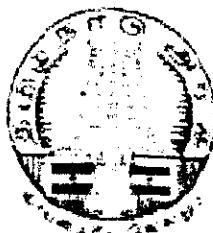


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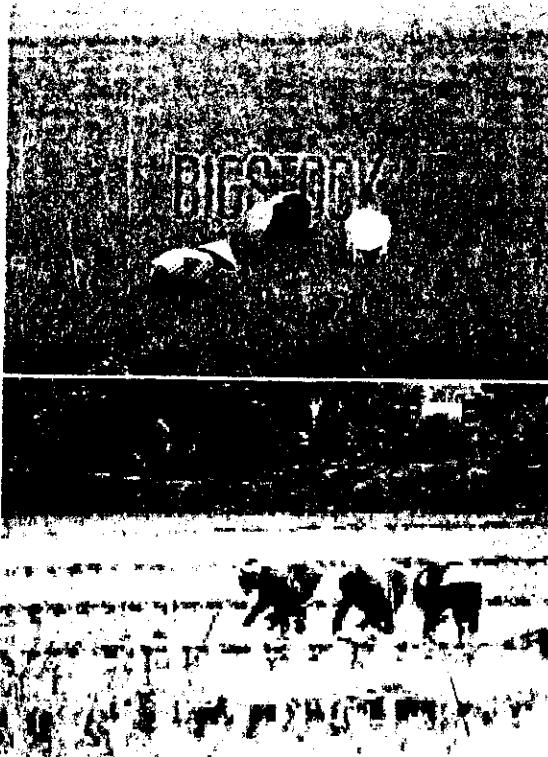
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**REPORT ON  
MARKETABLE SURPLUS  
OF PADDY**

**TAMIL NADU  
2013 - 14**

**FASLI 1423**



**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 food grains, buffer Stock operations and distribution of rice to the eligible consumer through Public Distribution System.*

*The Department of Economics and Statistics has been 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 2013-14.*

*Chapter 1 contains brief introduction of the scheme and Chapter 2 describes the coverage objectives and 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 2012-13 and 2013-14.*

*The findings of the Survey report will be 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 :-*

*Principal Secretary / Commissioner.*

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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 essential commodities could be made available in certain quantities to the common at reasonable prices.

In the traditional system of marketing of agricultural products, farmers incurred high marketing cost and suffered on account of unauthorized deductions of marketing charges and various charges. 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. 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 non – maintenance of 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 centers 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-emphasized 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 2013-14 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, are covered under this survey. As Chennai is a non-agricultural district and the area under Paddy is negligible in Nilgiris district, these two districts are 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
- iii) 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 form 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 are interviewed after the harvest of paddy and the required particulars are 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 centers, 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

### **FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY –At a glance**

The estimated marketable surplus of paddy for the selected 1110 farmers during the year 2013-14 was worked out to 73980.75 quintal.

The estimated marketable surplus for three seasons Kar, Samba, and Navarai are 87.20%, 83.31% and 84.71% respectively. The percentage of Marketable Surplus for all the season put together worked out to 84.61% in the reference year 2013-14 showing a considerable decrease when compared to the marketable surplus of 85.12% during 2012-13.

The estimated quantity of paddy paid as wages by the cultivators constitute 4.63%, 5.44% and 4.84% 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 three seasons is estimated as 0.78%, 1.15% and 1.89% respectively.

The quantity of paddy kept for own consumption by the cultivators is estimated as 4.30%, 7.54% and 6.85% for Kar, Samba, and Navarai seasons respectively which shows as decrease 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 3.09%, 2.55% and 1.70% for Kar, Samba and Navarai seasons respectively.

## CHAPTER - 6

### RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

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

#### SECTION - A

##### Kar / Kuruvai / Sornavari

**Table – 1**

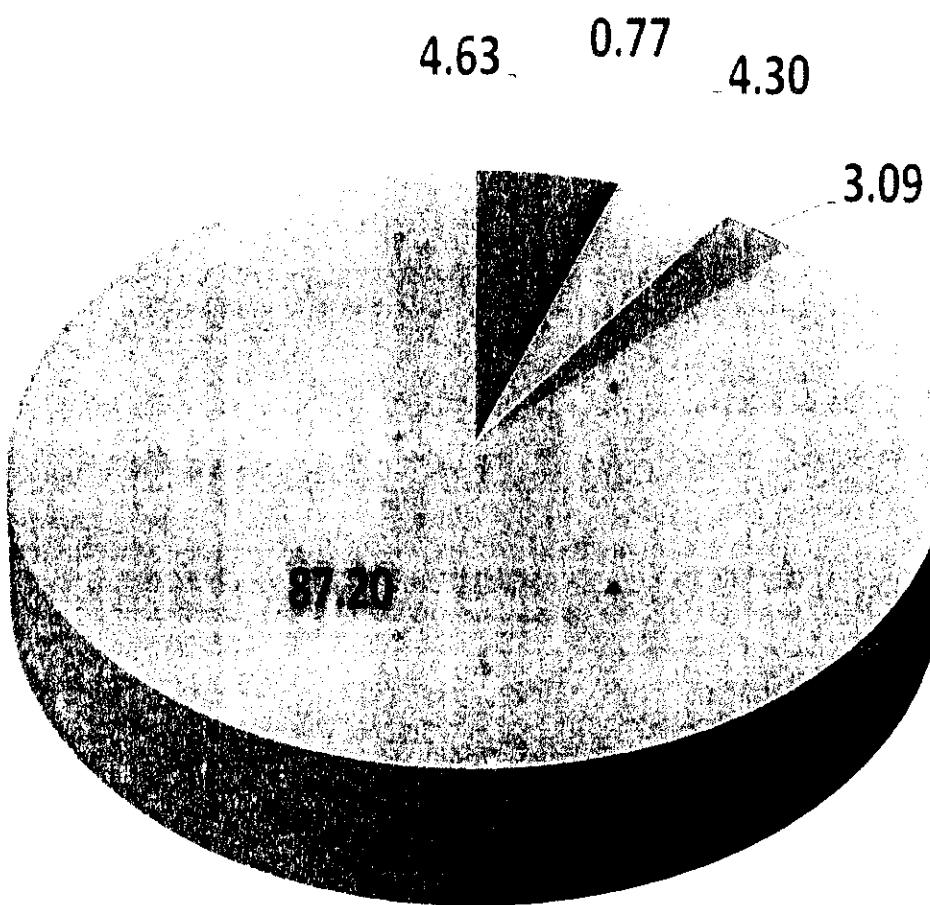
##### **Number of farmers selected and interviewed – Kar /Kuruvai/ Sornavari**

Sl. No	District	No. of farmers selected	No. of farmers interviewed
1	KANCHEEPURAM	16	16
2	THIRUVALLUR	18	18
3	CUDDALORE	18	18
4	VILLUPURAM	10	10
5	VELLORE	10	10
6	THIRUVANNAMALAI	18	18
7	SALEM	6	6
8	NAMAKKAL	4	4
9	DHARMAPURI	12	12
10	ERODE	12	12
11	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	8	8
12	THANJAVUR	20	20
13	THIRUVARUR	18	18
14	NAGAPATTINAM	18	18
15	MADURAI	4	4
16	THENI	4	4
17	DINDIGUL	2	2
18	TIRUNELVELI	10	10
19	THOOTHUKUDI	6	6
20	KANYAKUMARI	10	10
21	KRISHNAGIRI	6	6
<b>STATE</b>		<b>230</b>	<b>230</b>

**Table 2****Item wise percentage disposal of paddy - Kar /Kuruvai/ Sornavari**

Sl. No	District	Wages	Seeds	Own Consumption	Other Purposes	Marketable Surplus	Total
1	<b>Kancheepuram</b>	0.00	2.03	2.66	0.00	95.31	100.00
2	<b>Thiruvallur</b>	0.00	0.93	6.78	0.39	91.90	100.00
3	<b>Cuddalore</b>	0.86	0.51	5.92	0.78	91.94	100.00
4	<b>Villupuram</b>	1.20	0.00	5.50	0.48	92.82	100.00
5	<b>Vellore</b>	0.21	0.12	8.60	0.51	90.57	100.00
6	<b>Thiruvannamalai</b>	0.00	0.72	4.83	0.00	94.45	100.00
7	<b>Salem</b>	13.72	8.20	17.79	1.77	58.52	100.00
8	<b>Namakkal</b>	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
9	<b>Dharmapuri</b>	5.64	1.36	38.53	11.27	43.20	100.00
10	<b>Erode</b>	0.00	0.00	0.31	2.26	97.43	100.00
11	<b>Tiruchirappalli</b>	3.88	2.44	7.35	2.78	83.55	100.00
12	<b>Thanjavur</b>	1.22	0.23	1.24	0.45	96.85	100.00
13	<b>Thiruvarur</b>	10.18	1.24	4.92	2.50	81.16	100.00
14	<b>Nagapattinam</b>	13.56	0.80	2.18	7.90	75.55	100.00
15	<b>Madurai</b>	0.00	0.65	4.55	0.00	94.81	100.00
16	<b>Theni</b>	1.44	0.00	4.56	14.36	79.63	100.00
17	<b>Dindigul</b>	0.00	0.00	8.04	0.00	91.96	100.00
18	<b>Tirunelveli</b>	0.00	0.08	2.90	0.17	96.85	100.00
19	<b>Thoothukudi</b>	0.00	0.73	6.11	0.00	93.16	100.00
20	<b>Kanyakumari</b>	33.74	1.41	1.74	19.27	43.85	100.00
21	<b>Krishnagiri</b>	0.95	3.78	12.45	1.85	80.97	100.00
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>4.63</b>	<b>0.78</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>87.20</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Percentage disposal of Paddy - Kuruvai



