



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार  
Government of India

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन पत्रिका

**GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS JOURNAL**



बौद्धिक सम्पदा  
भारत  
INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन पंजीकृति,  
बौद्धिक सम्पदा अधिकार भवन,  
जी.एस.टी. रोड, गिण्डी,  
चेन्नै - ६०० ०३२.

Geographical Indications Registry,  
Intellectual Property Rights Building,  
G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032.



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS  
JOURNAL NO.60**

**NOVEMBER 17, 2014 / KARTIKA 26, SAKA 1936**

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## OFFICIAL NOTICES

**Sub:** Notice is given under Rule 41(1) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002.

1. As per the requirement of Rule 41(1) it is informed that the issue of Journal 60 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 17<sup>th</sup> November 2014 / Kartika 26<sup>th</sup>, Saka 1936 has been made available to the public from 17<sup>th</sup> November 2014.

## NEW G.I APPLICATION DETAILS

App.No.	Geographical Indications	Class	Goods
481	Durgi Stone Carving	19	Handicraft
482	Etikkoppaka Toys	20	Handicraft
483	Thanjavur Marakudrai	20	Handicraft
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492	Khadi	24	Handicraft
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495	Jalna Sweet Orange	31	Horticulture
496	Sangli Turmeric	30	Agriculture
497	Ratnagiri Alphonso Mango	31	Horticulture
498	Jalgaon Banana	31	Horticulture
499	Marathwada Kesar Mango	31	Horticulture
500	Purandar Fig	31	Horticulture
501	Jalgaon Bharit Brinjal	31	Horticulture
502	Solapur Pomegranate	31	Horticulture
503	Prosecco	33	Alcoholic Beverages

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

No.GIR/CG/JNL/2010

Dated 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2010

**WHEREAS** Rule 38(2) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002 provides as follows:

**“The Registrar may after notification in the Journal put the published Geographical Indications Journal on the internet, website or any other electronic media.”**

**Now therefore**, with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010, The Geographical Indications Journal will be Published and hosted in the IPO official website [www.ipindia.nic.in](http://www.ipindia.nic.in) free of charge. Accordingly, sale of Hard Copy and CD-ROM of GI Journal will be discontinued with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2010.

**Registrar of Geographical Indications**

**G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER – 212**

Application Date: 30-07-2010

Application is made by **Bangalore Rose Onion Grower's Association**, P.R.S. Farm Chikkaballapur, Karnataka, India, Facilitated by Director of Horticulture, Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka, Biotechnology Centre, Hulimavu, PB No. 7648, Bangalore – 560 076, Karnataka for Registration in Part A of the Register of **Bangalore Rose Onion** under Application No - 212 in respect of Horticulture products not included in other classes, falling in Class – 31 is hereby advertised as accepted under Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

- A) Name of the Applicant** : Bangalore Rose Onion Grower's Association, Facilitated by Director of Horticulture, Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka.
- B) Address** : Bangalore Rose Onion Grower's Association, P.R.S.Farm, Chikkaballapur District: Karnataka, India  
Facilitated by Director of Horticulture, Department of Horticulture, Government of Karnataka, Biotechnology Centre, Hulimavu, PB No. 7648, Bangalore – 560 076, Karnataka, India.
- C) Types of Goods** : **Class 31 - Horticulture Product**
- D) Specification:**

Bangalore Rose Onion is a type of Onion grown in Bangalore, botanical name of Rose Onion is (*Alium cepa*). Bangalore Rose Onion is the traditional and commercial cultivar. Plant is a biennial herb, leaves are semiteret form, solid at base and hallow towards top. Leaves are pale bluish green in color. Inflorescence have flowers up to 2000 is number. This is a short duration variety, (110-120 days) and yields around 15-18 tones per hectares. Bulbs have longer shelf life and can be stored for 2-3 months. The special characteristic of this variety is its high pungency compared to other varieties which makes it most popular in international markets. It is pickling type variety. Bulbs are flattish round in shape, deep scarlet red in color and 2.5 to 3.5 cm size.

Chemical compositions of Bangalore Rose onion is given below:

Particulars	Bangalore Rose Onion
Moisture (g)	84.30
Protein (g)	1.80
Fat (g)	0.10
Minerals (g)	0.60
Fibre (g)	0.60
Carbohydrate (g)	12.60
Energy ( K cal )	59.00
Calcium (mg)	40.00

Phosphorus (mg)	60.00
Iron (mg)	1.20
Carotene (ug)	15.00
Thiamin (mg)	0.08
Riboflavin (mg)	0.02
Niacin (mg)	0.50

**E) Name of the Geographical Indication :**

**BANGALORE ROSE ONION**



**F) Description of the Goods :**

Botanical description of Bangalore Rose Onion:

Plant: It is biennial herb.

Leaves: The leaves are semiterete form, solid at first but later becoming hollow and pale bluish-green, margin is terete, it is often inflated and hollow in the middle or in the lower part.

Flowers: Inflorescence is up to 2000 flowers. The tepals are greenish –white to purplish. The stamens are sometimes slightly exceeding tepals, style shorter than stamens at anthesis.

Fruits: The fruit contains up to 6 seeds. The size of seeds is about 3 mm × 2 mm. Bulbs are free, round in shape, deep scarlet red in colour, 2.5-3.5 cm.

