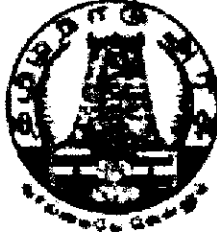


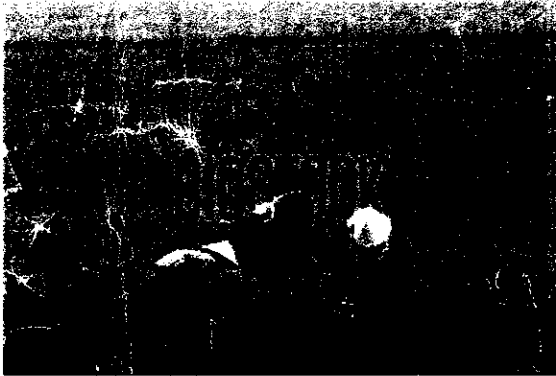
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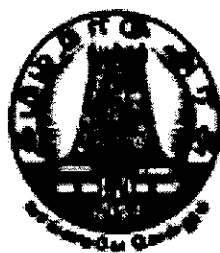
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**REPORT ON  
MARKETABLE SURPLUS  
OF PADDY**

**TAMIL NADU  
2011 - 12  
FASLI 1421**



**PRINCIPAL SECRETARY / COMMISSIONER  
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS  
CHENNAI-600 006**



REPORT  
ON  
MARKETABLE SURPLUS  
OF PADDY  
TAMIL NADU  
2011-12  
(Fasli 1421)

Department of Economics and Statistics  
Chennai 600 006

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## PREFACE

*Accurate and up-to-date information on the various components of economy is a pre-requisite for formulating need based planning and effective implementation of programmes to target the Improvement of masses. Marketable surplus of Paddy with the farmers need to be properly estimated to evolve suitable strategies in procurement of foodgrains, buffer Stock operations and distribution of rice to the eligible consumer through Public Distribution System.*

*The Department of Economics and Statistics is conducting "Survey on Marketable Surplus", since 1989-90 to assess the particulars regarding production, household consumption, seed, wages paid in kind other forms of disposal and the marketable surplus of Paddy for Kar, Samba and Navarai Seasons in the State. This report presents the results of Survey on Marketable Surplus conducted in the State during 2011-12.*

*Chapter 1 contains brief introduction of the scheme and Chapter 2 describes the objectives and coverage of the Survey*

*Chapter 3 explains the Plan of work and Methodology adopted for conducting the Survey and Chapter 4 outlines the concept of Marketable Surplus.*


*Chapter 5 highlights the results of the Survey and Chapter 6 provides comparative analysis of the survey for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12.*

*The findings of the Survey are very much useful to Government for the formulation of procurement policies in respect of Paddy and also to administrators, planners and the research scholars those involved in the field of agricultural marketing.*


Place: Chennai


Date: 15.5.14

  
Principal Secretary / Commissioner.

  
15.5.14

  
15/5

  
20/5/14  
21/5/14  
22/5/14  
(S. S. S.)

  
21/5/14

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## CHAPTER – 1

### Introduction

Planned economic development and an orderly distribution policy are the two major principles on which the Five Year Plans are formulated. Our planners and administrators formulate policies and measures to implement the Public Distribution System through which minimum quantities of essential commodities could be made available to the common ~~man~~ at reasonable prices.

In the traditional system of marketing of agricultural products, farmers incurred high marketing cost and suffered on account of unauthorised deductions of marketing charges and various <sup>charges</sup> ~~malpractices~~. To improve the marketing conditions and increase the bargaining power of the farmers, public control over markets is necessary and this is achieved through the establishment of the regulated markets in the country.

Farm prices fluctuate widely from year to year. The major reason for this situation is low elasticity of demand for agricultural commodities. A small decline in supply causes disproportionate rise in prices and vice-versa. The fear, ignorance and indifference of the cultivators, prevent them from giving correct answers whenever governmental agency approaches them for information, on what they produce, how much they produce, how much of the produce they dispose off by sale, etc. Illiteracy and the habit of not maintaining a proper account of the actual expenses on agricultural and social functions prevent many cultivators from giving correct details. Agriculture is still at the mercy of monsoon and the vagaries of nature leads to considerable fluctuations in the production which influences the price of the paddy.

The Government executes plan to achieve reasonable self-sufficiency in respect of all essential commodities so as to supply them to people of all sections without any shortage and particularly to those at lower strata at reasonable prices through “Public Distribution System”. Hence, it is necessary for the planners to have accurate and reliable data on the quantum of surplus food grains that would be brought to the market by the producers, after meeting their requirements for domestic consumption, seed, distribution to the agricultural labourers as wages and other forms of disposals, etc.

To perform this role, a scheme known as "Survey on Marketed Surplus "was introduced in the year 1969. Under this survey, paddy and other millets were covered till 1997-98, from 1998-99 onwards, this survey was restricted to paddy crop only since rice is the staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu. During 1989-90 " Survey on Marketed Surplus" was modified as " Survey on Marketable Surplus " to assess scientifically, the produce which is likely to be available in the market for sale. The marketable surplus is defined as that quantity of the produce which the farmers can sell/dispose off for money and/or for exchange of other goods/services received by them.

An objective and scientific assessment of the Marketable Surplus is of crucial importance for building up of suitable indicators for the determination of the surplus to be procured, for fixation of procurement prices, credit requirements etc. A study of the factors that determine such surpluses, besides assessing marketable surplus would enable initiation of suitable follow-up programmes by the planners and administrators.

The quantum of marketable surplus of the cultivator varies according to their size of the land holdings area under the crop, fertility of soil, productivity, family size, food habits, Social customs etc.

The two main monsoons in Tamil Nadu are South West Monsoon and North East Monsoon. The erratic nature of rainfall makes farming more dependable on other irrigation sources in the State.

Procurement of paddy is carried out by the Government only in the Cauvery delta districts of Tamil Nadu, through direct purchase centres with minimum support price to protect the delta farmers from the fluctuations in the price level in the open market and to enable them to market their produce immediately after harvest at a reasonable price.

Paddy is the principal food crop in the plains of Tamil Nadu and thrives best owing to the favourable temperature and abundance of moisture in these districts. The importance of, and the need for, building up of an adequate stock of these staple food crop can hardly be over-emphasised if a proper Public Distribution System worth its name is there to cater to the needs of the people in the state.

It is well known that the cultivators do not bring to the market all that they produce on their farms. The proportion of the produce retained for purposes other than for sale is determined by the status of the cultivator, the locality of production, food habits, etc. Most of the producers dispose off their surplus produce through middle men at a price that often happen to be higher than the minimum support price with the result that the open market arrivals, do not constitute a dependable index of Marketable Surplus.

