

**The Geographical Indication of Goods
(Registration and protection Act, 1999)**

In the matter of an application by the Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka for registration of "Hadagali Jasmine" as a geographical indication in class 31

STATEMENT OF CASE

1. The Department of Horticulture is a public sector organization under the Government of Karnataka promoting the extension and development of Horticulture in Karnataka.
2. Jasmine is the most common flower which is said to be of Indian origin. It is known to be cultivated since 300 to 400 A. D. and has mention in the epic Mahabharata (around 500B.C.). It is believed to be one of the oldest cultivated shrubs. Hadagali jasmine is the variety of jasmine grown only in Huvina-Hadagali taluk of Bellary District. Hadagali is the taluk headquarter located at a distance of 150 kilometers from Bellary District. Flowers are very fragrant and are in use since 15th century; period of Vijaya Nagar Empire. The full name of the village is Huvina-Hadagalli and the derivation of the word is said to be from 'huvina', the adjectival form of the Kannada word 'huvu', a flower; hadaga, a boat; and halli, a village, meaning on the whole "the village of flower boats". The story goes that in the days when the city of Vijayanagara flourished, flowers for its temples and palaces were floated down the Tungabhadra river from this place. The story receives some confirmation from the fact that the village contains a number of old wells and is still known for its jasmine gardens. The variety is localized to around 25 villages in Huvina

Hadagali taluk of Bellary district, Northern dry zone of Karnataka, India. Attached as an Annexure-I is the map of the region where Hadagali jasmine is being grown in Karnataka. A copy of Mysore State Gazetteer, Bellary District, 1972 (Printed by the Director of Printing, Stationery and Publications at the Government press) and Gazetteer of India, Karnataka State Gazetteer Part-II, 1983 is enclosed as a proof of historical evidence.

3. This variety is particularly grown in Huvina Hadagali and surrounding areas. The name 'Huvina' Hadagali gets by the extensive cultivation of flowers. Vasane Mallige is the synonym in Kannada.
4. Plant is small shrub with little scandent nature. Leaves simple, thick, margin folded upside, slightly pubescent. Flowers borne in axillary cymes. Flower with long corolla tube around 1 cm long. Petals 7, spreading, white in color.
5. The flowers of this variety are famous for their fragrance and are in use since 15th century; period of Vijaya Nagar Empire. The volatile oil (essential oil) content in this variety is comparatively less. It is mainly used for decorative purposes. It is used for making special type of garland, which is used mainly in marriage functions.
6. The unique characteristic of the flower is its fragrance. The volatile oil (essential oil) content in this variety is mild, which seem to be influenced by dry sandy soil prevailing in the region around Hadagali taluk of Bellary district. The dry climate (low sparse rainfall) also adds to the favourable environment to the crop, which is responsible for the particular fragrance of the flower. If this particular crop is grown elsewhere, it will lead to the loss of the particular characteristic fragrance, which actually limits its cultivation in other places. The beautiful fragrance spreads to nearby areas indicating the presence of Hadagali jasmine. Attached and marked as an Annexure-II is a note on the method of production of Hadagali Jasmine.

7. Though there are more than 8 varieties of jasmine grown in Karnataka. Hadagali jasmine dominates all other jasmine varieties because of its unique characteristics such as beautiful fragrance and mild volatile oil content. Therefore it is mainly used for decorative purposes and for making special type of garlands used mainly in marriage functions.
8. The unique characteristics of Hadagali jasmine are due to the combinations of inherent genetic constitution of the variety and the geographical area where it is grown. These characteristics like beautiful fragrance and mild volatile oil (essential oil) content, which cannot be replicated by growing the same variety in areas other than Hadagali, Bellary District.
9. The name Hadagali jasmine therefore qualifies as a geographical indication for the aforesaid type of jasmine in the aforesaid region. The Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka is accordingly making this application for registering Hadagali jasmine as a geographical indication. Department of Horticulture, therefore submits that it is in the interest of farmers that there should be a registration for Hadagali jasmine as a geographical indication to ensure that it is sold under the name Hadagali jasmine. Since it is produced in the aforesaid region in Karnataka, India and having aforesaid special distinctive and naturally occurring unique characteristics.
10. Such a registration would assist in enforcing the provision of the Geographical indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999.


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ANNEXURE-II

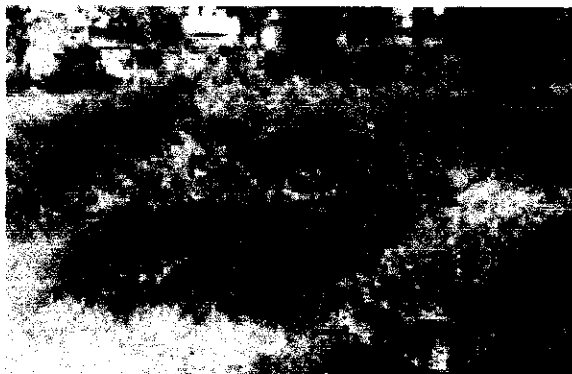
Botanical Description

Plant is small shrub with little scandent nature. Leaves simple, thick, margin folded upside, slightly pubescent. Flowers borne in axillary cymes. Flower with long corolla tube around 1 cm long. Petals 7, spreading, white in color.



