

Original Research Article

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Marketing Pattern and Marketing Efficiency of Organic Large Cardamom and Ginger Spices Grown in East District of Sikkim, India

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ABSTRACT

The present study on marketing pattern and marketing efficiency of organic large cardamom and ginger spices crops grown in East district of Sikkim state was initiated during the year 2017 to 2019 with the selection of 80 numbers of respondents and it was categorized into three groups viz., marginal, small and semi-medium size groups based on available cultivable land under the both selected spices crops. To achieve the specific objectives of the present study a multi stage purposive stratified random sampling method was adopted. Further data reveals that on the selected farm size group the majority of the respondents (50.00 per cent) belonged to small land holding with an area of 1.01 ha to 2.00 ha. While in the marketing of ginger, the highest cost was incurred by processor (Rs.6.08) in Channel II followed by Producer (Rs1.5) in Channel I. The total marketing cost was higher in Channel II (Rs. 7.42/Kg) than Channel I (Rs.3.21/Kg). Total marketing margin was found to be the highest in Channel II (Rs.247.64) than Channel I (Rs.41.89). The largest chunk of margin was enjoyed by the producers in Channel II (Rs.219.5 per Kg) followed by processor in channel II (Rs.13.93 per Kg). On assessing efficiency, through Conventional method it was found that Channel II was more efficient (4.72 per cent) as compared to Channel I (2.21 per cent). Through Shepherd method also Channel II was found to be more efficient (34.37 per cent) than Channel I (14.05 per cent). Through Acharya's method Channel II was found to be more efficient (0.86 per cent) than Channel I (0.84 per cent), respectively. The producer's share in consumer's price was found to be high in channel II (97.09 per cent) than Channel I (92.88 per cent), respectively.

Keywords

Large cardamom,
Ginger, Marketing,
pattern, Efficiency,
Spices

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Introduction

IFOAM defines organic agriculture as “a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems and people. It relies on ecological processes, biodiversity and cycles adapted to local conditions instead of using inputs with adverse effects. Organic

agriculture combines tradition, innovation and science to promote fair relationships and a good standard of life for all involved (IFOAM, 2019).

Large cardamom (*Amomum subulatum*, Roxb) is a member of the family Zingiberacea under the order Scitaminae (Bisht *et al.*, 2011). It is

believed that Sikkim is the place of origin for cardamom (Adhikari, 2016). Nepal is the largest producer of large cardamom in the world; more than 95.00 per cent of the produce is marketed to India, the largest exporter of large cardamom (Sharma *et al.*, 2018).

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) is cultivated in India, China, Japan, Indonesia, Australia, Nigeria and West Indies. India is the largest producer and consumer of ginger in the world (Anonymous, 2018). It is one among the regionally advantageous crops in the Northeast India. Among North Eastern States, Sikkim ranks third in area and fifth in production as well as productivity (Rahman *et al.*, 2007).

Bhutia *et al.*, (2017) in their paper entitled “Post-harvest and value chain management of large cardamom in hills and uplands” have mentioned that the post-harvest value chain consisted of growers, collectors, traders, and exporters. The losses in the field vary from 5.00 to 10.00 per cent which may go up to 80.00 per cent in case of disease affected materials. India exports large cardamom to Australia, Canada, Pakistan, UK, etc. They also mentioned that Singtam, Gangtok, Jorethang, Rongli, and Mangan etc. are the major local markets in Sikkim. Siliguri is the main trade link from where it is distributed to Guwahati, Kolkata and Delhi (Willan and Larnold, 2008).

Agriculture marketing is not regulated in the state so the marketing of horticultural produce is unorganized. Largest fruits and vegetables market is Kanchenjunga Complex in Gangtok which is occupied by wholesalers and retailers. NERAMAC, SIMFED and few farmers' groups and individuals have outlets in the complex. There is no other facility available as per the APMC guideline. Government made effort to organize

horticulture trade by locating it under one regulated market in East Sikkim but due to non-interest of traders it could not be implemented (Anon, 2017; APEDA, 2019).

Materials and Methods

Sikkim is a small state with only four districts and sixteen sub-divisions. This state was chosen primarily due to the lack of academic research in the field of post-harvest as well as marketing of organic spices. Spices are grown in almost all the districts; however large cardamom and ginger are the two major cash crops and important source of income for the farmers in the East district of Sikkim, which is also a hub of all administrative activities. For the present study out of total eight developmental blocks two blocks were selected randomly viz., Khamdong and Regu. For the marketing cost and post-harvest activities / information altogether 10 numbers of marketing agencies were selected with the help of FPO's and Progressive organic farmers viz., 5 wholesalers and 3 retailers along with two marketing institutes viz. SIMFED and NERAMAC all are actively functional in the state with the help of the Assistant Managers of both the institutes.

Price variation in different marketing channels

The marketing cost was calculated by estimating the cost incurred in the process of marketing of the two crops depending on their channels.

Marketing margin

Marketing margin was calculated as follows.

$$MM_i = SP_i - (PP_i + MC_i)$$

Whereas: MM_i = Marketing margin of the i-th middleman,

SP_i = Selling price of the i-th middleman,

PP_i = Purchasing price of the i-th middleman,

MC_i = Marketing cost incurred by the i-th middleman

Marketing efficiency

There are three methods of calculating marketing efficiency. The degree of market performance was calculated using all the three methods as discussed below.

Ratio of output to input (Conventional method)

$$ME = O / I \times 100$$

Whereas: ME = Index of marketing efficiency,

O = Value added,

I = Marketing cost

Value added = Difference between the price paid by the consumer to price received by the producers.

Shepherd's method

$$ME = CP / MC$$

Whereas: ME = Index of marketing efficiency,

CP = consumer's purchase price and

MC = Total marketing cost.

Acharya's method

$$MME = FP / (MC + MM)$$

Whereas: MME = Modified measure of index of marketing efficiency,

FP = Price received by farmer,

MM = Marketing margin,

MC = Total marketing cost.

Price spread

Price spread is the difference between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the producer. It mainly consists of marketing costs and margins. The price spread analysis was carried out as follows:

$$\text{Producer's share in consumer's rupee} = \frac{\text{Producer's price}}{\text{Consumer's price}} \times 100$$

Results and Discussion

Marketing pattern and marketing efficiency of organic large cardamom

Large cardamom and ginger being spice crops, farmers usually do not retain the produce for family consumption. Thus, the entire quantity of the produce is available as marketable surplus. In the present study two channels were identified in the marketing of large cardamom.

Channel I: Producer - Wholesaler- Dealer from terminal markets

Channel II: Producer - Auction centre - Dealer from terminal markets

Terminal market is one where the produce is either finally disposed of to the consumers or processors or assembled for export.

Table 1 reveals that the marketing cost incurred by the intermediaries of two channels in the marketing of large cardamom. The Total marketing cost was found to be higher in channel I (Rs.15.65/-per kg), as the marketing cost was comparatively lower in channel II (Rs. 6.80/- per kg) due to the prevalence of auction system. It also shows that the wholesalers incurred highest marketing cost (Rs. 8.90/- per kg), followed by producers (Rs. 3.50/- per kg) in Channel I, respectively. Similar study was also carried out by Sharma (2011) (Fig. 1-4).

Table 2 reveals that the marketing margin of the intermediaries at various stages of marketing. Total marketing margin was found to be the highest in Channel II (Rs. 1,151.50). The largest chunk of margin was enjoyed by the dealers from terminal markets in channel II (Rs. 575.75/- per kg), followed by producer in channel II (Rs. 573.20/- per kg), respectively.

Table 3 reveals that the empirical assessment of marketing efficiency of large cardamom. Through Conventional method it was found that Channel II was more efficient (30.26 per cent) as compared to Channel I (17.89 per cent), while through Shepherd method the Channel II was found to be more efficient (114.71 per cent) than Channel I (49.84 per cent), respectively. Through Acharya's method Channel II was found to be more efficient (0.99 per cent) than Channel I (0.95 per cent), respectively (Sharma and Sharma, 2014).

Table 4 reveals that the price spread in marketing of large cardamom. The producer's share in consumer's price was found to be

high in channel II (99.13 per cent) than Channel I (97.99 per cent), respectively. Similar study was also carried out by Sharma (2011).

Marketing pattern and Marketing efficiency of organic ginger

While in the marketing of ginger two channels were identified.

Channel I: Producer - Wholesaler - Retailer - Consumer

Channel II: Producers - Processors - Wholesaler - Retailer - Consumer

Table 5 reveals that the cost incurred by the intermediaries in marketing of ginger. The highest cost was incurred by processor (Rs 6.08/-) in Channel II, followed by Producer (Rs 1.50/-) in Channel I, while the total marketing cost was higher in Channel II (Rs 7.42 per kg) than Channel I (Rs 3.21 per kg), respectively. Similar study was also carried out by Sharma *et al.*, (2016) (Fig. 5–8).

Table.1 Marketing cost of large cardamom (in Rs per kg)

Sl. No.	Category	Channel I	Channel II
1.	Producer	3.50	1.00
2.	Auction centre	0.00	2.55
3.	Wholesalers	8.90	0.00
4.	Dealers from terminal markets	3.25	3.25
Total marketing cost		15.65	6.80

Table2 Marketing margin of large cardamom

Sl. No.	Category	Channel I	Channel II
1.	Producer	496.50	573.20
2.	Auction centre	0.00	2.55
3.	Wholesalers	15.10	0.00
4.	Dealers from terminal markets	511.60	575.75
Total marketing margin		1023.20	1151.5

Table.3 Marketing efficiency of large cardamom

Sl. No.	Particulars	Channel I	Channel II
1.	Consumer's price (CP) (Rs / Kg)	780.00	780.00
2.	Total marketing cost (MC) (Rs / Kg)	15.65	6.80
3.	Total margins of intermediaries (MM) (Rs / Kg)	511.60	575.75
4.	Price received by farmers (FP) (Rs / Kg)	500.00	574.20
5.	Value added by the marketing system	280.00	205.80
Index of Marketing Efficiency (Percentage)			
6.	Conventional method	17.89	30.26
7.	Shepherd's method	49.84	114.71
8.	Acharya's method	0.95	0.99

Table.4 Price spread of large cardamom in different channels

Sl. No.	Particulars	Channel I	Channel II
1.	Terminal market price (Consumer's price)	780.00	780.00
2.	Total marketing cost (Rs / kg)	15.65	6.80
3.	Total marketing margin (Rs / kg)	511.60	575.75
4.	Producer's share in consumer price (%)	97.99	99.13

Table.5 Marketing cost of ginger in different channels

Sl. No.	Category	Channel I	Channel II
1.	Producer	1.50	0.55
2.	Processor	0.00	6.08
3.	Wholesaler	0.96	0.28
4.	Retailer	0.75	0.52
Total marketing cost		3.21	7.42

Table.6 Marketing margin in different channels of ginger

Sl. No.	Category	Channel 1	Channel II
1.	Producer	36.50	219.50
2.	Processor	0.00	13.93
3.	Wholesaler	4.04	7.23
4.	Retailer	1.35	6.99
Total marketing margin		41.89	247.64

Table.7 Marketing efficiency in different marketing channels of ginger

Sl. No.	Particulars	Channel I	Channel II
1.	Consumer's price (Rs/Kg)	45.10	255.00
2.	Total marketing cost (MC) (Rs/Kg)	3.21	7.42
3.	Total margins of intermediaries (MM) (Rs/Kg)	41.89	247.63
4.	Price received by farmers(FP) (Rs/Kg)	38.00	220.00
5.	Value added by the marketing system	7.10	35.00
Index of Marketing Efficiency (Percentage)			
6.	Conventional method	2.21	4.72
7.	Shepherd's method	14.05	34.37
8.	Acharya's method	0.84	0.86

Table.8 Price spread in different marketing channels of ginger

Sl. No.	Particulars	Channel I	Channel II
1.	Consumer's price (Rs./Kg)	45.10	255.00
2.	Total marketing cost (Rs./kg)	3.21	7.42
3.	Total marketing margin (Rs./kg)	41.89	247.63
4.	Producer's share in consumer price (%)	92.88	97.09

Fig.1 Marketing cost of large cardamom (Rs/Kg) in different marketing channels

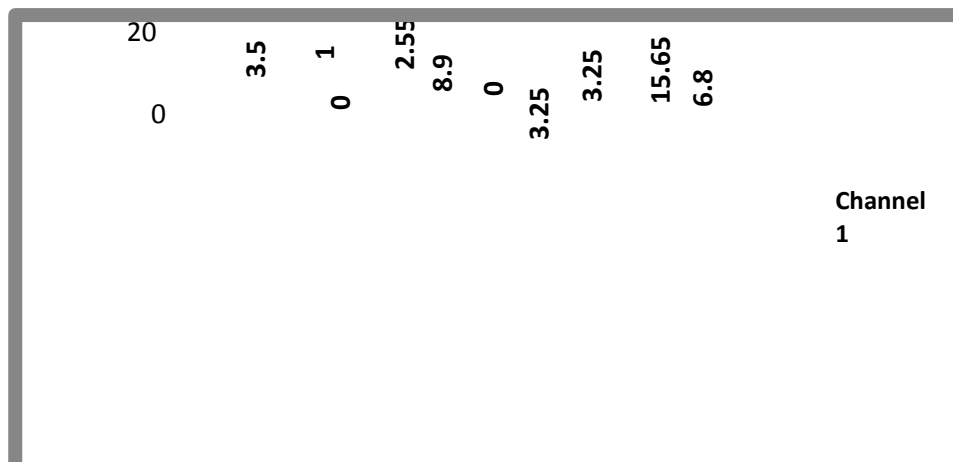


Fig.2 Marketing margin in different marketing channels of large cardamom

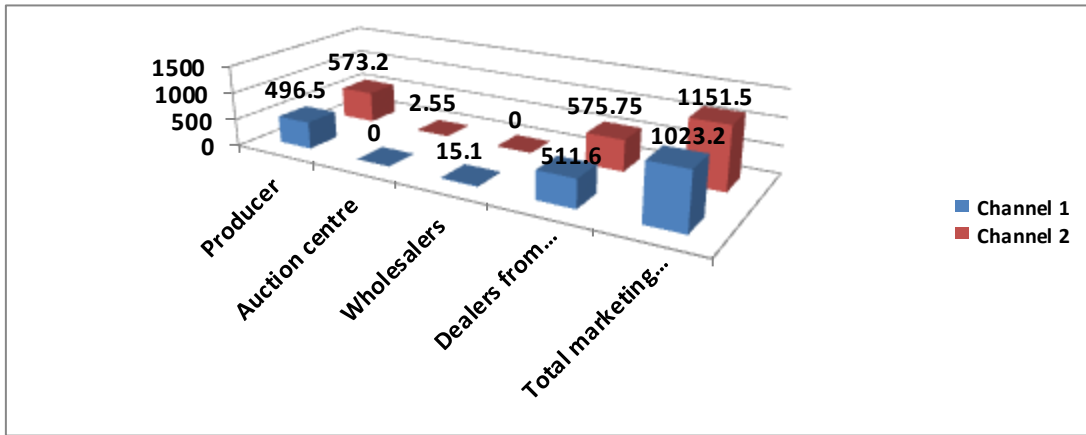


Fig.3 Index of marketing efficiency in different channels of large cardamom marketing

