertilizer, cosmetic production .



# Fishing (Cage Culture of Marine Finfishes, Aquaculture, Use of latest technologies, training and capacity buildings)

Chilly Production  
(Potential, favourable climatic condition, highly on demand)

Seaweed Culture  
(native seaweed, endangered sea weed, commercial utilization)

Stall-fed  
Goat Units  
to PG

Goat Units to PG/ PC  
formation

Rice -  
cultivated in  
1.27  
Lakh ha

Cotton -  
cultivated in  
3600 ha

Millets -  
cultivated in  
0.057 Lakh.ha.

Fodder  
Production by  
PG

Training  
Programme &  
Village Level  
Campaign on  
Livestock  
Farming and  
Study Tour of  
Farmers

Strengthening  
of 15  
Veterinary  
Institutions  
with Basic  
Facilities

Popularizing  
Backyard  
Poultry Units

## 21.Overall Opportunities in Project Blocks

Paddy,Chilly, sorghum, millets and jasmine, Coconut, Fish cultivation producers groups can be formed. Intra departmental financial assistance may be tapped for a massive production of agri-based products manufacturing or value addition.**25,000 hector paddy but no rice mill is here. Scope for form producer group and rice mill enterprises.**

- Handicrafts and Ornamental–producer interest group may be promoted with value added because lot of families in the seashore village are engaged with seashell based on handicrafts work.
- Eco- tourism may be promoted, since lot of tourist come towards these district and lot of wastages in sea side and also clay soil which affect the ground water.
- Promote Tourism Guide especially **women guide** because as this district have traditional temples and lot of visiting spot like sea shore(Dhaniskodi), Abdul kalam memorial etc. Some foreigners(women foreigners) and North Indians (Women) are visited more nowadays in this district.
- Sea weed cultivation –value chain activities may be initiated with support of department of fisheries because it has a huge demand in inland and foreign countries as it contains more nutrients. Seaweed which have huge demand in fertilizer, medical and cosmetic industries.
- Cold storage may be promoted to fish, as this country have only 2 cold storage and among this cold storage only Ramathapuram cold storage only actively working. If we creates more cold storage, fish business will improve in this district.
- Fishnet related business centre promoted here and as well as fish based value chain activities may be initiated for Fish pickles and prawn pickles.
- Promote Hygienic dry fish centre and training unit for export for inland and outland
- Promote Palm Leaf and Palm gur is needed. Palm leaf which is used for handicraft as many of families in mandapam areas doing these activities.
- Jasmine initial plant sale has high scope for form producers group and scope for start perfume unit here. In mandapam block, some villages cultivated jasmine which have high potential demand in Salem and Nillakottai.
- Scope for Chilly based company will be formed as this district producing the huge cultivation.
- Promote Cage Fishing and Marine Ornamental.
- Arrange direct market for coconut and promote by product activity related coconut and also choir business.
- Promote Prawn cultivation export yo foreign countries, especially shrimp farming which has huge demand .
- Form group to use fish wastage to make fertilizer and feed for poultry because lot fish wastages are going to namakal district.

- Promote Traditional business like mud pot added value chain. Some villages they used to do traditionally few years before, but, due to lack of marketing and promotion they stop these activities, eventually.
- Promote textile related activities.

## 22.Way Forward

Ramanathapuram district is considered as an industrially backward area as there are no major industries in the district. Though it has a few irrigated pockets majority of the area under cultivation is rain fed. The rainfall pattern of the district is erratic. During failure of monsoon producers generally skip the crop or go for cultivation of less water utilizing crops like millets and pulses. Majority of the landholdings are owned by marginal farmers. Women are engaged as agricultural laborers mostly in transplanting, processing and rearing of livestock..Ramanathapuram district is deficient in rainfall. There are no major rivers providing perennial water supply for cultivation. Paddy is main food crop cultivated in more than 63% of the net area sown.

It has 273 km of coastal line of which 130 km in Palk bay and 140 km in Gulf of Mannar. The Gulf of Mannar is one of the biologically richest coastal regions in all of mainland of India with corals, seagrasses, mangroves and other important flora and fauna. Gulf of Mannar Biosphere Reserve (GOMBR) was declared in 1989 as the first marine Biosphere Reserve in the country.

The island of Sri Lanka acted as a huge barrier during tsunami along with coral reefs, mangroves and seagrasses of both Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay. Coral and seagrass restoration has been done by Suganthi Deavadason Marine Research Institute in Gulf of Mannar coast of the district.

Most of the soil type is **clay (45%) followed by coastal alluvial soil (17%) and sandy loam (15%)** and there is no scope for large scale mining in the district. It is highly drought prone because of the lack of rain and rivers.

Scope of forming FPOs for **paddy, jasmine, chilly, fishing and seaweed**. Also scope for develop seaweed cultivation heavily as they lack marketing when there is a huge demand for it across the Globe as seaweed is used in many industries. Paddy is major cultivating one there is no rice mill here. coconut, jasmine, chilly, millet and groundnut available so scope develop for improved cultivation with training.

Finally, there is a huge scope to promote different enterprises with many unique products available only in this Coastal District. When there are certain geographical disadvantages it also gives unique opportunities for different products .All over World, Coastal districts are reaping rewards by taking advantage of the unique geographical position and Ramanathapuram can not be left alone. If properly planned and executed, It could become a formidable economic force in coming years. It will also become a catalyst for all other districts to follow the vision and achieve the desired results. A great dream can be finally realized for the district as well as our country.





# RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT DIAGNOSTIC REPORT

