

The Odisha Small Industries Corporation Ltd.

(A Government of Odisha Undertaking)

(An ISO : 9001-2008 certified Govt. Company)

Industrial Estate, Madhupatna, Cuttack - 753010, Odisha

Tel. No. : 0671-2342580 / 2343084; Fax : 0671-2341875 / 2342561

e-mail : osicltd@gmail.com, osicltd@rediffmail.com, website : www.osicltd.in



From:

Sri Pradipta Kumar Sahani, OAS(SAG),
MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Ref No.5848/OSIC

Date:18.12.2019

To

The Senior Examiners of TM and Geographical Indications,
Geographical Indications Registry,
Intellectual Property Office Building,
G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai- 600 032.

Sub: "Submission of compliance report to objection on GI Rectification/Removal No. 1 – Geographical Indications No. 612 Odisha Rasagola Service of copy of Rectification - Regd.

Ref: Yours letter No. 582 dtd: 31.10.2019.

Sir,

With reference to the above subject, I am herewith submitting the necessary compliance/counter statement *in triplicate* on each of the queries/objections by the petitioner Smritilekha Chakraborty on GI tag of Odisha Rasagola. I am hereby also submitting the requirement fees of Rs. 1,000/- in shape of DD No.225059 Dt.18.12.2019.

I therefore, request your good office to consider our compliance report and to reject the prayer of the objector as the objection raised by her is baseless. Further, it is requested to retain the GI tag of Odisha Rasagola approved by the GI Authority for its specialty and uniqueness.