Varieties: Bangalore Rose, Arkabindu, & Agripound Rose

Bangalore Rose Onion is grown only in and around Bangalore i.e., Bangalore urban, Bangalore rural, Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts since many decades. The climate and soil conditions of the area are ideally suited for this variety of onion. Deep fertile mekklu soil and sand mix of red soil of the area with good infiltration, soil pH ranging between 6.5-7, atmospheric humidity of 70-75% and average of 25-35<sup>0</sup>C is most suitable for growing rose onion. As observed by the farmers if Bangalore Rose Onion is grown in other parts of the state the quality of rose onion is not similar to the onion grown in and around Bangalore.

This variety has got an excellent export potential and onion would be available for export, for 9 months from March – November. Rabi crop which will be harvested in March – April is stored for 2-3 monthly. Currently Bangalore Rose Onion is exported to Singapore, Malaysia, Middle East, Sri Lanka, Maldives and Mauritius etc.

Presently, rose onion is grown only in irrigated areas. Seeds are broadcasted in well prepared fields. Weed control is the major problem and most of the production cost incurred on control of weeds. Yield of 15-18 tonnes per hectares is obtained. Since the crop has got an excellent export potential ultimate realization to farmers is much better. Consumption of this variety of onion domestically is very minimal.

**G) Geographical Area of Production and Map as shown in page no.: 11**

Bangalore Rose Onion is grown in all the Tehsils of Kolar and Chikkaballapur districts and Devanahalli, Doddaballapur, Nelamangala and Anekal Tehsils of Bangalore district. The crop growing area lies between North Latitude: 12° 39' 22" – 13° 57' 31" and East Longitude: 77° 11' 04" – 77° 35' 20".

**H) Proof of Origin (Historical records) :**

Bangalore rose onion as the name indicates this onion is grown in and around Bangalore district from past many decades. As told by farmers this variety of onion is being grown in erst while Kolar, Bangalore urban and rural districts from past 70-80 years. Since the variety has high pungency and was being used in countries like Singapore, Malasiya, middle East, Maldives and Srilanka etc, traders from Madars (Chennai) purchased this variety of Bangalore rose onion from these areas and exported them to above said countries. Because of this farmers were getting better price for the onion compare to other field crop ragi that was mainly grown in the area. Growing onion was a profitable venture and farmers cultivated onion as a commercial crop. And over the years growing onion became a tradition. Tradition to such an extent that most of the farmers in the area grow this Bangalore rose onion is one or the other season of the year. If a farmer doesn't grown rose onion his farming activity of the year will be considered as incomplete.

**I) Method of Production :**

**Land Preparation:**

Deep fertile, Mekkalu soil where water is easily percolating is most suitable for growing onion. Sand mixed godu and loose mud is also suitable. The land is ploughed 4-5 times to fine tilth with sufficient interval between ploughings.

Farmers in Chikkaballapura and surrounding region uses a special mix of manure 800 – 1000 Kg per acre with FYM, Neem and Pongamia cake and DAP. This particular manure mix coupled with prevailing soil will give the specific pungency to the onion.

**Planting:**

Seedlings of Bangalore Rose Onion (Bangalore Rose, Agrifound Rose and Arka Bindu) are broadcast / raised in in nursery beds or small flat beds which are thinned later and transplanted them into field.

Transplanting is practiced in irrigated crop, which results in high yield with large sized bulb. Planting will be done in two seasons i.e. is summer (March – April) and in winter (November) After sowing, hoeing is done by hand-hoes to allow seeds to reach to a depth of 2.5-3 cm. Light irrigation is given immediately after covering the seeds. Weeding is recommended at 10 days interval for healthy and stout seedlings.

**Seed rate:** For broadcasting directly in the field or sowing in the rows, 20-25 kg seeds are used for a hectare.

**Irrigation Method:**

Bund irrigation method is used.

**Season, storage of maturity and harvest time**

Harvest season is March – April and August – September

**Harvesting and Yield:**

The growth period is 110 – 120 days. It yields 15 – 18 tonnes per hectare with an annual production of 70,000 tones. 45% of total production is exported. Rose onion amounts for 4% of total onion production in our country.

**Shelf life and pre and post-harvest techniques:**

After harvest the bulbs will be stored for 2 – 3 months and then they will be marketed.

**J) Uniqueness:**

Bangalore Rose Onion has unique characters like bulbs with flat base, spherical shape with deep scarlet red color, anthocyanin, phenols and high pungency when compared to other onion varieties. Its long shelf life is one more uniqueness. It can be stored for a long time without losing its pungency and it will not rot upon storage.

Moisture content of Bangalore Rose Onion is less compared to other onions hence it can be state for longer duration without rotting. Bangalore Rose Onion is having high TSS, Protein, phosphorus, iron and carotene compare to regular onion varieties.