■ Wages

■ Seeds

Own Consumption

■ Other purposes

■ Marketable surplus

**Table 3****Quantity of Marketable Surplus per farmer – Kar /Kuruvai/ Sornavari (in Otl.)**

Sl. No	District	Marketable Surplus of selected farmers	No. of Farmers	Marketable Surplus per farmer
1	Kancheepuram	967.28	16	60.45
2	Thiruvallur	1871.010	18	103.95
3	Cuddalore	1770.56	18	98.36
4	Villupuram	387.90	10	38.79
5	Vellore	352.70	10	35.27
6	Thiruvannamalai	655.60	18	36.42
7	Salem	66.10	6	11.02
8	Namakkal	0.00	4	0.00
9	Dharmapuri	142.78	12	11.90
10	Erode	1807.90	12	150.66
11	Tiruchirappalli	1109.40	8	138.68
12	Thanjavur	3996.56	20	199.83
13	Thiruvarur	1224.47	18	68.03
14	Nagapattinam	3154.69	18	175.26
15	Madurai	584.00	4	146.00
16	Theni	454.74	4	113.68
17	Dindigul	349.00	2	174.50
18	Tirunelveli	1839.25	10	183.92
19	Thoothukudi	762.40	6	127.07
20	Kanyakumari	368.83	10	36.88
21	Krishnagiri	214.00	6	35.67
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22079.26</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>96.00</b>

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

Kar/ Kuruvai/ Sornavari

( in Qtl.)

Sl. No	District	2013-14	2012-13
1	Kancheepuram	60.45	87.94
2	Thiruvallur	103.95	62.35
3	Cuddalore	98.36	75.05
4	Villupuram	38.79	54.09
5	Vellore	35.27	55.92
6	Thiruvannamalai	36.42	31.21
7	Salem	11.02	9.64
8	Namakkal	0.00	0.00
9	Dharmapuri	11.90	17.22
10	Coimbatore	*	93.50
11	Erode	150.66	116.30
12	Thiruchirapalli	138.68	56.40
13	Thanjavur	199.83	80.77
14	Thiruvarur	68.03	157.89
15	Nagapattinam	175.26	85.21
16	Madurai	146.00	87.60
17	Theni	113.68	236.76
18	Dindigul	174.50	*
19	Thirunelveli	183.92	61.12
20	Thoothukudi	127.07	32.77
21	Kanniyakumari	36.88	164.74
22	Krishnagiri	35.67	9.09
<b>State</b>		<b>96.00</b>	<b>72.47</b>

**SECTION – B**

**Samba/ Thaladi/ Pishanam**

**Table – 5**

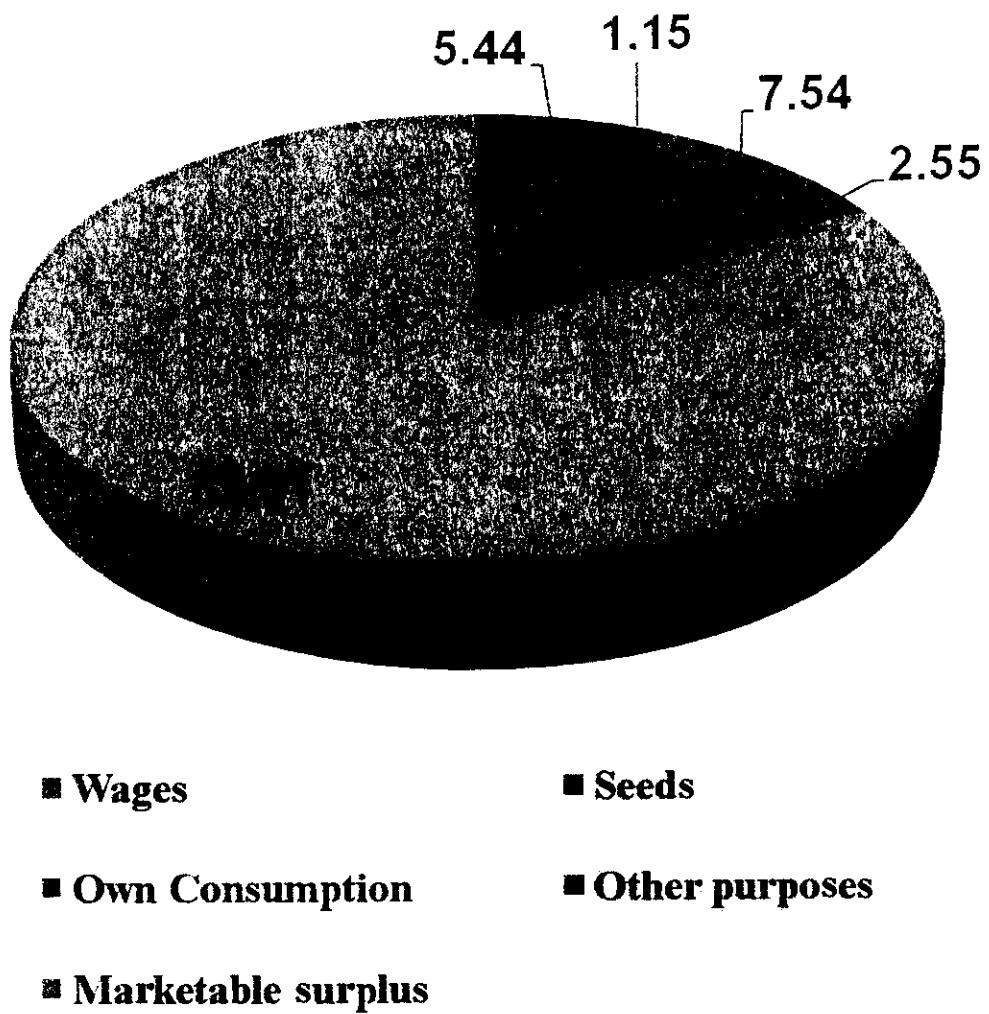
**Number of farmers selected and interviewed – Samba/ Thaladi/ Pishanam**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No. of farmers selected</b>	<b>No. of farmers interviewed</b>
1	Kancheepuram	34	34
2	Thiruvallur	18	18
3	Cuddalore	50	50
4	Villupuram	48	48
5	Vellore	12	12
6	Thiruvannamalai	20	20
7	Salem	12	12
8	Namakkal	6	6
9	Dharmapuri	8	8
10	Coimbatore	2	2
11	Erode	22	22
12	Tiruchirappalli	30	30
13	Karur	10	10
14	Perambalur	8	8
15	Thanjavur	50	50
16	Thiruvarur	50	50
17	Nagapattinam	58	58
18	Pudukottai	52	52
19	Madurai	22	22
20	Theni	12	12
21	Dindigul	10	10
22	Ramanathapuram	56	56
23	Virudhunagar	16	16
24	Sivagangai	48	48
25	Tirunelveli	34	34
26	Thoothukudi	12	12
27	Kanyakumari	10	10
28	Krishnagiri	8	8
29	Ariyalur	6	6
30	Thiruppur	12	12
	<b>STATE</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>736</b>

**Table 6****Item wise Percentage Disposal of Paddy – Samba/ Thaladi/ Pishanam**

Sl. No	District	Wages	Seeds	Own Consumption	Other Purposes	Marketable Surplus	Total
1	Kanchipuram	0.12	1.39	3.43	1.87	93.19	100
2	Thiruvallur	0.23	0.98	12.03	1.27	85.48	100
3	Cuddalore	1.18	1.54	13.22	1.56	82.50	100
4	Villupuram	0.34	0.46	8.92	0.45	89.83	100
5	Vellore	0.00	0.00	2.61	0.00	97.39	100
6	Thiruvannamalai	0.96	1.29	3.20	1.10	93.44	100
7	Salem	5.52	2.32	11.96	1.39	78.81	100
8	Namakkal	3.21	0.88	19.42	1.55	74.93	100
9	Dharmapuri	1.93	0.00	57.16	5.40	35.51	100
10	Coimbatore	0.00	0.00	3.72	0.00	96.28	100
11	Erode	7.13	0.37	8.01	2.04	82.45	100
12	Tiruchirapalli	2.29	0.14	28.84	1.09	67.65	100
13	Karur	4.53	0.00	17.61	1.41	76.45	100
14	Perambur	0.00	0.97	26.62	4.36	68.04	100
15	Thanjavur	0.77	1.28	4.18	4.66	89.10	100
16	Thiruvarur	12.16	1.06	3.06	2.40	81.32	100
17	Nagapattinam	14.41	2.11	3.27	4.79	75.40	100
18	Pudukkottai	7.12	2.27	21.94	3.56	65.11	100
19	Madurai	3.42	0.58	22.46	2.40	71.14	100
20	Theni	3.08	0.00	1.54	0.00	95.38	100
21	Dindigul	1.14	0.00	10.97	0.95	86.94	100
22	Ramanathapuram	0.00	3.69	13.92	0.00	82.39	100
23	Virudhunagar	1.50	2.15	6.91	1.43	88.01	100
24	Sivagangai	3.17	1.71	40.14	6.99	48.00	100
25	Thirunelveli	0.29	1.20	9.05	1.45	88.00	100
26	Thoothukudi	0.00	0.78	9.32	0.00	89.90	100
27	Kanyakumari	13.61	0.79	2.44	10.20	72.96	100
28	Krishnagiri	1.91	0.00	51.20	11.48	35.41	100
29	Ariyalur	0.87	1.70	13.41	0.00	84.02	100
30	Thiruppur	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.00	97.89	100
	<b>State</b>	<b>5.44</b>	<b>1.15</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>83.31</b>	<b>100</b>

## Percentage disposal of Paddy - Samba



**Table 7**  
**Quantity of Marketable Surplus per farmer – Samba/ Thaladi/ Pishanam**

Sl. No	District	Marketable Surplus of selected farmers (in Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Marketable Surplus Per farmer (in Qtl.)
1	Kanchipuram	2852.60	34	83.90
2	Thiruvallur	1478.00	18	82.11
3	Cuddalore	1908.88	50	38.18
4	Villupuram	2187.08	48	45.56
5	Vellore	508.45	12	42.37
6	Thiruvannamalai	678.43	20	33.92
7	Salem	467.48	12	38.96
8	Namakkal	284.90	6	47.48
9	Dharmapuri	46.00	8	5.75
10	Coimbatore	155.25	2	77.62
11	Erode	1467.78	22	66.72
12	Tiruchirapalli	774.65	30	25.82
13	Karur	498.39	10	49.84
14	Perambalur	157.18	8	19.65
15	Thanjavur	5137.95	50	102.76
16	Thiruvarur	7961.79	50	159.24
17	Nagapattinam	4632.60	58	79.87
18	Pudukkottai	707.11	52	13.60
19	Madurai	582.76	22	26.49
20	Theni	2111.70	12	175.98
21	Dindigul	641.02	10	64.10
22	Ramanathapuram	526.50	56	9.40
23	Virudhunagar	678.98	16	42.44
24	Sivagangai	180.16	48	3.75
25	Thirunelveli	2445.44	34	71.92
26	Thoothukudi	1153.00	12	96.08
27	Kanyakumari	1007.45	10	100.75
28	Krishnagiri	37.00	8	4.62
29	Ariyalur	574.75	6	95.79
30	Thiruppur	1162.55	12	96.88
	<b>State</b>	<b>43005.83</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>58.43</b>

**Table 8**  
**Comparative Statement of Marketable Surplus per farmer-**  
**Samba/ Thaladi/ Pishanam**

(in Qtl.)

<b>Sl. NO.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
1	Kanchipuram	83.90	108.66
2	Thiruvallur	82.11	68.85
3	Cuddalore	38.18	46.11
4	Villupuram	45.56	41.12
5	Vellore	42.37	48.28
6	Thiruvannamalai	33.92	58.04
7	Salem	38.96	49.78
8	Namakkal	47.48	18.75
9	Dharmapuri	5.75	3.75
10	Coimbatore	77.62	147.27
11	Erode	66.72	61.30
12	Tiruchirapalli	25.82	39.32
13	Karur	49.84	44.49
14	Perambalur	19.65	1.26
15	Thanjavur	102.76	66.48
16	Thiruvarur	159.24	34.36
17	Nagapattinam	79.87	31.07
18	Pudukkottai	13.60	85.23
19	Madurai	26.49	44.26
20	Theni	175.98	59.00
21	Dindigul	64.10	140.98
22	Ramanathapuram	9.40	0.77
23	Virudhunagar	42.44	24.32
24	Sivagangai	3.75	16.08
25	Thirunelveli	71.92	44.04
26	Thoothukudi	96.08	167.74
27	Kanyakumari	100.75	62.30
28	Krishnagiri	4.62	7.50
29	Ariyalur	95.79	5.52
30	Thiruppur	96.88	*
	<b>State</b>	<b>58.43</b>	<b>49.23</b>

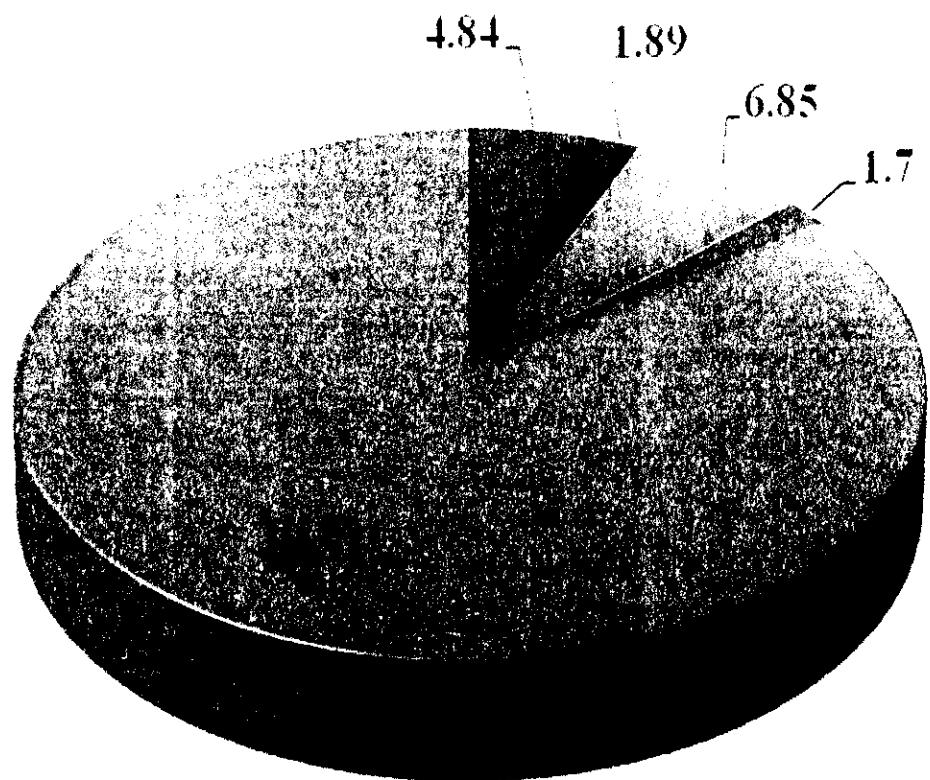
**SECTION - C****Navarai / Kodai****Table 9****Number of Farmers Selected and Interviewed – Navarai/Kodai**

<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>No. of Farmers Selected</b>	<b>No. of Farmers Interviewed</b>
1	Kancheepuram	10	10
2	Thiruvallur	22	22
3	Cuddalore	8	8
4	Villupuram	12	12
5	Vellore	14	14
6	Thiruvannamalai	24	24
7	Salem	6	6
8	Namakkal	2	2
9	Erode	4	4
10	Tiruchirappalli	2	2
11	Karur	4	4
12	Perambalur	4	4
13	Thanjavur	8	8
14	Thiruvarur	2	2
15	Madurai	4	4
16	Theni	4	4
17	Dindigul	2	2
18	Virudhunagar	2	2
19	Tirunelveli	6	6
20	Thoothukudi	2	2
21	Krishnagiri	2	2
	<b>State</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>144</b>

**Table 10****Item wise Percentage disposal of Paddy - Navarai/Kodai**

Sl. No	District	Wages	Seeds	Own Consumption	Other Purposes	Marketable Surplus	Total
1	Kancheepuram	0.00	10.18	14.10	0.30	75.42	100.00
2	Thiruvallur	0.20	1.23	5.52	0.93	92.12	100.00
3	Cuddalore	0.00	0.00	14.42	0.00	85.58	100.00
4	Villupuram	19.15	1.19	3.19	5.63	70.84	100.00
5	Vellore	0.00	0.81	2.44	0.00	96.75	100.00
6	Thiruvannamalai	0.92	0.72	2.66	1.31	94.39	100.00
7	Salem	0.00	1.93	35.26	1.54	61.27	100.00
8	Namakkal	0.00	0.00	15.38	0.00	84.62	100.00
9	Erode	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
10	Tiruchirappalli	0.00	0.00	35.29	1.76	62.94	100.00
11	Karur	11.13	0.00	5.06	1.35	82.45	100.00
12	Perambalur	0.00	0.00	32.99	0.00	67.01	100.00
13	Thanjavur	0.00	0.00	0.76	0.01	99.23	100.00
14	Thiruvarur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
15	Madurai	0.00	0.00	8.20	0.93	90.87	100.00
16	Theni	7.48	0.00	10.14	0.72	81.66	100.00
17	Dindigul	0.00	2.17	11.41	0.00	86.41	100.00
18	Virudhunagar	0.00	0.00	14.45	0.00	85.55	100.00
19	Tirunelveli	0.00	0.90	3.22	0.32	95.56	100.00
20	Thoothukudi	0.00	0.00	54.55	0.00	45.45	100.00
21	Krishnagiri	6.16	1.33	62.90	3.00	26.62	100.00
	STATE	<b>4.84</b>	<b>1.89</b>	<b>6.85</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>84.71</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Percentage disposal of Paddy - Navarai



■ Wages

■ Seeds

■ Own Consumption

■ Other purposes

■ Marketable surplus

**Table 11**  
**Quantity of Marketable Surplus per farmer – Navarai/Kodai**

Sl. No	District	Marketable Surplus of selected farmers (in Qtl.)	No. of Farmers	Marketable Surplus Per farmer (in Qtl.)
1	Kancheepuram	911.39	10	91.14
2	Thiruvallur	1834.56	22	83.39
3	Cuddalore	278.92	8	34.86
4	Villupuram	1599.90	12	133.33
5	Vellore	190.72	14	13.62
6	Thiruvannamalai	1081.69	24	45.07
7	Salem	79.50	6	13.25
8	Namakkal	110.00	2	55.00
9	Erode	174.23	4	43.56
10	Tiruchirappalli	32.10	2	16.05
11	Karur	146.62	4	36.66
12	Perambalur	45.90	4	11.48
13	Thanjavur	771.21	8	96.40
14	Thiruvarur	145.20	2	72.60
15	Madurai	121.90	4	30.48
16	Theni	415.88	4	103.97
17	Dindigul	159.00	2	79.50
18	Virudhunagar	29.00	2	14.50
19	Tirunelveli	741.94	6	123.66
20	Thoothukudi	10.00	2	5.00
21	Krishnagiri	16.00	2	8.00
	<b>State</b>	<b>8895.66</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>61.78</b>

**Table 12****Comparative Statement of Marketable Surplus per farmer - Navarai/Kodai**

(in Qtl.)

Sl.No.	District	2013-14	2012-13
1	Kancheepuram	91.14	46.07
2	Thiruvallur	83.39	137.75
3	Cuddalore	34.86	27.33
4	Villupuram	133.33	42.56
5	Vellore	13.62	9.35
6	Thiruvannamalai	45.07	20.28
7	Salem	13.25	12.75
8	Dharmapuri	0	3.75
8	Namakkal	55.00	0
9	Erode	43.56	23.17
10	Tiruchirappalli	16.05	37.17
11	Karur	36.66	0
12	Perambalur	11.48	5.06
13	Thanjavur	96.40	120.33
14	Thiruvarur	72.60	*
15	Madurai	30.48	8.13
16	Theni	103.97	
17	Dindigul	79.50	34.75
18	Virudhunagar	14.50	34.25
19	Tirunelveli	123.66	49.16
20	Thoothukudi	5.00	9.25
21	Krishnagiri	8.00	
	STATE	<b>61.78</b>	<b>35.55</b>

**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	4731.27	60	78.85
2	Thiruvallur	5183.66	58	89.37
3	Cuddalore	3958.36	76	52.08
4	Villupuram	4174.88	70	59.64
5	Vellore	1051.87	36	29.22
6	Thiruvannamalai	2415.72	62	38.96
7	Salem	613.08	24	25.55
8	Namakkal	394.90	12	32.91
9	Dharmapuri	188.78	20	9.44
10	Coimbatore	155.25	2	77.63
11	Erode	3449.91	38	90.79
12	Tiruchirappalli	1916.15	40	47.90
13	Karur	645.01	14	46.07
14	Perambalur	203.08	12	16.92
15	Thanjavur	9905.72	78	127.00
16	Thiruvarur	9331.46	70	133.31
17	Nagapattinam	7787.29	76	102.46
18	Pudukottai	707.11	52	13.60
19	Madurai	1288.66	30	42.96
20	Theni	2982.32	20	149.12
21	Dindigul	1149.02	14	82.07
22	Ramanathapuram	526.50	56	9.40
23	Virudhunagar	707.98	18	39.33
24	Sivagangai	180.16	48	3.75
25	Tirunelveli	5026.63	50	100.53
26	Thoothukudi	1925.40	20	96.27
27	Kanyakumari	1376.28	20	68.81
28	Krishnagiri	267.00	16	16.69
29	Ariyalur	574.75	6	95.79
30	Thiruppur	1162.55	12	96.88
	STATE	73980.75	1110	66.65

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

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
1	Kancheepuram	78.85	91.31
2	Thiruvallur	89.37	77.72
3	Cuddalore	52.08	52.12
4	Villupuram	59.64	44.04
5	Vellore	29.22	34.28
6	Thiruvannamalai	38.96	34.77
7	Salem	25.55	26.88
8	Namakkal	32.91	9.38
9	Dharmapuri	9.44	9.52
10	Coimbatore	77.62	120.39
11	Erode	87.05	72.36
12	Tiruchirappalli	50.77	40.07
13	Karur	46.07	44.49
14	Perambalur	16.92	2.53
15	Thanjavur	127.00	73.75
16	Thiruvarur	133.31	65.24
17	Nagapattinam	102.46	45.11
18	Pudukottai	13.60	85.23
19	Madurai	42.96	47.66
20	Theni	149.12	165.66
21	Dindigul	82.07	105.57
22	Ramanathapuram	9.40	0.77
23	Virudhunagar	39.33	26.3
24	Sivagangai	3.75	16.08
25	Tirunelveli	100.53	48.18
26	Thoothukudi	96.27	89.84
27	Kanyakumari	68.81	113.52
28	Krishnagiri	16.69	8.46
29	Ariyalur	95.79	5.52
30	Thiruppur	96.88	*
	<b>State</b>	<b>66.65</b>	<b>52.64</b>

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

Season	Wages	Seeds	Own Consumption	Other Purposes	Marketable Surplus
Kar/Kuruvai/Sornavari	4.63	0.77	4.30	3.09	87.20
Samba/Thaladi/Pishanam	5.44	1.15	7.54	2.55	83.31
Navarai/Kodai	4.84	1.89	6.85	1.70	84.71
<b>Combined</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>6.52</b>	<b>2.61</b>	<b>84.61</b>

**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	87.20	29.84
Samba/Thaladi/Pishanam	83.31	58.13
Navarai/Kodai	84.71	12.02
<b>All Seasons</b>	<b>84.61</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Table 17****Item wise and Season wise Percentage Disposal of Paddy - 2013-14 and 2012-13**

