

INDIA'S RURAL MARKETING: PROSPECTIVE GROWTH AND DIFFICULTIES

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Abstract: With a sizable demand base, the rural Indian market has excellent prospects for marketers. Nearly half of the country's income originates from rural areas, where two thirds of Indian customers live. Premium items do have a place, but it can be difficult to find and attract consumers in rural areas. As a result, these goods can be allowed to be purchased from the nearby urban center. Because they are larger than mass markets, rural markets are appealing. Products designed for these kinds of broad marketplaces will prosper and expand quickly.

IndexTerms: Rural marketing, Agricultural Inputs, Consumer Attitude, Strategies & Buying Motives.

I. INTRODUCTION

This research paper entitled “Rural Marketing– A Study in SOUTH ANDAMAN District” is mainly based on the hypothesis that, there is a huge potential of marketing of durable goods in rural areas of the country which is increasing gradually. In India about 70% population resides in the rural areas and nearly half of the national income is generated by the rural population, hence it becomes necessary to know the behaviour of the rural population, their needs, and aspirations etc to be successful in the marketing in rural areas. The general notion is that the rural markets have potential only for agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, cattle feed and agricultural machinery. More than 50% of the national income is generated in rural India and there are opportunities to market modern goods and services in rural areas and also market agricultural products in urban areas.

In fact it has been estimated that the rural markets are growing at five times the rate of urban markets. About 70% of bicycles, mechanical watches and radios and about 60% of batteries, sewing machine and table fans are sold in rural India. The villagers have not only adopted the modern ways of agriculture as a business but also have accepted modern living. Apart from the food items, they are involved in buying durable products. This change in the attitude of rural consumers is extensive across the countryside.

The mounting rural market is important to growth of economic development of India. Rural markets have proved to be very attractive for corporate and the size of market is increasing gradually. The increased purchasing power of the rural consumers and the improved income distribution has increased rural demand for several products. With a population by now in excess of one billion people, India has attracted multinational corporations across the globe as a place of opportunity for exploring new markets.

The sales of colour television, washing machines, refrigerators, shampoos, face cream, mosquito repellent and tooth paste are very low and there is great potential for such products in rural markets. While rural markets offer huge attractions to the marketers, it is not easy to enter the market and take a sizeable share of the market within a short period. This is due to low literacy, low income, seasonal demand and problems with regards to transportation, communication and distribution channel. Further there are different groups based on religion, caste, education, income and age. There is a need to understand the rural markets in terms of buyer behaviour, attitudes, beliefs and aspirations of people.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

In the Indian rural marketing context, the dominant literature is on marketing of agricultural products to the urban areas. We also have indigenous rural marketing literature which primarily deals with other side of rural marketing, namely selling to rural areas. Rural Marketing¹ targeting the non-urban consumers, **Sage Publications**, gives a detailed profile of the rural consumer. He also propagates the relevance of haats and melas and highlights their underutilization. He also highlights various emerging channels to access the rural markets. Prof Ramkishan Y. In his book 'New Perspective in Rural and Agricultural Marketing: Case Studies' discusses through various case studies, product lifecycle of rural product and how they differ from urban products. He has also discussed standardization and grading systems in India and their relevance in rural markets. An in-depth analysis on the telecom sector, conducted by **Kurian and Tiyyama** brings out the shift if rural population towards use of technology and modern means of consumers. Researchers have also proposed a number of theoretical frameworks for understanding the reasons for success and failures of rural projects. While researchers have explored in detail the existing marketing strategies and success stories, few discuss and recommend the future course of action. This paper attempts to bridge that gaps and challenges in rural markets. The rural markets are full of challenges because of its characteristics like illiteracy, distances, vast markets potential, communication, rail and road transportation, distribution of products and services, understanding consumer behavior, socio- cultural factors, languages, lack of infrastructural facilities etc.

The rural market is so wide, distant and vast that it is difficult to cover and reach. One segment is totally different from other segments. Every district, region and state is different from others. The whole India is different in itself and even then it is an ideal example of a country having different cultures. It is incredible India. Knowing Rural India is a very difficult task, its spirit, feelings, warmth, distinctness, shyness, innocence and beyond that. If marketing / sales men try to play tantrums or cheat them, they feel disgusting and try to make distance from these people. Next most important point is that many marketing men still don't know real needs of rural consumers. Designing wrong products, services and poor strategy without knowing rural India where their own consumer in the villages lives. It is also difficult to get skilled sales person conversant with rural culture. Though, marketing heads are educated from abroad and top institutions of the country but poor in knowing their consumer. There is gap in their knowledge what they know and what is in the reality about rural consumers. That is why many products have witnessed failures in rural markets.