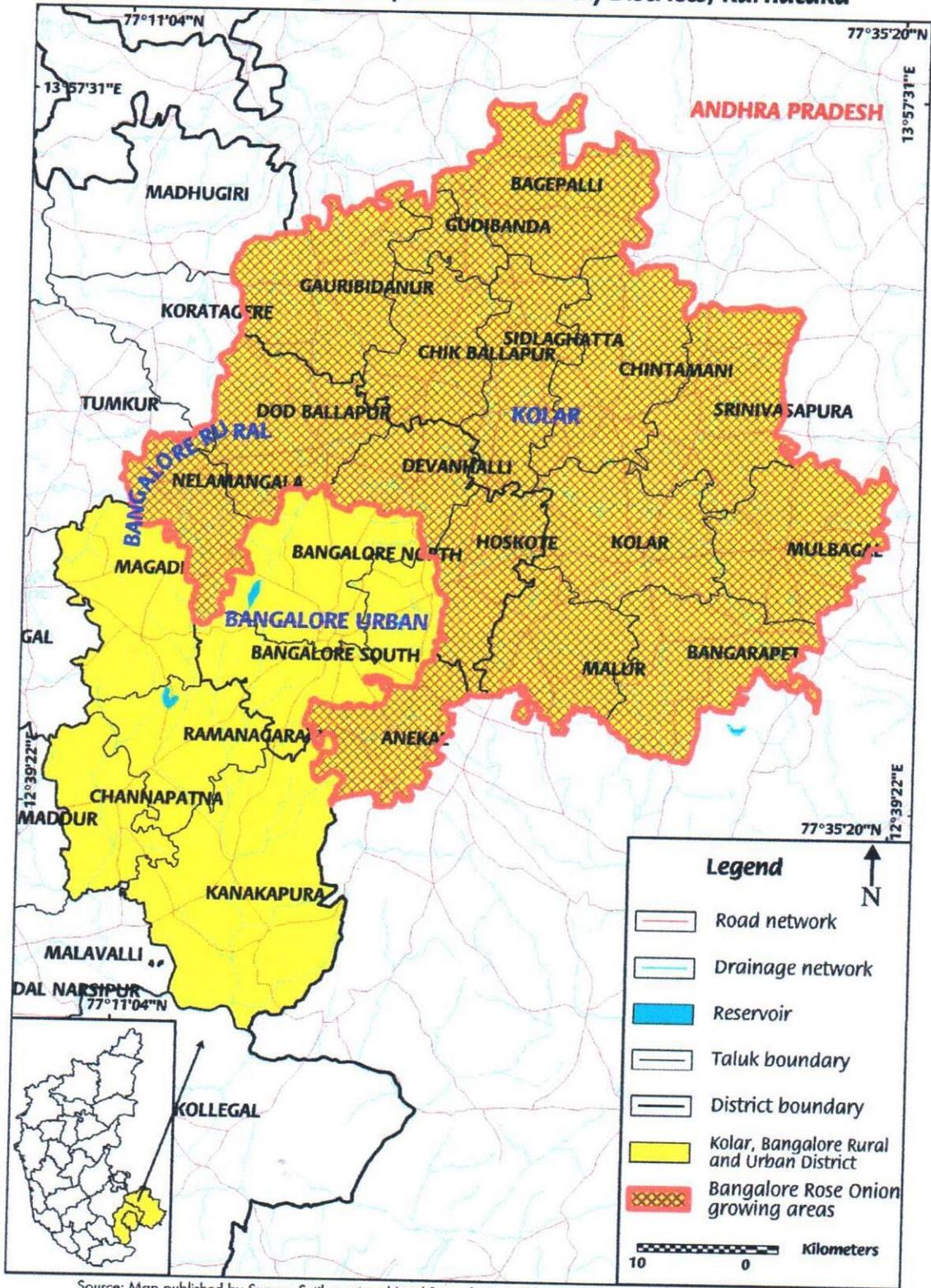
This variety is grown exclusively for export and is being exported to Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Bangladesh and Srilanka. Bangalore Rose onion exports constitute to 25,000 - 30,000 ton a year valuing Rs. 45.00 crores.

**K) Inspection Body**

Inspection body is constituted to regulate the use of GI in the territory to which it relates and to maintain quality of the GI produce is as follows.

1. Deputy Director of Horticulture of concerned district  
(Bangalore Urban, Rural, Chikkaballapur and Kolar) : Head
2. Taluka level Officers Concerned taluka : Member
3. Scientists/SMS of KVK's/Horticulture Research Institutes/  
Agricultural Research Stations of the University of Agricultural/  
Horticulture Sciences located in the districts : Member
4. Two farmers from registered society of concerned GI Crop : Member

**Map showing Bangalore Rose Onion growing areas in Kolar and Bangalore (Urban and Rural) Districts, Karnataka**



Joint Director of Horticulture  
(Bio Technology)  
Bio Centre, Hulimavu,  
Bangalore - 560 076

**G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER – 389**

Application Date - 12-12-2013

Application is made by **Meerut Scissor Manufacturers Special Purpose Vehicle**, Shop No. 23, IInd Floor, Central Market, Khair Nagar, Meerut - – 250 001, Uttar Pradesh, India, facilitated by Federation of Indian Micro & Small and Medium Enterprises (FISME), B-4/161, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi – 110029, India, for Registration in Part A of the Register of **Meerut Scissors** under Application No - 389 in respect of Scissors and Scissor Blades falling in Class – 8 is hereby advertised as accepted under Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

- A) Name of the Applicant** : Meerut Scissor Manufacturers Special Purpose Vehicle.  
Facilitated by Federation of Indian Micro & Small and Medium Enterprises (FISME)
- B) Address** : Meerut Scissor Manufacturers Special Purpose Vehicle, Shop No. 23, IInd Floor, Central Market, Khair Nagar, Meerut - 250001, Uttar Pradesh, India. Facilitated by Federation of Indian Micro & Small and Medium Enterprises (FISME), B-4/161, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi – 110029, India.
- C) Types of Goods** : **Class 8** – Scissors and Scissor Blades

**D) Specification:**

Scissors is an instrument used for cutting cloth, paper, and other material, consisting of two blades laid one on top of the other and fastened in the middle so as to allow them to be opened and closed by a thumb and finger inserted through rings on the end of their handles.