This report presents the results of the survey on marketable surplus conducted during the year 2009-10 on of paddy for all the three seasons viz., Kar \ Kuruvai \ Sornavari, Samba \ Thaladi \ Pishanam, and Navari \ kodai

## CHAPTER - 2

### COVERAGE & OBJECTIVES OF THE SURVEY

#### Coverage

All the districts of Tamil Nadu except Chennai and The Nilgiris were covered under this survey. As Chennai is a non-agricultural district and the area under Paddy is negligible in The Nilgiris district, these two districts were left out of the purview of this survey. The survey covered the following three seasons of paddy with reference to the sowing and the corresponding harvesting period.

<i>Seasons</i>	<i>Period of Sowing/Planting</i>	<i>Period of Harvest</i>
Kar/Kuruvai/Sornavari	April to July	August to November
Samba/Thaladi/Pishanam	August to November	December to March
Navarai/Kodai	December to March	April to June

#### Objectives

The main objectives of the survey on Marketable Surplus of Paddy are:

- i) To estimate the surplus or deficit of supply over demand for the seasons and the year.
- ii) To determine precisely the quantum of Paddy that the farmers can sell/dispose off in the market or for exchange of goods/services received by them for purposes other than agriculture
- ii) To assess the farmers' propensity for sale, quantity retained for their domestic consumption, seed, quantity disposed for wages, quantity earmarked for distributions to relatives, etc.

The survey would throw light not only on the actual disposal of Marketable Surplus of paddy in quantitative terms, but also on the impact of various factors determining such surpluses which in turn would help to evolve a proper procurement policy.



## CHAPTER - 3

### PLANNING & METHODOLOGY

The Block Statistical Inspectors are the field staff for this survey under the direct guidance and supervision of the respective ~~Divisional~~ <sup>Assistant Directors of Statistics</sup> Statistical Officers, Assistant Directors of Statistics ~~and the Regional Deputy Directors of Statistics.~~ <sup>and the Regional Joint Director of Statistics</sup>

For operational convenience, the survey on marketable surplus is restricted to the pre-assigned villages allotted to the <sup>Assistant Directors of Statistics</sup> Divisional Statistical Officers and Block Statistical Inspectors only under the "General Crop Estimation Survey" on paddy crop. Under General Crop Estimation Survey, the three stage stratified random sampling technique is adopted. The district forms the stratum, blocks in the districts forms the first stage unit. Then the villages within a block forms the second stage unit, and the resident cultivators of the crop in the selected village is the third and ultimate unit of selection. In these pre-assigned villages, the selected cultivators were interviewed after the harvest of paddy and the required particulars were collected through oral enquiry in the prescribed proforma.

Details of area cultivated, produce obtained, produce disposed off for various purposes such as wages, gift to relatives, stock kept for own use, seed and sale are collected from the selected cultivators of paddy crop under each season.

The cultivators have the tendency to under-report the quantity of receipt and of marketable surplus and this sort of deficiency in the data is overcome by the field staff by tactful questioning and by checking up the details given by the cultivator with the neighbouring cultivators and village officials. The field staff approach the selected cultivators in a tactful manner and obtain information without any bias.

The survey being an oral enquiry is subjective in nature and has got certain limitations.

## **CHAPTER - 4**

### **FACTORS DETERMINING THE MARKETABLE SURPLUS**

The cultivators after meeting their requirements for farm operations (agricultural wages and retention for seed), domestic consumption, gift to relatives, other purposes such as payment of rent to leased lands etc., dispose the surplus quantity of their produce in the market. This surplus quantity of paddy is termed as Marketable Surplus.

Generally, disposal of produce commences after threshing, as the cultivators require funds immediately for meeting out various financial commitments either in kind or in cash. So they are very keen to sell their produce at higher prices. The cultivators normally dispose off their produce at the farm site itself to the direct purchase centres, intermediaries, local money lenders, and in open market. Hence, the moisture content in paddy which is the determining factor in the prices offered by the various market players incurs considerable loss to the farmers.

The cultivators dispose off their surplus either to the Government agencies or wholesalers depending upon the advantageous price offered by them. If the minimum support price offered in the direct purchase centre is lesser than the open market prices, the cultivators prefer to sell only the required minimum to the Government agencies.

It is a stupendous task to collect particulars on Marketable Surplus, which implies collection of data on marketed produce as well as the food grains purchased or retained for other requirements and future sales by the farmers. Therefore, this study has been confined to "Marketable Surplus" which is defined as that part of the produce out of the year's production which the farmers dispose off directly or through intermediaries.

## CHAPTER - 5

### RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

The season wise result of the survey is presented in the following tables.

#### SECTION - A

**Kar / Kuruvai / Sornavari**

**Table – 1**

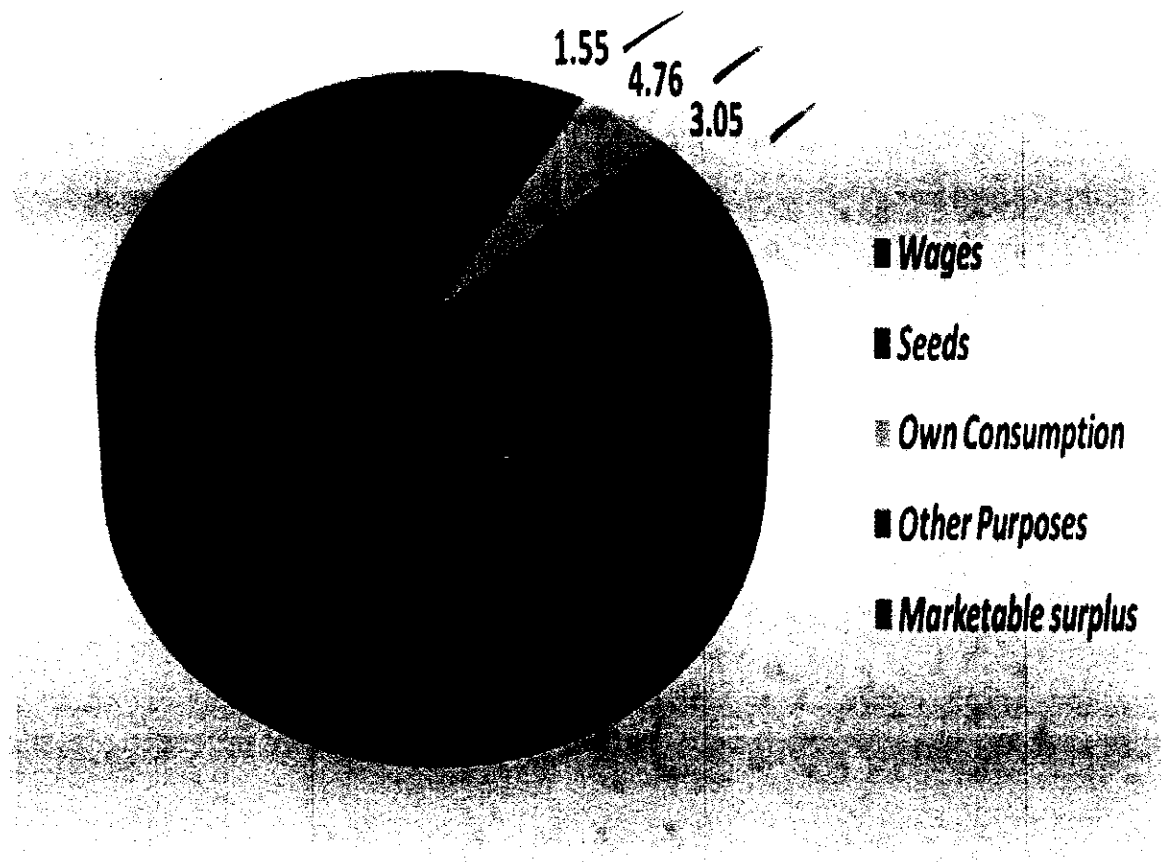
**Number of farmers selected and interviewed – Kuruvai**

