



भारत सरकार
Government of India

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन पत्रिका
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS JOURNAL



भौतिक सम्पदा
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भौगोलिक उपदर्शन पंजीयक,
गुणा कॉम्प्लेक्स, उपभवन 1, फर्स्ट फ्लोर,
443, अन्ना सालय, तेयनानपेट,
चेन्नई - 600 018.

Geographical Indications Registry,
Guna Complex, Annexe 1, First Floor,
443, Anna Salai, Teynampet,
CHENNAI - 600 018.

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 No. 4 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 1st January, 2005/Pausa 11, Saka 1926 has been made available to the public from 10th February 2005, which date is hereby certified by the Registrar of Geographical Indications.
2. As per the requirement of Rule 41(1), it is informed that the Issue No. 5 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 1st March, 2005/Phalguna 10, Saka 1926 has been made available to the public from 30th March 2005, which date is hereby certified by the Registrar of Geographical Indications.
3. As per the requirement of Rule 41(1), it is informed that the Issue No. 6 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 1st May, 2005/Vaisakha 11, Saka 1927 has been made available to the public from 6th June 2005, which date is hereby certified by the Registrar of Geographical Indications.

G.I. APPLICATION DETAILS :

G.I. Application No.	Name of Geographical Indication	Class	Goods
1	Darjeeling (Word)	30	Tea
2	Darjeeling (Logo)	30	Tea
3	Aranmula Metal Mirror	20	Metal Mirror
4	Pochampally Ikat	24, 25, 27	Textile and Textile Goods; Clothing including Sarees and Rumaal; Carpet, Rugs and Mats
5	Salem Fabric	24	Textile and Textile Goods
6	Payyannur Pavithra Ring	14	Jewellery
7	Chanderi Sarees	24	Sarees
8	Solarpur Chaddar	24	Textile and Textile Goods
9	Solarpur Terry Towel	24	Textile and Textile Goods
10	Kotpad Handloom Fabric	24	Textile and Textile Goods
11	Mysore Silk	23, 24, 25	Raw Silk Yarn; Textile and Textile Goods including Sarees; Readymade garments, made-ups, ties
12	Kota Doria	24, 25	Textile and Textile Goods; Clothing
14	Basmati Rice	30	Rice
15	Kancheepuram Silk	24, 25	Textile and Textile Goods; Clothing including Sarees and Rumaal
16	Bhavani Jamakkalam	24, 27	Textile and Textile Goods; Carpets, Rugs, Mats & Matting
17	Navara Rice	30	Rice

G.I. APPLICATION DETAILS—Contd.

G.I. Application No.	Name of Geographical Indication	Class	Goods
13 & 18	Mysore Agarbathi "Word" and "Logo"	3	Agarbathi/Oodabathi
19	Kullu Shawl	24	Textile and Textile Goods
20	Bidar	6 21 34	Boxes, Statues, Statuettes, Busts made of Metal Flower Vase, Trays Cigar Can and Ashtrays made of Metal
21	Madurai Sungudi	24 25	Textile and Textile Goods Clothing including Sarees and Rumal
22	Orissa Ikat	23 24 25	Yarn & Threads Tied and Dyed for Textile Use Textile & Textile Goods Clothing
23	Channarayana Toys and Dolls	28	Toys and Dolls
24	Mysore Rosewood Inlay	19 20 27 28	Doors, Partition Screens & Veneers of Wood Statues, Statuettes of Wood & Furniture Wall Hangings of Wood Jaoalas (Swings) & Toys
25	Kangra Tea	30	Tea
26	Wet Grinder	7	Coimbatore Wet Grinder
27	Phulkari	26	Phulkari Embroidery
28	Kalamkari	24 25 27	Textile and Textile Goods Clothing Furnishings, Bags, Covers, Handicraft Items, Cloth Envelopes, Wall Panels, Wall Hangings, Wall Paintings
29	Mysore Sandalwood Oil (Word & Logo)	3	Sandalwood Oil
30	Mysore Sandal Soap (Word & Logo)	3	Mysore Sandal Soap
31	Kasuti Embroidery-Karnataka	26	Kasuti Embroidery—Karnataka
32	Mysore Traditional Paintings	16	Mysore Traditional Paintings
33	Kodagiri Kittale (Coorg Mandarin)	31	Horticulture Product—Orange
34	Mysore Betel Vine	31	Horticulture Product—Betel Vine
35	Nanjanagud Rasabale (Banana)	31	Horticulture Product—Banana
36	Palakkadan Matta Rice	30	Rice

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is brought to the notice of all concerned that a priced publication of Geographical Indications Journal is available. It would be a bi-monthly publication. The cost of each Journal is Rs. 150/- (Rupees One hundred and fifty only). The cost of the Annual Subscription is Rs. 900/- (Rupees Nine hundred only). There will be six issues annually. Interested parties who are desirous of subscribing the annual subscription for the above journal may forward a Demand Draft which should be drawn in favour of "Registrar of Geographical Indications" Payable at Chennai.

The public can also remit cash at the counter of :— Geographical Indications Registry, 443, Guna Complex, Annexe 1, 1st Floor, Anna Salai, Teynampet, Chennai – 600 018 on all working days.

For any further information in this regard please contact :-

The Assistant Registrar of Geographical Indications,
Geographical Indications Registry,
443, Guna Complex,
Annexe 1, 1st Floor,
Anna Salai,
Teynampet,
Chennai – 600 018.

Tel. : 24314293, 24314295

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E-mail : girindia@vsnl.net.

(Sd.)

(S. CHANDRASEKARAN)

Registrar of Geographical Indications

G.I.-APPLICATION NUMBER - 5

Application is made by Salem Exporters Association for the registration in Part A of the register of Salem Fabric under Application No. 5 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.

APPLICANT

Salem Exporters Association
Represented by :
Shri A. Muraleedharan, Advocate,
104 (Old No. 55),
Mandaveli Street, Mandaveli,
Chennai - 600 028

ADDRESS

: 108, Sivanar Main Road, Gugai, Salem - 636 006

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

: SALEM FABRIC

CLASS

: 24

GOODS

: Textile and Textile Goods

- (A) **NAME OF THE APPLICANT** : Salem Exporters Association
- (B) **ADDRESS** : 108, Sivanar Main Road, Gugai, Salem – 636 006
- (C) **LIST OF ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS/ PRODUCERS/ ORGANIZATION/ AUTHORITY** : To be provided on request.
- (D) **TYPE OF GOODS** : Textile and Textile Goods falling in Class 24
- (E) **SPECIFICATION** : Salem Fabric is a Yarn Dyed Woven Fabric manufactured out of Doubled Yarn Warp.

(F) **NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (AND PARTICULARS)**

Salem is a district in the State of Tamil Nadu. Salem, like its neighbouring districts of Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore, is largely agricultural and pastoral. About 71 per cent of the population depend solely on agriculture. In the northern taluks, viz., Dharmapuri, Harur (Uttangur), Krishnagiri and Hosur, a large population of Kurumbas earn their living by rearing sheep. The most important old time industry for which Salem is famous is its handloom weaving which is found in almost every village in the taluks of Salem, Rasipuram, Namakkal and Tiruchengode and in a few villages in other taluks.

(G) **DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS**

The unique feature identified with Salem Fabric is "Doubled Warp Yarn". The special ingredient in the warp yarn used in the manufacture of fabrics is Doubled Yarn. Also the doubled yarn is dyed prior to preparation of warp. Therefore usage of "Yarn Dyed Doubled Yarn" for preparation of "Weaving Warp" is the unique property, specifically attributable to fabrics manufactured in Salem region, and hence it had earned a geographical indication by way of a specific name of its own from veteran players of the textile industry and is known as "SALEM FABRIC".

(H) **GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF PRODUCTION AND MAP AS SHOWN IN PAGE No. 5**

(I) **PROOF OF ORIGIN (HISTORICAL RECORDS)**

100 years of History of Salem Weaving Industry is detailed in the following supportive documents submitted along with the application.

1. Extracts from Gazetteer of India – Madras District Gazetteer: Salem (Edition 1967)
2. Extracts from "Seminar on Draft State Textile Policy" conducted on 30.12.1996, organized by Department of Handlooms and Textiles & Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers Co-op. Society, Chennai.
3. Extracts from Key Note Address by the Special Secretary to Government of Tamilnadu, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles & Khadi Department in Seminar on "Draft State Textile Policy for 2000 AD and Beyond".
4. A Model Study On Weaving Industry In Village Level : Extracts from Socio-Economic Report of Singalandapuram Village by S. Murugiah, B.Sc., M.A., Probationary Deputy Collector, Salem 1987: TEXTILE PRODUCTION
5. Official Record of Weaving Activity In Villages Of Salem: Table from CENSUS OF INDIA 1991 (District Census Hand book, Village & Town Directory, SALEM)

(J) METHOD OF PRODUCTION**1. Boiling of Yarn**

As a very first process, yarn is boiled. Certain chemicals such as caustic soda, soda ash, soap oil etc. are added to water to prepare the bath for boiling yarn. The combination of chemicals depends upon the quality of yarn, natural grey shade of yarn and the required output of yarn. On account of this process, the yarn is made virgin and natural and also shall get its colour absorption property enhanced greatly.

2. Bleaching of Yarn

In the next stage the boiled yarn is bleached. Different methods of bleaching such as chlorine, hydrogen peroxide, enzymes, etc. are in practice. After this process, the yarn will be clear from its natural grey shade, which it derives from the cotton fibre. By this process, the colour absorption property shall be highly improved. As a result the dye absorption by yarn shall be optimum. And also, the colour of yarn planned shall be easier to obtain due to the neutrality of bleached yarn to colours. This process fully takes care of the shrinkage of yarn at this stage itself. As a result shrinkage of fabrics woven with this yarn shall be fully controlled or eliminated.

3. Elimination of Sizing

The yarn used for preparation of weaving warp is doubled yarn. In the process of doubling yarn, two single threads of yarn are twisted together to result in one thread. Due to such doubling of yarn, its strength and durability are improved manifold. Such doubled yarn is used for preparation of weaving warp which has got high strength. Therefore, warp is loaded on the loom as it is for weaving fabrics. Hence sizing of warp beam is not required and dispensed with. This is unique to the production process of Salem Fabrics.

4. Elimination of De-Sizing

The weaving warp is not sized. Also, no sizing or tempering or any kind of external gum or chemicals or paste or additives are applied to the warp yarn or weft yarn during the process of weaving on loom. Therefore, the finished fabrics are free from any kind of overlapping foreign matters on the surface of the fabrics. Hence, no desizing of such materials from fabrics need to be done. Therefore woven fabrics are used as it is for garment making.

(K) UNIQUENESS

1. Yarn used for warp is Doubled yarn.
2. Yarn is dyed prior to weaving-warp preparation.
3. Required length-wise designs taken care of at warping stage.
4. Finished Fabric Design obtained through on-loom weft-management in terms of colour, no. of end-picks, jacquard and dobby utilization, loosening running warp, extra warp, etc.
5. On loom quality management with reference to reed pick; length and width of patterns & designs; width of fabrics by providing sufficient allowances, zero impurities in fabrics and other physical parameters is ensuring high quality.
6. Post fabrics finishing processes : depending upon requirement of end use, either one or a combination of the following processes are carried on the fabrics to get the required finish and look of the fabric :
 - (a) Washing
 - (b) Calendaring
 - (c) Polishing
 - (d) Brushing
 - (e) Zero-zero shrinkage

7. Yarn is boiled in order to remove impurities; make it more refined and enhance colour dyes absorption.
8. Removal of natural Grey Shade of yarn. This is done through bleaching process carried out on yarn.
9. Sizing of weaving-warp beam is not done.
10. De-sizing of fabrics not required nor done.
11. Fabrics are of fine texture and quality suitable for manufacturing high end garments.

(L) INSPECTION BODY

Inspection Authority: TEXTILES COMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REGIONAL OFFICE, SALEM.

It is decided by the office bearers of the Salem Exporters Association to appoint the Textiles Committee, Government of India to act as the Inspection Agency to clear fabrics bearing 'SALEM FABRICS' brand.

(M) OTHERS

(i) Largest Producer at the National Level

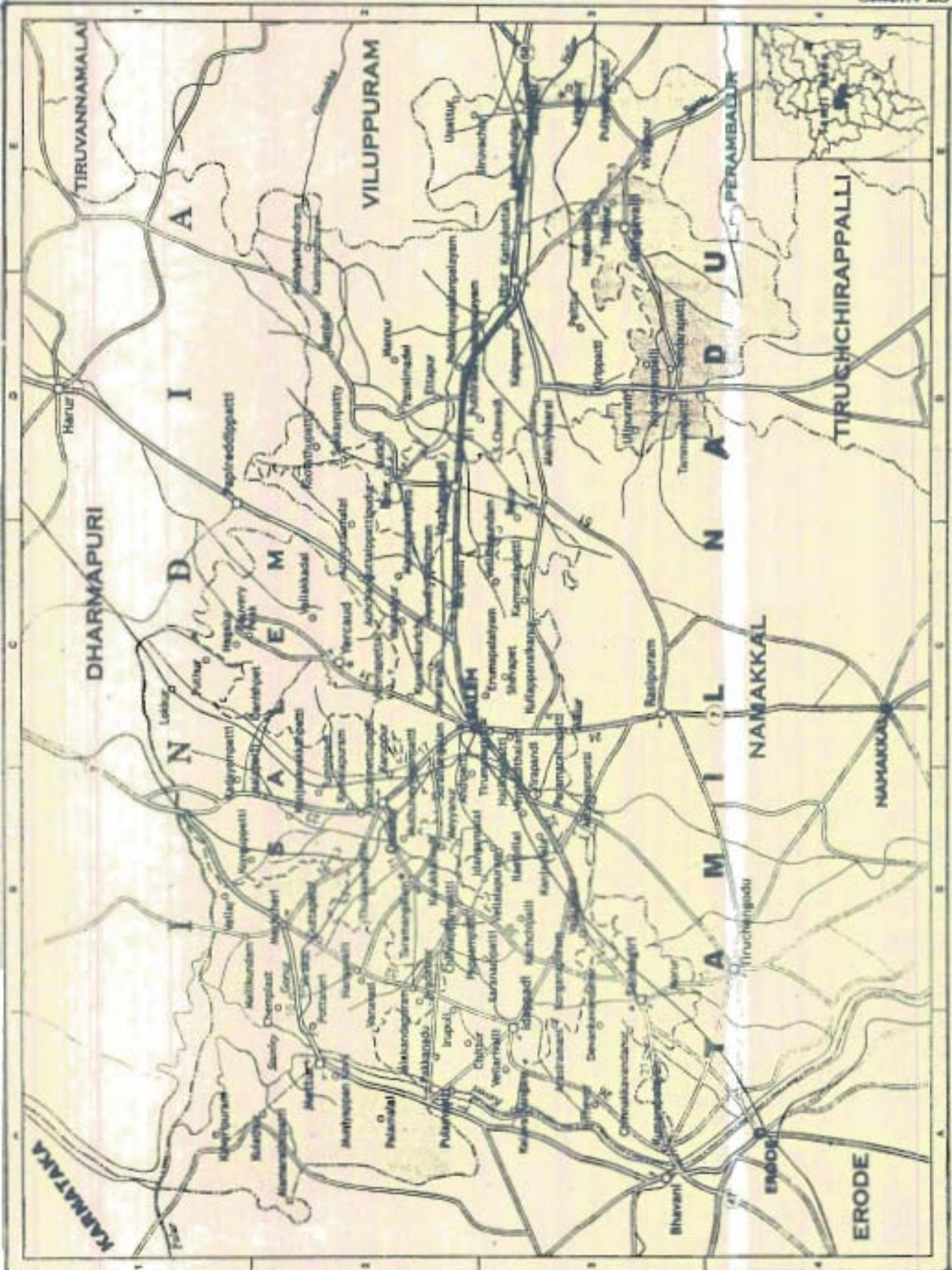
The total value of Salem Fabrics produced in Salem area is of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores, presently.

(ii) Leading and Largest Support Manufacturer of Doubled Yarn Dyed Woven Fabric

Almost the entire fabrics requirement of India's Garment Exporters for this variety of fabrics is catered to by the manufacturers in Salem area.

(iii) Pioneer of the Product

Salem is the original designer of this pattern of fabric. Lot of efforts was taken to educate the user-exporters about the beneficial properties of this fabrics and launched gradually over the period to attain the present dominant position.



Scale 1:640,000 1 cm = 6.4 km.

जी.आई.-आवेदन संख्या - 8
G.I.-APPLICATION NUMBER-8

G.I. - APPLICATION NUMBER - 8

Application is made by TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, for the registration in Part A of the register of Solapur Chaddar under Application No. 8 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 .

APPLICANT

: Textile Development Foundation
Represented by
Super Fastaction Regn. Service,
326, 6th Floor, Silk City Textile Market,
Ring Road, Surat - 395 002 (Gujarat).

ADDRESS

: 79, Jodbasavanna Chowk, Raviwar Peth,
Solapur - 413 005.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

: SOLAPUR CHADDAR

CLASS

: 24

GOODS

: Textile and Textile Goods

- (A) **NAME OF THE APPLICANT** : Textile Development Foundation
- (B) **ADDRESS** : 79, Jodbasavanna Chowk, Raviwar Peth,
Solapur - 413 005.
- (C) **LIST OF ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS/
PRODUCERS/ ORGANIZATION/AUTHORITY** : To be provided on request.
- (D) **TYPE OF GOODS** : Textile and Textile Goods falling in Class 24
- (E) **SPECIFICATION** : It is a type of Jacquard Chaddar made from cotton yarns.
- (F) **NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (AND PARTICULARS)**

SOLAPUR CHADDAR is used since last more than 100 years for manufacturing Chaddars. The area which now form Solapur District were earlier parts of the three districts, namely, Ahmednagar, Pune and Satara. Today it comprises 11 Talukas, 10 towns & 1142 villages. It is situated entirely in Bhima, Nira, Sina & Man river basins in Southern Maharashtra. It has an area of 14895 sq. kms.

(G) DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS

Solapur Chaddar is a Geographical Indication used for peculiar type of Jacquard Chaddar. The fabric used for manufacturing Jacquard Chaddar with its unique characteristics has created a demand in global market. The Solapur Chaddar are made from cotton yarns which is procured from different parts of the country or even from foreign countries as per the requirement.

Presently there are 15,000 Hand-looms and Power-looms in Solapur and provide employments to more than 2 Lakhs of people within the vicinity. Even in today's time all the dyeing process is done by the labour. In spite of a number of problems and drawbacks this industry is still running successfully only because of hard working of factory owner's whole family (12 to 16 hours per day), fine art and skill, retrenchment in business and family life of factory owners etc. In this tiny power-looms industry all the activities, processes, which are much complicated and tedious are carried out at only one place. Probably Solapur is the only place in India where all the processes like doubling, dyeing, winding, warping, weaving, finishing, packing, marketing etc. are done in the same premises.

(H) GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF PRODUCTION AND MAP AS SHOWN IN PAGE No. 5.

(I) PROOF OF ORIGIN [HISTORICAL RECORDS]

Solapur is a very old town. It was known as SONNALGE, which later on became SONNALAPUR and then SOLAPUR. According to some historians it has been named as Sola and Pur which signify as Sixteen Villages. In other words, we can say that this town was formed with the Sixteen Villages. In accordance to the 1991 Census, the total population of Solapur is 06,20,846 out of which 03,19,099 are male population and 03,01,747 are female population, that is 51.2% are male members and 48.7% are female members in the society. Marathi, Telugu, Kannada and Urdu are the languages spoken in this district.

The foundation of this town goes back to 11th and 12th centuries. It rose as a religious centre under the Chalukya and Yadav dynasty in the 11th and 12th centuries. Siddheshwar, a staunch devotee of Lord Shiva in the 12th century brought it immortality. It was included in Gulbarga Zone during Bahamani Dynasty in 1349 A. D. The fort of Solapur was rebuilt during the reign of Adil Shah-I in 1578 A. D. It became a bone of contention between Adil Shah and Nizam. Taking advantage of this, Nanasaheb Peshwa took possession of the fort from Killedar Khaliluddin by paying him Rs. 25,000 (Twenty Five Thousand only) in 1728 A. D. In 1818 A. D. Solapur went under the possession of the English empire.

Solapur became Collectorate in 1838, Municipality in 1862 and Municipal Corporation on 1st day of May 1964. The first announcement regarding the boundaries of the town was made in the Gazette of 1866.

In the 18th Century a serious drought was faced by the people of Andhra Pradesh and His Majesty Shree Madhav Rao Peshwa, invited the people especially from Telangana to the Solapur as weavers.

The psychological impulse of motivation was to provide Solapur an urban economic liase. The response was positive because these weaving communities were not only close to their motherland but also found conditions more favourable for earning better livelihood. They therefore migrated and settled down in the eastern part of the city. This provided triple advantage in the long run.

- (i) They started handloom weaving as an engagement,
- (ii) Supplied skilled and cheap labour to the composite mills in the vicinity of railway station,
- (iii) Bidi industry, which depend purely on female labour.

Now if we turn to the industrial part of the city then we come to know that Seth Morarji Gokuldas started the first mill of Solapur with the name of "Solapur Spinning & Weaving Mills" in March 1847 and now there are 15,000 hand-looms and power-looms in existence, which give employment to more than 2 Lakhs people of the city. Today also all the processes are done by the labour. Against all the drawbacks and problems it is running successfully just because of the hard work of the labour, factory's owners and his whole family. They work for 12 hours in a day (approx.), having fine art and skill of their own.

This is the only place in which the whole process is done under one roof only. In other words, we can say that bobbling, dyeing, winding, warping, weaving, finishing, packing and marketing are done at the same premises.

Now we will see who are mainly responsible for the development of industries at Solapur. They are mainly classified into Weavers, Traders and Exporters.

The weaver community do the real manufacturing of the products by dyeing, winding, pirn winding, warping, weaving, cutting and packing of the finished goods.

Traders are trading within India, and exporters are to export the goods to different countries such as U.K., France, U.S.A., Middle East, Australia and South Africa etc. The total export of the goods made by the industry in the last year is about Rs. 500 – 600 crores.

(J) METHOD OF PRODUCTION

There are different stages of production of a Chaddar and they are :—

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Dyeing | 2. Winding | 3. Pirn winding | 4. Warping |
| 5. Weaving | 6. Cutting | 7. Finishing | 8. Bundling & Bale Packing |

1. Dyeing

In 1st stage the grey yarn is taken for dyeing and optical whitening, which is done for whole night. In this process the hanks of grey yarn are submerged in water containing wetting agent for overnight. Next day morning the hanks are taken out and washed in cold water. This yarn is then taken for bleaching process, wherein the cotton impurities and coloring matter are removed. This yarn becomes off white. After bleaching this bleached yarn is taken for antichlorination. Agents like peroxide or sodium bisulphite etc. do this. The hanks are washed and squeezed. This yarn is now ready for dyeing or optical whitening.

Various types of dyes are used for dyeing the yarn. For Chaddars Naphthols, Direct dyes and Vat Dyes are used, while for terry towel dyes like Reactive, Vat and Direct Dyes are used and then for optical whitening, optical whiteners are used as per the requirement.

2. Winding

In this the dyed yarns are transferred on flanged bobbins in case of warp and on cones in case of weft with the help of winding machines.

3. Pirm winding

In case of weft yarn the cones are transferred to pirns on circular or horizontal pirm winding machines.

4. Warping

This process is carried out for warp yarn only. In this flanged bobbins having different colours of yarns are arranged as per the design of Chaddars and towels on creel machine. The yarn is transferred on drum and then to beams.

5. Weaving

In this process two beams are attached to power-loom. These beams are used for warp and pirm in shuttle is used for weft. The desired products are made according to the design with the help of jacquard machine fitted over the loom. At the present time there are 15,000 Hand-looms and Power-looms in existence, which is used for weaving of Jacquard Chaddar. There are various big units in Solapur and at the eastern part of it there are few small units, which are used for weaving of Jacquard Chaddar. In the big units, Hand-looms and Power-looms had been replaced by Shatel less and/or Air Jet looms. This machine gives four times more production than the old and traditional machines and also gives the Jacquard Chaddar high quality and will get more fame in foreign countries. It also reduces the manpower and thus there is a reduction in the cost.

6. Cutting

After weaving the product is taken for cutting in accordance to the standard size.

7. Finishing

After cutting, the product is inspected by the checkers and finishing is done.

8. Bundling & Bale packing

Finished Chaddars are then bundled. In case of Chaddars there are 5 pieces in each bundle. And finally the bale is packed. Each bale contains 10 to 20 bundles of Chaddars.

(K) UNIQUENESS

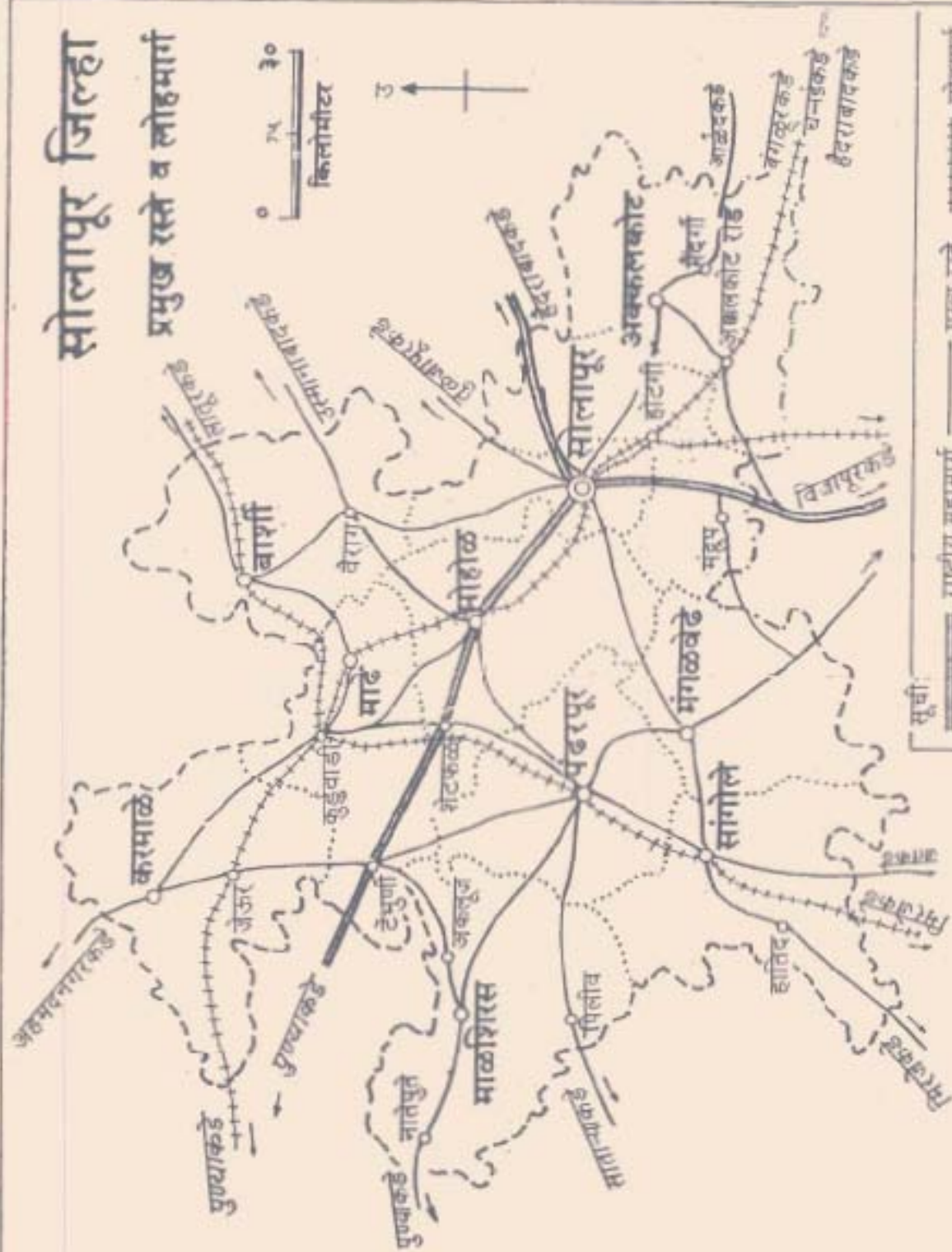
Solapur power-looms virtually hold a monopoly as regards Jacquard woven designs and textile production involving any such process. Hank dyeing is done by the entrepreneur himself. Chaddars as woven in Solapur is a typical production of Solapur.

(L) INSPECTION BODY

Textile Development Foundation

सोलापूर जिल्हा

प्रमुख रस्ते व लोहमार्ग



जी.आई.-आवेदन संख्या - 9
G.I.-APPLICATION NUMBER - 9

G.I.-APPLICATION NUMBER - 9

Application is made by TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION, for the registration in Part A of the register of Solapur Terry Towel under Application No. 9 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.

APPLICANT

: Textile Development Foundation
Represented by
Super Fastaction Regn. Service,
326, 6th Floor, Silk City Textile Market,
Ring Road, Surat - 395 002 (Gujarat).

ADDRESS

: 79, Jodhasavanna Chowk, Raviwar Peth,
Solapur - 413 005.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

: SOLAPUR TERRY TOWEL

CLASS

: 24

GOODS

: Textile and Textile Goods

- (A) NAME OF THE APPLICANT : Textile Development Foundation
- (B) ADDRESS : 79, Jodbasavanna Chowk, Raviwar Peth,
Solapur - 413 005.
- (C) LIST OF ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS/
PRODUCERS/ ORGANIZATION/AUTHORITY : To be provided on request.
- (D) TYPE OF GOODS : Textile and Textile Goods falling in Class 24
- (E) SPECIFICATION : It is a type of Towel made from cotton yarns.
- (F) NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION (AND PARTICULARS)

SOLAPUR TERRY TOWEL is used since last more than 100 years for manufacturing TERRY TOWEL. The area which now form Solapur District were earlier parts of the three districts, namely, Ahmednagar, Pune and Satara. Today it comprises 11 Talukas, 10 towns and 1142 villages. It is situated entirely in Bhima, Nira, Sima and Man river basins in Southern Maharashtra. It has an area of 14895 sq. kms.

(G) DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS

SOLAPUR TERRY TOWEL is a Geographical Indication used for peculiar type of TERRY TOWEL. The fabric used for manufacturing TERRY TOWEL with its unique characteristics has created a demand in global market. The SOLAPUR TERRY TOWEL are made from cotton yarns which is procured from different parts of the country or even from foreign countries as per the requirement.

Presently there are 15,000 Hand-looms and Power-looms in Solapur and provide employment to more than 2 lakhs of people within the vicinity. Even in today's time all the dyeing process is done by the labour. In spite of a number of problems and drawbacks this industry is still running successfully only because of hard working of factory owner's whole family (12 to 16 hours per day), fine art and skill, retrenchment in business and family life of factory owners etc. In this tiny power-looms industry all the activities, processes, which are much complicated and tedious carried out at only one place. Probably Solapur is the only place in India where all the processes like doubling, dyeing, winding, warping, weaving, finishing, packing, marketing etc. are done in the same premises.

(H) GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF PRODUCTION AND MAP AS SHOWN IN PAGE No. 5.

(I) PROOF OF ORIGIN (HISTORICAL RECORDS)

Solapur is a very old town. It was known as SONNALGE, which later on became SONNALAPUR and then SOLAPUR. According to some historians it has been named as Sola and Pur which signify as Sixteen Villages. In other words, we can say that this town was formed with the Sixteen Villages. In accordance to the 1991 Census the total population of Solapur is 06,20,846 out of which 03,19,099 are male population and 03,01,747 are female population, that is 51.2% are male members and 48.7% are female members in the society. Marathi, Telugu, Kannada and Urdu are the languages spoken in this district.

The foundation of this town goes back to 11th and 12th centuries. It rose as a religious centre under the Chalukya and Yadav dynasty in the 11th and 12th centuries. Siddheshwar, a staunch devotee of Lord Shiva in the 12th century brought it immortality. It was included in Gulbarga Zone during Bahamani Dynasty in 1349 A.D. The fort of Solapur was rebuilt during the reign of Adil Shah-I in 1578 A.D. It became a bone of contention between Adil Shah and Nizam. Taking advantage of this, Nanasaheb Peshwa took possession of the fort from Killedar Khaliluddin by paying him Rs. 25,000 (Twenty Five Thousand only) in 1728 A.D. In 1818 A.D. Solapur went under the possession of the English empire.

Solapur became Collectorate in 1838, Municipality in 1862 and Municipal Corporation on 1st day of May 1964. The first announcement regarding the boundaries of the town was made in the Gazettee of 1866.

In the 18th century a serious drought was faced by the people of Andhra Pradesh and His Majesty Shree Madhav Rao Peshwa, invited the people especially from Telangana to the Solapur as weavers.

The psychological impulse of motivation was to provide Solapur an urban economic liase. The response was positive because these weaving communities were not only close to their motherland but also found conditions more favourable for earning better livelihood. They therefore migrated and settled down in the eastern part of the city. This provided triple advantage in the long run, e.g. :-

- (i) They started handloom weaving as an engagement,
- (ii) Supplied skilled and cheap labour to the composite mills in the vicinity of railway station,
- (iii) Bidi industry, which depend purely on female labour.

Now if we turn to the industrial part of the city then we come to know that Seth Morarji Gokuldas started the first mill of Solapur with the name of "Solapur Spinning and Weaving Mills" in March 1847 and now there are 15,000 hand-looms and power-looms in existence, which give employment to more than 2 lakhs people of the city. Today also all the processes are done by the labour. Against all the drawback and problems it is running successfully just because of the hard work of the labour, factory's owners and his whole family. They work for 12 hours in a day (approx.), having fine art and skill of their own.

This is the only place in which the whole process is done under one roof only. In other words, we can say that bobbling, dyeing, winding, warping, weaving, finishing, packing and marketing are done at the same premises.

Now we will see who are mainly responsible for the development of industries at Solapur. They are mainly classified into Weavers, Traders and Exporters.

The weaver community do the real manufacturing of the products by dyeing, winding, pirn winding, warping, weaving, cutting and packing of the finished goods.

Traders are trading within India, and exporters are to export the goods to different countries such as U.K., France, U.S.A., Middle East, Australia and South Africa etc. The total export of the goods made by the industry in the last year is about Rs. 500 - 600 crores.

(J) METHOD OF PRODUCTION

There are different stages of production of a TERRY TOWEL and they are :

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Dyeing | 2. Winding | 3. Pirn winding | 4. Warping |
| 5. Weaving | 6. Cutting | 7. Finishing | 8. Bundling and Bale Packing |

1. Dyeing

In 1st stage the grey yarn is taken for dyeing and optical whitening, which is done for whole night. In this process the hanks of grey yarn are submerged in water containing wetting agent for overnight. Next day morning the hanks are taken out and washed in cold water. This yarn is then taken for bleaching process, wherein the cotton impurities and coloring matter are removed. This yarn becomes off white. After bleaching this bleached yarn is taken for antichlorination. Agents like peroxide or Sodium Bi-Sulphite etc. do this. The hanks are washed and squeezed. This yarn is now ready for dyeing or optical whitening.

Various types of dyes are used for dyeing the yarn. For TERRY TOWEL Naphthols, Direct Dyes and Vat Dyes are used, while for terry towel dyes like Reactive, Vat and Direct Dyes are used and then for optical whitening, optical whiteners are used as per the requirement.

2. Winding

In this the dyed yarns are transferred on flanged bobbins in case of warp and on cones in case of weft with the help of winding machines.

3. Pirm winding

In case of weft yarn the cones are transferred to pirns on circular or horizontal pirm winding machines.

4. Warping

This process is carried out for warp yarn only. In this flanged bobbins having different colours of yarns are arranged as per the design of TERRY TOWEL and towel on creel machine. The yarn is transferred on drum and then to beams.

5. Weaving

In this process two beams are attached to power-loom. These beams are used for warp and pirm in shuttle is used for weft. The desired products are made according to the design with the help of jacquard machine fitted over the loom. At present time there are 15,000 Hand-looms and Power-looms in existence, which is used for weaving of Terry Towel. There are various big units in Solapur and at the eastern part of it there are few small units, which are used for weaving of Terry Towel. In the big units, Hand-looms and Power-looms had been replaced by Shuttle less and/or Air Jet looms. This machine gives four times more production than the old and traditional machines and also gives the Terry Towels high quality and will get more fame in foreign countries. It also reduces the manpower and thus there is a reduction in the cost.

6. Cutting

After weaving the product is taken for cutting in accordance to the standard size.

7. Finishing

After cutting, the product is inspected by the checkers and finishing is done. For towels borders are stitched. Then pieces are folded.

8. Bundling & Bale packing

Finished TERRY TOWELS are then bundled. In case of TERRY TOWEL there are 6 or 12 pieces in each bundle. And finally the bale is packed. Each bale contains 10 to 20 dozens of TERRY TOWELS.

(K) UNIQUENESS

Solapur Power-looms virtually hold a monopoly as regards Jacquard woven designs and textile production involving any such process. Hank dyeing is done by the entrepreneur himself. TERRY TOWEL as woven in Solapur is a typical production of Solapur.

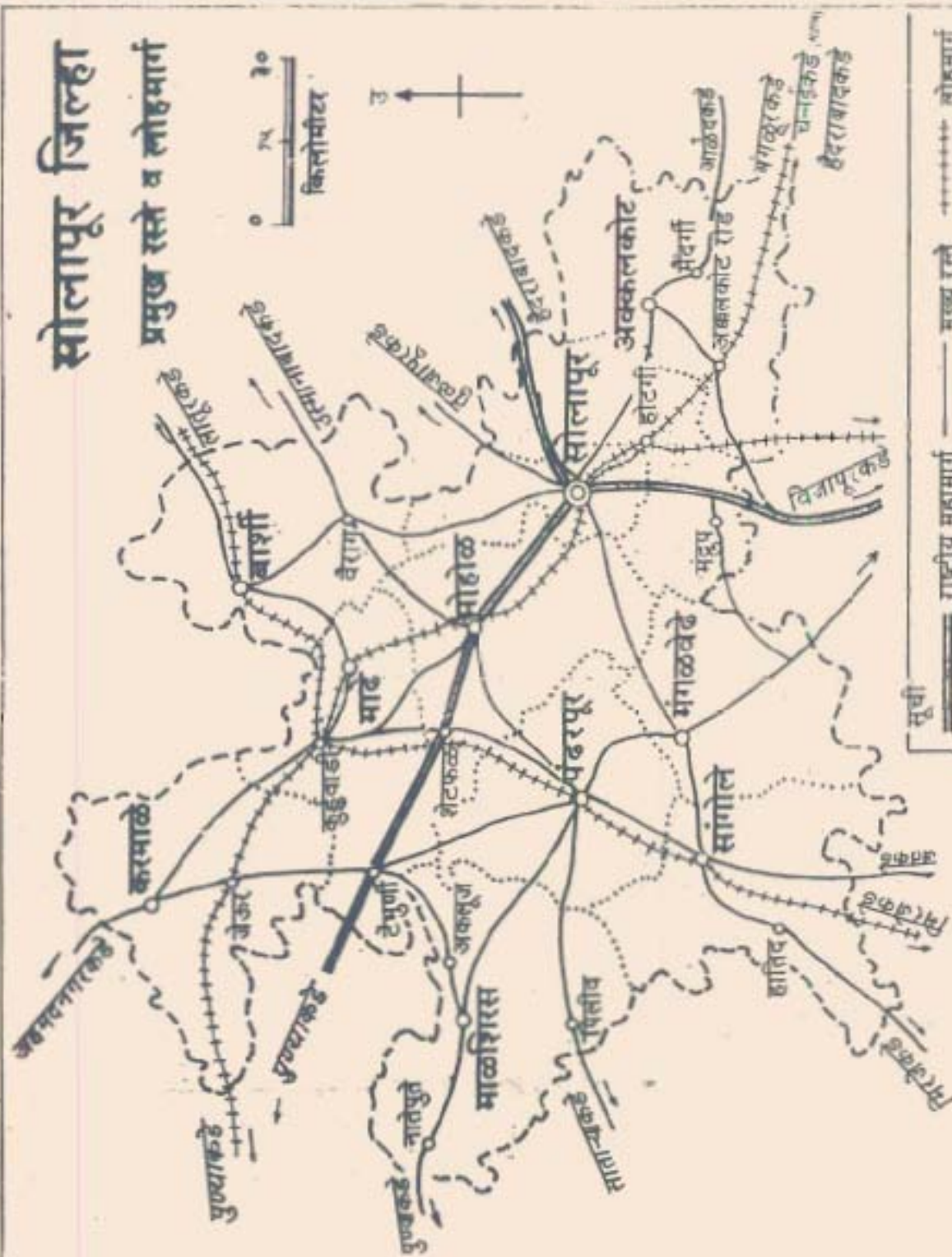
(L) INSPECTION BODY

Textile Development Foundation.

सोलापूर जिल्हा

प्रमुख रस्ते व लोहमार्ग

० १५ ३०
किलोमीटर



सुची

— राष्ट्रीय महामार्ग — मुख्य रस्ते ————— लोहमार्ग
 ◎ जिल्हा मुख्य ठिकाण ○ तालुका मुख्य ठिकाण ○ गाव

साधारण सूचना
GENERAL INFORMATION

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 or reputation based upon the climatic or production characteristics unique to the geographical location.

Examples of possible Geographical Indications in India :

Some of the examples of possible 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 unauthorised 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, organisation or authority established by or under the law can apply.

The applicant must represent the interests of the producers.

The application should be in writing in the prescribed form.

The application should be addressed to the Registrar of geographical Indication alongwith prescribed fee.

Who is a 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 Indication as registered proprietor for the Geographical Indication applied for.

Who is an authorised user?

A producer of goods can apply for registration as an authorised 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 a 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 authorised users can initiate infringement actions.
- * The authorised users can exercise the exclusive right to use the Geographical Indication.

Who can use the registered Geographical Indication?

Only an authorised 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 is a registered Geographical Indication said to be infringed?

- * When unauthorised 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 authorised 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 authorised user dies, his right devolves on his successor in title.

Can a registered Geographical Indication or authorised 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 an authorised 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. The 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 Register 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 authorised users.

The registration process is similar to both for registration of a geographical indication and an authorised user which is illustrated below.

