

AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF GINGER CULTIVATION IN KARNATAKA A SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SHIVAMOGGA DIST

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ABSTRACT:

Ginger is the most important and extensively grown spices crop in the world India has largest area under ginger cultivation in the world and ranks second in the production after China. Ginger belongs to Zingibareaceae family and is originated from South East Asia. Tropical areas having high rainfall and hot humid weather conditions are favourable for ginger. The name ginger is derived from the Baba baba Sanskrit word Yeahsran gaveram which means horn root. In South East Asia, the most popular form of ginger is raw ginger it is reward as one of the most important and valued spices of the world for over 5000 years ginger has been recognised as the universal medicine by the ancient orientates of China and India. Today ginger remains key component of more than 50 per cent of the traditional herbal remedies and has been used to treat nausea indigestion, fever and infection and to promote vitality and longevity. Ginger contains 2-3 per cent carbohydrate and a good source of calcium, iron and vitamin. Ginger is one of the mainstay in India spice account and has been used for flavouring and medicinal purposes. Ginger occupies 4th position among spices produced in India, 5th position in terms of quality and 6th position in export earning among spices. India has also imported significant quantities of ginger in various forms, viz., ginger fresh, ginger unbleached, ginger bleached, ginger powder (not elsewhere specified) including dried ginger to the tune of 12,807 tons valued at 1925 lakh in 2009-10. Nepal has been our main source of import

Key-words: Ginger production, land utilization in Shivamogga dist.

INTRODUCTION:

Ginger is grown in Karnataka in 23 districts out of which 6 districts are under high production group (more than 10-12 metric tons / hectares) Triennial average 6 district was 28989 hectares which was 90.63 per cent of triennial average area (31986 hectares) under the ginger. The state triennial average production was 307.166 metric tonnes which was 88.784 per cent of triennial average production (3,45,971 metric tonnes) of ginger production of high productivity group comprising of 6 districts was 10.82 kg/ha triennial average productivity of the state.

Review of Literature

Different studies have been undertaken by different authors on the subject of agricultural economics, in commercial in the following paragraphs, a few studies related in the topic have been briefly reviewed.

1. **Agasimni et al.** (2015) analyzed that (*Zingier officinale* Rosc.) is one of the important spice crops of Asia. India is one of the largest ginger producing countries in the world. It is valued for its aroma, flavour and medicinal properties. In India, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh are the major ginger producing states. The productivity of ginger remains low in India due to constraints like diseases and improper management. There is a need to standardize the production technology which may help to improve the yield, quality so as to extend the farmers' hand of reliability so that they can get high net returns per unit area. The present work is focused on production practices of ginger.
2. **Satyendra Singh et al.** (2013) analyzed that the effect of mulching materials on growth and yield attributes and enhancing farm income through ginger cultivation under rainfed rice based production system.
3. **Vijayalaxmi Hegde and Sreepada Hegde** (2012) reported that, agriculture is the backbone of the Ethiopian economy contributing 42% share in the gross domestic produce. 95% vegetables, horticulture products and commercial products are produced by the smallholders. The history of spices in Ethiopia is an ancient one and spices remain as basic food items of the Ethiopian people.

Objectives of the Study

The following are the specific objectives of this work

1. To study the cost of ginger cultivation.
2. To study the problems of ginger cultivation
3. To know the price fluctuation in the ginger market.

Methodology:

The present study is regarding to “**An economic analysis of Ginger cultivation in Karnataka A special reference to Shivamogga Dist**” The information required for the study has been collected from both primary and secondary sources. A well-structured interview schedule has been administered to collect primary data.

Area production and productivity of Ginger in India

Years	Area (000,ha)	Production	Productivity (ha)
2018-19	108.64	380.10	3.50
2019-20	107.54	385.33	3.60
2020-21	149.10	702.00	4.70

Production of ginger in India

India is a leading ginger producer in the world

- More than 50% of total ginger production takes place in northeast Uttarakhand and Sikkim states.

- Most of ginger in north-eastern states is produced under organic conditions.
- India has identified develop day number of superior and high yielding cultivars.
- APEDA has already sanctions agri-export zones of fresh ginger in Assam, Odisha and Sikkim states for exports.