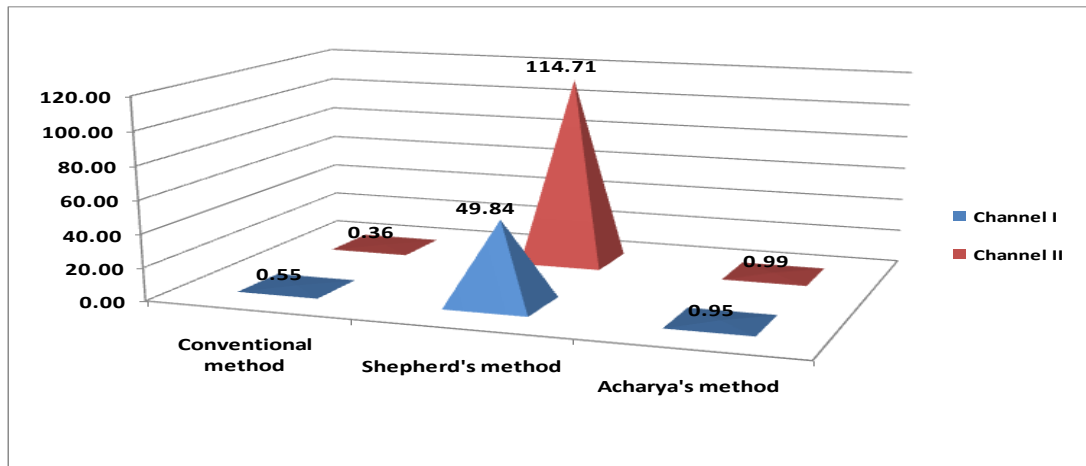


Fig.4 Price spread in different marketing channels of large cardamom

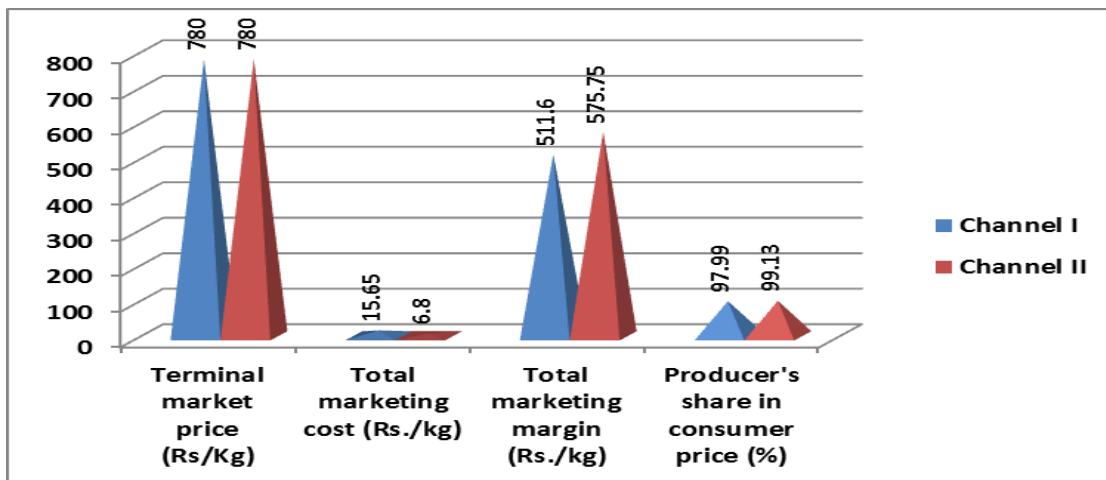


Fig.5 Marketing cost in different marketing channels of ginger

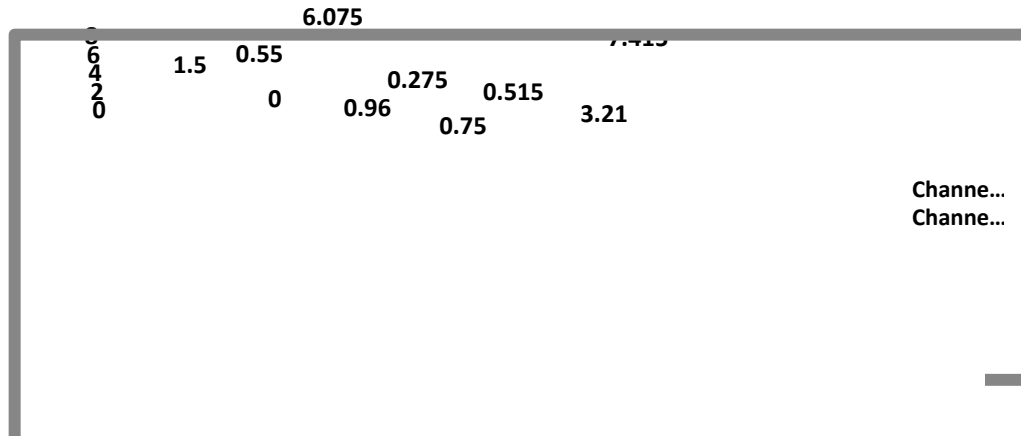


Fig.6 Marketing margin in different marketing channels of ginger

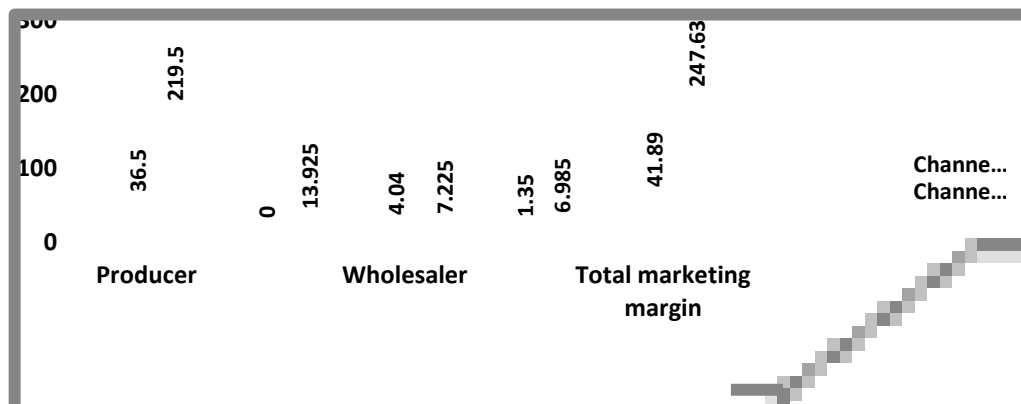


Fig.7 Index of marketing efficiency in different marketing channels of ginger

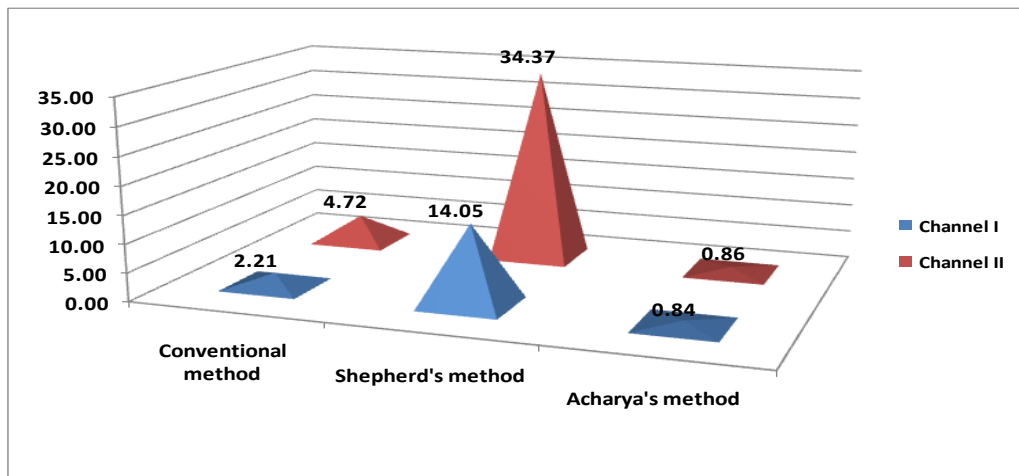


Fig.8 Price spread in different marketing channels of ginger

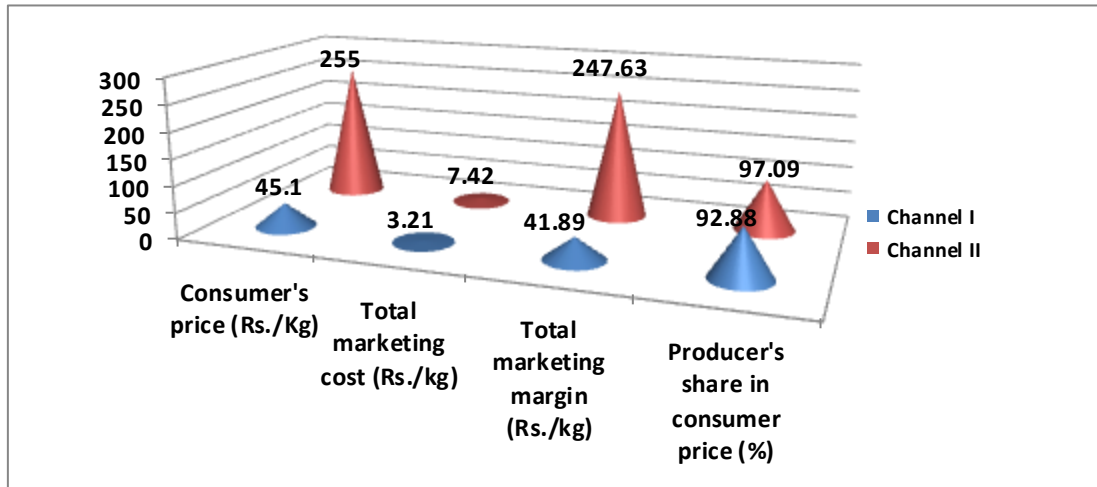


Table 6 reveals that the marketing margin of the intermediaries at various stages of marketing. Total marketing margin was found to be the highest in Channel II (Rs 247.64/-) than Channel I (Rs 41.89/-), respectively. The largest chunk of margin was enjoyed by the producers in Channel II (Rs 219.50/- per kg), followed by processor in channel II (Rs 13.93/- per kg), respectively. Similar study was also carried out by Sharma (2012).

