Government of India

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS JOURNAL

Geographical Indications Registry,
Intellectual Property Rights Building,
G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032.
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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 42 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 21st September 2011 / Bhadrapada 30th, Saka 1933 has been made available to the public from 21st September 2011.
## NEW G.I APPLICATION DETAILS

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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.

Sd/-
(P. H. KURIAN)
Registrar of Geographical Indications
Advertised under Rule 41(1) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002 in the Geographical Indications Journal 42 dated 21st September 2011

G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER - 167
Application Date: 15-04-2009

Application is made by **Sri. Bishnu Weavers Co-operative Society**, At. Gopalpur, Post: Prathamakhandhi, District: Jajpur, Odisha, India, for Registration in Part-A of the Register of **GOPALPUR TUSSAR FABRICS** under Application No: 167 in respect of Tussar Yarns falling in Class – 23, Textile and textile goods not included in other classes; bed and table covers falling in Class - 24 and Clothing falling in Class – 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** : Sri. Bishnu Weavers Co-operative Society

B) **Address** : Sri. Bishnu Weavers Co-operative Society, At. Gopalpur, Post: Prathamakhandhi, District: Jajpur, Odisha, India.

C) **Type of Goods** : 
   - **Class– 23** – Tussar yarns,
   - **Class– 24** – Textile and Textile goods not included in other classes.
   - **Class – 25** – Clothing.

D) **Specification** :

The Gopalpur is known for the production of different Tussar fabrics and Saree. The tussar products produced in the cluster are fabrics (locally called Thana), saree, scarf, shirting, dhoti, furnishing, cushion cover, chaddar (kantia), etc. The tussar products are produced with the use of ghicha tussar, reeling tussar, silk, viscose, noil, Korean and Chinese tussar. The producers are also producing different cotton and blend of cotton and silk products. The cotton products are mercerized saree, lungi, dress materials, bedsheets, napkin, dhoti (joda), furnishing, bedcover, mats, cushion cover, etc. The qualities of cotton yarn used in the process are 2/100s, 2/80s, 2/60s, 20s, 17NF, 6s & 2s. The tussar and cotton products are also produced up of blending with mulberry silk of quality 28/30dr, 20/22dr and 18/20dr.
The different products produced in the cluster with specification are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Warp count</th>
<th>Weft count</th>
<th>Reed</th>
<th>Pick /inch</th>
<th>Dimension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tussar Furnishing</td>
<td>K. Tussar</td>
<td>Tussar, Fancy yarn</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>48”x running length (Max-25,mtr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td>K. Tussar</td>
<td>Tussar fancy yarn</td>
<td>64,72</td>
<td>32,22,40</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Tussar Tie and dye Furnishing</td>
<td>K. Tussar, Ghicha, Mer. Cotton yarn</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>40,56</td>
<td>Do</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Extra warp &amp; wft Furnishing</td>
<td>K. Tussar</td>
<td>Tussar, Ghicha</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>72,48,56</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Tussar strip &amp; Check furnishing</td>
<td>k.Tussar, 2 / 80 Mer,cotton yarn, katia</td>
<td>Ghich, Tussar coarse yarn, Rudhi</td>
<td>44,64, 72,36</td>
<td>56,48,44,36,20,28</td>
<td>48 x Running length, 36xRunning length, 52xRunning length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Cotton Tie &amp; Dye furnishing</td>
<td>20s/2,2/60s,2/20s. 2./40s,</td>
<td>20s/2,2/60s,6s,2s,2/40s</td>
<td>36,60,40,56</td>
<td>36,60 24,14,5</td>
<td>48 x Running length (Max-12 Mtr)</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Cotton Furnishing</td>
<td>2/40s</td>
<td>14s</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>32,28</td>
<td>Do</td>
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<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Jute Tie &amp; Dye Furnishing Fabrics</td>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>Jute</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>48x Running length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cushion cover</td>
<td>2/60s Cotton</td>
<td>Tussar</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>16x16,18x18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Silk dress material</td>
<td>3 ply organdsa silk</td>
<td>4ply</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>88,84</td>
<td>46x Running length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tussar Dress Material</td>
<td>K. Tussar</td>
<td>K. Tussar</td>
<td>84,76</td>
<td>80,64</td>
<td>Do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Table Runner</td>
<td>2 / 80s mer cotton</td>
<td>2 / 80s mer cotton</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>14”x24”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Table cover</td>
<td>2 /60s mer. cotton</td>
<td>2 / 40 mer. cotton</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>54”x54”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Floor mat</td>
<td>2 / 40 mer. cotton</td>
<td>2 / 40 mer. cotton(12 ply)</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>14,10</td>
<td>60 cmx 2 Mtr, 0cm x 60 Cm,60 x 55 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Besides the above products the producers are also producing different products like 20s, 26s, 40s saree, 28/30 dr, 20/22 dr, 10/20 dr, 35/37 sarees, karia, 100s, 2/80, 40s lungi and napkins, 2 / 17 NF towels, Dhoti, 20s chadar for both domestic and export market.

E) **Name of the Geographical Indication (and particulars)** :

   **GOPALPUR TUSSAR FABRICS**

F) **Description of Goods** :

   The Gopalpur is known for the production of different Tussar fabrics and Saree. The product is produced in different parts of the Jajpur district of Orissa, namely Rasulpur, Dharmasala and Barachana blocks. A range of products is being churned out of these weaving hamlets. The products are Tussar yarn, Tussar Saree, Chadors, stoles, Dupattas, Bed sheet, Pillow cover, Cushion cover, Door screen, wall hanging, Ladies Dress Materials (LDMs), Table cloth and handkerchief, Cotton Saree, dress materials, Shirtings, etc.

G) **Geographical Area of Production and Map as shown in page no. 18** :

   The product is produced in different parts of the Jajpur district of Orissa. Initially district was a part of Cuttack district but with the restructure of the district in 1993, the Jajpur district was formed. The district consist of ten blocks namely Jajpur, Dasarathpur, Bari, Binjharpur, Barachana, Dharmasala, Rasulpur, Korei, Danagadi and Sukinda. Out of the ten blocks the tussar fabrics is manufactured in three blocks namely Rasulpur, Dharmasala and Barachana. The geographical location of the production area lies between 20° 30’ – 21°. 10’ N Latitude and 85°.40’ – 86°.44’ E Longitude.

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

   This cluster is the single largest tussar fabrics production centre in the state. The art of weaving of tussar fabrics in Gopalpur cluster is about 400 years old and is linked with the great saint Shri Chaitanya. During that time he propagated the concept of bhakti to lord Krishna for achieving incarnation. The means for achieving lord Krishna according to him is through prayer (Kirtan and Bhajan). A strong devotee of Lord Jagannath of Puri, Saint Chaitanya visited Puri during 16th century. Thousands of his followers from Nadia also accompanied him in his journey to Puri. It was believed to be one of the largest religious journey during that period. The religious journey was taken with a view to bring about socio-religious awakening in the eastern part of the country and spread the message of Bhakti among the thousands of devotees of Lord Jagannath.
Saint Chaitanya stayed about six months at Puri and subsequently returned to Nadia along with his followers. On their return, some devotees of Saint stayed in different parts of Jajpur as it is famous for goddess Biraja.

Some of the devotees preferred to stay in Gopalpur village of Rasulpur block. It was estimated that about ten to fifteen devotees from weavers community settled their and perused their occupation. In the process, the migrated weavers found patronage of the local mahajans for their artistic work and also appreciated by the king of the area. As a result, their business flourished and so also the economic condition of the weaving households. It prompted some more weaving households to migrate from Nadia to Gopalpur and pursue their profession of weaving. The all round development of the weavers family in the Gopalpur continuously attracted the weavers from Nadia to this cluster. As such, the cluster saw the largest arrival of weavers from Shantipur and Nadia of West Bengal during 1900 to 1912 AD. During that time the weavers are also received patronage of the King of Puri, Shri Pratap Rudra Deb and the cluster became a famous weaving centre of the state.

Unlike the Nadia cluster of West Bengal, the weavers initially started weaving cotton fabrics till 1972. At that time, the weavers were weaving 20s, 26s and 40s count cotton sarees on the name of Gopalpur saree. However, a super cyclone in the year 1972 changed the entire landscape of the weaving in the cluster. The period experienced loss of infrastructure due to destruction of looms, house in one hand and increase in yarn price, wage structure on the other hand. As a result the weavers were not in a position to weave cotton fabrics. In this critical juncture, an export company named Mahir Sen and Prabir Sen came to the rescue of the Gopalpur weavers. The company opened a branch in the cluster for the procurement of the fabrics for export purpose and also able to convince the producers for weaving Tussar fabrics as it will fetch higher return than cotton fabrics. The easy availability of cocoons and tussar yarns in also one of the factors for converting the cotton weaving cluster to tussar. The weaver’s started producing fabrics from Tussar and Noil yarns with the techno financial support of the company and realised better return from the weaving of the cluster than the cotton fabrics. The local demand pattern also helped the weavers in the process of shifting their focus from cotton based production to Tussar based. The weaver’s started producing fabrics from Tussar and Noil yarns with the techno financial support of the company and realised better return from the weaving of the cluster than the cotton fabrics. The local demand pattern also helped the weavers in the process of shifting their focus from cotton based production to Tussar based.

Shri Gopinath Mohanty in his editorial “Cultural heritage of Jajpur district” has elaborately described the different facets of Gopalpur Tussar fabrics. He has mentioned that Gopalpur cluster, which is situated on the bank of the river Brahmani comes under Prathamakhandi gram panchayat of Rasulpur Block in Jajpur district is one of the leading wild (tussar) producing cluster after Champa in Chattisgarh and Bhagalpur in Bihar. He has also mentioned that one group of worshippers of the Lord Krishna belonging to Guin and Gauda communities came from Vardhman in West Bengal with Shri Chaitanyadev and settled in Gopalpur. Among the migrants many had weaving as professional but as some of the migrants were belongs to gopal (milkman) community, the village was named as Gopalpur.
Shri B C Pati in his article “Orissan Textiles” published in the book “Reference Orissa” has also described about Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics. Shri Jaysing Pattanaik in his article “Handlooms-The Golden Fabrics” published in “Reference Orissa (Century Edition)" has also elabotately described the Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics. He has mentioned that the tussar fabrics produced from Kuakhia (small business centre near Gopalpur) has very good export quality.

The District Gazetteer of Cuttack district has also mentioned about the detail account of Gopalpur Tussar fabrics, it also mentions about the weavers of Gopalpur have an ingrained artistic knowledge in the weaving of silk and pata matha sarees like the weavers of Nuapatna area of Tigiria.

Hence the Gopalpur tussar cluster took birth out of religious renaissance in the east India and subsequently grew up to a full fledged tussar fabrics centre of the state with the patronage of the then kings and mahajans from time to time. In the process the cluster has also brought about value addition to the products produced by converting the cluster from cotton based to tussar based and also adopting product diversification for withstanding the preference pattern of consumers and also competition from other production centre.

I) Method of Production:

The process of production started with the procurement of raw material from different parts of the country. The principal raw materials used in the process of production are tussar, which is derived by the weaving households from cocoon purchased from the market or from govt. agency. The production process is quite complicated and required specialized expertise among the production process starts with the procurement of raw materials and end with the packing and marketing of the product in the market. The process could be summarized as follows:

- **Procurement of Raw materials:**
  The primary raw material of the product is tussar. The master weavers/weavers generally procure tussar cocoons from within the state and adjoining state like Chattisgarh, etc. The master weavers/traders generally procure cocoon during the time of harvesting and constraint they could not able to store the raw material sufficiently for catering their future requirement up to a year. Hence they use to procure the material from SERIFED, Govt. of Orissa. The cocoons are further categorized as best quality cocoon, which provides finer variety tussar yarn and second quality cocoon, which provides relatively low variety tussar yarn. The best quality cocoon is identified depending upon the presence of larva within it. If cocoon contains a dead larva within it will provide finer variety of tussar yarn called reeled in local language. The best quality cocoons are procured from Jagadalpur and Keshal of Chattisgarh and the second quality cocoons are procured from different parts of Chattisgarh and Orissa.
Besides tussar yarn, the weavers are also used raw materials like mulberry silk, cotton yarn, art silk, polyester and cashmilans for producing the different varieties of products. The weavers are procuring the raw materials from different sources. While the silk and art silk are procured from SERIFED, Malda, Bangalore and Champa, the mercerized and cotton yarns are procured from National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC). The good quality Katia yarns are procured from Makidia cluster of Balasore district and Nuapatna district of Orissa.

**Preparation of Yarn:**

Once the cocoons are procures by the weavers and master weavers, the required amount of cocoons are distributed among the female workers of the area, who prepares yarn from it. Reeling tussar yarns are produced from good quality cocoons called Daba Guti, Jadei guti, Mudal guti, etc. Similarly the Gicha tussar yarns are prepared from less quality cocoons like Daba Fuci, Mudal fuci, Bachha, Chupi & Amapatia Fuci or Cutting guties (damaged cocoons). Women participation in the process of yarn preparation is quite high in the cluster. Firstly, the cocoons are boiled for bringing about softness in the tussar. Subsequently, the women prepare Gicha and handspun yarn by using their thigh (Upper part of their leg). Once the cocoons are boiled, the female worker extracts tussar from 6 to 7 cocoons at a time. Subsequently, six to seven such tussars are rubbed together for preparation of Tussar yarn.

Preparation of Gicha tussar yarn and preparation of reeling tussar yarn. In each weaving household, at least one female member is engaged for preparation of Gicha yarn and reeling yarn from cocoons. However, Gicha is more prominently used in the cluster than the reeling yarn. Even the clusters are some times selling the yarn to the traders of Bhagalpur and Champa.

Once the tussar yarn is ready, the weavers use to wash it in hot water for 30 minutes. No degumming and bleaching are done here as the weavers use natural tussar for weaving their dream products. However, now a day for some specified diversified products, degumming are being done. Very less quantity of tussar yarns are dyed after degumming. Mainly mercerized bandh yarns used for production of tussar sareee/scarf/dress material are dyed by weavers.

In case of cotton / mercerized yarn, most of the time dyed yarns are purchased from market. But in some cases the cotton yarns / mercerized yarns are dyed by weavers / master weaves by using napthol and vat colours.

**Winding:**

The process of weaving involves a number of activities like winding, warping design setting drafting, denting and weaving. The artisans used traditional charkha for winding the yarn in notai or bobbin. There is no winding M / C. for this process mostly done by the ladies. They get Rs. 3.00 for winding a hank.
Sizing:
Sizing is mainly done for imparting the yarn enough strength, surface glaze, avoid protruding fibre of the yarn when running through heald eye and reed and giving stiffness so that it can withstand the beating of the reed during weaving process. Weavers do it in their home by using a special material produced from the seeds of the tamarind and sago.

Warp Preparation:
After getting silk yarn (2 ply mulberry silk) by the weavers the yarn is soaked in cold water for at least 12 hours before degumming. Generally, for production of 16 pieces of sari, 2 Kgs of silk yarn is required. Then Degumming is carried out for 1 hr. After rinsing the yarn in hot water and then in cold water, the yarn is dyed with desired shade. Then stick cage winding (Hank stand or shift and stick cage or Natai) of dyed yarn is carried out which takes 8-10 days. The hanks so obtained are passed through sizing process (using, fried rice) and Wound to a stick cage, which takes further 80-100 days. The yarn on the stick cage is dried. This stick cage process is too laborious, it adds a lot to the cost price of the product. Automatic winders have been introduced to do this job, first in experimental basis and then in commercial basis till sub-grouping of process.

Using horizontal warping Drum carried out the warping process:
This process takes about 4 days. After getting the warp and the warp beam, the Drafting & denting processed are taken up which takes 2 days. Then the warp is taken to the loom and other arrangements such as healds tie-up, Harnessing of coloured yarn for border using, dobby / jacquard are carried out on the loom which take 4 days.

Weft preparation:
Mulberry charkha silk (filament Malda) are used for weft. For 16pcs of sari, the weaver get about 5kgs, but the processes are carried out in phased manner. In the cluster, for designing the sari, Tie & Dye is the traditional process. For getting design prominently & exact to the desired motif, the weft yarn is processed in phased manner, i.e. for 2 pcs. 600 gms and for 4 pcs-1200 gms). The weft yarn is available in single form in the market. So, yarn is first plied to 3-4 threads by winding onto a stick cage in two stages, which takes 5-8 days. Then the yarn twisted in a local process, which takes one day. The process followed here is purely traditional, manual and laborious also. It is interesting that though the plied weft yarn at present is available in the open market, these weavers do not use it in order to avoid duplication in quality or raw material. Plying or blending process has ample scope for adulteration in the quality of silk yarn, which is not noticed in the naked eye. If low quality silk yarn is mixed in this plying process, protrudes in the resultant yarn develop pilling effect during end use. Therefore it is better to procure single yarn in pure form. But automatic plying machine here also can be experimentally introduced to reduce the too much add on labour cost.

The yarn is soaked in water for 8-10hrs before degumming. The degumming is
carried out for 1 hr. followed by rinsing with hot water and then cold water. Then yarn is left for drying within one two days.

The yarn is again made to 2 ply by winding on to a stick cage which takes two days and after that hr yarn treated with sizing material (fried rice-lia) in a day and again plied by rewinding on to a stick cage which also takes one day and then left for drying.

❖ Preparation of Looms:
Preparation of looms for designing setting involves the following activities:

❖ Drafting and Denting:
The process of passing the warp through the heald of the loom as per the design to be woven is known as drafting and passing the drafted warp in to the reed is known as denting. Drawing the yarn through the heald and reed is carried out manually. Mostly Nylon heald and wooden reed (made up in bamboo) are used. So after along use reed mark is reflected on the surface of saree. (Not equally spacing of the warp yarn in the saree). Drafting and denting are done at a time in the cluster and two persons are required for each loom for this purpose.

❖ Piecing:
It is a process of joining the warp yarns with the unutilized balance warp of the precious fabrics with the help of thumb and four fingers. Piecing processes is not adopted by any of the weavers in the cluster for joining the entire warp but adopted for joining up of cutting ends/wefts. After completion of weft from pirn, a new pirn is inserted into the shuttle and weft is joined with the last pick of clothes by piecing process.

❖ Design Setting:
According to the design made in the graph paper, which in reflected on the selvedge of the saree the dobbey pegging done by the designer. The dobbies are made by local carpenter. Now a day, the producers are also using modern dobbies here is no modern doby used here. The setting up of design on the jalla of the loom is also specialized activity and so also that of making the graphs of the design.

❖ Weaving:
The process is very much significant in the chain. 70% weavers are using flying shuttle frame looms and 30% pit looms are used. On an average cost of these loom ranges from Rs.2500-Rs.4000/-. During weaving process of tie-dye fabrics the weft yarns usually set on the fall of the fabric after each beating. So, it is slow process around 25 – 30 picks/mnts. Few outside traders have tried to improve the local product by changing reed and pick and by increasing the ply. The weavers did not accept this and a result the product quality remains low and hence its marketability in other places is very poor.
Calendaring:
The most important part of the post weaving activity is finishing of the fabrics. However, initially there were no finishing units in the cluster but with the help and support of the state government; the stakeholders have started one calendaring unit/Finishing unit. However as of now, most of the products are processed in Bhagalpur of Bihar or Champa of Chattisgarh. The stakeholders are of the opinion that Bhagalpur processing is better than the processing quality of Champa due to impact of water used and better technology.

Post – Weaving activity:
Cutting, finishing and folding – Once the finishing of the fabrics is over, the specialized laundry man presses the fabrics so as to bring about fineness to the product. Then, the product is taken out for cutting if required. Subsequently, the folding and packing of the cloth begins. General pressing, folding and packing method is adopted by the stakeholders of this cluster. In the process, the, products are inspected by the designers and master weavers of the cluster for verifying the different quality parameters used in the process of production. Then the pieces are folded.

J) Uniqueness:

Preparation of Yarn:
One of the important characteristics of the Gopalpur Tussar fabrics is the use of home prepared yarn. The preparation of yarn by specialized artisans of the cluster showcases the human skills of the artisans associated with it. The skill of preparing yarns from cocoons has been practiced by the artisans from generation to generation and hence the process of preparation of yarn is itself an important uniqueness of the product. The preparation process can be summarised as follows:

The cocoons are procured from different parts of the state and adjoining states like Chattisgarh and Jharkhand. Once the cocoons are procured, the weavers and master weavers distribute it among the specialized female artisans of the cluster, who prepares yarn from it. The artisans use to separate the cocoons depending upon the quality i.e good quality for reeling tussar yarn and bad quality for Ghich tussar yarn.

The good quality cocoons are called Daba Guti, Jadei guti, Mudal guti, etc., similarly the Gicha tussar yarns are prepared from less quality cocoons like Daba Fuci, Mudal fuci, Bachha, Chupi & Ampatia Fuci or Cutting guties (Damaged cocoons). One the segregation of the cocoons are completed, it is boiled for some time at a particular temperature to bring softness in the tussar. Once the cocoons are boiled, the female worker extracts tussar from 6 to 7 cocoons at a time. Subsequently, six to seven such tussars are rubbed together for preparation of Tussar yarn. The artisans prepare Gicha and hand spoon yarn by using thigh (Upper part of their leg. Subsequently the yarns are reeled by using a small hand
operated machine for bringing about fine texture. In each and every weaving household, at least one lady member is engaged for preparation of Gicha yarn and reeling yarn from cocoon. However, Gicha is more prominently used in the cluster than the reeling yarn.

- **Use of Specific Material in the production process:**
  One of the important uniqueness of the product is the use of a paste prepared from tamarind seed powder during the time of sizing for bringing smoothness and texture of the product. The paste act as an important ingredient for closely integrating the tussar yarn and bringing about durability for the fabrics produced.

- **Contribution of Geographical factor:**
  One of the important attractions of the Gopalpur Tussar fabrics is its luster. The water used for degumming has certain properties in order to impact luster to silk. The weavers of Gopalpur use the water of river Brahmani, which flows nearby, which impact the luster of silk. The river water possess this unique quality of impacting luster to raw silk and this may be one of the reasons for the shining of tussar Silk produced in the cluster.

- **Designs:**
  Tussar Fabrics of Gopalpur are distinguished and characterized by its design with fine lay out and harmony of colour schemes.

- **Motifs:**
  Motifs like star temple conch, rudrakhya, fish, chakra, lotus, swan, peacock, parrot, deer, elephant, horse, lion, on fabric, different types of scenery.

- **Warping Scheme:**
  Tussar warping is done by cylindrical warping drum for 24 to 32 pieces of sarees at a time and for warping bobbins notais are used.

- **Unique weaving process:**
  Weaving is done in a fly shuttle frame loom having auto take up motion and dobbay attachment (usually 8 to 12 levers dobbay are used for selvedge design). Further, after warp beams are prepared, the drafting and denting are done.

- **Use of specific instrument:**
  The use of a hand made wooden vertical frame for tieing full length of weft yarn brings about enhanced quality in the weft yarn, which ultimately helps in quality improvement of the products.

K) **Inspection Body:**

1) The Department of Handloom, Government of Orissa, 2) Development Commissioner (Handloom), Government of India having office at Bhubaneswar involved in quality control of the products. (3) Besides the master artisans of the
product have their own method of quality control. During the process of production like preparation of yarn, dyeing, winding & warping, creation of motifs, weaving, etc the master weavers use to inspect the different predetermined parameters and quality before permitting final / finishing stage of production. However, providing the specification of the quality inspection of the master weavers is difficult as it varies from one master weaver to other. Since the majority of the support service providers are women in this product, special care has been taken to protect their interest and for their economic upliftment while undertaking developmental activities. Even the traders and exporters involved in the marketing of this unique product are also specifying specific quality while providing orders to the manufacturers on the basis of demand patterns in the market and subsequently inspect the various stages of production & final product before procurement. Hence in this scenario it has been decided that Department of Handlooms, Government of Orissa along with the master weavers with the support of Institute of Socio-Economic Research and Training (ISERT), Cuttack, a civil society organisation working for the betterment of artisan community will provide inspection mechanism for maintaining quality of the product in post-GI registration scenario.

L) Others:

The Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics of Orissa is socio-culturally associated with the people of Orissa as its evolution is closely associated with Lord Jagannath in general and Sri Chaitanya in particular.
CORRIGENDA / NOTIFICATIONS

The Application Number with respect to GI Application PORTO published in the Geographical indications Journal No. 41 dated August 11, 2011 is hereby corrected to be read as GI Application 226 – PORTO.

The Application Number with respect to GI Application DOURO published in the Geographical indications Journal No. 41 dated August 11, 2011 is hereby corrected to be read as GI Application 227 – DOURO.
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 Indications 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:

- **Filing an Application**
- **Examination**
- **Objections**
- **Opportunity for Hearing**
- **Refused**
- **Acceptance**
- **Advertised in the GI Journal**
- **Opposition if any**
- **Allowed or refused**
- **Appeal to IPAB**
- **Acceptance of GI**
- **Entered in the GI Register**
- **Particulars of Regd. GI entered in Part A of the Register**
- **Registration Certificate issued**
- **Particulars of Regd. GI entered in Part B of the Register**
NOTICE

Applicants for registration of Geographical Indication and their agents are particularly requested to quote in their replies full and complete Reference Letter No. and date, application number and the class to which it relates and send to the Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai. This would facilitate quick disposal of letters.

Shri. P.H. Kurian, IAS
Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trade Marks,
Registrar of Geographical Indications

Published by the Government of India,
Geographical Indications Registry, Chennai - 600 032.