



Geographical Indications in Horticulture Crops-A Review

Dr.P. M. Suresh

Department of Horticulture, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai. 625 104

Dr. S. Kumar

Dean (Horticulture) RVS Padmavathy Horticulture College, Dindigul. 624 707

Dr.V.Swaminathan

Professor and Head, Department of Horticulture, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Madurai. 625 104

ABSTRACT

A Geographical Indication (GI) is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a specific geographical town, region or country. Horticulture Crops registered under GI include different state of India like West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Nagaland, Sikkim, Mizoram, Assam, Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur and Maharashtra.

KEYWORDS :Geographical Indication, Horticulture Crops

INTRODUCTION

A large number of horticulture crops grown in India, fruits, vegetables, spices and plantation crops and medicinal; aromatics crops are the major ones. In India many varieties of different horticulture crops growing under specific climate and in a specific zone of climate. This specific type of climate responsible for the acquiring some unique characteristics to that particular variety of horticulture crop. Few examples of horticulture crops like fruit crops which are grown under specific climate with Alphonso variety of mango in konkan region, Kesar variety of mango in Gujarat, Banginpalli variety of mango in Vishakhapatnam region of Andhra Pradesh, Shahi variety of litchi in Bihar, Nagpur mandarin of citrus in Nagpur region of Maharashtra, Kinnow variety of citrus in Punjab, Khasi mandarin in khasi hills, etc.

A geographical indication (GI) is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a specific geographical location or origin. The use of a GI may act as a certification that the product possesses certain qualities, or enjoys a certain reputation, essentially attributable to their geographical origin. It is mainly used to identify the agricultural and manufacturing goods from the particular territory which has built up a good will in the market due to the special characteristics like temperature, humidity, soil etc. linked with the territory that are unique. The geographical indication is generally possessed by a community which belongs to that particular location.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS LEGISLATION AND REGULATION IN INDIA

A Geographical Indications Registry with all India jurisdictions operates, as per the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999. (Usha Rani and Kishor Kumar, 2013). Presently total of 272 products were registered under GI tag up to 2016.

BENEFITS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION REGISTRATION IN INDIA

- Legal protection to geographical indications in India
- It prevents unauthorized use of a registered geographical Indication by others.
- It boosted exports of Indian geographical indications by providing legal protection.
- It promotes economic prosperity of producers.
- It enables seeking legal protection in other WTO member countries.

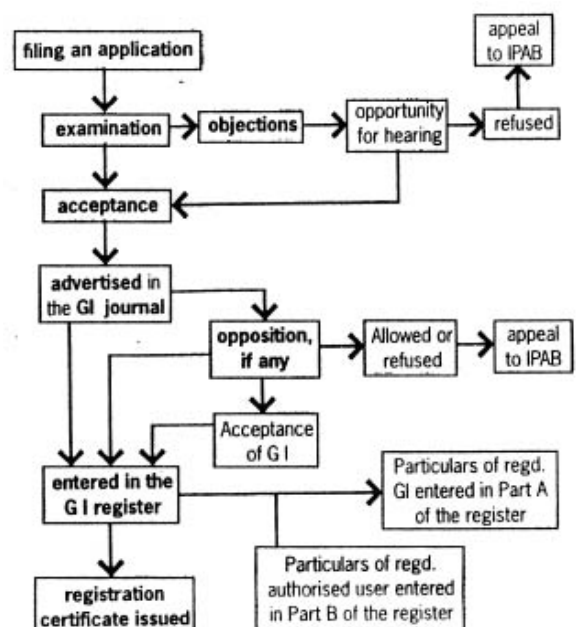
VALIDITY FOR GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS IN INDIA

The Registration of a Geographical Indication is for a period of ten years. In India currently Geographical Indication office is situated in Chennai (Tamil Nadu).

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS THAT CANNOT BE REGISTERED IN INDIA

1. The use of which would be likely to deceive or cause confusion .
2. The use of which would be contrary to any law for the time being in force.
3. Which comprise or contain scandalous or obscene matter.
4. Which comprise or contain any matter likely to hurt the religious susceptibilities of any class or section of the citizens of India.
5. Which would otherwise be disentitled to protection in a court.
6. Which are determined to be generic names or indications of goods and are, therefore, not or ceased to be protected in their country of origin, or which have fallen into disuse in that country .

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION REGISTRATION PROCEDURE



HORTICULTURE CROPS REGISTERED UNDER GI IN INDIA

S.no	Horticulture Crop	Year	State
1.	Darjeeling Tea	2004-2005	West Bengal
2.	Kangra Tea	2005-2006	Himachal Pradesh
3.	Coorg Orange	2005-2006	Karnataka
4.	Nanjanagud Banana	2005-2006	Karnataka
5.	Mysore Jasmine	2007-2008	Karnataka
6.	Udupi Jasmine	2007-2008	Karnataka
7.	Hadagali Jasmine	2007-2008	Karnataka
8.	Malabar Pepper	2007-2008	Kerala
9.	Monsooned Malabar Arabica Coffee	2007-2008	Karnataka
10.	Monsooned Malabar Robusta Coffee	2007-2008	Karnataka
11.	Spice-Alleppey Green Cardamom	2007-2008	Kerala
12.	Coorg Green Cardamom	2007-2008	Karnataka
13.	Eathomozhy Tall Coconut	2008-2009	Tamil Nadu
14.	Laxman Bhog Mango	2008-2009	West Bengal
15.	Khirsapati (Himsagar) Mango	2008-2009	West Bengal
16.	Fazil Mango grown in the Districts of Malda	2008-2009	West Bengal
17.	Virupakshi Hill Banana	2008-2009	Tamil Nadu
18.	Sirumalai Hill Banana	2008-2009	Tamil Nadu
19.	Mango Malihabadi Dusseheri	2009-2010	Uttar Pradesh
20.	Vazhakulam Pineapple	2009-2010	Kerala
21.	Devanahalli Pomello	2009-2010	Karnataka
22.	Appemidi Mango	2009-2010	Karnataka
23.	Kamalapur Red Banana	2009-2010	Karnataka
24.	Guntur Sannam Chilli	2010-2011	Andhra Pradesh
25.	Mahabaleshwar Strawberry	2010-2011	Maharashtra
26.	Nashik Grapes	2010-2011	Maharashtra
27.	Byadagi Chilli	2010-2011	Karnataka
28.	Kir Kesar Mango	2011-2012	Gujarat
29.	Udupi Mattu Kulla Brinjal	2011-2012	Karnataka
30.	Madurai Malli	2012-2013	Tamil Nadu
31.	Bangalore Blue Grapes	2012-2013	Bangalore
32.	Nagpur Orange	2013-2014	Maharashtra
33.	Bangalore Rose Onion	2014-2015	Karnataka
34.	Naga Tree Tomato	2014-2015	Nagaland
35.	Arunachal Orange	2014-2015	Arunachal Pradesh
36.	Sikkim Large Cardamom	2014-2015	Sikkim
37.	Mizo Chilli	2014-2015	Mizoram
38.	Assam Karbi Anglong Ginger	2014-2015	Assam
39.	Tripura Queen Pineapple	2014-2015	Tripura
40.	Chengalikodan Nendran Banana	2014-2015	Kerala
41.	Tezpur Litchi	2014-2015	Assam
42.	Kahsi Mandarin	2014-2015	Meghalaya
43.	Kachai Lemon	2014-2015	Manipur
44.	Memong Narang	2015-2016	Meghalaya
45.	Vengurla Cashew	2015-2016	Maharashtra
46.	Lasalgaon Onion	2015-2016	Maharashtra
47.	Beed Custard Apple	2016	Maharashtra
48.	Jalna Sweet Orange	2016	Maharashtra
49.	Waigaon Turmeric	2016	Maharashtra
50.	Purandar Fig	2016	Maharashtra
51.	Jalgaon Brinjal	2016	Maharashtra
52.	Solapur Pomegranate	2016	Maharashtra

CONCLUSIONS

Geographical Indications is an emerging field of Intellectual property. Every region has its claim to fame and it has to be protected. India is endowed with diverse agro climatic conditions, which have encouraged the growing of a large number of Horticulture crops. Most of the horticulture crops growing in India had special characters which are distinct from the crops growing in other countries. So, there is an urgent need to aware about the community/farmers about the importance of GI.

REFERENCES

1. B.D. Singh, (2012), Plant breeding principles and methods, kalyani publishers, pp no- 870 871.
2. Cerkia Bramley, Estelle Bienbe and Johann Kirsten, The economics of geographical indications: towards a conceptual framework for geographical research in developing countries published in economics of intellectual property.
3. Das, Kasturi (2009), Socioeconomic Implications of Protecting Geographical Indications in India, WTO Centre, IIFT, New Delhi.
4. Geographical indications, Intellectual property cell. IISc, Bangalore.
5. Geographical Indications: Indian Scenario, Dr (Smt) Mangala Hirwade and Dr. Anil W. Hirwade.
6. http://commerce.nic.in/pressrelease/pressrelease_detail.asp?id=1840.
7. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Geographical_Indications_in_India
8. <http://ipindia.nic.in/girindia>
9. Nikhil, D. and Harit, M. (2012). The Status of Geographical Indications in India: A Short Review, Intellectual property division, Stellarix Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.
10. Products registered as geographical indications, Press releases, 2006, Department of commerce.
11. Geographical indications in horticulture crops, Usha Rani and Kishore Kumar, 2013
12. WIPO Magazine, "Geographical Indications: From Darjeeling to Doha" July 2007.
13. Yadav, P.K. (2007), Fruit production technology, IBDC publishers, pp: no- 1-7.
14. <https://newdelhi.usembassy.gov/iprgeoind.html>
15. <http://eprints.rclis.org/7878/1/EF6C0C53.pdf>
16. World Intellectual Property Organisation. "Intellectual Property in everyday life: a virtual tour". <<http://www.wipo.org/athome/en/index.htm>>