The Meerut Scissor industry is about 360 years old and the manufacturers of the scissors have inherited the knowledge of making unique, inexpensive and one of its kinds scissors from their ancestors. Typically, the scissors can be divided based on:

- The functions they perform;
- Their composition of material used; and
- Their sizes and weight

The detailed specification of Meerut scissors is as follows:

**A. Types of Scissors (Function-wise):**

The main types of Meerut scissors include:

1. Tailor scissors
2. Barber scissors
3. General scissors (mainly for home use)
4. Paper cutting scissors
5. Footwear industry scissors (for cutting the leather used in manufacturing footwear)

6. Sports goods industry scissors (while manufacturing gloves, leather cricket balls etc.)

The other types of scissors that are manufactured by this industry cluster include:

1. Gardening scissors
2. Grass cutting scissors
3. Copper wire cutting scissors
4. Carpet cutting scissors
5. Glass cutting scissors
6. Patta cutting (leaves cutting) scissors
7. Thread cutting scissors
8. Vegetable scissors

The above is an indicative list of type of scissors based on the cutting functions they are used for in the industrial and non-industrial sector.

**B. Types of Scissors (Composition-wise):**

All scissors are made of the following two parts:

- 1) Handle
- 2) Blade

The Meerut Scissors manufacturers use the following 3 raw material to for manufacturing handle:

Steel is used for the blade for all the scissors but the form of steel depends on the type of scissors being manufactured.

Type of Steel for Manufacturing the “BLADE”	Usage
Carbon steel	Is used to make scissors in which the blade and the handle form one continuous piece.
Stainless steel	Is used to make scissors in which a plastic handle is fitted to the metal blade.

**C. Types of Scissors (Size-wise):**

The following standard sizes of scissors are manufactured by the cluster depending on the functions for which the scissors is being used:

*Tailor Scissors:*

Size	Weight (total in gms) Brass	Weight (total in gms) Aluminium	Weight (total in gms) Iron	Handle (size in inches) / (weight in grams)			Blade (size in inches) / (weight in grams)		
				Brass	Aluminium	Iron	Brass	Aluminium	Iron
7 inch	315	NA	NA	135	NA	NA	180	NA	NA
8 inch	330	NA	NA	140	NA	NA	190	NA	NA
9 inch	358	NA	NA	150	NA	NA	208	NA	NA
10 inch	538	400	666	250	150	333	288	250	333
11 inch	958	800	1000	458	300	500	500	500	500
12 inch	1083	900	1332	500	350	666	583	550	666
14 inch	1310	1050	1554	600	400	777	710	650	777

*Barber Scissors:*

Size	Weight (in gms) of steel
4 inch	104
6 inch	125
7 inch	167

All the above scissors except for the scissors with plastic handle is treated with the following processes to avoid rusting of the scissors:

1. Polishing
2. Electroplating
3. Nickeling
4. Chroming
5. Power Coating (black, red etc.)

**E) Name of the Geographical Indication:**

**MEERUT SCISSORS**



**F) Description of the Goods:**

The manufacturing of Meerut scissors is a rigorous work of precision. Meerut Scissors manufacturing cluster is a totally based on the unique skills acquired by the manufacturers for over 3 centuries. There are over 300 manufacturers in this area employing over 50,000 people directly and over 20,000 people indirectly. The manufacturing process and the selection of raw material are the two most important and unique features of Meerut Scissors.

Steel scissors exist in two basic forms. Carbon steel is used to make scissors in which the blade and the handle form one continuous piece. Carbon steel has the advantages of being strong and staying sharp. Scissors made from carbon steel are usually plated with nickel or chromium to prevent them from rusting. Stainless steel is used to make scissors in which a plastic handle is fitted to the metal blade. Stainless steel is manufactured from iron, about 1% carbon, and at least 10% chromium. It has the advantages of being light and rustproof. The Plastic handles of scissors are made from a strong, light substance such as ABS (acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene) plastic as well as PVC.

The Meerut scissor manufactures use the “kamani” bought from the railways or automobile industries. As these are cheaper than buying fresh metal stocks. The scrap metal is collected and roller machines used to make them into plates. These metal plates are then used for either press cutting, or hand forging. Where brass handles have

to be added for increasing the weight and give finishing, the handles are casted after the steel blade ends are fitted into the moulds. Scissors are generally made from Steel but as per the requirement of uses it may be manufactured with other metals too.

Steel Scissors are manufactured using three kinds of materials.

1. Carbon Steel
2. Mild steel
3. Stainless steel

Carbon Steel Scissors are made with single piece. Carbon Steel Scissors handles and blades are made with an undivided slice of carbon steel bar. Carbon Steel Scissors are robust and its blade has long lasting sharpness. Application of a layer of nickel or chromium increases their rust resistance.

