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OFFICIAL NOTICES

Sub: Notice is given under Rule 41(1) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002.

1. As per the requirement of Rule 41(1) it is informed that the issue of Journal 44 of the Geographical Indications Journal dated 11th January 2012 / Pausha 21st, Saka 1933 has been made available to the public from 11th January 2012.

PUBLIC NOTICE

No.GIR/CG/JNL/2010

Dated 26th February, 2010

WHEREAS Rule 38(2) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002 provides as follows:

“The Registrar may after notification in the Journal put the published Geographical Indications Journal on the internet, website or any other electronic media.”

Now therefore, with effect from 1st April, 2010, The Geographical Indications Journal will be Published and hosted in the IPO official website www.ipindia.nic.in free of charge. Accordingly, sale of Hard Copy and CD-ROM of GI Journal will be discontinued with effect from 1st April, 2010.

Sd/-

(P. H. KURIAN)

Registrar of Geographical Indications

Advertised under Rule 41(1) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002 in the Geographical Indications Journal 44 dated 11th January, 2012

G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER - 197

Application Date: 08-02-2010

Application is made by **Maheshwar Hathkargha Vikas Samiti**, 306, Kherapatti Marg, Maheshwar, Madhya Pradesh, India, Facilitated by the District Handloom Training Centre, Government of Madhya Pradesh, for Registration in Part-A of the Register of **MAHESHWAR SAREES & FABRICS** under Application No: 197 in respect of Textiles Good not classified elsewhere i.e. Curtains, Cushion covers, Runner cloth, Home furnishing material, Table covers, etc. falling in Class – 24, Sarees, Dupatta, Stolls, Chunni, yards, Scarf, Dress Material falling in Class – 25 is hereby advertised as accepted under Sub-section 1) of Section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

- A) Name of the Applicant** : **Maheshwar Hathkargha Vikas Samiti**
- B) Address** : Maheshwar Hathkargha Vikas Samiti
(A registered Society under Society Registration Act) Having its registered office at 306, Kherapatti Marg, Maheshwar, Madhya Pradesh, India.
- C) Type of Goods** : **Class – 24** – Textiles Good not classified elsewhere i.e. Curtains, Cushion covers, Runner cloth, Home furnishing material, Table covers, etc.
Class – 25 – Sarees, Dupatta, Stolls, Chunni, yards, Scarf, Dress Material.
- D) Specification** :

Maheshwar Sarees and Fabrics contain Geometrical designs on its border, which are based upon the carvings/ scriptures/paintings and wall paintings engraved on the walls of Fort built by Maharani Ahilyabai in 18th Century. The Sarees & Fabric have same pattern of Borders and Pallava. However with the passage of time, the manner of construction has changed but the foundation of Boarder and Pallava remain same.

The size of motifs ranges from 10mm to 15cm depending upon nature of products and orders.

The detailed specifications of Maheshwar products are as follows:

S.No	Product Name	Reed Count	Picks/cm	Warp			Weft			Saves			Border			Pallu			Butta		Length	Width
				1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	2			
1	Maheshwari Saree Mercerised Rasta Resham Border Design Pallu	90 s	31-32	20-22 den. Raw Silk	2/120 s M.Cotton		80 s M Cotton	2/120 s M.Cotton (Ground Warp)	2/120 s M. Cotton (Extra warp)		80 s Double M.Cotton two colours (Ground Weft)	2/120 s M.Cotton (Extra Weft)									5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr With Blouse.	1.16 Mtr.
2	Maheshwari Saree 75% Boarder Design Pallu with Buti	90 s	33-34	20-22 Den. Raw Silk	Zari Imitation		80 s M Cotton	2/20-22 Den. Katan Silk	Zari Imitation (Extra warp)		80 s Double M.Cotton (Ground Weft)	Zari Imitation (Extra Weft)	80 s M.Cotton Ground Weft	Zari Imitation Extr weft							5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr. With Blouse.	1.16 mtr.
3	Maheshwari Saree Tani Rasta Sada Pallu	90 s	31-32	20-22 den. Raw Silk two or more colors			80 s M Cotton		Zari Imitation (Extra warp)		80 s M.Cotton Double (Plain Weave)	Zari Imitation (Plain Weave)									5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr. With Blouse.	1.16 mtr.
4	Maheshwari Saree mercerised Rasta Sada Pallu	90 s	31-32	20-22 den. Raw Silk	2/120 s M.Cotton		80 s M Cotton		Zari Imitation (Extra warp)		80 s Double Cotton two colours (Plain Weave)	Zari Imitation (Plain Weave)									5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr with Blouse	1.16 Mtr.
5	Maheshwari Saree Tassar Pallu	90 s	31-32	20-22 den. Raw Silk two or more colors			80 s M Cotton		Zari Imitation (Extrawarp)		80 s M.Cotton Double (Plain Weft)	Zari Imitation (Plain Weft)	Tassar (Plain Weft)								5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr. With Blouse	1.16 mtr.
6	Maheshwari Saree mercerised Rasta Sada Pallu with Buta and Buti	90 s	31-32	20-22 den. Raw Silk	2/120 s M.Cotton		80 s M Cotton		Zari Imitation (Extrawarp)		80 s Double Cotton two colours (Plain Weave)	Zari Imitation (Plain Weave)		Zari Imitation Extr weft	80 s M.Cotton Ground Weft						5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr With Blouse.	1.16 Mtr.
7	Maheshwari Saree mercerised Rasta Sada Pallu	90 s	31-32	20-22 den. Raw Silk	2/120 s M.Cotton		2/120 s M.Cotton		Zari Imitation (Extra warp)		Tassar silk (Plain Weave)	22-22 D digummed silk (Plain Weave)									5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr	1.16 Mtr.
8	Maheshwari Saree silk x silk Tassar Sada Pallu	90 s	34-35	20-22 den. digummed silk			20-22 den. digummed silk Tassar silk		Zari Imitation (Extra warp)		Tassar silk (Plain Weave)	22-22 D digummed silk (Plain Weave)									5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr With Blouse.	1.16 Mtr.
9	Maheshwari Saree Tussu sada pallu with Butta	90 s	25-26	20-22 den.rw silk	Zari Imitation		2/120 s M Cotton		Zari Imitation (Extra warp)		2/120 s M Cotton (Plain Weave)	Zari Imitation (Extra warp (Plain Weave)			80 s M.Cotton Ground Weft						5.5 meters + .7 meters = 6.20 mtr With Blouse.	1.16 Mtr.
10	Maheshwari Dupppia silk x silk with pallu	90 s	38-39	2/20-22 den. digummed silk			2/20-22 den. digummed silk		Zari Imitation (Extra warp)		2/22-22 D digummed silk (Plain Weave)	Zari Imitation (Plain Weave)									2.5 meters	1.16 Mtr.
11	Maheshwari Dupppia silk x Cotton sada pallu	90 s	34-35	20-22 den. Raw silk	Zari Imitation gold		80 s M.Cotton Ground Weft				80 s M.Cotton (Plain Weave)	Zari Imitation gold (Plain Weave)	Zari Imitation Silver (plain weave)								2.5 meters	.75 Mtr.

E) Name of the Geographical Indication (and particulars):

MAHESHWAR SAREES & FABRICS:



F) Description of Goods:

Maheshwar Sarees and Fabrics (Handloom products) are in continuous production for last more than 250 years manufacturing Sarees, Dress material, ladies suits, Handloom etc. Its products are famous all over the country and as well in the international market. Needless to say those Maheshwar products are well known by its name and reputation.

G) Geographical Area of Production and Map as shown in page no. 13:

The Maheshwar Sarees and Fabrics are produced in the two revenue Tehsil with the following geographical regions having 22.11 degree (North) Longitude and 75.36 degree (East) Latitude:-

- Maheshwar (Tehsil)
- Kasrawad (Tehsil)

These two Tehsil are on two sides of the holy River Narmada. One can easily sail across the river and travel to other city within 5 minutes. Presently Maheshwar and Kasrawad Tehsils fall under District Khargaon (Madhya Pradesh). It is spread at 22.11 Deg. North (Longitude) and 75.36 Deg. East (Latitude). It is situated 92 km away from Indore in South & 12 km away from Dhamnod in West, 42 km away from Barwah in East and 40 km away from Khargaon in North direction.

H) Proof of Origin (Historical records):

The Government Gazetteer mentions in detail about the Maheshwar Sarees and Fabrics and its products, which has been used since the Moghul era. Even in the Imperial Gazetteer of India the production and manufacturing of Silk Sarees at Maheshwar are specifically mentioned. The construction of famous Fort at Maheshwar by Queen Ahilyabai in the 18th Century is the foundation of this Handloom cluster. The manufacturing & production of Handloom Sarees and other products was initiated by the Queen Ahilyabai, which continued thereafter to till date.

The District handloom Training Centre (Government of Madhya Pradesh) was established way back in the year 1920, which is still functional and is also acting as Quality Control Agency. It regularly imparts training to generate skilled weavers.

I) Method of Production:

Raw Materials:

List of raw material which are used in Maheshwari Product is as under:-

Sl.No.	Name of Raw material
1	20/22 Dr. Single Silk
2	20/22 Dr. 2 Ply silk
3	20/22 Dr. 3 Ply / 4 Ply Silk
4	80s Cotton
5	2/120s Mercerized Cotton
6	2/80s Mercerized Cotton
7	Zari Imitation
8	Tussar silk (Gheechasilk)
9	Tussar silk (32-35dr.)
10	Spun silk, 2/120 NM. & 2/100 NM
11	Linen yarn
12	Flex yarn
13	Jute

Silk used:-

Maheshwari Products uses 20/22 dr. single silk in warp, 2/120 mercerized in border in non pure silk products. 20/22 dr. 2 ply Silk in warp. 20/22 dr. 3 ply / 4 ply silk are used in pure silk Maheshwari Products. All natural fibers are used in Maheshwari products.

Zari used:-

Zari imitation for extra warp designed in weft. Zari (imitation) used for production is of three kinds namely Golden, Silver and Copper. Much used Zari is of Golden colour.

Cotton used:-

Maheshwar products use 80s Cotton or 2/120s cotton. All natural fibers are used in Maheshwari products.

Water used:-

Maheshwar producers use normal Narmada River water for degumming, bleaching and dyeing.

Dyes used:-

Acid Colour is used for silk and vat Procaine, reactive, Napthal Colours for cotton. Hydrogen peroxide for bleaching of silk and bleaching powder for bleaching of cotton. Synthetic dyes and occasionally natural dyes are used for dyeing in Maheshwari.