III. THE MARKET STRUCTURE IN INDIA IS DICHOTOMOUS HAVING RURAL AND URBAN MARKETS:

But many do not concur with this view as they contend that consumer everywhere is a consumer and hence their needs, aspirations, beliefs and attitudes will also be the same. The fact, however, remains that there are certain unique characteristic features which call for separate marketing strategies to be distinctively developed to suit the rural and urban market behavior. Conditions existing in urban markets at present can also be analyzed in this context. First, the urban markets have almost reached a saturation level that further tapping them with a high profit margin has become difficult.

Secondly, competition is becoming tough in urban markets compelling many firms to incur heavy costs in promotional expenditure. Thirdly, the awareness level of urban consumers is high and hence product features have to be changed often. Needless to say this process needs a huge investment which will have a negative impact on profitability. Thus, except perhaps for easy reach the urban markets have become as oasis.

Importance of Rural Markets: With the presence of 12.2% of the world population in the villages of India, the Indian rural FMCG market is something no one can overlook. Increased focus on farm sector will boost rural incomes, hence providing better growth prospects to the FMCG sector. Better infrastructure facilities will improve their supply chain. FMCG sector is also likely to benefit from growing demand in the market. Because of the low per capita consumption for almost all the products in the country, FMCG companies have immense possibilities for growth, at present 53 per cent of all FMCGs and 59 per cent of all consumer durables are being sold in rural India. The biggest FMCG Company in India HLL derives more than half of its Rs. 12,000 crores revenues from the rural markets.

The rural market is an enigma for the companies. Due to the lack of deeper insights into the psyche of the rural consumers, companies are hesitant to explore this territory. But local brands, like —Ghadil detergent in Kanpur, have been able to successfully tap the opportunities presented by rural market. And if the companies are able to change the mindset of the consumers, i.e. if they are able to take the consumers to branded products and offer new generation products, they would be able to generate higher growth in the near future. It is expected that the rural income will rise in 2010, boosting purchasing power in the countryside. At present, urban India accounts for 66% of total FMCG consumption, with rural India accounting for the remaining 34%.

However, rural India accounts for more than 40% consumption in major FMCG categories such as personal care, fabric care, and hot beverages. In urban areas, home and personal care category, including skin care, household care and feminine hygiene, will keep growing at relatively attractive rates. Within the foods segment, it is estimated that processed foods, bakery, and dairy are long-term growth categories in both rural and urban areas. Factors Which Have Been Recognized as Responsible for Existence in the Boom of Rural Market: ☐ Increase in population and hence increase in demand. ☐ A marked increase in the rural income due to agrarian prosperity. ☐ Standard of living is also growing up in rural areas.

Large inflow of investment for rural development programmes from government and other sources. Increased contact of rural people with their urban counterparts due to development of transport and wide communication network.

Increase in literacy and educational level and resultant inclination to sophisticated lives by the rural folks. In flow of foreign remittances and foreign made goods into rural areas.

Change in the land tenure systems causing a structural change in the ownership patterns and consequent changes in the buying behavior.

IV. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objectives of the study are:

- (1) To understand the situation in which the rural market operates.
- (2) To find out the natural problems associated with rural market.
- (3) The market strategies which can be successfully implemented to exploit the potentials of the rural market.
- (4) To find out the views of the rural consumers about the consumer goods.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Area of the Study **South Andaman district, Andaman and Nicobar Islands** had been selected for the sample study because this district has comparatively better infrastructure and a wide rural area, which is very essential for the development of rural market. The markets are much near to the rural areas of the district and the markets are main place from where rural consumers use to buy the Durable Products. The people of these areas have greater opportunities of employment and have more disposable income than other remote rural areas; hence, there is a lot of potential of rural marketing for Consumable and Durable products. The selection of sample villages has done by stratified sampling methods, although, selection is random. Out of the large number of villages, 20 villages have been selected in South Andaman district.

Sampling Technique Universe: Consumer respondents in the rural areas. Sampling Unit: Sampling unit is limited to the **Andaman district, Andaman and Nicobar Islands** Sample Size: 200 consumer respondents from the rural areas. Sampling Design: Simple random sampling is adopted on the ground of availability, convenience to access and level of participation.

Data Collection Since the primary objective of this study is to know the potentials of marketing of durable products in rural areas. The present study is mainly based on the primary data collected with the help of structured questionnaire and interview. The necessary data for this study had been collected through an interview schedule by directly approaching the respondents and other relevant data from some secondary sources also. All the data for the purpose of the study and deep analysis had been collected during the field work. Preliminary data had been collected for villages. During the survey in rural areas, the researcher has taken interviews on the basis of prepared standard questionnaire of about 10 persons in every village.

