

(REGISTRATION & PROTECTION) ACT, 1999

*(To be filed in triplicate along with 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

C

**A single application for the registration of a geographical indication in Part A of
the Register for goods falling in different classes**

Section 11(3), rule 23(5)

Fee: Rs. 5,000 for each class (See entry No.1C of the First Schedule)

1. Application is hereby made by (a) Patent Information Centre for the registration in Part A of the Register of the accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following particulars:

i. Name of the Applicant: **Patent Information Centre,
West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology,
Department of Science & Technology (DST),
Government of West Bengal.**

ii. Address:

**Patent Information Centre
West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology
Department of Science & Technology (DST), GoWB
Bikash Bhavan, North Block, 4th Floor
Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 091
West Bengal**

(iii). List of association of persons/producers/organization/authority:
List of Active Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies

Sl. No.	Name of the P.W.C.S.
Chinsurah Zone	
1.	Dhaniakhali Union T.S.S..Ltd
2.	Gurap T.S.S.Ltd.
3.	Somaspur Union C.W.S.Ltd.
4.	Parambua Sahabazar A.C.W.S. Ltd.
5.	Chanditala I No. BL P.W.C.S. Ltd.
6.	Chhototajpur T.S.S. Ltd.
7.	Chanditala I No. TB. T.S.S. Ltd.
8.	Chanditala II No. Bl. TH. T.S.S.Ltd
9.	Gangadharpur Anchal T.S.S.Ltd.
10.	Janai W.C.S.Ltd.
11.	Kharsarai Madhyampara T.S.S. Ltd.
12.	Kharsarai T.S.S. Ltd.
13.	Kharsarai Dakshinpara T.S.S. Ltd.
14.	Begampur Anchal T.S.S.Ltd
15.	Begampur Handloom C.S. Ltd.
Tarakeswar Zone	
16.	Jangipara Block P.W.C.S.Ltd.
17.	Jangipara Thana Tantbihin T.S.S Ltd.
18.	Naskardanga W.C.S.Ltd.
19.	Pursurah Block P.W.C.S.Ltd.
20.	Rajbalhat Uttarsilpara T.S.S.Ltd.
21.	Raja Rammohan Roy T.S.S.Ltd.
22.	Daspur C.W.S. Ltd.
23.	Daspur Adarsha T.S.S. Ltd.
24.	Gultia Tantsilpa T.S.S.Ltd.
25.	Gopalpur T.S.S. Ltd.
26.	Haripal W.C.S. Ltd.
27.	Haripal Block P.W.C.S.Ltd.
28.	Haripal T.S.S.Ltd.
29.	Ichhapur T.S.S..Ltd.
30.	Rajbalhat Madhyapara B.S.S.S.Ltd.
31.	Rashidpur Union W.C.S. Ltd.
32.	Silpara Bayan T.S.S.Ltd.
33.	Atghara T.S.S.Ltd.
34.	Bora T.S.S. Ltd.
35.	Bilarapalpara T.S.S. Ltd.

**List of Active Weavers Cooperative Societies under Handloom
Development Officer, Chinsurah, Dist. – Hooghly.**

Salient Statistical information on Handloom Industries of Hooghly District as on 31.03.09.

Sl.No.	Name of societies	Village	Post Office
1.	Balagarh BL. P.W.C.S. Ltd.	Aida	Aida-Kismat
2.	Balagarh T.H. Sramik S.S.Ltd.	Baligari	Somra
3.	Begampur Handloom C.S.Ltd.	Begampur	Begampur
4.	Begampur Anchal T.S.S.Ltd.	Begampur	Begampur
5.	Chototajpur T.S.S. Ltd.	Chototazpur	Begumpur
6.	Chanditala I No. Bl.Tantbihin T.S.S. Ltd. (P.C.O.10-1 & 3 – 5)	Mosat	Mosat
7.	Chanditala I No. BLP.W.C.S. Ltd. (P.C.O.10-1 & 3-5)	Mosat	Mosat
8.	Chanditala II No. Bl. TH.T.S.S.Ltd.	Adan	Begampur
9.	Dhaniakhali Union T.S.S.S.Ltd.	Dhaniakhali	Dhaniakhali
10.	Gurap T.S.S.Ltd.	Mandirbakul	Gurap
11.	Gangadharpur Anchal T.S.S.Ltd.	Kharsarai	Kharsarai
12.	Guptipara Tapsili T.B.T.S.S.	Guptipara	Guptipara
13.	Janai W.C.S. Ltd.	Chototazpur	Begumpur
14.	Kharsarai Madhyampara T.S.S. Ltd.	Kharsarai	Kharsarai
15.	Kharsarai T.S.S.Ltd.	Kharsarai	Kharsarai
16.	Kharsarai Dakshinpara T.S.S.Ltd.	Kharsarai	Kharsarai
17.	Parambua Sahabazar A.C.W.S. Ltd.	Banna	Rautpur
18.	Panduah Bl. P.W.C.S. Ltd.	Sarai	Sarai
19.	Somaspur Union C.W.S. Ltd.	Somaspur	Dhaniakhali
20.	Suravi Mahila Tapasili T.S.S.Ltd.	Tangailpara	Guptipara

