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### Research Paper

## A Study of the Textile Industry in India for Economical & Geographical Indications

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### Abstract

The textiles and garment industry in Republic of India has strengths across the complete price chain from fibre, yarn, cloth to attire. it's extremely diversified with a good vary of segments starting from product of ancient loom, handicrafts, wool and silk product to the organized textile trade. The organized textile trade is characterised by the employment of capital-intensive technology for production of textile product and includes spinning, weaving, processing, and attire producing. Republic of India is understood for her wealthy cultural heritage of textile trade. it's the traditional industrial and trade activity of Republic of India. Indian Textile trade is one among the leading textile industries within the world. Despite the unorganized nature of trade, it plays a major role within the economy. loom sector dominates the native art and crafts. Textile trade in Republic of India continues to be dominated by cotton, accounting for nearly 3/4th of the overall fibre consumption within the country. Globally fibre consumption is dominated by manmade fibres having seventy per cent of share in total fibre consumption. Contrary to the world trend, fibre consumption in Republic of India is skew towards natural fibres with around sixty fifth share, particularly cotton. The textile trade has also seen the challenges and evolved in the new trading procedures. Economical Indications has proved to be a very significant aspect for the textile industry of the developing country like India. Handloom sector being one of the important parts of Indian Textile industry and Indian Textile

*export, GI registration has been proved to be an important tool of competitiveness in domestic and international market*

## **Introduction**

India has become a dream marketplace for most marketers across several product segments. In textiles and attire specifically, domestic consumption has matured at over thirteen per cent each year over the last 5 years and crossed the \$60 billion level, fuelled by the demographic blessings of India's population, increasing urbanisation, It might otherwise be thought-about the start of the Golden Era for the Indian textile business. the present year and on the far side guarantees to be a wonderful amount of growth for the business. The Government Associate in Nursing anticipated to announce its new textile policy with an bold target of achieving twenty per cent share of the world textile trade and serving to the domestic business attain a size of \$650 billion by 2024-25 by direction on investments, talent development and labour law reforms. The policy blueprint, termed the 'Vision, Strategy and Action Plan' for the textiles and garment industry, lays thrust upon diversification of exports through new merchandise and markets at the side of increasing price addition and promoting innovation and R&D activities. The textile business is predicted to draw in investment of concerning \$120 billion by 2024-25 and make concerning thirty five million extra jobs within the method. Exports also are expected to rise from the present \$39 billion to \$300 billion by 2024-25. The action set up notes that attracting the specified investment entails prepared accessibility of developed land with adequate infrastructure, experienced hands and straightforward property to ports, at the side of creation of recent mega textile parks, lowering the price of production and provision, and inspiring new entrants through start-ups furthermore as FDI. . Even today, cotton has over a sixty per cent share compared to forty per cent share globally. However this state of affairs is ever-changing quick. makers, furthermore as brands, square measure progressively trying towards alternative fibre choices, principally polyester. With the rise within the 'Value Retailing' format within the domestic market and rising demand for artificial fibre-based merchandise from international brands and retailers, demand for polyester is ready to grow.

### Definition and significance

A Economical indication identifies agricultural or natural or factory-made merchandise as originating or factory-made within the territory of a rustic or region or section therein territory, wherever a given quality, name or alternative characteristic of such merchandise is actually thanks to its geographical origin and just in case wherever such merchandise square measure factory-made merchandise one in all the activities of either.

### Historical Development and related Acts International Agreements for IP:

Historical Development and connected Acts International Agreements for informatics India may be a member of the globe Trade Organization and committed to the Agreement on Trade connected Aspects of property. India is additionally a member of World property Organization, a body chargeable for the promotion of protection of property rights throughout the globe. India is additionally a member of the subsequent vital WIPO-administered International Treaties and Conventions with reference to IPRs.

### Concerned informatics Act –

The Geographical Indications of products (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 came into force in September 2003. The GI Act was passed in India in 1999 and has been amended for GI protection in 2003. In India 'The Geographical Indications of products (Registration and Protection) Act' (GI Act) was enacted on fifteen September 2003 in compliance with India's obligations below journeys at the international organization. the govt. of India has established the 'Geographical Indications Registry' with all-India jurisdiction at Madras, wherever the GIs will be registered.

### GI Administration in India

The Geographical Indications register may be a statutory organization; its workplace is ready up at Madras for administration of the GI Act with the target of providing registration and protection of geographical indications (GI) with reference to merchandise. The 'Controller General of Patents, styles and Trademarks', United Nations agency is additionally the 'Registrar of Geographical Indication' of India, is chargeable for administering the GI Act. The workplace works from Madras. Applications for

registration of Geographical Indications can even be filed by foreign entities for registration of their GI in India in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

**The Act has 3 key objectives:**

1. Adequately shield the interest of producers of GI merchandise & augment the prosperity of the producers of such merchandise,
2. shield customers from deception, and
3. Promote merchandise bearing GI within the export market.

**Uses of GI:**

An 'authorized user' known by GI registered for any sensible, has the exclusive rights to the utilization of geographical indication in relevancy merchandise in respect of that it's registered.

**Various ways that of application of GI**

- GI will be applied to the merchandise by many ways. It will be applied on sensible itself, package within which the nice is oversubscribed or exposed purchasable, in any sign, promotional material, invoice, catalogue, letter, list or the other commercial instrument, if it's woven in, affected on, worked into, annexed, pasted to the nice or to any package of the merchandise.
- By exploitation words as 'Registered GI' or image or sign like 'RGI' is termed as illustration of GI to the merchandise.

The practical advantages of GI and emblems square measure distinctive signs that alter producers to secure their established name against imitation and fraud. In early times the producers used GI to guard their product against usurpation. but in present time the motivation of use of GI brand (PGI brand is employed in European counties) as a selling tool has enlarged

**Benefits of GI registration**

- It confers legal protection to geographical indications in India.
- It prevents unauthorized use of a registered geographical Indication by others.
- It boosted exports of Indian geographical indications by providing legal protection.
- It promotes economic prosperity of producers.
- It allows seeking legal protection in different international organization member countries.
- GI Registration affords higher legal protection to facilitate associate action for

infringement

- The registered businessman and approved users will initiate infringement actions
- The approved users will exercise the right to use the geographical indication.
- GI acts as a signalling device that helps producers differentiate

their product from competitive product within the market and allows them to make a name and goodwill around their product, which frequently fetch a premium value.

- GIs square measure collective rights in hand by the involved communities.

### Significance of GI

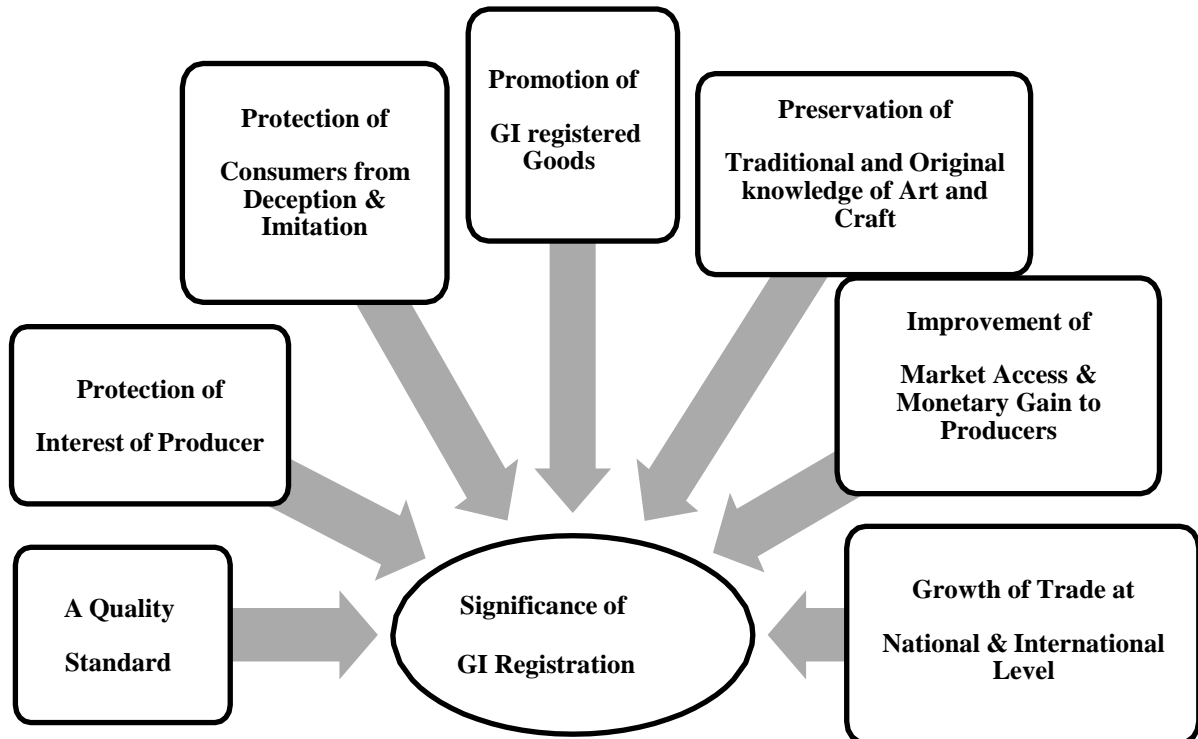
GI acts as a signalling device that helps producers differentiate the product from competitive product within the market and allows them to make a name and goodwill around their product, which frequently fetch a premium value. GIs square measure collective rights in hand by the involved communities. GI tag may be a certification that bears the standard performs of the merchandise thence it's vital to spot the first product from the unauthorized product of low and poor quality.

A geographical indication tells customers that a product is created in a very bound place, by bound technique and has bound characteristics that square measure because of that place of production. The GI will be utilized by all the approved users of GI United Nations agency square measure known because the authentic producers of the merchandise. in contrast to a trademark, that is corporate specific, the GI may be a generic tag, encompassing a cluster of individuals United Nations agency are producing that individual item within the ancient means. Thus, it's a bunch protection quite a personal one.

The key socio-economic factors affecting by GI in the developing countries include misappropriation, protecting traditional and indigenous knowledge, improving market access, creating niche market, protection of reputation, potential income effect and rural development.

The Exhibit 1 shows the significance and benefits of GI.

### Exhibit 1 Significance of GI Registration



The concepts of infringement, protection and effective GI practices are mentioned as below  
Infringement of GI:

- Registered GI is infringed once non approved user uses GI by any suggests that.
- GI is infringed once real GI is incorrectly applied by alteration, addition, effacement etc.
- GI is infringed once non-authorized user uses GI to merchandise not originating within the place indicated by GI or among expression like 'kind', 'style', 'imitation' etc.
- Where RGI merchandise square measure no inheritable and more dealings like process or packaging by non- approved user shall not think about as infringement

#### Protection of GI

- 'Registered Proprietor' and 'Authorized users' have exclusive rights to get relief just in case of infringement of GI.
- The offence trials at court of Metropolitan judge or Judicial judge category G I.

- Penalty for applying false GI, selling goods with false GI, subsequent conviction can be imprisonment from 6 months to 3 years or fine from 50 thousand to 2 lakh rupees.

### Effective GI Code of Practices

The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999:

- As per Chapter 1. Section 1.3.k.iii of the GI Act, 'Producer' in relation to goods, means any person who, if such goods are handicraft or industrial goods, makes or manufacturer of goods, and included any person who trades or deals in such production, exploitation, making or manufacturing, as the case may be, of the goods. There is not separate definition for Textile goods hence we have to consider the definition of handicrafts for textiles.
- As a result the benefits are not percolated to the real producer. Various economically powerful intermediaries may still continue their control over markets and the real producers may still be dependent on these market intermediaries for market access. In such scenario, firms with superior bargaining positions (located on the upper stream of supply chain) may end up appropriating disproportionate share of the economic value generated from securing protection. (Gautama and Behl, 2010)
- There are three different entities used in the GI Act, 'Producers' (Ch. 1. Section 1.3.k.iii)<sup>1</sup>, 'Registered Proprietor' (Ch. 1. Section 1.3.n)<sup>2</sup> and 'Authorized Users' (Ch. 1. Section 1.3.b)<sup>3</sup> registered under section 17<sup>4</sup>. There is confusion of eligibilities and authorities in the same.
- There should be clear distinction between the registered producer and registered traders. The authorized users of GI can also be differentiating between authorized producers and authorized traders. This will facilitate the identification of weavers as authorized producers and the benefits of GI will be able to percolate till them. Also the traders who like to trade only GI tagged products will be able to gain an advantage over the non-GI traders by registering themselves as authorized traders. This is significant in case of textile and handicraft goods because producers have very tiny workshops and don't sell their products of their own. In the case, producers and traders are always different entities.



- An important dimension of GI is that it does not protect knowledge or technology as such. It only protects the name or indication. This essentially means that the famous Banarasi sari can be produced anywhere in the world but it cannot be named 'Banarasi sari'. For a price-conscious consumer, it might not make much sense to buy GI certified products at a premium, if the same product is available elsewhere.

### Economic Indicator

India's macro-economic indicators still stay strong. throughout the present yr 2016-17, inflation has remained a lot of or less stable, whereas commercial enterprise deficit and accounting deficit (CAD) as share of gross domestic product (GDP) have improved. The growth rate of the economy throughout the primary half the present yr. is calculable at seven.2 per cent, that makes Asian nation one among the quickest growing major economies within the world. At the sectoral level, the expansion rates for agriculture and allied sectors, trade and services sectors for the primary 0.5 area unit calculable at a pair of.5 per cent, 5.6 per cent, and 9.2 per cent severally.

"The stress given to commercial enterprise consolidation through expenditure rationalization and revenue raising efforts and therefore the the target body measures for cooperative monetary governance and also steps towards containing inflation have contributed considerably to macro-economic stability," the department of economic affairs, ministry of finance, aforesaid in its Year finish Review – 2021 India's merchandise exports (customs basis) declined by fifteen.5 per cent to \$262.3 billion in 2015-16. In 2016-17 (April-October), growth of exports declined by zero.2 per cent (\$154.9 billion vis-à-vis \$155.2 billion within the corresponding amount of previous year). Imports declined by fifteen per cent to \$381.0 billion in 2015-16. Imports for 2016-17 (April-October) were at \$208.1 billion that is lower by one0.9 per cent as compared to \$233.4 billion within the corresponding amount of previous year.

Throughout 2016-17 (April-October), deficit attenuates to \$53.2 billion as against \$78.2 billion within the corresponding amount of previous year. There has been vital market diversification in India's trade from Europe and America to Asia and Africa in recent years – a method that has helped in header up with the sluggish international demand. Foreign exchange reserves stood at \$365.3 billion on November twenty five, 2016, showing a rise of \$5.1 billion over the extent of \$360.2 billion at end-March a pair of016. Country's exchange



reserves area unit at a cushy position to buffer any external shocks. within the current commercial enterprise 2016-17 (April-November), the common monthly charge per unit of rupee (RBI's reference rate) was within the vary of Rs sixty six-67 per US dollar (Rs 66.47 per US dollar in Apr 2016 and Rs sixty seven.80 per US dollar in November 2016). India's textile sector is that the country's oldest producing trade. Textiles and attire contributed a pair of.1% of India's GDP, 12.65% of its producing, and twelve-tone system of its exports in FY2018.

Textiles are second solely to agriculture engaged generation. The sector is dominated by cotton and is that the second largest producer, when China, of synthetic fibre and filament. India's textile and attire sector is fragmented, with few giant corporations, and a predominant share within the hands of little, freelance, and infrequently: unorganised players.

### **Literature Review**

(Raju & Choudhary, 2013) give a comparative state profile of Odisha as leading example with nine items of textile products registered for Geographical Indications till January 2013. Issues and challenges of GI infringement in India (Nanda, 2013) talk about the legal framework of GI in India, India's experience with GI protection and some case studies to see impact of GI registration like Muga silk of Assam, Banaras brocades and saris, Malabar Pepper and Vazhkulam Pineapple. The study of legal protection of GI in India and the study of international agreements of TRIPS, WTO and IPR to see if enough international standard for GI protection is in place in most of the counties (Nair, 2011) is studied. The international trade laws like GATT, WTO, IPRs, TRIPS (Trade Related Aspects of intellectual Property Rights) and Geographical Indications (GI) in Indian perspective are also reviewed.

(Desai, 2008). Bagade & Mehta (2014) studied the challenges of GI in India and the study of the functions of GI, historical development, prominence of GI, challenges and problems of GI act, infringement and protection of GI. Use of GI and other IPs as strong determinant of economic growth and the impact of a strong IP regime on the economic development of a nation have been emphasized and with the growing recognition of IPR, instances of infringements of IPR in developing nations are visible and hence the importance of worldwide forum on IPR has been realized.

(Rai, Singh & Sharma, 2009) Similarly (Gautam & Bahl, 2010) gave the historical development, socio-economic implication of GI in developing countries, and the issues and concerns of GI. Marie-Vivian, 2010 in 'The Role of the State in the Protection of Geographical Indications: From Disengagement in France / Europe to Significant Involvement in India' states that 'post- TRIPS Agreement (the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) India shows a state and its agencies which are very active in the process of filing GI applications, including being themselves the applicant and eventually the proprietor', due to lack of strong producer organization in India. The significance of GI is studied in various studies.

The Indian Ministry of Commerce (2001) has stated that 'by protecting the cultural diversity of a country, GIs also play role in the protection of its national identity against the fear of its dilution by the internationalization of the culture.' A consumer survey done in Europe (WTO, 1999) revealed that 40 percent of consumers surveyed were willing to pay a premium of 10 percent for origin-guaranteed products.

### **Research Methodology**

The paper refers to solely secondary knowledge analysis. knowledge concerning registered GIs of Textiles and alternative classes square measure collected from secondary supply like government web site of holding [ipindia.nic.in/girindia/](http://ipindia.nic.in/girindia/) which provides info of all GI registered product of India from Gregorian calendar month 2004 until date (February 2016). The effective GI practices also are shared for higher protection of GI.

### **Comparative analysis of GI of Textiles in India**

The purpose of the paper is to derive profile of textile business concerning to the GI registrations in India. Class no twenty four and twenty five as per the GI Registration Act square measure for Textile and Textile merchandise (class no 24) and vesture (class no 25).

Table one offers the knowledge of GI registered merchandise As per section 2(f) of GI Act 1999 as updated from fifteen Sept 2003 to Feb 2016. it's fascinating to notice that out of total 238 GI registered until February 2016, seventy nine (33%) GIs square measure belongs to Handicraft class, next is seventy one (30%) textile class, agriculture sixty three (26%), producing eighteen (8%) and last is food stuff half-dozen (3%).

Table1: GI Scene of Indian Textiles: Category wise distribution of GI Registered

No	Category	Number of registered GI	%
1	Agriculture	63	26%
2	Handicraft	79	33%
3	Manufacturing	18	8%
4	Food stuff	6	3%
5	Textile	71	30%
6	Others	1	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Source: [ipindia.nic.in/girindia/](http://ipindia.nic.in/girindia/))

Out of total states and Union Territories of India, solely twenty six states (Table 2) have illustration in GI registration. The leading state is Mysore with thirty three GIs (14%), next is Madras with twenty four GIs (10%) and geographic area with solely ten GIs (4.2%). The stunning truth is there square measure nine product outside India square measure registered for GI. As our space of focus is textile, we tend to have an interest to check the states UN agency have registered in textile class. state is on prime with ten (14.1%) GIs in textile, next square measure province & Madras with eight (11.3%) GIs and geographic area with four (5.6%) GIs.

Table 2 State wise distribution of all registered GI and Textile GI

No	Name of State	GI registered	% of GI to Total	Number of Textile GI	% of Textile GI
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
2	Assam	5	2.1%	2	2.8%
3	Andhra Pradesh	13	5.5%	8	11.3%
4	Bihar	5	2.1%	3	4.2%
5	Chhattisgarh	5	2.1%	1	1.4%

6	Goa	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
7	Gujrat	10	4.2%	4	5.6%
8	Himachal Pradesh	6	2.5%	4	5.6%
9	Jammu & Kashmir	5	2.1%	2	2.8%
10	Karnataka	33	13.9%	5	7.0%
11	Kerala	22	9.2%	4	5.6%
12	Maharashtra	10	4.2%	4	5.6%
13	Manipur	4	1.7%	3	4.2%
14	Madhya Pradesh	8	3.4%	3	4.2%
15	Meghalaya	2	0.8%	0	0.0%
16	Mizoram	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
17	Naga Land	2	0.8%	0	0.0%
18	Orissa	15	6.3%	10	14.1%
19	Pondicherry	2	0.8%	0	0.0%
20	Rajasthan	10	4.2%	2	2.8%
21	Sikkim	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
22	Telangana	10	4.2%	1	1.4%
23	Tamil Nadu	24	10.1%	8	11.3%
24	Tripura	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
25	Uttar Pradesh	21	8.8%	3	4.2%
26	West Bengal	10	4.2%	4	5.6%
27	Multiple states (Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan)	1	0.4%	0	0.0%

28	International (France 2, Italy 1, Mexico 1, Peru 1, Portugal 2, UK 1, USA 1)	9	3.8%	0	0.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table three shows the distribution of GI for Textiles and Textile GI with Logos. Out of total seventy one textile GIs, thirty four (48%) GIs belongs to class of silk textiles, thirteen (18%) belongs to Cotton textiles, half-dozen (8%) square measure Wool weaving product and eighteen (25%) square measure from class 'Others' that embody woven textiles like carpets, 'chadars', towels etc. There square measure total twenty eight out of seventy one GIs registered with logos. Out of total twenty eight GIs registered with brand, seventeen (50%) GIs square measure of silk textiles, 6(46%) square measure of cotton textiles and 5(83%) square measure of wool product that show highest awareness in brand registration. To have AN overall understanding of GI scene in Indian handlooms and textiles, the study targeted on the loom saris that square measure registered for GI and few of them have registered with logos. The Table four offers the list of GI registered textiles of India and their logos. state is that the uppermost state with five (18%) textile GIs with brand followed by province, Gujrat and Manipur with three (11%) textile GIs with brand.

*Table 3 Distribution of GI for Textiles and GI with logos*

		<b>A</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>Category of GI of Textile</b>	<b>GI in Textiles</b>	<b>% of A to Total A</b>	<b>Textile GI with Logo</b>	<b>% B to A</b>
1	Silk Textiles	34	48%	17	50%
2	Cotton Textiles	13	18%	6	46%
3	Wool textile	6	8%	5	83%
4	<b>Total silk, cotton &amp; wool</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>53%</b>
5	Others - Carpets, Chadars, Towels	18	25%	0	0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>39%</b>

Table 4 State Wise Distribution of GI for textiles with logos

No	Category of GI of Textile	Textile GI with Logo	% to total
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	11%
2	Assam	1	4%
3	Bihar	1	4%
4	Chhattisgarh	1	4%
5	Gujrat	3	11%
6	Himachal Pradesh	1	4%
7	Jammu & Kashmir	2	7%
8	Karnataka	1	4%
9	Kerala	1	4%
10	Manipur	3	11%
11	Madhya Pradesh	1	4%
12	Orissa	5	18%
13	Rajashtan	1	4%
14	Telangan	1	4%
15	Uttar Pradesh	1	4%
16	West Bengal	2	7%
	Total	28	

### Benefits of Registering GI with Logo

There square measure some added advantages if the GI is registered with brand. The logos will be registered beside the registration of the merchandise (like Kashmir Pashmina shawls, Baluchi sari, Kachchh scarf etc.) or the emblem itself will be singly registered later (like Darjeeling Tea, Banaras brocade, Mega silk of state etc).

The benefits of registering brand beside GI are:

- It is straightforward to show, attach the emblem beside the merchandise by producer.



- It offers identity to the merchandise within the perspective of client.
- It offers less probabilities of misappropriation of GI because the visibility of the emblem is obvious. as an example, many times, Paithani once asked by customers, they need no possibility apart from accept the merchant.
- Customer will raise, demand and check the packaging material of Paithani for the name and brand.

Here the case of (Protected GI) PGI brand applied in Europe will be thought-about as a best



practice wherever the common PGI brand is employed for all GI registered product.

### **Infringement and Protection of GI**

There square measure some instances of infringement and protection done. Pochampally, little city in Nalgonda district of province, is thought for its distinctive Ikat style. regarding five hundredth of the population here depends on handlooms. In Gregorian calendar month 2003, Pochampally became the primary ancient Indian craft to urge a Geographical Indication (GI) registered. but 2 years later, the proprietors of the GI found that a retail merchant in Hyderabad was marketing saris made by a Mumbai-based manufacturer underneath the false GI of 'Pochampally'. They forthwith filed a case. each the retail merchant and therefore the manufacturer accepted the case of infringement AND united to an out of court settlement. They additionally gave AN enterprise to not sell any product within the name of Pochampally.<sup>5</sup> In case of Paithani, the silk and loom frock of geographic area, the unauthorized manufacturers produce the Paithani like frock on power loom, that is called as 'Semi-Paithani'. The Paithani weavers of Paithan AND Yeola have an assumption that the Semi-Paithani is weaved within the regions of Mysore and it contributes around fifty per cent within the Paithani market. Weavers additionally <sup>5</sup> Source: XI 5 Year arrange,

Box 5.2 'Hope Looms' tell that the weavers of Mysore square measure tuned in to weaving technique of Paithani and that they will weave on the loom. this offers the same version of Paithani that prices less within the Paithani market because of low price of silk and weaving charges in Mysore. However, it merely violates the GI law and therefore ought to take action on this infringement. In similar case the law will be protected in terms of Textile merchandise so sell of 'Semi Paithani' that may be a loom product could or might not be of pure silk (non Paithani, non-silk and non-handloom sari) would be prohibited.

Exhibit three Case of khaddar Trademark by FRG Trademark War: Government's battle against khaddar Naturprodukte After turmeric, basmati and arishth, Government of Republic of India is making ready for trademark battle against Germany's company 'Khadi Naturprodukte'. MSME Ministry has noticed that 'khadi' is registered as trademark in FRG, European nation and Hungary. Government is taking this issue to European authorities as IPR Infringement proof as khaddar is being registered in Indian underneath KVIC Act, 1956. In Republic of India there area unit around ninety logos that are registered by many entities which incorporates brands and labels like 'Khadi', 'Khadi Gramodyog' and 'Khadi Bharat'. The khaddar & Village Industries Commission (KVIC), associate arm of the ministry of small, tiny & medium enterprises, has sought-after cancellation of the trademark given to the corporate by Belgique headquartered workplace for Harmonization in Internal Markets, associate organisation answerable for trademark and style registration in EU. The Department of business Policy and Promotion has urged KVIC to register the khaddar whole for its vary of merchandise within the U.S. and therefore the EU. The international trademark system is ruled by 2 treaties: the capital of Spain Agreement regarding the International Registration of Marks (1891) and therefore the capital of Spain Protocol about the capital of Spain Agreement regarding the International Registration of Marks (1989). The department of business policy and promotion has steered that KVIC ought to ask for a global trademark underneath the globe holding Organization's capital of Spain Protocol. except for that KVIC and therefore the government have to be compelled to make sure that the whole isn't registered elsewhere. The GI application of khaddar is additionally unfinished at GI workplace. Effective capture of potential IPRs of Republic of India at intervals the country associated abroad thus has become the requirement of an hour.

## Conclusion

The holding rights normally and Geographical Indications in specific area unit the neglected areas in producers because of unknowingness. the advantages of the GI act haven't been exploited by the producers either by registering the merchandise for GI, displaying the logos, names or labels of GI to induce advantages. The textile business plays terribly vital role in Indian Economy, and loom sector dominates, but it solely contributes to around half-hour in GI registration. The native skills, technique and identity in handlooms, textiles and handicraft will solely be prevented via effective GI application within the domestic and international market.

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