RESEARCH TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION AND THEIR ANALYSIS PRIMARY DATA:

The structured questionnaire was used to collect the primary data. The questionnaire has both open-end and closed-end questions. Secondary Data: Books, Journals, Magazines, Newsletters and Internet. It revealed that about 90% families have Radio, 74% families have Tape-Recorders, 22% families have B&W Television sets, and 33% Families have colour television sets and only 26% families have Refrigerators.

RURAL CONSUMERS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS DURABLES:

Rural consumers play a significant role in this research work. We have incorporated all the information received during the field work and personal interviews taken on the basis of already prepared questionnaire in this research work. We have taken interviews of about 200 rural consumers with the help of questionnaire for Durable products respectively, and the information received is presented here.

ATTITUDE OF RETAIL SHOP KEEPERS TOWARDS RURAL CONSUMERS:

By retailers, we mean which work like a centre for all the villagers of that particular area and from where a large number of rural consumers buy durable products. In this research, we have chosen these kinds of shopkeepers and all the information's furnished by them have been given here. The first and foremost motive of the retailers is to earn higher profits. Therefore, they sell only those products which yield the maximum profit to them. For this they sell the products of those brands on which the percentage of profit is more. They do not give much attention on the quality of the product. That is why they are least interested in selling the product of those companies where the rate of profit is low. In villages beyond the reach of distribution system the shop-keeper make their own arrangement for procurement.

The retail shop-keepers have to purchase their stock from wholesalers or authorized dealers who generally are in the nearby cities or towns. Thus, the cost for these retailers goes up by 10% to 15% of the actual cost of products because they have to spend some amount on transportation etc. Because of the transportation and other expenses their profits automatically go down equivalent to the cost incurred on the transportation etc.

Therefore, these retailers are more interested in selling the products of local brands, rather than the products of standard brand. According to these retailers, the rural consumers are also more interested in buying and consuming the products of local brands, because they have to spend fewer amounts to fulfil their needs and requirements. Even rural consumers do not show great enthusiasm in the product of standard brands, as they do not have much information about these products and they are solely dependent on the retailers. It is, thus, revealed in the study that retailers are the main link between the producer and consumer as far as the rural market is concerned. Normally, they buy products from the nearby towns; deal in wide variety of products, purchasing the products from suppliers mostly based on customer requirement.

The retailers in the rural market buy mostly from wholesalers and, in some cases, from the manufacturers. The credit facility enjoyed by them from wholesalers makes them dependent on the wholesalers and big retailers. The mode of transportation adopted by them in most cases is by bus. A majority of them buy on a weekly basis.

ATTITUDE OF THE WHOLESALERS AND DEALERS TOWARDS RURAL CONSUMERS:

We have tried to know the opinion of the wholesalers in reference to rural consumers and markets on the basis of interview of the wholesalers and authorized dealers during the field work. We have incorporated all this information in this research paper. It is very difficult for them to provide or make available their product directly in rural areas. The main reason for this is the vastness and uneven spread of rural population. In rural areas people live in very small villages and at a great distance and even in these villages demand for these products are minimal but the cost incurred on to satisfy these demands are much higher than the profit.

Therefore, the wholesalers suffer losses instead of profit. Firstly, the demand of Durable product is very low in rural areas and it is seasonal also which are generally demanded on some special occasions or festivals or marriages. So the demand comes down automatically once these occasions are over. That is why to meet the demand of these rural areas the wholesalers do not want to make a permanent distribution system because the cost incurred on these system are much higher. In spite of distribution system they give some incentives or discount to the retailers to encourage them to sell their products in rural areas. Thus, they get their product reached or accessed to the rural people according to their demand without higher distribution costs and wholesalers have not to do many efforts for this.

BUYING MOTIVES:

Marketers have been using buying motives to handle the consumers. 'Buying Motive' provides the psychological justification for the acceptance of a product. This tool has proved a success with urban consumers. It is necessary for the marketer first to identify the psychological characteristics, which can act as the 'Buying Motives'. Though the sources of information are many, it is likely that the consumers use the information from only one or two source for decision-making.

Rural consumers are influenced by information received and opinions formed from various sources in making their buying decisions. The other sources in order of importance are -- opinions of family members, advice of friends and neighbours, and shopkeepers' advice. It may be noted that advertisements have been considered as major influences in purchase decisions. In case of consumer durables, advice of friends and neighbours is found to be a major source, while family members, opinion leaders and shopkeepers are other important source influencing the buying decisions. Self experience is not a major influence, because consumer durables are not purchased repeatedly. Even in this case advertisements were an important influencing source.

STRATEGIES

Consumer durables face many marketing problems and are not able to penetrate the rural market like non- durables. Several roadblocks make it difficult to progress in the rural market. Marketers encounter a number of problems like dealing with physical distribution, logistics, proper and effective deployment of sales force and effective marketing communication when they enter rural markets. Where the rural market does offer a vast untapped potential, it should also be recognized that it is not that easy to operate in rural market because of several attendant problems. Rural marketing is, thus, a time consuming affair and requires considerable investment in term of evolving appropriate strategies with a view to tackle the problems. The major problems faced by manufacturing and marketing men in rural areas are described below:

1. Breaking of bulk into small volume not possible;
2. Requires more investment by consumer during purchase;
3. Requires installation/after sales service;
4. Higher repurchase cycle;
5. Difficult to do cross promotions;
6. Requires separate retailer for the products;
7. Transportation problems due to bulkiness of products;
8. Dependent on other factors like Electricity, Fuel etc.;
9. Banking and Credit problems: Inadequate banking and credit facilities;
10. Problems regarding Handling, Storage and Transportation;
11. Seasonal demand;

Durables are sold to rural areas by the retailers operating from nearby towns. Very less effort are done to promote the products in rural areas except some road shows and advertising in cinema halls. Few companies have made efforts to promote the products in rural gatherings like Shandies and haats. Hence, rural marketing requires separate marketing strategies for the marketing mix elements viz, Product, Price, Place and Promotions, which could be formulated after studying the market carefully. Multi—Branding: A company may introduce several brands in a product—line with different features to appeal to different categories in the same customer group. Many FMCG companies follow this strategy. Co—Branding: Today, we find offers with two or more brands of the same company or different companies.

When a marketer offers one brand with another brand of the same company or another company it is called co-branding. Such offers may take two different forms:

(i) Ingredient co-branding

(ii) Product co-branding Products at low end: A range of products targeted for the rural consumer could be launched with low price and low quality to counter the spurious products. This can be done by developing franchisee units to manufacture low-end products with a highly localized Affordability: The income of rural consumers is unsteady. The sources of income as well

as the size of income earned per day vary. They cannot hence make planned purchases and large purchases. Small pack sizes help the rural consumer pick the product at a price that he can afford. Combo-packs: Another packaging innovation is 'combo-packs'. When related products are packed together and sold at economy prices, the consumer finds it a better option to buy. The Combo-Pack may become an 'assortment' when more than two products are packed together. Marketing Strategy is affected by various factors like Type of product (Durable or nondurable), profile of target market, internal strengths of company, competitor's strategies, stage of product in its life cycle, facilities available for using marketing mix etc. Moreover, strategy can be formulated at various levels; generic strategy for all firms, Corporate Strategy at corporate level of a firm, Business Strategy for a particular Strategic Business Unit of the Company, marketing mix strategy at marketing Department of a particular Strategic Business Unit etc. This research is focused on generic marketing mix strategies for various types of products in the rural gatherings

VI.CONCLUSION:

It should not be inferred from the current conversation about a particular facet of rural marketing that these markets have not been utilized in any way. Its sole objective is to draw attention to the rural markets' increasing significance in the rapidly shifting economic landscape. Producers of most consumer items have already made significant inroads. Even while producers may experience early losses due to high promotion and distribution costs, they shouldn't let this stop them from entering the market because the potential in the rural area is enormous. Given the country's shifting economic landscape and the rural population's increased purchasing power, the recently established rural marketplaces will undoubtedly pay off handsomely.

Due to the wide range of courses that must be taken in rural marketing, particular consideration must be given to the product, its quality, packaging, brand, price, advertisement, personal selling, and distribution channel. The rural marketing strategy must be suitable, fully understanding the dispersed nature of rural consumers and the requirement for a distinct communication mix due to the lower educational attainment and environmental variations. All of this necessitates coordinated and coordinated action from the sector and the government.

The main function of the government is to develop infrastructure, such as a robust system of roads in rural India's interior, prompt action to improve access to water, light, and irrigation, and financial and technical support for the establishment of industries in villages and the distribution of their output. For the benefit of business and industry, the government will play an equally significant role in conducting surveys of rural markets, compiling essential information, and publishing those statistics. Premium items have their place, no doubt, but it can be challenging to find and attract the consumers in remote areas. As a result, you can leave these things to be purchased from the closest city. The size of rural markets compared to mass marketplaces is what draws people in.

The size of rural markets compared to mass marketplaces is what draws people in. Product designers that cater to these large markets will flourish and expand quickly.

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