Sl. No	District	No. of farmers selected	No. of farmers interviewed
1	Kancheepuram	8	8
2	Thiruvallur	26	26
3	Cuddalore	8	8
4	Villupuram	26	26
5	Vellore	8	8
6	Thiruvannamalai	12	12
7	Salem	2	2
8	Namakkal	6	6
9	Dharmapuri	6	6
10	Erode	10	10
11	Thiruchirapalli	4	4
12	Thanjavur	14	14
13	Thiruvarur	10	10
14	Nagapattinam	16	16
15	Madurai	4	4
16	Theni	6	6
17	Thirunelveli	12	12
18	Thoothukudi	8	8
19	Kanniyakumari	6	6
20	Krishnagiri	4	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>196</b>	<b>196</b>
Survey was not planned in the remaining district.			

**Table 2**  
**Item wise percentage disposal of paddy - Kuruvai**

Sl. No	District	Wages	Seeds	Own Consump-tion	Other Purposes	Market-able surplus	Total
1	Kancheepuram	0	0.41	6.56	0.43	92.60	100.00
2	Thiruvallur	1.08	3.71	4.32	3.74	87.14	100.00
3	Cuddalore	3.00	2.10	0.54	0	94.36	100.00
4	Villupuram	1.00	0.96	5.49	0.69	91.86	100.00
5	Vellore	0	0.73	5.68	0	93.58	100.00
6	Thiruvannamalai	2.88	3.23	0.61	1.57	91.72	100.00
7	Salem	18.18	0	7.58		74.24	100.00
8	Namakkal	12.95	8.78	43.66		34.61	100.00
9	Dharmapuri		7.03	35.29	1.12	56.55	100.00
10	Erode	2.65	3.39	7.15	1.81	84.99	100.00
11	Thiruchirapalli					100.00	100.00
12	Thanjavur	0.48	0.19	4.70	1.49	93.14	100.00
13	Thiruvarur	1.67		2.40	1.97	93.95	100.00
14	Nagapattinam	20.77	2.28	2.57	5.55	68.83	100.00
15	Madurai		1.07	8.41		90.52	100.00
16	Theni	9.84	0.24	2.14	6.09	81.69	100.00
17	Thirunelveli	0.19		1.31	2.47	96.03	100.00
18	Thoothukudi	0.38		9.26	1.99	88.37	100.00
19	Kanniyakumari	35.45	2.89	9.54	1.94	50.18	100.00
20	Krishnagiri	1.56	2.72	5.99	1.29	88.44	100.00
<b>State</b>		<b>6.79</b>	<b>1.55</b>	<b>4.76</b>	<b>3.05</b>	<b>83.85</b>	<b>100.00</b>
Survey was not planned in the remaining district							

## Percentage disposal of Paddy - Kuruvai



**Table 3****Quantity of Marketable Surplus per farmer - Kuruvai****(in Qtl.)**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Marketable Surplus of selected farmers</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Marketable Surplus per farmer</b>
1	Kancheepuram	475.35	8	59.42
2	Thiruvallur	2653.15	26	102.04
3	Cuddalore	531.53	8	66.44
4	Villupuram	1058.00	26	40.69
5	Vellore	549.69	8	68.71
6	Thiruvannamalai	327.50	12	27.29
7	Salem	49.00	2	24.50
8	Namakkal	37.43	6	6.24
9	Dharmapuri	100.57	6	16.76
10	Erode	581.87	10	58.19
11	Thiruchirapalli	196.30	4	49.08
12	Thanjavur	866.13	14	61.87
13	Thiruvarur	1951.85	10	195.19
14	Nagapattinam	959.40	16	59.96
15	Madurai	243.45	4	60.86
16	Theni	1336.69	6	222.78
17	Thirunelveli	1500.50	12	125.04
18	Thoothukudi	577.45	8	72.18
19	Kanniyakumari	158.46	6	26.41
20	Krishnagiri	130.00	4	32.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>14284.32</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>72.88</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

**Table 4**  
**Comparative Statement of Marketable Surplus per farmer - Kuruvai**

( in Qtl.)

District	2011-12	2010-11
1 Kancheepuram	59.42	33.82
2 Thiruvallur	102.04	30.99
3 Cuddalore	66.44	48.16
4 Villupuram	40.69	48.48
5 Vellore	68.71	50.51
6 Thiruvannamalai	27.29	21.07
7 Salem	24.50	8.54
8 Namakkal	6.24	19.25
9 Dharmapuri	16.76	30.89
10 Erode	58.19	97.84
11 Thiruchirapalli	49.08	105.83
12 Thanjavur	61.87	57.52
13 Thiruvarur	195.19	56.43
14 Nagapattinam	59.96	53.76
15 Madurai	60.86	80.83
16 Theni	222.78	151.93
17 Thirunelveli	125.04	57.41
18 Thoothukudi	72.18	29.14
19 Kanniyakumari	26.41	89.44
20 Krishnagiri	32.50	7.00
<b>State</b>	<b>72.88</b>	<b>49.56</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

## SECTION – B

Samba / Thaladi / Pishanam

**Table 5**

**Number of Farmers Selected and Interviewed - Samba**

Sl.No	District	No.of Farmers Selected	No.of Farmers Interviewed
1	Kancheepuram	30	30
2	Thiruvallur	14	14
3	Cuddalore	32	32
4	Villupuram	62	62
5	Vellore	6	6
6	Thiruvannamalai	22	22
7	Salem	12	12
8	Namakkal	2	2
9	Dharmapuri	2	2
10	Erode	14	14
11	Tiruchirapalli	32	32
12	Karur	6	6
13	Perambalur	12	12
14	Thanjavur	44	44
15	Thiruvarur	44	44
16	Nagapattinam	42	42
17	Pudukottai	38	38
18	Madurai	28	28
19	Theni	8	8
20	Dindigul	2	2
21	Ramanathapuram	42	42
22	Virudhunagar	10	10
23	Sivagangai	36	36
24	Tirunelveli	28	28
25	Thoothukudi	10	10
26	Kanyakumari	6	6
27	Krishnagiri	6	6
28	Ariyalur	10	10
29	Thirupur	10	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>610</b>	<b>610</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.



