



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.86**

JUNE 30, 2016 / ASHADHA 09, SAKA 1938

INDEX

S. No.	Particulars	Page No.
1	Official Notices	4
2	New G.I Application Details	5
3	Public Notice	6
4	<i>GI Applications</i>	
	<i>Mysore Silk (Logo) - GI Application No.532</i>	7
5	General Information	22
6	Registration Process	24

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 86 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 30th June, 2016 / Ashadha 09th, Saka 1938 has been made available to the public from 30th June, 2016.

NEW G.I APPLICATION DETAILS

App.No.	Geographical Indications	Class	Goods
551	Zardalu Mango	31	Agricultural
552	Shahi Litchi of Bihar	31	Agricultural
553	Katarni Rice	30	Agricultural
554	Magahi Paan	31	Agricultural

PUBLIC NOTICE

No.GIR/CG/JNL/2010

Dated 26th 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 1st April, 2010, The Geographical Indications Journal will be Published and hosted in the IPO official website www.ipindia.nic.in free of charge. Accordingly, sale of Hard Copy and CD-ROM of GI Journal will be discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2010.

Registrar of Geographical Indications

G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER – 532

Application Date: 26-08-2015

Application is made by **Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited (A Government of Karnataka Enterprises)**, III and IV Floor, Public Utility Building, M.G Road, Bangalore – 560001, Karnataka, India for Registration in Part A of the Register of **Mysore Silk (Logo)** under Application No: 532 in respect of - Raw Silk Yarn, Textile and Textiles Goods including Sarees and Clothing (Readymade Garments, made ups, ties, etc.) falling in Class – 23, 24 & 25 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** : Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited
(A Government of Karnataka Enterprises)
- B) Address** : Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited
(A Government of Karnataka Enterprises),
Managing Director, III and IV Floor, Public Utility
Building, M.G Road, Bangalore, Karnataka –
560001, India
- C) Types of Goods** : Class – 23 - Raw Silk Yarn;
Class - 24 - Textile and Textiles Goods including
Sarees;
Class - 25 - Clothing (Readymade Garments, made
ups, ties, etc.)

D) Specification:

Mysore silk is one of the most popular, finest and purest forms of silk. Mysore silk is a famous variety of silk made in Mysore and Bangalore in Karnataka. Known for its extraordinary quality and permanence of luster, it is an integral part of Karnataka's culture. In this region, people always wear some kind of silk while participating in a ritual. Mysore silk draws its fame from the purity of the silk, its luster, softness and richness of its natural colour which gave it precedence over all other silks.

The weight and the content of gold or silver thread used mainly in the intricate border and the pallu or the headpiece determine the price of the sarees. A saree usually weighs between 400 and 600 grams (15-21 ounces). The silk is dyed using natural pigments and woven into intricate but, subtle patterns featuring motifs of birds or fruits, leaves etc. The painstaking production process by the weavers ensures that every aspect of the saree is perfect.

Mysore silk saree with its extraordinary sheen of the fabric, purity of the zari, the distinctive drape, a wonderful non-crush quality, and a butter-soft feel gives an elegant look to anyone who wears it. These classy sarees are not only washable, but also durable. The zari too rarely fades because the yarn used has the maximum gold and silver compared to any silk saree in the country. The intricate zari work on the borders and pallu set them apart. Mysore silk saree exhibiting a range of rich colors, with golden

threads interwoven in it for an enhanced effect, has almost acquired a legendary status due to its sheer beauty and demand.

The silk weaving factory in Mysore, presently owned by KSIC, was established in the year 1912 by the Maharaja of Mysore province. Initially the silk fabrics were manufactured & supplied to meet the requirements of the royal family and ornamental fabrics to their armed forces. The name Mysore silk, is a befitting tribute to its ancestry. KSIC the proud inheritor of this royal legacy, has treasured it for over seven decades, has been producing 100% pure silk with pure gold zari. The business of manufacturing quality silk products of varied designs for end user consumption. The Mysore silk Products are manufactured in our KSIC factory located in Mysore district of Karnataka State.

Mysore Silk Saree, body and border are woven together and then colouring is done separately. Also, in the pure silk saree, the zari is made of silver dipped in gold. The enchanting sheen, amazing drape, enamoring feel and the affinity to radiating resplendent are the most distinct characteristics of Mysore silk sarees that last for years.

Mysore is rich for its Royal heritage and Grandeur and it is no surprise that the Mysore silk produced there reflect the traditional splendor through its rich yet delicate motifs.

Mysore Silk:

100% pure silk sarees in Crepe-de-Chine, Georgette with or without Gold Lace in Borders, Body, Pallu (Cross Border), with or without prints, and plain & printed dress materials.

Crepe-de-Chine:

26/28 Denier untwisted Raw Silk Yarn in warp, 26/28 Denier 2 ply twisted yarn in weft, with or without gold lace in borders, body, pallu (cross borders)

Georgette:

26/28 Denier 2 ply twisted yam both in warp and weft, with or without lace in borders, body, cross borders and the continuation thereof.

E) Name of the Geographical Indication:

MYSORE SILK (LOGO)



F) Description of the Goods:

The name Mysore silk, is a befitting tribute to its ancestry. KSIC the proud inheritor of this royal legacy, has treasured it for over seven decades, has been producing 100% pure silk with pure gold zari. The business of manufacturing quality silk products of varied designs for end user consumption. The products include finest of designer silk sarees, salwarKameez, shirts, Kurta's, Silk dhoti and Men's Tie.

Mysore silk is one of the most popular, finest and purest forms of silk.

Mysore silk is a famous variety of silk made in Mysore region in Karnataka. Known for its extraordinary quality and permanence of luster, it is an integral part of Karnataka's culture.

Mysore silk draws its fame from the purity of the silk, its luster, softness and richness of its natural colour which gave it precedence over all other silks.

The weight and the content of gold or silver thread used mainly in the intricate border and the pallu or the headpiece determine the price of the sarees.

A saree usually weighs between 400 and 600 grams (15-21 ounces).

The silk is dyed using natural pigments and woven into intricate but, subtle patterns featuring motifs of birds or fruits. The painstaking production process by the weavers ensures that every aspect of the saree is perfect.

Mysore silk saree exhibiting a range of rich colors, with golden threads interwoven in it for an enhanced effect, has almost acquired a legendary status due to its sheer beauty and demand.

The Mysore silk Products are manufactured in our KSIC factory located in Mysore district of Karnataka State.

Mysore is rich for its Royal heritage and Grandeur and it is no surprise that the Mysore silk produced there reflect the traditional splendor through its rich yet delicate motifs.

G) Geographical area of Production and Map as shown in page no: 21

The production of Mysore Silk originated and confined to the geographical area of Mysore, erst while kingdom of Mysore. The manufacturing unit of Mysore Silk is situated in the Mysore City corporation limits, Mysore is a district in the state of Karnataka.

H) Proof of Origin (Historical records):

The Mysore Silk Weaving Factory one of the oldest and historical Silk manufacturing units in the country was started in the year 1912 by the Maharaja of Mysore – Proceedings of the Govt. of His Highness, The Maharaja of Mysore – July 1918.

The proceedings of the Govt. of His Highness, the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue department No.7000/63/I& C 168-1919-4 dated 29-1-1920, page 4, para (e), wherein it is mentioned that there was a proposal by the Director for I& C, Mysore for the re-organization of the factory. Further it is also mentioned in the paras that the factory's goods consisted of "Coating" Silks, mixed cotton and Silk sarees, Lace bordered sarees and dhotis, thereby establishing the history of silk sarees manufacturing in the unit.

By the records it can be seen that the location of the Weaving Factory, which was an annexe of the Silk Filature is clearly mentioned as on "Manandavadi Road, Opposite to church" vide Govt. of His Highness, the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue department matter of routine for 4th week of March 1930, page 51, para 643.

In the year Jan. 1931 Govt. of His Highness, Maharaja of Mysore, “General and Revenue Department” Order No. D7344-403-Seri-62-30-3, dated 16-01-1931, page 2, para “Filature and Reeling” wherein it is mentioned that some quantity of “Mysore Silk” was sent to Switzerland to check the suitability to produce high-grade silk fabrics and as a result of experiments, arrangements have been made to install 10 power looms in Mysore as an adjunct to the Silk Filature for producing high-grade silk fabrics.

During the month of Nov. 1931 vide Govt. of His Highness, Maharaja of Mysore, “General and Revenue Department” GO No. D 2335-44-SERI-19-31-3, dated 16-11-1931, under heading Revenues of the Sericulture Department for the year 1930-31 subsequent paras “Govt. Sanctioned the installation”, as an adjunct to the Silk filature, of a demonstration plant for weaving high-grade silk fabrics for Mysore Silk. The machineries were installed thereafter.

The Machineries Report on Administration of Mysore for the year 1931-32, para 18, it is clearly established that the weaving machinery which arrived in Aug. 1931 was installed in Dec. 1931 in the Weaving Factory at Mysore and the production of silk fabrics was commenced. It is also clearly mentioned in the above said Mysore administration report that the Silk Weaving Factory at Mysore was manufacturing Crepe-De-Chine, Georgette fabrics.

Vide, Govt. of His Highness, The Maharaja of Mysore, General & Revenue Department, GO No. D2336-45-SERI-23-32-3, dated 28-11-1932, the Government has noted “with satisfaction that the products of the new Silk Factory at Mysore have proved popular and that forward orders for them are being registered”.

Vide Report on the Administration of Mysore for the year 1932-33, page 62-63, para 23, there is a mention of the expansion of the Factory in both weaving, preparatory as well as dyeing Department.

By the above historical and authentic records it is clearly established that the unit was in existence in the year 1912, the import of machineries filature at Mysore, Weaving “Power looms” were installed at Mysore in the year 1931 and production was started from the year 1932 onwards.

From the above records the Mysore Silk is synonymous with the silk produced in the geographical area of Mysore Dist., later on the fabrics made out of these silk were called as “Mysore Silk”. The production of these fabrics has originated and confined to the geographical area of Mysore.

After the Indian Independence and abolition of princely States, the Management of the Silk Weaving factory was under the Director of Sericulture.

During the Year 1980-81, Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation was established and the Management of Silk Weaving Factory was handed over to KSIC Ltd. Till date KSIC, a wholly owned undertaking of the Govt. of Karnataka is managing the activities of the Silk Factory and is the rightful and only manufacturer of “Mysore Silk” fabrics, within the geographical area of Mysore.

D) Method of Production:

Procurement of Raw Materials:

Ramanagara is famous for its silk market, one of the largest cocoon market in Asia as well as in the world, giving it the other name of Silk town. Silkworm cocoons are brought here by the farmers and sold to companies who process them to get silk. On an average, 40 metric tons are transacted daily in this market. Around ten million rupees of transaction takes place every day in this market and around one thousand people participate in it and around 500 transactions take place every day.

There are 2 types of silk cocoons - Yellow and White. The white cocoons fetch higher price than the yellow ones, both because of the quality and size. Also these people adopt rotation policy in acquiring place within the market.

Approximately 1000 kgs of cocoons are purchased daily from Govt. Controlled Market depending on needs and raw silk yarn is produced in the filature. The purchase is done on almost daily basis as the purchased cocoon cannot be stored for more than 2 to 3 days.

KSIC buys up to approximately 1000 kgs of cocoons every day, from cocoon markets regulated by Government of Karnataka. The cocoons are transported to the raw silk manufacturing unit in T. Narasipura, where they are sorted for quality. The raw silk made in T. Narasipura is then sent to the weaving unit in Mysore, about 29km away, where the yarn is twisted into warps and wefts and finally woven into a sari.

Silk Threading and Reeling:

Silk filature refers to raw silk manufacturing unit. The raw silk yarn is obtained from the Silk Filature at T. Narasipura factory, 25 kms away from the Mysore silk saree making factory. The factory is located in T. Narasipura, Mysore District in an area of approximate 15 acres. The cocoons are placed in a semi-automatic machine which pulls barely visible threads of silk from them. A single cocoon produces 800-900mts. of yarn, but usable yarn is only up to 400-600mts. The unit manufactures raw silk yarn and transfers it to meet the raw material requirement of silk weaving factory in Mysore. The linear mass density of silk fiber is measured in units called denier. The Mysore silk factory deals with 26-28 denier of the silk thread. Silk Filature refers to raw silk manufacturing unit. The unit manufactures raw silk yarn and transfer to meet the raw material requirement of silk weaving factory in Mysore.

Soaking:

The yarn supplied by the T. Narasipura factory unit is stored at the Mysore unit, as per the requirement by the production, the yarn is taken to the next process of soaking. Here, the coconut oil is used as it makes the fabric soft for temporary coloring. The temporary coloring is done for identifying the warps and the wefts. Steam supplied by boiler house to aluminium tubs. (Plastic water Container).

Precautions:

Checking the Boiler Steam Pressure.

Preparation:

Dividing the Raw Silk Yarn indented for Warp and Weft as per production plan.

Warp:

Boil Water and add soap 2.5 to 3.5% on weight of material and allow the soap to melt completely (About 15 minutes). Add 6% to 8% of coconut oil on weight of material and boil till the coconut oil emulsifies completely (15-20 minutes). Shift the concentrated solution to the plastic container and dilute the solution to the required level. Add tinted color (if necessary) and rinse the silk-hand squeeze and hydro extract. Dress and dry in shade. After completely drying shift the material to soaked silk yarn stores.

Weft:

Boil water and add 2% to 3.5% Soap on weight of material and allow the soap to melt completely (About 20 minutes). Add 6% to 8% coconut Oil on weight of material and boil till the coconut oil emulsifies completely (25-30 Minutes). Divide the solution into two equal parts and add 'Blue' color tint for the 'S' Direction and dilute the solution to required level and steep the silk for approximately 3 to 4 hours. Add 'Orange' color tint for the 'Z' directions and dilute the solution to the required level and steep the silk for approximately 3 to 4 hours. Rinse and remove the material, hand squeezer and dress and dry in shade. Both orange colored and blue colored dressed separately on GI pipes. After completely drying, shift the material to soaked silk yarn stores lot wise.

Dressing:

The semi-dry silk bundles are tied to form a circle and are hung on GI pipes until they become completely dry. Straightening of silk fibers are done manually by jerking them at regular intervals to take away any water content.