Steel Scissor is also sometimes fitted with plastic handles. Stainless steel Scissors have high rust resistance. The use of chromium makes them highly rustproof. Stainless steel Scissors are light in weight and offer a comfortable handling weight. Old utensils are melted as Brass scrap and used for making Handles for certain kind of Scissors which are produced in Meerut.

Meerut Scissors are known for their sharpness. They are preferred by industrial garment manufacturers and barbers and at many such industrial sectors that use heavy cutting. Due to their unique design Meerut scissors can be repaired, unlike other scissors that are thrown out after use.

#### **G) Geographical Area of Production and Map as shown in page no.: 21**

Meerut is 65 km away from the national capital of India and falls under the National Capital Territory. The Meerut district is located between 77°. 00' & 78°. 00' longitude East and 28°. 54' & 29°. 15' latitude North. The district is bounded on the north by Muzaffarnagar district, on the South by Ghaziabad, Bulandsahar & Gautambudh Nagar districts and on the East by Bijnore & Jyotibaphule Nagar districts and on the West by Baghpat district.

#### **H) Proof of Origin (Historical records):**

Scissors cluster, Meerut (India) is an approx. 300 years old cluster. Main types of products are Barber scissors, Tailor scissors, General scissors and Paper scissors. Before India's partition in 1947 and even later, Meerut's scissors were exported to Burma and Singapore. Meerut's artisans manufacture scissors for tailors and barbers, zigzag scissors for designers, and even scissors for cutting bangles. The artisans boast that by just laying their hands on any kind of scissor, they can make an exact replica in next to no time.

Meerut is a world-class producer of Scissors and Cricket sports goods and hence sometimes called as City of Scissors and Sports Capital of India.

*Source: Meerut District - Industry Outlook Report, 1956*

#### *Modern Industries*

The district has been of some industrial importance in the State for the last thirty years or so. A number of large-scale, small-scale and cottage industries were started by displaced persons who came to the district at the time of the partition of the country. The diversified and rapid development of small-scale and other industries in the district has

been appreciable after the attainment of independence in 1947. Important focal points are Ghaziabad, Sahibabad, Hastinapur, Modinagar, Govindpuri, Hapur and Meerut itself in addition to the large industrial units dotted all over the district. The important industries are concerned with the manufacture of diesel oil-engines and their parts. sanitary fittings, electrical and radio goods. transistors and their parts, hair clippers. sewing machines and their parts, door fittings. razors and scissors, agricultural and leather goods and sports goods. About 16.2 per Cent of the population of the district earns its livelihood through employment in different types of industries engaging 25,000 units in which about 1, 50,000 people work. The capital investment in these industries in 1958 was Rs 10, 76, 73,000, the raw materials consumed were evaluated at approximately Rs 13, 87.67,000 and goods worth Rs 30, 92, 20,000 were produced.

*Source: Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers Meerut, 1965*

#### *Small-scale industries*

At the end of 1960 there were 1,173 small-scale industrial units in the district having a capital investment of Rs 528 crores and providing employment to about 20,000 workers, the total output being of Rs 16-75 crores. During 1961 new units numbering 277 were established, the capital investment going up to Rs 700 crores and the turnover being Rs 20-18 crores. The development of these industries is being undertaken by means of financial assistance given by the government, distribution of raw materials at reasonable rates, marketing and quality control, technical supervision (through the co-ordinated efforts of the State directorate and the Small Industries Service Institute at Meerut) and facility for hire and purchase of equipment, etc. Many industries are organised on a small scale in the district, a brief account of the important ones being given below:

*Cutlery* - The industry for the manufacture of scissors, razors and betel nut crackers is the oldest in the district. The scissors industry is about ninety years old. It was first started by a dexterous blacksmith, Muhammad Akhon. He was able to produce three or four pairs of scissors of good quality in a day. His method was copied and gradually the industry grew as did its reputation. The workmanship was improved by successive generations of blacksmiths and the industry here dealt a death-blow to that at other places. In 1958 fifty units were engaged in the work. Approximately Rs 2, 25,000 is invested in this industry and it provides employment to about 900 workers. It is carried on in the villages of Lisari, Loya and Hasanpur. After the Second World War. it had to face a stiff competition from scissors manufactured in other parts of India and abroad but with the assistance provided by the Government Heat Treatment Workshop which was established particularly for this industry, it is now regaining lost ground. The total output is evaluated at Rs 22, 35,000 in a year.

*Source: Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers Meerut, 1965*

*Cutlery Scheme* - The old and established cottage industry making scissors and razors (an allied industry) came into importance during the Second World War but later the razor industry suffered a set-back. In order to improve the quality of the articles produced and to extend the scope of the industry to the making of agricultural implements and small machine parts, a workshop (called the Government Heat Treatment Workshop) was established in Meerut in 1951 and different types of tools and implements are being produced in this institution, technical advice also being forthcoming in the foundry machine shop and electroplating and forging sections. The implementation of the scheme has rendered considerable service to the local units and has been instrumental in supplying scissors. Razors, punch docket, paper-knives. etc., to a number of State Governments and the Government of India (Ministry of Defence).

*Source: Uttar Pradesh District Gazetteers Meerut, 1965*

## D) Method of Production:

### ❖ Raw Material

100% raw material for manufacturing the Meerut Scissors comes from scrap. Cost advantage is maintained through taking the raw material through scrap.

### ❖ Tools commonly used in the production process:

Sl. No.	Hand Tools	Machine Tools
1	Hammer	Rolling Machine
2	Square File	Lathe
3	Round File	Die Tools
4	Half Round File	Hand drill
5	Rindge	Press H
6	Plus	Press C
7	Pincers	Grinding Blade
8	Crucible	Furnace hard coke
9	Anvil	Milling Cutter
10	Iron Round Plate	
11	Chaeni	

The manufacture of scissors is a rigorous precision work. The selection of materials is just as important as the actual production process on precision equipment. Specialists highly skilled in their field of work are required.

The detailed method of production is as follows:

#### **a. Making the blanks:**

Before they are sharpened and attached, the two halves of a pair of scissors are known as blanks. A blank may consist of a blade and a handle in one piece or it may consist of only the blade. In the latter case, a metal handle will be welded to the blade or a plastic handle will be attached to it.

Inexpensive scissors may be made from blanks formed by cold stamping. In this process, a sharp die in the shape of the blank is stamped into a sheet of unheated steel. The die cuts through the steel to form the blank.

Most quality scissors are made from blanks formed by drop forging. Like cold stamping, this process involves shaping the blank with a set of dies by drop forging. The forging hammer shapes the red-hot blank to the shape of a blade within the die sets. The pressure of the drop hammer also strengthens the steel.

#### **b. Processing the blanks:**

The blanks are trimmed to the proper shape by cutting away excess metal. Subsequently the forged blade is annealed to soften it for drilling. In drilling process a hole is drilled through the blank. This hole will later allow two completed blades to be attached to each other.

The trimmed blanks are hardened by heating them, then cooling them quickly in cold air, water, oil, or another substance. The temperature to which they are heated and the medium in which they are cooled varies depending on the type of steel from which they are made and the desired characteristics of the blade.

The hardened blanks are heated again and allowed to cool slowly in air. This second heating, known as tempering, gives the blank a uniform hardness. If the blades of a pair of scissors did not have uniform hardness, the harder places on one blade would soon wear out the softer places on the other blade.

The repeated heating and cooling causes the blanks to warp. They are straightened by being placed on an anvil and lightly tapped with a hammer. This process is known as peening.

**c. *Grinding and polishing:***

The blank is ground into a blade by applying the edge to a rapidly moving sanding belt or abrasive wheel. The surface of the belt or wheel is covered with small particles of an abrasive substance and works in the same way as sandpaper. The hard abrasive grinds away enough steel to form a sharp edge. During this process, the blade is cooled with water or various liquids known as cutting fluids to prevent it from heating and warping. The sharpened blade is then polished in a similar manner using belts or wheels, containing much smaller particles of abrasive.

**d. *Making the handles:***

For many scissors, the handles are formed from the start as part of the blank. If not, they may be made of a metal alloy or from plastic. If they are metal, they are made in the same way as the blanks and then welded to them. If they are plastic, they are made by injection moulding. In this process, molten plastic is forced under pressure into a mould in the shape of the handles. It is allowed to cool and the mould is opened to remove the handles. The handles contain hollow slots into which the end of the blanks can be inserted. A strong adhesive is used to keep the handle firmly attached.

**e. *Assembling the scissors:***

Two polished blades are attached to each other by a rivet or screw through the previously drilled holes. Rivets, which cannot be adjusted by the consumer, are used to make less expensive scissors. Adjustable screws are used in more costly scissors. The scissors are adjusted to ensure that the two blades work together correctly. They may be painted or plated with nickel or chrome to protect them from rust.

**f. *Quality control & Inspection:***

The most important aspect of quality control for scissors is the proper alignment of the two blades. In order for scissors to cut smoothly, the blades must meet at two points only. These two points are the swivel (the point where the rivet or screw connects the blades) and the cutting point. The cutting point moves from just beyond the swivel to the tip as the scissors are closed. The blades are prevented from meeting at any other points by giving them a slight horizontal and vertical curve away from each other during manufacture. In order to ensure that the blades meet correctly, the holes must be drilled to within one ten thousandth of an inch (about one four-hundredth of a millimetre) of the correct position. The position of the blades is inspected visually to see if the blades meet evenly. If not, a portion of one blade will overlap the other. This defect is known as a wing. The tips are also inspected to ensure that they meet evenly, without a gap between them or any overlap. Because even dull scissors are able to cut paper adequately, quality scissors are tested on tough synthetic fabrics. Sharpness is tested by making sure the blades cut the fabric rather than tear it. Strength is tested by cutting through multiple layers of fabric. The blades should come together with a constant pressure during cutting.

**g. Electroplating:**

Some of the scissors are Gold electroplated while some others are chromium or nickel plated. They should be oiled and sharpened regularly, and the screw should be adjusted as necessary. Scissors should be stored in a closed position. Setting down scissors in an open position is the most common cause of dull blades.

**h. Labelling and Packaging:**

Labelling and Packaging is done once the scissors are ready after polishing and finishing. The Scissor blades are oiled for retaining the sharpness of the blades in a packed state.

**Glossary of Non-English Words**

- **Kamari:** Means “spring steel” that is used as the raw material for the blades. It is used because it is easily available and is ideal for heat treatment.
- **Aaithan:** Means the curve precise curve that is given to the blade. This is purely the skill of the labours (that is inherited by him from his ancestors over a long period of time).
- **Talpai:** A unique technique deployed by the producers of Meerut Scissors to achieve the “aaithan”. This is done by hammering the hot iron manually.
- **Kapda Chabana:** Means a when the cloth cannot be properly cut by using the scissors. Instead of cutting the cloth the cloth actually gets entangled between the blades. This is a quality check technique used by the manufacturers before finally packing the scissors.

**J) Uniqueness:**

Meerut Scissors are a real work of precision. This precision is inherited by the workers from their ancestors. The uniqueness of Meerut Scissors is as follows:

1. **Sharpness:** Meerut Scissors are known for their sharpness.
2. **Scrap as Raw Material:** Meerut Scissors are manufactured by using scrap as raw material. This is the only scissor type made in such a manner.
3. **Repairable:** Meerut scissors can be repaired, unlike other scissors that are thrown out after use.
4. **Ergonomically Design Scissors:** Meerut scissors are prepared in a manner to provide ergonomically designed scissors hence putting the least amount of stress on the integrity of the skeletal and soft tissue structures of the user, whilst still providing the means to accomplish the goal.
5. **Brass Handel Casted Scissors:** The brass handle in the scissors are casted.

**K) Inspection Body:**

Inspection body is constituted to regulate the use of GI in the territory to which it relates and to maintain quality of the GI produce, the following experts in the field to proceed conduct the regular inspection of Meerut Scissors.

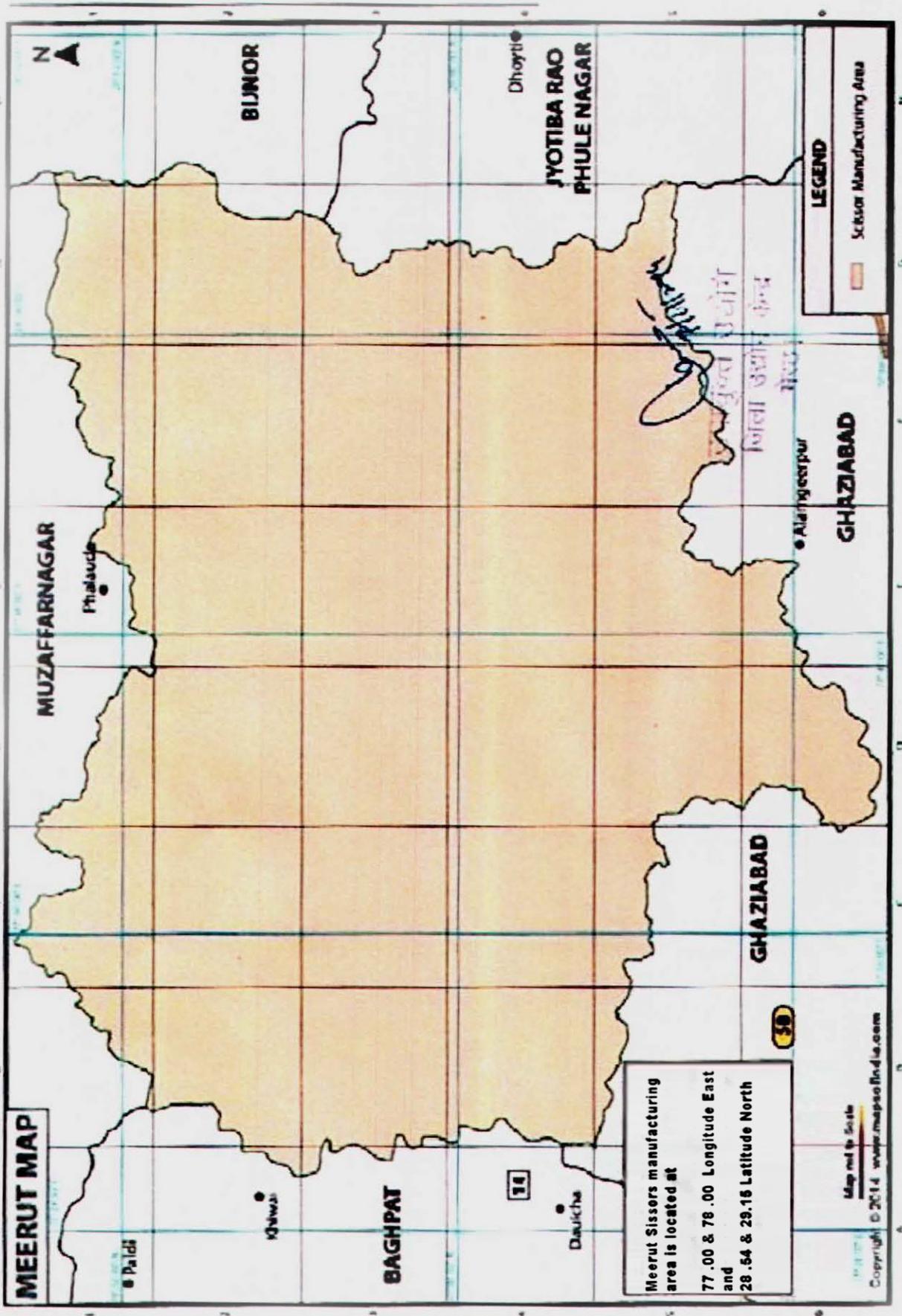
S. No.	Designation	Qualification	Organisation
1	Joint Director	B. Tech ( Metallurgy)	FISME
2	President	Leading manufacturer of scissors	MESMA
3	Vice-President	Leading manufactures of scissors	MESMA

4	Programme Officer (IPFC)	M.B.A. (H.R), PG-IR&PM, M.A. (Pub. Admn.)	NIESBUD
5	Deputy Director	B. Tech.	MSME Regional Testing Centre

The inspection shall be conducted as per the BIS standards where 5 samples will be collected from each of the manufacturing unit under the Meerut Scissors and a few samples will be collected from the market place to assess the quality of the scissors. The tools and machines for testing will be provided by the MSME Regional Testing Center.

**L) Others:**

Meerut Scissors is not just a product of high quality, precision and uniqueness, but the cost of the scissors is also kept to the minimum by using the raw material from scrap market. The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has recognised Meerut Scissors as an important cluster and has sanctioned a funding for setting up a common facility centre.



*Handwritten signature*  
 30/03/2014  
 Jyoti Rao Phule  
 10/11/2014

## General Information

### What is a Geographical Indication?

- It is an indication,
- It is used to identify agricultural, natural, or manufactured goods originating in the said area,
- It originates from a definite territory in India,
- It should have a special quality or characteristics unique to the geographical indication.

### Examples of possible Geographical Indications in India:

Some of the examples of Geographical Indications in India include Basmati Rice, Darjeeling Tea, Kancheepuram silk saree, Alphonso Mango, Nagpur Orange, Kolhapuri Chappal, Bikaneri Bhujia etc.

### What are the benefits of registration of Geographical Indications?

- It confers legal protection to Geographical Indications in India,
- It prevents unauthorized use of a registered Geographical Indication by others.
- It boosts 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.

### Who can apply for the registration of a Geographical Indication?

Any association of persons, producers, organization or authority established by or under the law can apply.

The applicant must represent the interest of the producers.

The application should be in writing in the prescribed form.

The application should be addressed to the Registrar of Geographical Indications along with prescribed fee.

### Who is the Registered Proprietor of a Geographical Indication?

Any association of persons, producers, organisation or authority established by or under the law can be a registered proprietor. Their name should be entered in the Register of Geographical Indications as registered proprietor for the Geographical Indication applied for.

### Who is an authorized user?

A producer of goods can apply for registration as an authorized user, with respect to a registered Geographical Indication. He should apply in writing in the prescribed form along with prescribed fee.

### Who is a producer in relation to a Geographical Indication?

A producer is a person dealing with three categories of goods

- Agricultural Goods including the production, processing, trading or dealing.
- Natural Goods including exploiting, trading or dealing.
- Handicrafts or industrial goods including making, manufacturing, trading or dealing.

### Is registration of a Geographical Indication compulsory?

While registration of Geographical indication is not compulsory, it offers better legal protection for action for infringement.

**What are the advantages of registering?**

- Registration affords better legal protection to facilitate an action for infringement.
- The registered proprietor and authorized users can initiate infringement actions.
- The authorized users can exercise right to use the Geographical indication.

**Who can use the registered Geographical Indication?**

Only an authorized user has the exclusive rights to use the Geographical indication in relation to goods in respect of which it is registered.

**How long is the registration of Geographical Indication valid? Can it be renewed?**

The registration of a Geographical Indication is for a period of ten years.

Yes, renewal is possible for further periods of 10 years each.

If a registered Geographical Indication is not renewed, it is liable to be removed from the register.

**When a Registered Geographical Indication is said to be infringed?**

- When unauthorized use indicates or suggests that such goods originate in a geographical area other than the true place of origin of such goods in a manner which misleads the public as to their geographical origins.
- When use of Geographical Indication results in unfair competition including passing off in respect of registered Geographical indication.
- When the use of another Geographical Indication results in a false representation to the public that goods originate in a territory in respect of which a Geographical Indication relates.

**Who can initiate an infringement action?**

The registered proprietor or authorized users of a registered Geographical indication can initiate an infringement action.

**Can a registered Geographical Indication be assigned, transmitted etc?**

No, A Geographical Indication is a public property belonging to the producers of the concerned goods. It shall not be the subject matter of assignment, transmission, licensing, pledge, mortgage or such other agreement. However, when an authorized user dies, his right devolves on his successor in title.

**Can a registered Geographical Indication or authorized user be removed from the register?**

Yes, The Appellate Board or the Registrar of Geographical Indication has the power to remove the Geographical Indication or authorized user from the register. The aggrieved person can file an appeal within three months from the date of communication of the order.

**How a Geographical Indication differs from a trade mark?**

A trade mark is a sign which is used in the course of trade and it distinguishes goods or services of one enterprise from those of other enterprises. Whereas a Geographical Indication is used to identify goods having special characteristics originating from a definite geographical territory.

## THE REGISTRATION PROCESS

In December 1999, Parliament passed the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999. This Act seeks to provide for the registration and protection of Geographical Indications relating to goods in India. This Act is administered by the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trade Marks, who is the Registrar of Geographical Indications. The Geographical Indications Registry is located at Chennai.

The Registrar of Geographical Indication is divided into two parts. Part 'A' consists of particulars relating to registered Geographical indications and Part 'B' consists of particulars of the registered authorized users.

The registration process is similar to both for registration of geographical indication and an authorized user which is illustrated below:

