



WEST BENGAL STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Bikash Bhavan • North Block (4th Floor) • Salt Lake • Kolkata - 700 091

Phone : 2334 2969, 2334 4616, 2321 1342 • Fax : 033 2334 4616

পশ্চিমবঙ্গ রাজ্য বিজ্ঞান ও প্রযুক্তি সংসদ

বিকাশ ভবন, উত্তর ব্লক (পঞ্চম তল), বিধাননগর, কোলকাতা-৭০০ ০৯১

দূরভাষ : ২৩৩৪ ২৯৬৯, ২৩৩৪ ৪৬১৬, ২৩২১ ১৩৪২ • ফ্যাক্স : ০৩৩ ২৩৩৪ ৪৬১৬

No. 355/WBSCST/F/০২৪৬/০৪ (Pt-II)

Date: ২০.০৪.১৫

From:
Parna Chanda
Administrative Officer



To:
The Registrar
Geographical Indication
Intellectual Property Office Building
G.S.T Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032.

Sub: **Filing of an application for Tulaipanji and Gobindabhog for Geographical Indication Registration**

Sir,

You are aware that Patent Information Centre under West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology (WBSCST), Department of Science and Technology, Government of West Bengal is in the process of promoting the registration of Geographical Indication for the state as well as for national interest and it also renders assistance to the beneficiaries of the state.

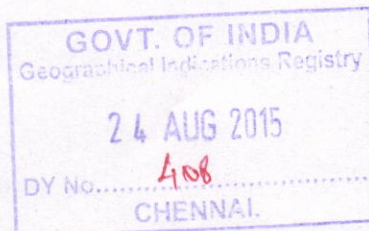
In this context, It may kindly be noted that Patent Information Centre (PIC) has already registered three important textile products i.e. sarees viz. Santipore (G.I-138), Baluchari (G.I- 173), Dhanekhali (G.I-174) and three important horticulture products i.e mangoes of West Bengal in Geographical Indications Register viz. Fazli (G.I-113), Lakshmanbhog (G.I- 111), Himsagar (G.I-112) to protect our state resources. PIC also facilitated the registration of Joynagar Moa, Joynagar (G.I-382) and filed G.I Mihidana and Sitabhog (G.I-525, G.I-526).

At this juncture, I am directed to forward the application of Tulaipanji and Gobindabhog Rice in the name of Officer on Special Duty and Ex-Officio Director, Directorate of Agriculture, GoWB for Geographical Indication registration. With this application, I enclose Statement of Case, Additional Representation and Affidavit in Non judicial Stamp Paper and a Draft of Rs. 5,000/- for each items (no. 018266 and 018267 of Central Bank of India dated 19.08.2015 payable at Chennai). It is a collaborative work of Patent Information Centre, WBSCST and Directorate of Agriculture , GoWB.

I would like to request you kindly acknowledge the receipt of the same at the earliest.

Thanking you,

[Handwritten signature]
24/8/15



Yours faithfully,

[Handwritten signature]
Parna Chanda

11-2012

MANIPAL TECHNOLOGIES LTD. (P) LTD. केवल तीन महिने के लिए वैध VALID FOR THREE MONTHS ONLY

Payee Only



संघट्टल बैंक ऑफ़ इंडिया
Central Bank of India

01353

सभी स्थानीय शाखाओं पर सममूल्य
PAYABLE AT PAR AT ALL LOCAL BRANCHES

19 08 2015
D D M M Y Y Y

जारी करने वाली शाखा
ISSUING BRANCH

अल्फा कोड क्र.
ALPHA CODE NO.

SALTLA

THE REGISTRAR OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION ***** या उनके आदेश पर

माँगे जानेपर
ON DEMAND PAY

रुपये Five Thousand only.*****
RUPEES *****

₹ 5000.00

अदा करें

मूल्य प्राप्त VALUE RECEIVED

अदाकर्ता शाखा 02331-SSB CHENNAI
DRAWEE BRANCH

P-2745
ह.न.क्र.

Arman
प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरी

EM/NCAREG/A

Prefix:DDI

A 4 1 0 0 1 9 2

अ.क्र./SR. NO.

S. S. Nos. AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY
Please sign above

⑈018266⑈ 000016000⑈

16

DR. PARITOSH BHATTACHARYYA

OSD & Ex-Officio Director of Agriculture

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL
WRITERS' BUILDINGS
KOLKATA - 700 001

Phone :
Direct : 2214-5856
Fax : 2214-5307



सत्यमेव जयते

GI APPLICATION No.

530

ডঃ পরিতোষ ভট্টাচার্য

বিশেষ দায়িত্বপ্রাপ্ত ও পদাধিকারবলে কৃষি অধিকর্তা

কৃষি বিভাগ
পশ্চিমবঙ্গ সরকার
মহাকরণ
কলকাতা - ৭০০ ০০১
দূরভাষ :
প্রতাপ : ২২১৪-৫৮৫৬
ফ্যাক্স : ২২১৪-৫৩০৭

Memo / D.O. No. 25/PST

Date 24/6/2015

ব্যক্তিগত স্মারক সংখ্যা

তারিখ ২০

To
The Senior Scientist,
Department of Science & Technology,
Patent Information Centre,
West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology,
Bikash Bhavan,
North Block, Salt Lake City,
Kolkata- 700 001.

Sub : Submission of Final documents for the Protection & Registration of Tulaipanji
Rice under G.I.Act, 1999.

Enclosed please find herewith the following documents for your perusal relating to
the above subject viz :-

- 1) Affidavit on Non-Judicial Stamp paper of Rs.50.00.
- 2) G.I.of Goods (Tulaipanji)
- 3) Additional representation.
- 4) Statement of case.
- 5) Historical information.
- 6) Soft copy in a C.D.

The receipt of the same may please be acknowledged.



(Dr.P.Bhattacharyya)

OSD & Ex-Officio Director of Agriculture
West Bengal.



TULAI PANJI

Bengal Aromatic Rice



TULAI PANJI

Bengal Aromatic Rice



TULAI PANJI

Bengal Aromatic Rice



TULAI PANJI

Bengal Aromatic Rice

GI APPLICATION No.
530

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

Received Rs. 5000 in cash/
Cheque/DD/MO on 25-8-2015
vide entry no. 2334 in the
register of valuables
Cashier D.D.O.

*(To be filed in triplicate alongwith the Statement of Case accompanied
by five additional representation of the geographical indication)*

One representation to be fixed within the space and five others to be send separately

FORM GI-1

A

**Application for the registration of a geographical indication in Part A of
the Register**

Section 11(1), Rule 23(2)

Fee: Rs. 5,000 (See entry No.1A of the First Schedule)

**B Application for the registration of a geographical indication
in Part A of the Register from a convention country**

Section 11(1), 84(1), rule 23(3)

Fee: Rs. 5,000 (See entry No.1B of the First Schedule)

1. Application is hereby made by (a) Officer on Special Duty & Ex-Officio Director of
Agriculture for the registration in Part A of the Register
of the accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following particulars:

Name of the Applicant: Officer on Special Duty & Ex-Officio Director of Agriculture,
Directorate of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal

Address: Jessop Building, 63 N.S. Road, Kolkata-700 001, West Bengal

[Signature]
24/6/15

O.S.D. & E.O.
Director of Agriculture
Govt. of West Bengal

List of association of persons/producers/organisation/authority:

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
1	Jamini Ray	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	60	Khatoal
2	Maminul Islam	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	43	Muslim
3	Rafiuddin Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	30	Muslim
4	Aminul Haq	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	50	Muslim
5	Niamuddin Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	50	Muslim
6	Abdul Sajid	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	72	Muslim
7	Asanulla Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	28	Muslim
8	Raqibul Islam	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	60	Muslim
9	Daulat Ray	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	60	Kshatriya
10	Shribas Basak	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	45	Taati
11	Abdus Kudus Mian	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	55	Muslim
12	Rabitulla Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	60	Muslim
13	Idaar Md. Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	65	Muslim
14	Jyotish Ray	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	32	Kshatriya
15	Sahabur Rahman Mian	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	45	Muslim
16	Sahajahan Sarkar Mian	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	21	Muslim
17	Chandra Mohan Ray	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	70	Kshatriya
19	Nalini Ranjan Ray	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan		Kshatriya
20	Paribhash Basak	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	52	Tanti
21	Namkumar Ray	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	35	Kshatriya
22	Tahidur Rahman	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	38	Muslim
23	Hashfiuddin Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	60	Muslim
24	Panchugopal Das	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	62	Mahishya
25	Usman Gani	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	38	Muslim
26	Haider Ali	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	39	Muslim
27	Kailas Ray	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	44	Kshtriya
28	Saklesur Rahman	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	37	Muslim
29	Mahatabuddin Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	50	Muslim
30	Abdul Rashid	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	35	Muslim
31	Muzammil Haq	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	34	Muslim
32	Nibas Basak	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	42	Tanti
33	Prabhas Ranjan Basak	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	65	Tanti
34	Safkul Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Dalimgaan	40	Muslim
35	Purabi Talukdar	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	65	Sadgop
36	Debasish Ghosh	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	35	Sadgop
37	Asim Ghosh	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	47	Sadgop

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
38	Rakhal Ghosh	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	54	Sadgop
39	Manindranath Barman	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	36	Rajbanshi
40	Khalizul rahman	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	50	Muslim
41	Gautam Talukdar	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	40	Sadgop
42	Nataraj Talukdar	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	50	Sadgop
43	Bazaru Deb Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	35	Rajbanshi
44	Dadhi Mohan Deb Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	41	Rajbanshi
45	Sunil Talukdar	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	53	Sadgop
46	Uttam Talukdar	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	45	Sadgop
47	Hiru Ghosh	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	40	Sadgop
48	Sulil Kumar Burman	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	55	Rajbanshi
49	Mohinimohan Deb Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	30	Rajbanshi
50	Abhay Talukdar	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	42	Sadgop
51	BishnuPada Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	28	Rajbanshi
52	Asutosh Ghosh	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	58	Sadgop
53	Ashok Talukdar	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	47	Sadgop
54	Paresh Chandra Dey	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	50	Rajbanshi
55	Balai Vaishya	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	30	Mahishya
56	Ramani Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	44	Rajbanshi
57	Ajay Deb Sharma	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	39	Dev Sharma
58	Sujay Deb Sharma	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	35	Rajbanshi
59	Jamal Burman	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	55	Rajbanshi
60	Bijoy Kumar Deb Sharma	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	49	Rajbanshi
61	Dharanikanta Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	40	Rajbanshi
62	Biswajit Deb Sharma	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	40	Rajbanshi
63	Kartik Rajbanshi	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	45	Rajbanshi
64	Safiruddin	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	48	Muslim
65	Galen Chandra Sharma	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	45	Rajbanshi
66	Sudam Vaishya	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	60	Mahishya
67	Asha Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	26	Rajbanshi
68	Sujit Ghosh	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	42	Sadgop
69	Ashwini Deb Sharma	Kaliagunj	Mustafa Nagar	43	Rajbanshi
70	Manaranjan Das	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	68	Mahishya
71	Parameshwar Pradhan	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	65	Handi
72	Pramatha Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	42	Kshatriya
73	Madhav Chandra Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	44	Kshatriya
74	Chayan Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	40	Rajbanshi

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
75	Sukumar Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	48	Kshatriya
76	Birendranath Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	55	Kshatriya
77	Phalu Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	40	Kshatriya
78	Harendranath Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	60	Kshatriya
79	Bimal Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	34	Rajbanshi
80	Brajendranath Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	50	Rajbanshi
81	Phanibhusan Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	65	Rajbanshi
82	Subir Chandra Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	50	Kshatriya
83	Bini Sarkar	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	55	Kayasta
84	Girish Chandra Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	60	Kshatriya
85	Shaktipada Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	33	Rajbanshi
86	Dhirendranath Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	59	Kshatriya
87	Madhusudhan Ray	Kaliagunj	Gopalpur	63	Kshatriya
88	Sishu Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	52	Rajbanshi
89	Dilip Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	46	Rajbanshi
90	Daliuddin Md	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	50	Muslim
91	Gayanath Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	30	Rajbanshi
92	Ramprashad Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	55	Rajbanshi
93	Kuli Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	57	Rajbanshi
94	Batool Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	22	Rajbanshi
95	Parjay Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	48	Rajbanshi
96	Brindavan Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	58	Rajbanshi
97	Adhir Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	42	Rajbanshi
98	Pradip Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	27	Rajbanshi
99	Madan Dev Sharma	Kaliagunj	Tarangapur	24	Rajbanshi
100	Bhupen Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	58	Rajbanshi
101	Shankalu Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	48	SC
102	Subadh Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	40	SC
103	Nripen Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	40	SC
104	Chandan Ray	Raigunj	Bindol	28	SC
105	Dayapand Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	30	SC
106	Baidya Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	30	SC
107	Shailen Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	50	SC
108	Khitindranath Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	60	SC
109	Upen Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	65	SC
110	Nanigopal Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	27	SC
111	Nandagopal Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	27	SC

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
112	Atul Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	45	SC
113	Gopal Chandra Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	52	SC
114	Kumaresh Chandra Burman	Raigunj	Bindol	40	SC
115	Suren Mahato	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	72	ST
116	Srikrishna Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	45	SC
117	Jagya Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	45	SC
118	Mantu Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	40	SC
119	Bhudev Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	45	SC
120	Ramakanta Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	50	SC
121	Kiransankar Ray	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	65	SC
122	Tulsi Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	55	SC
123	Gadadhar Ray	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	100	SC
124	Chintu Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	35	SC
125	Bijay Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	45	SC
126	Prafulla Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	38	SC
127	Kiran Chandra Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	49	SC
128	Sanlal Mahato	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	52	ST
129	Khudiram Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	65	SC
130	Jeeten Mahato	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	60	ST
131	Nirendranath Mahato	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	43	ST
132	Subadh Das	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	35	General
133	Hapa Das	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	78	General
134	Sanjeev Mahato	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	45	SC
135	Biswanath Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	60	SC
136	Hulimohan Das	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	35	SC
137	Binod Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	40	SC
138	Upen Burman	Raigunj	Jagadishpur	65	SC
139	Satyen Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	52	SC
140	Birendranath Das	Raigunj	Mahipur	58	SC
141	Dinesh Das	Raigunj	Mahipur	45	general
142	Chamala Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	46	SC
143	Deben Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	36	SC
144	Baidyanath Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	73	SC
145	Shashadhar Sarkar	Raigunj	Mahipur	70	SC
146	Kashinath Ray	Raigunj	Mahipur	66	SC
147	Sanjay Das	Raigunj	Mahipur	37	general
148	Santosh Das	Raigunj	Mahipur	50	general

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
149	Kumaresh Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	48	SC
150	Kamal Das	Raigunj	Mahipur	32	general
151	Jeetendranath Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	56	ST
152	Dijen Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	56	SC
153	Dijen Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	60	ST
154	Ramesh Chandra Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	70	ST
155	Bhupen Shil	Raigunj	Mahipur	62	SC
156	Dijen Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	30	ST
157	Mahan Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	45	ST
158	Anesh Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	45	ST
159	Upen Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	70	ST
160	Rabindranath Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	60	ST
161	Shibnath Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	50	SC
162	Nakul Singh	Raigunj	Mahipur	50	SC
163	Ramasish Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	43	SC
164	Parna Nagbanshi	Raigunj	Mahipur	60	ST
165	Anath Singh	Raigunj	Mahipur	35	SC
166	Haldhar Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	35	SC
167	Satyen Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	34	SC
168	Swapan Burman	Raigunj	Mahipur	48	SC
169	Pareschandra Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	45	ST
170	Suresh Mahato	Raigunj	Mahipur	28	SC
171	Rohini Jha	Raigunj	Mahipur	47	general
172	Jamiuddin Sheik	Raigunj	Mahipur	55	muslim
173	Tatul Das	Raigunj	Mahipur	37	general
174	Shirish Burman	Raigunj	Bhatol	60	SC
175	Chapala Burman	Raigunj	Khaksha	50	Rajbanshi
176	Munsef Ali	Raigunj	Bishnipur	32	SC
177	Mustafa Mehmood	Raigunj	Chaunagar	45	muslim
178	Usmaan Gani	Raigunj	Shitgram	72	muslim
179	Abdul Hakim	Raigunj	Shitgram	27	muslim
180	Aalek Md.	Raigunj	Shitgram	90	muslim
181	Suleman Ali	Raigunj	Shitgram	53	muslim
182	Abdul Mannan	Raigunj	Shitgram	50	muslim
183	Taimur Hussan	Raigunj	Shitgram	28	muslim
184	Sadjed Ali	Raigunj	Shitgram	38	muslim
185	Azhar Ali	Raigunj	Shitgram	35	muslim

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
186	Majed Ali	Raigunj	Shitgram	55	muslim
187	Sadek Ali	Raigunj	Shitgram	58	muslim
188	Idlis Ali	Raigunj	Shitgram	48	muslim
189	Samsul	Raigunj	Shitgram	55	muslim
190	Ainul Haq	Raigunj	Shitgram	50	muslim
191	Kusu Burman	Raigunj	Shitgram	34	SC
192	Jayanta Karmakar	Raigunj	Rampur	37	SC
193	Abinash Chakraborty	Raigunj	Rampur	67	Brahmin
194	Pradip Kumar Ray	Raigunj	Rampur	40	Rajbanshi
195	Pranay Sharma	Raigunj	Rampur	40	Rajbanshi
196	Nikhil Biswas	Raigunj	Rampur	64	SC
197	Pranatosh Das	Raigunj	Rampur	54	SC
198	Manaranjan Burman	Raigunj	Rampur	32	SC
199	Sankar Mandal	Raigunj	Rampur	54	Sc
201	Madanlal Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	45	Kshatriya
202	Suresh Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	50	Kshatriya
203	Billaketu Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	39	Kshatriya
204	Haren Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	62	Rajbanshi
205	Susanta Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	45	Kshatriya
206	Biren Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	64	Kshatriya
207	Nirmal Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	32	Kshatriya
208	Somenath Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	28	Kshatriya
209	Kesab Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	37	Kshatriya
210	Dharani Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	45	Kshatriya
211	Banamali Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	38	Kshatriya
212	Shibu Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	35	Kshatriya
213	Subodh Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	80	Kshatriya
214	Pradip Sinha	Karandighi	Dhanpara	80	Kshatriya
215	Shivkumar Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	43	Kshatriya
216	Rajendrakumar Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	62	Rajbanshi
217	Dhruvanath Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	39	Rajbanshi
218	Rajani Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	60	Rajbanshi
219	Swapan Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	28	Rajbanshi
220	Dilip Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	35	Rajbanshi
221	Subhash Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	45	Rajbanshi
222	Bhabeshchandra Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	53	Rajbanshi
223	Jhatku Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	55	Rajbanshi

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
224	Bidyananda Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	30	Rajbanshi
225	Paresh Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	42	Rajbanshi
226	Bhajanarayan Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	47	Rajbanshi
227	Subal Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	45	Rajbanshi
228	Ratan Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	34	Rajbanshi
229	Suresh Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	47	Rajbanshi
230	Sitaram Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	42	Rajbanshi
231	Jaminikanta Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	30	Rajbanshi
232	Khagen Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	55	Rajbanshi
233	Virupati Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	48	Rajbanshi
234	Vinod Behari Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	38	Rajbanshi
235	Akshay Singh	Karandighi	Dhanpara	61	Rajbanshi
236	Md. Jahiruddin Sheik	Karandighi	Bhusluti	35	muslim
237	Jabua Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	38	Rajbanshi
238	Heeru Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	42	Rajbanshi
239	Umakanta Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	55	Rajbanshi
240	Swapan Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	45	Rajbanshi
241	Rupnarayan Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	60	Rajbanshi
242	Ghamanu Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	58	Rajbanshi
243	Baisagu Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	45	Rajbanshi
244	Siben Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	32	Rajbanshi
245	Rabilal Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	42	Rajbanshi
246	Rachilal Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	40	Rajbanshi
247	Bipin Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	45	Rajbanshi
248	Nirmal Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	45	Rajbanshi
249	Thakurdas Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	50	Rajbanshi
250	Theknarayan Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	90	Rajbanshi
251	Jagadish Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	25	Rajbanshi
252	Md. Tahiruddin Sheik	Karandighi	Bhusluti	40	muslim
253	Bainu Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	48	Rajbanshi
254	Rabindranath Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	58	Rajbanshi
255	Fagu Singh	Karandighi	Bhusluti	35	Rajbanshi
256	Karna Singh	Karandighi	Kathalbadi	34	rajbanshi
257	Subal Singh	Karandighi	Kathalbadi	38	rajbanshi
258	Purna Singh	Karandighi	Kathalbadi	30	rajbanshi
259	Bheem Singh	Karandighi	Kathalbadi	52	rajbanshi
260	Ghanashyam Singh	Karandighi	Kathalbadi	25	rajbanshi

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
261	Gauri Singh	Karandighi	Kathalbadi	45	rajbanshi
262	Bhagirat Singh	Karandighi	Kathalbadi	38	rajbanshi
263	Bhajan Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	40	rajbanshi
264	Dhirendranath Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	49	rajbanshi
265	Satyanan Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	60	rajbanshi
266	Bishnu Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	65	rajbanshi
267	Khargamohan Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	75	rajbanshi
268	Bhupal Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	40	rajbanshi
269	Satish Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	25	rajbanshi
270	Ashiruddin Ahmed	Karandighi	gobindapur	46	muslim
271	Bishwanath Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	48	rajbanshi
272	Maulu Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	60	rajbanshi
273	Dinabandhu Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	45	rajbanshi
274	Bhabesh Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	50	rajbanshi
275	Billa Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	40	rajbanshi
276	Jitendranath Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	45	rajbanshi
277	Ganesh Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	55	rajbanshi
278	Jazish Mian	Karandighi	gobindapur	30	muslim
279	Sadek Ali	Karandighi	gobindapur	50	muslim
280	Barma Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	55	rajbanshi
281	Nandamohan Singh	Karandighi	gobindapur	30	rajbanshi
282	Sadek Ali	Karandighi	gobindapur	40	muslim
283	Sakir Ali	Karandighi	Temarpur	39	muslim
284	Safiruddin	Karandighi	Temarpur	30	muslim
285	Nasiruddin	Karandighi	Temarpur	22	muslim
286	Mahar Mahashi Ali	Karandighi	Temarpur	48	muslim
287	Aimal Haq	Karandighi	Temarpur	50	muslim
288	Sish Md.	Karandighi	Temarpur	65	muslim
289	Abu Taleb	Karandighi	Temarpur	55	muslim
290	Ataur Rahman	Karandighi	Temarpur	45	muslim
291	Sadek Ali	Karandighi	Temarpur	50	muslim
292	Hussan Ali	Karandighi	Temarpur	50	muslim
293	Naimuddin	Karandighi	Temarpur	40	muslim
294	Jarjem Ali	Karandighi	Temarpur	45	muslim
295	Abushana Sheik	Karandighi	Temarpur	38	muslim
296	Baani Israil	Karandighi	Temarpur	60	muslim
297	Nazrul Islam	Karandighi	Temarpur	35	muslim

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
298	Mahar Muslim	Karandighi	Temarpur	35	muslim
299	Abdul Rahman	Karandighi	Temarpur	50	muslim
300	Nazir Hussan	Karandighi	Temarpur	28	muslim
301	Nandamohan Singh	Karandighi	Temarpur	70	rajbanshi
302	Najrul Sheik	Hemtabad	Kantar	45	muslim
303	Abul Kased	Hemtabad	Kantar	60	muslim
304	Abdul Adut	Hemtabad	Kantar	50	muslim
305	Abdul Kalim	Hemtabad	Kantar	32	muslim
306	Janabul Hussan	Hemtabad	Kantar	67	muslim
307	Azad Ali	Hemtabad	Kantar	27	muslim
308	Dulal Madak	Hemtabad	Kantar	35	maira
309	Sachindranath Madak	Hemtabad	Kantar	47	madak
310	Ekramul Haq	Hemtabad	Kantar	42	muslim
311	Abdul Kasem	Hemtabad	Kantar	65	muslim
312	Abdul Hai	Hemtabad	Kantar	55	muslim
313	Jiaul Rahman	Hemtabad	Kantar	37	muslim
314	Saifun Rahman	Hemtabad	Kantar	53	muslim
315	Sahidul Rahman	Hemtabad	Kantar	55	muslim
316	Hasim Ali	Hemtabad	Kantar	28	muslim
317	Manik Modak	Hemtabad	Kantar	50	maira
318	Jamirul Islam	Hemtabad	Kantar	44	muslim
319	Lutfar Rahman	Hemtabad	Kantar	54	muslim
320	Awal Hussan	Hemtabad	Balufara	44	muslim
321	Intaj Ali	Hemtabad	Balufara	43	muslim
322	Ramjan Ali	Hemtabad	Balufara	46	muslim
323	Musiuddin Ali	Hemtabad	Balufara	58	muslim
324	Noor Jamal	Hemtabad	Balufara	28	muslim
325	Faizul Haq	Hemtabad	Balufara	50	muslim
326	Riazuddin Ahmed	Hemtabad	Balufara	56	muslim
327	Amaz Ali	Hemtabad	Balufara	64	muslim
328	Maula Basak	Hemtabad	Balufara	36	muslim
329	Md Hussan Ali	Hemtabad	Balufara	55	muslim
330	Hafizuddin Ahmed	Hemtabad	Balufara	48	muslim
331	Abdul Majid	Hemtabad	Balufara	44	muslim
332	Abdul Rahman	Hemtabad	Balufara	67	muslim
333	Md. Sadjad Ali	Hemtabad	Balufara	36	muslim
334	Matleb Ali	Hemtabad	Balufara	48	muslim

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
335	Azizur Rahman	Hemtabad	Balufara	70	muslim
336	Asadul Ali	Hemtabad	Balufara	39	muslim
337	Faziluddin	Hemtabad	Balufara	55	muslim
338	Daimat Ali	Hemtabad	Kantar	44	muslim
339	Qutubuddin Sarkar	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	50	muslim
340	Mahidur Talukdar	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	22	muslim
341	Anisur Rahman	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	38	muslim
342	Azizur Rahman	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	55	muslim
343	Mazibur Rahman	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	26	muslim
344	Mansur Ali Talukdar	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	27	muslim
345	Zahirul Islam	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	42	muslim
346	Rashidul Ali	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	30	muslim
347	Saidul Rahman Sarkar	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	24	muslim
348	Saifur Rahman	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	35	muslim
349	Sankar Prasad	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	35	Nania
350	Abdul Hakim	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	45	muslim
351	Ful Md.	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	48	muslim
352	Rafikul Islam	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	46	muslim
353	Golam Rabbani	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	35	muslim
354	Mazud Ali	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	30	muslim
355	Majibur Rahman	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	43	muslim
356	Mustafa Ali	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	56	muslim
357	Dhan Md.	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	32	muslim
358	Naziuddin Ahmed	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	44	muslim
359	Saifuddin Sarkar	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	50	muslim
360	Zainul Haq	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	50	muslim
361	Alam Ali	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	34	muslim
362	Mahiruddin Sarkar	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	40	muslim
363	Abdul Latib	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	45	muslim
364	Saidul Rahman	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	39	muslim
365	Abu Taheb	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	30	muslim
366	Lutful Rahman	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	40	muslim
367	Ayub Ali	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	45	muslim
368	Ashadur Rahman	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	38	muslim
369	Mumtaj Ali	Hemtabad	Dhuarai	50	muslim
370	Sammul Haq	Hemtabad	Agapur	65	muslim
371	Hallan Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	38	muslim

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
372	Sulaiman Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	57	muslim
373	Asgar Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	49	muslim
374	Nurul Islam	Hemtabad	Agapur	45	muslim
375	Jalaluddin Ahmed	Hemtabad	Agapur	44	muslim
376	Majibur Rahman	Hemtabad	Agapur	40	muslim
377	Mustafa Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	22	muslim
378	Md. Jadum Islam	Hemtabad	Agapur	25	muslim
379	Amed Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	30	muslim
380	Mansur Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	36	muslim
381	Zakir Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	40	muslim
382	Mukhtar Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	39	muslim
383	Azimuddin Ahmed	Hemtabad	Agapur	37	muslim
384	Dasir Md.	Hemtabad	Agapur	52	muslim
385	Gulu Md.	Hemtabad	Agapur	62	muslim
386	Abdul Zalil	Hemtabad	Agapur	48	muslim
387	Alauddin Sarkar	Hemtabad	Agapur	47	muslim
388	Sabed Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	35	muslim
389	Kabil Md.	Hemtabad	Agapur	45	muslim
390	Biren Vaishya	Hemtabad	Agapur	35	hadi
391	Narayan Vaishya	Hemtabad	Agapur	55	hadi
392	Abu Salem	Hemtabad	Agapur	30	muslim
393	Abdul Latif	Hemtabad	Agapur	40	muslim
394	Anisur Rahman	Hemtabad	Agapur	45	muslim
395	Kalilun Rahman	Hemtabad	Agapur	46	muslim
396	Saddek Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	53	muslim
397	Asraf Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	39	muslim
398	Bakul Vaishya	Hemtabad	Agapur	35	hadi
399	Hasiruddin Ahmed	Hemtabad	Agapur	45	muslim
400	Ataur Rahman	Hemtabad	Agapur	50	muslim
401	Martuja Ali	Hemtabad	Agapur	55	muslim
402	Makbul Choudhury	Itahar	Durlabhpur	51	muslim
403	Anwara Khaton	Itahar	Durlabhpur	52	muslim
404	Kalam Rabban	Itahar	Durlabhpur	51	muslim
405	Sarajul Hussan	Itahar	Durlabhpur	65	muslim
406	Safikul Islam	Itahar	Durlabhpur	20	muslim
407	Jailal Abedin	Itahar	Bhatingram	50	muslim
408	Jahirul Islam	Itahar	Bhatingram	40	muslim

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
409	Majaffar Hussan	Itahar	Bhatingram	27	muslim
410	Matibur Rahman	Itahar	Bhatingram	54	muslim
411	Arjan Bibi	Itahar	Durlabhpur	38	muslim
412	Gul Md.	Itahar	Durlabhpur	50	muslim
413	Kalu Md.	Itahar	Bhatingram	47	muslim
414	Samrul Haq	Itahar	Bualtor	50	muslim
415	Aked Ali	Itahar	Bhatingram	60	muslim
416	Nimai Nunia	Itahar	Bhatingram	30	nunia
417	Ataur Rahman	Itahar	Kamalpur	50	muslim
418	Md. Ibrahim	Itahar	Kamalpur	40	muslim
419	Hirendranath Das	Itahar	Bankur	65	kayasta
420	Sukuddin Sheik	Itahar	Bankur	50	muslim
421	Kabul Burman	Itahar	Bankur	40	rajbanshi
422	Somesh Mitra	Itahar	Bankur	70	kayasta
423	Sudip Mitra	Itahar	Bankur	30	kayasta
424	Faizuddin Sheik	Itahar	Bankur	62	muslim
425	Subhas Das	Itahar	Kamalpur	35	hadi
426	Somen Mardi	Itahar	Ujanpur	40	saontal
427	Akedul Md.	Itahar	Ramjanda	30	muslim
428	Wares Ali	Itahar	Ramjanda	30	muslim
429	Tajiruddin Ahmed	Itahar	Ramjanda	70	muslim
430	Rezaul Karim	Itahar	Ramjanda	37	muslim
431	Abdul Hakim	Itahar	Ramjanda	48	muslim
432	Tabar Ali	Itahar	Ramjanda	32	muslim
433	Samnur Mann	Itahar	Ramjanda	28	muslim
434	Gul Md.	Itahar	Ramjanda	45	muslim
435	Hamid Hussan	Itahar	Ramjanda	42	muslim
436	Kamal Hussan	Itahar	Ramjanda	38	muslim
437	Kamruj Jaman	Itahar	North Mahimpur	50	muslim
438	Meudru Md.	Itahar	Ramjanda	32	muslim
439	Chatthu Burman	Itahar	Ramjanda	40	rajbanshi
440	Farid Md.	Itahar	Ramjanda	48	muslim
441	Dinabandhu Burman	Itahar	Ramjanda	45	rajbanshi
442	Naresh Burman	Itahar	Ramjanda	22	rajbanshi
443	Subadh Barman	Itahar	Ramjanda	53	rajbanshi
444	Sashadhar Burman	Itahar	Ramjanda	45	rajbanshi
445	Subhas Burman	Itahar	Ramjanda	45	rajbanshi

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
446	Biren Burman	Itahar	Ramjanda	65	rajbanshi
447	Matiur Rahman	Itahar	Sridharpur	45	muslim
448	Mahsil Ali	Itahar	Sridharpur	52	muslim
449	Anwar Hussan	Itahar	Sridharpur	35	muslim
450	Imam Hussan	Itahar	Sridharpur	60	muslim
451	Hased Ali	Itahar	Sridharpur	75	muslim
452	Nabakumar Das	Itahar	Tilna	56	baishnab
453	Binod Sarkar	Itahar	Tilna	66	rajbanshi
454	Ajit Mandal	Itahar	Tilna	44	rajbanshi
455	Mantu Sarkar	Itahar	Tilna	48	polia
456	Bablu Murmu	Itahar	Tilna	24	saontal
457	Baya Hajda	Itahar	Tilna	66	saontal
458	Jahinul Haq	Itahar	Sridharpur	32	muslim
459	Jainal Ali	Itahar	Sridharpur	28	muslim
460	Khalil Ali	Itahar	Sridharpur	40	muslim
461	Mamirul Haq	Itahar	Sridharpur	42	muslim
462	Yakub Ali	Itahar	Sridharpur	46	muslim
463	Sahid Ali	Itahar	Sridharpur	40	muslim
464	Akhtar Hussan	Itahar	Sridharpur	40	muslim
465	Imazuddin Haq	Itahar	Sridharpur	24	muslim
466	Samsul Haq	Itahar	Sridharpur	50	muslim
467	Taslima Bewa	Itahar	Sridharpur	30	muslim
468	Matafizul Rahman	Itahar	Sridharpur	26	muslim
469	Baju Md.	Itahar	Sridharpur	55	muslim
470	Gulzar Ali	Itahar	Sridharpur	48	muslim
471	Bulu Md.	Itahar	Sridharpur	45	muslim
472	Tarabul Hussan	Itahar	Malinagar	37	muslim
473	Bhim Mitra	Itahar	Kamalai	35	kayasta
474	Maidul Rahman	Itahar	Kamalai	35	muslim
475	Giren Madak	Itahar	Kamalai	70	madak
476	Bijoy Devnath	Itahar	Kamalai	92	adhikari
477	Soumisra Mandal	Itahar	Kamalai	45	barui
478	Nirapad Saha	Itahar	Kamalai	40	saha
479	Kamalakanta Mahanto	Itahar	Kamalai	50	bairagi
480	Mukul Sarkar	Itahar	Kamalai	40	madak
481	Dulal Biswas	Itahar	Kamalai	55	barui
482	Badal Sarkar	Itahar	Kamalai	53	madak

F_ID	F_Name	Block	F_Add	F_Age	F_Cast
483	Shyam Madak	Itahar	Kamalai	60	madak
484	Tapan Madak	Itahar	Kamalai	32	madak
485	Amrita Kumar Madak	Itahar	Kamalai	37	madak
486	Mrityunjay Madak	Itahar	Kamalai	35	madak
487	Sudhir Ghosh	Itahar	Kamalai	53	goala
488	Bhagirati Madak	Itahar	Kamalai	66	madak
489	Ulfat Sheik	Itahar	Malinagar	55	hanfi
490	Dil Md.	Itahar	Malinagar	52	muslim
491	Mantu Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	40	rajbanshi
492	Malin Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	40	rajbanshi
493	Upen Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	26	rajbanshi
494	Abinash Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	30	rajbanshi
495	Mamata Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	39	rajbanshi
496	Kamal Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	37	rajbanshi
497	Nandadulal Das	Itahar	Kamalai	56	baishnab
498	Dijen Das	Itahar	Kamalai	52	baishnab
499	Sishu Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	28	rajbanshi
500	Sachin Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	75	rajbanshi
501	Dijendranath Burman	Itahar	Athgharia	66	rajbanshi

Source: data obtained from District Gazettier office, GoWB

(Other details are indicated in Annexure Report on Tulaipanji rice submitted under RKVY Project on "Bengal Aromatic Rice" by Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal, page no. 31)

Type of goods: Class 31 -Rice

Specification:

It is medium-long slender grain with following specifications:

1. Variety: Tulaipanji
2. No. of grains/Panicle: 55-80
3. Panicle length (cm) :19.5
4. 1000-grain weight:14.7
5. Grain colour: whitish yellow
6. Colour of Hasked rice: White

7. Length (mm):5.5
8. L/B ratio:3.4
9. Size and shape of kernel: Medium-long, slender
10. average length : 5.5 mm,
11. elongation ratio 1.6.
12. Hulling-77.1%
13. Milling-65.1%
14. Head rice: -54.2%
15. Amylose-28.3%
16. Protein-7.3%
17. Alkali value-4.0



18. Other Physical Characteristics: Cooked rice is tasty, good in texture, bright in appearance, non-sticky and friable due to high amylose content (28.3%). It also contains 7.3% protein and comparable quality parameters like 77.1% hulling , 65% milling, 54.2% head rice recovery and alkali value at 4.0 (Sen, 2008). In general, aromatic rice loses its strong aroma and becomes mild after parboiling. One of its distinct features is that aroma has been found stable and strong in the parboiled rice grain even up to one year.(Ref: Indigenous rice biodiversity –Asian Agri History Vol 12, No. 2, 2008 page no. 117-118.) (Plant Characteristics: Morphological, Grain Quality, DNA Fingerprint data - mentioned in details in Annexure Report on Tulaipanji rice submitted under RKVY Project on “Bengal Aromatic Rice” by Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal, page nos. 14-21)

Name of the geographical indication [and particulars]: Tulaipanji Rice

Tulaipanji is a one of the oldest indigenous aromatic rice varieties adapted in a small pocket of North Dinajpur district of West Bengal, India. It is medium-long slender grain with an average length 5.5mm, length/breadth ratio 3.4 and elongation ratio 1.6. Cooked rice is tasty, good in texture, bright in appearance, non-sticky and friable due to high amylose content (28.3%). It also contains 7.3% protein and comparable quality parameters like 77.1% hulling , 65% milling, 54.2% head rice recovery and alkali value at 4.0 (Sen, 2008). The cultivar has potential trade value and is of consumers choice because of its pleasant, strong and stable aroma. So, it is very

good as scented plain rice for the preparation of *polao*, fried rice, *biriyani* (special rice preparation with vegetable or non-vegetables like chicken, mutton, pork and beef), sweet dishes ; grain dust for various local sweet dishes (like *pithe*, etc.). Presence of aroma in raw as well as parboiled rice is a very rare character. In general , aromatic rice loses its strong aroma and becomes mild after parboiling. One of its distinct features is that aroma has been found stable and strong in the parboiled rice grain even up to one year.

Dinajpur district situated in **25°37'48"N and 88°39'00"E (Certified copy of Map enclosed)**

Description of the goods:

Tulaipanji is an excellent aromatic rice of this region (Sen et al.,2005). (Ref: Indigenous rice biodiversity –Asian Agri History Vol 12, No. 2, 2008 page no. 117-118.) Tulaipanji contains strong aroma, which is very pleasant as well as stable. Both raw and parboiled rice contain aroma. Grains can retain aroma up to one year .Mostly Tulaipanji is used as parboiled rice, but raw rice is also consumed to some extent. Grains can retain aroma up to one year. Grains of Tulaipanji are whitish yellow in color, medium –long and slender. Cooked rice is good in texture, non sticky , and tasty. Regarding the crisis of existence, among all indigenous varieties, Tulaipanji is the only exception. Regarding its quality, strong as well as pleasant and stable aroma makes this variety highly acceptable to the consumers. Aroma can be retained in the grain up to one year and moderate aroma is also present even in parboiled rice. High hulling percentages, milling percentages, amylose and protein content ; good amount of head-rice recovery ; non-sticky character ; intermediate alkali value and gelatinization temperature are some of the desirable characters of *Tulaipanji*. (details morphological characters are briefly described in specification)

After cooking it becomes good in taste, hard (and thereby good in texture) and bright. Milled kernels are short-slender and its elongation ratio is not as good as Basmati. In general, it is considered that longer length is a desirable character for a rice variety, but not only in *Tulaipanji*, but also several other quality-rice varieties of West Bengal and Bangladesh are preferred by the consumers because of their short-slender, non-sticky characters with or without aroma. Therefore, according to the consumers view, short-slender character cannot be considered as an undesirable character, rather it is a positive character for its quality and that short-slender

character is termed by the consumers as fineness of quality-rice kernel. In fact, that short-slender (fine) quality is the specialty or identity of these traditional landraces of rice which are localized in small pockets in West Bengal and Bangladesh and this particular specialty differentiates them from Basmati varieties grown in northern parts of India (and also in parts of Pakistan (Ref: Sen Dhiman ¹ and Kar C.S. ² ,_Indigenous Aromatic Rice *Tulaipanji* – Constraints, Scope and Strategies, in a seminar proceedings Incentives for supporting on farm conservation and augmentation of agro-biodiversity through Farmers' innovation and community participation 27-29th May, 2006)

The cultivar has potential trade value and is of consumers' choice because of its pleasant, strong and stable aroma. So, it is very good as scented plain rice for the preparation of *polao*, fried rice, *biriyani* (special rice preparation with vegetable or nonvegetables like chicken, mutton, pork and beef), sweet dishes; grain dust for various local sweet dishes (like *pithe*, etc.). Presence of aroma in raw as well as parboiled rice is a very rare character.

(Plant Characteristics: Morphological, Grain Quality, DNA Fingerprint data - mentioned in details in Annexure Report on Tulaipanji rice submitted under RKVY Project on “Bengal Aromatic Rice” by Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal, page nos. 14-21)

Geographical area of production and map:

Tulaipanji is grown mainly in North Dinajpur and South Dinajpur of West Bengal. But the best quality can only be obtained from Jagadishpur, Mohiniganj, Mohipur, Bindole, and Rampur Grampanchayat of Raiganj block in North Dinajpur district. The small area of its adaptation is the most peculiar feature of this variety . In the Raiganj block, total area under *Tulaipanji* was only 270 ha in 2003. Due to this small area of adaptation, this variety has not been well known even in the whole of West Bengal and its popularity is mainly concentrated in the districts of North and South Dinajpur. The endemic adaptation of this landrace or cultivated variety increases the possibility of extinction when farmers shift towards high-yielding rice varieties for higher economic returns. But due to association with local cultural festivals or ceremonies this cultivated variety or landrace still occupies a sizable area in that locality. But if nothing is done to save and improve this landrace , that day is not far when *Tulaipanji* will enter into history . In

this region the climate is warm and humid with heavy rainfall during *kharif* (rainy) season and gradual temperature decline occurs at the later stage. Medium to high land situations are most suitable for Tulaipanji where soils having little to moderate fertility are preferable. The best quality *Tulaipanji* where soils having little to moderate fertility are preferable. The best quality *Tulaipanji* growing areas of Raiganj block have a soil pH of 5-6.2, low to medium (0.16-0.77%) soil organic carbon, medium to high (56-126 kg) P₂O₅ content, low to medium (76-232 kg.) K₂O content, and the soil is deficient in boron and molybdenum.

Three copies map : Enclosed

Proof of origin[Historical records]

HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

Dinajpur district in West Bengal, India is traditionally famous for its indigenous rice biodiversity. This traditional rice biodiversity is an amazing bio-resource of the region. Old references [Sunya Puran written by Pandit Ramai in 1300 AD (Chattopadhyay, 1977) and Ramcharit or Ramcharitam written by Sandhyakar nandi during 1100 A.D (en.wikipedia.org)] mentioned about the rice biodiversity of this region.

The word Tulaipanji or Tulai is derived from the word “Tulan” or “Tulashali” (means scented and very soft like cotton (Tula)) which is mentioned in Bangladesher Anchalik Bhasar Abhidhan (‘Dictionary of local language of Bangladesh’) by Md. Shahidullah. Reference of Tulashali or Tulaipanji is also found in Sunya Puran written by Pandit Ramai in 1300 AD.

Traditionally Dinajpur district in West Bengal, India was famous for its rice biodiversity. Old references (*Sunya Puran* written by Pandit Ramai in 1300 AD (Chattopadhyay,1977) and Ramcharit or Ramcharitam written by Sandhyakar Nandi during 1100 AD (en.wikipedia.org) mentioned about the rice biodiversity of this region. Several indigenous varieties are located in small to very small pockets of this region and the knowledge about their existence is restricted only in those localities. In this context, a statement of G Watt (1891) related to Rangpur (neighbouring district of Dinajpur in erstwhile Bengal) – ‘almost every considerable village has a variety of its own’ – is very important to realize the intensity of traditional rice biodiversity of this region. Unfortunately that highly valuable natural agro-biodiversity is disappearing from this

region. The present study has been conducted in parts of old alluvial region of North and South Dinajpur districts in West Bengal to highlight that indigenous rice biodiversity, the present situation, and various traditional practices associated with their cultivation.

Historical perspective in Lokpuran:

[Translated portion of History of Raiganj: "Dhaner Bhuvane Raiganjer Tulaipanji" by Dhananjay Ray page no. 110-111]

It was said in Lokpuran that there was a very poor farmer namely Basudev in Dinajpur district. One day two guests come to his house for food. Farmers ask the God to help him. Suddenly two guests ask for water and farmers brought the water. All of a sudden fire starts in all mud houses nearby. The farmer then just poured the pot of water to extinguish the fire and fire extinguished. All the neighbor astonished and next day they come to the farmers house for food as fire destroys all property and food. They thought Basudev has some supernatural power and rushed to his place for food. Farmer then again ask his wife to bring a pot of water to serve the guests. Farmers wife bring a pot of water and the farmer serve it in front of guests foot. And suddenly there was an oracle from god " I have been pleased with your hospitality to your guests , what you want Basudev?" Basudev replied we are hungry , we want food god. God says " ok, let pour the pot of water in soil. Some aromatic rice will be there and people from far will come to your place for that aroma." Basudev pour the pot of water in front of his neighbor and the wide area was suddenly became a field of Tulai rice and its aroma was spread throughout the area. (**Ref: History of Rawiganj: "Dhaner Bhuvane Raiganjer Tulaipanji" page no. 110-111).**

The word *Tulaipanji* or *Tulai* have been derived from the word *Tulan* or *Tulshali* (means scented and very soft like cotton (*Tula*) which is mentioned in *Bangladesher Anchalik Bhasar Abhidhan* ('Dictionary of local language of Bangladesh') by Md. Shahidullah. Reference of *Tulashali* (or *Tulaipanji*) is also found in *Sunya Puran* written by Ramai Pandit in 1300 AD.

In Ramacharita , the importance of undivided Dinajpur District of Bengal for rice has been mentioned by Sandhyakar Nandi (C.084-1155).

Traditionally Dinajpur district in West Bengal, India was famous for its rice biodiversity. Old references (*Sunya Puran* written by Pandit Ramai in 1300 AD (Chattopadhyay,1977) and

Ramcharit or Ramcharitam written by Sandhyakar Nandi during 1100 AD (en.wikipedia.org) mentioned about the rice biodiversity of this region. Several indigenous varieties are located in small to very small pockets of this region and the knowledge about their existence is restricted only in those localities. In this context, a statement of G Watt (1891) related to Rangpur (neighbouring district of Dinajpur in erstwhile Bengal) – ‘almost every considerable village has a variety of its own’ – is very important to realize the intensity of traditional rice biodiversity of this region. Unfortunately that highly valuable natural agro-biodiversity is disappearing from this region. The present study has been conducted in parts of old alluvial region of North and South Dinajpur districts in West Bengal to highlight that indigenous rice biodiversity, the present situation, and various traditional practices associated with their cultivation.

Historical Records and Societal Documents of Tulaipanji Rice in Dinajpur District
Gazetier- Annexure Report on Tulaipanji rice submitted under RKVY Project on “Bengal Aromatic Rice” by Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal, page nos. 4-7.

Method of Production:

Cultivation practices done by the farmers are very much traditional and almost like other local cultivars. Local seeds are commonly used for nursery raising using pregerminated seeds on puddle soils in the second fortnight of June to second fortnight of July. Dry seeds are also used on unpuddled soils for nursery raising. Transplanting is done normally when seedlings are 25-30 days old. This variety is suitable for late as well as very late situations. In some cases, transplanting is done even at the end of September. Basically proper amount of moisture and soil, fertility are the key factors for the cultivation of *Tulaipanji*. Tulai is basically photosensitive and so it was cultivated as Aman. (Ref: Tulaipanji dhan chaser kayekti prayjoniyo katha”

The agro techniques and requirements for the cultivation are as under

Soil and climate:

Soils of this belt are slight to moderately acidic (pH 5-6.2) having low to medium organic carbon, medium to high P₂O₅ and low to medium K₂O content and they are deficient in boron and molybdenum. The best quality Tulaipanji growing areas of Raiganj block have a soil

pH of 5-6.2, low to medium (0.16-0.77%) soil organic carbon, medium to high (56-126 kg) P₂O₅ content, low to medium (76-232 kg.) K₂O content, and the soil is deficient in boron and molybdenum.

Warm-humid summer, moderate to low winter and heavy *kharif* season rainfall is the climatic character of this region.

Propagation: It is done through quality seeds using seed rate of 20-25 kg ha⁻¹ for conventional transplanting with 3-4 seedlings hill⁻¹. However 10 kg of seed is needed for covering a hectare of land by following single plant transplanting method, which is good for growth and greater biomass.

Cultivation: (Ref.: "*Tulaipanji Dhan Chaser Kaikti Prayajanio Katha*" by Asim Kumar Sarkar Assistant Director of Agriculture, Dinajpur; "Indigenous aromatic rice: Quality seed production and area expansion in West Bengal" by M. Yadav, A. Paul, K. Bhowmick, B. Adhikari, M. K. Bhowmick and C. K. Santra, published in *SATSA Mukhapatra - Annual Technical Issue* Vol. 18, 2014).

a. Systems of planting: Normal transplanting is commonly followed by the farmers. Three to four seedlings of 25-30 days old (with 4-5 leaves) are to be transplanted in each hill at a spacing of 20 cm x 20 cm (8" x 8") and depth of 2-3 cm. The gaps should be filled up within a week, wherever seedlings have died. Wide spacing of 25 cm x 25 cm is needed for single plant transplanting as followed in system of rice intensification (SRI). Drum seeding of sprouted seeds has been reported to produce more with better quality.

b. Spacing: Row to row: 20-25 cm, plant to plant: 20-25 cm, Depth: 2-3 cm; To retain the quality, an isolation distance of 3 m is required to be maintained.

c. Method of planting:

(i) Nursery raising: An area of one-tenth of the main field is enough to raise healthy seedlings. The field should be ploughed twice or thrice under dry condition along with incorporation of 500 kg well decomposed farm yard manure (FYM) in an area of 1000 m². Thorough puddling should be done, followed by leveling. Thereafter, the field is to be divided in convenient size of beds to have a better control on irrigation and drainage. Sprouted seeds are to be broadcasted uniformly

in each bed. The beds are to be kept wet and water should not be allowed to stagnate during the day time to avoid injury to the germinating seeds and tender young seedlings. Irrigation is to be preferably given in evening to avoid any damage from standing water in day time as water gets heated up in noon hours. Hand weeding should be given at 10 days after sowing (DAS). Prior to transplanting in main field, seedling root dipping is to be done in *Azospirillum* (1.5 kg ha^{-1}) solution for 30 minutes. Seedlings can also be raised with minimum cost and labour. A nursery bed of 320 sqft. area may be divided into eight plots so that each plot has an area of 40 sqft. (4 ft x 10 ft) and each one is to be demarcated with mud bund without any ploughing. After thorough moistening, each bed is to be layered with vermicompost or cattle manure of one and half inch thickness. Sprouted seeds weighing 1.25 kg are to be sprinkled over each plot, followed by covering the seeds with wood ash to protect them from birds.

(ii) Transplanting in main field: Seedlings having 2-3 leaves become ready in about 12 days for single plant transplanting with thin layer of water or with adequate soil moisture. However, seedlings of 25-30 days can be transplanted under normal transplanting method in each hill at a spacing of 20 cm x 20 cm and depth of 2-3 cm. Wide spacing of 25 cm x 25 cm is needed for single plant transplanting as followed in SRI. Double transplanting is also a traditional practice.

(iii) Time of planting: Local seeds are commonly used for nursery raising using pre-germinated seeds on puddle soils in the second fortnight of June to second fortnight of July. Transplanting of 25-30 days' old seedlings should be done within middle of August to have better aroma as well as yield.

Irrigation schedule:

Tulaipanji is generally raised as a rainfed crop during *khariif*, but if there is any scarcity of rain then irrigation is applied. Continuous submergence of 3-4 cm water for a week from 3 DAT helps in the establishment of seedlings and development of better root system, besides controlling weeds. Later on, irrigation may be applied on alternate days or one day after the disappearance of ponded water. In case of limited supply of irrigation water, the field may be kept saturated only by repeated irrigations. The crop should not suffer from any water stress, particularly during tillering and anthesis stages. Water stress at the first stage diminishes tillering, whereas the process of fertilization is affected at the second stage, which ultimately curtails the size of the sink. Irrigation may be stopped about a fortnight before harvesting of the

crop. Draining the field makes the crop mature faster and helps to achieve uniform maturity in the crop. Even diminishing soil moisture at the time of grain filling is reported to favour the aroma formation.

Methods of irrigation: Flooding method

Manuring and fertilizers:

For maintenance of best quality, very precise management of moisture and fertility is essential. Most of the farmers are not using fertilizers. Excess moisture as well as fertility leads to the thickening of grain, which may increase the production, but deteriorate the fine quality of grain. High moisture and fertility is also responsible for lodging, which ultimately reduces the productivity.

In the Raiganj block, the productivity of *Tulaipani* is only 1.5-2.0 t ha⁻¹. Low productivity due to less fertilizer and moisture responsiveness and high susceptibility to lodging is the most important problem of this variety.

Being locally adaptable cultivar, its cultivation practices do not need any special emphasis. It is low input responsive cultivator, so management does not cost to the farmers (Sen *et al.*, 2005). Traditionally it is grown without using any fertilizer. Low soil fertility and moisture stress are generally maintained in the growing field. Sowing as well as transplanting is done under late to very late condition. These specific traditional management practices develop a stress environment for the plant and seem essential to produce best quality aromatic grain of the cultivar.

To increase productivity, lodging should be prevented and variety should be made responsive to fertility and moisture. Along with that, number of grains/panicle, number of effective tillers, number of panicles/plant is also to be increased. Recently a few *Tulaipanji* growing farmers have raised their production up to two times without reducing quality by practicing a new agronomic technique. They are sowing about 12-14 seedlings instead of 4-5 seedlings which was traditionally followed. So, research work can be conducted on this aspect.

Traditionally this variety is grown only with the application of organic manure and recently some amounts of inorganic mixed fertilizers are also being applied by some farmers. Generally 4.0-5.5

metric ton organic fertilizer was used. Nowadays a few farmer uses Urea (9-12 kg.) , Sulphate , 10:26:26 etc. is used.

However, for obtaining higher yields with good quality, chemical fertilizer application is recommended at 50:25:25, 40:20:20 and 30:15:15 kg of N:P₂O₅:K₂O ha⁻¹ for soils having low, medium and high fertility status, respectively. One-fourth of total N, full dose of P₂O₅ and three-fourth of total K₂O is to be applied as basal, half of total N at active tillering (21 DAT) as first top dressing and the rest one-fourth N and one-fourth K₂O at panicle initiation (42 DAT) as second top dressing. There should not have any standing water in the field at the time of fertilizer application; otherwise, it should be drained out. Irrigation should be given at least 24 h after top dressing. Along with this, adequate amount of organic matter should be incorporated. If organic manures are adequately used, at least at the rate of FYM / compost at 5.0 t ha⁻¹ or vermicompost at 2.5-3.0 t ha⁻¹, about 25% of recommended fertilizer dose can be curtailed.

