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GREEN MARKETING

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ABSTRACT

The term Green Marketing is the buzzword used in industry which is used to describe business activities which attempt to reduce the negative effect of the products/services offered by the company to make it environmentally friendly. The development of Green marketing has opened the door of opportunity for companies to co-brand their products into separate line, lauding the green-friendliness of some while ignoring that of others. Green marketing manipulates the four elements of the marketing mix to sell products and services offering superior environmental benefits in the form of reduced waste and decreased release of toxic emissions. As society becomes more concerned with the natural environment, businesses have begun to modify their process in an attempt to address society's new issues. For a company to be successful in implementing green marketing strategy, it should not forget attitude of consumers towards green marketing. The outcome of this paper may trigger the minds of marketer to give a thought for adopting the suitable strategies which will give them a way to overcome major problems associated with regular marketing techniques and make a shift to green marketing. This paper is an attempt to understand awareness of consumers' towards green marketing As resources are limited and human wants are unlimited, it is important for the marketers to utilize the resources efficiently without waste as well as to achieve the organization's objective.

KEYWORDS

Green Marketing, consumer behavior, environmentally friendly product, eco-friendly product, eco – logical marketing.

INTRODUCTION

 **Green marketing** is the marketing of products that are presumed to be environmentally safe. Thus green marketing incorporates a broad range of activities, including product modification, changes to the production process, packaging changes, as well as modifying advertising. Yet defining green marketing is not a simple task where several meanings intersect and contradict each other; an example of this will be the existence of varying social, environmental and retail definitions attached to this term. Green, environmental and eco-marketing are part of the new marketing approaches which do not just refocus, adjust or enhance existing marketing thinking and practice, but seek to challenge those approaches and provide a substantially different perspective. In more detail green, environmental and eco-marketing belong to the group of approaches which seek to address the lack of fit between marketing as it is currently practiced and the ecological and social realities of the wider marketing environment.

Although environmental issues influence all human activities, few academic disciplines have integrated green issues into their literature. This is especially true of marketing. As society becomes more concerned with the natural environment, businesses have begun to modify their behavior in an attempt to address society's "new" concerns. Some businesses have been quick to accept concepts like environmental management systems and waste minimization, and have integrated environmental issues into all organizational activities. Some evidence of this is the development of journals such as "Business Strategy and the Environment" and "Greener Management International," which are specifically designed to disseminate research relating to business' environmental behavior.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The main source of data are various Economic Surveys of India and Ministry of Commerce and Industry data, RBI bulletin, online data base of Indian Economy, journals, articles, news papers, etc.

EVOLUTION OF GREEN MARKETING

Green Marketing concept has been evolved over a period of time. According to Peattie (2001), the evolution of green marketing has *three phases*.

- **First phase:** "Ecological" green marketing and during this period all marketing activities were concerned to address environment problems and provide remedies for environmental problems.
- **Second phase:** "Environmental" green marketing and the focus shifted on clean technology that involved designing of innovative new products, which take care of pollution and waste issues.
- **Third phase:** "Sustainable" green marketing. It came into prominence in the late 1990s and early 2000

WHY GREEN MARKETING?

"Resources are Limited and Human Wants are Unlimited", it is important for the marketers to utilize the resources efficiently without any wastage as well as to achieve the organization's objective. There is growing interest among the consumers all over the world regarding protection of environment. Worldwide evidence indicates people are concerned about the environment and are changing their behavior. As a result of this, green marketing has emerged which speaks for growing market for sustainable and socially responsible products and services. Since early 1990s, a major concern on ecological impact of industrial house on environment has been surfaced on marketplace. Not only the relation between human organization and natural environment being redefined, but the implication thereof are being interpreted, because of these new perceptions are being formed or revaluated on issues like environmental friendly products, recycle- ability, waste reduction, the cost associated with pollution and price value relationship of environmentalism. Pressure from various stakeholders, government, environmentalist, NGOs, consumers in placed on business, which in turn keeps them under constant and relentless watch in their daily operations. A direct result can be seen in developed and developing countries where government become more strict in imposing regulations to protect environment; at the same time the customers of these countries are being more and more outspoken regarding their needs for environmentally friendly products, even though questions remain on their willingness to pay a higher premium for such products. So, in this era where consumers determine the fate of a company, green marketing imparts a proactive strategy for these companies to cater the market by imparting nature friendly products/ services which otherwise reduce or minimize any detrimental impact on environment.

GREEN CONSUMER

The green consumer is generally defined as one who adopts environmentally friendly behaviors and/or who purchases green products over the standard alternatives. Green consumers are more internally-controlled as they believe that an individual consumer can be effective in environmental protection. Thus, they feel that the job of environmental protection should not be left to the government, business, environmentalists and scientists only; they as consumers can also play a part. They are also less dogmatic and more open-minded or tolerant toward new products and ideas. Their open-mindedness helps them to accept green products and behaviors, more readily. According to the consumption report of the EU (Consumers in Europe), it is found that ten percent of the consumers recognize the ecological product labels or green energy labels on the products sold in the supermarkets. Although the companies in our country progress with significant speed in terms of the environment, it is not possible yet for us to say that they have reached the same level regarding consumer

sensitivity. In Western implementations, environmental awareness and the "green policy" in business organizations are reflected in the business as result of the environmental awareness of the consumers. The most recent and classical example regarding this subject is airline transportation industry. In airline transportation, large amount of carbon emission released by the planes into the environment is a matter in question. British Airway offers the following "relieving" solution to people who have to travel by plane but feel disturbed due to the carbon emission: to give financial support to a fund providing researches intended to reduce carbon emission. The carbon emission, released during the distance covered is calculated and a contribution of 12.08 Euro per ton can be paid per person. Carbon dioxide emission per one passenger during an Istanbul-London flight reaches 29 kilograms, and with this fund, which was established on a voluntary basis, environmentally conscious passengers can donate 3.25 Euro and feel relaxed. On the other hand, Turkish Airlines has stated "we achieved fuel savings and this saving reduced carbon emission" in a statement they made in October, demonstrating that the firm has a more low profile "temporary" approach (Naturalhaber, 2010).

GREEN PRODUCTS AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

The products those are manufactured through green technology and that caused no environmental hazards are called green products. Promotion of green technology and green products is necessary for conservation of natural resources and sustainable development. We can define green products by following measures:

1. Products those are originally grown,
2. Products those are recyclable, reusable and biodegradable,
3. Products with natural ingredients,
4. Products containing recycled contents, non-toxic chemical,
5. Products contents under approved chemical,
6. Products that do not harm or pollute the environment,
7. Products that will not be tested on animals,
8. Products that have eco-friendly packaging i.e. reusable, refillable containers etc.

GREEN MARKETING MIX (INNOVATIVE STRATEGY FOR CORPORATE)

Every Organization has its own favorite marketing mix. Some have 4 Ps and some have 7 Ps of Marketing Mix. The 4 Ps of green marketing are that of a conventional marketing but the challenge before marketers is to use 4 Ps in an innovative manner.

PRODUCT

Attributes such as energy saving, organic etc. that leads to reduction in resource consumption and pollution. The ecological objectives in planning products are to reduce resource consumption and pollution and to increase conservation of scarce resources (Keller man, 1978). The products have to be developed depending on the needs of the customers who prefer environment friendly products. Products can be made from recycled materials or from used goods. Efficient products not only save water, energy and money, but also reduce harmful effects on the environment. Green chemistry forms the growing focus of product development. The marketer's role in product management includes providing product designers with market-driven trends and customer requests for green product attributes such as energy saving, organic, green chemicals, local sourcing, etc., For example, Nike is the first among the shoe companies to market itself as green. It is marketing its Air Jordan shoes as environment-friendly, as it has significantly reduced the usage of harmful glue adhesives. It has designed this variety of shoes to emphasize that it has reduced wastage and used environment-friendly materials.

PRICE

Price is a critical and important factor of green marketing mix. Most consumers will only be prepared to pay additional value if there is a perception of extra product value. This value may be improved performance, function, design, visual appeal, or taste. Green marketing should take all these facts into consideration while charging a premium price. Green pricing takes into consideration the people, planet and profit in a way that takes care of the health of employees and communities and ensures efficient productivity. Value can be added to it by changing its appearance, functionality and through customization, etc. Wal Mart unveiled its first recyclable cloth shopping bag. IKEA started charging consumers when they opted for plastic.

PROMOTION

Green promotion involves configuring the tools of promotion, such as advertising, marketing materials, signage, white papers, web sites, videos and presentations by keeping people, planet and profits in mind. To address the relationship between a product and the environment, to promote green life style, and to present a corporate image of environmental responsibility.

British petroleum (BP) displays gas station which its sunflower motif and boasts of putting money into solar power. Indian Tobacco Company has introduced environmental-friendly papers and boards, which are free of elemental chlorine. Toyota is trying to push gas/electric hybrid technology into much of its product line. It is also making the single largest R&D investment in the every-elusive hydrogen car and promoting itself as the first eco-friendly car company. International business machines Corporation (IBM) has revealed a portfolio of green retail store technologies and services to help retailers improve energy efficiency in their IT operations. The center piece of this portfolio is the IBM Sure POS 700, a point-of-sale system that, according to IBM, reduces power consumption by 36% or more. We even see the names of retail outlets like "Reliance Fresh", Fresh [at] Namdhari Fresh and Desi, which while selling fresh vegetables and fruits, transmit an innate communication of green marketing. Green marketer can attract customers on the basis of performance, money savings, health and convenience, or just plain environmental friendliness, so as to target a wide range of green consumers. Consumer awareness can be created by spreading the message among consumers about the benefits of environmental-friendly products. Positioning of profiles related to green marketing on social networks creates awareness within and across online peer groups. Marketing can also directly target the consumers through advertisements for product such as energy saving compact fluorescent lamps, the battery-powered Reva car, etc.

PLACE

The choice of where and when to make a product available will have significant impact on the customers. Aiming to reduce carbon footprint by way of managing logistics to cut down transport emanations. Very few customers will go out of their way to buy green products. Green place is about managing logistics to cut down on transportation emissions, thereby in effect aiming at reducing the carbon footprint. For example, instead of marketing an imported mango juice in India it can be licensed for local production. This avoids shipping of the product from far away, thus reducing shipping cost and more importantly, the consequent carbon emission by the ships and other modes of transport.

CHALLENGES IN GREEN MARKETING

NEED FOR STANDARDIZATION

It is found that only 5% of the marketing messages from "Green" campaigns are entirely true and there is a lack of standardization to authenticate these claims. There is no standardization to authenticate these claims. There is no standardization currently in place to certify a product as organic. Unless some regulatory bodies are involved in providing the certifications there will not be any verifiable means. A standard quality control board needs to be in place for such labeling and licensing.

NEW CONCEPT

Indian literate and urban consumer is getting more aware about the merits of Green products. But it is still a new concept for the masses. The consumer needs to be educated and made aware of the environmental threats. The new green movements need to reach the masses and that will take a lot of time and effort. By India's ayurvedic heritage, Indian consumers do appreciate the importance of using natural and herbal beauty products. Indian consumer is exposed to healthy living lifestyles such as yoga and natural food consumption. In those aspects the consumer is already aware and will be inclined to accept the green products.

PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE

The investors and corporate need to view the environment as a major long-term investment opportunity, the marketers need to look at the long-term benefits from this new green movement. It will require a lot of patience and no immediate results. Since it is a new concept and idea, it will have its own acceptance period.

AVOIDING GREEN MYOPIA

The first rule of green marketing is focusing on customer benefits i.e. the primary reason why consumers buy certain products in the first place. Do this right, and motivate consumers to switch brands or even pay a premium for the greener alternative. It is not going to help if a product is developed which is absolutely green in various aspects but does not pass the customer satisfaction criteria. This will lead to green myopia. Also if the green products are priced very high then again it will lose its market acceptability.

GOLDEN RULES OF GREEN MARKETING

- 1. Know you're Customer:** Make sure that the consumer is aware of and concerned about the issues that your product attempts to address, (Whirlpool learned the hard way that consumers wouldn't pay a premium for a CFC-free refrigerator because consumers didn't know what CFCs).
- 2. Educating your Customers:** isn't just a matter of letting know why it matters. Otherwise, for a significant portion of your target market, it's a case of "So what?" and your green marketing campaign goes nowhere. People know you're doing whatever you're doing to protect the environment, but also a matter of letting them.
- 3. Being Genuine & Transparent:** means that **a)** you are actually doing what you claim to be doing in your green marketing campaign and **b)** the rest of your business policies are consistent with whatever you are doing that's environmentally friendly.
- 4. Reassure the Buyer:** Consumers must be made to believe that the product performs the job it's supposed to do—they won't forego product quality in the name of the environment.
- 5. Consider Your Pricing:** If you're charging a premium for your product—and many environmentally preferable products cost more due to economies of scale and use of higher-quality ingredients—make sure those consumers can afford the premium and feel it's worth it.
- 6. Thus leading brands should recognize that consumer expectations have changed:** It is not enough for a company to green its products; consumers expect the products that they purchase pocket friendly and also to help reduce the environmental impact in their own lives too.

PRESENT TRENDS IN GREEN MARKETING IN INDIA

Organizations are Perceive Environmental marketing as an Opportunity to achieve its objectives. Firms have realized that consumers prefer products that do not harm the natural environment as also the human health. Firms marketing such green products are preferred over the others not doing so and thus develop a competitive advantage, simultaneously meeting their business objectives. Organizations believe they have a moral obligation to be more socially responsible. This is in keeping with the philosophy of CSR which has been successfully adopted by many business houses to improve their corporate image. Firms in this situation can take two approaches:

- Use the fact that they are environmentally responsible as a marketing tool.
- Become responsible without prompting this fact.

Governmental Bodies are forcing Firms to Become More Responsible. In most cases the government forces the firm to adopt policy which protects the interests of the consumers. It does so in following ways:

- Reduce production of harmful goods or by products
- Modify consumer and industry's use and/or consumption of harmful goods; or
- Ensure that all types of consumers have the ability to evaluate the environmental composition of goods.

Cost Factors Associated With Waste Disposal or Reductions in Material Usage Forces Firms to Modify their Behavior. With cost cutting becoming part of the strategy of the firms it adopts green marketing in relation to these activities. It may pursue these as follows:

- A Firm develops a technology for reducing waste and sells it to other firms.
- A waste recycling or removal industry develops.

WHAT ARE THE EXAMPLES OF GREEN MARKETING?

Marketing cotton bags instead of polythene bags comes under green marketing.

EXAMPLE 1: Eco-friendly Rickshaws before CWG

Chief minister Shiela Dikshit launched on Tuesday a battery operated rickshaw, "E-rick", sponsored by a cellular services provider, to promote eco-friendly transportation in the city ahead of the Commonwealth Games.

EXAMPLE 2 : Wipro Green It.

Wipro can do for you in your quest for a sustainable tomorrow - reduce costs, reduce your carbon footprints and become more efficient - all while saving the environment.

Wipro's Green Machines (In India Only)

Wipro Infotech was India's first company to launch environment friendly computer peripherals. For the Indian market, Wipro has launched a new range of desktops and laptops called Wipro Greenware. These products are RoHS (Restriction of Hazardous Substances) compliant thus reducing e-waste in the environment.

EXAMPLE 3 : Agartala to be India's first Green City

Tripura Sunday announced plans to make all public and private vehicles in Agartala run on compressed natural gas (CNG) by 2013, thus making the capital "India's first green city". Tripura Natural Gas Co Ltd (TNGCL), a joint venture of the Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL) and the Tripura and Assam governments, has undertaken a project to supply CNG to all private and government vehicles. CNG will also be available to those now using electricity, petrol and diesel to run various machineries. TNGCL chairman Pabitra Kar told reporters. He said: "The company will soon provide PNG connections to 10,000 new domestic consumers in the city and outskirts. Agartala will be the first city in India within the next three years to become a green city.

THE FUTURE OF GREEN MARKETING

There are many lessons to be learned to avoid green marketing myopia, the short version of all this is that effective green marketing requires applying good marketing principles to make green products desirable for consumers. The question that remains, however, is, what is green marketing's future? Business scholars have viewed it as a "fringe" topic, given that environmentalism's acceptance of limits and conservation does not mesh well with marketing's traditional axioms of "give customer what they want" and "sell as much as you can". Evidence indicates that successful green products have avoided green marketing myopia by following three important principles:

CONSUMER VALUE POSITIONING

- 1) Design environmental products to perform as well as (or better than) alternatives.
- 2) Promote and deliver the consumer desired value of environmental products and target relevant consumer market segments.
- 3) Broaden mainstream appeal by bundling consumer desired value into environmental products.

CALIBRATION OF CONSUMER KNOWLEDGE

- 1) Educate consumers with marketing messages that connect environmental attributes with desired consumer value.

- 2) Frame environmental product attributes as "solutions" for consumer needs.
- 3) Create engaging and educational internet sites about environmental products desired consumer value.

CREDIBILITY OF PRODUCT CLAIM

- 1) Employ environmental product and consumer benefit claims that are specific and meaningful.
- 2) Procure product endorsements or eco-certifications from trustworthy third parties and educate consumers about the meaning behind those endorsements and eco certifications.
- 3) Encourage consumer evangelism via consumers social and internet communication network with compelling, interesting and entertaining information about environmental products.

CONCLUSION

Now this is the right time to select "Green Marketing" globally. It will come with drastic change in the world of business if all nations will make strict roles because green marketing is essential to save world from pollution. From the business point of view because a clever marketer is one who not only convinces the consumer, but also involves the consumer in marketing his product. Green marketing should not be considered as just one more approach to marketing, but has to be pursued with much greater vigor, as it has an environmental and social dimension to it. With the threat of global warming looming large, it is extremely important that green marketing becomes the norm rather than an exception or just a fad. Recycling of paper, metals, plastics, etc., in a safe and environmentally harmless manner should become much more systematized and universal. It has to become the general norm to use energy-efficient lamps and other electrical goods. Marketers also have the responsibility to make the consumers understand the need for and benefits of green products as compared to non-green ones. In green marketing, consumers are willing to pay more to maintain a cleaner and greener environment. Finally, consumers, industrial buyers and suppliers need to pressurize effects on minimize the negative effects on the environment-friendly. Green marketing assumes even more importance and relevance in developing countries like India.

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