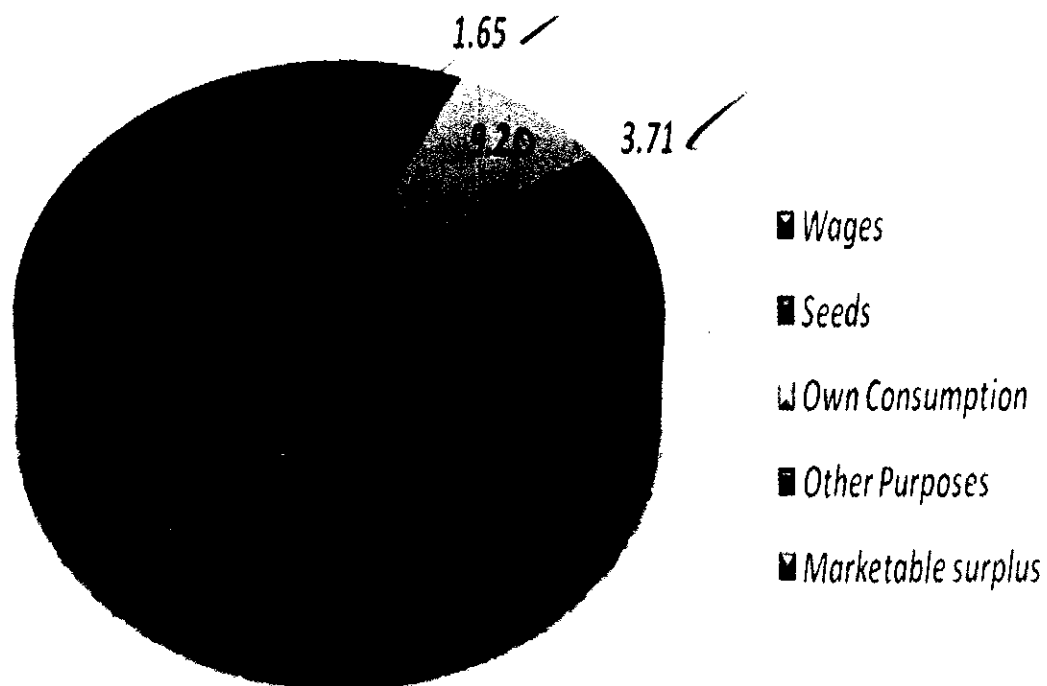
**Table 6**

Item wise Percentage Disposal of paddy - Samba

Sl. No	District	% Wages	% Seeds	% Own Consumption	% Other Purposes	% Marketable Surplus	Total
1	Kancheepuram	1.73	0.71	9.7	3.19	84.67	100
2	Thiruvallur	1.97	2.04	3.39	1.72	90.88	100
3	Cuddalore	2.73	0.81	14.89	0.83	80.74	100
4	Villupuram	1.08	1.17	11.77	1.33	84.65	100
5	Vellore	0	0	1.61	0	98.39	100
6	Thiruvannamalai	3.8	3.26	9.62	0.98	82.34	100
7	Salem	10.88	1.32	44.62	4.47	38.71	100
8	Namakkal	0	0	0	0	100	100
9	Dharmapuri	0	10.71	52.98	0	36.31	100
10	Erode	2.77	0	3.18	0.77	93.28	100
11	Tiruchirapalli	9.23	0.48	15.64	2.63	72.01	100
12	Karur	1.75	0.91	17.97	0	79.37	100
13	Perambalur	0	0.5	22.24	0	77.27	100
14	Thanjavur	2.33	1.16	5.31	2.61	88.59	100
15	Thiruvavarur	9.94	1.54	7.07	2.71	78.74	100
16	Nagapattinam	20.27	3.28	6.6	13.7	56.15	100
17	Pudukottai	5.94	1.39	14.33	4.43	73.91	100
18	Madurai	0.98	0.91	7.93	1.06	89.12	100
19	Theni	5.28	0	6.98	19.75	67.99	100
20	Dindigul	0	1.43	20.71	2.29	75.57	100
21	Ramanathapuram	0.06	12.54	27.56	2.23	57.61	100
22	Virudhunagar	0	0.89	11.2	0	87.92	100
23	Sivagangai	4.35	1.43	15.23	4.87	74.13	100
24	Tirunelveli	0.05	0.3	4.28	1.35	94.02	100
25	Thoothukudi	0	0.43	9.78	3.42	86.37	100
26	Kanyakumari	11.73	1.1	5.4	16.93	64.84	100
27	Krishnagiri	6.52	2.61	38.26	5.74	46.87	100
28	Ariyalur	7.69	2.85	26.69	0.89	61.89	100
29	Thirupur	1.27	0.05	2.08	0.13	96.47	100
<b>State</b>		<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>9.20</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>80.00</b>	<b>100</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

## Percentage disposal of Paddy - Samba



**Table 7**  
**Quantity of Marketable Surplus per farmer – Samba**

Sl. No	District	Marketable Surplus of selected farmers (in Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Marketable Surplus Per farmer (in Qtl.)
1	Kancheepuram	1901.76	30	61.56
2	Thiruvallur	1405.81	14	100.42
3	Cuddalore	1130.27	32	35.32
4	Villupuram	2192.25	62	41.77
5	Vellore	585.29	6	99.15
6	Thiruvannamalai	568.10	22	25.82
7	Salem	103.15	12	8.60
8	Namakkal	47.00	2	23.50
9	Dharmapuri	10.17	2	5.09
10	Erode	1248.12	14	89.15
11	Tiruchirapalli	1534.01	32	47.94
12	Karur	226.18	6	37.70
13	Perambalur	274.70	12	22.89
14	Thanjavur	4933.69	44	112.13
15	Thiruvarur	5749.76	44	130.68
16	Nagapattinam	2390.05	42	56.91
17	Pudukottai	1189.28	38	31.30
18	Madurai	2380.23	28	85.01
19	Theni	552.24	8	69.03
20	Dindigul	37.00	2	18.50
21	Ramanathapuram	919.85	42	21.90
22	Virudhunagar	208.08	10	20.81
23	Sivagangai	1223.81	36	33.99
24	Tirunelveli	3202.16	28	114.36
25	Thoothukudi	723.92	10	72.39
26	Kanyakumari	235.08	6	39.18
27	Krishnagiri	44.90	6	7.48
28	Ariyalur	86.96	10	8.70
29	Thirupur	1085.00	10	108.50
	<b>State</b>	<b>36188.82</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>59.33</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

