



**Research Paper**

## **A study of marketed and marketable surplus of paddy in Bishnah block of Jammu district, J&K**

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**ABSTRACT :** Rice is the staple food of nearly 65 per cent of the total population in India. The country earned a huge accolade as it ushered the input-intensive green revolution in agriculture, where the yield improvement is ingrained in it. Marketed surplus increased with increasing size of farms and varied from 5.16 q in the first size group to 26.67 q for the large size group with an overall average of 11.57 q. It is quite clear that the marketed surplus increases with the increase in the size of farms. The marketed surplus by different size of farms was worked out as 48.09, 58.20, 62.37 and 57.94 per cent of the total production for small, medium, large and all farms, respectively. The percentage contribution by each size of farms in total marketed surplus was 9.31, 26.88 and 53.81 per cent, respectively, for small, medium and large size of farms. The proportion of sale to total production was observed as 48.09, 58.20, 62.37 and 57.94 per cent for small, medium, large and all farms, respectively.

**KEY WORDS :** Marketable surplus, Marketed surplus, Paddy

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Green revolution was initiated during the mid sixties at a time when the country was whirling through the tyranny of food deficit. Beginning at the advent of introduction of dwarf wheat germplasm and cultivars from CIMMYT, Mexico in 1964-65, and later the new dwarf high yielding variety of rice (IRS released in 1966) from the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), Manila, the food production increased manifolds, which transformed the status of the country from food deficit to a net food surplus country. About four-fold increase in food production was achieved when it climbed the height of 213 million tonnes of food grains in 2001-02. During the period, food production grew at a rate of about 100 percentage point every decade from barely 50 million tonnes in 1950-51. But, unfortunately, the achievement seems to have short-lived, because the food security in the country has raised doubts on its sustainability and anxiety in the production front in the recent years.

Rice is the most important crop in India, which played a critical role in food security. It is the important staple food for

more than half of the world population and provides 60-70 per cent body calorie intake to the consumers. Rice is a supreme commodity to mankind, because rice is truly life, culture, tradition and a means of livelihood to millions. In recognition to these important traits, the United Nations General assembly, in a resolution declared the year 2004 as the International Year of Rice. Rice is the 2<sup>nd</sup> important food crop of the world. It feeds more than 50 per cent of the world population. It is the staple food of most of the people of South-East Asia. Asia accounts for about 90 per cent and 91 per cent of world's rice area and production, respectively. Among the rice growing countries, India is having the largest area under rice in the world and in case of production it is next to China. However, productivity of India is much lower than that of Egypt, Japan, China, Vietnam, USA, and Indonesia as well as the average productivity of the world. It contributes 42 per cent of total food grains production and 45 per cent of the total cereal production in the country. Each and every part of the paddy plant has various uses in the society. It is also used in medicine. Rice bran oil is used as

medicine as well as cooking oil (Barah and Pandey, 2005).

With an ever increasing population, demand of rice has