Ginger Production in Karnataka

Karnataka used 16,514 hectares of land for production of ginger in 2012-13 with an output of 57,799 real tonnes. In 2016-17, 29,285 hectares of land was used with a production of 1,09,340 million tonnes. This table creates a significant change in production volume and land used for production as compared to 2012-13. Similarly, there is fluctuation in the production of other states. Similarly in 2020- 21, 267315 million tonnes were produced, 32190 were produced in land and ginger production in Karnataka is good year on year

Ginger Production in Shimoga District-2021-22

Sl no	Taluk	Land(hc)	Production(Tons)
01	Bhadravathi	48	480
02	Hosanagara	1020	10200
03	Sagar	972	9720
04	Shivamogga	841	8410
05	Soraba	1080	10800
06	Thirthalli	75	750
07	Shikaripura	1602	16020

This table shows that ginger production 2021-22 Hosanagara taluk (1020) land utilized and produced 10200 tones of Ginger. Thirthahalli Lower ginger production taluk(750) tons.

Types of Ginger

1. **Yellow ginger** Now as Cream Garland Lelli yellow ginger is a perennial flowering plant that is native to the Himalayas, northern Vietnam and is cultivated in other regions like Hawali the plant of a yellow ginger has a short term with tufted leaves while its roots or rhizomes are short and ticks.

2. **White ginger** It is known as the cornerium white ginger is Variety of ginger that is commonly seen in various regions of Hawali this Hardy plant type of ginger can grow up to 8 feet tall. In some areas as it is also called a butterfly flowers are ginger lily. Aside from being used as a spice in some recipe white ginger is also used in the medicinal field as it can treat several illnesses such as sore throat and the tonsillitis.

3. **Spring ginger** This is a basically the young version of a matured ginger. Spring ginger as a similar hand like shape of a matured ginger but its rhizome is though more fibrous. The rhizome can also be plummy and juicy with a blush of pink.

4. **Culinary Ginger** Culinary ginger is also called edible ginger came from the rhizome of the Zingiber officinale. It belongs to the large ginger variety which is native to the shaded and most regions of Southeast Asia.

5. **Blue Hawalian Ginger** A not well-known type of ginger. The Hawaiian ginger or blue ginger is an edible type of ginger that has a bluish colour through the rhizome, it will look like the common gingers when its roots are not matured yet.

Expenditure incurred in producing ginger

The information pertaining to the expenditure incurred in producing ginger has been given in table

Expenditure incurred in growing ginger

Expenditure (Rs.)	incurred	Number of Farmers	Percentage
Less than 80,000		01	04.00
80,000-1,20,000		26	86.00
1,20,000-1,60,000		03	10.00
Above 1,60,000		00	00

The above table depicts the expenditure incurred in growing ginger in the study area. Among 30 respondents interviewed, 4% of the respondents incurred an expenditure of less than Rs. 80,000 for producing ginger, 86% of the respondents incurred an expenditure of between Rs. 80,000-1,20,000 and the remaining 10% of the respondents incurred an expenditure of between Rs. 1,20,000-1,60,000 for growing ginger. From the data it can be concluded that, majority of the respondents in the study area incurred an expenditure of between Rs. 80,000-1,20,000 for growing ginger

Findings

1. Most of the respondent's occupation is agriculture.
2. Most of the respondents opined that yielding ginger crop is having good quality of ginger.
3. Ginger is a soil exhaustive crop and it should not be grown in the same field year after year. Therefore, it is commonly rotated with other crop likes banana pepper and lemon grass.
4. Most of the people opine that ginger cultivating require more investment

Suggestions

1. Government provided good seeds and under the area implementation of price stability.
2. Government should implementation of crop insurance in throughout area and also awareness benefits of crop insurance
3. Former should provided good government marketing system and also global marketing in local areas.
4. The government should by subsidiary prices for agricultural equipments and materials which are essential in modern method of cultivation

Conclusion:

Ginger is one of the most important extensively grown spice crop in India and also in the world. Apart from its use as a human consumption, it is being used for manufacturing industries products like syrup, chocolate, ice creams, massage oil, medicine, cooking purpose.

The former is producing adequate of ginger to meet the consumer demand, they are facing problems for marketing of their produce. On the other hand, middlemen have been higher margin by incurring loss cost services. Therefore, in order to regulate the expenditure on commission, transport and packing about should be done in the state. Alternatively it is suggested to develop former market for in general and ginger particular.

The present study indicate that adequate input facilities, timely supply, chippier credit by the banking facilities, crop insurances help in increasing productivity as well as efficiency in the marketing of the produce. Fertilizer, pesticide, machineries through producer and trade would help in increasing the productivity as well as efficiency in the marketing of the producer.

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