

## An economic analysis of cost and return structure of jasmine in Chitradurga district

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### ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the economic analysis of cost and return structure for jasmine in Chitradurga district. The jasmine crop is becoming increasingly popular among the farmers in the region. The cost analysis showed that different costs incurred by the jasmine growers in Chitradurga district indicated that the per acre establishment cost worked out to Rs.15438 and the average maintenance cost was Rs.28782 per acre per annum. Among the maintenance costs, expenditure on planting material cost and fertilizers was high. The average marketing cost incurred by the farmers was Rs. 11355. The expenditure on marketing started from 3<sup>rd</sup> year onwards as the crop starts yielding. Among the marketing costs, commission charge is the major cost component. The annual gross income realized by the jasmine farmers was Rs.88926 per acre. The farmer's net return was found to be Rs. 48788. per acre.

**KEY WORDS :** Economic analysis, Cost and return, Jasmine

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Jasmine (*Jasminum* spp.) belongs to the family *Oleaceae* and is one of the oldest fragrant flowers cultivated by man and were known to be cultivated in tropical and sub tropical regions throughout the globe. The products of jasmine are important natural raw materials in the perfume industry. Jasmine concrete is the most common of the jasmine extract products. It is used as such in making perfumed hair oil, preparation of absolute and handkerchief perfumes. In addition it is used toiletries, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, food essences, chewing tobacco, dental preparations, confectionaries etc. Even different parts of the plants Such as, leaf, stem, bark, root, seed, and fruits are also used for medicinal purposes.

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In India, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Bihar Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh West Bengal are the major jasmine producing states with an estimated area of 12,000 hectares. Among the major growing states, Tamil Nadu stands first with area of 5,000 hectare and Karnataka stood second producing 24,581 tons in an area of 4,355 hectares during 2008-09 (Directorate of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka).The most commonly grown types are *Jasminum multiJlorum* (kakada), *J. sabac* (Dundumallige), *J. grandiflorum* (Jaji mallige) and *J. auriculatum* (Sooji Mallige).In Karnataka,Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Bellary, Mangalore, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga and Belgaum are the major growing districts.

Jasmine flowers are highly perishable and hence require careful handling and speedy disposal. Therefore the market remains localized. Location apart, perishability makes the flower trade complex and risky. In addition, the demand for flowers is not uniform and steady. Factors like location, season and socio-religious festivals affect the demand - supply relationship in the flower marketing. In times of gluts during rainy season when the demand for flowers suddenly falls,