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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.65**

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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 65 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 12<sup>th</sup> December 2014 / Agrahayana 21<sup>st</sup>, Saka 1936 has been made available to the public from 12<sup>th</sup> December 2014.

## NEW G.I APPLICATION DETAILS

App.No.	Geographical Indications	Class	Goods
481	Durgi Stone Carving	19	Handicraft
482	Etikkoppaka Toys	20	Handicraft
483	Thanjavur Marakudrai	20	Handicraft
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

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

No.GIR/CG/JNL/2010

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

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

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

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

**Registrar of Geographical Indications**

**G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER - 437**

Application Date: 29-08-2013

Application is made by **North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd (NERAMAC)**, 9, Rajpari Path, Ganeshguri, G S Road, Guwahati - 781005, India for Registration in Part A of the Register of **Memong Narang** under Application No - 437 in respect of Horticulture products (Fruits) - Lemon, falling in Class - 31 is hereby advertised as accepted under Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

- A) Name of the Applicant** : North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited, (NERAMAC)
- B) Address** : North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Ltd, (NERAMAC), No.9, Rajpari Path, Ganeshguri, G.S. Road, Guwahati - 781005, Assam, India
- C) Types of Goods** : **Class 31** - Horticulture products (Fruits) – Citrus (Orange)
- D) Specification:**

*Memang Narang (Citrus indica)*, the Indian wild orange, locally known as Memang Narang is a fruit which grows in Garo Hills of the Indian state of Meghalaya and it is the only region in the world where this fruit is found to occur. *Citrus indica* is believed to be the most "primitive" citrus and the ancestor of the cultivated citrus fruits of today.

*Memang Narang (Citrus indica)* plants are very small tree or shrub which are 90 -180 cm (3--6 feet) tall. Spreading branches arise almost at right angles, run on zigzag fashion and thorny. Leaves are 6.5-12.5 cm long, 2.5-4.5 cm broad. Morphologically the leaves are distinct from other common citrus leaves. The fruits are spherical to depressed globose, the size of a normal fruit is 3.0-3.5cm in height and 3.1-4.0 cm in diameter. Fruits are deep orange red to almost scarlet when full ripe. The fruiting season of it is November to December and there is one crop in a year.

The physio-chemical characteristics of Memang Narang (*Citrus Indica*) collected from Meghalaya of Garo Hills (Nokrek Biosphere Reserves) are given below:

S. No	Specifications	Variety 1	Variety 2	Variety 3
1	Fruit weight (g)	22.00	18.34	10.50
2	Peel thickness(mm)	2.05	1.24	1.60
3	Number of Segment	10.00	10.12	10.50
4	Seeds per fruit	10.50	15.46	9.75
5	TSS (%)	9.98	10.00	9.40
6	Acidity (%)	2.11	2.05	2.10

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

**MEMONG NARANG**



**F) Description of the Goods :**

**Family:** *Rutaceace*

**Sub Family:** *Aurantiodeae*

**Order:** *Sapindales*

**Botanical Name:** *Citrus indica*

**Local Name:** Memang Narang

**Plant characters**

The plants of this species are very small tree or shrub growing up to a height of about 90 - 180 cm (3--6 feet). The branches are spreading arising almost at right angle and run on zigzag fashion. Young terminal branches are usually terete, glabrous and thorny. Thorns are 2-3 cm long or more. The plants are slender with moderately dense foliage. Fruiting season is from November to December and there is one crop in a year.

**Leaf characters**

Leaves are medium in size and oblong to lanceolate in shape with gradual tapering at both ends. Apex is caudate, acute, and emarginate. Leaves 6.5-12.5 cm long and 2.5-4.5 cm broad. The petioles are 0.7-1.5 cm long and 1.0-2.00 mm thick. The upper surface of the leaves is deep green in colour and the under surface is somewhat lighter. The leaves are almost serrate towards apex. Venation is reticulate, somewhat prominent on the under surface. The leaves of the species are distinct from other common citrus leaves.

**Fruit characters**

Fruit are spherical to depressed globose and occasionally sub-pyriform. The size of the small fruits is 2.5-2.8 cm in height and 2.5-3.0 cm in diameter. The size of the normal one is 3.0-3.7 cm in height and 3.1-4.0 cm in diameter. The surface of the fruits is smooth and deep orange red to almost scarlet in colour when full ripe. The fruits are not juicy and the flavor is not agreeable.

The fruits of Memang Narang (*Citrus indica*) are not edible, mostly used as medicine to cure number of deadly diseases (viral Infection, kidney stone and many stomach diseases). It can be used as a rootstock for cultivated citrus.

The Garo tribe, whose members live around the Nokrek Biosphere Reserve attributes medicinal and religious values for *C. indica*. The fruit is used to treat jaundice and stomach diseases of humans and domestic animals. Powdered extract from the fruits are taken as a cure for smallpox. Fruits are placed on dead bodies during the last rites with the belief that it will ward off ghosts of the departed.



The morphological description of the fruit of Memang Narang (*C.indica*) are given below

S.No	Features	<i>Citrus Indica</i>
1	Shape	Round
2	Size	30 – 40 mm
3	Color	Orange yellow
4	Odor	Fruity
5	Perishability	Last for 2 weeks

**G) Geographical area of Production and Map as shown in page no.: 13**

*Memang Narang (C.indica)* is naturally growing in the Garo hill district of Meghalaya, particularly in Nokrek Biosphere Reserve.

Memong Narang production area lies between 25° 01' North to 26° 05' North Latitude and 85° 49' East to 92° 52' East Longitude.

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

Tanaka (1928) was the first to recognize the Indian Wild Orange, *Citrus indica* which was found growing wild in the hills of undivided Assam. *Citrus indica*, the Indian Wild Orange is considered to be the most primitive species and perhaps the progenitor of cultivated citrus. This species of citrus is locally known as Memang Narang (Memang = Ghost, Narang = Citrus). It is a rare species which is confined to Tura ranges of Garo Hills. Nokrek Biosphere is the natural home of this species. Recent searches of the plant reported home range confirmed its presence only in Meghalaya, where it grows in the Garo Hills.

The plant characteristics varying from small bush tree to the extent of climbers were encountered at the Daribokre village at 1190 m elevation near Citrus Gene Sanctuary. This species is well protected in Citrus Gene Sanctuary but regeneration observed is very slow.

This plant is considered to be an endangered species. Threats to the species have included habitat destruction caused by slash-and-burn (*Jhum*) activity. Very low genetic diversity and destruction of its natural habitat pose serious threat to *C. indica* even in the Citrus Gene Sanctuary in Nokrek Biosphere Reserve (NBR) in Meghalaya. This plant requires a specific microclimate, and appropriate habitat is limited. The Nokrek Biosphere Reserve is an important site for the species, and its presence inspired the creation of the National Citrus Gene Sanctuary within the reserve.

**I) Method of Production :**

The cultivation of Memang Narang (*Citrus Indica*) is done a very small scale in Garo Hills and is preserved in Nokrek Biosphere Reserve.

a. Climate

Suitable climates for Citrus are the Tropical and Sub-Tropical humid regions. The fruit is said to achieve its highest quality in subtropical humid climates or the drier regions with irrigation.

Elevation:

In the subtropics, citrus grows between sea level and 750 m (2450 ft) above sea level. In the

tropics citrus does well below 1600m (5250 ft).

Mean Annual Rainfall:

900 – 3000 mm. without irrigation, 900 mm per annum is typically needed for significant fruit production.

Temperature: Basically they flourish in mean temperature of 20 – 25°C.

b. Soil

Citrus tolerated a wide range of soils, from almost pure sands to organic mucks to heavy clay soils. The trees don't stand water logged soils but grow well in freely draining soils. They are sensitive to excessive Boron, Sodium Carbonate, and Sodium Carbonate.

Soil texture:

Citrus grows in a wide range of light, medium and heavy, soils (sands, sandy loams, loams, sandy clay loams, clays, clay loams, and sandy clays).

Soil drainage:

Performs better on freely draining soils compared with poorly drained soils, and does not tolerate water logging.

Soil Acidity:

Citrus grows in acid to neutral soils with pH of 5 – 8; however their growth is greatest at pH 6 – 7.

c. Propagation

Citrus can be propagated either by seeds or by vegetative methods. Trees raised through seeds are more resistant and longer living than those raised through vegetative propagation method. In vegetative propagation methods, cutting, layering and budding are practiced.

Propagated by seed or T-budding or shield budding. Budding should be done in the month of March-April or August-September. The plant may be buddable when the plants attain 6-12 months after transplanting. The best size of scion is pencil thickness and budding should be done at 20 cm above the ground level. Budded plants ensures true to type, uniform quality, regular and early bearing. Seedling plants of lemon are commonly used in North Eastern Hill regions.

d. Planting

The budded plants are ready for planting in the field "after one year, when their height is about two feet. They are dug out with a ball of earth and the top of the plant is pruned so that it does not dry out due to excessive loss of moisture from the leaves. In most cool places the plants are dug out with bare roots or with small ball of earth. The land for planting is ploughed and pits of the size 1m x 1m x 1m are dug. These pits are filled, one month before planting, with a mixture of soil (from the pit itself), 50 kg well-rotten cow dung manure and 2 kg superphosphate along with 150 g Aldrin dust. After filling the pits, watering is necessary so that the soil is well settled. Afterwards, the planting is done and care should be taken that only that portion of the plant should be embedded which was already in the nursery. Then the soil is pressed well. Planting is preferably done either on

some cool day or in the evening. The best period for planting of citrus fruits is “June-July”. Planting in “March – April” is done where artificial irrigation is available.

e. Manures and Fertilizers

Most of the farmers apply FYM/ Vermicompost to enhance the fertility of soil. The farmers are not using any kind of chemical fertilizer in the orchards. Use of insecticides and pesticides by the farmers in the region is negligible. Approximately 10-15 percent of the fruit is lost in the field due to insect/pests (trunk borer, leaf miner, mealy bug white flies, fruit flies and sucking moth), diseases (citrus canker, gummosis, root rot and powdery mildew) and fruit drop. Only recently, for last 2-3 years few farmers have started using insecticides/pesticides.

f. Harvesting and Yield

Although it is commonly thought that Citrus should be picked after turning color, this is not especially true in tropical climates. In other words, skin color is poor indicator of ripeness. Also, waiting for the skin to fully turn color also can greatly increase fruit fly damage. The best way to check for ripeness is by tasting a fruit or two that appear to be fully developed.

The fruit ripens in about nine months after flowering. The Citrus Indica is harvested during “October – November”. It is harvested using the hand plucking method. The yield of Citrus Indica depends on depends on how old is the plant. If the tree is 15 – 20 years old, then productivity will be more in compare to the tree which is 5 – 10 years old. Generally a fully mature tree gives almost 1000 Citrus.

g. Intercropping

Intercrops for citrus orchards are selected according to the climate, soil, quantity and distribution of rainfall and sources of artificial irrigation available in a particular place. Generally, intercrops should be shallow rooted, early maturing and high yielding. They should also be efficient in preventing soil erosion and retaining soil moisture. They should not compete for water and nutrients with main crop i.e. citrus, papaya, nursery plants, vegetables, grasses for animals and pulse crops are quite suitable for growing as intercrops in citrus orchards. Orchard soils which are deficient in nitrogen and other organic matters are suitable for growing pulse crops like gram, pea, guar, lobia, etc. Areas receiving less annual rainfall are not suitable for intercropping in citrus orchards as it requires frequent irrigation which may prove harmful to citrus trees.

h. Post-Harvest Management

Manual grading of fruits based on sizes (large, medium, small) is carried out by the farmers. The cultivation of Citrus Indica is done a very small scale in Garo Hills and is preserved in Nokrek Biosphere Reserve. It is not highly marketed. So, far no processing has been done for Citrus Indica therefore it doesn't require post-harvest management practices.

[Source: District Horticultural office, Garo Hills, Tura]

**J) Uniqueness:**

- *Memang Narang (Citrus indica)*, the Indian Wild Orange is considered to be the most primitive species and perhaps the progenitor of cultivated citrus.
- This plant is considered to be an endangered species.

- The fruits of Memang Narang (*Citrus indica*) are very small in size and not edible, mostly used as medicine to cure number of deadly diseases like viral Infection, kidney stone and many stomach diseases.
- The fruit is used to treat jaundice and stomach diseases of **humans and domestic animals**. Powdered extract from the fruits are taken as a cure for smallpox.
- It has got some cultural values among the local tribes of Garo Hills. Fruits are placed on dead bodies during the last rites with the belief that it will ward off ghosts of the departed
- It can be used as a rootstock for cultivated citrus, as it is virtually free from pest and diseases.

#### **K) Inspection Body:**

Internal Watchdog mechanism

The quality of Memang Narang will be monitored by internal watchdog mechanism in order to maintained the original physical and chemical characteristics as per GI registration by the following committee members

- i) Producer groups of Meghalaya
- ii) Horticulture department officers
- iii) Representative of NERAMAC in Meghalaya

This committee will also help regulate the use of Geographical Indications for the welfare of local farming community. This committee will also help regulate the use of Geographical Indications for the welfare of local farming community. The committee will frame the terms and conditions to use brand name of GI registered Memang Narang by any of the marketing agency. The logo of Memang Narang will be used to create brand image of GI registered produce.

#### **Regulation of GI in the territory**

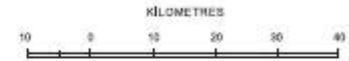
To regulate the use of GI in the territory, the Inspection Structure is proposed to consist the following members:

- Senior Scientist from ICAR Institute
- Director of Horticulture, Government of Meghalaya
- Farmer Member
- Managing Director or his representative, NERAMAC
- Principal chief conservator of forests - Meghalaya

Memang Narang in the geographical production area will be identified and will be allotted an identification number to ensure traceability and quality.

# Geographical Area of Production of Memong Narang

MEGHALAYA



**BOUNDARIES:**

- INTERNATIONAL.....
- STATE.....
- DISTRICT.....
- C.D.BLOCK.....

**HEADQUARTERS:**

- STATE.....
- DISTRICT.....
- C.D.BLOCK.....

*Memong Narang (C.indica)* is naturally growing in the Garo hill district of Meghalaya, particularly in Nokrek Biosphere Reserve.

## Renewal Details of Registered Geographical Indications

S.No	GI Application No	GI Name	Valid Upto
1	1	Darjeeling Tea (Word)	26.10.2023
2	2	Darjeeling Tea (Logo)	26.10.2023
3	3	Aranmula Kannadi	07.12.2023
4	4	Pochampally Ikat	15.12.2023
5	7	Chanderi Sarees	01.04.2024
6	8	Solapur Chaddar	04.04.2024
7	9	Solapur Terry Towel	19.05.2024
8	10	Kotpad Handloom Fabric	09.06.2024
9	11	Mysore Silk	21.07.2024
10	13	Mysore Agarbathi	10.08.2024
11	15	Kancheepuram Silk	06.10.2024
12	17	Navara Rice	24.11.2024
13	18	Mysore Agarbathi (Logo)	10.08.2024
14	19	Kullu Shawl	09.12.2024

## **Corrigenda / Notifications**

The GI Authorised User Application Number 2000, filed by Shri. Hira Lal Kalita, M/s. Harmohan Silk Factory with respect to Registered Geographical Indication Muga Silk of Assam under Application No. 55 & 384 published in the Geographical Indications Journal No. 62 dated November 25, 2014 is hereby corrected to be read as M/s. Harmohan Silk Factory, Represented by Shri. Hira Lal Kalita, Village: Kalitapara, Post: Sualkuchi, District: Kamrup - 781103, Assam, India.

## 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:

