



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. 122**

APRIL 29, 2019 / VAISAKHA 09, SAKA 1941

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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 122 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 29th April, 2019 / Vaisakha 09, Saka 1941 has been made available to the public from 29th April, 2019.

NEW G.I APPLICATION DETAILS

App.No.	Geographical Indications	Class	Goods
630	Thingpui Mizo Ginger	30	Agricultural
631	Mizo Phuihnam	31	Agricultural
632	Mizo Hatkora	31	Agricultural
633	Passion Fruit	31	Agricultural
634	Mizo Chow-Chow	31	Agricultural
635	Kashmir Saffron	30	Agricultural
636	Dalle Khorsani	30	Agricultural
637	Mizo Banana (Long Cavendish)	31	Agricultural
638	Tripura Jackfruit	31	Agricultural
639	Dekang	31	Agricultural
640	Naga Cucumber	31	Agricultural
641	Tirur Betel Leaf (Tirur Vettila)	31	Agricultural
642	Harmal Chilli	30	Agricultural
643	Judima	33	Agricultural
644	Pithora	2 & 19	Handicraft
645	Mau Saree	24 & 25	Textiles

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 – 400

Application Date: 29-01-2013

Application is made by The Dindigul Lock, Hardware and Steel Furniture Workers Industrial Co-Operative Society Limited, 16 - A, Soundararaja Mills Road, Dindigul – 624 003, Tamil Nadu, India for Registration in Part A of the Register of Dindigul Locks under Application No. 400 in respect of Metal Locks falling in Class – 6 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 : The Dindigul Lock, Hardware and Steel Furniture Workers Industrial Co-Operative Society Limited

B) Address : The Dindigul Lock, Hardware and Steel Furniture Workers Industrial Co-Operative Society Limited,
16 - A, Soundararaja Mills Road,
Dindigul – 624 003,
Tamil Nadu, India

Facilitated by:
Tamil Nadu State Council for Science & Technology, Chennai – 600 025

C) Name of the Geographical Indication: DINDIGUL LOCKS

D) Types of Goods : Class 6 – Metal Locks

E) Specification:

Lock making is a very old and popular cottage industry in Dindigul. The lock industry in Dindigul is more than 100 years old and is spread over 5 villages in the district. It has evolved its own unique craftsmanship distinct from other lock making hubs, such as Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh, and Das Nagar in West Bengal. Earlier the number of units in each village was approximately around 50 but now only a total of 43 units exist in the entire cluster. All the locks made in this cluster are hand-made and each lock is unique in its design and system.. The entire process is based on the craftsmen's memory, most of whom have been engaged in this business for many years. The Dindigul locks are in demand because of their special attributes like quality, re-processing facility, key facility and attractiveness. They designated to protect against some degree of forced and surreptitious entry. Even though different locks in different prices are available in market, Dindigul lock manufacturing industry has the high level of brand image. Dindigul locks were famous for their traditional design, safety and quality raw materials.

F) Description:

There are over 50 varieties of locks made by the artisans. The major raw materials used are MS flat plates and Brass Plates. These materials are procured from the nearby towns of Madurai, Salem etc. They are usually picked up by the moulding units of the cluster and are converted into

lock components before supplying them to the village artisans. Twin keys or three keys for single lock and locks with multi-locking system were some specialties. Every single lock that is designed possesses a unique style and it has its own special name. The kind of locks are Mango Lock, Door Lock, Almirah Lock, Export Lock, Excise Lock etc.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

Some of the special features in the Dindigul Locks are as follows,

1. The craftsmen claim that the precision lever mechanism of their locks is unpick able.
2. The shackles are meticulous in design and offer greater resistance to anyone who tries to break in.
3. The levers are so designed that they have a greater degree of non-interchange ability of keys. There is a combination of proper key-holes to suit male, female, round or flat type of keys.
4. A few locks are designed with unique and remarkable synthesis of traditional design and compatibility with foreign keys.
5. The motto of the lock manufacturing units in the cluster is, "Our customers are trustful and thieves are fearful".
6. Complete manual assembling with each lock having its own unique key code.