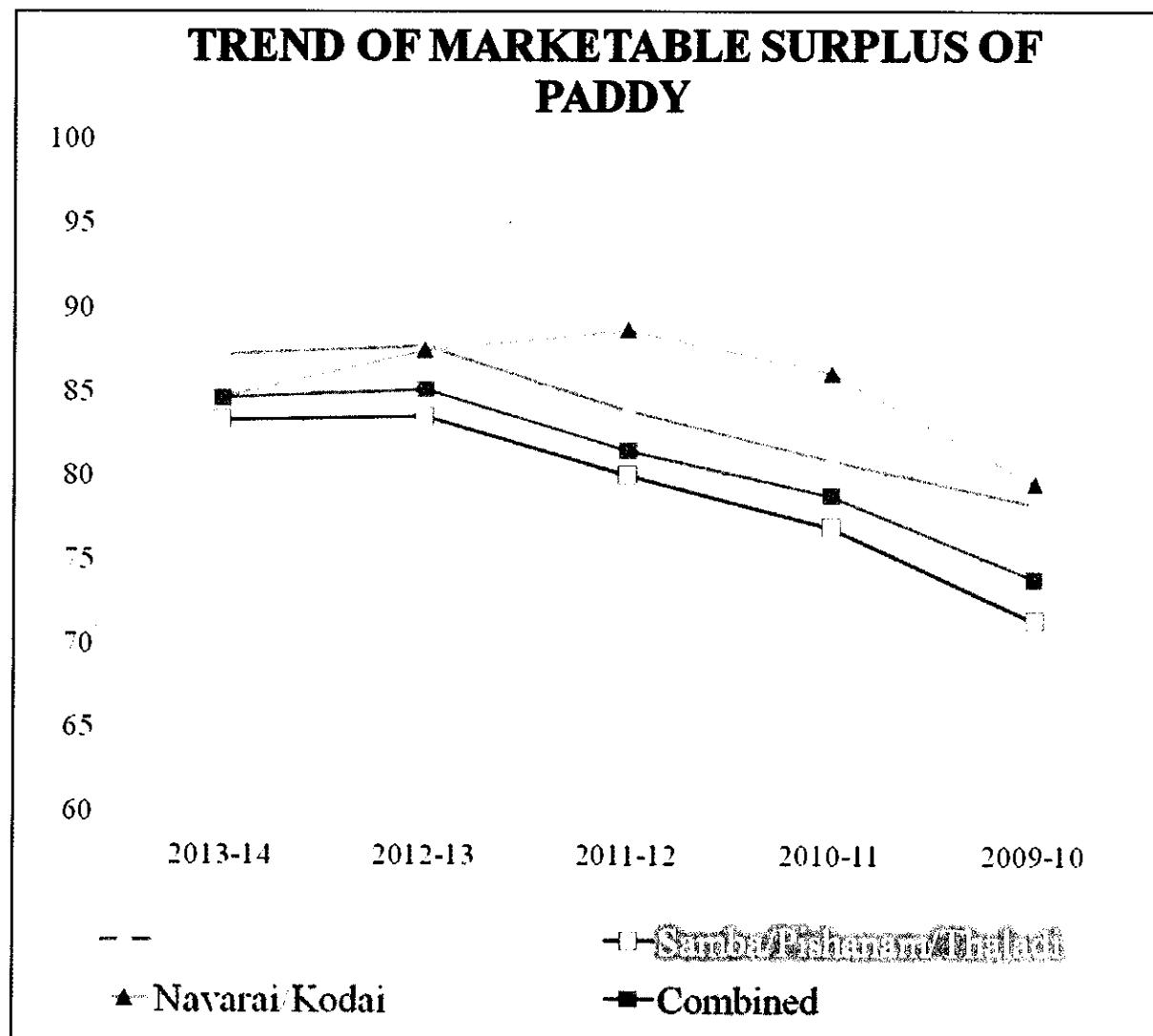
(in %)

<b>Description</b>	<b>Kar</b>		<b>Samba</b>		<b>Navarai</b>	
	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
Wages	4.63	3.76	5.44	2.98	4.84	1.38
Seeds	0.77	0.6	1.15	1.07	1.89	0.63
Own Consumption	4.3	4.97	7.54	9.6	6.85	7.44
Other Purposes	3.09	2.95	2.55	2.88	1.7	3.1
Marketable Surplus	87.2	87.72	83.31	83.47	84.71	87.45

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

(In %)

Season	2013-14	2012-13	2011-12	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09
Kar/Kuruvai	87.20	87.72	83.85	80.88	78.28	74.47
Samba/Pishanam/Thaladi	83.31	83.47	80.00	76.91	71.36	67.50
Navarai/Kodai	84.71	87.45	88.67	86.07	79.52	78.89
Combined	<b>84.61</b>	<b>85.12</b>	<b>81.49</b>	<b>78.82</b>	<b>73.84</b>	<b>70.87</b>



**Table 19****Trend of Marketable Surplus of Paddy (in Qtl)**

Season	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Kar/Kuruvai	12028.45	11299.95	14284.32	15653.99	22079.255
Samba/Pishanam/Thaladi	31241.2	33163.97	36188.82	29635.01	43005.83
Navarai/Kodai	5684.76	6333.4	3341.56	4509.87	8895.664
Combined	<b>48954.41</b>	<b>50797.32</b>	<b>53814.7</b>	<b>49798.87</b>	<b>73980.749</b>

**Trend of Marketable Surplus of Paddy**