Table 7 reveals that the empirical assessment of marketing efficiency of ginger. Through Conventional method it was found that Channel II was more efficient (4.72 per cent) as compared to Channel I (2.21 per cent), respectively. While, through Shepherd method the Channel II was found to be more efficient (34.37 per cent) than Channel I (14.05 per cent), respectively. Through Acharya's method Channel II was found to be more efficient (0.86 per cent) than Channel I (0.84 per cent), respectively. Similar study was also carried out by Shuya and Sharma (2014).

Table 8 reveals that the price spread in marketing of large cardamom. The producer's share in consumer's price was found to be high in channel II (97.09 per cent) than

Channel I (92.88 per cent), respectively. Similar study was also carried out by Sharma and Sharma (2008).

It is concluded that, in the marketing of ginger, the highest cost was incurred by processor (Rs 6.08/p-) in Channel II, followed by Producer (Rs 1.50/-) in Channel I, the total marketing cost was higher in Channel II (Rs 7.42/- per kg) than Channel I (Rs 3.21/- per kg). While the total marketing margin was found to be the highest in Channel II (Rs 247.64/-) than Channel I (Rs 41.89/-). The largest chunk of margin was enjoyed by the producers in Channel II (Rs 219.50/- per kg), followed by processor in channel II (Rs 13.93/- per kg) on assessing efficiency, through Conventional method it was found that Channel II was more efficient (4.72 per cent) as compared to Channel I (2.21 per cent), respectively. While through Shepherd method the Channel II was found to be more efficient (34.37 per cent) than Channel I (14.05 per cent), respectively. Through Acharya's method Channel II was found to be more efficient (0.86 per cent) than Channel I (0.84 per cent), respectively. The producer's share in consumer's price was found to be high in channel II (97.09 per cent) than Channel I (92.88 per cent), respectively.

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