Process of Production:

- a. The production process starts with the selection of the Cotton yarn, Raw Silk, linen, Zari of various qualities and borrowed from various production centers within the country and abroad. Generally, the popular destinations of raw materials are Bangalore, Mumbai, and Varanasi. Cotton is

purchased from Coimbatore, Linen from Calcutta and Tussar from Bhagalpur & Chapra (Chattisgarh).

b. Silk yarn contains natural gum which is removed by washing it with hot water. Degumming facilitates fast colouring.

c. The colouring of Silk yarn is done manually by the weavers of Maheshwar products.

d. For dyeing cotton yarn wet colours are used and whereas for dyeing Silk acid colours are used. Dyeing is done in Maheshwar geographical region manually. The process of dyeing yarn takes around 30-45 minutes.

e. Hydro Exhauster machine is used for squeezing the yarn.

f. After dyeing & drying, the yarn is loosened or wound on reels or swifts. This is a prelude to the preparation of the warp and weft.

g. After colouring, the yarn is sent for winding. Winding is done separately for the length and breadth of Sarees and other fabric products. Yarn wrapped for length is called 'Warp' and whereas the yarn wrapped for breadth is called 'Weft'. For the weft the yarn is wound on pins with the help of a 'charkha' and this activity is usually performed by the members of weaver's family.

h. Warping of yarn done thereafter is a specialized process, which is performed by the wrappers. The warp yarns are wound on bobbins, which are arranged across a wooden frame called reel. The yarns from these reels pass through a reed to be wound around a vertical drum. A warper warps around 5 kg of yarn per day, which is sufficient for 20 Sarees.

i. The next step is the task of passing the warp through the reed and the healds. The warp threads are then joined to the old warp threads with a deft twist of the hand of the women folk. This process takes approx 3-4 days.

j. Before the actual weaving begins the weaver sets the design of the border and the pallav. The respective ends of the design are tied to a vertical harness called jala and the process is called jala tying. This process takes anywhere between 3-4 days depending on the complexity of the design. Much complicated designs some time take even more time ranging up to 25 days. The figured effects are produced with the help of an extra weft and the number of tillis (or the no of weft yarns will determine the time taken), i.e. the number more will be the time taken. The time reduces, if the number of ply in the weft yarn is more and consequently the weaver can move faster and cover more ground. However in this case the output is less fine. Similarly higher the reed count more is the production time.

k. The final step towards weaving is performed by one or two very skilled weavers of the same family. The looms being used are largely traditional Pit-looms and Frame-looms with throw shuttle.

l. The Maheshwar Sarees and Fabrics does not require any post loom process and is cut off from the loom to be packed and sold. The specialty of Maheshwar Sarees and other Products is that it does not require any other activity like Roll press or Zari polishing.

m. Customised packing and folding of Sarees is also done by the skilled and experienced hands and the Maheshwar Sarees are also known and identified by the special process.

n. The entire process of production is done manually.

J) Uniqueness:

a. Maheshwar Sarees & other Fabrics products are known and identified by the Boarder & Pallav containing the carvings/ scriptures/ paintings engraved on the walls of the Fort built by Queen Ahilyabai at Maheshwar. The design of both Boarder and Pallav shall be matching with each other.

b. The weavers have unique human skill to weave and replicate the scriptures, engravings and paintings of the historical Fort at Maheshwar,

c. The weavers carrying on the production activities for number of generation are based only in Tehsil Maheshwar and Kasrawad. Such skilled and exclusive weavers are based in these two Tehsil due to the existence of Fort at Maheshwar and they don't anywhere else in the country. Such traditional weavers does not exist any where else in the country due to their exclusiveness, skill and craftsmanship.

d. The looms used for production is exclusive to Maheshwar cluster as it is known as 'Double Box Slay' looms. These kinds of looms are must for carrying production activities and are not used/ found in any other handloom cluster of India.

e. Maheshwari fabric is gossamer thin – a delicate blend of silk and cotton yarn- made in tiny checks or stripes with a coloured border. The specialty of Maheshwari Sarees is its distinctive border which looks alike from both the sides. Normally the border is traditionally 2.0 to 2.5 inches with geometric designs.

f. All Maheshwar products consist of carvings/ scriptures/ paintings engraved on the walls of Fort built by Maharani Ahilayabai. It is only with the help of these patterns that a border can be increased or decreased in width. The 'pallav' is woven separately on doobby looms. They are known for there permanent colour fastness, softness and exclusiveness resulting from its simplicity.

K) Inspection Body:

a) Presently State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh is involved in quality control of the Maheshwar Sarees and Fabric and all of its products. The Directorate of Handloom, Government of Madhya Pradesh is also stamping the quality products against usual charges. The Directorate of Handloom, Government of Madhya Pradesh vide its orders dated 22.05.1998 has laid down specific Rules in this respect and they are issuing Cards to the producer/ weaver whosoever applies to them for stamping the quality and specifications.

b) The office of Assistant Director of Handloom & Training Centre, Department of handloom, Govt. of MP, Maheshwar shall act as inspecting agency. The applicants further affirms to abide by all the Rules, Regulations and Orders so issued by the MP Government and by the aforesaid Inspecting agency in regulating its standards and specifications of Maheshwar Sarees & Fabrics.

L) Others :

Maheshwar Hathkargha Vikas Samiti, is a specially constituted Society for the purposes of protection, upliftment of weavers and to promote their interests shall constitute its Inspecting agency in consultation, participation, involvement and support of the Department of Handloom, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Advertised under Rule 41(1) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002 in the Geographical Indications Journal 44 dated 11th January, 2012

G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER - 207

Application Date: 13-07-2010

Application is made by **Dhalapathar Weavers Co-operative Society**, Kalapathar P.O, District: Khurda - 754009, Orissa, India, for Registration in Part-A of the Register of **DHALAPATHAR PARDA & FABRICS** under Application No: 207 in respect of Textiles and textiles goods not included in other classes; bed and table covers falling in Class - 24 is hereby advertised as accepted under Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

- A) Name of the Applicant** : **Dhalapathar Weavers Co-operative Society.**
- B) Address** : Kalapathar P.O, Distrcit : Khurda
- 754009, Orissa, India
- C) Type of Goods** : **Class – 24** - Textiles and textiles goods not included in other classes; bed and table covers
- D) Specification** :

The items manufactured in Dhalapathar are mainly Parada (Door Curtain), wall hanging, table cover, lungi, shirting, furnishing and saree.

Sl. No.	Product	Specification
1	Dhalapathar Parada (Door Curtain)	Yarn :Cotton Warp × Weft : Coarse count ranging from 17NF, 20s to 40s in plied or twisted form Size : Required Size.
2	Dhalapathar Wall Hanging	Yarn :Cotton Warp × Weft : Coarse count ranging from 17NF, 20s to 40s in plied or twisted form Extra weft : same as above Size : As per requirement
3	Dhalapathar Table cover	Yarn :Cotton Warp × Weft : Coarse count ranging from 17NF, 20s to 40s in plied or twisted form Size : Required Size.

4	Dhalapathar Lungi	Yarn :Cotton Warp × Weft :2/80s to 2/120s In plied form as per the requirement. Length : 1.80 to 2.25 Mts Width : 1.10 to 1.25 Mts.
5	Dhalapathar Saree Local Names: Kusumi Kapta / kasta, Mukta punji, Nahati, Akata Saree.	Yarn :Cotton Warp × Weft : :20s to 2/120s in plied or twisted form Size : 5.00to 5.50 Mts (without or with blouse piece of 0.70 to 0.80 Mts)
6	Running material (Shirting)	Yarn :Cotton Warp × Weft : 2/40 ^s to 2/120s ^s 2/40 ^s ×2/100 ^s or any single Cotton Length : Running Mts Width : 0.90 to 1.22
7	Furnishing	Yarn :Cotton Warp × Weft : Coarse count ranging from 17NF, 20s to 80s in plied or twisted form Size : Required Size

E) Name of the Geographical Indication (and particulars) :

DHALAPATHAR PARDA & FABRICS



F) Description of Goods :

The items manufactured in Dhalapathar are mainly Parada (door curtain), Wall hanging, Table cover, Lungi and Saree. Dhalapathar Parada (door curtain), due to its unique design and beauty has got places in the doors of many handloom, art and craft loving people of Orissa. The Parada is woven with thick threads by using a special weaving technique with the help of Chiaries and cotton handmade heald shafts.

The Dhalapathar Sarees originally known as Kusmi Kapta, Nahati and Akata were woven with medium and coarser count threads like 26^s and 40^s cotton plied yarn gradually changed to fine count thread like 2/100^s and 2/120^s with the same original designs resulting a very smooth textured and costly saree. The sarees are now popular among the middle and high class family women. The wall hangings are woven with same construction as door curtains with different sizes with different cultural designs. The Lungies are woven with very simple designs to keep the cost low with the similar weaving technique. The table covers are woven with similar technique and quality with designs suitable for the same.

G) Geographical Area of Production and Map as shown in page no. 21 :

Towards the south west of Bhubaneswar at a distance of 60 KMs lies in the village of Dhalapathar in the Khorda district.

- (a) Longitude-85 degree 40' (EL)
- (b) Latitude- 20 degree 17' (NL)

H) Proof of Origin (Historical records) :

About a century ago a number of beautiful sarees were hand loomed with a special technique of weaving in the village of Dhalapather, by a community known as 'Rangani', a community included in the entry no. 48 of list of Other Backward Class in the Central list now. The sarees were popularly known as in the name of 'Kusumi Kapta, Kankana Pedi, Muktapunji, Nahati and Akata. As a proof, one Kusumi Saree has been displayed by the Orissa state museum in its Gallery which was purchased from a person named Shri Nityananda Mekap in the date July 31st 1962 with a cost of Rs 10.75.

The population of the Dhalapathar village is mainly dominated by "Rangani" community and their sole livelihood is weaving on Handloom. The community with the weaving profession is living more than a century and almost every elder member of each family are well known about the technique of dyeing and weaving. Many old people of the community say that 'Rang' means color and "Ani" means "to bring" so who knows the art to bring the color on cloth are recognized as "Rangani".

Their family members are purely vegetarian and the influence of "Budhism" on their lives is clearly visible from their lifestyles.

Out of those sarees woven by them at that time Kusumi Kapta & Kankana Pedi, saree were used as bridal sarees in many places of Cuttack, Sonapur & Madhya Pradesh. Due to entrance of low cost mill printed sarees in the market these sarees lost their importance. Then the weaving community faced a very crucial moment for their livelihood. During that period, a person named Ganes Pujari' with his visionary thinking motivated the community to use the craft of those sarees in making of door curtain (Parda).

By the inspiration of Shri Ganesh Pujari the struggling weaver community put their efforts in making of Pardas. As the result, the first Dhalapather parda came from loom in 1936. The first pardawas of yarn dyed with natural colors extracted from different leaves, fruits and trees with very beautiful figures. Afterwards two weavers, Late Udayanath Sahoo and and Harekrushna Rout came up with beautiful parda designs with special weaving technique.

The dedication of these two weavers was vital to give a unique place to the Dhalapathar Parda craft in the craft map of India. As a proof till today a beautiful Parda woven by Shri Krushna Rout with the design of Tajmahal and the year of manufacture(1945) below the Tajmahal was preserved with his son Shri Madhusudan Rout, At-Gopinathpur, Samil Dhalapathar, Po- Kalapathar, Dist-Khurda, Pin-754009, Puri , Orissa.

Then the weavers Narayan Sahoo, Baidyanath Rout, Dasarathi Rout, Udayanath Nayak, Kapil Das, Raghunath Prusty, Arjuna Rout, Mohan Behera, Krushna Rout, Nidhi Sahoo, Krushna Sahoo created many designs on Parda like Temples, Hansa Kalas, Tajmahal, figure of Indira Gandhi, Surya Namaskar, Scenery of Sun Set, Bagha Sabar, Ashoka Chakra, Map of India, Map of Orissa, Budhadab on Parda.

Shri Brundaban Sahoo S/O Late Udayanath Sahoo, the then president of Dhalapathar WCS. Ltd. the known legendary Parda weaver had taken a number of steps for the betterment of Parda weavers.

The temple designs on parda have an aesthetic look and became very popular as in any door it created a temple feeling at home in the minds of the viewer. Due to popularity of temple design Parda, the weavers created designs of all the famous temples of Orissa like Puri Jagannath Temple, Konark Temple, Lingaraj Temple etc. on Parda.

I) Method of Production :

All the important products of Dhalapathar region viz. Dhalapathar Parda, Dhalapathar saree, Wall hanging, Table cover, furnishing and Lungi are woven with the same weaving technique. The process sequences which are followed during their production are described as below.

◆ Raw Material

The raw material used for all the products are 100 per cent cotton yarn procured in the form of hank by the co-operative societies /weavers/master weavers from the local dealers or through the yarn bank situated in clusters or from the state level agencies like Orissa State Handloom WCS Ltd. (BOYANIKA). Sometimes also the Societies procure the grey yarn and get these dyed in the local dye houses for the required colors and fastness. The cotton yarn procured are 20^s, 26^s, 40^s, 2/17^{mf}, 2/20^s and mercerized cotton are 2/80^s, 2/100^s, 2/120^s.

◆ **Dyes and Colors**

Originally the yarn of the Kusumi Kasta Saree, Akata saree, Nahati saree were dyed using the available local leaves, fruits, stems, roots, muds and outer cover of tree. They were using the following elements to get the respective colors as mentioned below

Karkacha mud	-	Brown color
Sagwan Tree	-	Red color (Teak wood-Tectona Grandis).
Harida +mango nut	-	Black color ((Mangifera Indica).

At the time of dyeing of hank yarn soda ash with common salt were used with the above mentioned materials at boiling temperature. But after the synthetic dyes became available to them they abandoned the usage of natural material and adopted the synthetic dyes.

In case of Door curtain, Wall hanging and Table cover the Azo free dyes are extensively used to color the warp and weft. Mostly contrast colors are used in figure with respect to body. The common colors like violet, yellow, red, green, white, off white, natural sky blue and beige are used. In case of Saree and Lungi the vat dyes are used to get the proper fastness.

◆ **Sizing**

At the time of weaving Door curtain or Saree with 20^s and 26^s Sizing is carried out for warp threads by putting the hands inside a pot which contains 2 to 3 days old water rice. Pressure is applied on the rice as well as the hank by the two hands of the worker in such a way that the water rice is converted to a paste and stick to the individual thread of hank. Then the hank is squeezed and taken out and dried in the shadow over a bamboo. During drying the hanks are subjected to individualization and parallelization of threads of hank by worker's hand applying tension on hank around the bamboo which facilitates easy winding of bobbins for warping.

When the mercerized cotton yarns are used, no sizing is required for warp as they already have sufficient strength to withstand the strain during weaving.

◆ **Winding**

Winding is a process where the hank is converted into the bobbin for warping and pirn for picking. The ordinary "Charkha" is used to prepare bobbins for warping as well as pirns for weft and extra weft. Sometimes during Door curtain, Wall hanging and Table cover the extra weft yarn is wound by hand in to a very small hank form so that it can be easily inserted into the shed.

◆ **Warping and Beaming**

Warping and beaming is a process where the beam is prepared with required number of ends to be in the intended product. Hand operated wooden sectional warping machines are used to carry out the warping. Required number of warp threads are warped and wound on to the beam.

◆ **Loom Arrangements**

All the products are woven on fly shuttle pit looms having the dimension of width=80", length=42" and height=6'. The depth of the pit is 18". There are no backrests in these looms. The warp beams are placed parallel to the cloth beams and just 2"-3" below cloth beam level.

Hand operated Take-up and let off motions are used in these looms. After weaving a small length of cloth the cloth beam is rotated and the warp beam is unwound simultaneously manually and then both are kept under tension with certain arrangement.

Handmade crossed cotton healds are used for the ground shedding. The flat rectangular wooden pieces, locally known as "Chiaris" of size 60" x 3" x 0.25" are used for the formation of shed for design. The number of "Chiaris" depends upon the design.

For ground pick ordinary handloom shuttle is used. For extra weft, the weft threads in the form of ply yarn is converted into the hank of small diameter by rotating the weft thread over the weaver's palm and then make it out. The number of extra weft palm hank depends upon the number of colors and intricacy of the design.

In these days the weavers use the commonly used frame looms and the Jala system for design formation in both pit looms as well as frame looms instead of Chiaris system due to its complexity and tediousness.

◆ **Weaving Technique**

In all the products the ground weave is always plain and the shed is formed with the help of handmade cotton heald shafts, roller and treadle.

Design is always in the form of weft rib, either of 4 up 1 down or 6 up 1 down depending upon the intensity of color and effects required. To form the rib the shedding is always done by means of "Chiaris". After warping heald shafts are made by making individual heald eyes around every warp threads.

After looming the warp, a small length of ground weave is woven with fly shuttle to condition the loom for running. The next step is the important one at where the weaver inserts the "Chiaris" just behind the heald shafts in warp by making all the threads into two layers by his hand either 4 up 1 down or 6 up 1 down. This "Chiaris" is responsible for design in body of "Parda".

In almost every “Parda” panels of different colored stripes are woven in the bottom to get a good look and in case of saree at the Anchal the colored stripes are also needed to increase the beauty of the design. In between these stripes some rib effects are also made in the form of small diamond or triangle. To facilitate quick and easy weaving of these diamond or triangle figure the weaver uses 3, 4 or 5 “Chiaris” instead of one.

J) Uniqueness :

1. A single repeat design on the whole body of the door curtain.
2. Designs like different temples of Orrisa, sun set, tiger with hunter, Tajmahal, Ashok chakra, Lord Buddha, Surya bandana, Navagunjara, Arghya are woven.
3. The design is woven on the fabric without the use of dobby, Jala or jacquard.
4. For such a single repeat design, where at least 400 hooks jacquard is required to weave, the weaver weaves this design only with the help of Chiaris.
5. The fabrics are woven with warp rib structures woven with extra weft with the help of Chiaris technique.
6. The skill of these weavers is such that without the use of any graph they will be able to create very beautiful designs on the fabrics.
7. The Chiaris are made of bamboo in form of a rectangular shape with slopes elliptically towards both the ends.
8. The base fabric of a door curtain is dark in color whereas designs are with contrast light color on it or vice -versa.
9. The bottom horizontal panel is with the help of small *butti* like fish, flower, diamond etc.
10. The sharpness and accuracy of the designs are very good.

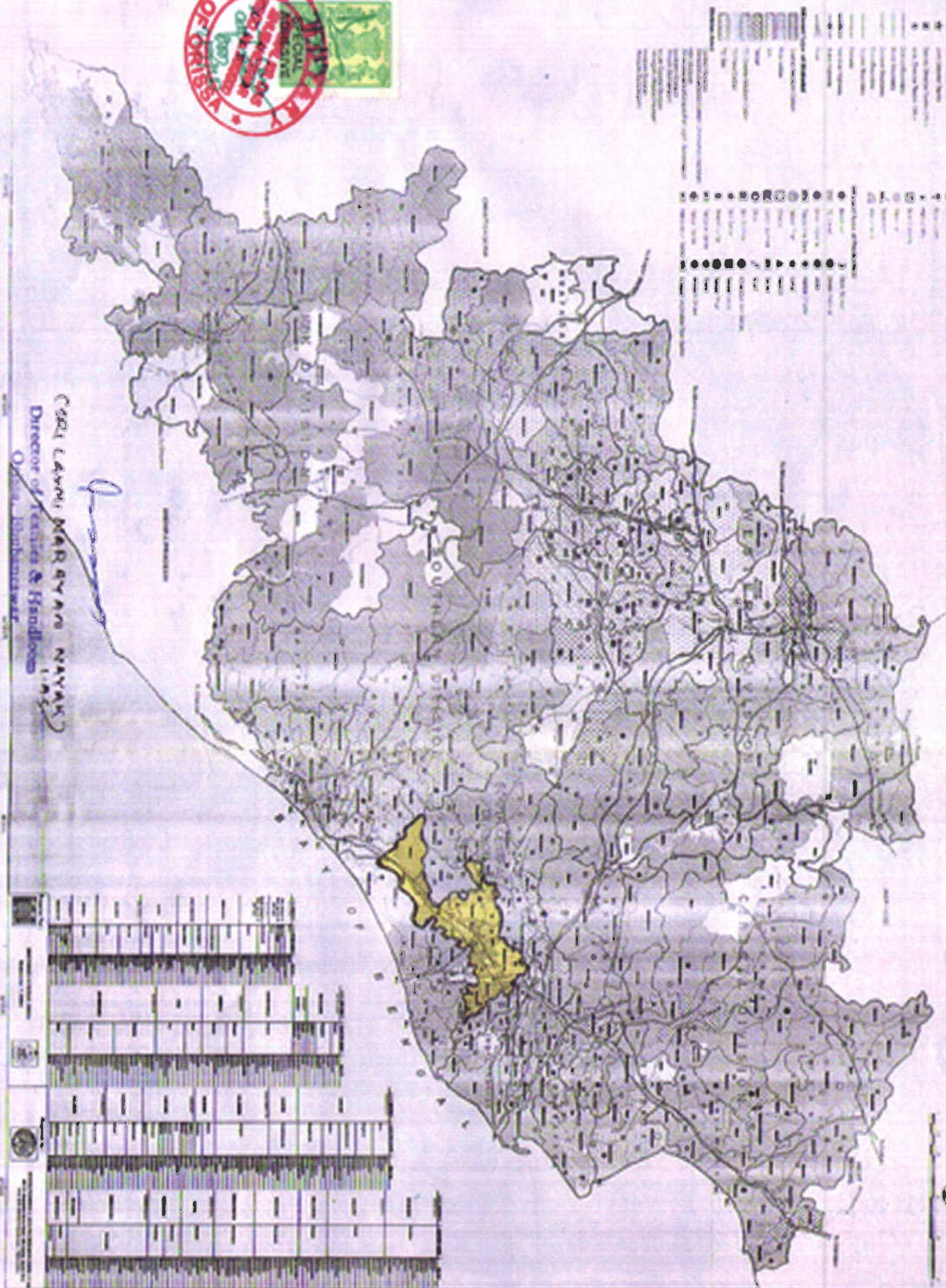
K) Inspection Body :

It is proposed by Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Orissa to form a core team towards ensuring standards, quality, integrity and consistency of goods. The team of members would be:

1. Representative of the Director of Textiles, Department of Textiles & Handlooms, Government of Orissa – Member Secretary
2. Deputy Director, Weavers Service Centre, Bhubaneswar – Member
3. Managing Director, Orissa State Handloom WCS Ltd.(BOYANIKA) - Member
4. Nominee from NHDC – Member
5. ADT, Kurda - Member
6. Nominee from Textiles Committee– Bhubaneswar – Member

HANDBLOOM MAP OF ORISSA

- Legend**
- 1. State Capital
 - 2. District Headquarters
 - 3. Block Headquarters
 - 4. Gram Panchayat Headquarters
 - 5. State Capital
 - 6. District Headquarters
 - 7. Block Headquarters
 - 8. Gram Panchayat Headquarters
 - 9. State Capital
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 - 97. State Capital
 - 98. District Headquarters
 - 99. Block Headquarters
 - 100. Gram Panchayat Headquarters



Dr. LAXMI NARAYAN NAYAK
 Director of Textiles & Handlooms
 Orissa, Bhubaneswar

Orissa
 20° 17' to
 25° 46' N
 85° 46' to
 91° 00' E



Advertised under Rule 41(1) of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Rules, 2002 in the Geographical Indications Journal 44 dated 11th January, 2012

G.I. APPLICATION NUMBER - 208

Application Date: 13-07-2010

Application is made by **Directorate of Textiles & Handloom**, Government of Orissa, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar - 751007, Orissa, India, for Registration in Part-A of the Register of **SAMBALPURI BANDHA SAREE & FABRICS** under Application No: 208 in respect of Textile and textile goods not included in other classes; falling in Class - 24 and Clothing falling in Class - 25 is hereby advertised as accepted under Sub-section (1) of Section 13 of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

- A) Name of the Applicant** : **Directorate of Textiles & Handloom Government of Orissa.**
- B) Address** : Directorate of Textiles & Handloom, Government of Orissa, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar-751007, Orissa, India.
- C) Type of Goods** : **Class- 24** – Textile and Textile goods not included in other classes.
Class - 25 – Clothing.
- D) Specification** :

Sl. No.	Product	Local name of the design	Specification
1	Cotton Saree (Single & Double Ikat)	Sakta (5 Kothi to 30 Kothi) Dhadi sakta Aradhana, Taapoi, Srilaxmi, Lahari bandha Ashwini, Rukimini, Laxmipada, Tara, Gouri Utkal Laxmi, Babita, Padmarupa, Sudarsani, Dolly, Putli, Bandha Bichitra, Bindu, Puspasankha, Arghya, Puspachakra, Srimati, Kakali sakta, Kutir sakta Pasa sakta SP, Patli rani,	Yarn: Cotton Yarn in Warp & Weft : Ranging from 2/60s to 2/120s Size: <i>Length-</i> 5.00 to 5.50 Mtr without Blouse & 5.60 to 6.30 with Blouse. <i>Width-</i> 1.12 to 1.20 Mtr

		Sakta jinia patli, Sakta Lahari, Danti sakta, Bicitrapuri, Sachi sakta and many more.	
2	Bed Cover (Single & Double Ikat)	Thikdi diamond, Tara, Puchki, Padma, Boita, Indumati, admakadhi, Konark charka, Ananta Nau kothi sakta, centre design and many more.	Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft: Ranging from 2/17 ^{NF} , 20 ^s /2, 26 ^s /2, or 2/20 ^s to 2/120 ^s Size: Single (48 inch. to 54 inch X 2.15 to 2.30 Mtr.) Medium (60 inch to 72 inch X 2.20 to 2.30Mtr.) Large (90 inch X 2.50 to 2.75 Mtr)
3	Pillow cover		Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft: Ranging from 2/17 ^{NF} or 20 ^s /2 to 2/120 ^s Size: As per Requirement
4	Stole / scarf / Dupatta / Chunni /Odhni	Bichitrapuri, Sachipar, 3 dharia, Bunabandha, shaded design and many more.	Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft Ranging from 20 ^s /2 or 2/20 ^s to 2/120 ^s Size: <i>Length-</i> 1.60 to 2.75 Mtr <i>Width-</i> 0.50 to 1.20 Mtr
5	Dress Set (Three Pieces) (Single & Double Ikat)	Puchki, Lahari, Sakta and many more.	Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft: Ranging from or 2/40S to 2/120s Mercerized Size: <i>Length-</i> 6.75 to 7.25 Mtr <i>Width-</i> 1.00 to 1.20 Mtr
6	Handkerchief / Head scarf (Single & Double Ikat)	Rumal	Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft: Ranging from or 2/40S to 2/120s Mercerized Size: <i>Length-</i> 0.30 to 0.60 Mtr <i>Width-</i> 0.30 to 0.60 Mtr

7	Lungi (Ikat)	Bandha, Lahari , Sakta, Star and many more	Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft: Ranging from or 2/40S to 2/120s Mercerized Size: <i>Length-</i> 1.80 to 2.25 Mtr <i>Width-</i> 1.12 to 1.25 Mtr
8.	Napkin	Gamcha, Karia, Badi kumbha, Paanchi and many more.	Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft: Ranging from or 2/40S to 2/120s Mercerized Size: <i>Length-</i> 1.60 to 2.50 Mtr <i>Width-</i> 0.90 to 1.20 Mtr
9.	Yardage / Furnishing	Lahari, Check, Bandha, Sakta and many more.	Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft: Ranging from 2/20 ^s or 2/17 ^{NF} & 2/40 ^s to 2/120 ^s Size: <i>Length-</i> Running Meter <i>Width-</i> 0.90 to 1.20 Mtr.
10.	Home Furnishings like Table Cover , Curtain, Cushion Cover, Bolster, Table mat (Single & Double Ikat)		Yarn: Cotton Yarn Warp & Weft: Ranging from 2/17 NF or 2/20S to 2/120s Size: As per Requirement

E) Name of the Geographical Indication (and particulars) :

SAMBALPURI BANDHA SAREE & FABRICS



F) Description of Goods :

The range of products produced by the Sambalpuri Tie & Dye is large. The products are well embellished sarees , dress material (both cotton & silk), Home furnishings like door and window curtain, bed cover and bed spreads, table cloth, stoles, upholstery etc.

1. Saree

Sambalpuri saree is a traditionally woven ikat saree from Orissa. There are different type of Sambalpuri tie and dye saree; cotton saree, silk saree, silk and cotton mixed (Bapta), coarse cotton saree. Sambalpuri 'saktapar' Saree, this is the oldest form of Sambalpuri tie and dye. It has double ikat (described later) chequer board pattern and brocaded boader of 'rudraksha' bead compositions. In fact Sambalpuri cotton sarees have a smooth finish and a distinctly original border and pallu. Many traditional motifs like fish, conch shell, birds, animals and other floral designs are woven in fabrics. The Imperial Gazette observes "the flower bordered sarees of Sambalpur are called Phulia; and peculiar to the district are sarees known as 'Hansabali bordered' or striped with fantastic animal designs. These Hansabali are the most artistic product of the Central Provinces (Imperial Gazette, Govt. of India, pp. 199-200)".

2. Wall Hanging

The wall hangings are one of the modern products of Sambalpuri tie and dye. The size of the wall hanging varies according to the design nurtured in the mind of the skilled weaver. Each design of wall hangings are weaven with a central theme. The theme is expressed in terms of motifs used in that particular design arranged in a decorative pattern. The name of the few designs are like 'Arka kshetra', 'Sankha kshetra', 'Sri kshetra', 'Soura kala' etc.

3. Individual Bed Sheet, Bed Cover, Pillow Cover/ Coordinate Set

Specification: Bedsheets are woven for different sizes with different specifications. *Colour:* The colour range varies from very bright colour combinations to sober as well. *Variety:* There are two varieties of this with respect to quality. One is made of coarse cotton other is a smoother and fine one.

Design: Mostly curves, checks and floral patterns are woven. *Saptapad /saktapar* of big sizes are used in bedsheets and bed covers.

4. Door Curtain:

These are made of coarse cotton in general, where as smooth and well finished design and material are included in export quality door curtain (parda) and *coordinated set*.

5. Dress Material

There are two types of dress material. 1: than (long cloth), 2: ladies salwar suit piece, Dupattas, tops material.

Ladies dress materials are mainly cotton tie and dye products, finer and decorative like that of Sambalpuri cotton saree. Small sactapads are popular in kurta piece in salwar suit materials. The salwar piece is either plain without any design or of mixed shades matching to the colour of the dupatta.(Long Scarf)

6. Dupattas and Others :

The Dupattas (udhni) are woven with two side boarder and pallu at the two length ends. Stoles and Dupatta in both cotton and silk yarn is woven. The handkerchiefs are made with border in four sides and motifs at the centre.

G) Geographical Area of Production and Map as shown in page no. 34 :

In ancient time the entire western part of Orissa is known as Kosal region. The weavers are distributed throughout Bargarh, Boudh, Sonapur, Bolangir, Nuapada and Sambalpur districts and the weavers of some parts of Dhenkanal, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Jharsuguda districts, where Meher community are residing and producing pure Sambalpuri Bandha (Tie & Dye). The weavers population of these areas shall be around 1,00,000.

Sambalpur district lies between 20° 40' N and 22° 11' N latitude, 82° 39' E and 85° 15' E longitude with a total area of 6,702 Sq. Kms. The district is surrounded by Deogarh district in the east, Bargarh and Jharsuguda districts in the west, Sundergarh district in the north and Subarnpur and Angul districts in the South. The district has three distinctive physiographic units such as, Hilly Terrain of Bamra and Kuchinda in the north, plateau and ridges of Rairakhol in the south-east and valley and plains of Sambalpur Sub-division in the south east.

Presently sambalpuri bandha (tie & dye) technique is used widely in the following districts of Orissa:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Bargarh | 5. Boudh |
| 2. Sambalpur | 6. Bolangir |
| 3. Jharsuguda | 7. Sonapur |
| 4. Sundargarh | |

The Bargarh district lies between 20° 43' to 21° 41' North latitude and 82° 39' to 83° 58' East longitude. It is one of the western most districts of the State of Orissa and came in to existence as a district from *1st April 1993*. It is bounded on the north by the State of Chhatisgarh and on the east by the district of Sambalpur, on the south lies the district of Balangir and Subarnapur/sonapur and on the west the district of Nuapada. Situated left bank of Jira river. The town is on the National Highway No.6, 59 km to the west of Sambalpur.

Jharsuguda is situated at the Western end of Orissa on the State Highway No. 10. It is situated at a distance of 515km from Calcutta and 616 km. from Nagpur. The river 'IB' flows along the Western side of Jharsuguda town and the river 'Vheden' flows in the south. The area of the town is 70.47 sq.km. The town