Harvesting:

Time of harvesting: Harvesting is generally done three and half months after transplanting. But ascertaining optimum harvest time is very essential. Harvesting should be done when the panicles are nearly ripe (about 70-80% grains mature) and the straw has just turned yellow. Delayed harvesting leads to over ripening, grain shedding / shattering and fissure formation in rice. Early harvesting also leads to grain yield losses due to higher percentage of under-developed green kernels and low head rice recovery (HRR). Maximum grain yield and HRR are assured by harvesting the crop at 35 days after 50% flowering when moisture content ranges from 20 to 22%. The harvested crop should preferably be threshed on the same or next day of harvesting. Harvesting should be done from the middle of the field for seed purpose. Seeds of border areas are to be discarded so as avoid contamination or cross pollination. The produce should be dried and cleaned properly. Drying helps seeds maintain their ability to germinate and their vigor for a longer period. Drying also controls mold growth and the activity of other organisms that reduce the quality of stored grain. Drying reduces seed discoloration, which lowers the market value of the seed. Seeds can be safely stored when they have been dried to a moisture content of 13%.

Yield: Average yield: 7-8 q/acre. If scientific procedure maintained then yield may be increased to 9-10 q/acre.

Uniqueness:

In spite of certain undesirable traits, its huge potentiality can be exploited for improvement of several varieties. Disease-pest resistance is one of the most important characters of *Tulaipanji*. Its quality, strong as well as pleasant and stable aroma makes this variety highly acceptable to the consumers. Aroma can be retained in the grain up to one year and moderate aroma is also present even in parboiled rice. High hulling percentages, milling percentages, amylose and protein content; good amount of head-rice recovery; non-sticky character ; intermediate alkali value and gelatinization temperature are some of the desirable characters of *Tulaipanji*. After cooking it becomes good in taste, hard (and thereby good in texture) and bright. Milled kernels are short-slender and its elongation ratio is not as good as Basmati. Therefore, according to the consumers view, short-slender character cannot be considered as an undesirable character, rather it is a positive character for its quality and that short-slender character is termed by the consumers as fineness of quality-rice kernel. In fact, that short-slender (fine) quality is the specially or identity of these traditional landraces of rice which are localized in small pockets in West Bengal and Bangladesh and this particular specialty differentiates them from Basmati varieties grown in northern parts of India (and also in parts of Pakistan)

Inspection Body:

1. Central Monitoring team , Directorate of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal
2. Dr. Mrityunjay Ghosh, Associate Professor, Department of Agronomy, BCKV, Mohanpur, Nadia, West Bengal
3. Patent Information Centre, West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology.

Recent Quality and socio-economic profile:

At present traditional quality rice is under threat. Recently consumers are experiencing lower level of aroma, which is the major constraint for *Tulaipanji*. With regards to this problem, two reasons can be predicted. First, for getting higher profit, some non aromatic local as well as high yielding varieties are being mixed with *Tulaipanji*. *Alai*, which is another indigenous non aromatic variety grown in that region, having similar grain morphology like *Tulai* or *Tulaipanji*, is mixed in most of the cases. Growing such a mixed population of aromatic *Tulaipanji* along

with non aromatic genotypes increases the chances of genetic erosion by changing its genetic makeup through high degrees of cross pollination.

Actions need to be taken:

1. So, utmost importance should be given for the ex-situ as well as in-situ conservation of this germplasm as early as possible. At the same time, purification of the existing landrace should be given priority through different selection procedures. Modern biotechnological tools can also help of differentiate *Tulaipanji* from other varieties having morphological similarities of grain characteristics. Legal steps should be taken to preserve the identity of this variety in that particular region to facilitate plant variety protection through 'geographical indication'. On the other hand, awareness should be created among farmers regarding conservation of this variety.
2. Along with that, legitimate price should be provided to the farmers to keep them away from growing other high yielding varieties . Another reason for lower level of aroma may be the adoption of modern chemical agricultural practices in recent years. Use of chemical fertilizers during its cultivation or residual effect of other fertilizers and chemicals applied to other crops in rotation may be responsible for some changes in soil environment and ecology which may lead to the changes in specific gene expression.
3. On the other hand, as minor chemical constituent(s) (some secondary metabolites) is (are) generally responsible for the aroma in rice, so little disturbance in soil environment in terms of specific nutrient balance may reduce the biosynthesis of those minor chemical constituent(s) . In this context, organic crop management can be standardized for getting the best quality, especially in terms of aroma.
4. Apart from this, *Tulaipanji* has certain other constraints which are basically undesirable genetic traits. *Tulaipanji* is very susceptible to lodging which makes it almost non responsive to high fertility and moisture in field. Moreover, little increase in fertility and moisture causes bolder grain production which is undesirable for its quality. Small area of adaptation and very low productivity are mainly responsible for its inadequate availability in market. Therefore, to increase production, either area is to be increased beyond its present growing belt or productivity should be increased through breeding programme.

5. For the expansion of area, trial should be conducted in different locations having edaphoclimatic conditions almost similar to the belt. To increase productivity, lodging should be prevented and variety should be made responsive to fertility and moisture. Along with that, number of grains/panicle, number of effective tillers, number of panicles/plant is also to be increased.
6. Recently a few *Tulaipanji* growing farmers have raised their production up to two times without reducing quality by practicing a new agronomic technique. They are sowing about 12-14 seedlings instead of 4-5 seedlings which was traditionally followed. So, research work can be conducted on this aspect.

Socio Economic profile of the farmers of Tulaipanji :

Per Capita income:

Although Tulaipanji farmers are not homogeneous in nature, they, on an average, earn profit @ Rs.4800/- (approx). from 1 Bigha (33 decimal) of Tulaipanji paddy cultivation (according to the present market value).

Annual Turn over:

Year	Area (Ha)	Production (MT)
2011	3670	8258
2012	4485	10764
2013	5960	14256

Source: Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Administration), Uttar Dinajpur, Karnajora

Industry based on Tulaipanji rice: No such industry has been developed yet.

Annual Sale :

Year	Annual Sale (MT)
2011	7010 (approx)
2012	9140 (approx)
2013	12110 (approx)

Source: Office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture (Administration), Uttar Dinajpur, Karnajora

Annual Export: Some quantum of tulaipanji rice is sent abroad through friends and relatives of Tulaipanji Paddy growers. Referred in the **98th report of Rajya Sabha recommend for export of Foodgrains premium non-Basmati Rice & Wheat on August 2011**. (Enclosed Annexure XIV of RKVY project on "Bengal Aromatic Rice", Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, West Bengal, 2014)

Along with the Statement of Case in Class (b)_____31____ (b)_____ in respect of (c)___Agriculture_____ in the name(s) of (d) Dr. Paritosh Bhattacharyya, OSD & Ex-Officio Director of Agriculture, whose address is (e) Department of Agriculture, Government of West Bengal, Jessop Building, 63 N. S. Road, Kolkata-700 001, West Bengal, who claims to represent the interest of the producers of the said goods to which the geographical indication relates and which is in continuous use since one hundred and thirty nine year (since 1876 as per record
Gazzetier

)-annexure III-report on "Bengal Aromatic rice" -page no-4__ in respect of the said goods.

2. The application shall include such other particulars called for in rule 32(1) in the Statement of Case.

3. All communications relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India:

4. In the case of an application from a convention country the following additional particulars shall also be furnished.

a) Designation of the country of origin of the geographical indication.

b) Evidence as to the existing protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin, such as the title and the date of the relevant legislative or administrative provisions, the judicial decisions or the date and number of the registration, and copies, of such documentation.

Dr
24/6/15

(SIGNATURE)

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY: DR. PARITOSH BHATTACHARYYA

O.S.D. & E.O.
Director of Agriculture
Govt. of West Bengal