**Table 8**

**Comparative Statement of Marketable Surplus per farmer - Samba  
(in Qtl.)**

Sl. NO.	District	2011-12	2010-11
1	Kancheepuram	61.56	54.50
2	Thiruvallur	100.42	46.18
3	Cuddalore	35.32	116.30
4	Villupuram	41.77	54.40
5	Vellore	99.15	42.11
6	Thiruvannamalai	25.82	36.45
7	Salem	8.60	7.50
8	Namakkal	23.50	21.59
9	Dharmapuri	5.09	18.70
10	Erode	89.15	44.48
11	Tiruchirapalli	47.94	24.73
12	Karur	37.70	62.42
13	Perambalur	22.89	26.19
14	Thanjavur	112.13	95.29
15	Thiruvarur	130.68	42.26
16	Nagapattinam	56.91	60.17
17	Pudukottai	31.30	22.68
18	Madurai	85.01	68.88
19	Theni	69.03	41.70
20	Dindigul	18.50	30.09
21	Ramanathapuram	21.90	28.00
22	Virudhunagar	20.81	26.25
23	Sivagangai	33.99	9.03
24	Tirunelveli	114.36	74.03
25	Thoothukudi	72.39	116.69
26	Kanyakumari	39.18	89.95
27	Krishnagiri	7.48	18.67
28	Ariyalur	8.70	13.85
29	Thirupur	108.50	86.09
	<b>State</b>	<b>59.33</b>	<b>51.66</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

## SECTION - C

Navarai / Kodai

**Table 9**

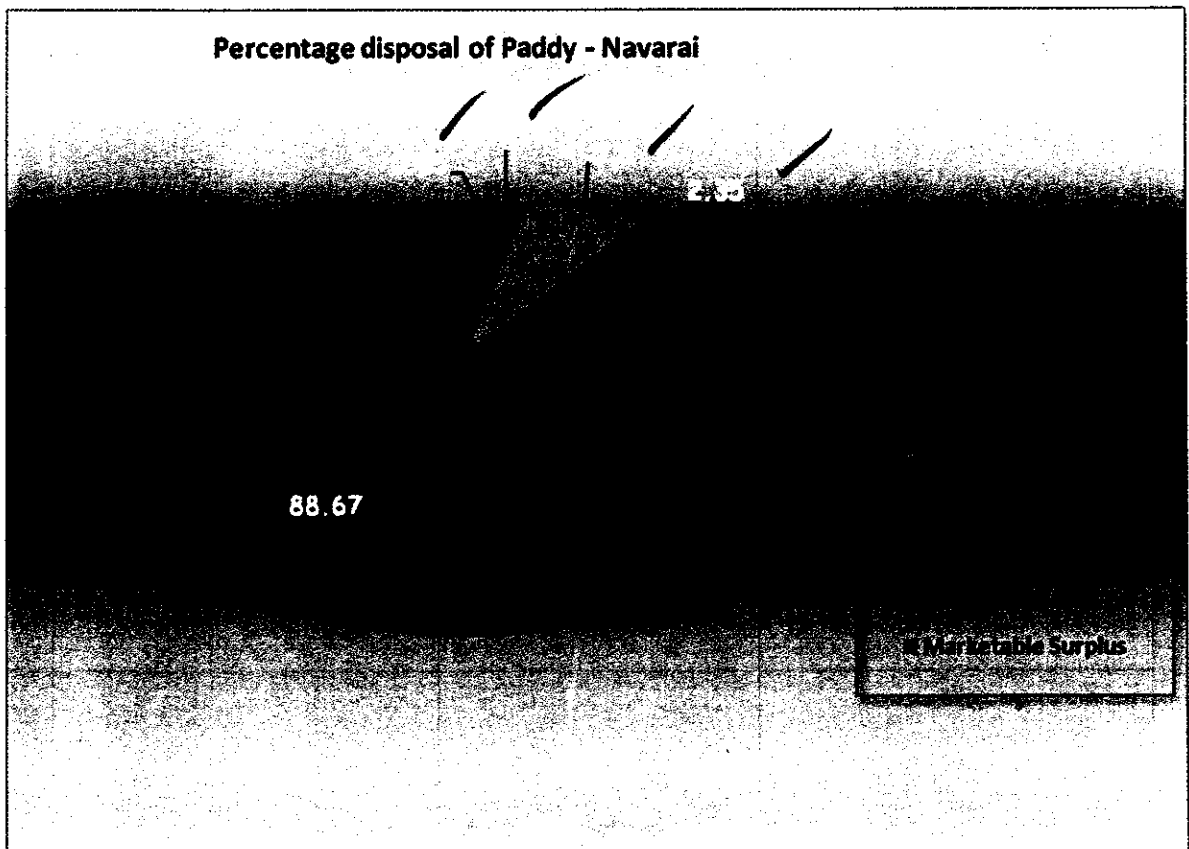
**Number of Farmers Selected and Interviewed - Navarai**

Sl. No	District	No. of Farmers Selected	No. of Farmers Interviewed
1	KANCHEEPURAM	4	4
2	CUDDALORE	4	4
3	VILLUPURAM	2	2
4	VELLORE	14	14
5	THIRUVANNAMALAI	54	54
6	SALEM	2	2
7	DHARMAPURI	2	2
8	ERODE	2	2
9	THIRUVARUR	6	6
10	PERAMBALUR	2	2
11	MADURAI	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>94</b>	<b>94</b>
Survey was not planned in the remaining district.			

**Table 10****Itemwise Percentage disposal of Paddy - Navarai**

Sl. No	District	Wages	Seeds	Own Consump-tion	Other Purposes	Market-able Surplus	Total
1.	KANCHEEPURAM	0	0	0	0	100.00	100.00
2.	CUDDALORE	0	1.00	3.19	0	95.81	100.00
3.	VILLUPURAM	0	0	11.27	0	88.73	100.00
4.	VELLORE	0.13	1.54	3.66	4.57	90.09	100.00
5.	THIRUVANNAMAL AI	2.87	4.34	8.85	0.85	83.09	100.00
6.	SALEM	5.73	22.90	51.34	20.04	0.00	100.00
7.	DHARMAPURI	2.52	27.10	66.19	4.19	0.00	100.00
8.	ERODE	0	0	0	0	100.00	100.00
9.	THIRUVARUR	0	0	3.89	5.66	90.45	100.00
10.	PERAMBALUR	0	0.95	28.54	0	70.51	100.00
11.	MADURAI	0	3.08	6.04	4.77	86.11	100.00
<b>STATE</b>		<b>0.95</b>	<b>2.23</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>88.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.



**Table 11****Quantity of Marketable Surplus per farmer - Navarai**

<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Marketable Surplus of Selected Farmers (in Qtl.)</b>	<b>No. of Farmers</b>	<b>Marketable Surplus per Farmer (in Qtl.)</b>
1	KANCHEEPURAM	42.4	4	10.60
2	CUDDALORE	480.5	4	120.13
3	VILLUPURAM	31.5	2	15.75
4	VELLORE	845.15	14	60.37
5	THIRUVANNAMALAI	937.2	54	17.36
6	SALEM	0	2	0.00
7	DHARMAPURI	0	2	0.00
8	ERODE	487	2	243.50
9	THIRUVARUR	406.91	6	67.82
10	PERAMBALUR	29.7	2	14.85
11	MADURAI	81.20	2	40.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>3341.56</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>35.55</b>
Survey was not planned in the remaining district.				



**Table 12****Comparative Statement of Marketable Surplus per farmer - Navarai****(in Qtl.)**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2010-11</b>
1	KANCHEEPURAM	10.60	72.68
2	CUDDALORE	120.13	60.12
3	VILLUPURAM	15.75	30.47
4	VELLORE	60.37	79.40
5	THIRUVANNAMALAI	17.36	38.78
6	SALEM	0.00	2.50
7	DHARMAPURI	0.00	16.97
8	ERODE	243.50	15.44
9	THIRUVARUR	67.82	112.47
10	PERAMBALUR	14.85	N.P.
11	MADURAI	40.60	39.12
<b>Total</b>		<b>35.55</b>	<b>51.91</b>
Survey was not planned in the remaining district.			

**Table 13****Quantity of Marketable Surplus per farmer – All seasons**

Sl. No.	District	Marketable Surplus of Selected Farmers (in Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Marketable Surplus per farmer (in Qtl.)
1	Kancheepuram	2419.51	42	57.61
2	Thiruvallur	4058.96	40	101.47
3	Cuddalore	2142.30	44	48.69
4	Villupuram	3281.75	90	36.46
5	Vellore	1980.13	28	70.72
6	Thiruvannamalai	1832.80	88	20.83
7	Salem	152.15	16	9.51
8	Namakkal	84.43	8	10.55
9	Dharmapuri	110.74	10	11.07
10	Erode	2316.99	26	89.12
11	Tiruchirapalli	1730.31	36	48.06
12	Karur	226.18	6	37.70
13	Perambalur	304.40	14	21.74
14	Thanjavur	5799.82	58	100.00
15	Thiruvarur	8108.52	60	135.14
16	Nagapattinam	3349.45	58	57.75
17	Pudukottai	1189.28	38	31.30
18	Madurai	2704.88	34	79.56
19	Theni	1888.93	14	134.92
20	Dindigul	37.00	2	18.50
21	Ramanathapuram	919.85	42	21.90
22	Virudhunagar	208.08	10	20.81
23	Sivagangai	1223.81	36	33.99
24	Tirunelveli	4702.66	40	117.57
25	Thoothukudi	1301.37	18	72.30
26	Kanyakumari	393.54	12	32.80
27	Krishnagiri	174.90	10	17.49
28	Ariyalur	86.96	10	8.70
29	Thirupur	1085.00	10	108.50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53814.70</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>59.79</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

**Table 14**  
**Comparative Statement of Marketable Surplus per farmer - All Seasons**  
**(in Qtl.)**

Sl. No.	District	2011-12	2010-11
1	Kancheepuram	57.61	52.64
2	Thiruvallur	101.47	43.68
3	Cuddalore	48.69	92.91
4	Villupuram	36.46	50.93
5	Vellore	70.72	61.48
6	Thiruvannamalai	20.83	34.36
7	Salem	9.51	6.74
8	Namakkal	10.55	20.19
9	Dharmapuri	11.07	23.74
10	Erode	89.12	53.84
11	Tiruchirapalli	48.06	33.55
12	Karur	37.70	62.42
13	Perambalur	21.74	24.27
14	Thanjavur	100.00	86.71
15	Thiruvarur	135.14	47.90
16	Nagapattinam	57.75	58.57
17	Pudukottai	31.30	22.69
18	Madurai	79.56	67.00
19	Theni	134.92	107.83
20	Dindigul	18.50	54.08
21	Ramanathapuram	21.90	26.62
22	Virudhunagar	20.81	40.05
23	Sivagangai	33.99	9.03
24	Tirunelveli	117.57	64.02
25	Thoothukudi	72.30	76.99
26	Kanyakumari	32.80	89.69
27	Krishnagiri	17.49	12.83
28	Ariyalur	8.70	13.85
29	Thirupur	108.50	86.09
<b>Total</b>		<b>59.79</b>	<b>51.21</b>
Survey not planned in the remaining districts			

**Table 15****Item wise and Season wise Percentage Disposal of Paddy**

Season	Wages	Seeds	Own Consumption	Other Purposes	Marketable Surplus
Kar/Kuruvai/Sornavari	6.79	1.55	4.76	3.05	83.85 ✓
Samba/Thaladi/Pishanam	5.44	1.65	9.2	3.71	80.00 ✓
Navarai/Kodai	0.95	2.23	5.80	2.35	88.67 ✓
<b>Combined</b>	5.53	1.66	7.86	3.46	81.49 ✓

**Table 16****Season-wise Marketable Surplus of Paddy**

Season	Percentage of Marketable Surplus of Paddy to the State Total Receipt	Season wise percentage share
Kar/Kuruvai/Sornavari	83.85	26.54
Samba/Thaladi/Pishanam	80.00	67.25
Navarai/Kodai	88.67	6.21
<b>All Seasons</b>	<b>81.49 ✓</b>	<b>100.00 ✓</b>

**Table 17****Item wise and Season wise Percentage Disposal of paddy - 2011-12 and 2010-11**

Description	Kar		Samba		Navarai	
	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11	2011-12	2010-11
Wages	6.79	4.46	5.44	6.32	0.95	3.35
Seeds	1.55	1.67	1.65	1.68	2.23	1.40
Own Consumption	4.76	7.68	9.20	10.39	5.80	6.86
Other Purposes	3.05	5.31	3.71	4.70	2.35	2.32
Marketable Surplus	83.85	80.88	80.00	76.91	88.67	86.07

**Table 18****Trend of Marketable Surplus of Paddy**

Season	(In %)				
	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Kar/Kuruvai	83.85	80.88	78.28	74.47	71.61
Samba/Pishanam/Thaladi	80.00	76.91	71.36	67.50	65.15
Navarai/Kodai	88.67	86.07	79.52	78.89	68.41
Combined	81.49	78.82	73.84	70.87	67.00

# TREND OF MARKETABLE SURPLUS OF PADDY

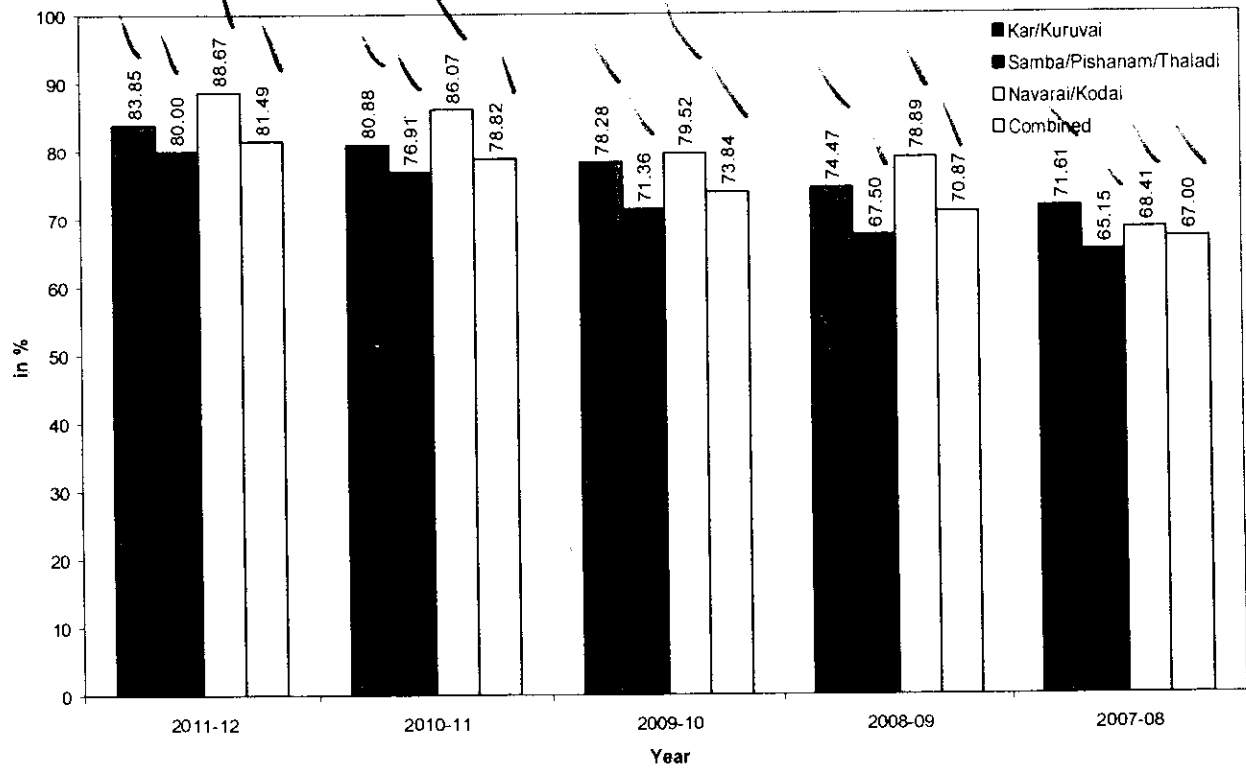


Table 19					
Trend of Marketable Surplus of paddy (in Qty)					
Season	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08
Kar/Kuruvai	14284.32	11299.95	12028.45	6854.66	5324.76
Samba/Pishanam/Thaladi	36188.82	33163.97	31241.20	15730.38	15016.30
Navarai/Kodai	3341.56	6333.40	5684.76	4443.03	4181.95
Combined	53814.70	50797.32	48954.41	27028.07	24523.01

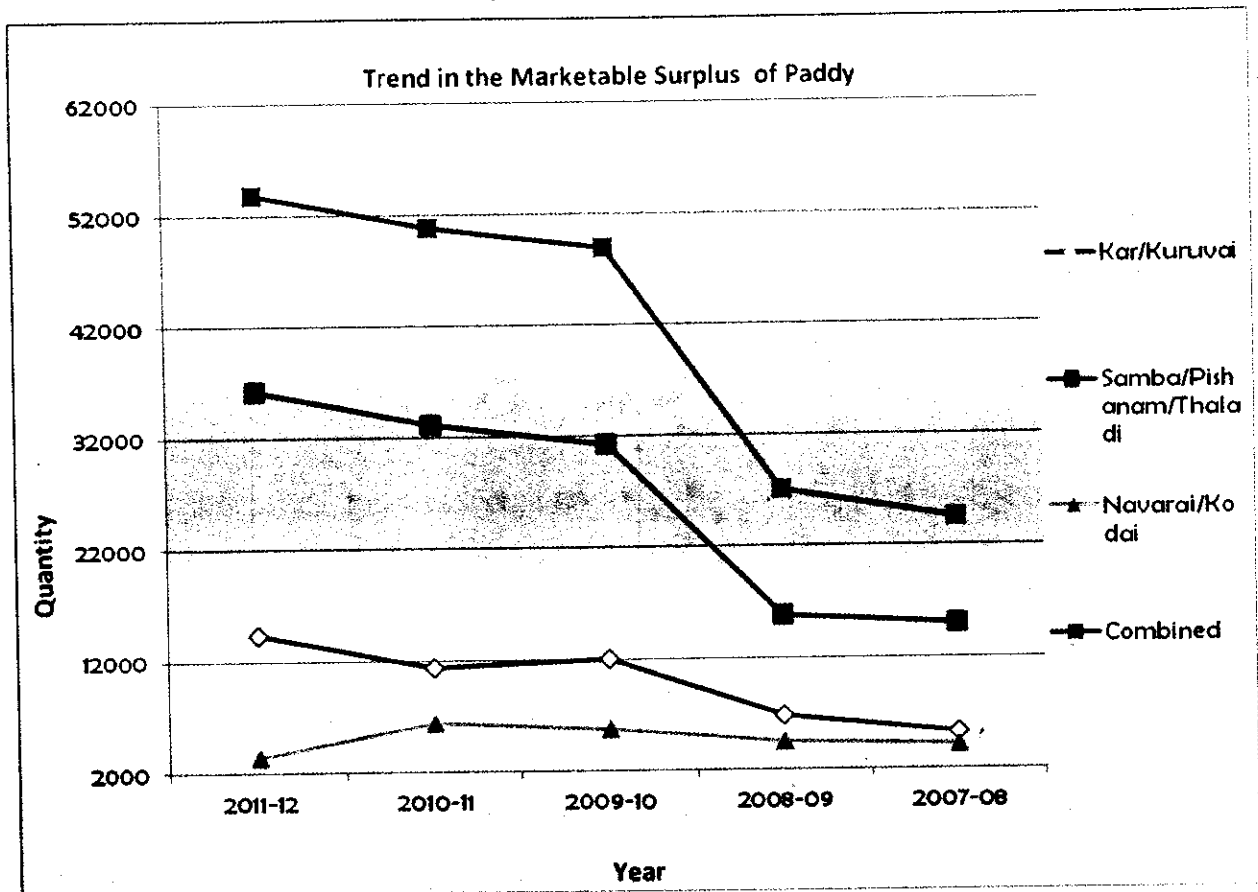
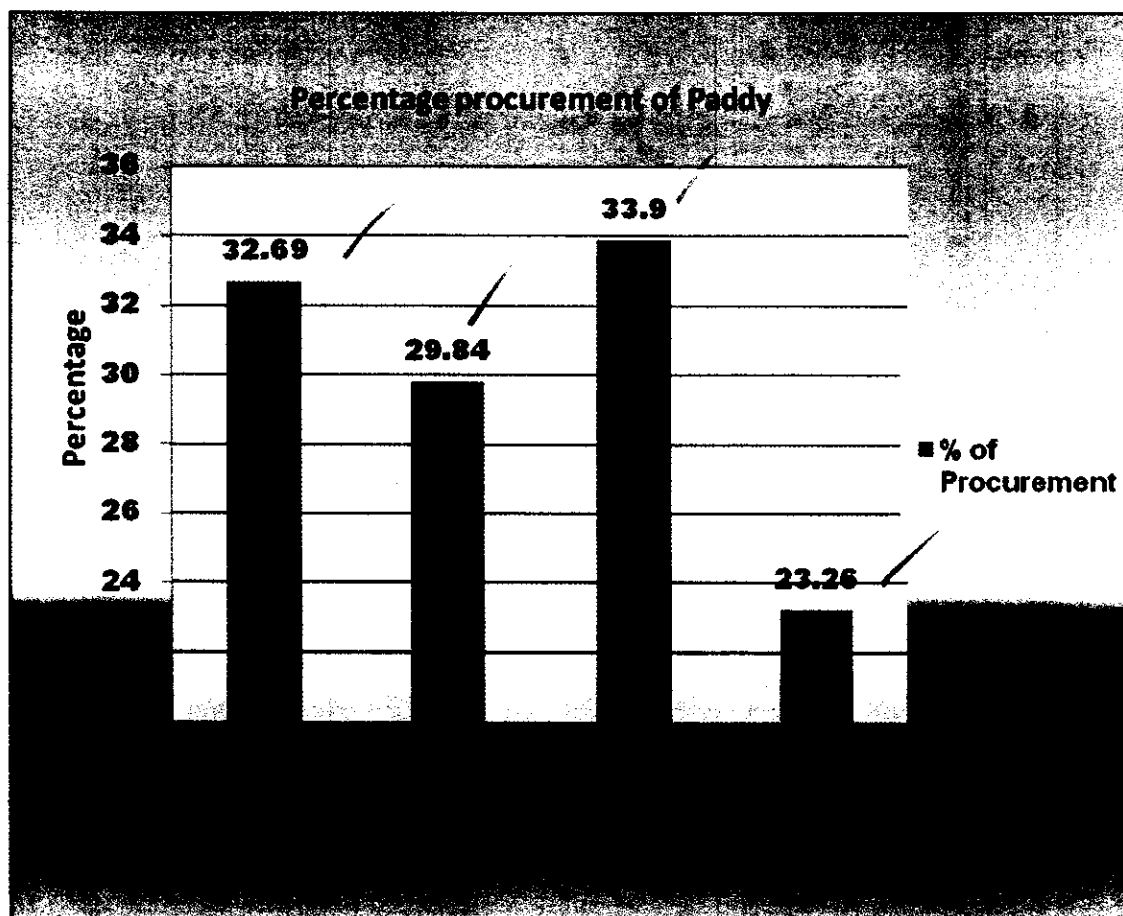


Table – 20

## Percentage Procurement of Paddy to Marketable Surplus

Year	Production (as per S & C Report)		Estimated Marketable surplus of paddy (%)	Actual Procurement of Paddy by TNCSC	(in tonnes) % of Procurement out of the estimated marketable surplus
	In terms of Rice	Estimated Qty. in terms of Paddy			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	5183385	7736396	70.87	179281600	32.69
2009-10	5665258	8455609	73.84	186312800	29.84
2010-11	5792415	8645396	78.82	231000000	33.90
2011-12	7458657	11132324	81.49	211000000	23.26

Source: TNCSC.





## CHAPTER - 6

### FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY –At a glance

The estimated marketable surplus of paddy for the selected 900 farmers during the year 2011-12 was worked out to 53814.70 quintal.

The estimated marketable surplus for three season Kar, Samba, and Navarai are 83.85%, 80.00% and 88.67% respectively. The percentage of Marketable Surplus for all the season put together worked out to 81.49% in the reference year 2011-12 showing a slight increase when compared to the marketable surplus of 78.82% during 2010-11.

The estimated quantity of paddy paid as wages by the cultivators constitute 6.79%, 5.44% and 0.95% for kar, samba, and navarai seasons respectively. Due to the advent of machineries in the field of harvest, payment of wages in kind is decreasing considerably over the years.

The quantity of paddy earmarked for seed by agriculturists for the next seasons is estimated as 1.55%, 1.65% and 2.23% respectively. ~~In kar and Samba season paddy kept for seed purpose marginally decreased and for navarai season, it increased marginally, when compared to the previous year.~~

The quantity of paddy kept for own consumption by the cultivators is estimated at 4.76%, 9.20% and 5.80% for kar, samba, and navarai seasons respectively. The rapid change in the food habit of the people due to various reasons such as social, medical etc. has resulted in reduction of rice consumption. Hitherto rice was the major food item of the people. Of late, as a substitute for rice, wheat and small millets are widely consumed by the people for its richness and nutrition value.

The total quantity of paddy spent for other purposes like social functions and rent for lands (leased lands) etc. is estimated as 3.05%, 3.71% and 2.35% for Kar, Samba and Navarai seasons respectively. ~~In kar and Samba season paddy kept for other purpose decreased and for Navarai season, it is increased marginally when compared to the previous year.~~

