

Original Research Article

Awareness Level of Geographical Indication on Kanyakumari Matti Banana

ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to evaluate the Awareness level of Geographical indication (GI) got by Matti Banana in the district of Kanyakumari. It was discovered that the majority of respondents have less knowledge about the benefits of Geographical Indications. Farmers in the research region were said to be unaware of the true advantages of GI and its significance for the socioeconomic advancement of the local community. Respondents have medium awareness due to change in market price of GI Tagged Banana which would have caused not understanding the benefits and significance of Geographical indication.

Keywords: Geographical indication, Matti Banana, Awareness, Farmers.

1. INTRODUCTION

A vital component of agriculture, horticulture is highly profitable and necessary for land farming systems, particularly in drylands and coastal areas. It is distinguished by its high productivity, capacity to create jobs, export potential, and flexibility in the face of unfavorable soil and wasteland conditions[1]. Horticulture includes a variety of crops, such as fruits, vegetables, medicinal plants, and flowers. One of the most important fruit crops is the Banana (*Musa sp.*), which is prized for its long, curved shape, starchy flesh, and nutrient-rich profile, which includes vitamins B6, C, and dietary fiber. Brought up in Southeast Asia, Bananas are now grown all over the world and are valued for their health benefits, including enhanced digestion and lowered risk of heart disease[2,3].

In ancient Sanskrit scriptures, Bananas are mentioned, indicating their long history in India. They are essential to Indian traditional medicine, food, and culture. In the past, Bananas came from Southeast Asia and expanded around the world, becoming a staple meal and a valuable crop. Their nutritional importance is well-known, since they include vital vitamins, minerals, and carbs. In addition to their many culinary applications, Bananas are praised for their ability to lower malnutrition. Tamil Nadu makes a major contribution to the nation's total Banana production, making it a vital state in the Banana industry[4,5].

Banana agriculture has grown significantly throughout the state; in recent years, output has increased by 32%. In addition to helping to reduce poverty, Bananas offer farmers, dealers, and retailers a stable source of revenue over the long run. Banana exports from Tamil Nadu's Theni area are well-known in South Korea, South Africa, and Europe. Matti Bananas are renowned for their tiny size, fragrant sweetness, and flavor akin to honey[6,7]. The Matti Banana, grown for generations in the Kanyakumari District, is valued for both its nutritional value and its cultural importance. The Matti Banana's recent regional indication has given producers access to new markets. The study intends to examine awareness levels, look into farmers' perspectives, pinpoint barriers to Matti Banana growth, and determine variables impacting farmers' views of the geographical indication of the fruit [8].

Comment [A1]: Cultivation of banana

The research's limitations include the study area's specialization and time and resource limits, with a concentration on Matti Banana producers in Kanyakumari District. In 2023, the Matti Banana was assigned a GI tag. The Kanyakumari Banana and Horticulture Farmers Producer Company Limited submitted the application for the GI tag on the Matti Banana. In Tamil Nadu's Kanyakumari district, namely in the blocks of Rajakamangalam, kurunthancode, and Thiruvattar, the Matti Banana is farming can be seen and interest among farmers is growing. The Matti Banana is renowned for its powdery texture, honey-like flavor, and sweet scent[9].

Analyzing the awareness level will help policy-makers to help farming community and improving their income.

2. METHODOLOGY

In Tamilnadu, Kanyakumari is known for its cultivation Matti Banana which has unique feature of finger-like shape. Beyond its taste and texture, the Kanyakumari Matti Banana variety is esteemed for its dietary substance. It is the only Banana that can be given to six-month-old babies.

2.1 Scope of the study

The findings of the study would contribute to minimizing the knowledge asymmetry that exists between customers and producers. Policymakers can better plan for awareness initiatives on GI with the help of the awareness on GI findings, which will help determine the level of producers' knowledge of GI and its spread.

One of India's top states for Banana production is Tamil Nadu. It is ranked second, following Maharashtra. The major Banana-producing districts of Tamil Nadu are Erode (20075 ha), Coimbatore (9123 ha), Thoothukudi (8648 ha), Tiruchirapalli (5591 ha), and Kanyakumari (4459 ha) [10]. Kanyakumari is purposively selected where Matti Banana is originally cultivated. This Banana is known for its fragrance and juicy texture. The Matti Banana, having been accorded the GI tag in 31 August 2023 is a sign used on items that have originated from a particular geographical region and bear either special quality or reputation attributed to that origin [11].

2.2 Sources of Data

Rajakamangalam, Kurunthancode and Thiruvattar blocks were purposively chosen because more Matti Banana farmers were found in these blocks. Villages under Rajakamangalam block are Neduvilai West and Putheri. Under Kurunthancode block, Villukuri - B and Villukuri Care selected and under Thiruvattar block, Surulacode and Aruvikarai villages are selected based maximum number of Matti Banana Farmers. 120 farmers are selected as respondents for this study.

Comment [A2]: How you fixed the sample size, mention the sampling technique

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Awareness is the gateway to agricultural literacy, which involves the acquisition of some basic knowledge about agricultural concepts and their impact on the social and economic life of the people in the society. The awareness program in agriculture extension education can orient farmers to the new emerging marketing methods, agricultural marketing reforms, and so on. The respondents were categorized according to their awareness level and presented in Tables 1 and 2.

According to analysis, the majority of respondents had a medium (47.5%) degree of awareness, followed by a low level (32.5%). Merely 20% of participants exhibit a high degree of awareness.

Most respondents, 47.5 %, were quite aware of the GI of Matti Banana and understood the benefits associated with a GI tag, including the probability of variation in market price while selling their produce. This could be attributed largely to the proactive information-sharing behavior of the respondents in keeping them updated on relevant topics such as geographical indications. Respondents are conscious that GI refers to the product's origin and has several advantages. But, a smaller fraction of respondents, amounting to 32.5 percent, remain ignorant of these benefits and does not understand the real advantages of the GI tag. Additionally, only 20 percent of respondents are highly aware, perhaps due to a keen interest in innovative technologies and attention toward market trends.

3.1 Awareness Level on GI Matti Banana

In order to determine farmers' awareness levels, important questions about GI are gathered and assessed, along with various GI qualities and benefits related to Matti Banana. The results are displayed in Table 2.

Table 1. Respondents' distribution according to their overall awareness level on Geographical Indication of Matti Banana

| S.No. | Category | Frequency | Percent |
|-------|----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. | Low | 39 | 32.5 |
| 2. | Medium | 57 | 47.5 |
| 3. | High | 24 | 20.0 |
| | Total | 120 | 100.00 |

**Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages to overall awareness of GI*

Table 2. Respondents' distribution according to their awareness level on Geographical Indication (n=120)

| S.No. | Questions | Frequency | Percentage |
|-------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1. | Geographical indications associated with names and places or production areas with products | 82 | 68.33 |
| 2. | An Individual cannot get GI | 75 | 62.50 |
| 3. | Registration of a GI is valid for 10 years | 32 | 26.66 |
| 4. | Price Variation for GI products | 72 | 60.00 |
| 5. | GI is a location specific | 82 | 68.33 |
| 6. | GI tag is an important tool that creates consumer awareness and loyalty | 47 | 39.16 |
| 7. | Matti Banana as a GI product | 89 | 74.16 |
| 8. | Products of the same category not having that origin cannot be claimed as GI | 82 | 68.33 |
| 9. | If a Registered geographical indication is not renewed it is liable to be removed from the | 45 | 37.50 |

| register | | | |
|----------|--|----|-------|
| 10. | Credibility and benefits of GI | 36 | 30.00 |
| 11. | GI of Matti Banana have influence on Farmers | 40 | 33.33 |

**Figures in parenthesis indicates percentages to awareness level on GI*

Important questions about GI like GI associated with name of place or production and variation of price due to GI followed by only associations can apply for tag were tabulated to know about the awareness level of farmers.

From table 2, it is noted that 68.33 percent of respondents having known about the GI tag and it is associated with the place of origin. The have knowledge about GI and it will help them to increase the rate of Matti Banana. Respondents have seen consumers are gradually increased for this Banana due to its popularity and high nutrition values. These particular respondents also have knowledge about products with GI tags when they are produced in places other than its own do not claim the benefits of GI. Only original produce and products get high value and popularity among consumers.

62.50 percent of respondents are acknowledged that GI tag doesn't belong to an individual because its related to a place not a person. The Kanyakumari Banana and Horticulture Farmers Producer Company Limited applied for GI tag in 2021 and got certificate on august 2023. 60 percent of respondents are seen there is price changes in market when there is a product with GI tag. Mostly like other non-agricultural GI products are having high price than normal ones which is acknowledged by most of the respondents. So, they are aware there will by price variation for GI products. Only 26.66 percent of respondents are known about the validation period for GI tagged certificate. Those 32 respondents are mostly belonged to the Farmer producer company related people who have applied for the GI tag only knows about the validation period. Rest of farmers think it is a permanent certificate and no need to be renewed. only 37.50 percent of respondents feel that if a registered geographical indication is not renewed it is liable to be removed from the registry. Which shows they are not fully aware about GI registration process and validation.

39.16 percent of the respondents feels that GI tag helps consumers to feel good about original produce. So, they feel like much better to buy GI tagged products. GI tag is the best way to know about the truthfulness of produces. 30 percent of respondents are known about the Credibility and benefits of GI products which was due to intermediaries and lack of awareness. Only 33.33 percent of respondents think that GI of Matti Banana have good influence on Farmers. This is because it is been only one year these particular banana good GI tags. So, it will take time to have influence on respondents.

4. CONCLUSION

Geographical indication on Matti Banana is generally medium to low level of awareness. Additionally, it was noted based on respondents' awareness level of geographic indication that less of them were aware that GI registration is valid for ten years, that a medium percentage of respondents were aware of pricing variations for GI items, but fewer of them were aware of the benefits and credibility of GI. The market will be impacted by the medium to low degree of awareness because Matti Bananas are a less widely produced crop than current varieties. The government must develop appropriate consumer protection and marketing plans for Matti Banana in the global market for Indian goods covered by Geographic Indication (GI) in order to safeguard the native crop of Kanyakumari. Due to a lack of finances, most producer organizations are unable to adequately defend or promote their GI trademarks. While the Indian government has been actively registering Geographical Indication (GIs) products, it should also implement methods for marketing and distribution of

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GI products in both local and international markets and also involve in branding and promoting such products. Officials from the agriculture department may take action to increase awareness of Geographical Indications (GI), such as bringing up the subject at meetings and seminars. Increased export-quality Matti Banana production, a showcase of all GI products, and more intellectual property-related exhibitions.

5. IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTICE AND POLICY

Extension activities must to be stepped up, especially for farmers who lack literacy and are unaware of GI. It is necessary to establish a common hub for Geographically Indicated items and to pursue exportation. Encouragement should be given to young farmers to grow and market GI tag goods. Extension tactics must to be developed to raise farmer understanding of the advantages of GI.

6. LIMITATIONS

This study was restricted to Kanyakumari district of Tamil Nadu. It is advisable to use caution when extrapolating the results to other areas. Some bias may have been created by the dependence on verbal responses. However, Future research could benefit from the findings of this article with area having similar condition. It will also encourage researchers to explore more about GI.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing and editing of manuscripts.

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