Production technology of Hadagali mallige

The sandy red soil prevailing in this region is ideal for cultivation of Hadagali mallige. The dry weather with good water supply also adds to the congenial environment for the cultivation of this crop. On an average each farmer grows this crop in one acre of land.



It is propagated mainly through cuttings. Mature and good stem cuttings are selected and are planted directly to the soil in the month of July to August on the onset of monsoon.

Around 600-700 cuttings are used to plant in 1 acre of land. Land is ploughed by incorporating Farm Yard Manure and ridges & furrows are formed. The FYM is prepared with the locally available weed species such as *Eupatorium odoratum*, *Cassia* spp. and branches of the neem tree (*Azadiricta indica*). This unique type of FYM provides the nutritional requirement of the crop and also keeps the soil in good health.

The plant starts flowering after one year of planting, but good yield starts from the second and third year. The flowering season spreads upto six month with June being its peak.

Production

The annual turn over of Hadagali jasmine in this region (Hadagali and Hagaribommanahalli taluk) is about 5-6 Crores with a daily business turn over of rupees 3 lakhs. More than 6,000 women workers depend upon these jasmine crops for their livelihood.



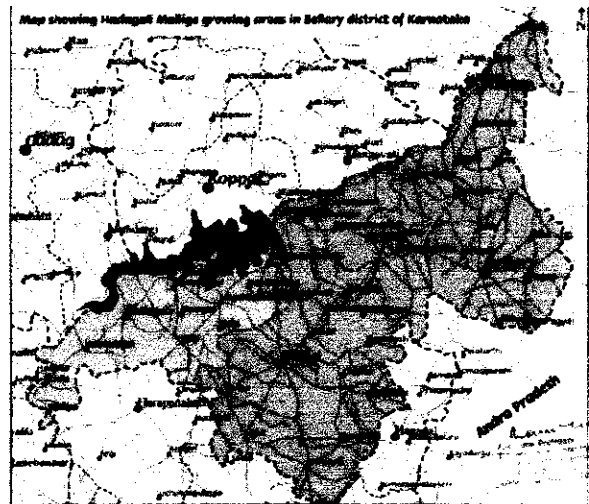
In an acre of land with 600-700 plants, the farmer can get at least Rs.30,000/- net profit for six months duration annually. A kilo of flower buds costs about Rs. 30 with little variation in price depending upon the season. On an average every day 100 quintals of flowers are transported from Hoovina Hadagali to other places such as Hubli, Shimoga, Laksmeshwara etc.

Distribution:

This particular variety is particularly grown in Hoovina Hadagali and surrounding areas. The name Hoovina Hadagali gets by the extensive cultivation of these flowers. Literally huvina hadagli means 'the village of flower boats'

The places where Hadagali Jasmine is grown is as below

- 1. Huvina Hadagali
- 2. Hanakana Halli
- 3. Devagondana Halli
- 4. Meerakorna Halli
- 5. Huguluru
- 6. Sogi
- 7. Mudenuru
- 8. Kaganuru
- 9. Hombali



- 10. Honna Nayaka Halli
- 11. Pura
- 12. Navali
- 13. Tippapura
- 14. Halu Timla Pura
- 15. Koylargatti
- 16. Hire Hadagali
- 17. Holagundi
- 18. Bavi Halli
- 19. Hagarnuru
- 20. Holalu
- 21. Gujanur
- 22. Basapura
- 23. Nandi Halli
- 24. Kantipura

Geographical extent of Hadagali Mallige growing areas

Longitude: 75° 37' 27.7¹¹ E - 77° 11' 08.49¹¹E


Latitude: 14° 33' 02.9¹¹ N - 15° 47' 27.6¹¹N

Particulars of special human skill involved or the uniqueness of the geographical environment or other inherent characteristics associated with the crop

Flowers are very fragrant and are in use since 15th century; period of Vijaya Nagar Empire and volatile oil (essential oil) content in this variety is very mild. It is mainly used for decorative purposes. They make special type of garlands and are used mainly in marriage functions.

Farmers cultivating Hadagali Jasmine

Sl. No.	Name of the Farmers	Place of cultivation	District
1	Soppina Kotrappa	Huvina Hadagali	Bellary
2	Hema giriappa	Huvina Hadagali	Bellary
3	Goneppa	Huvina Hadagali	Bellary
4	Hanni Mahabaleshwarappa	Huvina Hadagali	Bellary
5	B.S. Khavas	Huvina Hadagali	Bellary
6	B. E. Basavaraj	Huvina Hadagali	Bellary
7	Veersangayya	Hagari Bommana halli	Belary
8	R. Basalingana Gowda	Navali	Bellary


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