Winding:

Single Winding: The above winding process is common for both the making of the warps and the wefts.

Doubling:

Here, the silk thread is doubled by running two threads simultaneously from two different bobbins onto a single bobbin and passed onto twisting.

1st Twisting:

This section consists of 4 machines.

The machines consist of a rubber roller to provide tension while twisting.

The doubled weft threads are twisted:

Blue tinted thread are given a 'S' Twist in a clockwise direction.

Orange tinted thread are given a 'Z' Twist in an anti-clockwise direction.

400 twists are made at this stage.

1st Re-winding:

This section consists of 4 machines.

The thread from the bobbins is now wound around a barrel.

These barrels are sent into the Vacuum Heat Shelter.

Double Winding:

"The most popular Mysore silk is the crepe sari, which gets its excellent fall as a result of the number of twists. The yarn used for the weft has up to 2,300 twists per metre, which gives it the crepe silk texture," says Sri. Suresh Dabade, senior dyeing master at KSIC's Mysore establishment.

2nd Twisting:

1800 twists are made at this stage. Therefore, the total no. of twists amount to 2200.

Final Re-winding:

They are now transferred to bobbins.

The bobbins now move onto the pirn winding section under the weaving section.

Pirn Winding:

This section consists of 12 machines of 6 pirns each.

The machines transfer the thread from the bobbins onto the pirns that fit into the shuttles for weaving. This is done only for the wefts.

Steaming:

The silk threads wound around perforated hollow aluminum pipes are called barrels. The perforations allow the steam to enter on the insides and spread the temporary color equally. Up to 200 barrels from a machine can be accommodated in the steam chamber. Barrels from 3 such machines are placed for a period of 40 minutes for steaming.

WARP SECTION:**Winding:**

The winding process is common for both the making of the warps and the wefts.

Cone Winding:

This section consists of 12 machines. A single cone consists of silk generated through 80-90 cocoons. It takes 4 hours to wind one cone. Therefore two shifts of four hours each are carried out. The machine threads 162 meters of silk onto one cone in 1 minute so evenly that when it goes to the weaving section there are no gaps found in the sarees. 14,800 silk threads are thus wound around one cone.

All the cone bobbins are transferred on a semi-automatic warping machine. The warping machine consists a total of 438 bobbins mounted in 34 sections. The bobbins are mounted on sponge discs to prevent erosion of silk threads with the plastic cones that it is wound around. At intervals of every five columns, iron teeth protruding from the top of the columns are present. The silk threads run over these teeth into a perforated structure before the warp rolling machine.

The silk threads from each bobbin make a net like structure and pass through the perforations. Before passing through the perforations, the machine indicates an error sometimes caused by a loose or cut thread by a red light. The skilled artisans identify immediately as to which thread becomes loose or is cut and fix it by joining both the cut ends or tighten it.

A combination of three threads through the perforations combines to form a single thread. Steel rods manually inserted in between the different levels of sets of threads separate the threads to let them intertwine comfortably and alternately to form a net. These threads then pass through minutely spaced steel structures, under a roller and a knot is made to mark one section of the silk threads.

The roller is divided into 5 sections of 9 protrusions each, where it is knotted to mark a defined length. At every 900 meters of silk thread, a cut is made and 51/2 meters in

length for a saree is made into rolls rolled into newspapers. The waste silk threads that are cut and broken are collected in a cloth under the net structure.

Gold Lace Section:

“The gold lace (border), which is brought in from Surat, is a silk thread covered by silver which, in turn, is coated with 24 carat gold. It consists of 0.65% gold and 65% silver. Any sari that goes out of this place is 24 carat.”

KSIC uses only high quality pure natural silk and 100% pure gold zari. The zari never tarnishes and will look fresh even over a long period of usage.

Gold Weft:

All 3 materials are wound into one bobbin which in turn is converted into a pirn to fit into the shuttle for the weft.

Gold Warping:

A smaller version of the warp machine is used in the gold lace section. The gold threads from the bobbins are transferred into rolls for the warp. Small versions of the shuttles are used in the weaving.

Gold Warping for Borders:

A smaller version of the warp machine is used in the gold lace section. The gold threads from the bobbins are transferred into rolls for the warp. Small versions of the shuttles are used in the weaving.

Weaving the Magic:

The raw silk yarn Filatures obtained from T.Narasipura factory and open Market are put through various process and quality silk products are produced for end user consumption. The factory has an installed capacity of 8,00,000 Mtrs per annum. The sarees manufactured are of unmatched quality and come in varieties to suit the customer tastes viz: Crepe-de-chine, Georgette, Zari printed crepe silk sarees, semi crepe sarees. The sarees are printed or dyed. The saree produced in a splash of over 100 different colors and any number of design combinations.

Some of the design combinations are:

- Embroidery Design saree
- Big ButtaPalluZari
- Rich Pallu Sari Saree
- Jawar Border Saree
- Small Mango Saree
- Zari Printed Saree
- Saree Tissue Saree
- Traditional ZariSaree
- Checked ZariSaree
- Mango Border Saree
- Sunrise Design saree
- ButtaPalluSaree
- Double Line Checks Saree.

Based on the taste of the end consumers, the sarees are printed and dyed with suitable eye catching colors. Various approved quantity of approved chemicals are added at various stages as per silk manufacturing standards to retain the luster and quality of the silk fabric. The sheen and the visual luxury of the crepes are only to be experienced.

At 75 gms per metre, KSIC silk sarees have an unmatched drape. These crepes have delicate strands of zari interwoven in spectacular designs, in the borders and the pallu. The printed crepes are tributes to designing and come with a double advantage of possessing the crepe's softness and a vibrant range of designs from floral to geometric.

Design:

The power looms are divided into two types: Jacquard loom & Dobby loom

The looms are supplied with patterns by the design section that are fed into the machine to weave designs onto the sarees.

a) Jacquard Loom:

These looms are powerful and require years of experience of the laborers to handle them. They have a 600-700 yarn capacity. The patterns are repeated and need to be monitored to see if any thread gets loose or cut. Each saree takes about 4 hours on the machine and generate big borders of gold on both sides of the saree.

b) Dobby Loom:

A Dobby Loom is a type of floor loom that controls the whole warp threads using a device called a dobbie. A dobbie loom is an alternative to a treadle loom. Each of them is a floor loom in which every warp thread on the loom is attached to a single shaft using a device called a heddle. A shaft is sometimes known as a harness, but this terminology is used less by weavers. Each shaft controls a set of threads. Raising or lowering several shafts at the same time gives a huge variety of possible gaps or 'sheds' through which the shuttle containing the weft thread can be thrown.

A manual dobbie uses a chain of bars or lags each of which have pegs inserted to select the shafts to be moved. A computer assisted dobbie loom uses a set of solenoids or other electric devices to select the shafts. Dobby looms expand weaver's capabilities and remove some of the tedious work involved in designing and producing fabric. Many newer cloth design techniques such as network drafting can only reach their full potential on a dobbie loom.

Machineries:

The factory started with 10 looms in 1930 under the rulers of erstwhile Mysore Kingdom today boasts of more than 159 looms, two Warping machines and Pirn Machines and any number of Preparatory Machines.

Degumming:

After weaving, the cloth is generally rough. The degumming process is done to smoothen the fabric before dyeing. The Degumming section consists of 4 tanks. Around 230 sarees are clamped by metal springs and soaked in boiling water at 90 degrees. Soap chips and soda ash is added and the sarees are soaked in the solution for upto 2 hours. The clamps are tied by rope to bidder wood logs as they are heat tolerant. This makes the fabric soft. The solution starts frothing and is washed down by water at normal temperature through a hose pipe. The sarees are levered out through a semi-automatic machine and are put in hot water again for 15 minutes to remove excess solution. The machine is controlled remotely by the worker. The sarees are removed from the hot water tank and sent for hydro extraction.

Colouring:

Machines called winches help in the colouring of the sarees. The factory has both the big winches that can accommodate 40 sarees and the small winches that accommodate 24 sarees for coloring purpose. The sarees are rotated on a frame, on a horizontal axis inside

a tank. The tank contains hot water and the tank is connected to a colour tank through a pipe. The colour, is in the form of a liquid and is determined from the shade card that is provided by the marketing team. About 450gms of colour is required for 48 sarees depending on dark shades or light shades. If the colour is not properly applied, then the entire saree is bleached again and the colouring process is repeated again. During the colouring itself, the sarees that were stitched together manually are taken out.

Contrast Colouring:

The coloured sarees are clamped in wood fixtures in plastic bags and the border is left exposed. A clamp consists of 4 sarees. The border is dipped in water at 120degrees and colour is added. This process takes about 15-30 minutes. The workers wear protective gear such as boots, masks and gloves as the colour is extremely toxic. The sarees are then washed with water to remove excess colour and sent for hydro-extraction.

Stentering:

The semi-dry sarees are steam ironed (heat through steam) on a massive machine, the Clip Stentering. The entire length of the saree runs on the bed and is ironed as it moves along the horizontal axis. The saree is collected in a roll at one end and moves onto the cutting section.

Screen Printed Wonders:

Mysore silk crepe fabric is used to create some wonderful designs. Screen printing is amongst the most popular methods used on pure Mysore Silk sarees which is specific and unique designs, patterns and different colours that continue to fascinate and inspire us to this day.

Hand Screen Printing:

“Silkscreen printing needs a lot of plain old management, and traffic direction, to have it as one of our choices. Here is how it is done for a long while:

6 tables, each 13 meters long with a capacity to print a total of 500 to 800 meters per day depending upon the design and the number of colours. The tables are wax coated with adjustable registration guides. We have a large collection of designs both traditional and contemporary. New designs are created either for our own collection or for a specific client. There is no limit to the number of colors that can be printed, though ideally for efficient production we recommend a limit of 8 to 9 colors.

Fabrics:

We can print on all natural fibers like cotton, silk, linen, jute etc.

Dyes used:

Pigments (water based)

Reactives

Rapid Fast and Indigo Solubles

Naphthols and Bases

Acids

All the water from the processing of printed textiles is treated, cleaned and filtered for recycling within our workshop. The system is so elegant and simple that it has to be seen to be believed.

Quality Control and Packing:

KSIC is the only organization in the country commanding the entire gamut of silk production right from reeling of cocoons to the weaving of pure silk fabric of various shades and designs, all under one roof. KSIC uses only high quality pure natural silk and 100% pure gold zari. The zari never tarnishes and will look fresh even over a long period of usage. KSIC is the only organization to give guarantee for its zarisaree, to protect esteemed customers from imitation of KSIC silks, KSIC has given a special embroidered number for each one of the sarees with a unique number and hologram.

The process unit has ISO 9002 standards.

International Silk association Standards to test the following:

Denier - weight in grams/Mtr

Tenacity

Elongation

Cleanness

Neatness

The silk filature plant uses modern Japanese & Korean Machineries having denier control to produce quality silk yarn.

Cutting:

Manual cutting of the saree is done according to the pre-decided length from the roll. The sarees are also tagged at this stage where a unique identification number is given to every saree. KSIC is the only organization to give guarantee for its zari saree in the form of embroidered code number which is unique to each saree.

Quality Check:

The sarees are sent from the cutting section to check the final finishing. Stains are removed manually by using white petroleum. The threads are trimmed at the ends and are sent for packaging.

Packaging:

The sarees are packed in waterproof paper or brown paper depending on the climatic conditions. They are then sorted according to type and placed in cartons with cotton and sent to showrooms.

J) Uniqueness:

Mysore silk is one of the most popular, finest and purest forms of silk. Mysore silk is a famous variety of silk made in Mysore region in Karnataka. Known for its extraordinary quality and permanence of luster, it is an integral part of Karnataka's culture.

Mysore silk draws its fame from the purity of the silk, its luster, softness and richness of its natural colour which gave it precedence over all other silks.

Mysore silk saree with its extraordinary sheen of the fabric, purity of the zari, the distinctive drape, a wonderful non-crush quality, and a butter-soft feel gives inelegant look to anyone who wears it.

These classy sarees are not only washable, but also durable. The zari too rarely fades because the yarn used has the maximum gold and silver compared to any silk saree in the country.

The intricate zari work on the borders and pallu set them apart. Mysore silk saree exhibiting a range of rich colors, with golden threads interwoven in it for an enhanced effect, has almost acquired a legendary status due to its sheer beauty and demand.

The products include finest of designer silk sarees, salwarKameez, shirts, Kurta's, Silk dhoti and Men's Tie.

Mysore is known for its Royal heritage and Grandeur and it is no surprise that the Mysore silk produced there reflect the traditional splendor through its rich yet delicate motifs.

KSIC silk sarees have an unmatched drape. These crepes have delicate strands of zari interwoven in spectacular designs, in the borders and the pallu. The printed crepes are tributes to designing and come with a double advantage of possessing the crepe's softness and a vibrant range of designs from floral to geometric.

The most popular Mysore silk is the crepe sari, which gets its excellent fall as a result of the number of twists. The yarn used for the weft has up to 2,300 twists per meter, which gives it the crepe silk texture

In a genuine Mysore Silk Saree, body and border are woven together and then colouring is done separately. Also, in the pure silk saree, the zari is made of silver dipped in gold. The enchanting sheen, amazing drape, enamoring feel and the affinity to radiating resplendent are the most distinct characteristics of original silk sarees that last for years.

KSIC produces 100% Crepe-de-Chine fabrics using best quality yarn and using 65% Silver and 0.65% Gold Lace Zari tested at National Test House, Chennai which is under the control of Ministry of Defense, Government of India.

KSIC is the only company which manufactures silk fabrics with different product range from cocoon to fabric. The distinctive, exclusive characteristics of Mysore Silk Fabrics are the result of different factors.

Mysore Silk Fabrics are mainly grey woven and then piece dyed, with unique twist patterns in the weft preparation resulting in grainy effect and drape. The Mysore Silk Fabrics have a very high weight per linear meter of the finished fabrics.

K) Inspection Body:

KSIC have their own method for quality control for entire process of production. KSIC is the only organization in the country commanding the entire gamut of silk production right from reeling of cocoons to the weaving of pure silk fabric of various shades and designs, all under one roof. KSIC uses only high quality pure natural silk and 100% pure gold zari. The zari never tarnishes and will look fresh even over a long period of usage. KSIC is the only organization to give guarantee for its zari saree, to protect esteemed

customers from imitation of KSIC silks, KSIC has given a special embroidered number for each one of the sarees with a unique number and hologram.

But in the present scenario, the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, which is known all over country for quality inspection and testing will provide inspection mechanism for maintaining quality of the product.

L) Others:

KSIC is the only Company which produces 100% Crepe-de-Chine fabrics using best quality yarn and using 65% Silver and 0.65% Gold Lace Zari tested at National Test House, Chennai, which is under the control of Ministry of Defence, Government of India. KSIC is the only Company which manufactures silk fabrics with different product range from cocoon to fabric.

Promotion and marketing Mysore silk sarees:

KSIC spends 10% of its total profit on promotional strategies. 20% of this money is spent on sales promotions. KSIC organize different events for promotion of KSIC products.

Vintage Saree Exposition:

KSIC organizes Vintage Saree Expositions every year to gain customer's confidence. They collect vintage Mysore Silk sarees that were manufactured prior to 1969 in its Mysore silk weaving factory. Then their technical committee selects the best three well maintained sarees and prizes are distributed. Prize winners are given a cash award of Rs.15000/- each and the consolation prize winners are given as a redeemable gift voucher worth Rs.500/- each. This contest has been organized continuously since 2005.

Fashions Shows:

KSIC also organizes fashion shows in collaboration with other agency for promotion of its products. Sponsored Miss. Karnataka and will continue to organize fashion shows in the state and in the neighboring states with the help of State Tourism Development Corporations.

Exhibitions:

KSIC organizes exhibition in different districts and in large PSU and in various government departments, also in other countries to attract foreign customers for the sarees. The KSIC has worldwide recognition, so we don't want to compromise on quality. To encourage and support our farmers, we buy 'desi' cocoons. But the golden lace with 0.65 pc gold and 65 pc silver are purchased from Surat.

Promotions and Events:

KSIC had attracted 535 vintage sarees during its recent vintage saree contest, including those woven way back in 1942. The top prize of Rs. 20,000 went to an Onion Pink Saree made during 1948-49. During the ensuing celebrations of Christmas, New Year and Sankranti, KSIC has been offering discounts for festivities. They also organize exhibition-cum-sale of Mysore Silk. KSIC has organized Fashion Show Extravaganza on many occasions across various states and districts on promotional activities to celebrate the centenary year.

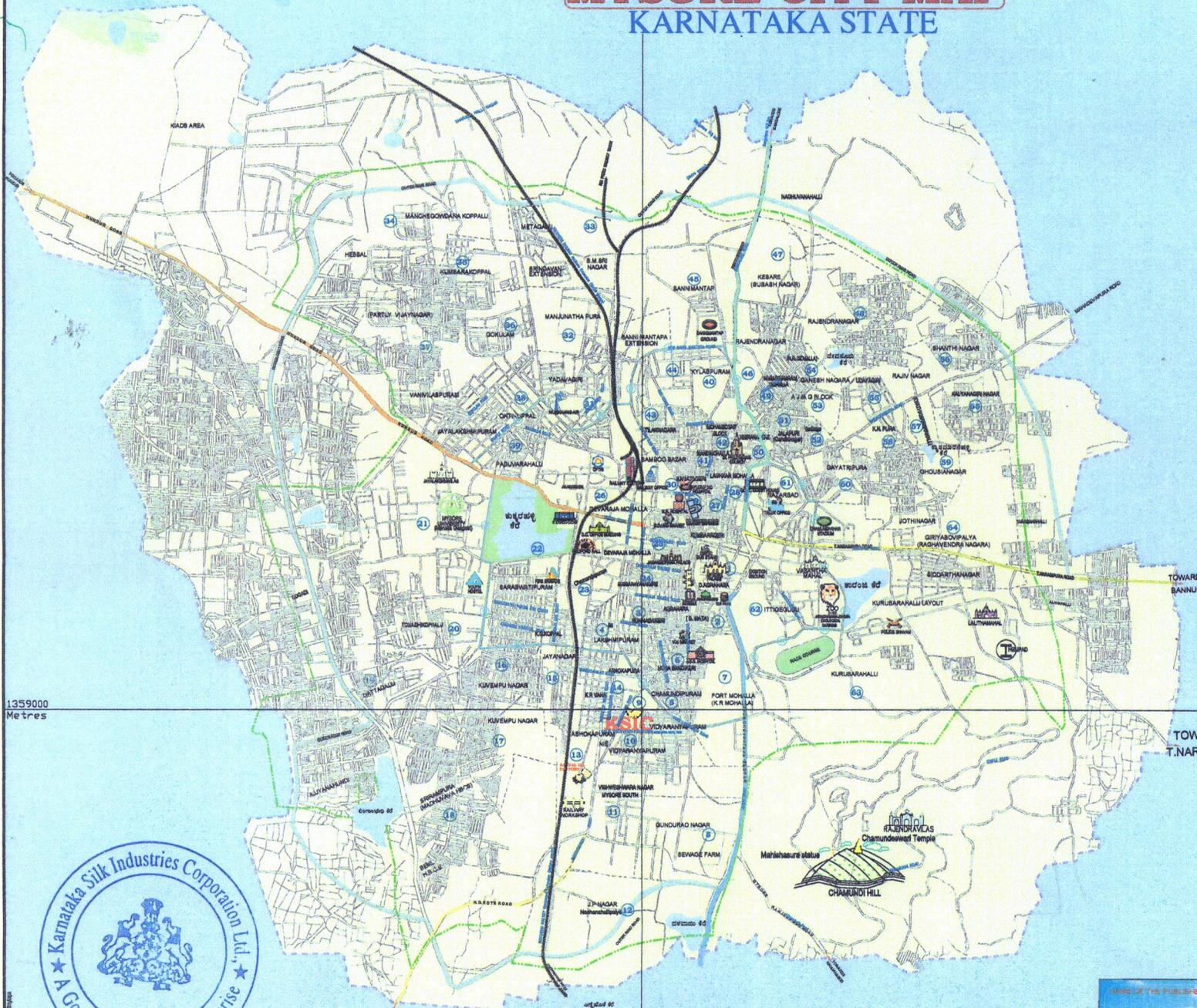
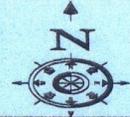
Note:

"The GI Application Number 11 "Mysore Silk" & GI Application Number 532 "Mysore Silk (Logo)" have been registered separately, however, the applicant is at liberty to use the registration jointly and independently and that such use would also be a valid use under the Registration."

MYSORE CITY CORPORATION, (MCC)

MYSORE CITY MAP

KARNATAKA STATE



INDEX OF WARDS

W.NO	WARD NAME	W.NO	WARD NAME
1	D.AGRAHAR	33	METAGALLI
2	AGRAHARA(S.MATA)	34	M.G. KOPPALU(HEBBAL)
3	SUNNADHAKERI	35	KUMBARAKOPPAL
4	LAXMIPURAM	36	GOKULAM
5	CHAMUNDIPURAM (MADER BLOCK)	37	JAYALAKSMIPURAM
6	HOSA BANDIKERI	38	VANTIKOPPAL
7	FORT MOHALLA	39	PADUVARAHALLI
8	GUNDURAO NAGARA	40	KYLASAPURAM
9	VIDYARANYAPURAM	41	MANDI MOHALLA
10	VIDYARANYAPURAM	42	MOHAMAD SAIT BLOCK
11	VISHWESHWARA NAGAR	43	TILAKNAGAR
12	J.P.NAGAR(N. PALYA)	44	BANNIMANTAP EXTENTION
13	ASHOKAPURAM	45	BANNIMANTAP
14	ASHOKAPURAM (K R VANA)	46	RAJENDRA NAGARA
15	JAYANAGAR	47	KESARE
16	KUVEMPUNAGAR(K.G.KOPPALU)	48	RAJENDRA NAGAR
17	KUVEMPUNAGAR	49	N.R.MOHALLA
18	SRIKAMPURA(MADHUVANA)	50	VEERANAGERE
19	DATTAGALLI	51	GANDHINAGAR(JALAPURI)
20	THONACHI KOPPLU	52	GANDHINAGAR
21	MANASA GANGOTTHRI	53	A.J.J.A.G.BLOCK
22	SARASWATHIPURAM	54	GANESHNAGAR
23	CHAMARAJAPURAM	55	UDA YAGIRI
24	SUBBARAYANAKERI	56	SHANTHINAGAR
25	DEVARAJA MOHALLA	57	KYATHAMARANAHALLI
26	DEVARAJA MOHALLA (JALADARSHINI)	58	K.N. PURA
27	KUMBARAGERI	59	GHOUSIANAGAR
28	LASHKER MOHALLA	60	GAYATHRIPURAM
29	KAMATAGERI	61	NAZARBAD
30	BAMBOOBAZAR	62	ITTIGEGUD
31	YADAVAGIRI	63	KURUBARAHALLI
32	YADAVAGIRI(M.N.PURA)	64	SIDDARTHANAGAR
		65	KALYANAGIRINAGAR

TOWARDS T.NARASIPURA

LEGEND	
	MUDA BOUNDARY
	M C C BOUNDARY
	RAILWAY TRACK
	POND OR TANK
	GRASSY AREA, BUSH, TANKA, MUDRA, CO.



GI Journal No. 86

ONE OF THE PUBLISHER

KSIC
KARNATAKA SILK INDUSTRIES CORPORATION

MANAGER, Mysore
MYSORE - 570008

June 30, 2016

Printed by: 2403303
2405330

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:

