



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.68**

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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 68 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 15th July 2015 / Ashadha 24th, Saka 1937 has been made available to the public from 15th July 2015.

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
484	Thanjavur Rice Maalai	31	Agriculture
485	Thiruvaiyaru Asoka Halwa	30	Food Stuff
486	Kovilpatti Kadalai Mittai	30	Food Stuff
487	Thoothukudi Macaroon	30	Food Stuff
488	Manapparai Murukku	30	Food Stuff
489	Vengurla Cashew	31	Horticulture
490	Sangli Raisins	31	Horticulture
491	Lasalgaon Onion	31	Horticulture
492	Khadi	24	Handicraft
493	Gholvad Chikoo	31	Horticulture
494	Beed Custard Apple	31	Horticulture
495	Jalna Sweet Orange	31	Horticulture
496	Sangli Turmeric	30	Agriculture
497	Ratnagiri Alphanso 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
504	Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh (Logo)	6	Handicraft
505	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh (Logo)	24	Handicraft
506	Leather Toys of Indore (Logo)	28	Handicraft

507	Sankheda Furniture (Logo)	20	Handicraft
508	Agates of Cambay (Logo)	14	Handicraft
509	Kutch Embroidery (Logo)	26	Handicraft
510	Karnataka Bronzeware (Logo)	6	Handicraft
511	Ganjifa cards of Mysore (Logo)	16	Handicraft
512	Navalgund Durries (Logo)	27	Handicraft
513	Thanjavur Art Plate (Logo)	14	Handicraft
514	Swamimalai Bronze Icons (Logo)	6	Handicraft
515	Temple Jewellery of Nagercoil (Logo)	14	Handicraft
516	Palakkad Maddalam Kerala (Logo)	15	Handicraft
517	Brass Broidered Coconut Shell Crafts of Kerala (Logo)	20	Handicraft
518	Screw Pine Craft of Kerala (Logo)	27	Handicraft
519	Pokaran Pottery Craft	21	Handicraft
520	Uttarakhand Ka Tejpat	30	Agricultural
521	Adilabad Dokra	20	Handicraft
522	Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery	27	Handicraft
523	Warangal Durries	19	Handicraft
524	Allagadda Stone Carving	30	Food Stuff
525	Bardhaman's Sitabhog	30	Food Stuff
526	Bardhaman's Mihidana	27	Handicraft
527	Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet	20	Handicraft

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 – 459

Application Date - 31-10-2013

Application is made by **Yuva Jagriti Pottery Shilp Samiti**, Hushainabad, Post: Nizamabad, Block: Rani Ki Sarai, District: Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh, India Facilitated by Human Welfare Association, S.15/116,2-AC, Mawaiya,Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India for Registration in Part A of the Register of **Nizamabad Black Pottery** under Application No - 459 in respect of Black Pottery falling in Class – 27 is hereby advertised as accepted under Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

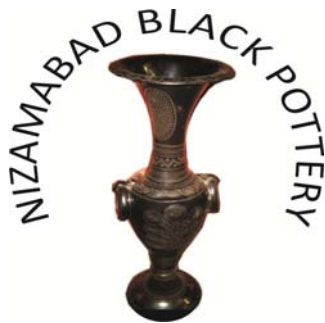
- A) Name of the Applicant** : Yuva Jagriti Pottery Shilp Samiti
- B) Address** : Yuva Jagriti Pottery Shilp Samiti,
Hushainabad, Post: Nizamabad, Block: Rani Ki Sarai, District: Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh, India.
Facilitated by Human Welfare Association, S.15/116,2-AC, Mawaiya,Sarnath, Varanasi,Uttar Pradesh, India
- C) Types of Goods** : **Class 27 –Black Pottery**
- D) Specification:**

Nizamabad Black pottery is a special kind of clay ware with a dark lustrous body. This sheen is obtained by dipping it into a solution of clay and vegetable matter, dried, then rubbed with a vegetable oil, and then baked in fire. This process renders a lustrous effect to the vegetable matter. Silver ornamentation is done on the baked surface which features a shiny black surface with engraved silver patterns. They stand out with their striking designs of flowing lines and floral patterns on the surface.

The craftsmen of Nizamabad Black pottery in Azamgarh district create an array of black pottery items that include Vases, Cups and Saucers (tea set), dinner set, Water Jugs, Plates, Jars, Flower Pots, tableware and other items.

- E) Name of the Geographical Indication:**

Nizamabad Black Pottery



F) Description of the Goods:

Nizamabad, in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh, is renowned for its black pottery. This particular variety features a shiny black surface with engraved silver patterns. The art of making this kind of pottery originated in the Kutch region of Gujarat. It is believed to have been brought to Nizamabad during the reign of the Mughals. Azamgarh in Uttar Pradesh has its own status and black pottery is hugely practiced in this area. The craftsmen make articles out of the clay which has a very fine texture and shapes very well to different forms.

The craftsmen make articles out of clay which has a very fine texture and shapes very well to different forms. After the clay mould is given a desired shape, the items are baked in fire and then are washed with powered vegetable matter. The surface is then burnished with mustard oil after which a sharp twig is used for decoration. Various beautiful floral and geometric designs are then itched to it. After following these procedures, the clay wares are then set to smoke firing which gives them the black luster. After creating the objects, the items are rubbed with oil and then baked once again. The grooves of the design are then filled in by hand with a fine silvery powder. When the silvery powder is washed with water and polished, the clay wares exude a silvery hue against the black background of the terracotta.

The artisans of Nizamabad Black pottery create a wide array of black pottery items that include vases, cups and saucers, water jugs, plates, jars, and flower pots etc., having various beautiful floral and geometric designs itched to it.

G) Geographical Area of Production and Map as shown in page no.: 12

Nizamabad is a small town situated about 100km (62 miles) north of Varanasi. Nizamabad Black pottery cluster is scattered generally all parts of Azamgarh district.

- Azamgarh is situated 25° 38' and 26° 27' North Latitude and 82° 40' and 83° 52' East Longitude.

H) Proof of Origin (Historical records):

Nizamabad, in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh, is renowned for its black pottery. This particular variety features a shiny black surface with engraved silver patterns. The art of making this kind of pottery originated in the Kutch region of Gujarat. It is believed to have been brought to Nizamabad during the reign of the Mughals.

In the mid-17th century Muslim invaders attacked this town, which was originally called Hanumantgarh (Hindu), changing the name to Nizamabad. Early in the 19th century one of its feudal rulers invited potters from Gujarat to come and live here in exchange for land. The four lakes surrounding the town were linked together with underground pathways, so that the ladies could bathe in private. The potters were asked to provide pots for pouring and holding water, and gradually the shapes of the pots became influenced by Muslim forms. The highly decorative silver inlay incorporated into the pottery here has developed through the influence of bidri metalwork brought in by the Muslims from Hyderabad.

I) Method of Production:

- The clay is procured from local ponds.
- The dry lumps of clay are beaten to a fine powder, water is added and the clay is wedged by foot and then by hand whilst removing any stones and coarse material. and mixed with widely available local product goat excreta.
- The Objects are then formed.
- Designs are etched or painted, and the objects fired in ovens fuelled with cow dung.
- The craftsmen make articles out of clay which has a very fine texture and shapes very well to different forms on potter's wheels.
- After the clay mould is given a desired shape, the items are baked in fire (clay in its unfired state is considered kachcha: uncooked; once fired it becomes pakka: cooked).
- The surface is then burnished with mustard oil after which a sharp twig is used for decoration. Various beautiful floral and geometric designs are then etched to it.
- A pot is dipped in a thin liquid matter of clay mixed with a particular vegetable material. After following these procedures, the clay wares are then set to smoke firing which gives them the black lustre. The pot on drying is polished with a vegetable material, which produces a black coloration on the surface when baked in furnace. The items are rubbed with oil and then baked once again.
- It is then incised and tin is rubbed into the incised sections of design, creative silvery patterns.
- When the silvery pattern is washed with water and polished, the clay wares exude a silvery hue against the black background of the terracotta.
- The fine blend of vibrant hues makes the Nizamabad Black pottery eye catching. The excellent designs, the texture of the crafted items add a touch of beauty to these clay ware.
- The craftsmen of Nizamabad Black pottery in Azamgarh district create an array of black pottery items that include Vases, Cups and Saucers (tea set), dinner set, Water Jugs, Plates, Jars, Flower Pots, tableware and other items.

(J) Uniqueness:

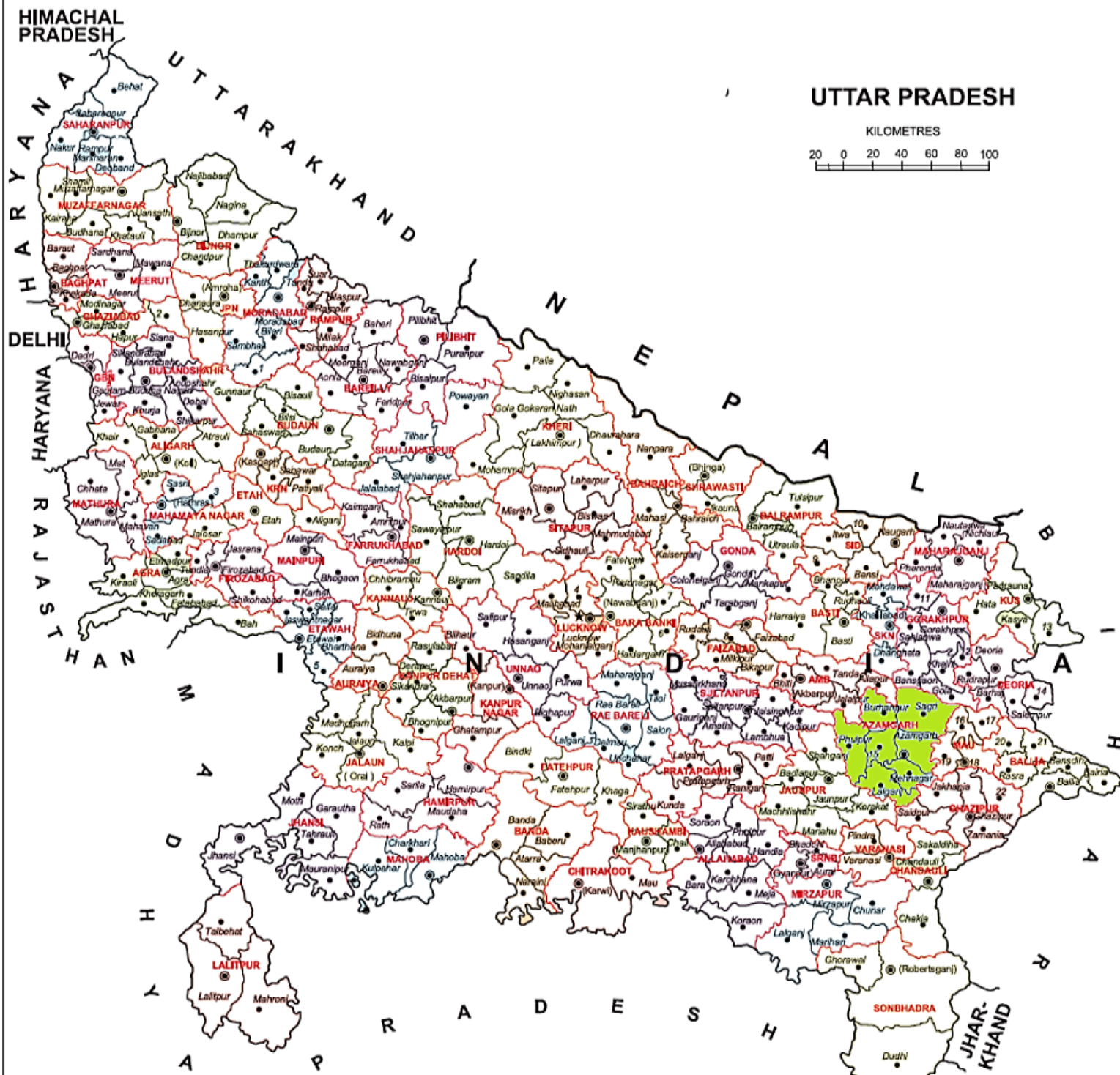
- The artisans follow the basic form and texture of the article along with their own creative excellence while making the objects.
- The fine blend of vibrant hues makes the Nizamabad Black pottery eye catching. The excellent designs, the texture of the crafted items and add a touch of beauty to these clayware.
- The craftsmen create a special pitcher-like form which is designed with thick slip into a light relief.
- A special kind of water pots, which is called surahis in colloquial language, are one of the well admired pots of Nizamabad.
- The speciality of this type of pottery is that it has a highly polished lustrous black surface, which is incised and filled in with silver colour. To get the glowing black glazed effect, the pottery is dipped into a slip made of clay, mixed with vegetable matter.
- After this the dried pottery is polished with a vegetable matter, when fired, creates a black oxide, which gives the glowing black polished surface. It is then incised and tin is rubbed into the incised sections, creative silvery patterns.
- Raw material i.e., Clay is available locally.

J) Inspection Body:

To regulate the use of GI in the territory, it is proposed that the Inspection Committee shall consist the following members:

1. The Department of Industries, Government of Uttar Pradesh;
2. O/o Development Commissioner (Handicraft), Govt. of India having office at Varanasi;
3. One representative from Human Welfare Association;
4. One National/State Award winner – Nizamabad Black pottery
5. One Nizamabad Black pottery – Master Artisan / Shilp Guru ;
6. One representative from Yuva Jagriti Pottery Shilp Samiti.

Geographical Area of Production of Nizamabad Black Pottery



- JPN - JYOTIBA PHULE NAGAR
- GBN - GAUTAM BUDDHA NAGAR
- KRN - KANSHIRAM NAGAR
- AMB - AMBEDKAR NAGAR
- SID - SIDDHARTH NAGAR
- SKN - SANT KABIR NAGAR
- KUS - KUSHINAGAR
- SRNB - SANT RAVIDAS NAGAR (BHADOHI)

BOUNDARIES:

- INTERNATIONAL..... ————
- STATE..... ————
- DISTRICT..... ————
- TAHSIL..... ————



Geographical Area of Production of Nizamabad Black Pottery

HEADQUARTERS:

- STATE.....★
- DISTRICT.....◎
- TAHSIL.....●

Azamgarh is situated 25° 38' and 26° 27' North Latitude and 82° 40' and 83° 52' East Longitude.

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:

