

R.No. 2 /2014



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**REPORT ON MARKETABLE SURPLUS OF  
PADDY IN TAMIL NADU  
FASLI 1422 (2012 – 2013)**



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

## 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 2010-12 and 2012-13.*

*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 :. 5.14

*Principal Secretary / Commissioner.*

$\frac{8.14}{83.514}$

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$\frac{209}{23/5/14}$

$\frac{130}{23/5/14}$

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4.86

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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 ~~malpractices~~ <sup>charges</sup>. 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 2012-13 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 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 Assistant Directors of Statistics, District Deputy Directors of Statistics and the Regional Joint Director of Statistics.

For operational convenience, the survey on marketable surplus is restricted to the pre-assigned villages allotted to the Divisional Assistant Directors 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 form 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 approaches the selected cultivators in a tactful manner and obtains 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	14	14
2	Thiruvallur	22	22
3	Cuddalore	18	18
4	Villupuram	16	16
5	Vellore	14	14
6	Thiruvannamalai	20	20
7	Salem	10	10
8	Namakkal	4	4
9	Dharmapuri	6	6
10	Coimbatore	4	4
11	Erode	8	8
12	Thiruchirapalli	2	2
13	Thanjavur	12	12
14	Thiruvarur	10	10
15	Nagapattinam	164	164
16	Madurai	6	6
17	Theni	6	6
18	Thirunelveli	8	8
19	Thoothukudi	8	8
20	Kanniyakumari	8	8
21	Krishnagiri	6	6
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>216</b> /

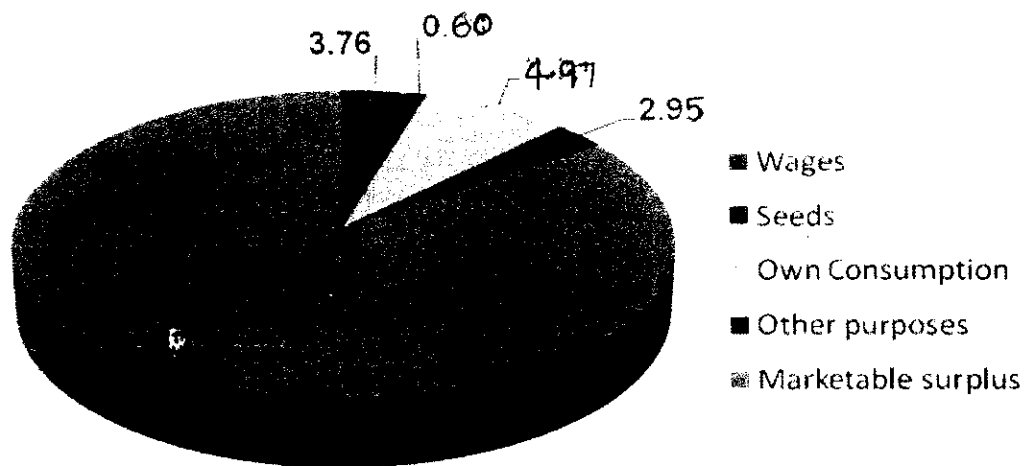
Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

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

Sl.	District	Wages	Seeds	Own Consumption	Other Purposes	Marketable Surplus	Total
1	Kancheepuram	0.64	0.48	3.49	0.67	94.73	100.00
2	Thiruvallur	0.00	1.05	8.34	1.43	89.18	100.00
3	Cuddalore	1.84	0.19	8.13	2.40	87.44	100.00
4	Villupuram	0.37	0.75	6.07	0.80	92.01	100.00
5	Vellore	0.00	0.00	3.65	0.00	96.35	100.00
6	Thiruvannamalai	2.69	0.94	6.18	0.00	90.19	100.00
7	Salem	9.81	0.51	22.98	12.05	54.65	100.00
8	Namakkal	12.12	3.50	84.38	0.00	0.00	100.00
9	Dharmapuri	3.03	6.21	25.44	5.63	59.68	100.00
10	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.03	93.97	100.00
11	Erode	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.52	97.48	100.00
12	Thiruchirapalli	2.88	0.00	6.73	0.00	90.38	100.00
13	Thanjavur	0.99	0.00	9.27	1.14	88.61	100.00
14	Thiruvarur	2.42	1.04	2.19	3.04	91.32	100.00
15	Nagapattinam	19.51	1.08	3.67	7.72	68.02	100.00
16	Madurai	0.00	0.00	3.14	0.07	96.78	100.00
17	Theni	6.63	0.00	1.30	0.83	91.24	100.00
18	Thirunelveli	4.11	0.26	5.66	6.17	83.80	100.00
19	Thoothukudi	0.00	0.00	9.75	0.00	90.25	100.00
20	Kanniyakumari	3.63	1.08	2.35	7.90	85.05	100.00
21	Krishnagiri	8.99	0.00	18.85	0.00	72.16	100.00
	<b>State</b>	<b>3.76</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>4.97</b>	<b>2.95</b>	<b>87.72</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.)**

Sl. No	District	Marketable Surplus of selected farmers	No. of Farmers	Marketable Surplus per farmer
1	Kancheepuram	1231.14	14	87.94
2	Thiruvallur	1371.65	22	62.35
3	Cuddalore	1350.85	18	75.05
4	Villupuram	865.49	16	54.09
5	Vellore	782.90	14	55.92
6	Thiruvannamalai	624.22	20	31.21
7	Salem	96.35	10	9.64
8	Namakkal	0.00	4	0.00
9	Dharmapuri	103.33	6	17.22
10	Coimbatore	374.00	4	93.50
11	Erode	930.39	8	116.30
12	Thiruchirapalli	112.80	2	56.40
13	Thanjavur	969.28	12	80.77
14	Thiruvarur	1578.92	10	157.89
15	Nagapattinam	1192.96	14	85.21
16	Madurai	525.60	6	87.60
17	Theni	1420.58	6	236.76
18	Thirunelveli	488.93	8	61.12
19	Thoothukudi	262.12	8	32.77
20	Kanniyakumari	1317.93	8	164.74
21	Krishnagiri	54.55	6	9.09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15653.99</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>72.47</b> ✓

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

**Table 4**  
**Comparative Statement of Marketable Surplus per farmer - Kuruvai**  
**( in Qtl.)**

District		2012-13	2011-12
1	Kancheepuram	87.94	59.42
2	Thiruvallur	62.35	102.04
3	Cuddalore	75.05	66.44
4	Villupuram	54.09	40.69
5	Vellore	55.92	68.71
6	Thiruvannamalai	31.21	27.29
7	Salem	9.64	24.50
8	Namakkal	0.00	6.24
9	Dharmapuri	17.22	16.76
10	Coimbatore	93.50	*
11	Erode	116.30	58.19
12	Thiruchirapalli	56.40	49.08
13	Thanjavur	80.77	61.87
14	Thiruvarur	157.89	195.19
15	Nagapattinam	85.21	59.96
16	Madurai	87.60	60.86
17	Theni	236.76	222.78
18	Thirunelveli	61.12	125.04
19	Thoothukudi	32.77	72.18
20	Kanniyakumari	164.74	26.41
21	Krishnagiri	9.09	32.50
State		72.47	72.88

\* 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	Kanchipuram	34	34
2	Thiruvallur	16	16
3	Cuddalore	44	44
4	Villupuram	50	50
5	Vellore	14	14
6	Thiruvannamalai	18	18
7	Salem	10	10
8	Namakkal	4	4
9	Dharmapuri	4	4
10	Coimbatore	4	4
11	Erode	14	14
12	Tiruchirapalli	28	28
13	Karur	8	8
14	Perambalur	8	8
15	Thanjavur	50	50
16	Thiruvarur	30	30
17	Nagapattinam	40	40
18	Pudukkottai	36	36
19	Madurai	24	24
20	Theni	4	4
21	Dindigul	8	8
22	Ramanathapuram	42	42
23	Virudhunagar	16	16
24	Sivagangai	38	38
25	Thirunelveli	26	26
26	Thoothukudi	10	10
27	Kanyakumari	8	8
28	Krishnagiri	4	4
29	Ariyalur	10	10
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>602</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

**Table 6**

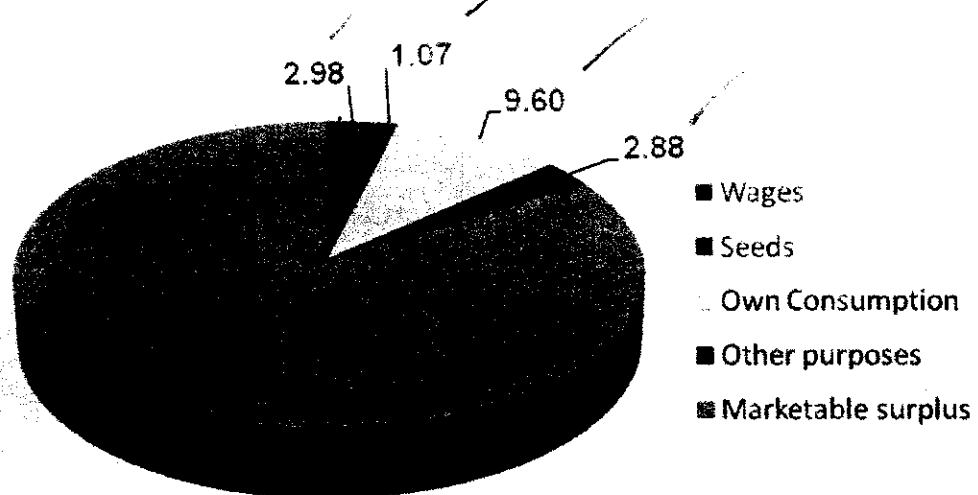
## Itemwise Percentage Disposal of Paddy - Samba

Sl. No	District	%Wages	%Seed s	%Own Consum ption	%Other Purposes	%Marke table Surplus	Total
1	Kanchipuram	0.00	0.74	4.14	1.85	93.27	100
2	Thiruvallur	0.17	1.46	2.63	3.68	92.06	100
3	Cuddalore	2.61	2.03	9.38	1.62	84.36	100
4	Villupuram	0.85	0.26	12.07	0.78	86.03	100
5	Vellore	0.00	0.70	2.72	0.00	96.58	100
6	Thiruvannamalai	1.95	1.01	5.51	0.00	91.53	100
7	Salem	3.06	0.12	13.62	0.75	82.45	100
8	Namakkal	3.33	0.18	50.62	0.00	45.87	100
9	Dharmapuri	9.47	0.00	55.79	3.16	31.58	100
10	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.28	95.72	100
11	Erode	0.00	0.37	6.40	2.54	90.69	100
12	Tiruchirapalli	2.97	0.67	16.44	1.40	78.53	100
13	Karur	3.73	0.39	10.12	0.00	85.76	100
14	Peramblur	43.11	5.43	30.37	7.46	13.63	100
15	Thanjavur	0.73	1.51	7.04	1.83	88.89	100
16	Thiruvarur	4.04	0.57	6.40	7.96	81.03	100
17	Nagapattinam	21.64	1.77	5.77	6.76	64.05	100
18	Pudukkottai	3.93	1.38	5.81	2.95	85.92	100
19	Madurai	2.05	1.45	13.22	3.07	80.22	100
20	Theni	10.33	0.00	8.92	6.91	73.84	100
21	Dindigul	0.00	0.07	4.57	0.00	95.36	100
22	Ramanathapuram	0.00	6.67	87.02	0.00	6.30	100
23	Virudhunagar	2.57	0.34	18.40	10.98	67.70	100
24	Sivagangai	4.26	2.19	26.28	5.60	61.67	100
25	Thirunelveli	0.59	0.00	14.14	3.51	81.77	100
26	Thoothukudi	0.00	0.00	4.24	0.02	95.74	100
27	Kanyakumari	9.05	1.48	1.43	17.71	70.33	100
28	Krishnagiri	5.49	0.00	28.57	0.00	65.93	100
29	Ariyalur	2.53	4.94	35.91	2.92	53.70	100
<b>State</b>		<b>2.98</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>9.60</b>	<b>2.88</b>	<b>83.47</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	Kanchipuram	3694.47	34	108.66
2	Thiruvallur	1101.67	16	68.85
3	Cuddalore	2029.05	44	46.11
4	Villupuram	2056.20	50	41.12
5	Vellore	675.86	14	48.28
6	Thiruvannamalai	1044.78	18	58.04
7	Salem	497.75	10	49.78
8	Namakkal	75.00	4	18.75
9	Dharmapuri	15.00	4	3.75
10	Coimbatore	589.08	4	47.27
11	Erode	858.22	14	61.30
12	Tiruchirapalli	1100.97	28	39.32
13	Karur	355.94	8	44.49
14	Perambalur	10.08	8	1.26
15	Thanjavur	3324.00	50	66.48
16	Thiruvarur	1030.72	30	34.36
17	Nagapattinam	1242.88	40	31.07
18	Pudukkottai	3068.19	36	85.23
19	Madurai	1062.35	24	44.26
20	Theni	236.00	4	59.00
21	Dindigul	1127.83	8	140.98
22	Ramanathapuram	32.50	42	0.77
23	Virudhunagar	389.08	16	24.32
24	Sivagangai	611.21	38	16.08
25	Thirunelveli	1145.12	26	44.04
26	Thoothukudi	1677.43	10	167.74
27	Kanyakumari	498.39	8	62.30
28	Krishnagiri	30.00	4	7.50
29	Ariyalur	55.24	10	5.52
	<b>State</b>	<b>29635.01</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>49.23</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

**Table 8**  
**Comparative Statement of Marketable Surplus per farmer - Samba**  
**(in Qtl.)**

Sl. NO.	District	2012-13	2011-12
1	Kanchipuram	108.66	61.56
2	Thiruvallur	68.85	100.42
3	Cuddalore	46.11	35.32
4	Villupuram	41.12	41.77
5	Vellore	48.28	99.15
6	Thiruvannamalai	58.04	25.82
7	Salem	49.78	8.60
8	Namakkal	18.75	23.50
9	Dharmapuri	3.75	5.09
10	Coimbatore	147.27	*
11	Erode	61.30	47.94
12	Tiruchirapalli	39.32	37.70
13	Karur	44.49	22.89
14	Perambalur	1.26	112.13
15	Thanjavur	66.48	130.68
16	Thiruvarur	34.36	56.91
17	Nagapattinam	31.07	31.30
18	Pudukkottai	85.23	85.01
19	Madurai	44.26	69.03
20	Theni	59.00	18.50
21	Dindigul	140.98	21.90
22	Ramanathapuram	0.77	20.81
23	Virudhunagar	24.32	33.99
24	Sivagangai	16.08	114.36
25	Thirunelveli	44.04	72.39
26	Thoothukudi	167.74	39.18
27	Kanyakumari	62.30	7.48
28	Krishnagiri	7.50	8.70
29	Ariyalur	5.52	108.50
	<b>State</b>	<b>49.23</b>	<b>59.33</b>

\* Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

## SECTION - C

Navarai / Kodai

**Table 9**

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

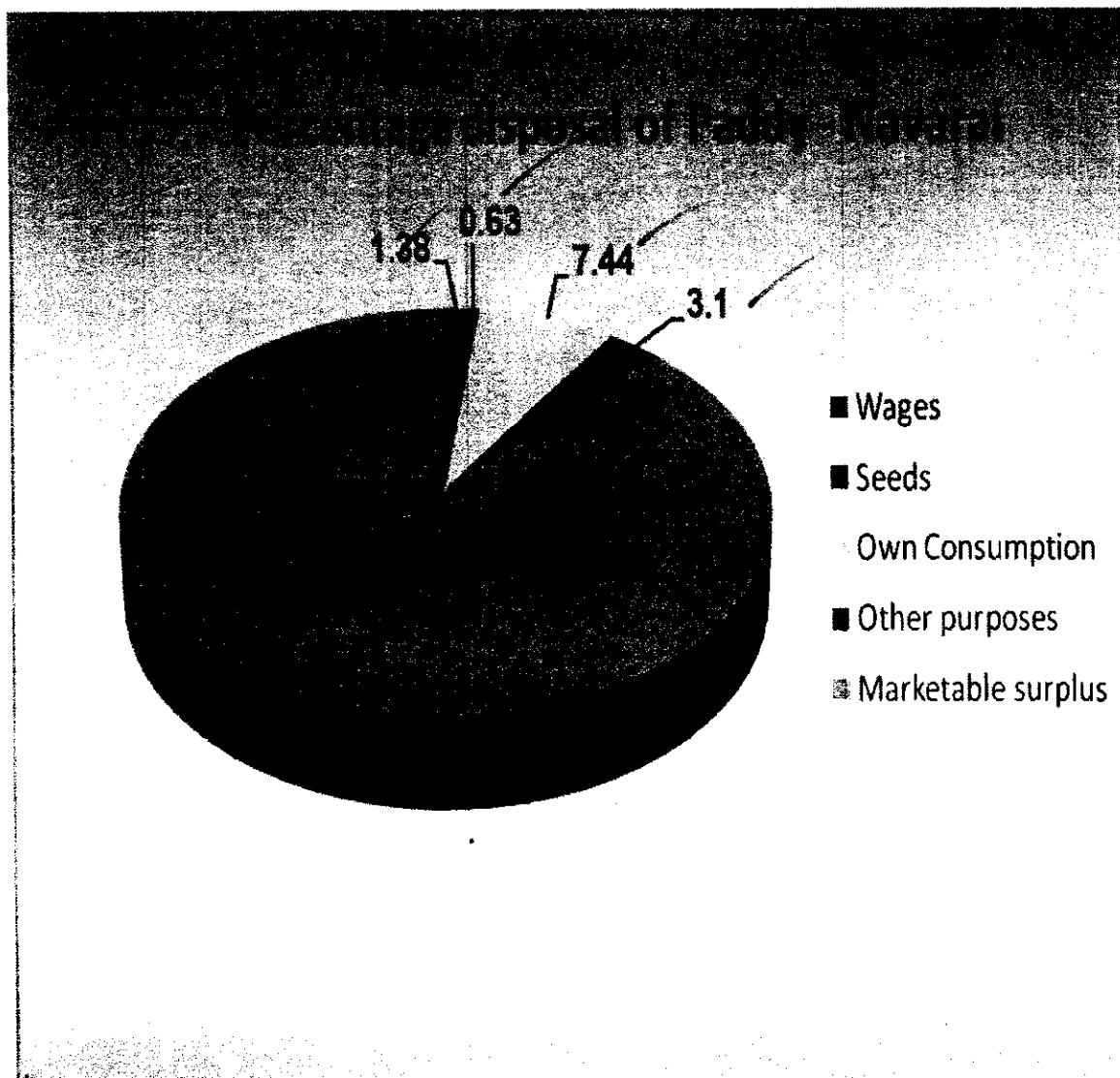
Sl. No	District	No. of Farmers Selected	No. of Farmers Interviewed
1	Kanchipuram	12	12
2	Thiruvallur	8	8
3	Cuddalore	6	6
4	Villupuram	10	10
5	Vellore	20	20
6	Thiruvannamalai	24	24
7	Salem	4	4
8	Dharmapuri	4	4
9	Erode	4	4
10	Thiruchirapalli	4	4
11	Perambalur	4	4
12	Thanjavur	6	6
13	Madurai	4	4
14	Dindigul	4	4
15	Virudhunagar	4	4
16	Thirunelveli	4	4
17	Thoothukudi	4	4
18	Thiruppur	2	2
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>128</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.

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

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Wages</b>	<b>Seed s</b>	<b>Own Consump tion</b>	<b>Other Purposes</b>	<b>Market able Surplus</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Kanchipuram	0.00	0.31	5.02	9.27	85.40	100
2	Thiruvallur	0.00	0.00	3.25	0.00	96.75	100
3	Cuddalore	0.00	0.00	15.90	0.00	84.10	100
4	Villupuram	3.60	0.77	2.23	0.00	93.40	100
5	Vellore	0.00	1.54	8.37	0.00	90.09	100
6	Thiruvannamalai	0.00	2.12	5.39	2.94	89.55	100
7	Salem	14.33	2.82	23.64	11.28	47.93	100
8	Dharmapuri	9.47	0.00	55.79	3.16	31.58	100
9	Erode	1.99	5.96	0.00	0.00	92.05	100
10	Thiruchirapalli	0.00	0.00	19.54	0.00	80.46	100
11	Perambalur	21.70	6.51	33.58	0.00	38.21	100
12	Thanjavur	2.23	0.00	1.29	7.13	89.36	100
13	Madurai	5.16	0.00	15.93	1.62	77.30	100
14	Dindigul	0.00	0.00	8.13	0.00	91.87	100
15	Virudhunagar	0.83	0.00	4.76	0.00	94.42	100
16	Thirunelveli	0.00	0.00	9.93	3.31	86.76	100
17	Thoothukudi	0.00	0.00	40.56	0.00	59.44	100
18	Thiruppur	0.00	0.00	88.96	11.04	0.00	100
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>1.38</b>	<b>0.63</b>	<b>7.44</b>	<b>3.10</b>	<b>87.45</b>	<b>100</b>

Survey was not planned in the remaining district.



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

Sl. No	District	Marketable Surplus of selected farmers (in Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Marketable Surplus Per farmer (in Qtl.)
1	Kanchipuram	552.87	12	46.07
2	Thiruvallur	1102.00	8	137.75
3	Cuddalore	164.00	6	27.33
4	Villupuram	425.56	10	42.56
5	Vellore	186.90	20	9.35
6	Thiruvannamalai	486.83	24	20.28
7	Salem	51.00	4	12.75
8	Dharmapuri	15.00	4	3.75
9	Erode	92.67	4	23.17
10	Thiruchirapalli	148.66	4	37.17
11	Perambalur	20.25	4	5.06
12	Thanjavur	721.96	6	120.33
13	Madurai	32.52	4	8.13
14	Dindigul	139.00	4	34.75
15	Virudhunagar	137.00	4	34.25
16	Thirunelveli	196.65	4	49.16
17	Thoothukudi	37.00	4	9.25
18	Thiruppur	0.00	2	0.00
	<b>State</b>	<b>4509.87</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>35.23</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>2012-13</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
1	Kanchipuram	46.07	10.60
2	Thiruvallur	137.75	*
3	Cuddalore	27.33	120.13
4	Villupuram	42.56	15.75
5	Vellore	9.35	60.37
6	Thiruvannamalai	20.28	17.36
7	Salem	12.75	0.00
8	Dharmapuri	3.75	0.00
9	Erode	23.17	243.50
10	Thiruchirapalli	37.17	*
11	Perambalur	5.06	14.85
12	Thanjavur	120.33	*
13	Madurai	8.13	40.60
14	Dindigul	34.75	*
15	Virudhunagar	34.25	*
16	Thirunelveli	49.16	*
17	Thoothukudi	9.25	*
18	Thiruppur	0.00	*
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>35.23</b>	<b>35.55</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	5478.48	60	91.31
2	Thiruvallur	3575.32	46	77.72
3	Cuddalore	3543.90	68	52.12
4	Villupuram	3347.25	76	44.04
5	Vellore	1645.66	48	34.28
6	Thiruvannamalai	2155.83	62	34.77
7	Salem	645.10	24	26.88
8	Namakkal	75.00	8	9.38
9	Dharmapuri	133.33	14	9.52
10	Coimbatore	963.08	8	120.39
11	Erode	1881.28	26	72.36
12	Tiruchirapalli	1362.43	34	40.07
13	Karur	355.94	8	44.49
14	Perambalur	30.33	12	2.53
15	Thanjavur	5015.24	68	73.75
16	Thiruvarur	2609.64	40	65.24
17	Nagapattinam	2435.84	54	45.11
18	Pudukottai	3068.19	36	85.23
19	Madurai	1620.47	34	47.66
20	Theni	1656.58	10	165.66
21	Dindigul	1266.83	12	105.57
22	Ramanathapuram	32.50	42	0.77
23	Virudhunagar	526.08	20	26.30
24	Sivagangai	611.21	38	16.08
25	Tirunelveli	1830.70	38	48.18
26	Thoothukudi	1976.55	22	89.84
27	Kanyakumari	1816.32	16	113.52
28	Krishnagiri	84.55	10	8.46
29	Ariyalur	55.24	10	5.52
30	Thirupur	0.00	2	0.00
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>49798.87</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>52.64 /</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	2012-13	2011-12
1	Kancheepuram	91.31	57.61
2	Thiruvallur	77.72	101.47
3	Cuddalore	52.12	48.69
4	Villupuram	44.04	36.46
5	Vellore	34.28	70.72
6	Thiruvannamalai	34.77	20.83
7	Salem	26.88	9.51
8	Namakkal	9.38	10.55
9	Dharmapuri	9.52	11.07
10	Coimbatore	120.39	*
11	Erode	72.36	89.12
12	Tiruchirapalli	40.07	48.06
13	Karur	44.49	37.70
14	Perambalur	2.53	21.74
15	Thanjavur	73.75	100.00
16	Thiruvarur	65.24	135.14
17	Nagapattinam	45.11	57.75
18	Pudukottai	85.23	31.30
19	Madurai	47.66	79.56
20	Theni	165.66	134.92
21	Dindigul	105.57	18.50
22	Ramanathapuram	0.77	21.90
23	Virudhunagar	26.30	20.81
24	Sivagangai	16.08	33.99
25	Tirunelveli	48.18	117.57
26	Thoothukudi	89.84	72.30
27	Kanyakumari	113.52	32.80
28	Krishnagiri	8.46	17.49
29	Ariyalur	5.52	8.70
30	Thirupur	0.00	108.50
<b>STATE</b>		<b>52.64</b>	<b>59.79</b>

\*Survey not planned in the remaining districts.

**Table 17****Item wise and Season wise Percentage Disposal of Paddy - 2012-13 and 2011-12**

Description	Kar		Samba		Navarai	
	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12
Wages	3.76	6.79	2.98	5.44	1.38	0.95
Seeds	0.60	1.55	1.07	1.65	0.63	2.23
Own Consumption	4.97	4.76	9.60	9.20	7.44	5.80
Other Purposes	2.95	3.05	2.88	3.71	3.10	2.35
Marketable Surplus	87.72	83.85	83.47	80.00	87.45	88.67

Table 1

## Trend of Marketable Surplus of Paddy

Season	(In %)				
	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Kar/Kuruvai	87.72 ✓	83.85 ✓	80.88 ✓	78.28	74.47
Samba/Pishanam/Thaladi	83.47 ✓	80.00 ✓	76.91 ✓	71.36	67.50
Navarai/Kodai	(-) 87.45 ✓	88.67 ✓	86.07 ✓	79.52	78.89
Combined	85.12 ✓	81.49 ✓	78.82 ✓	73.84 ✓	70.87 ✓

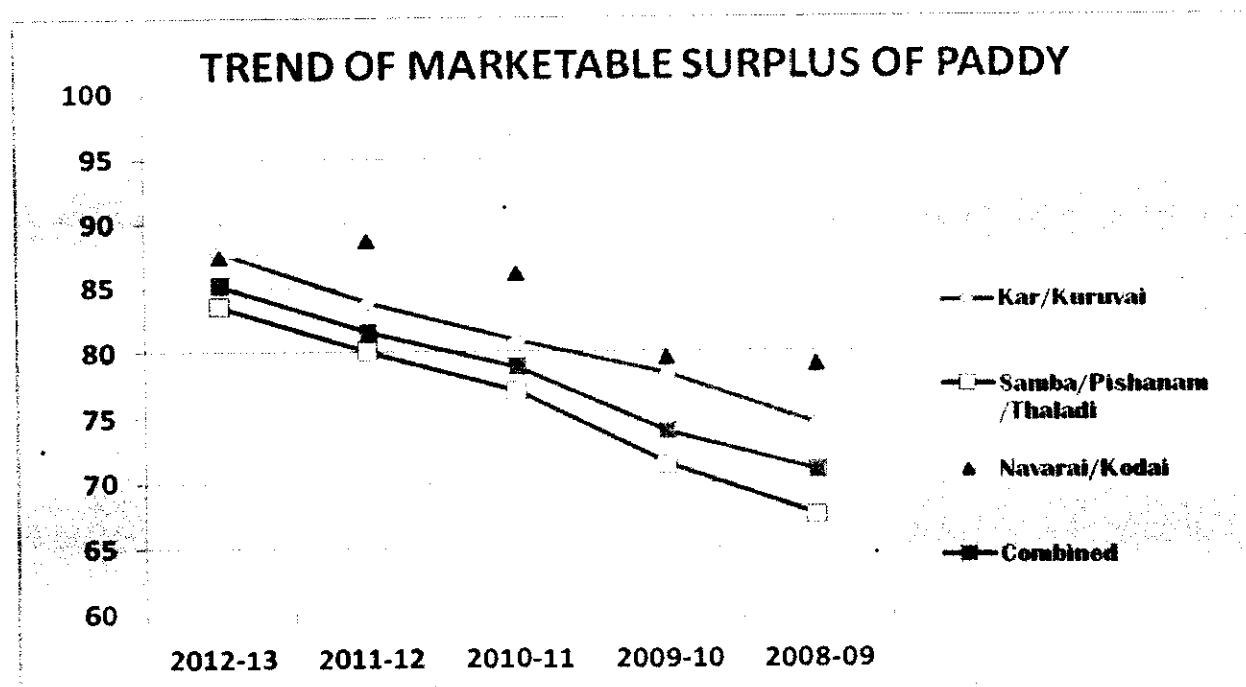


Table 19					
Trend of Marketable Surplus of Paddy (in Qt.)					
Season	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Kar/Kuruvai	15653.99	14284.32	11299.95	12028.45	6854.66
Samba/Pishanam/Thaladi	29635.01	36188.82	33163.97	31241.20	15730.38
Navarai/Kodai	4509.87	3341.56	6333.40	5684.76	4443.03
Combined	49798.87	53814.70	50797.32	48954.41	27028.07

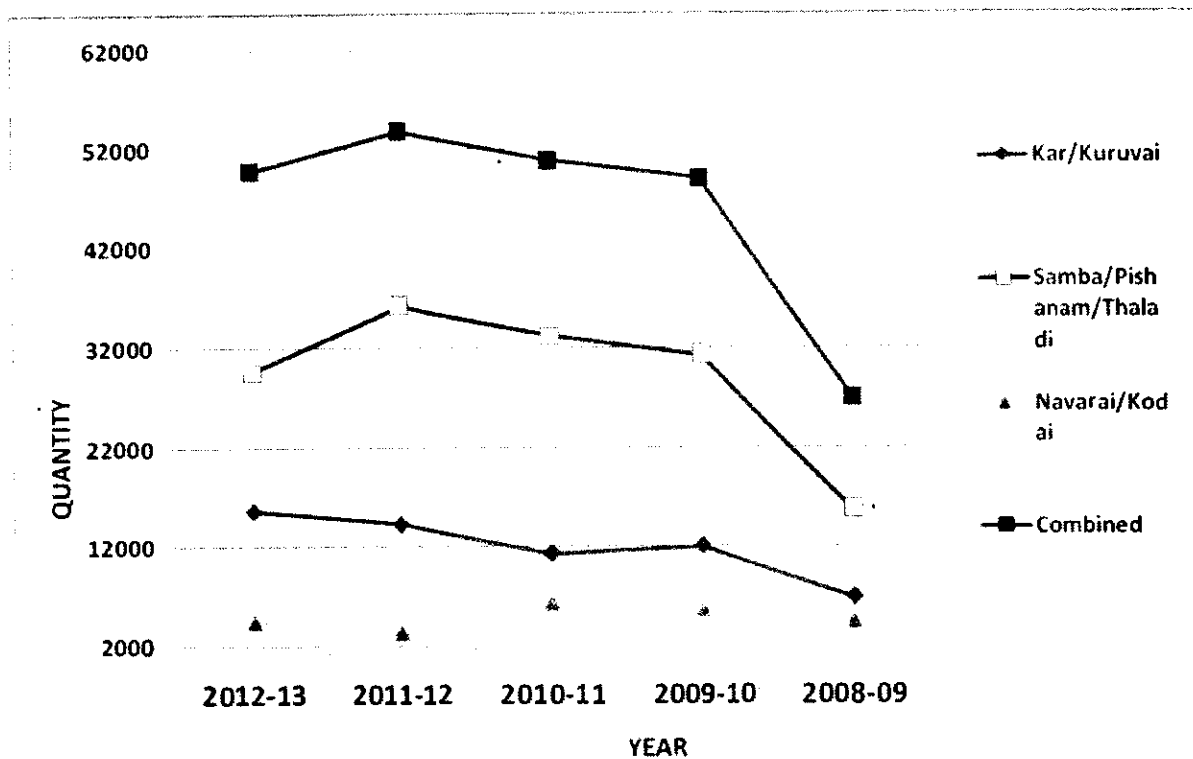


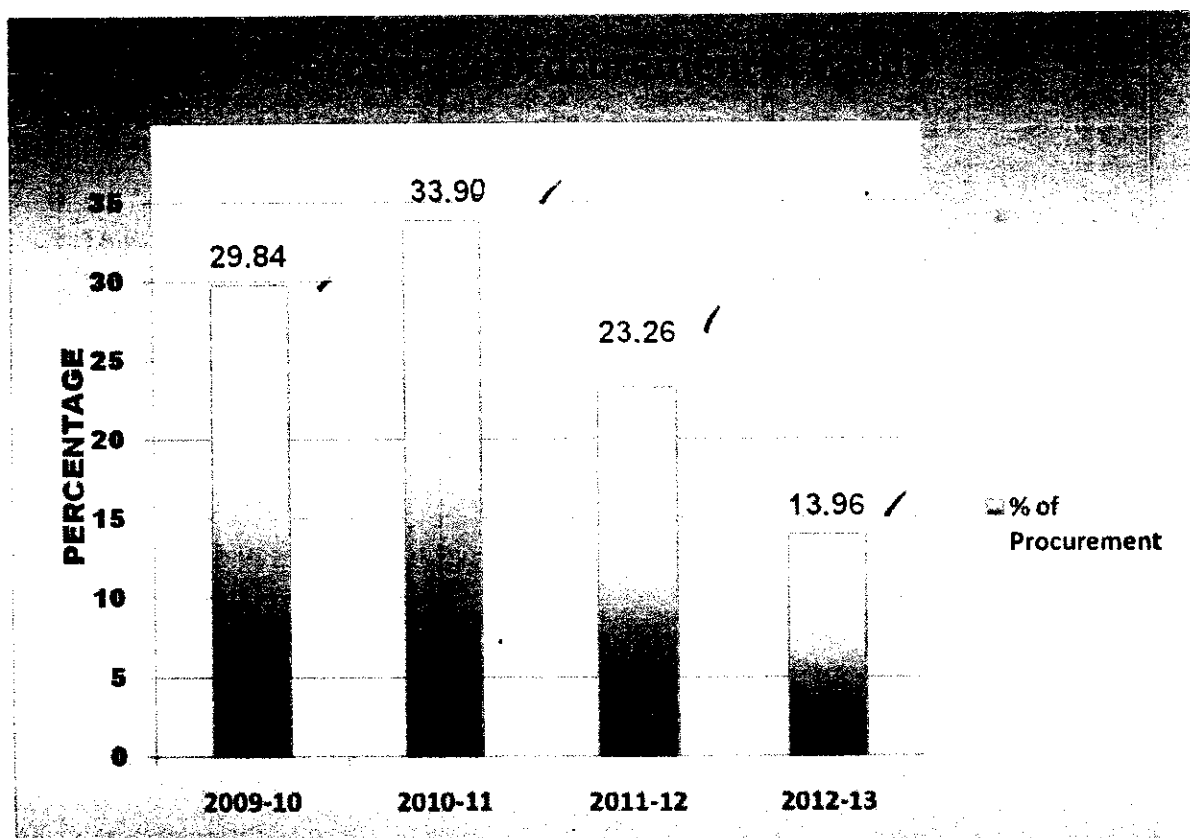
Table – 20

## Percentage Procurement of Paddy to Marketable Surplus

(in tonnes)

Year	Production (as per S & C Report)		Estimated Marketable surplus of paddy (%)	Actual Procurement of Paddy by TNCSC	% of Procurement out of the estimated marketable surplus
	In terms of Rice	Estimated Qty. in terms of Paddy			
1	2	3	4	5	6
2009-10	5665258	8455609	73.84	1863128	29.84 ✓
2010-11	5792415	8645396	78.82	2310000	33.90 ✓
2011-12	7458657	11132324	81.49	2110000	23.26 ✓
2012-13	4050320	6045254	85.12	718100	13.96 ✓

Source: TNCSC.



## CHAPTER - 6

### FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY –At a glance

The estimated marketable surplus of paddy for the selected 946 farmers during the year 2012-13 was worked out to 49798.87 quintal.

The estimated marketable surplus for three season Kar, Samba, and Navarai are 87.72%, 83.47% and 87.45% respectively. The percentage of Marketable Surplus for all the season put together worked out to 85.12% in the reference year 2012-13 showing a considerable increase when compared to the marketable surplus of 81.49% during 2011-12.

The estimated quantity of paddy paid as wages by the cultivators constitute 3.76%, 2.98% and 1.38% 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 season is estimated as 0.60%, 1.07% and 0.63% respectively.

The quantity of paddy kept for own consumption by the cultivators is estimated as 4.97%, 9.60% and 7.44% for kar, samba, and navarai seasons respectively which shows an increase when compared to previous year. A marked 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 2.95%, 2.88% and 3.10% for Kar, Samba and Navarai seasons respectively.