

ANALYSIS OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF INDIA: WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE STATE OF GOA

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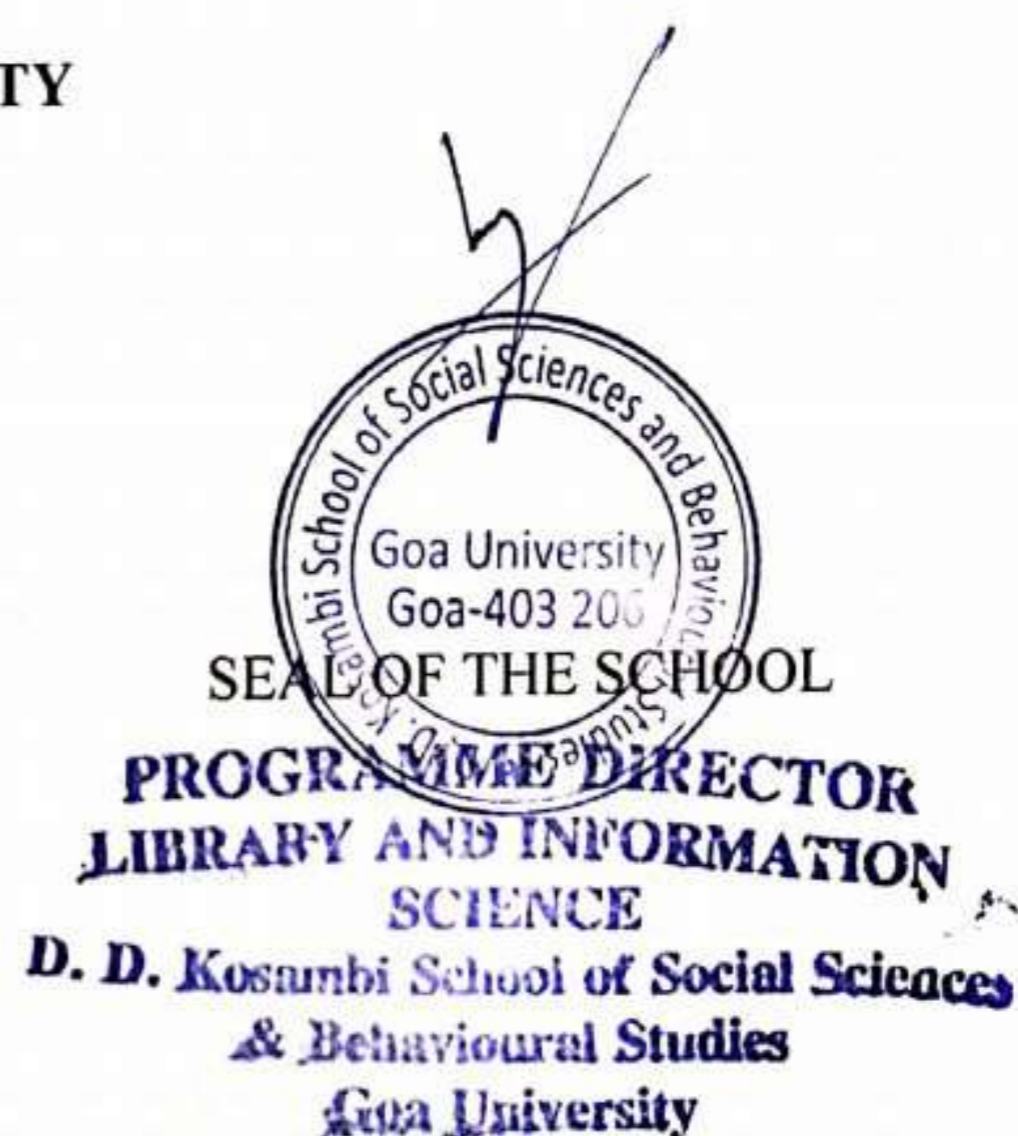
Library and Information Science



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DECLARATION BY STUDENT

I hereby declare that the data presented in this Dissertation report entitled **“Analysis of Geographical Indications of India: with special reference to the State of Goa”** is based on the results of investigations carried out by me in the **Library and Information Science** at the **D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University** under the Supervision of **Dr. Milind C. Mhamal** and the same has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of a degree or diploma by me. Further, I understand that **Goa University** or its authorities will not be responsible for the correctness of observations/experimental or other findings given in the dissertation.

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COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the dissertation report “**Analysis of Geographical Indications of India: with special reference to the State of Goa**” is a Bonafide work carried by **Ms. Divya Dilip Gaonkar** under my supervision in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **MLISc.** in the Discipline **Library and Information Science** at the **D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies, Goa University.**



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Date: 19th April 2024

Place: Taleigao, Goa



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Chapter 1- Introduction

1.0 Introduction

Every invention is the product of human imagination and is protected as intellectual property. Every company made advertising signs before society was established. These signs may be names or other distinctive logos, signs or gadgets used on products, services, businesses, or, more recently, websites on the internet. Because of this, there is a particular class of differentiating indicators that identify a product whose characteristics, along with other traits or just its reputation, are closely associated with a certain area. The demand for authentic, premium goods with distinctive qualities that come from a certain location, such as spices, silk, and cotton, has influenced human culture for generations. As a result of this influence, new sea routes and continents have been found. Because of the importance of these identifications, these regions started to specialize in producing these unique commodities, which made it possible to identify them as coming from a certain place, which has since achieved recognition on a global scale. The rising desire for these things among consumers resulted in a rise of counterfeit goods, harming the credibility of real goods. "Geographical Indications" developed and were conceived in an effort to safeguard the interests of producers and consumers. Due to the several ways that the protection of geographical indications has evolved, there was no standard terminology.

Geographical Indication (GI) is a sign used on goods that have a particular geological origin and are unique because these goods are produced only in a certain geographical region and have assured quality. Products that have a geographical indication identifying a country or location within it as the country or place of origin of the product are known as geographical indications of goods. Due mostly to its provenance in that

specific geographic location, region, or nation, such a name typically carries an assurance of quality and uniqueness. (S, 2020)

1.1 Definition

- As per World Intellectual Property Organisation “A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. In order to function as a GI, a sign must identify a product as originating in a given place”.
(Geographical Indication, 1967)
- According to World Trade Organization Geographical Indication means “Indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristics of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin”.
(Council for Trade-Related Aspects of intellectual Rights, 2007)

1.2 Objectives

Objectives are the precise, quantifiable aims or goals that the researcher hopes to accomplish with their investigation. These goals provide the study a distinct direction and delineate the emphasis and aim of the investigation. Usually developed in accordance with the research questions or hypotheses, objectives serve as a roadmap for the researcher while they carry out the investigation and evaluate the information. They aid in maintaining the research's focus and ensuring that its conclusions are pertinent to its objectives. As they outline the researcher's goals for the study, objectives

in a dissertation act as standards by which the success of the investigation may be measured.

The objectives of this study are as follows: -

1. To understand the registration procedure of filing GI in India.
2. To know the classification of goods as per Intellectual Property India.
3. To know the state-wise study of GI in India.
4. To examine year-wise distribution of various products under GI registered in India by each state.
5. To identify the foreign country's GI registered in India.
6. To analyse the status of GI registration from the state of Goa.
7. To suggest the products that are likely to get Gi tag from Goa.
8. To draft a proposal for GI tag for Goan Bread (Pao).

1.3 Research Methodology

The methodology section of a dissertation provides a comprehensive explanation of the research methodologies used, including the study design, data collection and analysis procedures, and theoretical frameworks. It outlines the reasons for selecting these approaches and any limitations or concerns. The methodology section ensures the validity, reliability, and rigor of the study by detailing the methods used to gather data, measure variables, and interpret findings. It is essential for readers to understand the methods employed and judge the reliability of the study's findings. (Lawrence, 2015)

- The investigator searched for previous literature through secondary sources.
- The data was collected from the official website of Intellectual Property India and WIPO.

- Data was also gathered from learned professionals in Goa through questionnaire method.
- Data was analysed using MS excel and interpreted using tables and charts.

1.4 Hypotheses

A hypothesis is a provisional assertion regarding the correlation between two or more variables, developed to examine a particular forecast regarding the anticipated outcomes of a study.

Following are the hypotheses for the present study.

H₁: The awareness of GI is very less in Goa compared to other states in the India.

H₂: Goa has a very low number of GI tags compared to other states in India.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

Limitations in a study include any constraints or errors in the research design or methodology that may affect the interpretation of the findings. A research project's scope outlines the study areas and limitations, allowing researchers to focus, manage time, and ensure generalizability of findings.

- This study is limited to Geographical Indications filed by different Indian states. The study period is 20 years from 2003-2023, i.e. the period from the first filing of GI application in India. The study also covers Geographical Indications filed by other countries in India. The study is purely based on the data available on the official website of Intellectual Property India.

1.6 Organisation of the study

The organisation of a study refers to its arrangement and structure; it explains how the study is divided into different sections or chapters in order to present facts in an ordered manner. A well-structured study frequently comprises of several components that guide readers through the research process and facilitate effective information understanding.

Chapter 1. Introduction

Chapter 2. Review of Literature

Chapter 3. Overview of Geographical Indications of India

Chapter 4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter 5. Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

Annexures

1.7 Significance of the study

The significance statement of a research paper, thesis, or dissertation is typically included in the introduction and functions to bolster the findings and underscore their significance for the scholarly community and broader audience.

- The study makes Geographical Indication in India easier to understand for both researchers and people in general.
- Further, it can help GI registry officials in taking the appropriate steps to modify their website.
- Indian citizens would be able to learn how many and what kind of Indian products are registered under the GI.

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Chapter 2: Review of Literature

2.0 Introduction

The amount of knowledge is expanding quickly. In a very short amount of time, it doubles. Through their studies and writings, academics, researchers, and writers never stop adding to our knowledge. A literature review is a thorough summary of previously written articles on a specific subject. It can be used to describe an entire academic paper or a specific portion of a book or article. A literature review's objectives are to give the reader and the researcher/author a broad understanding of the body of knowledge already known about a subject, place the current study in the context of earlier, pertinent research, and establish the study's purpose. Reviews of previous research serve as a foundation for studies in almost all academic disciplines, and graduate and post-graduate students frequently use them in their work when preparing theses, dissertations, and journal articles. (Bikram, 2014)

Writings are referred to as literature, and all published works in a specific style on a given subject are referred to as a body of literature. A body of literature in research is an assortment of published data and information pertinent to a research question. A literature review is not an exhaustive list of all the works that have been written on a given subject. It is a summary or survey of the literature that has been determined to be important for the field of study. A review of the literature can always help you learn more about your subject, recognize influential researchers and works in your field, and find new studies, theories, and/or techniques. A literature review shouldn't be completed as a stand-alone document. An introduction outlining your subject and the goal of your literature review should be included. It must be arranged according to recurring themes or classifications. It should also include a synopsis and analysis of each work,

- highlighting its significance for the subject matter as a whole and its connections to the other works that have been cited. (Ganihar, Mulla, Gollagi, & C., 2021)

2.1 Importance of Literature Review

- Literature review facilitates better study planning, knowledge acquisition of the existing state of the field, and identification of research gaps.
- Researchers can create a solid base for their work, prevent duplication of previously completed work, and advance the field by examining a variety of sources.
- A review of the literature assists researchers in highlighting areas of disagreement and disputed claims, and determining what is unknown about their subject.
- Conducting meaningful, in-depth, and sophisticated research requires a well-written literature review.

Here in this literature survey, various sources have been reviewed to form a base for my study and to identify the gaps and trends in this area of study. The literature search contains Journal Articles (36), Books (2) and Report (1). The sources visited include Elsevier ScienceDirect, Research Gate, JSTOR, Web of Science, Shodhganga, Emerald and Springer. This literature review is arranged chronologically.

2.2 Review of Literature

1. **(Borghini, Piras, & Serini, 2023)** The study discusses the conceptual issues that climate change presents to the legal framework for Geographical Indications (GIs). It employs philosophical methods to suggest a new conceptual framework for GIs, highlighting the importance of rethinking the framework in light of changing product identities as a result of climate change. The study's goal is to provide a broad and adaptable theoretical framework for GIs while also helping to the development of new participative ways for thinking about their identities. The study provides a perspective and approach for revamping GIs to address climate change concerns and facilitate the development of participatory strategies at the local level. The legislative framework for GIs is cited as the most well-known method for safeguarding the identity of site-specific food items.
2. **(Guareschi, Mancini, & Arfini, 2023)** With a focus on the PDO Parmigiano-Reggiano cheese case study, the paper suggests a technique to quantify the contributions made by Geographical Indication (GI) production systems to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It goes over the benefits of GIs, points out any gaps, and describes the steps of the methodology—benefit identification, indicator definition, and SDG connection. It emphasizes how crucial it is to comprehend how GI contributes to rural development and recommends doing analysis utilizing the SAFA method. Enhancing profitability, gender equality, and innovation are among the recommendations. The study recognizes that more investigation is required into quantitative approaches of measuring the sustainable outcomes of GIs.

3. **(Rathod, 2023)** The literature study explores the relevance of Geographical Indications (GIs) in India, focusing on how they contribute to sustainable tourism, economic growth, and cultural preservation. In order to guarantee equitable benefit distribution and inclusive growth, it highlights the necessity of striking a careful balance between intellectual property rights and cultural assets. The study promotes a conducive atmosphere that balances intellectual property rights, economic growth, and cultural preservation by examining case studies and evaluating opportunities and difficulties. Its conclusions can help communities, stakeholders, and legislators use GIs to promote sustainable development, protect cultural variety, and open up fair economic possibilities.
4. **(Stranieri, Orsia, Noni, & Olpera, 2023)** The article explores the unknown inner workings of Geographical Indications (GIs) in rural areas, with a particular emphasis on instances from 2015 that were established in Northwestern Japan. The results of the theme analysis indicate that applicants with longer GI registration periods emphasize the difficulties they face while producing documentation and interacting with regulators, and they regard the effects as being less significant. Rearranging GI applicants is recommended by the study in order to improve registration effects. It also talks about how GIs are spreading throughout the world, especially in ASEAN nations, and how Japan adopted them in 2015 to increase agricultural exports. Cross-registration of GIs is further facilitated by the EU-Japan EPA. The article emphasizes how GIs may have positive cultural and economic effects.

5. **(Upreti, 2023)** The importance of geographical indication (GI) protection for basmati rice in Nepal is covered in this article. It gives a summary of Nepal's intellectual property laws and explains why Nepal is against India's GI registration of basmati rice for the European Union. This article examines the relationship between Nepalese society and basmati rice, with a particular emphasis on the social and cultural significance of basmati rice in local communities. The issue surrounding basmati rice presents a chance for Nepal to establish a native brand and gain traction in both domestic and foreign markets. A supporting player in accomplishing these objectives might be the GI system. According to the paper, in order to promote rural entrepreneurship, Nepal has to create a thorough assessment of prospective GIs and their significance to the community and markets.
6. **(Aggarwal, 2022)** Intellectual property rights known as geographic indications (GI) designate a product as coming from a certain geographic area. The provenance of these items, which are named after the regions in which they are produced, is primarily responsible for their quality and reputation. The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) provides a framework for GI protection, which is related to both national and international legislation. The main objectives of India's Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 were to defend consumers from fraud, promote geographical indication goods in the export market, and protect producers' interests. But the majority of Indian retailers are ignorant about GI and its importance, therefore raising awareness might be a useful weapon for the "Vocal for Local" campaign.



7. **(Bhattacharyya, 2022)** In India, Geographical Indications (G.I.) are essential intellectual property rights that safeguard distinctive goods associated with certain areas or regions. India had 370 G.I.s registered as of September 30, 2020, including items that were registered elsewhere. But despite the fact that wines and spirits are essential to India's economic and cultural interests, they are not covered by G.I. protection under Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement. Fast-track GI registrations are now possible because to an agreement between the European Union and India on a sui generis GI protection regime. There are still issues with EU GI registration in India, especially with regard to wine, spirits, and other alcoholic drinks. In order to offer a more effective method for mutual recognition of GIs, India and the EU are now discussing a stand-alone GI agreement. India's socioeconomic growth depends on G.I.s since they enable small farmers and craftspeople.
8. **(Bhushan, 2022)** This article speaks about a label known as a geographic indication (GI) is placed on products that have a specific geographic origin, qualities, or a reputation that comes from that origin. On September 15, 2003, India, a World Trade Organization (WTO) member, passed the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. Geographical indications are becoming more and more significant types of IP. Nowadays, it is believed that a variety of items have the same amount of academic resources as geographic indications. The GI Act discloses claimants' ability to register an application for registration and their right to make items indicated by the registered GI. The reasons for the inability to achieve the goals include the



absence of quality control measures and a lack of knowledge among GIs' stakeholders.

9. **(Dihingia, 2022)** In this article it is said that Geographical Indications (GIs) are intellectual property rights that protect products from a specific geographical area, preventing the use of the indication for products not from the area. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, protects GIs in India, but registration is not compulsory. The Act provides legal protection for infringement, but it is largely theoretical and not used in practice to defend against misuse of GI products. Challenges in GI protection include counterfeiting, misleading commerce, and difficulties in protection and enforcement. To strengthen GI protection, awareness about GI protection is needed across India. GIs' commercial advantages support rural development and job creation.
10. **(Filippis, Giua, Salvatici, & Vaquero-Pineiro, 2022)** The paper investigates the influence of Geographical Indications (GIs) on global trade, emphasizing the benefits of GIs even after taking different study characteristics and approaches into consideration. It talks about how important GIs are to maintaining regional knowledge and promoting globally integrated products. Although research findings vary somewhat, the meta-analysis verifies that GIs have a generally positive impact on commerce. According to the study, GIs improve a product's reputation and competitiveness, particularly if it has a strong individual reputation. Future research on the function of GIs in trade

agreements and their impact on lesser-known items is encouraged, with a focus on the need for enhanced data accessibility and cutting-edge techniques.

11. **(Huysmans, 2022)** The success of the EU in promoting Geographical Indications (GIs) through trade agreements is examined in this paper, with particular attention to the interaction between trade and non-trade components of GI protection. The authors discover that GIs with greater sales values and those originating from Southern European nations are more likely to get protection under EU trade agreements. This result implies that EU policy exports through trade agreements are shaped by political, cultural, and economic variables. The report also emphasizes the significance of GIs for local development, especially in rural regions where they might result in increased population, local economic restructuring, and economic diversification. The article contributes to the ongoing policy debate on the effectiveness of space-sensitive policies in comparison with spatially blind interventions and provides empirical evidence on the impact of GI protection on local development.

12. **(Laksono, Irham, Handoyo, & Suryantini, 2022)** The article investigates the psychological aspects that influence farmers' desire to implement Geographical Indication (GI) techniques in the Indonesian coffee business. It uses the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) and the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to develop and test psycho-behavioural variables such as subjective norm, perceived behavioural control, attitudes toward behaviour, perceived utility, and perceived economic advantage. According to the findings, attitude toward behaviour, perceived behavioural control, and perceived economic advantage

are major factors influencing desire to adopt GI practices, although subjective norm has no effect on this willingness. The study helps to identify the elements that influence the adoption of GI practices in the Indonesian coffee business.

13. **(Moudgil, 2022)** Geographical Indications (GI) preservation is essential for rural development in India by conserving indigenous knowledge and skills, and for sustaining traditional knowledge during the Covid-19 pandemic, especially in the health sector. India's rich cultural legacy and traditional goods have been safeguarded in large part by the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, and the creation of the Geographical Indications Registry in Chennai. The financial benefits of GI protection are substantial, and in order to improve GI acceptability across the country, it is critical to raise awareness of GIs. The legal structure need to give global brand building quality control standards top priority. In India, there has to be a general understanding that the usage of GIs may increase employment, economic growth, and income output.

14. **(Belletti & Marescotti, 2021)** This article looks at a thorough framework for improving origin-linked product efforts, promoting sustainable food systems, and assisting local populations in maintaining their standard of living may be found in the FAO's handbook on assessing geographical indications (GIs). It offers real-world examples, methodological tools, and a step-by-step, practical path. The manual helps with decision-making for initiating projects and evaluating their efficacy over time by emphasizing both prospective and retrospective evaluation. Retrospective review finds opportunities for

development and determines if the initiative is in line with its stated goals, while prospective evaluation helps design efforts to fulfil expectations and prevent downsides. This guide aids in comprehending the effects of GIs, which is essential for determining their efficacy and maximizing their application for the intended results.

15. **(Calboli, 2021)** Over the course of the last few decades, Geographical Indications (GIs) have become a prominent area of Intellectual Property Law, having emerged from relative obscurity. The global recognition of Geographic Indications (GIs) has been greatly enhanced by the adoption of the TRIPS Agreement, which has sparked policy discussions and greater scholarly attention to GIs. More recently, there has been a focus on the benefits of GIs for sustainable development and "country branding," as well as their role in addressing issues that farmers and local communities face and increasing economic growth. Furthermore, GI protection has expanded geographically and in scope, encompassing areas other than agricultural products, reflecting a changing legal environment across several nations. Topics such as shared GIs between nations are investigated in the pursuit of GI research's new frontiers. The investigation of new GI research frontiers explores issues such as shared geographical indications (GIs) among nations and the function of digital trade. All things considered, GIs today cover a vast array of goods and are essential to both global trade and cultural heritage.

16. **(Duvaleix, Emlinger, Gagné, & Latouche, 2021)** The article investigates the influence of Geographical Indications (GIs) on trade at the company level,

utilizing firm-product level data from French Customs and a unique dataset of firms and goods affected by Protected Designations of Origin (PDO) in the cheese and butter sector. According to the study, customers regard PDO varieties to be of superior quality and pay 11.5% more for them than non-PDO kinds. While enterprises creating PDO varieties do not export in larger amounts, they have better access to European markets and countries with similar geographical designations rules. The inclusion of some GI types in trade agreements may provide an opportunity for PDO growers to expand their market access. The report also covers the problematic role of GIs in trade negotiations.

17. **(Ganihar, Mulla, Gollagi, & C., 2021)** In this article it is said that Geographical Indications (GIs) are emerging forms of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) that protect indigenous knowledge in the agrifood sector while maintaining free trade. They are signs used on products originating from specific geographical locations, allowing registered users to use the product name and prevent unauthorized use or imitation. The increasing importance of GIs in India, with a growing number of registered GIs, is highlighted. The article emphasizes the intrinsic link between the product and its geographic location, a critical aspect in identifying GIs. The literature offers valuable insights into the evolving landscape of GIs and their potential impact on intellectual property rights.
18. **(Milano & Cazella, 2021)** The article investigates how the agri-food system's environmental sustainability and Geographical Indications (GIs) interact. A study of 28 studies found that while GIs had more detrimental effects on the

environment in the global South, they have more favourable effects in the global North. The identification of six outcome-influencing elements highlights the significance of strong GI governance. The study comes to the conclusion that while GIs can support sustainability, they must be adjusted to a variety of situations. It asks for more investigation into the practical effects of GIs, especially in the global South, in order to better incorporate them into laws that support social structure, environmentally friendly activities, and land use control.

19. **(Patel & Zala, 2021)** India's Geographical Indications (GI) are crucial for intellectual property rights, protecting unique products linked to specific territories or regions. As of September 2020, India registered 370 GI products from 706 applications, with 15 products from nine countries being GI-registered in India by foreign nations. The GI tag symbolizes excellence and rights' safety for producers, fostering global recognition in product quality. India's proactive role in advancing GI rights is evident in the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, and the establishment of the Geographical Indications Registry in Chennai. France's pioneering role in GI protection has inspired India's efforts to protect its rich cultural heritage and traditional products. The EU-India Agreement on Geographical Indications aims to fast-track GI registrations.

20. **(Bashir, 2020)** For manufacturers to get legal protection for their goods on a national and worldwide scale, Geographical Indication (GI) protection is essential. Nonetheless, the extent, impact, and level of protection provided by

India's GI protection legislation are negligible. The Geographic Indications Registry, located in Chennai and having authority over all of India, was formed by the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, allowing right-holders to register their geographical indications. While GI registration is not required in India, it does provide enhanced legal protection to enable an infringement action. It is necessary to raise knowledge regarding the protection of geographical indication products throughout India in order to fortify the country's current GI protection framework. The government requires producers and stakeholders to realize their responsibilities and come up for the registration of their products under the GI Act.

21. **(Walia & Kumar, 2020)** The Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999 brought Geographical Indications (GIs) to India. However, GIs in India have encountered a number of issues in spite of government attempts to boost registrations. Certain items with GI tags, such Pashmina Silk and Banarasi and Venkatagiri sarees, have difficulties because of inadequate quality control and scientific rigor. Another issue is genericide. Nonetheless, several notable achievements, like the Darjeeling tea and Chanderi saree, offer valuable perspectives for enhancing the existing state of affairs. By providing customers with further details on the reputation and quality of the items, GIs can aid in the restoration of information symmetry. Products that are GI-registered are worth more to consumers.

22. **(Youkta & Nupur, 2020)** In India, geographical indications (GIs) are growing more and more significant, especially in light of the country's diverse culture.

States differ from one another, though, in terms of GI registration; Karnataka and Maharashtra are leading the way, while Jharkhand is trailing behind. In order to identify the factors influencing different state performances, the research makes use of secondary sources including case studies, the WIPO, and the WTO. It also makes use of graphics like pie charts and bar graphs. The results highlight the necessity of deliberate actions by the federal government and state governments to address these disparities and fully use GIs' ability to further national development and prosperity. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, and the establishment of the Geographical Indications Registry in Chennai have been instrumental in protecting India's rich cultural heritage and traditional products.

23. **(Yadav, Chaudhary, & Sahani, 2018)** In India, a method for preserving ownership rights over natural resources, products, and byproducts, as well as manufactured commodities derived from plants and animals, is Geographical Indication (GI). There were about 400 GI goods in India as of May 2023, with Karnataka having the highest number of registered items. Despite having just 24 GI items registered, Uttar Pradesh, which is renowned for its biodiversity and talented craftsmen, has the potential to produce additional GI registrations. Following the September 2003 enactment of the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, Darjeeling tea was the first product to get a GI tag in 2004–05. By limiting the use of well-known product names to approved users, GI tags guarantee that customers will receive authentic, high-quality items that possess the specified qualities.



24. **(Kumar, Sandhya, & Singh, 2017)** The A sort of intellectual property right known as a Geographical Indication (GI) designates a product as coming from a certain place where a particular attribute of the product—such as its quality, reputation, or characteristic—is primarily due to that region. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act was passed by India in 1999 and went into effect the following year. The GI tag makes sure that the product name may only be used by those who are authorized and physically present in the designated area. About 400 items in India are protected by GIs as of May 2023. With 48 registered goods, Karnataka has the most GIs. GIs are assessed and registered by the Geographical Indications Registry located in Chennai. GI tag protects historical and cultural legacy and is a helpful instrument for guaranteeing the authenticity of foods, handicrafts, and agricultural goods made in the nation.

25. **(Bienabe & Marie-Vivien, 2015)** This article analyzes the necessity for and function of state intervention in Geographical Indications (GIs) through a comparative analysis of Basmati rice and Rooibos tea, two iconic products from India and South Africa, respectively. The report suggests further GI institutionalization by conceiving of this instrument as a mix of a public quality standard and a specialized IPR protecting heritage-based reputations. The study underlines the importance of conducting a post-process analysis that covers not just the results and consumers, but also the producers, the impact on other sectors, system organization, and a description of both successful and unsuccessful measures. The study focuses on the potential for localizing economic governance through the use of geographic information systems.



26. **(Pant, 2015)** Geographical Indications (GIs) are becoming more and more well-liked around the world as a means of conserving and advancing traditional knowledge. India has about 200 biocultural items that are recognized, with origins in agriculture, handicrafts, manufactured goods, textiles, and food. Geographical indicators (GIs) identify a product's origin and associate it with characteristics that are unique to that location. Better protection and registration of geographical indicators related to commodities are made possible by the Geographical indicators of commodities (Registration and Protection) Act, 2003. The GI Act and the GI certification process through case studies do have several drawbacks and restrictions, though. The paper explores the role of GIs in protecting markets, generating economic revenues, and incentivizing traditional knowledge and biodiversity conservation in Darjeeling Tea, Navara Rice, Basmati Rice, Feni, and Kota Doria sarees.

27. **(Bikram, 2014)** In this article the importance of Geographical Indications (GIs) in relation to globalization and the TRIPS agreement is examined. Citing the theft of the Basmati mark, it draws attention to the shortcomings in India's infrastructure for safeguarding GIs. The conversation covers global protection, the Geographical Indications of Goods Act in India, and the case for protecting all items under TRIPS Article 23. The study highlights the significance of consistent national legislation and suggests that TRIPS council negotiations should continue in order to resolve issues and guarantee adequate GI protection. All things considered, it emphasizes the importance of GIs worldwide and promotes their thorough protection in trade agreements.

28. **(Rippon, 2014)** This article discusses Geographical Indications (GIs) are a type of intellectual property associated with specific locations, particularly agricultural products and drinks. Geographical indications (GIs), which are protected in various ways, distinguish local producers while also increasing economic value and tourism. While this is good for authenticity and rural development, it raises concerns about food safety and commerce. GIs are critical in trade agreements, as controlled by TRIPS and Regulation 2081/92, although their ramifications require further investigation. Geographical indications (GIs) are important for conserving traditions and promoting economic growth, but they can pose obstacles for food production and commercial interests.

29. **(Deselnicu, Costanigro, Souza-Monteiro, & McFadden, 2013)** The article presents a meta-analysis of research that estimate price premiums for agricultural products distinguished by Geographical Indication (GI). It investigates the elements that influence GI price premiums, such as product and market features, as well as the institutional and regulatory context that governs their use. According to the study, GIs can promote a competitive provision of quality while also resulting in demonstrable welfare advantages, with the biggest percentage premium in markets for items with short supply chains and minimal added value. The report also underlines the importance of GIs in offering a trustworthy certification method that ensures consumers that their food is real, unique, and of higher quality.

30. **(Dogan & Gokovali, 2012)** The importance of Geographical Indications (GIs) in rural development is discussed in this article, with a focus on how they help to promote regional goods and customs. It draws attention to instances such as Turkish Carpets and Champagne, highlighting GIs' capacity to spur economic development in rural areas. In order to fully utilize GIs' marketing potential, the paper stresses the necessity of an efficient registration system and proactive marketing. In addition, it highlights Turkey's relatively low level of GI protection and makes the case for giving GIs top priority on the national agenda in order to increase marketing, revenue, and employment—all of which would eventually support rural development.

31. **(Williamson, 2012)** This article looks at Saudi Arabia's legislative requirements and prospects in the realm of geographical indicators (GI). It analyzes the current legislative framework, the relationship between GIs, biodiversity, and traditional knowledge, and recent advances in GI protection. The article also makes recommendations to improve GI protection in Saudi Arabia. It highlights the economic benefits as well as the possibility to preserve biodiversity, traditional knowledge, and traditional arts and crafts. The purpose of this essay is to spark a discussion and encourage a closer look at the potential benefits of GI protection in Saudi Arabia. The recommendations vary from home action to more active participation in international debates.

32. **(Ravindran & Mathew, 2009)** A problematic topic under the WTO's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) is the protection of Geographical Indications (GI). In India, GIs are legally

protected by the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. This act aims to safeguard the rights of producers, prohibit illegal usage, shield consumers from deceit, and promote GI products in the export market. But since the Act does not mandate GI registration, there may be unfair business practices, a loss of revenue, and a deterioration in GI goodwill. The essay emphasizes how article 23 of the TRIPS must be amended in order for India to request the expansion of GI protection to additional items.

33. **(Moschini, Menapace, & Pick, 2008)** This article evaluates the economics of geographical indications (GIs) within a vertical product differentiation framework, highlighting GIs' importance as a certification tool for high-quality products. It covers the competitive provision of quality in agricultural markets, the need for producers to work together, and the ramifications of achieving a competitive equilibrium in the production of GI products. The study also emphasizes the market provision of quality, the role of GIs in providing a credible certification process, and the demand for GI products in a vertically differentiated framework. The analysis shows that GIs can enable competitive quality provision while also resulting in welfare improvements, notably for consumers.

34. **(Lukose, 2007)** Geographical Indications (GIs) are crucial for protecting traditional knowledge and biocultural heritage. They are intellectual property that identify the geographical origin of a product and its essential qualities. India has nearly 200 registered biocultural products, including agricultural, handicrafts, manufactured goods, textiles, and foodstuff. However, the uneven

protection under different legal systems and the double standard protection adopted by the Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) poses uncertainties in the international legal regime for GI protection. This article critically examines the existing legal regime on GI, both international and national, and scrutinizes the additional protection clause U/Article 23 of TRIPS. It also explores the opportunities and challenges associated with using GIs to promote biocultural products in the market.

35. (S., 2007) The article examines crop output stagnation and the issues that Indian agriculture faces, highlighting the importance of governmental initiatives and administrative measures to alleviate the slowdown in agricultural growth. It also emphasizes the role of Geographical Indications (GIs) in preserving traditional products and encouraging rural development. The article also discusses the historical growth of science and technology in India, particularly during Jawaharlal Nehru's term, and its impact on the country's scientific advancement.

36. (Ahuja, 2004) In this article it is said that Geographical indications (GIs) are marks used on items that have a distinct geographical origin and have characteristics or a reputation that are unique to that origin. They identify commodities as originating in a specific location, indicate to consumers that the goods come from an area where a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic of the goods is mostly attributable to their geographic origin, and promote the goods of producers in that area. GIs are commonly used for agricultural products, foods, wine and spirits, handicrafts, and industrial goods.

The protection of geographical indications is an important component of trade agreements, and it has ramifications for firm-level commerce.

37. **(Kapur, 2004)** Even though geography is a social science, it has not received the respect it merits in the Indian social scientific community. The marginalization of geography is caused by a number of factors, such as the dearth of geographers in social scientific institutes, the absence of geography in social science journals, the limited involvement of geography in policy-making, and the absence of geography in academic institutions. Since its founding in 1966, the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla, has operated without a single geographer. Furthermore, geographers are not included in the South Asia Social Science Report. Notwithstanding these obstacles, India's topography may make a substantial contribution to our knowledge of modern problems like food security, population relocation, and climate change. The future of geography in India lies in its ability to respond to these real-life problems and align with societal demands.

38. **(Srivastava, 2003)** With an emphasis on the preferential treatment for wines and spirits, the article examines the difficulties and discrepancies in geographical indication (GI) protection under the TRIPS Agreement. In response, India passed the Geographical Indications of Goods Act by applying common law principles. The article highlights the unhappiness of countries, including India, that want more comprehensive GI protection that goes beyond alcohol. A worldwide discussion within the WTO is reflected in the discussion of generic classification issues and trademark problems involving geographical

indications. The article's conclusion states that in order to protect WTO members' interests and maintain the uniqueness of geographical indicators, these issues must be addressed.

39. **(Watal, 2003)** The article covers India's commitments under the TRIPS Agreement, as well as the importance of balancing public and private intellectual property rights. It highlights the significance of adhering to the TRIPS Agreement while maintaining this balance. The document also provides an outline of the TRIPS Agreement, its implications for India, and the adjustments required in Indian legislation to comply with its rules. It emphasizes the importance of true, realistic, and defensible TRIPS Agreement compliance in order to minimize potential disputes. The study also analyses India's existing intellectual property laws and jurisprudence.

2.3 Conclusion

These articles collectively provide a comprehensive overview of the significance, challenges, and potential of Geographical Indications (GIs) in India. They highlight the legal framework, economic benefits, and cultural importance associated with GIs, while also addressing issues such as registration challenges, inadequate protection, and the need for awareness and infrastructure improvements.

Despite India's proactive measures to safeguard its traditional knowledge and products through GI protection legislation, gaps remain in terms of quality control, registration processes, and addressing the diverse needs of different regions and industries. There is a consensus on the need for further research, policy interventions, and international

cooperation to strengthen GI protection, promote rural development, and ensure the sustainability of India's rich cultural heritage and traditional products in the global market. Overall, these articles contribute valuable insights into the multifaceted landscape of GI protection in India and underscore the importance of continued efforts to address existing gaps and maximize the potential benefits of GIs for all stakeholders.

The literature found focuses on the importance, challenges as well as analysis of geographical indications in India with special reference to various states but no research was found which focused on GI analysis of Goa. However, this literature survey or search has provided a base for this research.

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Chapter 3: Overview of Geographical Indications of India

3.0 Introduction

All innovations are the result of human creativity and are considered intellectual property. Before society was formed, every business invested in advertising signs, such as names or other unique logos, signs or devices used on goods, services, businesses, and, more recently, internet websites. For this reason, a specific class of distinguishing indicators exists that designates a product whose attributes, or other features, or simply its reputation, are strongly linked to a specific region. Over centuries, human civilization has been impacted by the desire for genuine, high-quality premium products like silk, cotton, and spices that have unique characteristics and originate from a particular region. This impact has led to the discovery of new continents and sea routes. These identifications became so significant that these areas began to specialize in creating these distinctive goods, which led to the identification of such goods as coming from a specific region, which over time has gained international renown. Growing consumer demand for these goods led to an increase in fake goods, which damaged the reputation of genuine goods. In an attempt to protect the interests of producers and consumers, "Geographical Indications" evolved and were conceptualized. There was no commonly used terminology because of the various ways that the protection of Geographical Indications has developed.

Geographical indications are used to identify goods according to their place of origin. They are usually names or symbols that correspond to a specific region or place. They are not to be confused with trademarks, which designate products or services as coming from a specific business. GIs are distinct from trademarks in that the former denote the



product's place of origin, while the latter represent a company's brand. Agriculture, food, wine, spirits, handicrafts, and industrial goods are the main goods that are placed in general inventory (GIs). By emphasizing the regional distinctiveness of different products, they support local businesses, protect traditional knowledge, assure product authenticity, and increase market value. (S, 2020)

3.1 Origin of Geographical Indication

The earliest known use of Geographical Indications (GIs) dates back to the Egyptian Civilization, when bricklayers employed these marks to identify the origin of the stones and bricks used to build pyramids. Its significance dates back to ancient Greece, when 20 drachmas were the price of 20 litres of Thasian wine from the Macedonian island of Thasos. It is also revealed that Washington potatoes originated in the 19th century and Parmigiano or Comte dates back to the 13th century. Leading the way in recognizing and safeguarding their intellectual property are three European nations. The first intellectual property laws (though in primitive forms) date back to the 15th century in Venice, the 17th century in England, and the 18th century in other industrialized nations. Additionally, GLs are a product of Europe, with a subset of nations—France, Italy, and Portugal—having a particular interest in their advancement.⁴ Under the Catholic Church, which had a strong hold on Christian Europe, even the wine industry flourished greatly. This eventually resulted in the acknowledgement of their winemaking techniques, wine varieties, and capacity. Protecting the wine tradition and reputation became necessary as wine fraud and adulteration increased along with the growing popularity. In order to preserve their oldest wine tradition—Port from Portugal's Douro region—the Portuguese established the first appellation system in

history. It all began when Port, also referred to as "blackstrap" due to its dark color and astringency, became more and more popular among English people in England. This led to the false representation of genuine Port from the Douro made from wines made from grapes cultivated in other regions of Europe. As a result, England saw a sharp decline in "Port" wine imports and sales. The Douro Wine Company was founded in 1756 by Portuguese Prime Minister Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho e Melo, Marquis of Pombal, to control the production and trade of Port wine. Due to its history of vineyards, France is the first country to afford a protection to Geographical indication through the legal instrument, the French appellation d'origine controlee (AOC). This legislation is founded on the concept of the protection of origin that was born out of the crises that rocked the French wine trade in the early 20th century. One of the first official duties of the company was the delineation of the boundaries of the Douro wine region, to supervise the production of Port in all stages of winemaking from harvesting to winemaking to aging and finally shipping. The Douro effectively became the world's first regional appellation. The idea first appeared in the 1919 law, which recognized GLS as collective intellectual property and gave unions legal recognition for the protection of appellations of source. (S, 2020)

3.2 Definition of Geographical Indication

A product that has attributes unique to a certain region is designated with a Geographical Indication (GI), a distinguishing mark. This label links the product's reputation, quality, or other characteristics to its country of origin. To prohibit producers outside of the defined geographical area from using the indicator without authorization, GIs are safeguarded by intellectual property regulations, such as the TRIPS Agreement.

Geographical indicators (GIs) enable consumers to distinguish and recognize products based on their distinctive features and customary production techniques associated with a particular area. In addition to preserving the value and reputation of the products, this protection helps local economies grow, conserves cultural heritage, and encourages sustainable development in the areas from where the products are sourced. In general, GIs are essential for preserving and advancing the uniqueness and authenticity of goods that are connected to their original locations.

A product's origin should be the primary cause of its attributes, traits, or reputation when it comes to Geographically Induced Products (GIs). For the product to be authentic and unique, there must be a connection made between it and the original location of production. GIs are frequently used to describe traditional goods that have been produced over many generations by rural, marginalized, or indigenous communities and have become well-known on regional, national, or worldwide markets as a result of their distinct, special attributes. Through GIs, producers can increase the value of their products by highlighting the qualities that make the product unique to a given location, encouraging the preservation of regional customs for manufacturing, and preserving and enhancing the cultural identity of the communities in which they operate. Where these products come from and are made, the communities of producers can invest in sustainability and environmental conservation thanks to the market recognition and protection of GI names. Geographical indicators (GIs) are important because they help maintain traditional knowledge, support local businesses, guarantee the authenticity of products, and increase market value by drawing attention to the distinctiveness of individual products. In areas recognized for their distinctive products, they are important instruments for environmental sustainability, cultural preservation, and economic growth. (Huysmans, 2022)

3.3 Characteristics of Geographical Indications

Generally speaking, that Geographical indications might be words, phrases, or symbols that identify the location where the goods originated. It's not required to limit geographical indications to goods used in agriculture. It can be used for any naturally occurring or artificially created commodity, but it needs to be connected to a particular location of origin that is renowned for its industrial prowess or cultural heritage. The origin must be a physical location, such as a nation, town, or hamlet. The goods that are eligible for protection under a geographical indication must have originated in the same geographical location that they are connected to.

3.3.1 The salient features of geographical indications are as follows:

1. It is a type of traditional knowledge and a component of industrial property.
2. It is a sign, which can be a word or phrase, that is used on goods that have a specific geographical origin and are associated with qualities of that place's reputation.
3. It is for use on goods related to a specific geographical area, like Alphonse mango or jasmine rice.
4. It indicates particular qualities of a product that are attained by the product as a result of human factor or skill of that area from which the product is originated.
5. It is not a trade mark having geographic significance, but it is used to identify the product similarly to a trademark insofar as its place of origin is concerned.
6. Geographical indications are collective rights; therefore, collective ownership of indications is allowed.
7. It cannot be duplicated.

8. It differs from the signs of the items' provenance. When applied to any kind of commodity, indications of the source simply specify or point out that the items in question are native to a particular region. The phrase "made in India" does not refer to any particular attribute of India that is pertinent to the product when it is applied to any kind of goods or product.
9. In general, a geographical phrase cannot be used as a geographical indication or to claim production under a geographical indication if it is used to describe a product's nature but not its place of origin.

An indicator of source does not require a connection between a product and its location, as the merchandise only comes from that location. An appellation of origin requires a concrete and provable connection between the product and the place name, such as soil or climate. Geographical indications require a connection between the product and the location, either through a provable link like an origin designation or a manufactured link like a reputation. However, not all geographical indications are appellations of origin, and not all appellations of origin are geographical indications. (Moudgil, 2022) (S, 2020)

3.4 Functions of Geographical Indications

Geographical Indications (GI) are used to identify specific regions that dictate unique characteristics of goods made, processed, or produced there. These products, such as Indian Darjeeling tea, Basmati rice, or French Roquefort cheese, gained recognition for attributes related to their origin. The following are the purposes of geographical indication:

1. The product that originates from a certain area is endowed with distinctive traits by the territory, specific place of production, or unique process of manufacture. In this case, GI ascertains the product's provenance and quality.
2. GI uses the reputation of a certain location as the product's origin to entice customers to buy a particular thing.
3. GI highlights the economic relevance of the specific location where the good originated. It encourages makers and producers of goods to follow the path of traditional product commercialization in order to satisfy the demand from quality-conscious consumers. Thus, the geographical designation unintentionally aids in the preservation of indigenous customs and bygone eras that have been passed down to them from their ancestors.
4. GIs safeguard the distinctiveness and reputation of products derived from traditional knowledge.
5. When a product is protected by a geographical indication, it stops unaffiliated producers from stealing the well-established producers' reputation for that particular product from that particular geographic area. (S, 2020)

3.5 Importance of Geographical Indications

Geographical Indications (GIs) are labels that are important for commercial product promotion, wealth creation, value addition, and producing region protection. These are essential types of intellectual property that have become well-known due to their significance in a number of industries, such as industrial goods, food, wine, spirits, handicrafts, and agriculture. GIs function as markers of a product's particular geographic origin, attributes, or reputation originating from that origin. This gives

manufacturers the assurance to demand higher prices for their goods and rewards distinctively crafted products.

- ❖ **Preservation of Cultural Heritage:** Geographical Indications (GIs) play a crucial role in preserving India's rich cultural legacy by protecting the traditional knowledge, customs, and handicrafts unique to individual regions. GIs are essential to preserving the authenticity and integrity of traditional practices and skills that have been passed down through the centuries because they safeguard distinctive products that are associated with certain geographic locations. The act of preservation not only pays tribute to the distinct cultural identity of these areas, but also guarantees that forthcoming generations will consistently recognize and reap the advantages of India's multifarious legacy.
- ❖ **Economic Development:** Geographical Indications (GIs) play a crucial role in propelling economic progress in India's rural areas by promoting the expansion of indigenous enterprises and enabling market differentiation. GIs help rural producers, such as farmers and craftsmen, to stand out in the marketplace and fetch higher prices for their goods by emphasizing the distinctive features and places of origin. This increases these people's income but also encourages entrepreneurship and the creation of jobs in rural areas. GIs also help rural areas become more economically vibrant overall by supporting local industries, which enables them to prosper in the global marketplace.
- ❖ **Prevention of Misappropriation:** Geographical Indications (GIs) are essential for preventing product name piracy, protecting consumers from subpar or counterfeit items, and guaranteeing the genuineness and calibre of goods originating from particular geographic areas. Genuine regional products are protected from unlawful use by businesses outside of the defined geographic

area by the legal protection provided by Geographically Indicated (GI) names. This helps to maintain the integrity and reputation of these items. This preserves the value and marketability of producers' genuine goods, which not only helps consumers feel more confident and trustworthy but also maintains their lives.

- ❖ **Market Access:** Geographical Indications (GIs) give rural producers access to a wider range of markets by giving their products a distinctive value and making them more marketable both domestically and abroad. GIs give rural producers a competitive edge by utilizing the unique attributes and reputations connected to particular geographic areas. This allows them to reach niche markets and demand higher prices for their products. Furthermore, by offering consumers guarantees of authenticity and quality, GIs help items penetrate the market by building consumer trust and confidence. In addition to bolstering rural communities' economic sustainability, this increased market access encourages prosperity and sustainable development in these areas.
- ❖ **Boosting Tourism:** Geographical Indications (GIs) offer distinctive regional products that highlight the diverse cultural and gastronomic offerings of India's various regions, and they can greatly increase tourism. These goods encourage tourists to discover the genuine tastes and crafts of particular regions by acting as material representations of regional heritage and customs. Destinations can draw a specialized group of tourists interested in culinary and experience tourism by integrating GIs into tourism marketing campaigns. This will boost local economies and promote cross-cultural interaction. Additionally, by linking GIs to tourism, rural communities can be given a platform to highlight their unique cultural identity and artisanal abilities, boosting local economies and promoting sustainable tourism development.

- ❖ **Promotion of Sustainable Practices:** Geographical Indications (GIs) are essential for encouraging sustainable production and farming methods because they establish a close relationship between products and their unique geographic settings. GIs are inherently linked to the distinctive qualities of specific locations; thus, producers have an incentive to maintain and safeguard the ecosystems and natural resources that characterize these areas. This promotes biodiversity and the health of ecosystems by encouraging the use of conventional, ecologically friendly agricultural and production techniques that are appropriate for the topography and climate of the area. To further encourage manufacturers to use sustainable techniques and preserve the integrity and reputation of their products, GIs frequently impose stringent production criteria and quality controls.

Geographical indications are crucial instruments that not only safeguard the genuineness and quality of goods but also considerably boost economic improvement, stop abuse, aid in company growth, and encourage travel by elevating the status and worth of regional goods. The diverse range of advantages associated with Geographical Indications (GIs) highlights their significance in promoting financial well-being, cultural conservation, and sustainable growth around the globe. (A. N., 2023)

3.6 Benefits of registering Geographical Indications

In India, the registration of Geographical Indications (GIs) has the following beneficial outcomes:

- ❖ **Preservation of Cultural Heritage:** Traditional knowledge, customs, and cultural assets linked to particular areas are safeguarded by GI registration. It ensures

the authenticity and distinctive identity of indigenous goods, including foods, textiles, and handicrafts.

- ❖ **Economic Development:** By emphasizing a product's origin, quality, and distinctive qualities, GIs raise its market worth. As a result, producers, nearby towns, and entire regions see economic growth in the form of stronger demand, higher pricing, and better market access.
- ❖ **Empowerment in the Rural Areas:** By giving their goods legal legitimacy and protection, GI registration gives rural producers and craftspeople more authority. In especially in rural and isolated places, it generates prospects for employment, entrepreneurship, and revenue generating.
- ❖ **Encouragement of Sustainable Practices:** GIs frequently use socially and ecologically responsible production techniques. Through the promotion of traditional farming methods, biodiversity preservation, and the management of natural resources, GI registration contributes to ecological balance and sustainable development.
- ❖ **Global Recognition:** GI registration increases the competitiveness and visibility of Indian products in global markets. It helps companies stand out from replicas and fake goods, increasing their reliability and trustworthiness with customers and opening up new export markets.
- ❖ **Cultural Exchange and Tourism:** By exhibiting the distinctive customs, heritage, and handicrafts of many locations, GIs support both cultural exchange and tourism. They support local economies and protect intangible cultural assets by drawing tourists drawn to places that offer genuine experiences, delectable food, and cultural immersion.

- ❖ **Quality Assurance:** By guaranteeing compliance with stringent production norms and quality standards, GI registration preserves uniformity and excellence in product manufacturing. Customers will be satisfied and loyal if they believe that products with the GI label are genuine and honest.

In general, the act of registering Geographical Indications in India promotes international competitiveness, economic prosperity, cultural preservation, sustainable development, and the well-being of producers, consumers, and society at large. (Rathod, 2023)

3.7 Difficulties faced while registering Geographical Indications

Several obstacles and intricacies in the registration procedure are among the difficulties encountered when registering Geographical Indications (GIs) in India.

- ❖ **Prohibition on Registration:** Certain Geographical Indications (GIs) cannot be registered under the Geographical Indications Act. These include GIs that could mislead or confuse people, violate the law, or include scandalous or obscene content. This restriction restricts the range of GIs who are eligible for registration, which presents a barrier.
- ❖ **Generic Names:** The inability to register Geographical Indications (GIs) that have lost their original meaning and become common names for products presents another difficulty. A number of criteria must be taken into account in order to determine if a name has become generic, including the state of affairs in the area from whence the name originated. The registration process can become more challenging due to the potential complexity and subjectivity of this examination.

- ❖ **Opposition and Correction Procedures:** Opposition to registration and application corrections or changes are processes in the registration process. If there are third-party objections or if the application needs to be corrected, these stages may cause delays and issues. It can be difficult for applicants to overcome oppositions and make the required changes in the allotted period.
- ❖ **Renewal Requirements:** A registered GI's renewal is necessary to ensure its ongoing protection. A GI may be removed from the register if it is not renewed within the allotted term. For GI owners, remembering the dates for renewal and making sure the renewal costs are paid on time can be difficult because missing them might mean losing protection.
- ❖ **Infringement Concerns:** Once a GI is registered, it is essential to keep it free from infringement. Unauthorized use of a registered trade mark by other parties may result in unfair competition, passing off, or infringement. It can take a lot of time and resources to start infringement actions against uninvited users, which calls for caution and legal action.

In order to successfully register and defend Geographical Indications in India, navigating these obstacles necessitates a complete understanding of the legal framework, proactive management of renewal dates, effective handling of oppositions, and a prompt reaction to infringement issues. (Das, 2010)

3.8 Geographical Indications in India

In India, Geographical Indications (GIs) constitute important intellectual property rights that safeguard the distinctive features and attributes of goods linked to particular geographic areas. Geographical Indications (GIs) in India are legally protected by the

Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, which is overseen by the Geographical Indications Registry located in Chennai. By enhancing livelihoods and generating job opportunities, they also aid in economic development. Geographic Indications (GIs) are protected legally by the Geographical Indications Registry, which also promotes economic prosperity and exports by discouraging unauthorized use. Applying for GI protection under the act is open to any association of individuals, producers, organizations, or authorities created by or under the law. A geographical indication's initial registration is good for ten years, after which it can be renewed for additional years. International agreements such as the TRIPS Agreement recognize geographical indications (GIs) as indicators that identify a good as coming from a particular territory where its reputation or quality is fundamentally tied to its geographic origin. India's adherence to TRIPS signifies its dedication to safeguarding geographical indications and averting the exploitation of labels or displays that deceive customers regarding the provenance of a product. In conclusion, Geographical Indications (GIs) constitute important intellectual property rights in India that safeguard the distinctive features and attributes of goods linked to particular geographic areas. Through the recognition and preservation of regional identities, the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, which is overseen by the Geographical Indications Registry in Chennai, offers legal protection for Geographical Indications (GIs) in India. This helps to promote economic development, cultural preservation, and environmental sustainability.



3.9 Active Countries Participating in Geographical Indications

One important component of intellectual property rights is active engagement in Geographical Indications (GIs), especially in developing nations. In order to maintain the distinctive characteristics and reputations of goods originating from certain geographic places, nations from all over the world have been actively involved in the protection and promotion of Geographical Indications (GIs). This engagement is essential to maintaining traditional knowledge, boosting the value of goods unique to a certain area, and bolstering local economies. Studies and research have demonstrated the ASEAN region's member nations—Brazil, Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam having a proactive role in developing legal frameworks and GI protection measures. Furthermore, as evidenced by individual country studies, nations like Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, and Russia have demonstrated a notable commitment to developing and safeguarding GIs. With an emphasis on the financial advantages, the preservation of traditional knowledge, and the empowering of rural producers through access to niche markets, the internationalization of GIs in developing nations has become a major topic. Countries' active involvement in promoting and defending Geographical Indications is indicative of a global endeavour to preserve the uniqueness and authenticity of goods associated with particular geographic origins. In addition to promoting economic growth, this involvement helps to protect cultural heritage, uplift neighbourhood communities, and raise the value of goods unique to the area. The varied strategies and programs implemented by these nations highlight the significance of GIs in promoting sustainable development and enabling producers in numerous global locations. (Sautier, Biénabe, & Cerdan, 2011)



3.10 Geographical Indications under TRIPS Agreement

Geographical Indications (GIs) in India are highly relevant to the TRIPS Agreement, which stands for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights. According to the TRIPS Agreement, geographic indicators are indications that pinpoint a good as coming from a member's territory when a particular attribute, reputation, or feature of the good is inextricably tied to its location. India passed the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act in 1999 to offer protection to goods registered under the Act, in accordance with the TRIPS Agreement. The objectives of this legislation are to protect consumers from deceit, promote items with Indian Geographical Indications in the overseas market, protect producer interests, and stop the misuse of GIs. The Act has three main functions: it regulates goods' geographical indication, prohibits the unapproved use of GIs, and promotes Indian GI products on the international market. In order to benefit agricultural and indigenous products that are widely available in India, such as Basmati rice, Darjeeling tea, and Alphonso mangoes, India has actively engaged in proposing measures at the WTO to extend the protection granted to wines and spirits under the TRIPS Agreement to other items. The Paris Convention's core rules are incorporated into the TRIPS Agreement, which highlights the protection of geographical indications (GIs) and gives interested parties' legal tools to stop their unauthorized use. The Paris Convention and the TRIPS Agreement work together to guarantee a thorough framework for the protection of geographical indications (GIs), according to international norms and fostering ethical trading practices on the world market.



3.11 The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

An important piece of Indian legislation that offers a strong framework for the registration and protection of Geographical Indications (GIs) is the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. This Act was passed in order to safeguard items having certain geographic origins in accordance with the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). In accordance with this Act, indicators that designate commodities as being from a particular region where their reputation, quality, or other attributes are inextricably tied to their location are known as geographical indicators (GIs). The Act creates a registration procedure that entails filing applications, together with the required fees, to the Registrar of Geographical Indications. The applications must include information about the commodities' nature, quality, and qualities. Owners and authorized users of registered geographical indications (GIs) are bestowed with exclusive rights that allow them to file lawsuits against infringers and pursue damages. The Act specifies penalties for violations including falsifying GIs and forbids the registration of specific symptoms. All things considered, the Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999 is essential for safeguarding customary knowledge, boosting regional goods, and expanding business prospects for Indian producers linked to distinctive geographical indications. (Abhay & Murali, 2023)

3.12 Registration Procedure for Geographical Indications

- ❖ **Step 1: Filing of Application:** The first step in the registration process for a geographical indication (GI) is to submit a detailed application that is signed by the claimant or their designated agent and includes a declaration. A complete description of the unique qualities of the product in question must be included in this application. It also needs to include three copies of the GI area map that have been formally approved. In addition, it is necessary to provide relevant information about any inspection structure that supervises the GI's operations inside the applicable jurisdiction. This all-inclusive strategy guarantees that the application contains all the data required to streamline the registration procedure and appropriately represent the distinct qualities and place of origin of the product.

- ❖ **Step 2 and 3: Preliminary Scrutiny and Examination:** The Examiner thoroughly examines the application after receiving it to look for any possible errors or inadequacies. In the event that problems are found, the applicant is informed right away and has a month to resolve the difficulties. The case statement is then carefully examined by a consulting committee made up of specialists to make sure it is accurate and complies with all applicable laws and policies. This expert panel carefully assesses the application to determine whether it meets the requirements for registration of a geographical indicator. After this exhaustive review process, an examination report is painstakingly put together and released, offering the applicant and the relevant regulatory authorities extensive feedback and insights, so assisting in the formulation of well-informed decisions regarding the application's status.

- ❖ Step 4: Show Cause Notice: If the application is opposed, the Registrar notifies the applicant as soon as possible, giving them a chance to respond or asking for a hearing within the allotted two months. This enables the applicant to successfully convey their case and respond to any issues brought up. The Registrar may then hold a hearing to further discuss the issue, if necessary. The Registrar has the right to withdraw the application after the hearing if it is found that the application was incorrectly accepted or does not meet the required requirements. In compliance with established protocols and rules, this process guarantees an impartial and open examination of complaints and offers a means of settling disagreements pertaining to the registration of geographical indications.

- ❖ Step 5: Publication in the Geographical Indications Journal: Any accepted application for the registration of a geographical indicator must be published in the Geographical Indications Journal within three months of the application being accepted. This publication notifies the public and provides a formal acknowledgement of the geographical indication's granted status. Consumers, producers, and regulatory agencies are among the pertinent stakeholders who are notified of the newly registered geographical indications by the publication of the approved applications in the Geographical Indications Journal. Because of this transparency, the registered geographical indications are properly acknowledged and recorded, protecting their legitimacy and avoiding improper usage or deception. It also encourages fair trading practices and the preservation

of cultural heritage by raising awareness and appreciation of the distinct traits and geographic origins of the protected products.

- ❖ Step 6: Opposition to Registration: Anyone can file a notice of opposition against a geographical indication (GI) application within three months of publication; this period can be extended by one more month upon request. The applicant must provide a counterstatement to support their claim within two months after receiving such objection. If a counterstatement is not filed within this period, the application is considered abandoned. Through this procedure, the GI registration process is made more transparent and accountable by giving interested parties a chance to voice concerns and offer their opinions on the application. Additionally, it makes it possible for disagreements to be settled after careful consideration and analysis, maintaining the integrity of the GI system and safeguarding everyone's interests.
- ❖ Step 7: Corrections and Amendments: Errors may be corrected or amended in the geographical indication (GI) application both before and after it is accepted by the Registrar. This flexibility allows applicants to make any necessary corrections for any unintentional errors or omissions made during the application process. The application must be accurate and comprehensive, and the Registrar may authorize changes to address minor typos or more significant changes, such as updating the product description or changing the application's geographic borders. This proactive strategy minimizes potential delays or issues resulting from mistakes and supports the seamless processing of GI

registrations. The geographical indicator system's integrity and efficacy are eventually improved by the Registrar's facilitation of corrections and amendments, which fosters equity and efficiency in the GI registration procedure.

- ❖ **Step 8: Registration:** The Registrar officially registers the geographical indication (GI), identifying the date of filing as the official date of registration, upon approval of the GI application. This registration recognizes the GI's particular geographical origin and unique traits, as well as its legal recognition and protection. The applicant then receives a certificate from the Registrar, which is sealed with the GI Registry's seal and serves as physical proof of their registered status. This certificate gives producers, customers, and other stakeholders confidence by attesting to the genuineness and integrity of the registered GI. Additionally, it denotes adherence to the rules and guidelines that have been set down to oversee GI registration, fostering fair trade principles and bolstering trust in the integrity of the geographical indicator system.
- ❖ **Step 9: Duration, Renewal, and Restoration:** A geographical indication (GI) has a ten-year validity period when it is registered, during which it may be renewed by paying a renewal fee. Before the expiration date, the Registrar notifies the registrant and advises them to start the renewal process in order to guarantee continuity. The legal protection and recognition granted to the GI may be in jeopardy if they fail to renew within the allotted deadline and are removed off the register. The Registrar protects producer interests and maintains the integrity of the GI system by facilitating the seamless continuation of GI registrations by

means of timely reminders and renewal requirements. The long-term sustainability of registered geographical indications is maintained by this proactive strategy, which also strengthens adherence to renewal responsibilities.

The systematic approach to registering Geographical Indications (GIs) in India ensures the successful protection of genuine goods associated with specific geographical areas. The process follows strict guidelines, ensuring only GIs truly deserve registration. This includes comprehensive applications, in-depth assessments, and options for objection and rectification. The approach promotes fair trade, prohibits illegal use, and acknowledges the cultural and historical significance of items. It also supports economic growth by preserving the distinctive identity and legacy of geographical areas, boosting consumer confidence, supporting local businesses, and strengthening India's commitment to safeguarding its cultural heritage. (Das, 2010)

3.13 International Agreements and Conventions

International conventions and agreements are formal agreements between nations that address shared issues or goals. They set guidelines and expectations for collaboration on matters like as commerce, preservation of the environment, and human rights. They are essential to global government because they mediate international conflicts and coordinate efforts to promote peace, stability, and prosperity. These accords are necessary to address global issues that need coordinated effort to solve, like pandemics, terrorism, and climate change. In general, international agreements form the cornerstone of international relations, encouraging cooperation and solidarity between nations in order to tackle common issues and realize shared objectives.

Some prominent examples of international agreements and conventions include:

1. The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883.

The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, established in 1883, is a multilateral agreement that safeguards all forms of industrial property and intellectual property, including indications of source and appellations of origin. It is the first to provide protection for these types of indications, but does not define them. The Convention also prohibits misleading indications about the nature, manufacturing process, characteristics, suitability, or quantity of goods. A new Article 10 (b) was proposed at the 1958 Lisbon Conference, requiring indications or appellations to be used in trade liable to mislead the public. However, the Convention has limitations, such as not defining appellations of origin or source, dealing only with false and misleading indications, not dealing with generic indications outside the home country, and not allowing importation or seizure.

2. Agreement for the Repression of False or Deceptive Indications of Source on Goods, 1891 (The Madrid Agreement).

The Madrid Agreement, adopted in 1891 and revised at various locations, specifically addresses the use of 'indications of source' and has provisions for seizure of goods using false or deceptive indications of source. The agreement accommodates the shortcomings of the Paris Convention by providing for both 'false' and 'deceptive' indications of source. For example, a description like 'Cognac made in California' would be actionable under Article 10b of the Paris Convention as an instance of 'false indication'. However, an expression like 'Calognac' for brandy made in California may not be actionable due to its



confusingly similar to Cognac, being an instance of misleading indication not covered under the Paris Convention. The Madrid Agreement also prohibits false representations on products and in advertising or public announcements. However, it does not provide for false or deceptive indications used in translation or accompanied by qualifiers like 'kind', 'type', or 'style'. The Madrid Agreement is still in force but is not part of the TRIPS' Agreement.

3. The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, 1891.

The Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks, established in 1891, serves as a pivotal treaty for countries lacking robust systems to protect indications of source or geographical indications. It becomes relevant for member states employing certification trademarks and collective trademarks to safeguard these designations. Under this agreement, marks associated with geographical indications can gain protection across multiple countries through a single application filed in one member nation and in one language. However, it's important to note that the decision to register such a name as a trademark ultimately rests with the national authority of each respective country. Although the Madrid Protocol, which followed, does not establish an international registry, the 1973 Trademark Registration Treaty fills this gap by creating a mechanism for international registration of trademarks, offering a streamlined process for trademark protection across participating jurisdictions. This collective framework enhances efficiency and accessibility for trademark holders seeking global protection for their intellectual property rights.

4. The Stresa International Convention for the Use of Appellations of Origin and Designations of Cheeses, 1951

The Stresa International Convention applies to appellations and designations on cheeses derived from coagulated milk or cream. Contracting states agreed to define these appellations by attributing the characteristics of the cheeses to which the names refer. Four appellations of origin were agreed to be available only for products origination in the designation countries: Gorgonzola (Italy), Parmigiano Reggiano (Italy), Pecorino Romano (Italy), and Roquefort (France). These four cheeses may be produced only in a named place, and no cheese may use those names without having that specified place of origin. Annex B of the Stresa Convention lists cheeses that are protected based on their product characteristics, rather than their origin. Their names are designations or 'trade names' according to the Court of Justice. The European Communities (EC) revised its approach to geographical indications and linked them to the EC's new emphasis on product quality. In at least two disputes, the Court of Justice of the European Union had to consider the Stresa Convention, as it was signed before the creation of the European Economic Community in 1958, creating questions about its relationship to the principle of the free movement of goods.

5. The Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin and their International Registration, 1958.

The Lisbon Agreement, concluded in 1958, is a model for drafting TRIPS provisions on geographical indications. It defines 'appellations of origin' as the geographical name of a country, region, or locality that designates a product originating there, with the quality and characteristics essentially due to the

geographical environment. The agreement does not use the term 'geographical indications', but once registered, an appellation of origin is protected in other member countries. Protection includes usurpation or imitation, and the use of an appellation of on dissimilar goods may be considered a usurpation. The agreement also grants protection in perpetuity. However, it has limitations, such as requiring a proper geographical name, not covering appellations of origin with a certain reputation, and only granting international protection if the geographical indication is protected in the country of origin 'as such'.

6. The Draft Treaty on the Protection of Geographical Indications, 1975.

The Draft Treaty on the Protection of Geographical Indications, 1975, was a draft document that aimed to establish a new multilateral treaty instrument for the protection of geographical indications. The treaty adopted a new definition of geographical indications for international registration, providing protection to both appellations of origin and geographical indications. The scope of the definition was larger than that provided under the Lisbon Agreement. The treaty prohibited the registration or use of denominations, expressions, or signs that contain false or deceptive geographical indications about the source of products or services. A geographical indication eligible for international registration must meet certain conditions, including the official or usual name of the filing state, declaration by the filing state as the state of origin, and use in trade related to products originating in the state. The protection under the draft treaty was unlimited in time but depended on payment of maintenance fees.



7. Agreement on Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, 1994 (TRIPS Agreement).

The international community was urged to consider specific protection for geographical indications only after the TRIPS Agreement came into force. Section 3 of the TRIPS Agreement, consisting of Articles 22, 23, and 24, deals exclusively with geographical indications. Article 22.1 defines geographical indications as indications identifying a good as originating in a member's territory or region, where a given quality, reputation, or other characteristic is essentially attributable to its geographical origin. Article 23 extends protection to wines and spirits, offering additional protection even where there is no possibility of misleading the public. Article 24 provides certain minimum exceptions to the protection of geographical indications, but members are free to implement more extensive protection in their law, provided it does not contradict the provisions of the TRIPS Agreement. (S, 2020) (Ahuja, 2004)

3.14 Conferences held regarding Geographical Indications in India

- 1. Worldwide Symposium on Geographical Indications by WIPO:** The World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is responsible for organizing this important event. The conference, which takes place every two years, is dedicated to topics concerning geographical indicators on a national and worldwide scale. The most recent symposium, which demonstrated the significance and acknowledgment of GIs around the world, was set to take place in a hybrid format in Tbilisi, Georgia, from June 14 to June 16, 2023.

2. India-UK International Virtual Conference on Intellectual Property:

Geographical indications was one of the many facets of intellectual property that were the focus of this conference. It included debates about the effects of Geographical Indications protection in India, emphasizing problems, difficulties, and suggestions pertaining to GIs. With a focus on the interrelationships between Geographical Indications (GIs), sustainable rural development, and cultural heritage, the conference sought to highlight the significance of GI protection for both cultural preservation and economic growth. Researchers, academics, and industry professionals convened during the event to talk on workable legal fixes and tactics to strengthen GIs' protection in India.

3. National Conference on "Geographical Indications in India – Prospects

and Challenges" by NALSAR University of Law: The opportunities and difficulties surrounding Geographical Indications in India were the main topics of this national conference, which was hosted by the DPIIT IPR Chair and the N C Banerjee Centre of Law at NALSAR University of Law. The conference's objectives were to raise knowledge of intellectual property rights (IPR) and to develop future IPR practitioners, thought leaders, and students. It offered a forum for talking about the importance of GIs for India's economic development, the preservation of its cultural legacy, and the legal protection of its distinctive products. The Cisco WebEx Portal was used for the virtual workshop, which covered a variety of GI topics and provided insights into the advantages and disadvantages of Geographical Indications in India.

These conferences provide vital forums for participants to have conversations, exchange information, and discuss important problems pertaining to Geographical Indications in India. They are essential in raising awareness, encouraging cooperation, and developing plans for the successful defence and marketing of goods with Geographical Indications (GIs) throughout the nation. (S, 2020) (Ahuja, 2004)

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CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1- Registration Procedure of Filing Geographical Indication in India.

The following figure 4.1 displays the registration procedure to be followed by the individual or institution for filling of Geographical Indications in India.

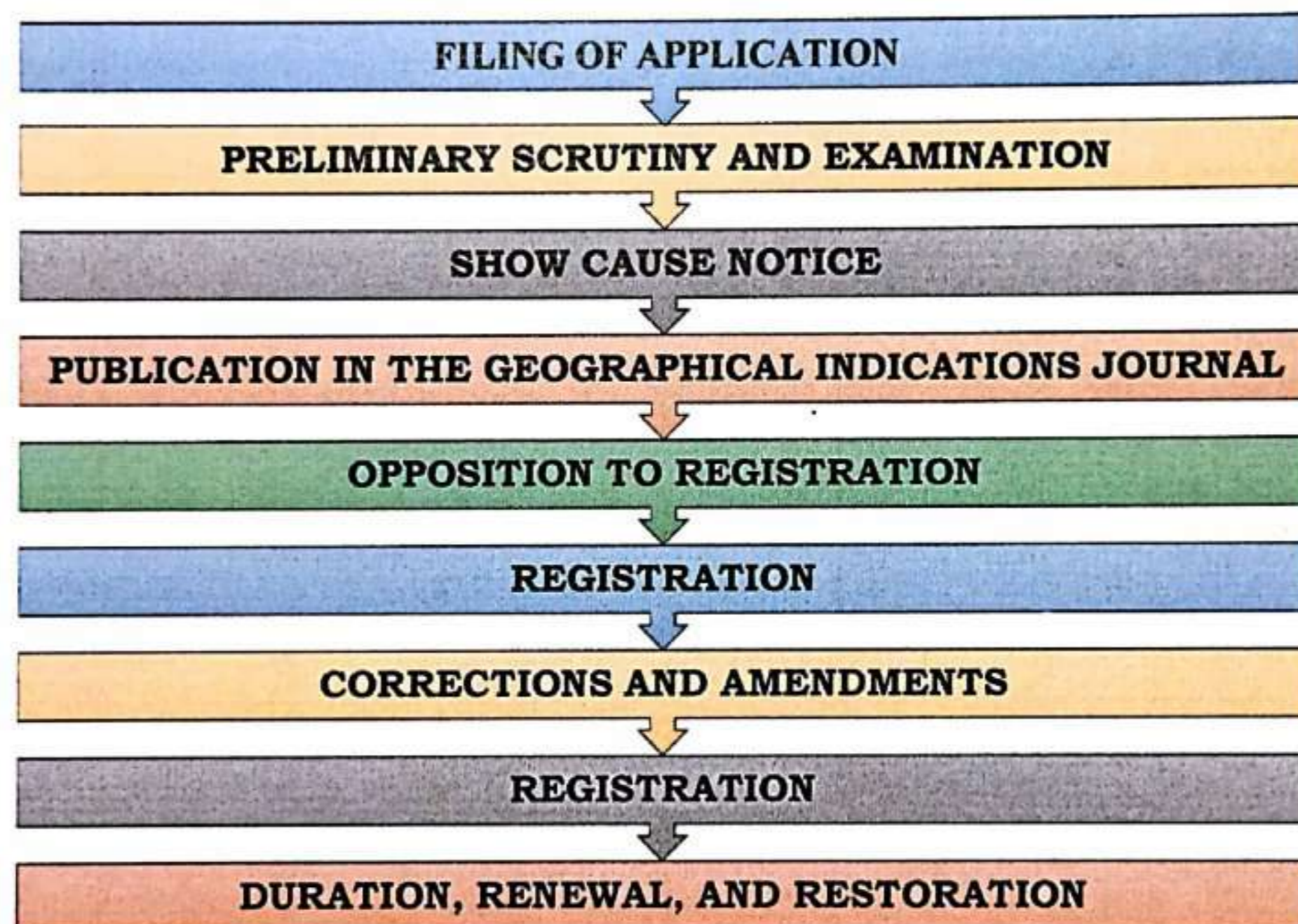


Figure 4.1: Registration Procedure

The first step in registering a geographical indication (GI) involves submitting a detailed application signed by the claimant, including a declaration, unique product description, approved area map, and inspection structure information.

The second and third steps in registering a geographical indication (GI) involves the application undergoes preliminary scrutiny and examination by an examiner, a consulting committee, and a panel of specialists, before a detailed examination report is released, providing valuable insights.

The fourth step in registering a geographical indication (GI) involves Show Cause Notice that is registrar informs applicant of opposition, allows response, holds hearing, can withdraw application if incorrectly accepted, ensures impartial examination of complaints.

The fifth step in registering a geographical indication (GI) involves the Geographical Indications Journal publishes applications for geographical indicator registration within three months, notifying stakeholders like consumers, producers, and regulatory agencies, promoting transparency, fair trading, and cultural heritage preservation.

The sixth step in registering a geographical indication (GI) involves Opposition to registration allows individuals to file a notice of objection within three months of publication, ensuring transparency, accountability, and dispute resolution in the geographical indication (GI) system.

The seventh step allows for corrections and amendments in the geographical indication (GI) application, minimizing delays and improving the system's integrity and efficacy by facilitating these changes.

The eight step states that registrar officially registers geographical indication (GI), identifying filing date. Applicant receives certificate, confirming GI's authenticity and adherence to rules, fostering fair trade principles.

The last and ninth the Registrar ensures the continuity of geographical indications (GIs) by facilitating renewals and reminding registrants of their legal protection, thereby ensuring long-term sustainability and adherence to renewal responsibilities.

4.2- Classification of goods as per Intellectual Property India.

The following table 1 displays the classification of goods as per Intellectual Property India for geographical indication refers to the categorization of products into specific classes based on their nature and origin.

Table 4.2: Classification of Goods

Class	Goods
Class 1	Versatile chemicals used in industries.
Class 2	Industrial chemicals, coatings, colorants.
Class 3	Laundry, cleaning, polishing, perfumery, cosmetics.
Class 4	Industrial lubricants, oils, greases, fuels, and additives.
Class 5	Medical, veterinary, sanitary preparations, disinfectants.
Class 6	Metal products and materials variety.
Class 7	Machinery, motors, tools, agricultural implements.
Class 8	Hand tools, cutlery, razors, side arms.
Class 9	Scientific, electric, photographic, measuring apparatus.
Class 10	Medical, surgical, dental apparatus.
Class 11	Lighting, heating, cooking, cooling apparatus.
Class 12	Land, air, water locomotion apparatus.
Class 13	Firearms, ammunition, explosives, fireworks.
Class 14	Precious metals, jewellery, timepieces.
Class 15	Musical instruments
Class 16	Stationery, printing, art supplies, packaging.
Class 17	Rubber, plastics, insulation, flexible piping.
Class 18	Leather goods, bags, umbrellas, whips.

Class 19	Non-metallic building materials, pipes, asphalt.
Class 20	Furniture, mirrors, frames, wooden goods.
Class 21	Kitchen utensils, combs, brushes, glassware.
Class 22	Ropes, tents, sacks, padding, textiles.
Class 23	Textile yarns, threads.
Class 24	Textile goods, bed/table covers.
Class 25	Clothing, footwear, headgear
Class 26	Lace, ribbons, buttons, needles, flowers.
Class 27	Floor coverings, wall hangings.
Class 28	Toys, sports equipment, Christmas decorations.
Class 29	Meat, fish, fruits, vegetables, dairy.
Class 30	Coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, grains, bread, pastries, spices.
Class 31	Agricultural products, animals, fruits, seeds.
Class 32	Beers, soft drinks, fruit juices, syrups.
Class 33	Alcoholic beverages, excluding beer.
Class 34	Tobacco, smoking accessories, matches.

Official website of Intellectual Property India

Class 1 covers versatile chemicals used in industries, such as tempering and soldering preparations, food preservation, tanning substances, and adhesives. Class 2 includes industrial chemicals, coatings, and colorants, such as bleaching preparations, laundry, cleaning, polishing, perfumery, and cosmetics. Class 3 covers laundry, cleaning, polishing, perfumery, and cosmetics. Class 4 includes industrial lubricants, oils, greases, fuels, and additives. Class 5 covers pharmaceutical, veterinary, and sanitary preparations. Class 6 includes metals, alloys, and metal compounds. Class 7 covers machinery, motors, tools, and agricultural implements. Class 8 includes hand tools,

cutlery, razors, side arms, and firearms. Class 9 covers scientific, electric, photographic, and measuring apparatus. Class 10 includes medical, surgical, and dental apparatus. Class 11 covers lighting, heating, cooking, and cooling apparatus. Class 12 covers land, air, and water locomotion apparatus. Class 13 includes firearms, ammunition, explosives, fireworks. Class 14 covers precious metals, jewellery, timepieces, musical instruments, stationery, printing, art supplies, and packaging. Class 17 covers rubber, plastics, insulation, and flexible piping. Class 18 covers leather goods, bags, umbrellas, whips, and other household items. Class 19 covers non-metallic building materials, pipes, asphalt, and other materials. Class 21 covers kitchen utensils, combs, brushes, and glassware. Class 22 covers ropes, tents, sacks, and textiles. Class 23 covers textile yarns, threads, and textile goods. Class 31 covers agricultural products, animals, fruits, seeds, and other agricultural products. Class 32 covers non-alcoholic beverages, fruit juices, syrups, and parts and fittings, while Class 33 covers alcoholic beverages, excluding beer, and Class 34 covers tobacco, smoking accessories, and matches.

4.3- State-wise Study of GI in India.

Table 4.3 India's geographical indications (GI) differ from state to state, highlighting the nation's great agricultural and cultural variety.

Table 4.3 State-wise Study of GI in India

State-wise distribution of various products under GI registered in India								
States	Agricultural	Embroidery	Foodstuff	Handicraft	Manufactured	Natural Goods	Textile	Spices
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	3	14	0	0	1	0
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0	1	3	3	0	8	0
Assam	6	0	0	4	1	0	1	0
Bihar	6	0	1	9	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Goa	7	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Gujarat	3	0	0	14	0	1	3	0
Haryana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	3	0	0	6	1	0	1	0
Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	23	0	1	20	3	0	0	0
Kerala	22	0	2	15	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	6	0	3	12	0	0	2	0
Maharashtra	26	0	1	8	1	0	0	0
Manipur	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Nagaland	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Odisha	6	0	4	12	1	0	1	0
Punjab	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	1	1	1	16	0	1	0	0
Sikkim	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	16	0	8	32	3	0	2	1
Telangana	2	0	1	13	0	0	3	0
Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Uttarakhand	13	0	2	34	2	0	1	0

Uttar Pradesh	10	0	1	14	1	1	0	0
West Bengal	8	0	4	11	0	0	4	0

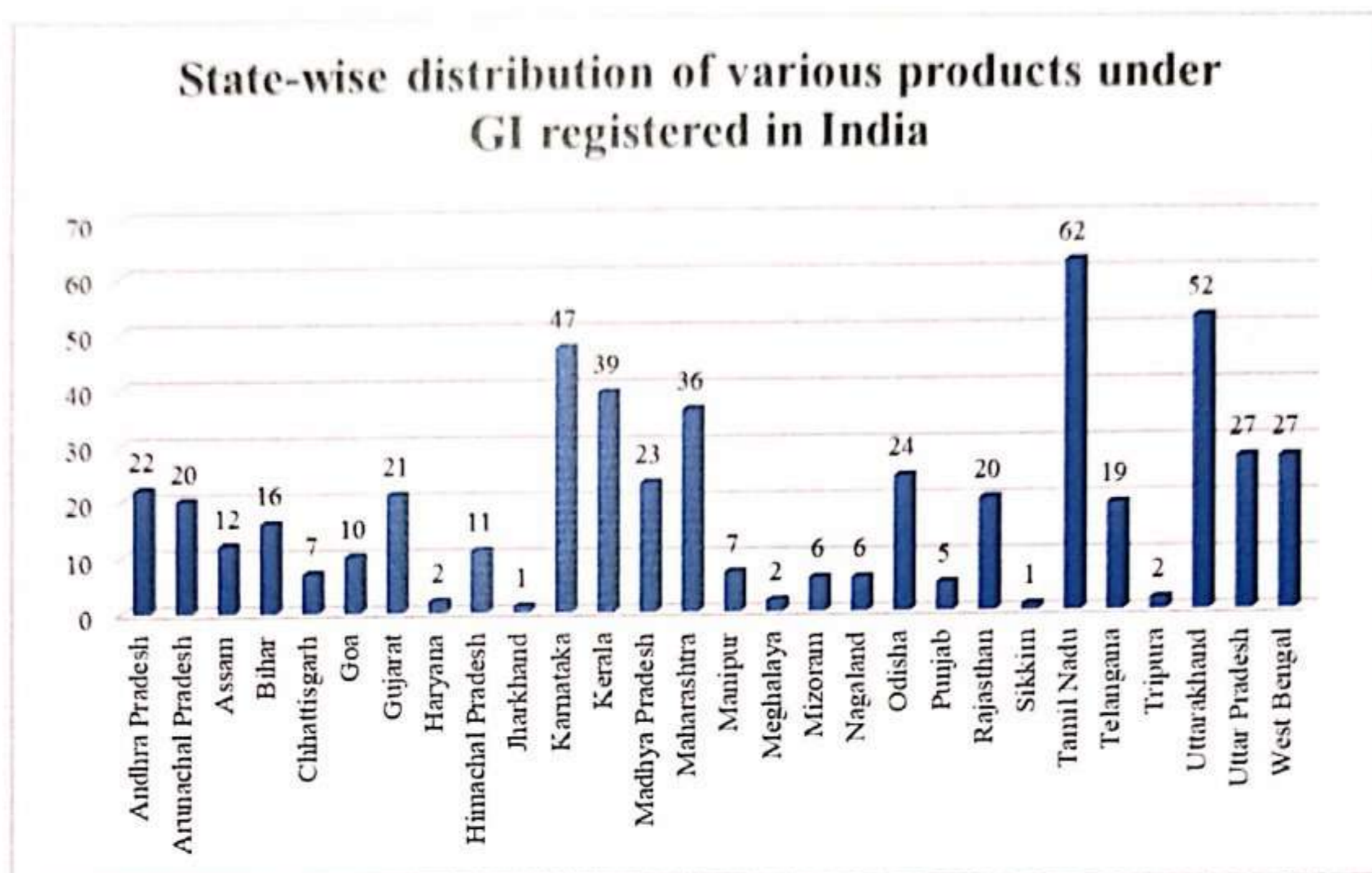


Figure 4.3

The geographical indication (GI) registration of a wide range of items in India reveals a varied terrain of traditional handicraft and cultural legacy in many states. With 62 registrations, Tamil Nadu has the most, which is indicative of the diverse range of goods that come from the state. With 52 registrations, Uttarakhand comes in second, showing how much it has contributed to the preservation of regional customs and traditional knowledge. With 47, 39, and 36 registrations, respectively, Karnataka, Kerala, and Maharashtra all demonstrate a significant presence, highlighting the general acknowledgement and preservation of regional delicacies. On the other hand, states with the fewest registrations one for each like Jharkhand and Sikkim indicate that there may be need for more research and recording of these unique items.

4.4- Year-wise distribution of various products under GI registered in India by each state.

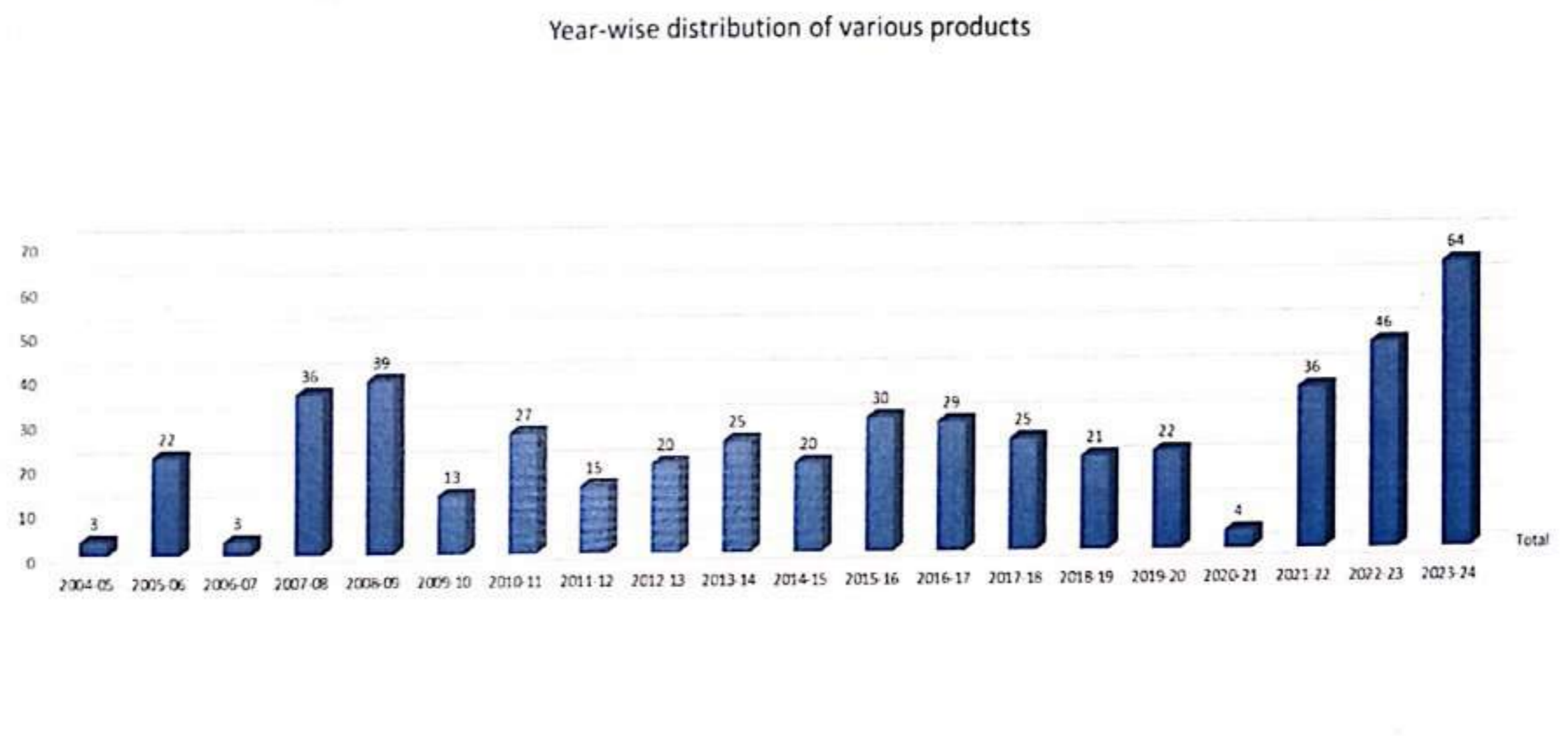


Figure 4.4

The data reveals the distribution of Geographical Indications (GI) products in India from 2004-05 to 2023-24. The data shows significant fluctuations in the total count of GI-registered products, indicating dynamic trends within India's GI landscape. From a modest count of 3 products in 2004-05, there was a surge in registrations in 2005-06, indicating a growing recognition of GI protection. This continued until 2008-09, with a peak of 39 registered products. After a slight dip in 2009-10, registrations recovered and continued to grow. However, there were fluctuations in 2014-15 and 2019-20, with registrations temporarily decreasing before resuming upward trajectory. The most significant increase in GI registrations in recent years, particularly from 2020-21, reached a peak of 64 registered products in 2023-24. The increase in GI protection in India is attributed to increased producer awareness, regulatory improvements, and a growing interest in preserving and promoting India's cultural heritage.

4.5- Foreign Country's GI Registered in India

Table 4.5 Foreign Country's GI Registered in India

Countries	Years								
	2010- 11	2011- 12	2012- 13	2016- 17	2017- 18	2018- 19	2019- 20	2021- 22	2022- 23
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Czech Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
France	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Italy	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	9	2
Mexico	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United States of America	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

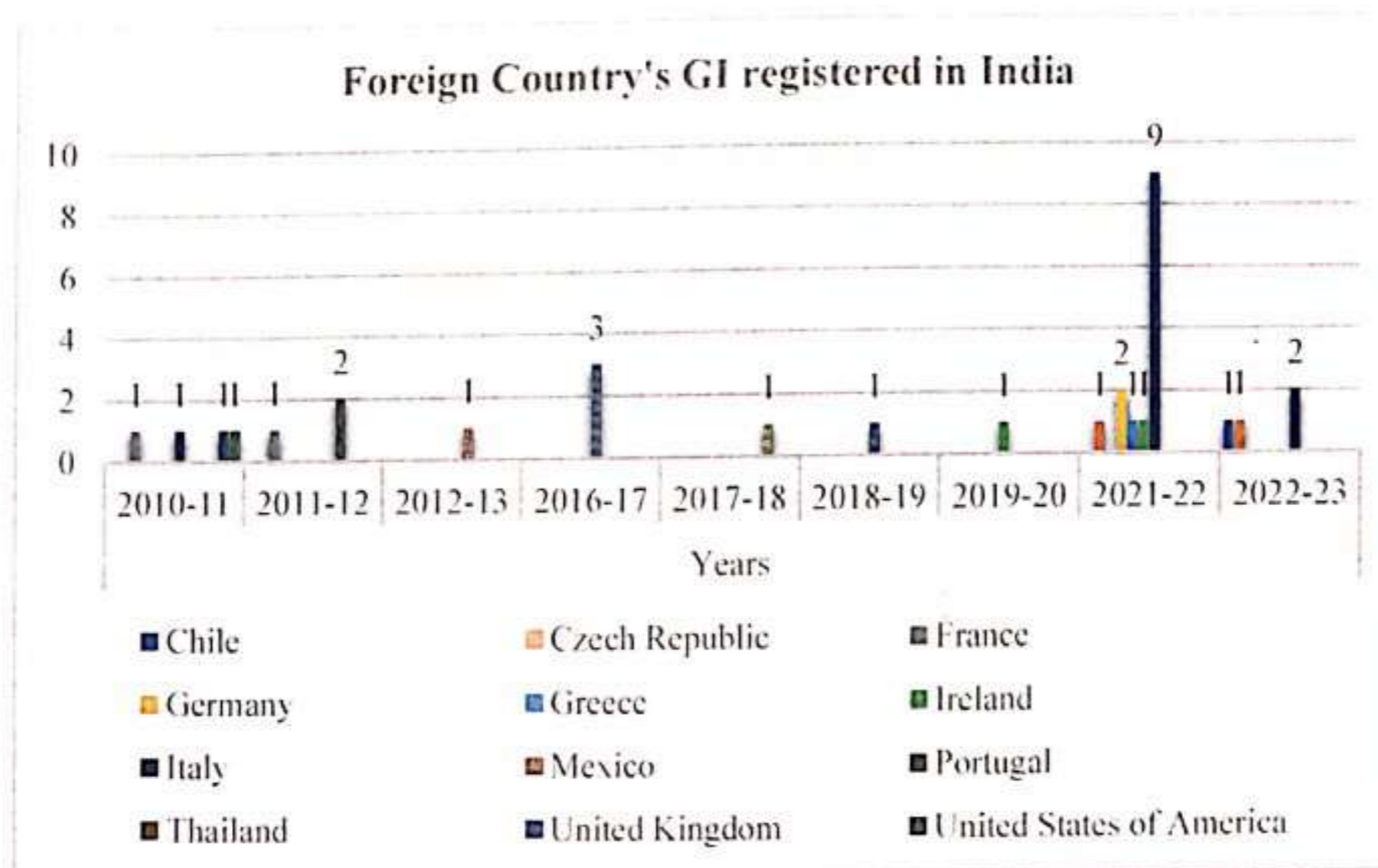


Figure 4.5

The set of data that is provided provides information on the frequency with which other nations have their Geographical Indications (GIs) registered in India during a given period of time. Activity in the United States, the United Kingdom, and France is concentrated in the years 2010–11, suggesting possible common events or trends during that time. Italy has erratic activity, with major surges in 2016–17, 2018–19, and 2022–23, which may be attributed to noteworthy occurrences or advancements in Italy during those years. Germany doesn't do anything until 2021–2022, when it records two instances, which could indicate that Germany and India are starting to take an interest in or form cooperation in the field of GIs. Portugal exhibits lone peaks in 2011–12 and 2019–20, suggesting infrequent yet noteworthy events over those years. Some nations, like Greece and Mexico, show very little activity throughout the course of the period, indicating that they are not as involved with the Indian GI registration system. Overall, the data illustrates a range of foreign country involvement patterns with India's GI framework; some exhibit constant presence or absence over time, while others indicate irregular occurrences.

4.6- Status of GI registration from the state of Goa.

Table 4.6 Status of GI registration from the state of Goa

Status of Geographical Indication registration in Goa				
Registered	Refused	Withdrawn	Abandoned	Pending
10	4	0	0	9

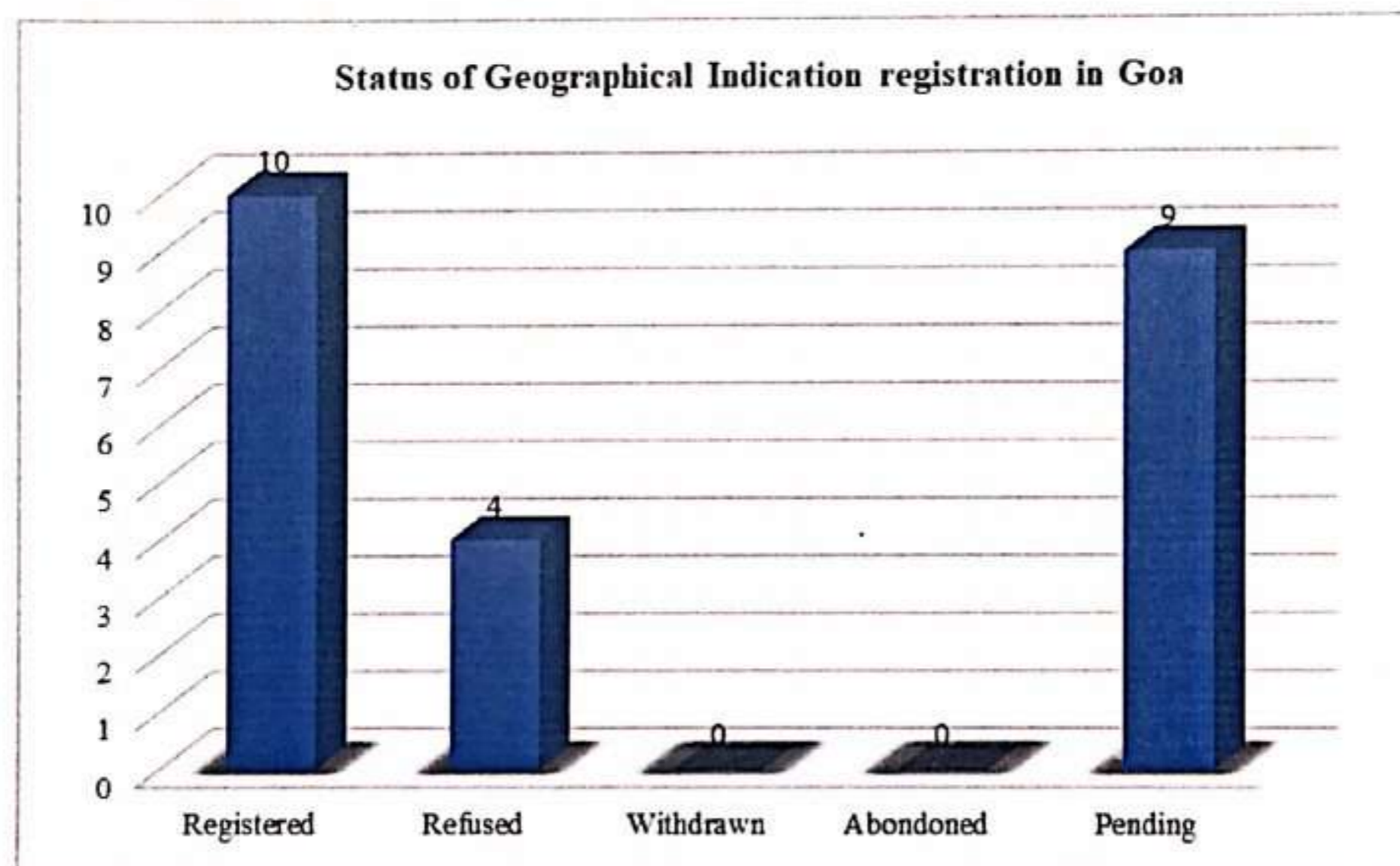


Figure 4.6

Ten Geographical Indications (GIs) have been successfully registered in Goa, according to the registration status. Furthermore, four applications were turned down, indicating that they did not fulfil the requirements for registration. There are no applications that have been withdrawn or abandoned, indicating that the application process is active. Nine applications, however, are still pending, demonstrating continued efforts to get GI designation for other goods or ideas. This implies that there is a strong desire to preserve and promote the distinctive geographic indicators connected to Goa's natural and cultural heritage.

4.7- Analysis and Interpretation of Questionnaire

This survey was done to create awareness among the population Geographical Indication. The relationship between Geographical Indication and demographic characteristics, such as gender, age, awareness etc. The responses from 89 individuals were received and analysed manually.

4.7.1 Populations response towards Awareness of Geographical Indication

Table 4.7.1 Populations response towards Awareness of Geographical Indication

Level of Satisfaction	Respondents	%
Distributed	150	63
Received	89	37
Total	239	100

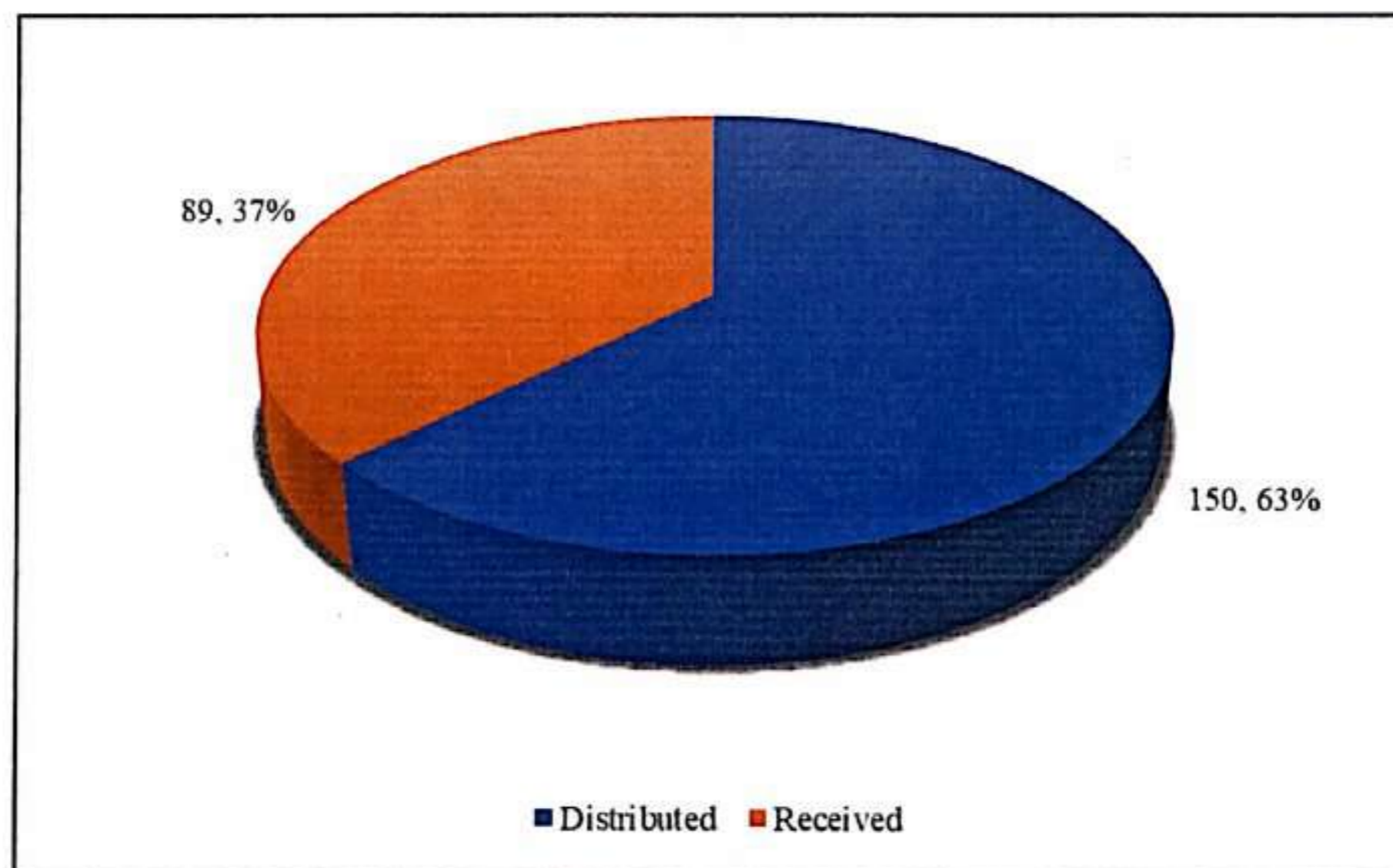


Figure 4.7.1

The above figure explains that out of 150(63%) individuals, 89(37%) have filled the questionnaire.

4.7.2- Age of the respondents

Table 4.7.2 Age of the respondents

Age group	Respondents	%
18-25	45	51
26-30	17	19
31-35	17	19
36 and above	10	11
Total	89	100

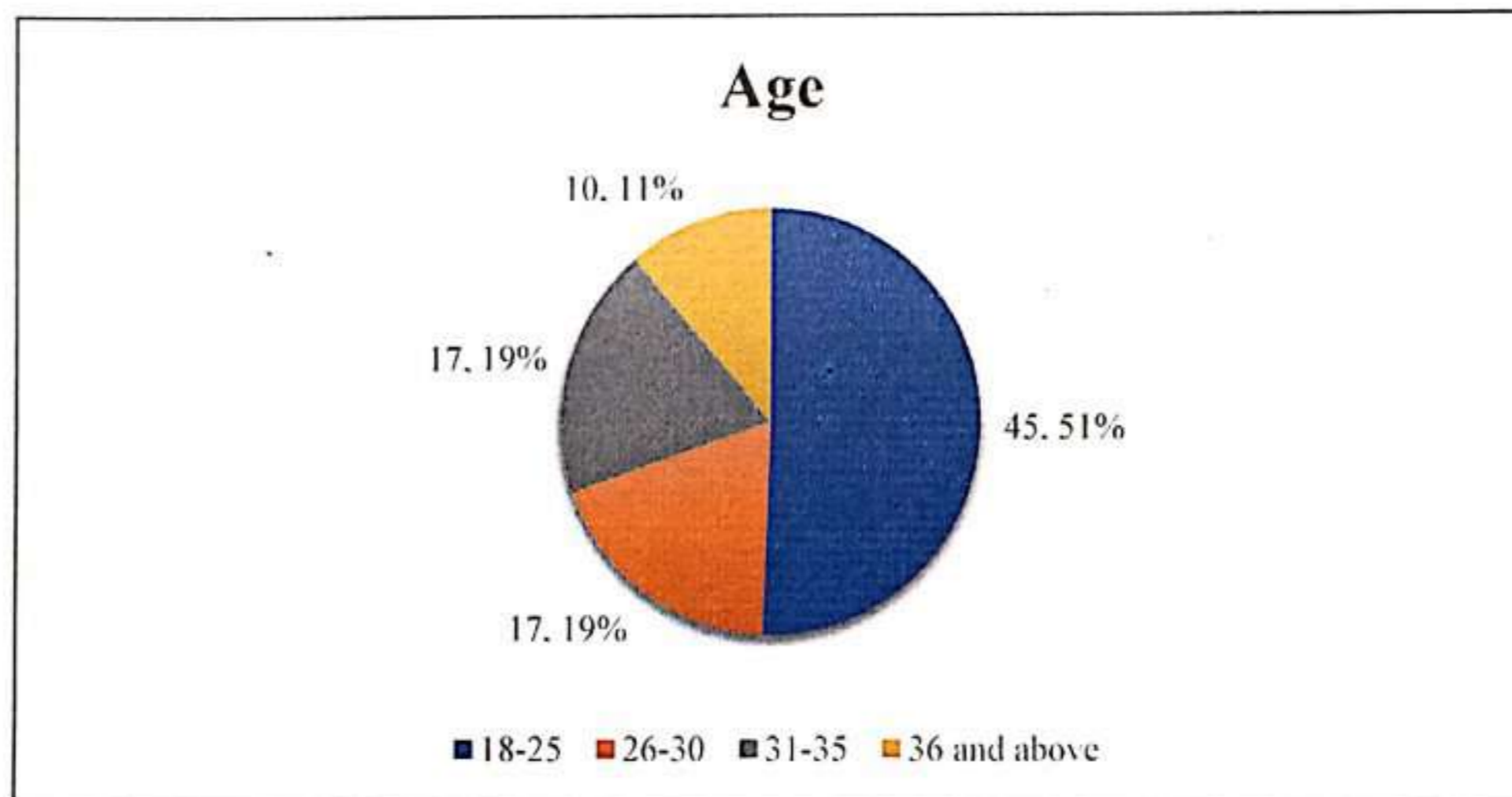


Figure 4.7.2

Figure 4.7.2 reveals that 51% of respondents aged 18-25 are highly engaged with Geographical Indications (GIs), indicating increased interest in cultural heritage and regional products. However, participation remains steady across the 26-30 and 31-35 age groups, indicating broader awareness among late twenties and early thirties. The decline in participation among those aged 36 and above, representing only 11%, suggests a potential gap in awareness or a need for improved outreach strategies.

4.7.3- Gender of the respondents

Table 4.7.3- Gender of the respondents

Gender	Respondents	%
Male	63	71
Female	26	29
Total	89	100

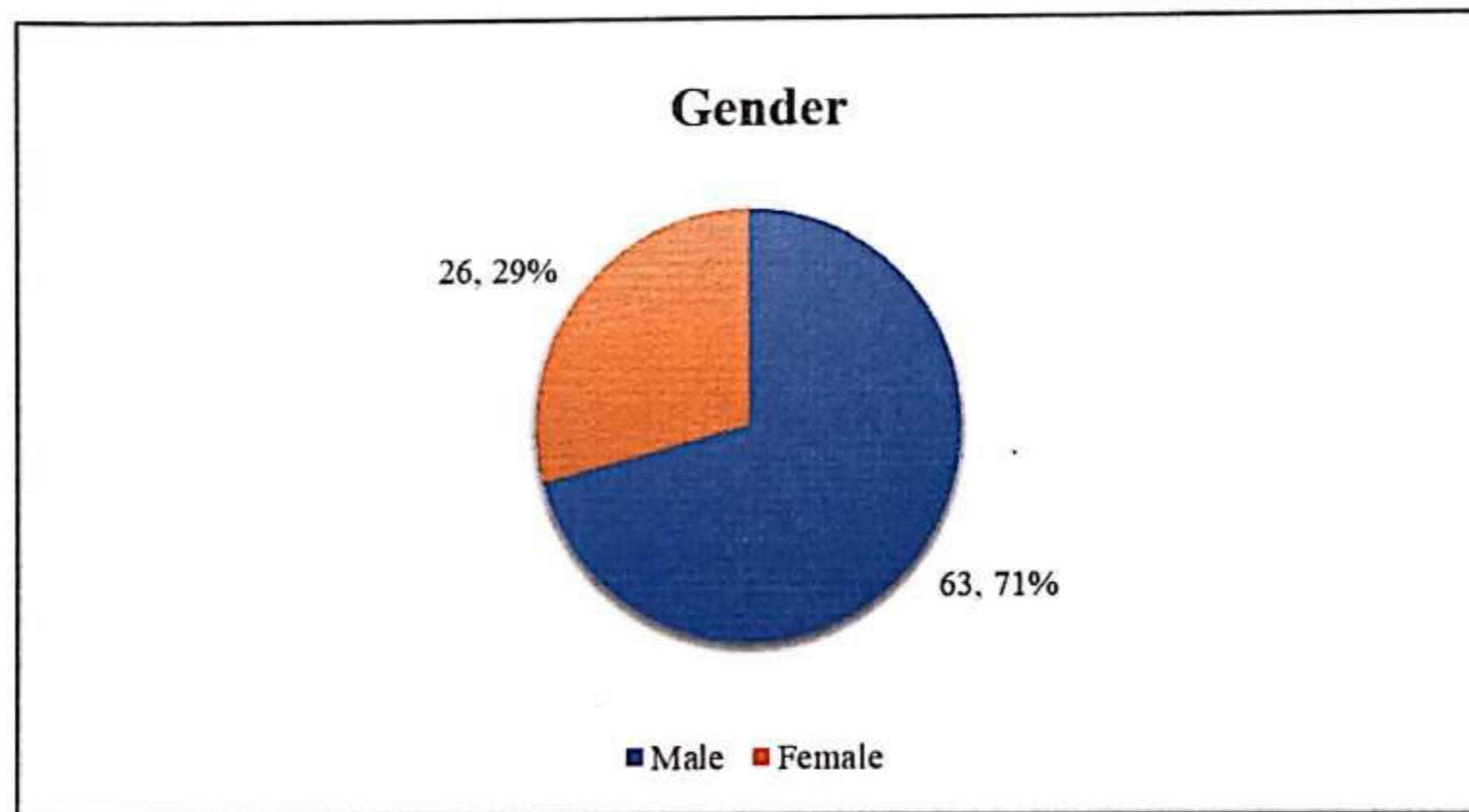


Figure 4.7.3

Figure 4.7.3 illustrates the respondent's gender. Out of 89 respondents, 63 (71%) are female which are majority, whereas 26 (29%) of the respondents are male.

4.7.4 Designation of the respondents

Table 4.7.4 Designation of the respondents

Designation of the respondents	Respondents
Student	43
Faculty	22
Staff	12
Employee	2
Ex student	2
Teacher	1
Housewife	1
Software Engineer	1
Production Manager	1
Public Proprietor	1
Assistant accounting	1

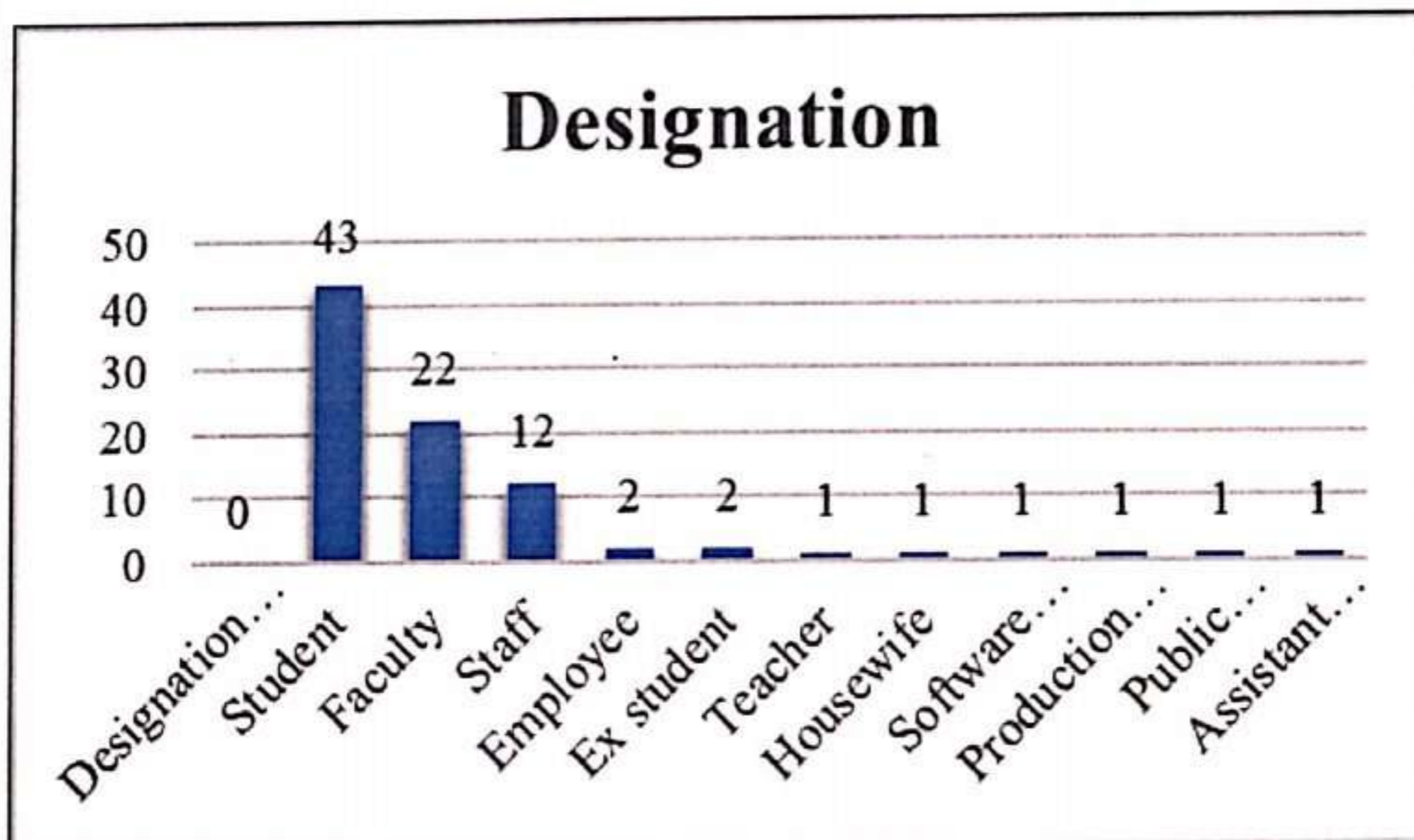


Figure 4.7.4

Figure 4.7.4 shows that 43 students are the most engaged with Geographical Indications (GIs), followed by 22 faculty members, 12 staff, and 2 employees. A few individuals

- from diverse backgrounds, such as ex-students, teachers, housewives, and professionals
- like software engineers and production managers, also participated.

4.7.5- Awareness of Geographical Indication

Table 4.7.4 Designation of the respondents

Awareness	Respondents	%
Yes	77	87
No	12	13
Total	89	100

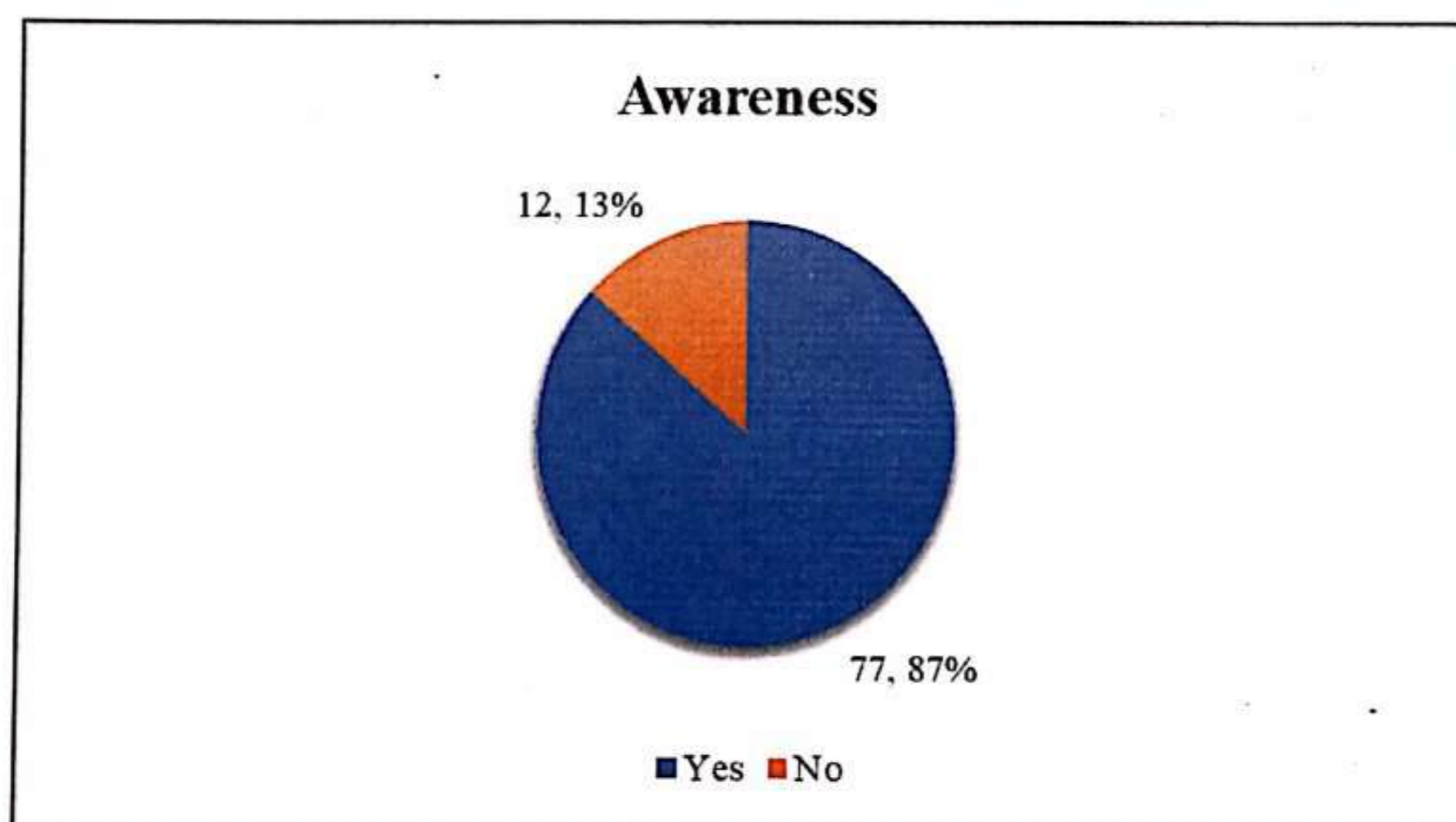


Figure 4.7.5

Figure 4.7.5 revealed that 87% of respondents were aware of GIs, indicating a high level of awareness. However, 13% were unaware, indicating a need for more information or outreach to increase awareness and appreciation in industries and communities.

4.7.6- Source from which individuals came to know about Geographical Indication

Table 4.7.6- Source from which individuals came to know about GI

Source	Respondents
Individual	28
Government	10
Electronic media (Television, Radio, Internet)	52
Newspaper	27
Through my professor	1
Course curriculum	1
Not Applicable	10

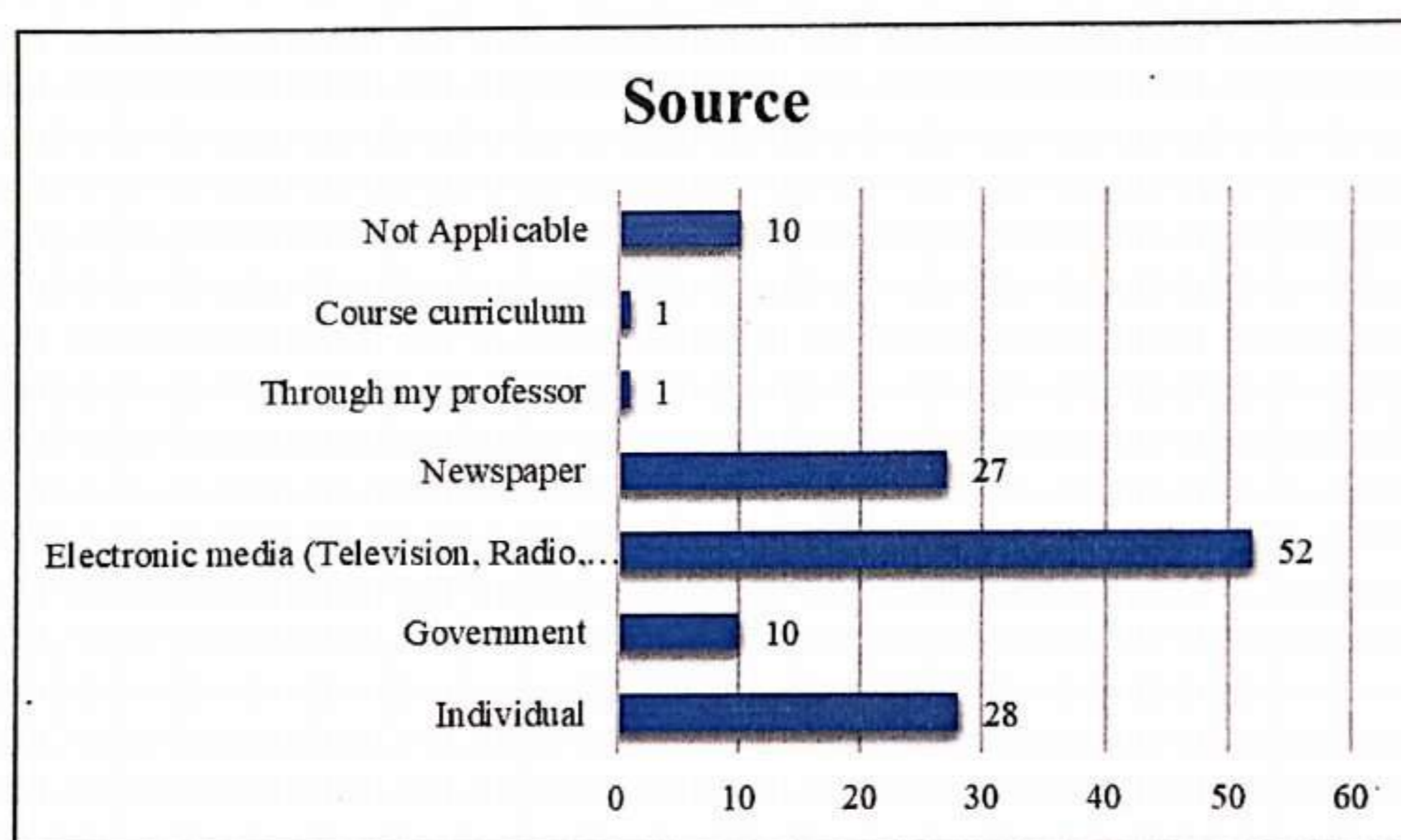


Figure 4.7.6

Figure 4.7.6 shows that electronic media, newspapers, and individual sources are the most prominent sources of information about Geographical Indications (GIs), with 52 respondents citing television, radio, and the internet as the most influential. A smaller proportion of respondents rely on government sources, while responses from sources like professors, course curriculum.

4.7.7- Importance of Geographical Indication

Table 4.7.7- Importance of Geographical Indication

Importance	Respondents
Yes	83
No	0
May be	6

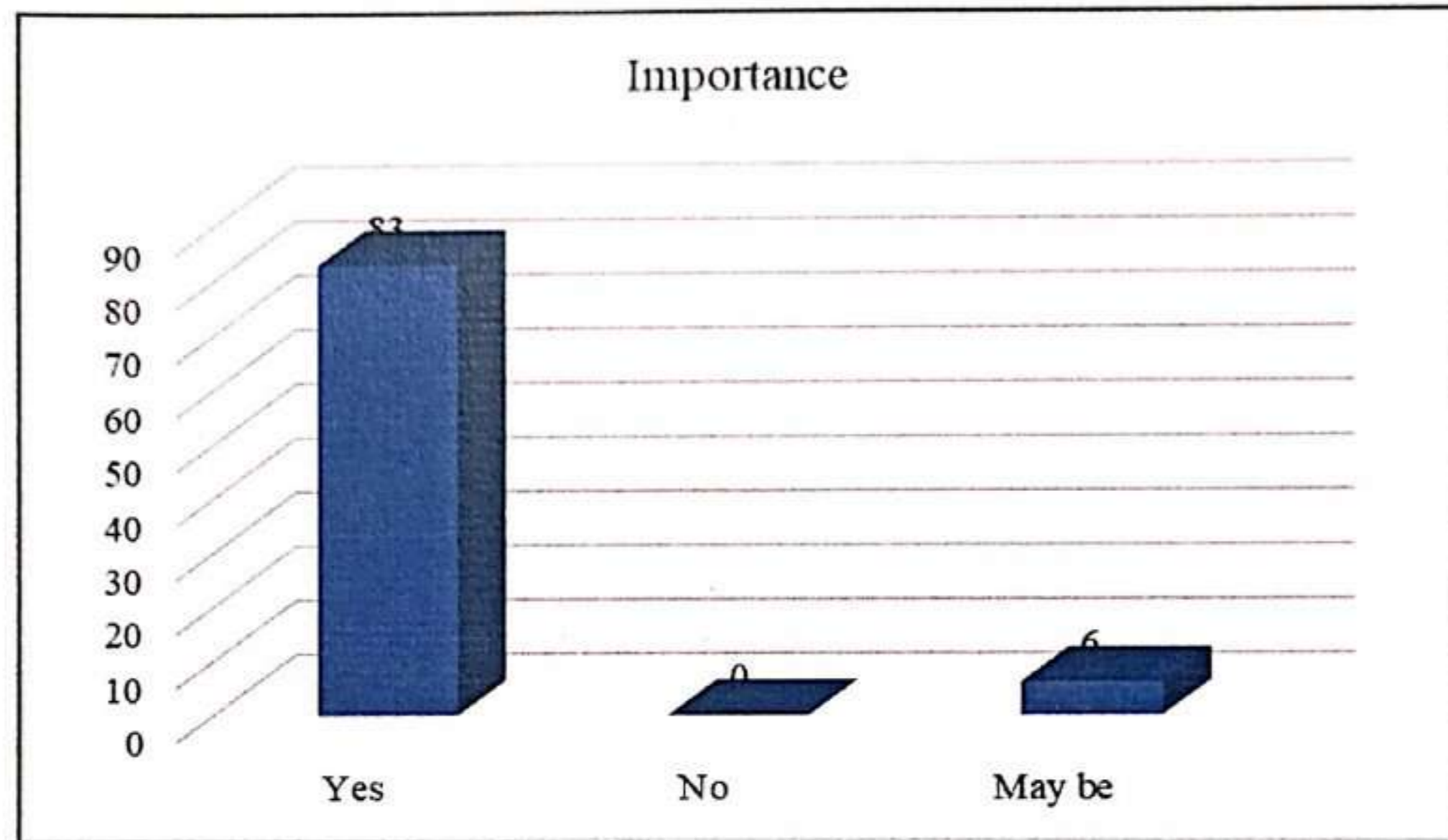


Figure 4.7.7

Figure 4.7.7 indicate that respondents strongly agree on the significance of Geographical Indications (GIs), with 83 highlighting their benefits for local economic development, product quality assurance, and cultural heritage preservation. 6 responders, on the other hand, expressed uncertainty.

4.7.8- Geographical Indication provides various rights for the product.

Table 4.7.8- Geographical Indication provides various rights for the product

Scale	Respondents	%
Strongly Agree	50	56
Agree	26	29
Neutral	13	15
Disagree	0	0
Strongly Disagree	0	0
Total	89	100

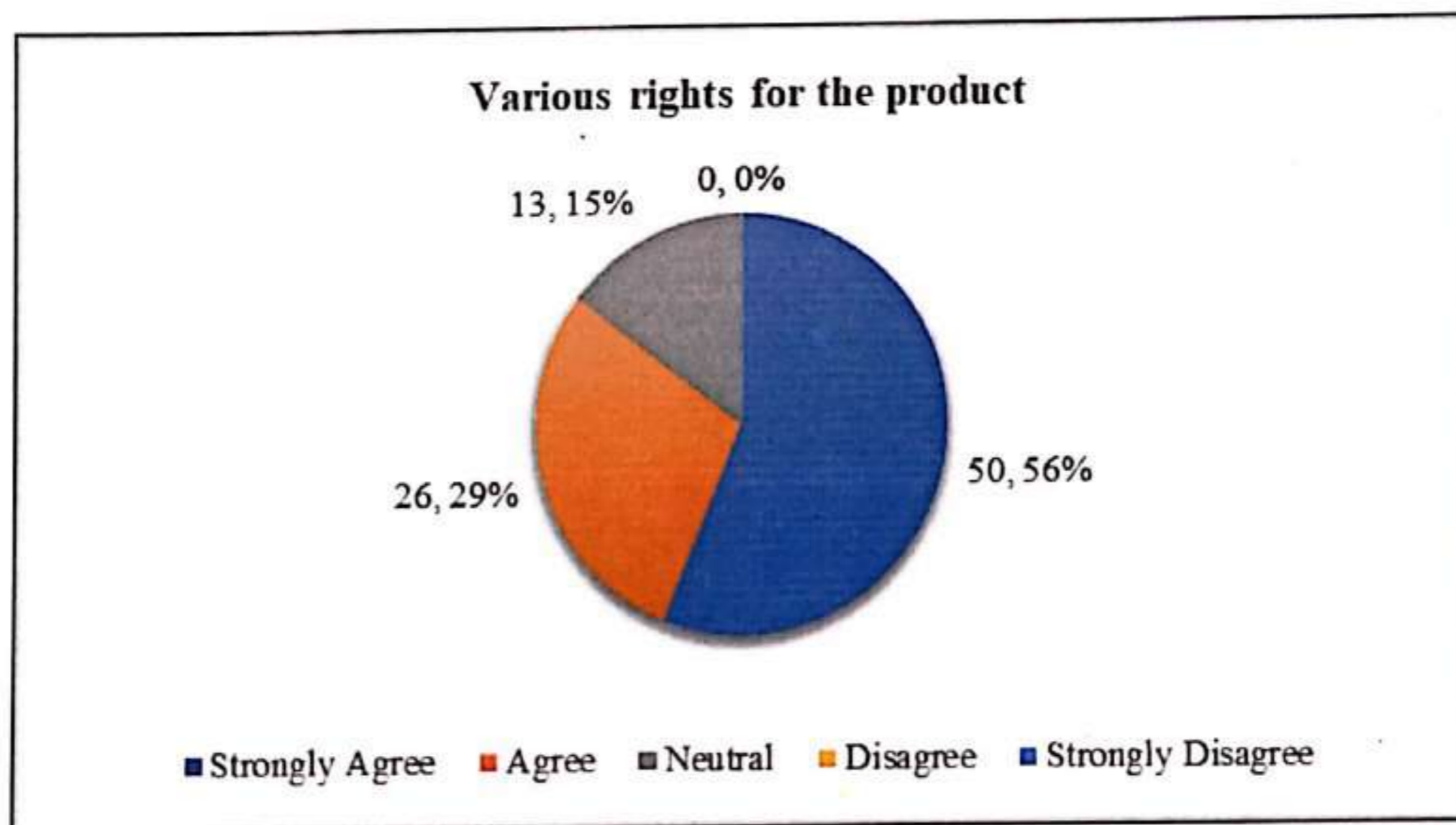


Figure 4.7.8

Figure 4.7.8 shows a strong agreement among respondents regarding Geographical Indications (GIs), with 56% strongly agreeing and 29% agreeing. The majority of respondents, including 15%, remain neutral, indicating a lack of dissenting opinions.

4.7.9- Geographical Indications can be used for all types of products

Table 4.7.9- Geographical Indications can be used for all types of products

Scale	Respondents	%
Strongly Agree	25	28
Agree	27	30
Neutral	29	33
Disagree	5	6
Strongly Disagree	3	3
Total	89	100

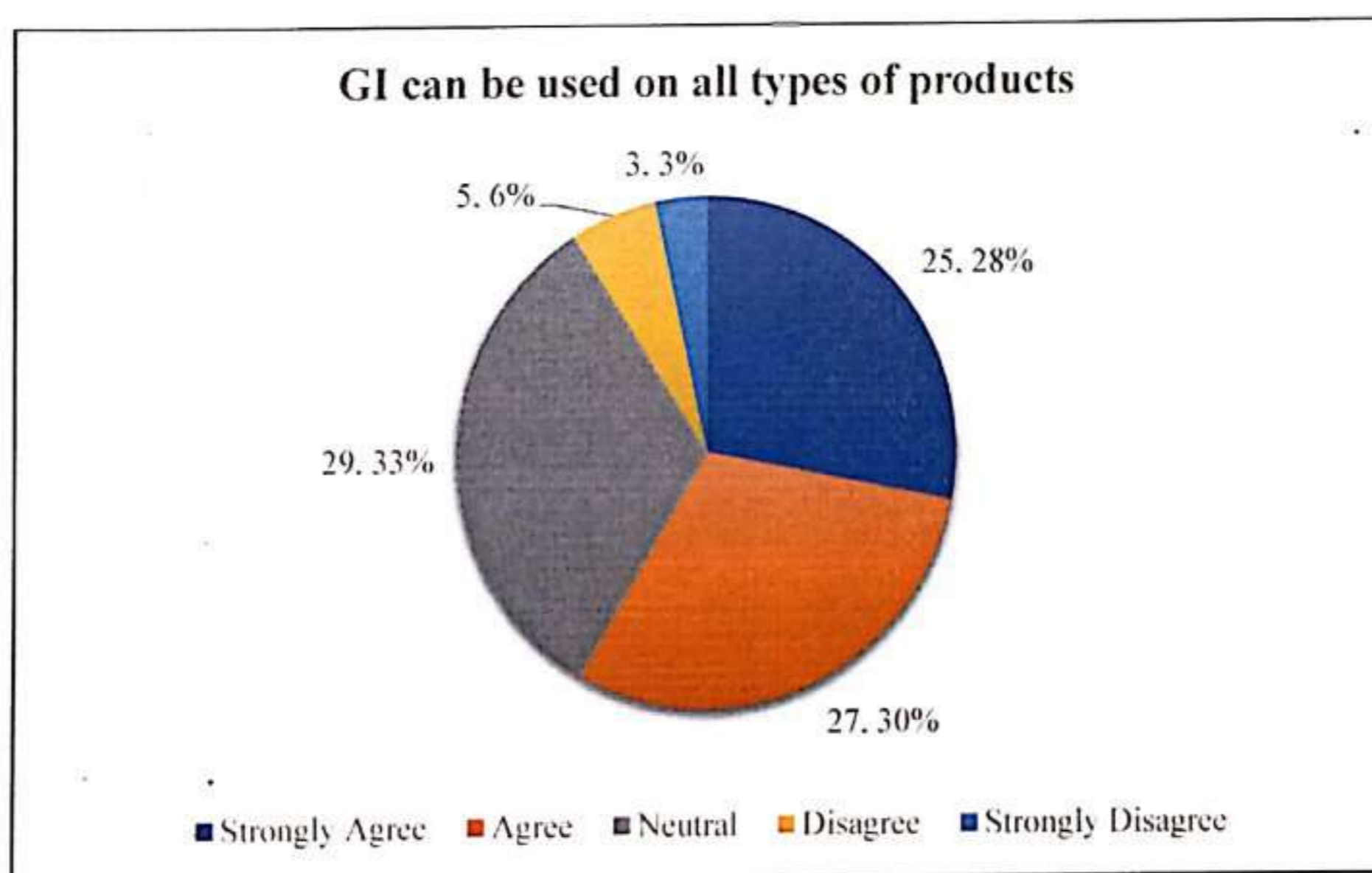


Figure 4.7.9

Figure 4.7.9 reveals a wide range of perspectives regarding the suitability of Geographical Indications (GIs) for various product categories. Among the respondents, there are differences in their levels of understanding or interpretation: 28% strongly agree, 30% agree, 33% stay neutral, and 9% disagree. This illustrates different awareness levels.

4.7.10- Benefits of registering Geographical Indication for the society

Table 4.7.10- Benefits of registering Geographical Indication for the society

Benefits	Respondents
It confers legal protection	25
Prevents unauthorized use	19
It boosts exports	16
Promotes economic prosperity	20
It unites stakeholders (related people)	11
All of the above	60

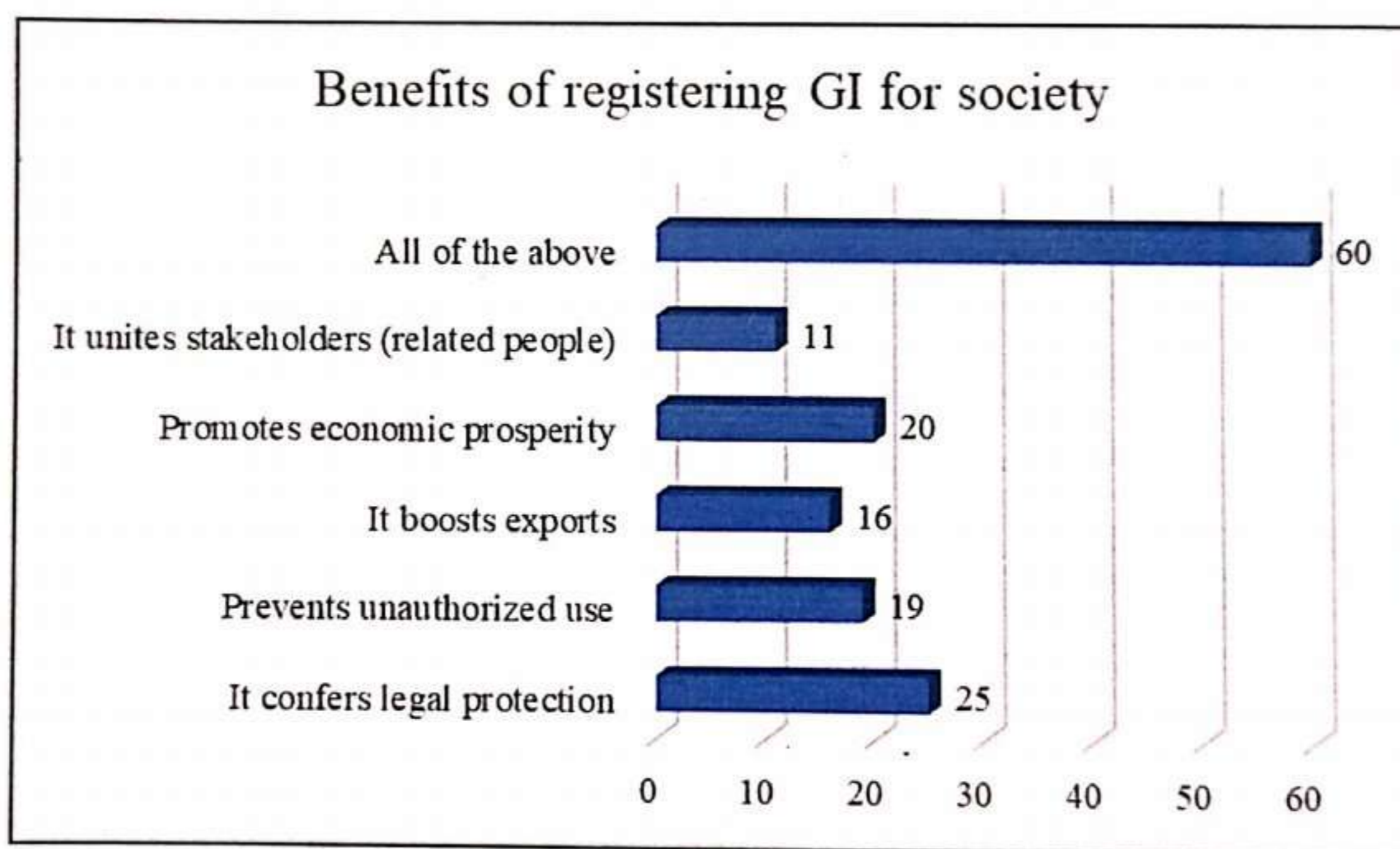


Figure 4.7.10

Figure 4.7.10 shows that 60 respondents, a significant majority, acknowledge that GI registration includes all benefits listed. Individual responses also highlight particular benefits, with strong support for economic prosperity (20 respondents), legal protection (25 respondents), and prevention of unauthorized use (19 respondents).

4.7.11 Ethnic items of Goa should be registered under Geographical Indication

Table 4.7.11 Ethnic items of Goa should be registered under GI

Response	No. of respondents	%
Yes	85	96
No	4	4
Total	89	100

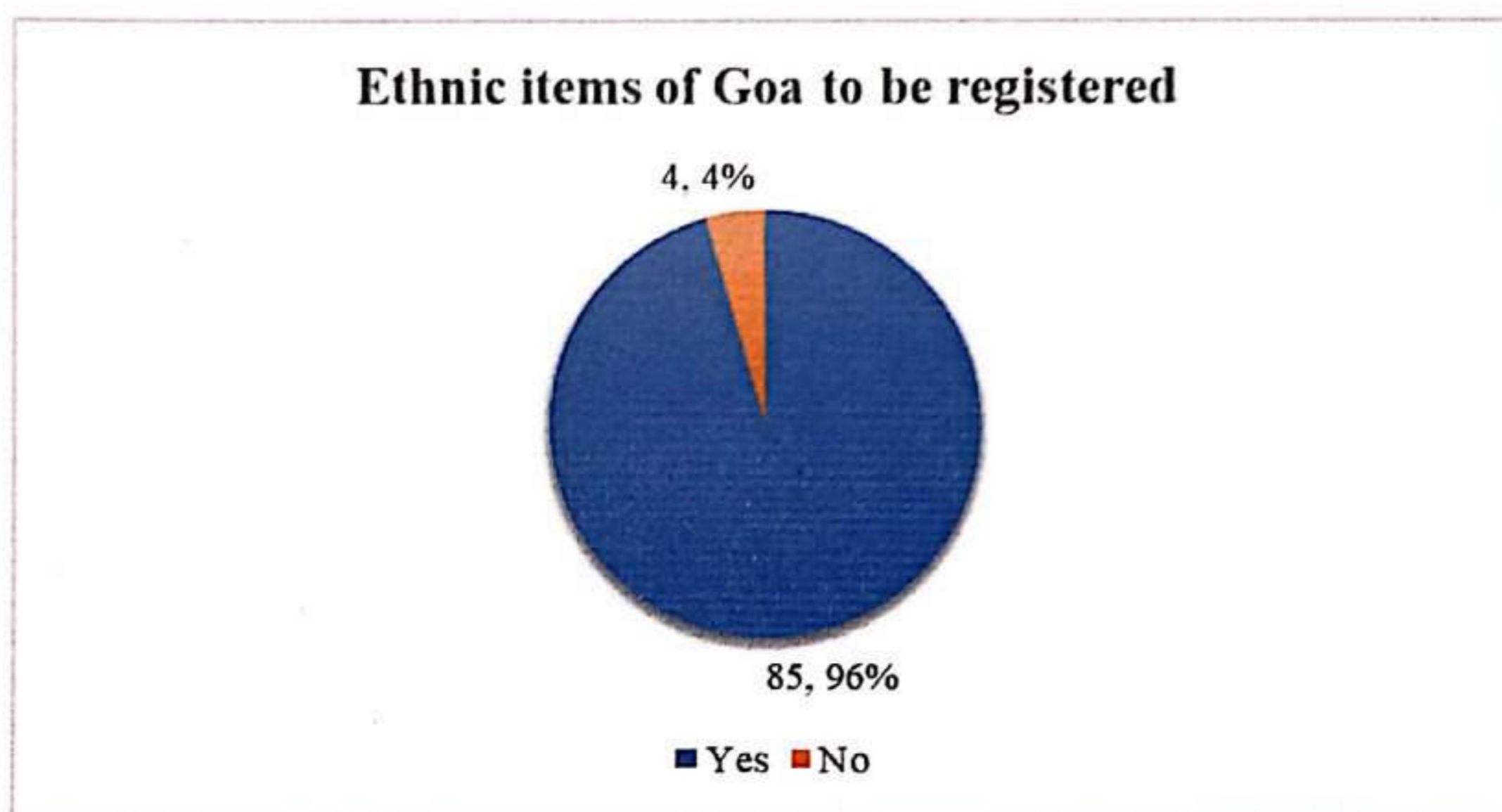


Figure 4.7.11

Figure 4.7.11 shows a strong majority of 85(96%) of respondents in favor, indicating the importance of preserving the cultural heritage and authenticity of these products. Only 4(4%) oppose this idea regarding whether Ethnic items of Goa should be registered under Geographical Indication.

4.8- Drafting an application for Geographical Indication Tag

The study has prepared a Geographical Indication application for Goan Bread (*Pao*), outlining its historical background, specifications, and unique characteristics.

The complete details are provided in the appendix.

- Name of the geographical indication: Goan Bread (*Pao*)
- Historical Background: Goa, on the west coast of India, was first exposed to bread during the colonial era. Bread is a component of Portuguese cuisine. The Portuguese introduced us to Pão. Before the Portuguese, there are no records of pão, or wheat bread. The main dietary staple in the area has always been rice. This is a community that grows and consumes rice. Thus, it appears that pão is not an indigenous product. In Konkani, the language spoken in the state of Goa, the word "baker" is poder. The word "baker" comes from the Portuguese word padeiro. The skill of baking bread is thought to have been brought to the former Portuguese colony by Jesuit Portuguese priests, primarily in the Salcete region, which was formerly a part of Goa's dominion. The art of baking bread was imparted to Catholic Goans, particularly to the Chardo caste of Majorda (near Salcete), a seaside region characterized by productive palm groves that yield sur, a yeast replacement. The Chardos from the Salcete settlements of Varca, Nuvem, Colva, and Utorda also adopted this occupation. Consequently, family-run bakeries predominated in the villages of Salcete, including Majorda, Utorda, Cansaulim, Chinchinim, and Nuvem. "The Portuguese emperors granted the Catholic community's Chardo caste permission to open bakeries." Subsequently, bakers from these regions "moved to other places of Goa," and

new bakeries appeared everywhere. In her interview, Filinto succinctly stated that the pão industry is "a centuries-old trade that was brought by 'outsiders.'" Before turning became a "insider," Bread was a "outsider." These days, bread is an essential component of Goa's identity, culture, and cuisine. In her documentary, Filinto examines the ways in which bread, a fundamental cultural artifact, has aided in navigating the boundaries between insider and outsider identity. The bread has endured over time, and the baker's horn can still be heard in the streets of Goa twice a day, at dawn and dusk.

- Specification: A beloved aspect of Goan life, the cultural significance of Goan bread, a daily backbone in Goan cuisine, displays a fusion of history, culture, and culinary artistry.
- The shape of Pao is generally square-shaped, the crust is golden, it has a fluffy texture, yeast is used, and it is commonly served with omelettes, curries, and some other dishes.
- The shape of Poi/Poie is flatter and disc-like; it is made with a higher proportion of whole-wheat flour; the texture is hollow inside; and it can be served with curries or can also be stuffed with cutlets or sausages.
- The Katro Pao is butterfly-shaped, crafted using scissors, and ideally served with dry curry (bhajis) or gravies.
- The shape of Kankonn is donut-shaped; the texture is comparatively dry; it is suitable for longer storage; and it pairs best with tea or also with hot soup.
- The Unddo is generally in a circular shape; it has a crispy exterior and is soft and spongy on the inside. It is prepared by slowly baking it on low heat, and it is best served with Goan curries as it enhances the taste.

- Unique Characteristics: The characteristic of Goan bread, also called "pão," is its soft texture, slightly sweet taste, and versatility; it is also unique due to the Portuguese influence combined with local Goan flavors and techniques; the traditional method of baking in wood-fired ovens adds a rustic charm and flavor profile not found in other bread varieties; and finally, the bread's cultural significance as a staple in Goan cuisine adds to its uniqueness.
- Goan bread is unique from other breads because it is made using a traditional process that uses sur, a native toddy, as a natural yeast source. This provides the bread a unique flavor that can't be achieved using any other type of yeast. The dough is baked in wood-fired mud ovens, known locally as forns, after the mixture of toddy and other ingredients is allowed to ferment for two to three hours. Goans consume it for breakfast, evening tea, or other special occasions at home. In Goa, bread is an integral part of the rich and varied cuisine, and it has a special position in the local culinary tradition.

Chapter 5

5.0 Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

This chapter presents the study's key findings and offers suggestions as well as conclusions derived from it.

5.1 Findings

The following findings are reported after due analysis of the data collected from different sources.

- 1) The registration process for geographical indications involves submitting a detailed application, undergoing preliminary scrutiny, receiving a Show Cause Notice, publishing applications in the Geographical Indications Journal, filing objections, allowing corrections, officially registering the GI, and ensuring its continuity through renewals and legal protection.
- 2) Class 1 covers versatile chemicals used in industries, while Class 2 covers industrial chemicals, coatings, and colorants. Class 3 covers laundry, cleaning, polishing, perfumery, and cosmetics. Class 4 covers industrial lubricants, oils, greases, fuels, additives, pharmaceuticals, metals, machinery, tools, apparatus, and more. Class 35 covers alcoholic beverages and tobacco.
- 3) The registration of geographical indications (GIs) in India demonstrates the various traditional handicrafts and heritages of culture found in each state. Tamil Nadu's varied items are showcased by having the highest number of registrations. Uttarakhand protects local knowledge and traditions. Maharashtra, Kerala, and Karnataka are known for their regional cuisine. Further research is needed in Jharkhand, Sikkim, and a few other states.

- 4) The information reveals significant changes in India's Geographical Indications (GI) products between 2004–05 and 2023–24. GIs stand for features, reputation, or quality. Increased awareness, legal frameworks, and enthusiasm in protecting India's cultural legacy were the main drivers of the increase in registrations in 2005–06, 2008–09, and 2009–10.
- 5) The information displays the frequency with which foreign nations have registered Geographical Indications (GIs) in India. In 2010–11, the US, UK, and France exhibit concentrated activity, whilst Italy has unpredictable activity. Germany notes two occurrences in 2021–2022, indicating collaboration between India and Germany. Portugal exhibits isolated peaks in 2011–12 and 2019–20, with no activity observed in Greece or Mexico.
- 6) Goa has successfully registered ten Geographical Indications (GIs), with four applications turned down. The process is active, with no withdrawn or abandoned applications. Nine applications are still pending, indicating a strong desire to preserve and promote unique GIs related to Goa's natural and cultural heritage.
- 7) In rural areas, intellectual property rights enforcement, recognition worldwide, infrastructure barriers, and citizen training are some of the problems facing India's geographical indications (GI) protection. To strengthen GI implementation, the public and private sectors must work together.
- 8) Goan Bread (Pao) is a traditional bread from Goa, India, introduced by Portuguese colonizers during the colonial era. The bread is a staple in Goan cuisine and is a fusion of history, culture, and culinary artistry. The bread is made using sur, a native yeast source, and is baked in wood-fired mud ovens. The baker's horn can still be heard in Goa's streets. The bread is characterized



by its soft texture, slightly sweet taste, and versatility, and is a staple in Goan cuisine. The bread's uniqueness is due to its combination of Portuguese influence and local Goan flavors and techniques.

5.2 Conclusion

A Geographical Indication tag is a source of pride for the producer as well as the customer, serving as a guarantee of quality, exclusivity, and the protection of the rights of all parties engaged in the manufacturing process. People all throughout the world have benefited from GI, but especially the underprivileged artisans who work tirelessly to uphold a level of excellence that is renowned and valued globally. A GI tag is a crucial part of keeping a product's essence and uniqueness when it comes to particular qualities and attributes.

An analysis of the geographical indication (GI) registration process in India reveals a lengthy process that includes the submission of a minute application, preliminary review, legal notifications, filing of objections, and ultimate registration. By ensuring the preservation and continuation of GIs, this thorough procedure protects India's rich cultural legacy and traditional knowledge. In addition, the division of GIs into various classes highlights the variety of goods and sectors covered by the program, from alcoholic beverages to versatile chemicals. While highlighting the need for more study and development in places like Jharkhand and Sikkim, the examination of GI registrations across states highlights the rich cultural past and regional uniqueness existing in Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Karnataka, Kerala, and Maharashtra. The observed variations in GI registrations over time, which can be attributed to many causes like sharp awareness and regulatory frameworks, highlight the dynamic nature of India's GI ecosystem and its significance in safeguarding cultural heritage. The fact that other nations are participating in India's GI registration system also highlights the

importance of GIs in fostering international cooperation and exchange. Ultimately, the fact that Goa has successfully registered GIs and that applications are still being accepted shows how dedicated the state is to protecting and promoting its distinctive natural and cultural assets. The analysis of GI registrations in India highlights the significance of GIs in preserving cultural heritage, stimulating economic development, and cultivating global collaboration.

5.3 Testing of Hypotheses

H₁: The awareness of GI is very less in Goa compared to other states in the India.

Testing

The data from the Table No. 4.3 shows that the states such as Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Karnataka have more Geographical Indication tags than Goa.

This shows that the hypothesis is true and accepted.

H₂: Goa has a very low number of GI tags compared to other states in India.

Testing

The data from Table No. 4.3 shows that the first application regarding Geographical Indication from Goa was put up in the year 2008-09 whereas the process of Geographical Indication in whole of India started in the year 2003-04 which means in Goa it started 5 years late than the other states. Secondly, the data from the same table that is Table No. 4.3 shows that Goa has only 10 Geographical Indication tags till date.

This shows that the hypothesis is true and accepted.

5.4 Suggestions

- 1) Knowing about Geographical Indications helps protect local traditions, supports local businesses, and help consumers to make informed choices about region-specific products.
- 2) A brand-new college subject or a course on geographic indication might give students a thorough understanding of the legal, cultural, and economic factors of protecting and identifying regionally unique products.
- 3) Government support and initiatives to develop knowledge about Geographical Indications are necessary because of the lack of a formal organization or association dedicated to the topic and the complexity of application procedures, which create challenges to public understanding.
- 4) The registration of Goan items for Geographical Indications promotes cultural protection and benefits the local community while simultaneously preserving Goan identity and providing incentives to individuals with government backing.
- 5) Following items can be considered for getting registration of GI tag: Halsano, Parra Watermelon, Dodol, Dosh, Nevryo, Kate Kanga, Kunbi Saree, Patoleo, Chicken Cafreal, Chicken Xacuti.



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Annexures

Annexure 1- A Synopsis of Project

Analysis of Geographical Indications of India: with special reference to the State of Goa.

Name: Divya Dilip Gaonkar

Enrolment No.: 201901222

Seat No.: 22P0010006

Guide: Dr. Milind C. Mhamal

Master of Library and Information Science (MLISC)

D.D. Kosambi School of Social Sciences and Behavioural Studies

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2023-2024

Introduction

Geographical Indication (GI) is a sign used on goods that have a particular geological origin and are unique because these goods are produced only in a certain geographical region and have assured quality. Products that have a geographical indication identifying a country or location within it as the country or place of origin of the product are known as geographical indications of goods. Due mostly to its provenance in that specific geographic location, region, or nation, such a name typically carries an assurance of quality and uniqueness.

Definition

- As per World Intellectual Property Organisation “A geographical indication (GI) is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. In order to function as a GI, a sign must identify a product as originating in a given place”.
- According to World Trade Organization Geographical Indication means “Indications which identify a good as originating in the territory of a country, or a region or locality in that territory, where a given quality, reputation or other characteristics of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin”.

Objectives

- 1) To understand the registration procedure of filing GI in India.
- 2) To know the classification of goods as per Intellectual Property India.

- 3) To know the state-wise study of GI in India.
- 4) To examine year-wise distribution of various products under GI registered in India by each state.
- 5) To identify the foreign country's GI registered in India.
- 6) To analyse the status of GI registration from the state of Goa.
- 7) To suggest the products that are likely to get Gi tag from Goa.
- 8) To draft a proposal for GI tag for Goan Bread (*Pao*).

Methodology

- The investigator will search for previous literature through secondary sources.
- The data will be collected from the official website of Intellectual Property India and WIPO.
- Data will be gathered from learned professionals in Goa through questionnaire method.
- Data will be analysed using MS excel and interpreted using tables and charts.

Hypotheses

- The awareness of GI is very less in Goa compared to other states in the India.
- Goa has a very low number of GI tags compared to other states in India.

Scope and Limitations

- This study is limited to Geographical Indications filed by different Indian states. The study period is 20 years from 2003-2023, i.e. the period from the first filing of GI application in India. The study also covers Geographical Indications filed by other countries in India. The study is purely based on the data available on the official website of Intellectual Property India.

Organisation of the study

Chapter 1. Introduction

Chapter 2. Review of Literature

Chapter 3. Overview of Geographical Indications of India

Chapter 4. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Chapter 5. Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion

Chapter 6. Bibliography

Annexures

Literature Review

(Patel & Zala, 2021) This article underscores Geographical Indication's (GI) prominence in Indian Intellectual Property Rights, granting manufacturers exclusive rights tied to a region. With 370 products registered from 706 applications by

September 2020, it delves into state-wise and yearly registration statuses. Globally, 15 products from 9 countries were GI-registered by foreign nations in India. The text highlights the symbolic pride of a GI tag, ensuring excellence and rights' safety for producers. Acknowledging France's pioneering role, it positions India as a proactive player in advancing Intellectual Property Rights, especially concerning GIs, fostering originality and global recognition in product quality.

(Moudgil, 2022) This article highlights the importance of Geographical Indication (GI) protection in maintaining traditional knowledge during the Covid-19 epidemic, particularly in the health sector. The report emphasizes the financial advantages while highlighting GI's role in rural development in India by preserving indigenous knowledge and skills. It emphasizes how crucial it is to spread knowledge about GIs in order to increase their acceptance across the nation. Furthermore, it is recommended that the legislative framework give worldwide brand building quality control requirements first priority. In general, the research highlights the need for widespread awareness in India and supports the use of GIs to boost economic growth, employment, and income production.

(Shrivastava, 2003) The article explores concerns surrounding Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement, criticized for favouring protection solely for wines and spirits, prompting demands for broader coverage, notably from India. Despite a lack of enforced legislation, the Indian judiciary has played a pivotal role in safeguarding Geographical Indications (GIs), addressing infringement cases through consumer protection and unfair competition lenses. India has taken legislative steps with the Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999, and associated rules, aiming to establish a robust framework for GIs protection. The paper scrutinizes these TRIPS-related issues and

assesses India's legal and practical approach to GI protection in a comprehensive manner.

(Youkta & Nupur, 2020) The article underscores the rising significance of Geographical Indications (GIs) in culturally diverse India, highlighting disparities among states in GI registration. Utilizing secondary sources such as WIPO, WTO, and case studies, the study aims to unravel the reasons behind varying state performances, employing visuals like bar graphs and pie charts. States like Karnataka and Maharashtra excel, while others, like Jharkhand, lag behind. The findings emphasize the need for strategic interventions by both Central and State Governments to rectify these imbalances, harnessing the potential of GIs to propel national growth and development effectively.

(Milano & Cazella, 2021) The article delves into the nexus between Geographical Indications (GIs) in agrifood and environmental sustainability, drawing from a comprehensive literature review. Recognizing GIs as keys to sustainable production and territorial development, the study analyzes 28 empirical studies, revealing 16 positive and 5 negative environmental impacts. Notably, positive effects predominate in the global North, contrasting with more frequent negative effects in the global South. Six factors conducive to positive outcomes are identified. With approximately 65,900 GIs globally and growing government and international support, the study underscores the imperative to expand research on GIs' sustainability implications, guiding their creation and management for broader territorial development strategies.

Conclusion

- A Geographical Indication tag is a source of pride for the producer as well as the customer, serving as a guarantee of quality, exclusivity, and the safeguarding of the rights of all parties engaged in the manufacturing process.
- People all throughout the world have benefited from GI, but especially the underprivileged artisans who work tirelessly to uphold a level of excellence that is renowned and valued globally.
- A GI tag is a crucial part of keeping a product's essence and uniqueness when it comes to particular qualities and attributes.

Significance of the study

- The study makes Geographical Indication in India easier to understand for both researchers and people in general.
- Further, it can help GI registry officials in taking the appropriate steps to modify their website.
- Indian citizens would be able to learn how many and what kind of Indian products are registered under the GI.

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Annexture 2- Questionnaire

Analysis of Geographical Indications of India: with special reference to the State of Goa.

I am Miss Divya Dilip Gaonkar, student at Goa University pursuing a degree in Masters of Library and Information Science. As a part of my studies, I have undertaken minor research on the topic entitled "Analysis of Geographical Indications of India: with special reference to the state of Goa" under the guidance of Dr. Milind Mhamal, Assistant Professor, Library and Information Science Program. In this regard, I have to collect primary data through survey method.

I assure you that your response will be treated with secrecy and be used for academic purpose only.

Name

Gender

Age

Institution Name

Designation

Section 2 of 2

Awareness

Geographical indication (GI) is like a special label that shows a product comes from a specific place and has unique qualities because of where it's made. It helps protect local products, ensures quality, and lets consumers know they're getting something authentic and special.

Are you aware of what is Geographical Indication?

Yes

No

If yes, can you name some of the products that have got Geographical Indication in Goa.

From which source did you get to know about Geographical Indication.

Individual

Government

Electronic media (Television, Radio, Internet)

Newspaper

Not Applicable



Other...

The term 'Geographical Indication' is used for:

Agricultural goods

Natural goods

Manufactured goods

All of the above

Other...

Do you feel it is important for a product to have Geographical Indication tag?

Yes

No

Maybe

Does having a Geographical Indication tag feels more secure for the product?

Yes

No

Maybe

Do you know the procedure for filing Geographical Indication?

Yes

No

Geographical Indication provides various rights for the product.

Strongly Agree

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

Geographical Indications can be used for all types of products.

Strongly Agree

Agree

Neutral

Disagree

Strongly Disagree

The process of obtaining the Geographical Indication protection is costly.

Yes

No



Maybe

Other...

What will be the benefits of registering Geographical Indication for the society?

It confers legal protection

Prevents unauthorized use

It boosts exports

Promotes economic prosperity

It unites stakeholders (related people)

All of the above

Other...

Do you feel ethnic items of Goa should be registered under Geographical Indication?

Yes

No

If yes, what are the factors that should be taken into consideration?

Origin of place

The development of the product

To import and export the products

Awareness of products

Other...

Can you name some of the products from Goa which are in the process of getting Geographical Indication tag.

Can you suggest some of the products from Goa that should get Geographical Indication tag.

Annexture 3- Proposal of GI

THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION OF GOODS (REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 1999

(To be filled in the triplicate along with the statement of Case accompanied by five additional Representation of the Geographical Indication)

FORM GI-1

A	Application for the registration of geographical indication in Part A of the register Section 11 (1), rule 23 (2) Fee: Rs 5,000[see entry No.1 A of the first schedule)	
B	Application for the registration of a geographical indication in Part B of the Register from a convention country Section 11 (1), 84 (1), Rule 23 (3) Fee: Rs 5,000[see entry No.1 A of the first schedule)	

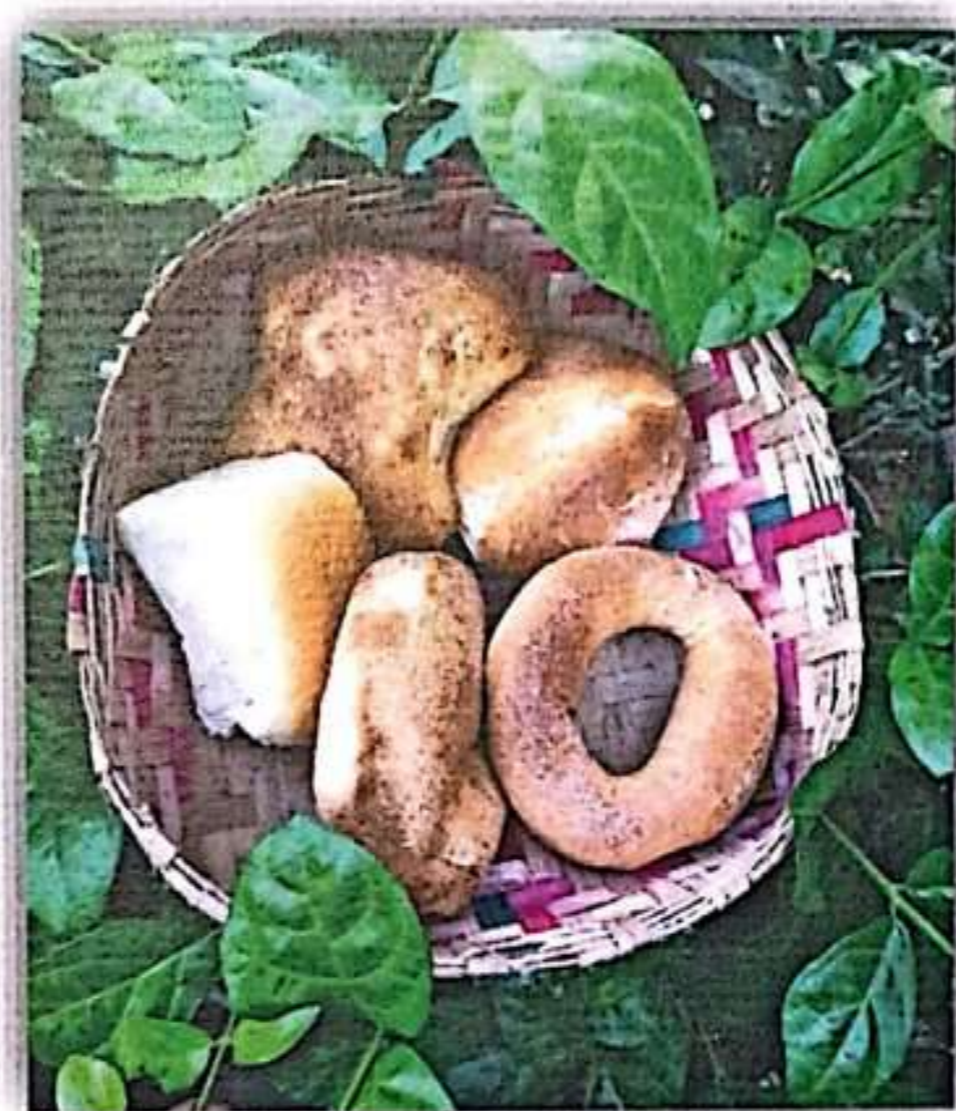
Application is hereby made by (a) Department of science, Technology & waste Management Govt. of Goa (b) Divya Dilip Gaonkar, the president, Goa Baker's Association, Sucorro Goa, 403501 for the registration in part A of the Register of the accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following particulars:

- A. Name of the Applicant: Department of Science, Technology & Waste Management (DST&WM), Government of Goa. Goa Baker's Association, Sucorro Goa, 403501.
- B. Address 1: Department of science & Technology Govt. of Goa, 1st Floor, pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Bhavan, Behind Pundalik Devasthan, Near Saniay School, Porvorim, Bardez-Goa 403521.
- C. Address 2: Sucorro Goa
- D. Name of the facilitator: Patent Information Centre, Goa state council for Science & Technology C/o Department of Science, Technology & Waste Management Govt. of Goa, 1st Floor, Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Bhavan, Behind Pundalik Devasthan, Near Sanjay School, Porvorim, Bardez-Goa-403501

E. List of association persons/producers/organization/authority: (will be submitted shortly)

F. Types of goods: -

Class 30 (Foodstuff)



G. Specification:

A beloved aspect of Goan life, the cultural significance of Goan bread, a daily backbone in Goan cuisine, displays a fusion of history, culture, and culinary artistry.

The shape of Pao is generally square-shaped, the crust is golden, it has a fluffy texture, yeast is used, and it is commonly served with omelettes, curries, and some other dishes.

The shape of Poi/Poie is flatter and disc-like; it is made with a higher proportion of whole-wheat flour; the texture is hollow inside; and it can be served with curries or can also be stuffed with cutlets or sausages.

The Katro Pao is butterfly-shaped, crafted using scissors, and ideally served with dry curry (*bhajis*) or gravies.

The shape of Kankonn is donut-shaped; the texture is comparatively dry; it is suitable for longer storage; and it pairs best with tea or also with hot soup.

The Unddo is generally in a circular shape; it has a crispy exterior and is soft and spongy on the inside. It is prepared by slowly baking it on low heat, and it is best served with Goan curries as it enhances the flavor.

H. Name of the geographical indication [and particulars]

Goan Bread (*Pao*)

I. Geographical area of production and map:

Goa, the smallest State of India with an area of about 3702 square kilometers, is on the western coastline of India between Maharashtra and Karnataka borders. Goa covers an area of 3702 square kilometers and comprises two Revenue districts viz North Goa and South Goa. Goa is rich in minerals, has large forest areas, an excellent harbour, beautiful seashores, and the most exquisite landscape in the western part of the country. The State of Goa is a multi-religious, multi-ethnic and multi-linguistic. The maximum length of the Goa State did not exceed 105 kilometers from Patradevi in Pemem Taluka to Palaulem in Canacona Taluka, with the width of 60 kilometers. As per the 2011 Census, Goa's total population is 14,58,545, of which 7,39,140 are males, and 7,19,405 are females. Goa has two districts, 12 talukas, 334 villages, 56 census towns, and 14 Municipal towns. Konkani is the Official Language of Goa.

J. Proof of origin [Historical records]:

Goa, on the west coast of India, was first exposed to bread during the colonial era. Bread is a component of Portuguese cuisine. The Portuguese introduced us to Pão. Before the Portuguese, there are no records of pão, or wheat bread. The main dietary staple in the area has always been rice. This is a community that grows and consumes rice. Thus, it appears that pão is not an indigenous product. In Konkani, the language spoken in the state of Goa, the word "baker" is poder. The word "baker" comes from the Portuguese word padeiro. The skill of baking bread is thought to have been brought to the former Portuguese colony by Jesuit Portuguese priests, primarily in the Salcete region, which was formerly a part of Goa's dominion. The art of baking bread was imparted to Catholic Goans, particularly to the Chardo caste of Majorda (near Salcete), a seaside region

characterized by productive palm groves that yield sur, a yeast replacement. The Chardos from the Salcete settlements of Varca, Nuvem, Colva, and Utorda also adopted this occupation. Consequently, family-run bakeries predominated in the villages of Salcete, including Majorda, Utorda, Cansaulim, Chinchinim, and Nuvem. "The Portuguese emperors granted the Catholic community's Chardo caste permission to open bakeries." Subsequently, bakers from these regions "moved to other places of Goa," and new bakeries appeared everywhere. In her interview, Filinto succinctly stated that the pão industry is "a centuries-old trade that was brought by 'outsiders.'" Before turning became a "insider," Bread was a "outsider." These days, bread is an essential component of Goa's identity, culture, and cuisine. The bread has endured over time, and the baker's (poder's) horn can still be heard in the streets of Goa twice a day, at dawn and dusk.

K. Methods of Production:

Natural yeast is sourced from a local toddy called sur throughout the manufacture process, which gives the bread its unique flavor. This combination is allowed to ferment for two to three hours. Next, in a stand mixer bowl, combine maida (APF), salt, sugar, yeast mixture, water, and oil to make the dough. The dough is kneaded on speed 2 for 15 to 20 minutes, or until it is soft and slightly sticky. The dough is allowed to rise at room temperature (30° C) for one and a half to two hours. The dough is allowed to rise again for half an hour after being punched and moulded into balls. Lastly, the dough is baked in furns locally known as wood-fired mud ovens.

L. Uniqueness:

The characteristic of Goan bread, also called "pão," is its soft texture, slightly sweet taste, and versatility; it is also unique due to the Portuguese influence combined with local Goan flavors and techniques; the traditional method of baking in wood-fired ovens adds a rustic charm and flavor profile not found in other bread varieties; and finally, the bread's cultural significance as a staple in Goan cuisine adds to its uniqueness.

Goan bread is unique from other breads because it is made using a traditional process that uses sur, a native toddy, as a natural yeast source. This provides the bread a unique flavor that can't be achieved using any other type of yeast. The

dough is baked in wood-fired mud ovens, known locally as foms, after the mixture of toddy and other ingredients is allowed to ferment for two to three hours. Goans consume it for breakfast, evening tea, or other special occasions at home. In Goa, bread is an integral part of the rich and varied cuisine, and it has a special position in the local culinary tradition.

M. Inspection Body:

In order to deal with the GI related issues, the following inspection body has been constituted.

1. The Director Department of Science, Technology & Waste Management (DST), Govt of Goa. Director,
2. The Directorate of Art & Culture Govt of Goa,
3. The Director, Industries, Trade & Commerce, Panaji-Goa
4. The Directorate of Food and Drugs, Bambolim Goa
5. Representative of Goa Baker's Association
6. Representative form the producers & users association
7. Nodal Officer for GI, C/o Goa State Council for Science & Technology, Saligao, Bardez, Goa

N. Other salient features:

The "poder," or bread delivery person, traverses from house to house daily, a familiar sight in every village. They can often be spotted riding bicycles, their typical horn echoing through the streets of Goa twice a day, at dawn and dusk. Mapusa market, in particular, is renowned for its variety of bread, known locally as "pao." Additionally, these breads are readily available in numerous shops and restaurants across the Goa. The traditional Goan pao tumbles through decades long Goan history, and is a daily staple for scores of localities.