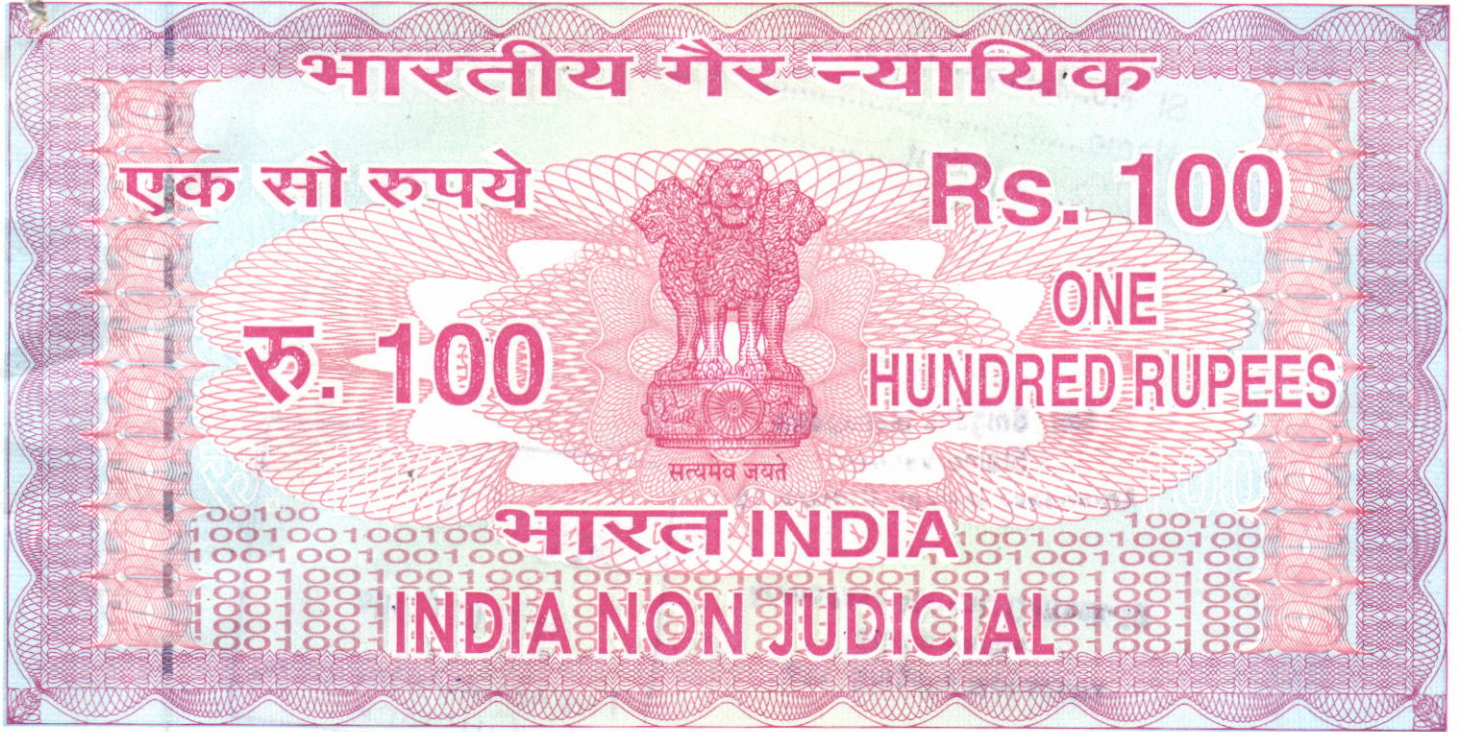
Thanking you,

Yours faithfully

MANAGING DIRECTOR

Encl: As above





ଓଡ଼ିଶା ओडिशा ODISHA

Before The Register, of Geographical Indications,

At- The office of Geographical Indications Registry,
G.S.T Road, Guindy, Chennai – 600032.

K 678746

To

The Registrar, Geographical Indications,
The office of Geographical Indications,
Intellectual Property Office Building,
G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai- 600 032.

Received, Rs. 1000 in cash/ Cheque/DD/MO on 23.12.2019 vide entry no. 3997 in the register of valuables ✓ Cashier D.D.O.

**THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS
(REGISTRATION & PROTECTION ACT, 1999).**



FORM GI-2B

Form of Counter-statement

Sections 2, 14, 17(3), 27, Rules 43(1), 66

(To be filed in triplicate)

Fee : Rs. 1,000/-

(See entry No.2(B) of the First Schedule)

Section 2B, Rule- 65

In the matter of Removal No. 1 GI application No. 612 in class 30 for the registration of a geographical indication.

I, The Managing Director Odisha Small Industries Corporation Limited (OSIC Ltd.), (A Government of Odisha Undertaking) the applicants(s) for registration of the above geographical indication, hereby give notice that the following are grounds on which we rely for our application.

Preedipta Kumar Sankar

SI. No. 65808 Date 17/12/19
Name Office of the Comptroller
At Madhupur Dist. ...

W
Smt. Snigdha Mohapatra
Stamp Vender
Anudaya Market, Cuttack-75

Smt. Snigdha Mohapatra
Stamp Vender
Anudaya Market, Cuttack-75

OK
15 OCT 2019
TREASURY OFFICER,
CUTTACK

Prapti Kena Sehat

We object the following allegations in the notice of Removal No. 1 and submitting herewith the compliances/counters to the objections raised by the petitioner.

OBJECTION POINT-1

That the OBJECTOR in the case namely Smritilekha Chakraborty, aged 31, D/O Late Prabir Kumar Chakraborty, resident of resident of 203, Pacific Avenue, sec-19, Plot-25, Taloja, Maharashtra 410206, India, is a concerned citizen of India.

Compliance:

Nothing to reply

OBJ-2

That the present objection petition is being filed on its own and not at the insistence of someone else.

Compliance:

Nothing to reply

OBJ-3

That the facts in brief is that Rasogolla is a sweet made of cottage cheese ('chhana' in Bengali) dumplings dipped in sugary syrup, first prepared by Nabin Chandra Das in Kolkata in 1860s and since then being prepared by numerous confectioners all over West Bengal. For more than a century, Rasogolla has been the most popular Bengali sweet ever to be invented and has become an integral part of Bengali culture. In 2015, the Government of West Bengal applied for Geographical Indications tag for Rasogolla in the name of 'Banglar Rasogolla' and received the G.I. status in 2017. In 2018, the Government of Odisha applied for Geographical Indications tag for a sweet called 'Rasagola' in the name of 'Odisha Rasagola' and received in the status in 2019.

Compliance:

It is to clarify that in the application of 'Odisha Rasagola' the ingredient used is called **chhena** not chhana which is a Bengali version. Further, it is to clarify that The Odisha Small Industries Corporation Ltd. with Utkal Mistanna Byabasayee Samiti were the applicants for GI tag for 'Odisha Rasagola' not the Govt. of Odisha.

স্মৃতিলেখা কুমার চক্রবর্তী

OBJ-4

That the OBJECTOR believes that the registration of the Geographical Indication for 'Odisha Rasagola' from the legal point of view is untenable on several grounds as explained in the subsequent paragraphs.

Compliance:

It is the petitioner's own presumption which is not true. It is substantiated clearly in following paras.

OBJ-5

It is a well known fact that 'chhana' (Bengali cottage cheese) was considered an impurity among ancient Indians. Which is why 'chhana' products were never offered to the Hindu Gods & Goddesses as 'bhog' or 'prasadam'. There are many evidences from the Indian history and mythologies. Lord Krishna was an avid admirer of all other milk products including Ghee, Milk, Butter, Curd; but there's is no mention of Lord Krishna consuming 'chhana' or any other 'chhana' products.

Compliance:

Nowhere in the ancient text of Hindu Religion it is mentioned that chhena is an impurity and hence, it is not offered to Hindu Gods & Goddess. In the Hindu religion, Jagannath Dham or Purusottoam Kshetra or Puri Dham is considered as one of the four salvation centres (mokshya dham) of the world (other three are Badrikadham, Dwarkadham & Rameswaram). Adi Sankaracharya had visited Puri & took the darashana of Lord Jagannath and established Govardhan Peeth or Govardhan Mutt (His life span was between 788 to 820 AD). In Jagannath Temple, chhena & several chhena based products are plentifully offered as Prasad or bhog from ancient times. It can be verified from the Jagannath Temple ritual records as well as Madala Panji, a temple chronicle of ancient times. In Odisha chhena is considered as sacred and offered to all most all Gods and Goddess. Its ironical to notice that though both curd & chhena are prepared in similar process, the petitioner considers curd is sacred & chhena is unsacred or impure. The petitioner should know that for both the products, milk is boiled first. Then for curd preparation, few drops of curd or whey(starter)is added whereas for chhena

Pocriptu Kyanor Jutani

preparation, higher quantity of curd or whey is required. Lord Krishna was in Dwapar Yug whereas chhena was perhaps invented in later stage before 4th century AD as it is mentioned in Amarkosh. Lord Krishna was in Mathura and Brindaban where chhena might not have been originated as availability of chhena based products are rarely seen in hindi vocabulary. It is noteworthy to mention here that in Odisha, there is existed a large number of different sweets having names starting with Chhena. Such as Chhenapoda, Chhena gaja, Chhena Jhili, Chhena muduki, Chhena bara, Chhena Keli, Chhena Puli, Dudha Chenna, Dahi Chenna, Chhena tadia, Chhena chakata, Chhena mandua, Chenna Puri, Chhena Laddu, Chhena jilapi, Chhena Manda, Chhena chakuli, Chhena pana, Chhena khiri, Chhena kakara, Chhena kora, chhena khai etc. In no other places in India except Odisha, sweets bearing the name Chhena is available in such large numbers. So, as per the scientific convention, due to availability of many diversities or variants or wide relatives, hence the origin of Chhena can be ascertained form Odisha and not from any other places.

Pradipata Kumar Sahoo

OBJ-6

Another famous Indian product, made from 'chhana', called 'Paneer'(Indian cottage cheese) also has its' roots in Turkey and Persia. The word 'Panir' itself is Persian .The technique of 'breaking milk' and preparing 'chhana' was first introduced in Bengal by Portuguese and Dutch travelers.

Compliance:

The claim that the art of chhena preparation was not known to Indians and the Portuguese and Dutch travelers taught it to Bangalis as mentioned by the petitioner is not only false but a serious conspiracy against Indian Heritage to undermine its antiquity status . The art of chhena making was known to Indians at least before 4th Century AD. During 4th Century AD Amarsinha has written it in Amrkosh. The lines are as follows "*Amikheti shrute aabartite usne khire dadhijogataha ja bikrutih sa Amikhya*". That means the product which is formed by

adding curd to the boiled milk is called Amikhya(chhena is known as Amikhya in Sanskrit). chhena is being offered to Gods/Goddess in temples of Odisha from ancient times. Portuguese and Dutch travelers first reached in Kerala in later years reached to Bengal. Question arises if Portuguese travelers taught art of Chhena making to Bengalis, then why not to the people of Kerala or Goa ? Why there is no much use of chhena and chhena based sweets available there ? We are talking about chhena not paneer. The curry made up chhena balls is known as 'chhena tarakari' which is in practice since thousand years in Odisha.

OBJ-7

It is also to be noted that 15th century Bengali saint Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was also fond of 'chhana'. However, that 'chhana' was a simple curdling of boiled milk with Lemon or Curd. 'chhana' prepared in such manner retained a lot of liquid and lacked the binding power required to make any sweet. And because it lacked the binding power, it was impossible to mould the 'chhana' into any form or shape. It is only after the arrival of Dutch & Portuguese, did the Bengali artisans learnt to prepare 'chhana' in such a way so that it could be moulded into a shape. The first such product that was made in Bengal under Dutch supervision, still exists in the name of 'Bandel Cheese'. Therefore, it is clearly evident from the history, that "Rasogolla" is not only a rather modern invention; but also the invention of "Rasogolla" in Bengal was only made possible by learning the tricks to make mouldable 'chhana' from the Dutch & Portuguese.

Compliance:

The petitioner has mentioned that Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was fond of 'chhena' & was eating regularly. Question arises if 'chhena' is considered as impure how Sri Chaitanya Deva great spiritual leader of Hindu religion was eating it ? There is no mention of other people eating 'chhena' except Sri Chaitanya in

Precepta Kuman Sukam

Bengal. In fact, Sri Chitanya Mahaprabhu was an Odia, and as in Odisha 'chhena' is considered as sacred and offered to God/Goddess and hence he was eating chenna. During the same time, the art of 'chhena' preparation was not known to people of Bengal and hence they believe that the Portuguese taught them 'chhena' preparation. Proof of Sri Chitanya Dev as Odia is given as follows – *In 15th century AD. Emperor Kapliendra Dev of Odisha ordered Madhukar Mishra, a native of Jajpur district of Odisha to leave Odisha along with family. He went to Srihat(Silhat) along with his family. His son Jagannath Mishra (also known as Purandar Mishra) left Srihat and settled in Mayapur village of Nabadeep. Jagannath Mishra's son is Biswambhar Mishra who became Sri Chaitanya Mohaprabhu after taking Sanyasa. Mishra is not the original surname found in Bengal, it is migrated one. Food habit of individual depends upon the food habit of family to whom he or she belongs not of the place where he or she stays. Sri Chaitanya Mohaprabhu or Biswambhar Mishra is an Odia, born and brought up in Bengal like Netaji Subas Chandra Bose a Bengali, borne and brought up in Odisha.*

Pradip Kumar Suman

All other points described are irrelevant as even today, best quality of 'chhena' is being produced by using whey as curdling agents due to presence of various enzymes in it and chemical curdling agents like vinegar is not used by the 'chhena' producers.

With regard to origin of 'chhena', it is informed that chhena is originated in Odisha. In Bengal it is called chhana. Had it been Bengal origin, it could have been chhana in Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar & elsewhere. In Odisha it is spelled as 'chhena' which is same in UP, Bihar & elsewhere. 'Sandesh' is Bengal origin when migrated to other places, took the same name 'Sandesh'. Similarly 'dosa' from South India when migrated to other places took the name 'dosa'. **Hence 'chhena' is Odia origin when it migrated to Bengal it became**

'chhana', as the Jena Surname of Odisha when migrated to Bengal became Jana Surname.

OBJ-8

On the contrary, it is being argued in the petition for 'Odisha Rasagola', that the name 'Rasagola' appears in 'Dandi Ramayana', which is a 15th century text by Balarama Dasa.

Compliance:

The word Rasagola has been mentioned in the 15th Century 'Dandi Ramayana' written by Balaram Das. In its Ajodhya Kand there is an elaborate description of chhena & chhena products including Rasagola. As per the description, Lord Ram left for Banbas(Forest). Bharat & Satrughna went to bring him back and on their way received the hospitality of sage Bharadwaja. Sage offered them various food items & sweet items which comprised *dudha chhena, chhenapuri, Rasogola and Rasabali.*

OBJ-8(a)

However, the word 'Rasa' means syrup or liquid or juice and 'Gola' could mean a round shaped ball or a mixture. So 'Rasagola' could mean "a round shaped ball floating in liquid syrup" or "a mixture of different juices".

Compliance:

The word rasa means sweetened syrup or sugar syrup or sweetened juice. 'Gola' means rounded shaped ball. So Rasagola means round shaped ball floating in liquid sweetened syrup. Because before invention of sugar, rasagolas were prepared from gud or jaggery and from sugarcane juice.

OBJ-8(b)

No further explanation has been provided by the petitioner, as to which of the above has been referred to in the said 'Dandi Ramayana'.

Compliance:

In 'Dandi Ramayan' it has been mentioned that 'Rasagola' is a finished product(sweet dish) which has been served to Lord Ram, Laxman, Sita, Bharat, Satrughna & others by sage Bharadwaj.

Pradipita Kumar Saha

OBJ-8(c)

Nothing has been explained in the 'Dandi Ramayana' which conclusively proves that 'Rasagola' means a round ball of 'chhana' floating in sugary syrup. In the absence of such explanation, a 'Rasagola' can be a round shaped ball of anything or it could also have referred to a mixture of different juices. Therefore, a mere mentioning of the word 'Rasagola' in a 15th century book, does not prove that it indeed is the same product as 'Banglar Rasogolla'. Nor could it be used as a base to claim, that 'Odisha Rasagola' predates 'Banglar Rasogolla'.

Compliance:

In 'Dandi Ramayan', Balaram Das has mentioned the name of various sweet items prevalent in Odisha during 15th Century. He has mentioned rasagola. In Odisha rasagola means round chhena Balls cooked in sugar syrup. All over India, including Bengal round shaped chhana balls cooked in sugar syrup is known as rasagola. *Now question comes when the same product Rasagola is already existed in Odisha prior to 15th Century how Mr. Nabin Chandra Das invented it in 1868. The claim of Mr. N.C. Das as inventor of Rasagola is false, fabricated and unacceptable.* When the product moves from its place of origin to other places it takes same name. For example dosa originated in South India moved to other places as dosa, Pizza from Italy to other places as Pizza. Sandesh from Bengal to other places as Sandesh. Similarly Rasagola from Odisha to Bengal as Rasgola. *Question comes if for the first time Mr. N.C. Das invented Rasagola in 1868, how the 15th Centaury text contained the same word and product.* It is a well established fact that Lady Hasting wife of Mr. Warren Hasting first Governor General of India (1774-1785AD) was fond of Rasagola and was taking packed ones on her return journey prior to invention of Rasagola by Mr. N.C.Das in 1868. The petitioner should know that in spite of having ancient records in favour of Odisha with respect to Rasagola, nobody objected the GI certification

Pre-dppla Kumar Subarti

to Bangalar Rasogolla otherwise Bangalar Rasogolla would not have received GI tag.

OBJ-9

Question also arises on the authenticity of such appearance in the 'Dandi Ramayana' itself. The source and the veracity of such archaic literature has not been verified by an independent authority:-

Compliance:

The petitioner has raised the authenticity of 'Dandi Ramaya' and its verification. Rasagola sweet has been mentioned in 'Dandi Ramayan' in Odia and its translation in Hindi and English has been given along with Odia in our GI Application. The petitioner can take the 'Dandi Ramayan' and verify it by any Independent Agency (Dandi Ramayan, Ajodhya Kand, published by Govind Rath, Cuttack in 1912)

OBJ-9(a)

Whether the word 'Rasagola' indeed appears in Dandi Ramayana written in Odia text.

Compliance:

The word 'Rasagola' has been mentioned in the 15th Centaury 'Dandi Ramayan' in Odia text. 'Dandi Ramayana' is one of the famous Odia scripture also known as 'Odia Ramayana' or 'Jagmohan Ramayana'

OBJ-9(b)

Whether the word 'Rasagola' indeed appears in the 15th century manuscript of 'Dandi Ramayana' or it is an addition to the later version of 'Dandi Ramayana'.

Compliance:

The word Rasagola has appeared in the 15th Centaury 'Dandi Ramayan' and its subsequent publications. 'Dandi Ramayan' is an ancient religious scripture. Thinking of any addition/alternation to its originality is just beyond imagination.

OBJ-10

'Rasagola' is not a generic term. The origin of the word 'Rasagola' can be clearly traced to Bengal. The fact, that this sweet has gained unprecedented popularity across India & the globe; is a matter of credit for the Bengali sweet-makers & artisans. And

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as the sweet became famous, the word 'Rasagola' became synonymous with it. The legal system of Geographical Indication was created for this very purpose, so that the creation can be protected by the creators. Therefore, Geographical Indication is a method to preserve the intellectual property rights of a community. Treating 'Rasagola' as a generic word due to its' popularity is akin to adopting punitive measures for making a product successful. Granting GI of 'Rasagola' to any other state, by any name that sounds similar to 'Rasagola' is an act of cultural appropriation.

Compliance:

As mentioned by the petitioner, Rasagola is not a Bengali word. The first dictionary of Bengal written by Nagendra Nath Basu (published in 1911) has not mentioned it as Bengali word. He has also edited the Hindi Biswokosh (The Encyclopedia Indica) in 1919 and mentioned it as Hindi word. *Question arises how linguist expert like Mr. Basu was ignorant about the Bengali origin of Rasagola . The first Odia dictionary "Purna Chandra Bhasakosa" written by Gopal Chandra Praharaj & published 1937 has mentioned that, 'Sankalpara manda hela satya rasagola' (the worshipped chhena manda became rasagola later on). So rasagola is an intellectual innovation of Odia people and it has migrated to Bengal in later stage.*

precipitate upon later

OBJ-11

That the registration of the product under the name of 'Odisha Rasagola' falls under the purview of the product being 'deceptively similar' as per Section 2(c) of The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. The word 'Rasagola' is very similar in pronunciation and spelling to 'Rasogolla', the word contained in the name of an existing G.I registered product of similar nature ('Banglar Rasogolla' – G.I No. 533, registered in 2017) and therefore should be considered as deceptively similar to extent of creating confusion and deceiving the consumers and beneficiaries. Rasogolla

has a huge existing international market and the potential to grow manifold. However, with the confusion being created through the registration of 'Odisha Rasgola', it is not unlikely for the Indian export figures to go down. The manufactures of 'Banglar Rasogolla' who are the supposed beneficiaries of the G.I registration of their product would be the worst suffers because of this deceptive similarity.

Compliance:

There is no comparison between 'Odisha Rasagola' & Banglar Rasogolla. Odisha Rasagola originated prior to 15th Century offered as Prasad in Jagannath Temple during Niladri Vije ritual and is very soft, juicy and melts in mouth without teeth pressure. It is both in white & off white colour. Colour development of Odisha Rasagola is natural without addition of any artificial colour. Whereas Banglar Rasogolla is a later derivative of Odisha Rasagola originated in 1868, chewy and spongy in nature & white in colour.

pro-cepto Kurnar Sabant

OBJ-12

That the registration of a food product that has been used as an offering to a deity at a specific temple in a certain place for centuries, under Geographical Indication violates the 11(2)(a) of the Geographical Indications of Goods(Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. The section states that the product should have specific quality, reputation or other characteristics which the essentially and exclusively for the geographical environment, with its inherent natural and human factors. In the case of 'Odisha Rasagola', neither its specific quality, reputation nor any other characteristic is because of the geographical environment where it is prepared. The same product with its specified ingredients and process can be prepared anywhere in the world. There is no natural or human factor behind it .It is only the divine factor which has contributed to its reputation, as the product has been claimed by Odisha to have evolved from Ksheermohan , the

sweet that has been traditionally offered to Lord Jagannath of Puri for centuries. However, it is to be noted that Kheer and Chhana are completely different by – products of Milk , therefore completely eligible to be registered as a different products under the current law of Geographical Indication in India.

Compliance:

The petitioner is ignorant about the specific quality, characteristics and the influence of geography of Odisha and human factors in developing a speciality rasagola called Odisha Rasagola. It can be viewed from the journal of G.I Authority. Yes it is being offered as Prasad in Jagannath Temple of Puri since thousand years. However, no where it is mentioned that Odisha Rasagola has been developed due to divine power. As mentioned by the petitioner, Kheermohan has been used as Prasad in Puri Temple for centuries, it is totally false. Kheermohan has never offered as Prasad in Jagannath Temple. Only white rasagola is offered as Prasad. Kheermohan is a trade name given by Bikalananda Kar sweet maker of Salepur, Odisha only for off white rasagola . Bikalananda Kar's off white rasagola (which they brand it as Keermohan) can be prepared by further boiling the rasagola for more time with higher temperature and blending with stored syrup in a specific proportion, where caramalization of sugar gives off white colour. How then Kheermohan would be the progenitor species of rasagola or ancestor of rasagola. Kheermohan is a trade name of a single producer to off white rasagola and it is not proper to compare it with rasagola which is a generic name.

Prasadipto Kishor Saha

OBJ-13

Rasogolla has been known since its' inception, as a product of Bengal. All across India, sweet shops have maintained a separate section for 'Bangali Mithaiya' and Rasogolla is the premium product in that section. The worldwide popularity of "Banglar Rasogolla" has been achieved due to its' standardized preparation method, rigorous following of the due process and maintaining the purity of "

chhana”(Bengali cottage cheese). It has been admitted in the application of ‘Odisha Rasagola’ , that it is prepared by mixing ‘chhana’ with arrow – root.

Compliance:

When ‘Rasagola’ existed in Odisha Centuries before it migrated to Bengal, how it would be a product of Bengal? From Odisha it went to Bengal. During British Era, Kolkata was the capital of India. People from all parts of the country was coming to Kolkata for different purposes and helped in spreading the ‘rasagola’.

OBJ-13(a)

This mixing of arrow-root to prepare ‘Odisha Rasagola’ not only introduces adulteration in the purity of ‘chhana’ but also alters its’ taste.

Compliance:

Odisha Rasagola does not use arrow root and hence adulteration question does not arise.

OBJ-13(b)

Due to the similarity of names, eg-Rasogolla for Bengal & Rasagola” for Odisha ; the consumer might mistake a ‘Rasogola’ for a ‘Rasogolla’ and be deceived by the difference in taste and quality of ‘chhana’

Compliance:

Odisha Rasagola being the mother rasagola is very famous for its special quality and different from other rasagolas available elsewhere. No instances are reported till date regarding consumer’s confusion about different types of rasagola.

OBJ-13(c)

This not only results in lost customers and loss of brand value for ‘Banglar Rasogolla’; but also, granting this GI to ‘Odisha Rasagola’ may directly affect a consumer’s right to obtain a pure ‘chhana’ product, for which ‘Banglar Rasogolla’ is known.

Compliance:

It is in reverse way. Odisha being the origin of Rasagola , by granting GI to Banglar Rasogolla, which is a later derivative of Odisha Rasagola, it may affect the business of ‘Odisha Rasagola’

Prof. Dr. K. K. Chatterjee

OBJ-13(d)

This confusion of the consumer is the direct result of granting a GI to a similar product of a similar sounding name to 'Odisha Rasagola'; after a GI has already been granted to 'Banglar Rasogolla'.

Compliance:

The GI on food materials should be given based on origin of the product as per ancient records & then later derivatives would authentically get debarred from getting the GI certification.

OBJ-14

It is also to be noted, that the 'Odisha Rasagola' can easily reap the benefits of already existing popularity of 'Banglar Rasogolla'. As per the claim of the petitioner of 'Odisha Rasagola'; the origin sweet is "Ksheermohan". And as shown in this objection, proof of independent origin for 'chhana' or 'Rasagola' in favour of Odisha is vague at best. However, there is no objection to the origin of 'Ksheermohan' in Odisha. And as 'Ksheermohan' and 'Rasogolla' are completely different products; to prevent any Unfair Trade Practice, a different GI with the name of 'Ksheermohan' should be registered in favour of Odisha.

Compliance:

Odisha Rasagola has its own popularity & brand. Ksheermohan cannot be the ancestor of Odisha Rasagola, as after rasagola is prepared, they are converted to Ksheermohan. Moreover, Ksheermohan is a trade name used by a single producer for off white rasagola, which the petitioner is ignorant about. Hence the claims made by the petitioner is untrue and baseless.

OBJ-15

That the OBJECTOR appeals to your good office to kindly allow for filing of any other additional documents to substantiate his case in negating the conferment of the G.I status of 'Odisha Rasagola' on the Odisha Small Industries Corporation Limited(OSIC Ltd.) and Utkal Mistanna by Abasayee Samiti.

proposed name later

Compliance:

All the relevant documents have already been submitted by the Applicants in the original GI application No. 612 for Odisha Rasagola in support of our stand for GI tag to Odisha Rasagola. We reserve our right to submit/put forth /bring out any additional argument documents in future if necessary.

Prayer

Considering all above justifications, the fake claims of the petitioner should be rejected of outright.

Date : 18.12.19

Place: Cuttack

Sri Pradipta Kumar Sahani

Sri Pradipta Kumar Sahani, OAS(SAG)

Managing Director
Managing Director
O.S.I.C. Ltd.
Cuttack

All communications in relation to these proceedings may be sent to the following address in India.

Managing Director
The Odisha Small Industries Corporation Limited(OSIC Ltd.),
(A Government of Odisha Undertaking)
Industrial Estate, Madhupatna,
Cuttack, Pin – 753010, Odisha, India.

DECLARATION

I, Sri Pradipta Kumar Sahani, S/o - Narayan Prasad Sahani, aged about 58 years presently working as Managing Director, Odisha Small Industries Corporation Ltd. having office at the Odisha Small Industries Corporation Ltd. OSIC Building , Industrial Estate, Khapuria, Madhupatna, Cuttack – 753010, Odisha do hereby solemnly affirm and state that what is stated in the forgoing counterstatement in Reply is true to my knowledge and/or belief which I believe to be true.

This 18th day of December, 2019

Pradipta Kumar Sahani

Sri Pradipta Kumar Sahani

Managing Director,
The Odisha Small Industries Corporation Limited,
Industrial Estate, Madhupatna,
Cuttack, Pin – 753010, Odisha, India.
Managing Director
O.S.I.C. Ltd.
Cuttack



सत्यमेव जयते

Geographical indications Registry

Intellectual Property Building,
G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

Phone: 044-22502091 & 92 Fax : 044-22502090

E-mail: gir-ipo@nic.in



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

Receipt

CBR NO :3997

Date : 23/12/2019

TO

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:RATHIMEENA

MANAGING DIRECTOR, THE ODISHA SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LIMITED (OSIC LTD),
(A GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA UNDERTAKING) INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, MADHUPATNA,
CUTTACK,
ODISHA,
753010,
INDIA

C B R Details :

Application No	Form No	Class	No of Class	Name of GI	Goods Type	Amount Calculated
612	GI-2B	29,30	2	Odishara Rasagola	Food Stuffs	1000

Payment Details :

Payment Mode	Cheque/DD/PostalNO	Bank Name	Cheque/DD/Postal Date	Amount Calculated	Amount Paid
DD	225059	State Bank of India	18/12/2019	1000	1000

Total Calculated Amount in words : Rupees One Thousand only

Total Received Amount in words : Rupees One Thousand only

***** This is electronically generated receipt,hence no signature required *****

जारी करने वाला भारतीय स्टेट बैंक
State Bank of India
 Issuing Branch: SME BR., IND. ESTATE MADHUPATNA
 कोड नं. / CODE No: 06658
 Tel No. 0671-2532415

मांगद्राफ्ट
DEMAND DRAFT

Key: SEGHYO
 Sr. No: 546520

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D	D	M	M	Y	Y

या उनके :
 OR

मांगे जानेपर REGISTRAR OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS*****

ON DEMAND PAY
 रुपये RUPEES One Thousand Only

अदा करें ₹ 1000.00

मूल्य प्राप्त / VALUE RECEIVED

IOI 000476225059
 Name of Applicant

Key: SEGHYO Sr. No: 546520
 THE ORISSA SMALL INDUSTRIES CO

AMOUNT BELOW 1001 (1/4)

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक

STATE BANK OF INDIA

अदाकर्ता शाखा / DRAWEE BRANCH: CHENNAI-MAIN BRANCH
 कोड नं. / CODE No: 00800

प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता
 AUTHORISED SIGNATORY

P. O. ...
 BRANCH MANAGER
 A-3541

₹ 1,50,000/- एवं अधिक के लिखत दो अधिकारियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित होने पर ही वैध है।
 INSTRUMENTS FOR ₹ 1,50,000/- & ABOVE ARE NOT VALID UNLESS SIGNED BY TWO OFFICERS

कम्प्यूटर द्वारा मुद्रित होने पर ही वैध
 VALID ONLY IF COMPUTER PRINTED

केवल 3 महीने के लिए वैध
 VALID FOR 3 MONTHS ONLY

⑈ 225059⑈ 000002000⑈ 000476⑈ 16