G) Geographical area of Production and Map as shown in page no: 11

The Dindigul Lock manufacturing is limited to an area of 5kms in and around Dindigul, in Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu. There are above 3125 units engaged in the manufacture of locks. They are concentrated in Nagelnagar, Nallampatti, Kodaiparailpatti, Kamalapatti and Yagappanpatti. The abundance of Iron in this region is the reason for the growth of the lock making industry.

Location: 10° 22'N. 78° 00'E.

Only these areas have the artisans that have been producing the Dindigul Locks for decades. The making of the locks is done start to finish by these craftsmen by hand. Their knowledge and skill is responsible for the image and high quality of the Dindigul Locks

H) Proof of Origin (Historical records):

The Dindigul Lock Industry has been flourishing since more than 150 years according to authenticated reports. The District Manual by Francis, in its 1906 edition, mentions that the lock making industry was set up by Sankaralingachari Brothers and was known outside the state even then.

In 1930's there is evidence of Parattai Achari making a mango sized lock and also designing Drawer Lock and Square Lock.

Further, these locks have been used in temples since time immemorial which proves their long and continuous existence.

I) Method of Production:

There is little or no record of the actual method of production as the information regarding the methodology is passed down from generation to generation by apprenticeship. The method of production is a three step process involving moulding, welding and assembling. Materials include Iron Sheets, Brass Sheets, key blanks, side plates and rods. Then objects like base rod and levers are individually manufactured and assembled, these then arc-welded to the iron sheet.

Finally the lock is given a lustrous finish by coating with Nickel polish. The whole process is done by hand and no machinery is used.

The lock units receive raw material such as iron, brass, lever, steel, key, paint and brush and iron plate from two sources. They receive raw material from government as well as private agencies. They also receive material from within as well outside the district. 88% of the users receive raw materials from within the district only. Iron and Steel are principle raw materials for this industry.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE TYPES OF DINDIGUL LOCKS

- 1) **Door Locks:** Door Locks in pure brass and in mild steel are available with ordinary models to high tech, trick and bell security systems.
- 2) **Almirah Locks:** Almirah Locks are available in pure brass from 50mm to 75mm.
- 3) **Export Locks:** Export Locks are wonderfully designed for ease and comfort coupled with high security mechanism. These are available in antique style and finish and attractive designs.
- 4) **Excise Locks:** It is a marvelous high security lock with triple safety arrangement to avoid outer sealing. The inbuilt sealing arrangement provides high security to lock the doors in banks and offices. These high security locks are so designed by experienced craftsman in lock making. This Lock-in-Lock double locking mechanism provides caution and warning by a seal-breaking mechanism.
- 5) **Trick Locks:** A special type of pad lock in various sizes with moveable hold plate with tricky arrangement to be operated and to be locked by a known person.
- 6) **Mango Seven Lever Locks:** These locks have vertically sliding shackle with chromium plating to resist rust. These locks possess 7 levers with flat keys. Available in mild steel painted, plated, galvanized in pure brass.
- 7) **Mango Nine Levers Locks:** Available in various sizes ranging from 25mm to 10mm in complete brass, mild steel painted chromium plated and galvanized. They are available with Double Locking, Triple Locking, Master Locking, Super Locking and Trick Locking system of non-interchangeable keys, up to 9 levers.

The levers are so designed that they have a greater degree of non-interchange ability of keys. There is also complete manual assembling with each lock having its own unique key code.

Twin keys or three keys for single lock and locks with multi-locking system are some more specialties. The locks have an antique look and finish.

J) **Uniqueness:**

The Handcrafted locks are totally different in style and method of production than any other locks in the country. The customers can order locks customized to their requirements. They do not make use of any machine-made processes and each lock has a unique key code. Firstly, they are very different from the Aligarh Locks. Many parts and processes of Aligarh locks are machine made while the Dindigul locks are completely made by hand. Further, each lock has a unique key code making each lock totally different. Further, the Mango Lock is known worldwide for its shape, which resembles a mouse. For instance, Delo locks especially cannot be opened by another key and has to be broken. The lock making industry does not use child labour and only men are employed in the making of locks. The knowledge of lock making is traditional knowledge and only the artisans know of it.

The Dindigul Locks on the other hand are of different shapes and use pure raw materials in manufacture and are made manually. They do not use any harmful or dangerous raw materials. The shackles which are meticulously designed offer greater resistance to anyone who tries to break it. Few locks are designed with unique and remarkable synthesis of traditional design and

compatibility with foreign locks. They have a full manual assembling with unique key code for each lock.

REPUTATION:

Dindigul Locks are known throughout the world for their superior quality and durability, so much so that even the city is called Lock City. Even though other machine made locks are available, government bodies like prisons, godowns, hospitals and even temples use these locks.

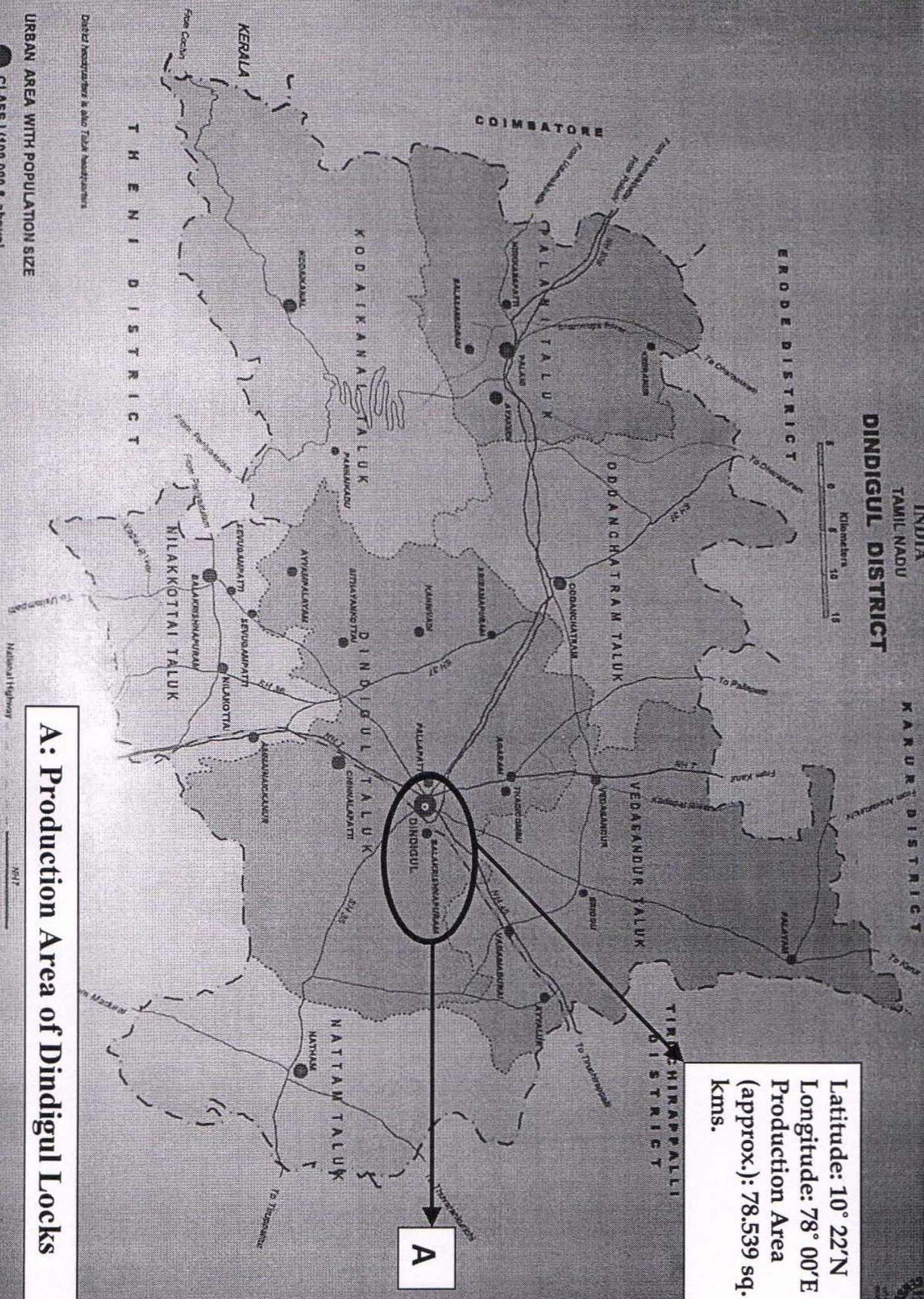
K) Inspection Body:

An inspection body with a minimum of seven members from several sectors and departments in order to inspect, assess and attest the quality of the product is being setup. The members of this body will comprise of one representative each of the District Industries Centre, Department of Industry and Commerce (Government of Tamil Nadu), Intellectual Property Rights Association, the local artisan body and other related sectors. This Body will work independently to, ensure fairness and will be established shortly.

L) Others:

1. The Lock Making Industry provides employment to over 3000 families in Dindigul.
2. Further, the industry employees only male adults and no child labour is utilized.
3. Foreign customers can order locks which will be manufactured according to their specifications and requirements.
4. On an average each artisan produces 3-4 locks per day, which shows the immense care and high standards followed by these artisans.
5. A composite unit, which makes locks from start to finish and generally has 3-4 units of 4-8 workers each produces 500 locks per day.

INDIA
TAMIL NADU
DINDIGUL DISTRICT



A: Production Area of Dindigul Locks

Latitude: 10° 22'N
Longitude: 78° 00'E
Production Area
(approx.): 78,539 sq. kms.

G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER – 422

Application Date: 16-05-2013

Application is made by Amaran Rajeev Gandhi Handloom Weavers Cooperative Production and Sales Society Limited (SRH. 46), 290, Velumani Complex, Alangudiyar Street, Puthur Santhai Vadakku, Karaikudi, District: Sivagangai, Tamil Nadu, India for Registration in Part A of the Register of Kandangi Saree under Application No. 422 in respect of Textile and Textile Goods falling in Class – 24 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** : Amaran Rajeev Gandhi Handloom Weavers Cooperative Production and Sales Society Limited (SRH. 46)
- B) Address** : Amaran Rajeev Gandhi Handloom Weavers Cooperative Production and Sales Society Limited (SRH. 46)
290, Velumani Complex, Alangudiyar Street, Puthur Santhai Vadakku, Karaikudi, District: Sivagangai, Tamil Nadu, India
Facilitated by: Department of Handloom & Textiles, Government of Tamilnadu
- C) Name of the Geographical Indication:**

KANDANGI SAREE



- D) Types of Goods** : Class 24 - Textile and Textile Goods
- E) Specification:**

Kandangi Sarees are recognized by its thick, coarse cotton material which can endure the roughest washes. These sarees have the characteristic conventional checks and temple patterns for borders as well. The recurring pattern of checks or stripes is the most significant mark of a typical Kandangi Saree and it is this theme of checks that provides with the word 'Kandangi'. Kandangi Sarees are hand-woven by traditionally skilled weavers of the Karaikudi inhabitants and the sarees are known to be woven in the homes of the weavers. A typical Kandangi Saree takes a full week to complete.

The dimensions of Kandangi Saree are as follows:

Length of Saree	:	5.10 Meter – 5.60 Meter
Width	:	47" - 49"
End/ Inch	:	48" - 52"
Reed Count	:	72
Picks/ Inch	:	72 to 76
Count of Warp	:	60 ^S C

Count of Weft : 60^S C

Border Design Specification

Material Used : 2/100 Art Silk Yarn

No. of ends used in design formation : 6"

F) Description:

Karaikudi is dry (owing to its tropical climate) and in contrast, the Kandangi sarees exude brilliant colours like bright yellow, orange, red and a minimal black in the traditional pattern of stripes or checks with broad borders woven in coarse cotton. Made out of natural dyes (generally vegetable dyes), the sarees give the Karaikudi feel of earthiness. The fine stripes and checks, horizontal and vertical, are made out of cotton yarn which is dyed into vibrant colours, the favourites being earthy hues of red, orange, brown and colours of chrome and mustard. With the changing time, more interesting colours have been introduced and these have managed to retain the vivacity of the Kandangi saree.

These sarees are characterised by the large contrast borders and some of the sarees are known to have borders covering as far as two-thirds of the saree and the sarees are usually around 5.10 Meters – 5.60 Meters in length.

G) Geographical area of Production and Map as shown in page no: 17

Kandangi Sarees are manufactured in entire Karaikudi Taluk in Sivaganga District in Tamil Nadu.

H) Proof of Origin (Historical records):

The Kingdom of Ramnad originally comprised the present territories of Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga and Pudukottai. Regunatha Sethupathy or Kilavan Sethupathy, the 7th King of Ramnad, reigned between 1674 and 1710. He came to know of the bravery and valor of Peria Oodaya Thevar of Nalukottai, located 4 kilometres from Sholapuram near Sivaganga. As a result, the King assigned Thevar of Nalukottai a portion of land sufficient to maintain 1000 armed men. During the 17th century, Sivaganga was ruled by the Kingdom of Ramnad, which had its boundary spreading across existing Sivaganga, Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram districts. The seventh king of the empire, Ragunatha Sethupathy was succeeded by his sister's son Vijaya Regunatha Sethupathy.

Sivaganga was under Ramnad district until 1984. A part of Ramanathapuram district was newly formed as Sivaganga district after 1984. The town is known for agriculture, metal working and weaving. Therefore, the origin of Kandangi Sarees can be traced back to 150 years.

I) Method of Production:

Raw Materials used

The raw materials that are used in weaving a traditional Kandangi Saree are:

- a. Cotton yarn
- b. Colours or dyes
- c. Ash

Tools used

A Kandangi Saree is manually made by using the following tools:

- a) Winding machine
- b) Loom

- c) Shuttle
- d) Bobbin

Manufacturing Process

1) DYEING AND DRYING OF THE COTTON YARN

The cotton that is bought by the weavers is dyed in the colour that is desired by the weavers - preferably the authentic colours of mustard, earthy red, orange, brown. The dyes that are used are natural dyes and are extracted from sources like vegetables. Nowadays, synthetic dyes are also used. The preferred tradition of the weavers is however the use of natural dyes. The cotton yarn is dyed either at the weavers' homes or it is sent to any local dyer. The dyes can take time duration of at least half an hour or one hour to dry. It is dried in the open air in order to retain the bright colours.

2) SPINNING OF COTTON (FOR WARP)

These dyed cotton bundles are then placed on a winding machine for a process called 'spinning'. During the spinning, breakages on the yarn are checked and joined. After the spinning, the yarn is collected on spools. This process can be done manually as well, where the weavers place the yarn on a charkha and the yarn is collected on spools.

3) WARPING

After the yarn is collected on spools, they are taken to huge warping machines to make the collected yarn into warp. Here, each strand of thread is taken and wound into a warp. The warp is then loaded into the fly-shuttle loom. The warping for the Kandangi sarees is usually done for four sarees together, which is roughly, 22 meters of cloth.

4) SPINNING OF COTTON (FOR WEFT)

The process of spinning the cotton which is done manually is done on a smaller charkha and the dyed cotton is collected as yarn and wound into spindles of thread. This is used for the process of wetting. Further, the cotton so dyed is also spun into yarn and wound into bobbins. These bobbins are also used in the process of wetting, but exclusive to the making of the borders and pallav of the saree.

5) WETTING

The process of wetting includes the weft yarn being wound during the process of weaving, on a plastic cylinder from the hank of the machine. This is because wetting is done only after the order for the sarees is made, and the colours used when wetting the cloth can be changed, unlike in warping where it remains so till the end of the production of the saree.

6) PIECING

This is a process that is done before the weaving of the yarn. The existing ends on the reed - heald setup are joined with the new warp. But this enjoinderment is done in the method of twisting the edges. In this process, the threads are joined on the warp beam.

7) WEAVING

- (i) For the process of weaving, a fly-shuttle loom is used by the weavers of Karaikudi.
- (ii) Each strand of cotton is loaded from the warp to the loom such that there are no breakages or entanglements in the warp. The warp is joined and then loaded into the loom and the weaving begins when the loom is finally loaded with the warp.
- (iii) During the weaving, the process of wetting is included. The spindles of weft yarn are inserted into the fly-shuttle and this fly-shuttle is further inserted into the loom for initiating the process of wetting.

- (iv) When weaving stripes into the saree material, the weaver is very specific about the dyeing of yarn and tying it on the loom in order to evenly space the stripes. The dobby technique is used for making the pallav and borders of the Kandangi sarees.
- (v) A wooden frame is used to wrap the woven saree at regular intervals so that the weavers can continue weaving.
- (vi) It is during the process of weaving that the artisans use different colours of threads, to create designs on the saree and this process is carried out by directly passing the thread through the warp while weaving.

J) Uniqueness:

- i) THICK MATERIAL
The cotton yarn that is used by the weavers of the Kandangi cotton saree is dyed first, only after which the yarn is started to be woven into a Kandangi saree. The Kandangi cotton saree is made of thick and coarse cotton. It is known for its durability and can withstand not only innumerable washes, but the roughest as well.
- ii) NATURALISTIC AND BRIGHT COLORS
The ideal Kandangi cotton saree brings to the eye, the mixture of vivid colours with geometric patterns. The main body of the saree has the bright hues along with the border in a contrasting colour, which shows the expert dyeing and weaving of the Karaikudi weavers.
- iii) GEOMETRIC PATTERNS
As mentioned, a typical Kandangi saree consists of the geometric pattern of stripes or checks, which is carefully woven into the saree by the weavers of Karaikudi.
- iv) LARGE BORDER
The Kandangi saree is typically accompanied with a large border and it is in contrast with an already bright colour of the saree's body. The border has the traditional pattern of temples or check and it is a unique feature of the Kandangi saree.

K) Inspection Body:

The Applicant would establish a ten member statutory body under the guidance of the Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Tamil Nadu which would have the following structure:

1. Two weavers.
2. Two department representatives.
3. Two representatives from the Handloom Cooperative Societies.
4. One representative from a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).
5. One independent expert.
6. One representative from Development Commissioner of Handicrafts, Government of India.
7. One representative from Textile Commissioner, Minister of Textiles Government of India.

L) Others:

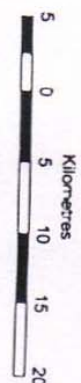
- i) The Kandangi saree is a team effort of the families who live in the town of Karaikudi and it forms a part of their livelihood. The traditional Chettiar way of making this thick, coarse cotton saree is unique to these inhabitants of Karaikudi.
- ii) The region of Karaikudi being a seat of the Chettinad culture encourages and enhances the weavers' abilities to make the Kandangi cotton saree, which is a reflection of the early Chettiar method of making the saree. This tradition has been passed down from

generations, making the Karaikudi weavers of the Kandangi cotton saree extremely skilled in this art.

- iii) The sarees are made in the homes of these weavers and the cotton is hand-woven by the families residing in Karaikudi. The machines used to make a Kandangi cotton saree are all traditional and special to the Karaikudi inhabitant weavers.
- iv) The sarees are extremely popular owing to its enduring nature and also because of its distinctive character. Worn in summer, when the climate is very hot, these cotton sarees are bought by customers in a bulk.

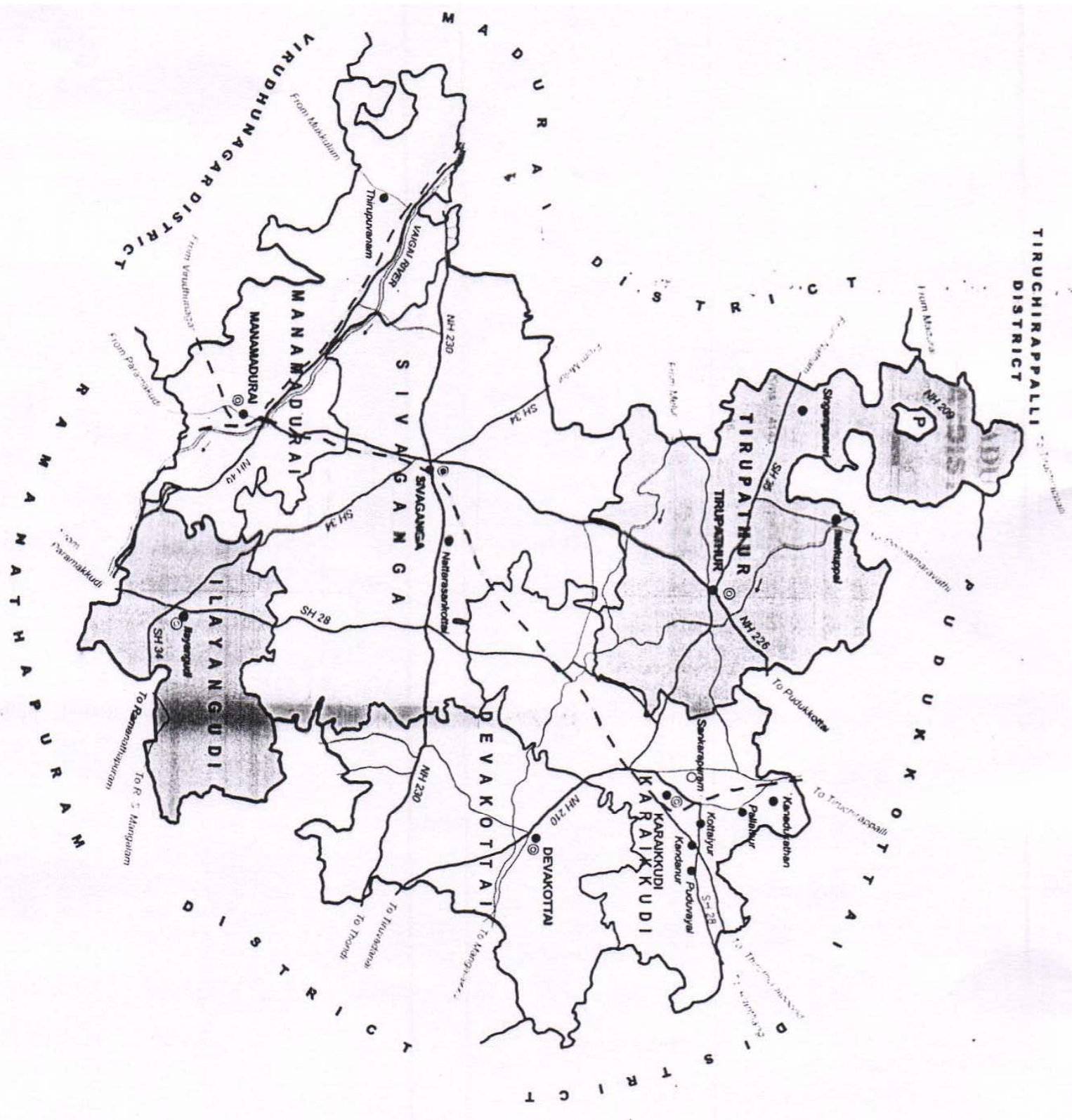
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

INDIA
TAMIL NADU
SIVAGANGA DISTRICT



Area in Sq. Kms	4143
No. of Taluks	6
No. of Towns	16
No. of Villages	515

Boundary, District.....	— — — — —
Taluks.....
Headquarters, District / Taluk.....	●
Statutory Town / Census Town.....	⊙
National Highway.....	—
State Highway.....	—
Other Important Road.....	—
Railway line, Broad Gauge.....	—
" " " " Narrow Gauge.....	—
Metre Gauge.....	—
River and Stream.....	~~~~~



District headquarters is also Taluk headquarters.
P - Part of Pudukkottai District.

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, Kanchipuram 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, organization 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 good 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:

