

## **Bettering our GI Act**

### **What is the issue?**

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- The existing law for Geographical Indications in India leans too heavily on documentary proof.

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- This is a major huddle for many traditional products from getting the GI Tag.

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### **What is the “Geographical Indication”?**

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- Geographical Indications (GIs) are recognitions for traditionally produced products that are specific to a region.

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- It intends to link the quality of a product to the territory from where the it originates from.

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- GIs support local production and are an important economic tool for the uplift of rural and tribal communities.

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- Unlike other Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) which guarantee the protection of individual interest, GI is a collective right.

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- If their products qualify, producers can use the collective GI mark while commercially exploiting their products.

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### **What are the shortcomings in the Indian GI Act?**

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- India executed a law on GI in 1999 as per the WTO’s “Trade Related Aspects

of Intellectual Property Rights -TRIPS” guidelines.

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- TRIPS only prescribes a minimum standard and there is no insistence on a particular framework for the grant of a GI Tag.  
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- Against this backdrop, proof of origin is a mandatory criterion for registering GIs in India - a provision borrowed from the EU’s act.  
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- While a historic proof in itself is a good safeguard, the Indian Act also stresses on documentary evidence for the same.  
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- Documented evidence would indeed be foolproof in ensuring the link between the product and territory.  
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- But in India, where oral history has had far wider convention over written history, this provision will prove to be a formidable hurdle.  
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- **Assam Example** - Assam has been exploring its natural, agricultural and traditional products as potential GI material.  
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- But a stumbling block has been the difficulty in gathering documentary evidence as proof of origin.  
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- The recent product in focus has been “Judima”, a traditional rice wine made by the Dimasa tribe of Dima Hasao.  
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- For most products, especially those of tribal communities, the lack of documentary evidence is bound to be a recurrent problem.  
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## **What is the way forward?**

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- In a particular instance, the GI Registry considered studying its evolution to establish proof of origin.  
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- But as the existing law insists on documentary proof, it is difficult to make authorities adopt similar stands for other products.  
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- Hence, India should consider amending the current law to enable easier GI registration and enhance the marketability of our rich tradition.  
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**Source: The Hindu**

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