Sl.No.	Item	Chinsurah	Tarakeswar	Total
1.	Total no. of Handlooms	7700	7646	15346
2.	Total no. of persons engaged in Handloom activities	19250	19115	38365
3.	Total no. of registered P.W.C.S.	52	53	105
4.	Total no. of looms under registered P.W.C.S.	5890	7231	13121
5.	Total no. of weavers under registered P.W.C.S.	6909	8026	14935
6(a)	Total no. of active P.W.C.S.	20	20	40
(b)	Total no. of weavers under active P.W.C.S.	4209	3552	7761
(c)	Total no. of looms under active P.W.C.S.	3350	3449	6799
(d)	Total no. of active looms under active P.W.C.S.	1384	978	2362
7. (a)	Total no. of Dormant P.W.C.S.	21	11	32
7.(b)	Total no. of looms under Dormant P.W.C.S.	1600	858	2458
8. (a)	Total no. of Non-functioning P.W.C.S.	11	22	33
(b)	Total no. of looms under Non-functioning P.W.C.S.	940	2924	3864

**Salient statistical information on Handloom Industries of Dhaniakhali Block
of Hooghly District as on 31.03.09.**

Sl.No.	Particulars	No.
1.	Total no. of Handloom	1937
2.	Total no. of persons engaged in Handloom activities	4842
3.	Total no. of registered P.W.C.S.	8
4.	Total no. of looms under registered P.W.C.S.	1539
5.	Total no. of active P.W.C.S.	4
6.	Total no. of weavers under active P.W.C.S.	1601
7.	Total no. of looms under active P.W.C.S.	1534
8.	Total no. of active looms under active P.W.C.S.	745
9.	Total no. of Dormant P.W.C.S.	4

Presently there are four weaver's co-operative societies in this area. Of them, the following have been functioning quite satisfactorily.

1. Dhaniakhali Union Tant-Silpi Samabay Samiti Ltd.
2. Somaspur Union Co-operative Weaver's Society Ltd.
3. Gurap-Tant Samabay Samiti Ltd.
4. Parambua Sahabazar A.C.W.S. Ltd.

(iv) Types of goods: Class 24, 25, 26

(v) Specification:

Structural Definition:

At the beginning, the designs of Dhaniakhali Saree were used to be produced by hand only (known as "hate tola Buti") in ordinary Fly Shuttle Pit Looms by the weavers themselves. The designs were usually woven on a 5"- 6" width Border, using deep black & red coloured yarns.

The Dhaniakhali Saree in its present form may be defined as the *Saree* which is traditionally woven in Fly Shuttle Frame/ Pit looms using 80^s/ 100^s Cotton Yarn in Warp and 80^s/ 100^s Cotton Yarn in Weft, having contrast Border or some matching Border with Extra Warp Designs produced with the help of Dobby (Occasionally Jacquard).

These designs are of different characteristics viz. floral, abstract, instrumental, motifs of different historical backgrounds, temples and other natural motifs and with typical colour pattern in the Anchal (Pallu). Body of the fabric may be plain or decorated with “Buti” using Dobby /Jacquard or by hand.

Materials used for Dhaniakhali Saree:

- i. Cotton.
- ii. Artificial Zari
- iii. Art Silk (Viscose Rayon).

Some of the Technical Specifications:

1) Cotton Naksha Par (Extra Warp Design) Dhaniakhali Saree:

Specification No.1:

- Length - 5.50 Meters.
- Width - 48" including border not less than 1".
- Warp - 100^s single Cotton Yarn.
- Weft - 100^s Cotton Yarn.
- Extra Warp - Artificial Zari or Art Silk.
- Reed Count - 80's
- Picks/inch – 72/76

Specification No.2:

- Length - 5.50 Meters.
- Width - 48" including border not less than 1".
- Warp - 80^s single Cotton Yarn.
- Weft - 80^s Cotton Yarn.
- Extra Warp - Artificial Zari or Art Silk.
- Reed Count - 76's
- Picks/inch - 60/64

Specification No.3:

- Length - 5.50 Meters.
- Width - 48" including border not less than 1".
- Warp - 100^s single Cotton Yarn.
- Weft - 80^s Cotton Yarn.
- Extra Warp - Artificial Zari or Art Silk.
- Reed Count - 80's.
- Picks/inch - 60/64.

2) Plain (Matha) Border Dhaniakhali Saree

- Length - 5.50 Meters
- Width - 48" including border not less than 1".
- Warp - 80^s/ 100^s Cotton Yarn.
- Weft - 80^s/100s single Cotton Yarn.
- Reed - 72 EPI in a Saree made of 80^s X 80^s Cotton Yarn & 96 EPI in a Saree made of 100^s X 100^s Cotton yarn

(vi) Name of the geographical indication and particulars:

Dhaniakhali Saree is an ideal, beautiful, colourful and comfortable cotton saree dyed with all round fast colours with special design produced at Dhaniakhali and its surrounding block areas in the district of Hooghly, West Bengal. (Details in specification).

(vii) Description of the goods:

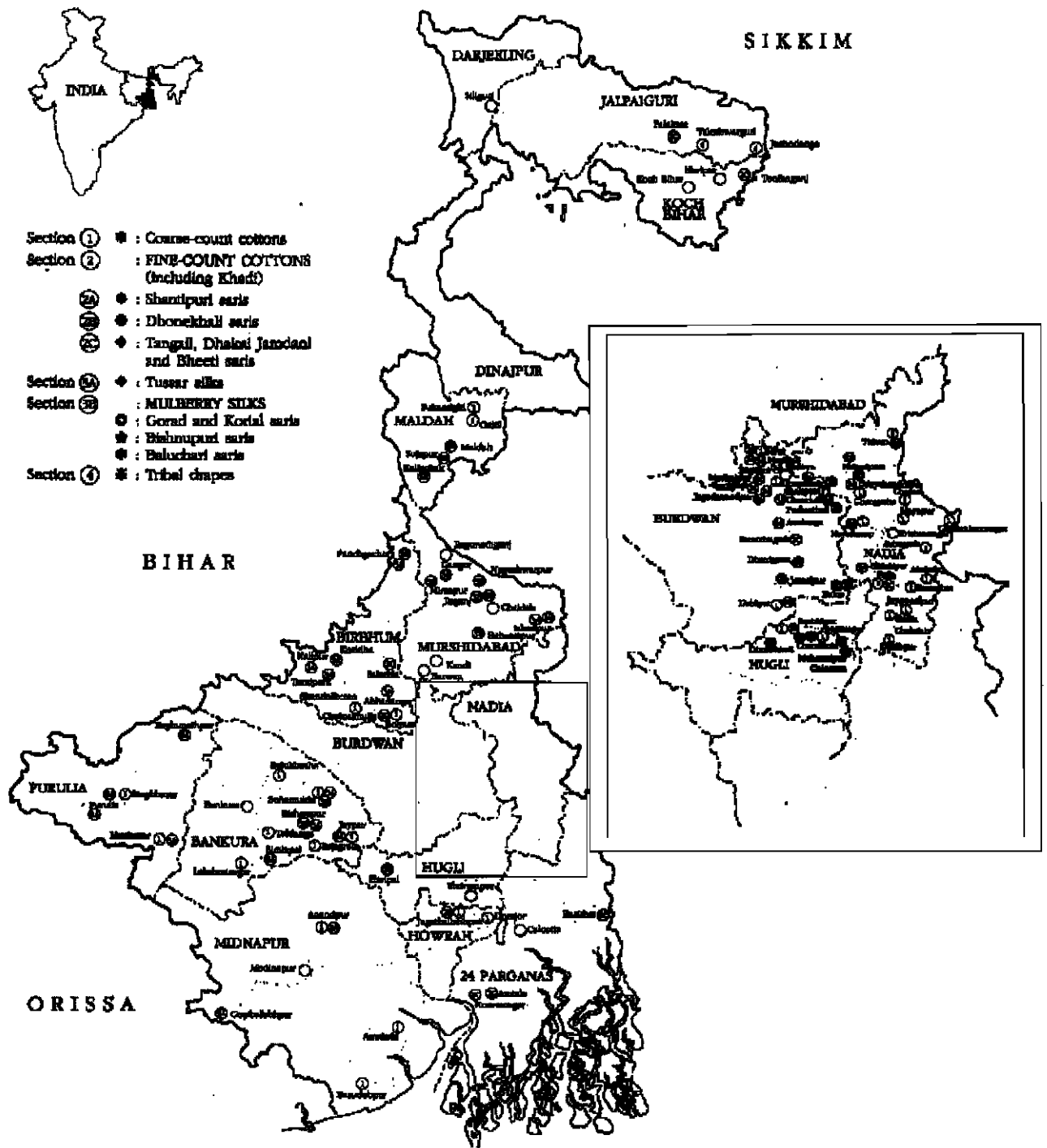
Dhaniakhali Saree in its present form may be defined as the saree which is traditionally woven in Fly Shuttle Pit Looms (now also started weaving in Fly Shuttle Frame loom) using 80^s/100^s single cotton yarn in warp and weft with plain border and/or border with extra warp Dobby or Jacquard designs of different characteristics like floral, geometrical, natural motifs with typical colour pattern in Anchal. The ground of the fabric may be plain or decorated with “Buti”. Extra weft design is made by hand (hate tola Buti) or with the help of Dobby or Jacquard.

Speciality of Dhaniakhali saree is the ‘khejurchheri’, an arrow type effect inserting in anchal coarser extra weft of two colour pick by twisting themselves and ‘ranji’, a narrow stripe effect in anchal inserting absolutely, two picks each up to 4 times leaving a small space for the next.

viii) Geographical area of production and map:

Geographical Location:

Dhaniakhali (lat. 22^o58' E, long. 88^o5' N) lies 40 kms. to the north west of Kolkata city in the district of Hooghly under Hooghly sadar sub division and covers an area of about 275.6 sq.kilometers. The Howrah-Burdwan cord railway line of the Eastern Railway and Durgapur Expressway has passed through the Dhaniakhali Block area. The rivers Jhimki, Kana Nadi and Kana Damodar flows through the different parts of the Dhaniakhali block area. (Certified Copy of the Geographical Location enclosed).



(ix) Proof of origin:

(a) History of Hooghly District:

The place name “**Hooghly**” had a geographical connotation since the middle of the 16th century. With the advent of the Portuguese and other European traders into this part of the country, many of the erstwhile obscure villages on the west bank of the Bhagirati river were transformed into urban areas, that is, the principle towns of the present day district. Hooghly, at the initial stage of such growth and development, was the foremost of the metamorphosed villages, and it lent its name to the district when it started taking shape as an administrative unit under the British rule during the end of 18th century.

The origin of the name of the district cannot be accurately determined. The name seems to have emerged with the silting up of the river Saraswati, which commenced in the 16th century, and the settlement of the Portuguese, first at Satgaon (Saptagram) in 1537 –1538 A.D. and then at Burdwan & Hooghly. By the end of the 16th Century, Hooghly (the Portuguese used to call it **Portopequeno**) replaced Satgaon as the most important port of West Bengal and the district was named after this thriving port city, which was then the nerve center of European Trade in Eastern India.

The present Hooghly District is one of the six constituent units of the Burdwan Division & extends 22^o39'32" (right bank of the Rupnarayan river) and 23^o01'20" (Guptipara char on the Bhagirati river) north latitudes and between 87^o30'20" (Tilari village of Goghat Police Station) & 80^o 30'15".

The district consists of four divisions namely **Hooghly (sadar)**, **Chandernagore**, **Serampur & Arambagh**. **Chinsura** is the head quarters of the district of the Hooghly (sadar) division. It is also the head quarters of the Burdwan Division & the Western Range of the Police Administration of the State.

The district comprises of twenty police stations at present as against nineteen prior to 1965, when the Dadpur police station was curved out of the Polla Police Station in the Hooghly sub division.

Hooghly is the second largest district next to Howrah, which was engaged in industrial activity. Old industries of the district were **silk and cotton handloom weaving, chikan embroidery, brass and bell metal manufacture, bricks & tiles, rural oil pressing, hand panning of rice and village tanning**. While many cottage industries were in existence before the British came to India, there were others, which developed with the arrival of the European settlers in Bengal.

The silk industry of the district prospered when the East India Company took interest in it & exported the silk fabric to different European countries regularly. Cotton handloom weaving thrived at many places like Serampur, Chandernagore, Atpur, Jaynagar, Kaikala, Dhaniakhali, Khanyan, Rajbathat and Chanditala. Initially, it flourished under the active patronage of the East India Company.

During the years preceding the Second World War, mixed fabrics using silk & cotton yarns, produced at Dhaniakhali and Horal in sadar division, and Badanganj in Arambagh subdivision, used to be exported in some quantities to foreign countries through some European firms such as Messrs, Walker Goward, and Shaw Wallace etc.

Abinash Chandra Dutta of Dhaniakhali and **Dharmadas Datal** of Arambagh were prominent middlemen working between the local artisans & the Calcutta firms. The weavers worked on the bani system, the average earning being Rs. 30 per head per month. The total annual output of these centers at that time was estimated to be two lakhs of rupees.

Cotton handloom weaving is an old industry, which still maintains its vigor, exporting huge quantities of its products outside the district. Dhaniakhali is most famous for its cotton handloom weaving. (Ref: The district Gazetteer of Bengal of the year 1972)

b) History of Dhaniakhali:

Dhaniakhali is a historical ancient village. 1. Now there is a block or Panchayet Samiti named as 'Dhaniakhali block or Dhaniakhali Panchayet Samiti' in Dhaniakhali within the Hooghly district. Dhaniakhali was a large village in the Hooghly sadar sub division and the head quarters of largest thana. 2. This village was situated a mile away from the railway station of the same name on the Bengal Provincial Railway, constructed in 1301 (Bengali Year) and there was a District Board bungalow. Now this railway track and the station exist no more. In the middle of the 18th century, the East India Company had a large weaving factory in this place. They referred this place as 'Dooneacolly'. In those days it was a more important place, the main road of Hooghly to Silinabad (Salimabad) passing by "Deniachali" (vide Valent years map published in 1725). In Rennell's Atlas Dooneacolly is shown with a flag indicating a police station and as the junction point of several villages. Dhaniakhali was the name of a famous market also. Farmers and businessmen of the neighbouring areas would come in this market on Monday and Friday every week for business purpose. Later a "gramin" market was held for the purpose of animal selling and buying once in a week.

1. In the colloquial language it was called Dhaniakhali or people wanted to pronounce it easily i.e. Dhaniakhali.
2. Even 50-60 years before it was an interior village.

Dhaniakhali is famous for its handloom saree. Beside saree, other things such as dhuti, dress material and shirting, etc. is also produced. People of Dhaniakhali and its neighbouring villages are mainly engaged in weaving of cotton saree. The fame of this saree, produced by them, is throughout India.

Two types of famous cloth made from cotton and silk was produced in Dhaniakhali. They are known as “Sushi” and “Shishakkar” (coloured). This cloth was exported to Lakshadweep and Maldweep and large amount of foreign currency was gained by this way. Presently this cloth is no more produced. Abinash Chandra Dutta, resident of Dhaniakhali, was the main businessman of this cloth. At that time handloom weaving and business of handloom product was controlled by him.

In British period there was a ‘Ganja’ and a business centre. ‘Ganja’ and business centre was also present even before the British period. The existence of ‘canals’, ‘gars’ and ‘dahas’ around this village prove it. Many tradesmen came here for business purpose and a huge amount of money was transacted (known as “dhanasamagam” in Bengali). It seems that the village is named as Dhaniakhali from the word ‘Dhana’ or money. There were many “Nilkuthis” that were built during the British period in Dhaniakhali.

Once, many religious people lived around this area. Consequently, many temples were established in this area at that time. The most ancient temple of this place is the “Buro Shiber Mandir”. Shri Ganendra Bandopadhyay established it in 1110 (Bengali year). Nityananda Rakshit established another Shiba Mandir in 1195 (Bengali Year). This shiba mandir has witnessed the ancientness of Dhaniakhali. Saint Bhagaban Das Babaji coming from Nawadeep established ‘Shree Gauranga temple’. Beside this Shree Gauranga temple, there was a ‘Daha’.

Presently Dhaniakhali is a block under Hooghly sub division, like other 17 blocks of Hooghly district, situated to the north border of this district. 18 gram panchayets work under the Dhaniakhali block. This block spreads over about 275.68 square kilometers. Most of the Dhaniakhali saree is produced in the Dhaniakhali area. A little amount is produced in the surrounding block areas like Chanditala, Goghat, Arambag, Khanakul, Jangipara, Pursura and Tarakeswar etc..

Dhaniakhali Saree is a golden crop in the world of Bengal Handloom Saree. It is popular among the people for its beautiful colour combination, compactness, design, colourfastness and long lasting property. The name of the saree has originated from the name of the place Dhaniakhali, under the Hooghly Sadar (Subdivision) in the district of Hooghly, where the saree is being manufactured.

Handloom Industry of Hooghly District has an important place in the handloom industry of India. The statistics obtained, as the census of 1901 shows that 20.3% of the population was engaged in various industries. Out of them, cotton workers were about 11,961. Mr. Walter Clavell was the Chief of Hooghly from 1672 to 1676. In his book "Account of the Trade of Hooghly" he wrote about Hooghly. There lived many weavers who weaved cotton cloth and cotton and tusser or herba of several sorts."

During the period of Mughal rule in Satgaon, and, after its decline, Hooghly was the chief port of West Bengal and it contained numerous depots for the merchandise exported by Europeans and others. The goods were mostly brought from the rural area. Weaved cotton and tusser cloths were exported.

According to Thomas Bowrey, the Portuguese resident in Hooghly town, as the people were mostly very poor, they were also employed in various handicrafts, such as knitting, stockings of silk and cotton, baking bread, preparing sweet meats from fruits.

[Ref: 1). *History of Hooghly by Sudhir Mitra*-page no.794 and 795, and 2) *.Bengal District Gazetteers, Hooghly-1912, page no. 176 & 177*].

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it could not compete with the mill made fabrics. At that juncture, weavers of this area had to struggle hard. As a consequence of the **Swadeshi** movement, the condition of the weavers was improved and they were able to make a fair living.

On this point the **Magistrate** reported in 1907 “It appears that while formerly the weavers had to take advances from the middlemen and were always more or less indebted to the later, they are now very much better off, and if anything, the middlemen are sometimes indebted to them.....”.

Modernization in the weaving style of Dhaniakhali Saree actually started at the end of 19th century with the introduction of ‘Dobby’ designs. Use of Jacquard for producing designs in border started only at the beginning of 20th century.

[Ref:- Bengal District Gazetteers, Hooghly - 1912.]

(d) Description of Dhaniakhali Saree in the writing of some eminent poet/writers: -

The renowned writer, Gour Chandra Bhar, Bhumiputra of Dhaniakhali was a weaver himself and a dramatist also. He wrote many dramas and broadcasted them from the Kolkata Radio Station. He felt the agony of a weaver’s life and showed the way to solution. The drama “Jag Pradeep”, written by Shri Gouri Chandra Bhar, tells a weaver’s life struggle. In his writings he also describes the demand of the Dhaniakhali Saree in the foreign market.

One ex-teacher, Mr. Mohammad Ali Bulbul of Dhaniakhali area has described the Dhaniakhali saree in his poem titled ‘Dhaniakhali’ He has said in this poem that the handloom sarees produced in Dhaniakhali has great fame in the whole world.

The production of Dhaniakhali saree has also spread over Dhaniakhali, Somaspur, Ghanarajpur, Mamudpur, Brindaleanpur, Harpur and other villages of the Dhaniakhali block area. As far as it could be ascertained from the local weavers, the following are and were the master weavers whose predecessors still work in the area:

30 to 40 years back

- 1) Haridas Nandi
- 2) Durlab Chandra Nandi
- 3) Bisnupada Nabdi
- 4) Nandalal
- 5) Kartik Das
- 6) Subal Das
- 7) Laxman Dutta
- 8) Satya Dutta
- 9) Lalit Mohan Nandi
- 10) Satya Nandi
- 11) Ashutash Nandi

15 to 20 years back

- 1) Radhakanta Das
- 2) Ralein Nandy
- 3) Satkari Dey
- 4) Ganesh Dey
- 5) Panchu Dey
- 6) Balai Das
- 7) Ananda Das
- 8) Bholanath Das
- 9) Prafulla Das
- 10) Gobinda Nandi

The present day master weavers are: -

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Sridher kumar Nandi | (8) Kalipada Dutta |
| (2) Tarapada Sen | (9) Dayal Nandi |
| (3) Umapada Sen | (10) Ramapada Nandi |
| (4) Gora Das | (11) Joydev Das |
| (5) Shyamal Nandi | (12) Ananta Dey |
| (6) Laxminarayana Nandi | (13) Prabeer Laha |
| (7) Paresh Nandi | (14) Naba Kumar |

Design and motif:

The original Dhaniakhali Saree is only 50 to 100 years old. It is described of having a near opaque, off white ground, a plain narrow 2 ½ inches (6.3 cm. to 7.6 cm) wide, coloured border emphasized by fine stripes above. Weft stripes mark the end piece. The colour in the borders were red, black, beguni (a mix of red & black), orange & possibly green as those were the only colours available in the pre-dyed yarn. The border was some times emphasized by the serrated edge motif woven with the help of the heald mechanism. With time, the border was broadened to six, even eight inches and enclosed a dobby or Jacquard woven pattern. The ground was dyed with numerous colours & adorned with a wide variety of stripes & checks. The use of Muga in the accent stripes gave way to art silk & zari. Presently Dhaniakhali sari is designed according to the possibilities afforded by the Dobby & the Jacquard.

Primarily a plain coloured border known as the Maatha paar or the Beluari Paar previously adorned the Dhaniakhali sari. The earliest extra warp element was the **daant** or the tooth like formation, woven on the upper edge of the border with the help of **Jhaanp** heald & pedal arrangement.

The **wooden shaft dobby** box was used **45 years ago**. According to the weavers in Mahmudpur, Shyampado Nandi, a carpenter of the village Haripal, prepared the shaft.

According to the weavers, even at that time, he commanded a wage of Rs. 27/- for translating the lata, creeper pattern on to the machine though the maximum possibility was said to have been a six pedal arrangement. From the drawings of the weavers in Mahmudpur, it seemed the wooden shaft patterns were basically interpretations of triangular **daant**. The latapata creepers for instance, had a series of elongated diamonds balanced on the apex at a continuous row of triangles referred to as the **lata**.

The lata or star, and tekka or stamp is also diamond shaped. The weavers in Haripal however described the lata-pata as a curved wire like continuous stem to which the circular **pata** or leaves were attached. They also maintained more complicated patterns such as the aйна power with mirror effect & the **narkal phool** or **coconut flower** border, which they could not describe accurately in a drawing.

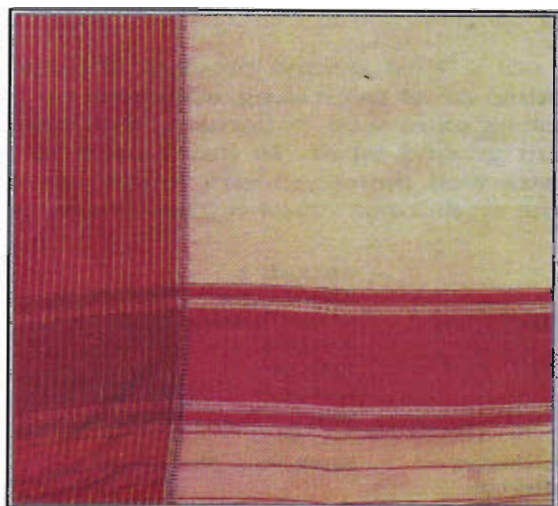
The **chain Dobby** replaced the shaft dobbie in a matter of **five years**, causing a further expansion of the range of patterns. The **kalka** paisley was introduced so that it filled the curves of the creeper. It was most revealing that, though weavers spoke of some of the latter patterns known by names such as **Uttam Kumar**, they could not describe the sari or the specific patterns. They only spoke of a time when such names had to be used when they ran out of none directly evocative of the pattern or to make it saleable.

Although the **Jacquard** has been used at least **since 1975**, it is quite common to find the **daant**, tooth formation & its variation repeatedly in the borders of the Dhaniakhali sari. The dobbie & jacquard patterns of today are set to appear at the edge or at one border. Narrow stripes emanating of the **Jalchuri** in the form of four or five fine self stripes descending into the body from the border's edge is still prevalent. It is probably from the Jalchuri that the 'dure' or warp stripe on the ground originated. Apart from being a design clenest, the **Jalchuri** was probably, functioning important as an inter-space, a buffer between the fine texture of the ground & the heavy border (Ref: saree of India book). Before Jacquard, the weavers used to produce designs by hand only (hate tola Buti) in ordinary fly shuttle loom. That time, the weavers themselves were designers. But, now

the designs are on punched cards set on jacquard machine and hence it is not necessary that a weaver is a designer himself. The designs are being evolved as a separate Tal & the weavers mostly start with designs converted on card punched by them.

Dhaniakhali saree have been specialized on Dobby. By that time, jacquard permits the production of any kind of designs. The weavers adopt any Naksha having market demand, particularly in Calcutta. The border has now a shortest width of 1" – 4" & the designs are reproduced with saree & art silk or dyed cotton yarn of various lighter shocks. The dyestuff used was & still are vat, Reactive, Direct in character. The Jacquard machine is of 100 – 200 hooks.

A Few of Old Samples of Dhaniakhali Sarees



Sample No. 1

Description : **Red Border Dhaniakhali Saree**

Length : 5.30 Mts.

Width : 1.20 Mts.

Material : 80's Cotton

Reed : 88's

Pick/inch : 64

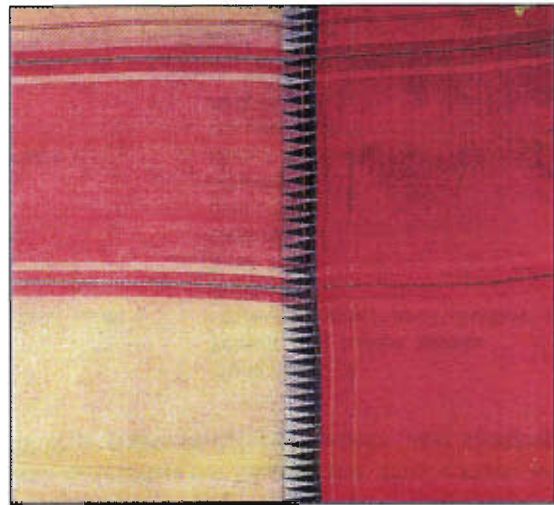
Red Border Saree which has effectively broken the solid red Border with multiple fine white strips and edged it with a 'Daant' or 'Tooth' in 'Jhalor' or trinket formation.

Description : **Lal Daant Paar
Dhaniakhali**

Saree [Red 'Tooth-Edged
Border Saree]

Length : 5.25 Mts.
Width : 1.20 Mts.
Material : 60's Cotton
Reed : 48's
Pick/inch : 54

*Post 1960's development in the
Dhaniakhali range*



Sample No. 2

A Few of Old Samples of Dhaniakhali Sarees



Description : **Pota Maach Dure
Dhaniakhali**

Saree [Body & Border Fish
Pattern Saree]

Length : 5.15 Mts.
Width : 1.20 Mts.
Material : 80's Cotton
Reed : 80's
Pick/inch : 72

*Post 1960's development in the Dhaniakhali
range*

Sample No. 3

Description : **Pota Barfi Daant Dure**
Dhaniakhali Saree [Body &
Border 'Tooth' & 'Diamond'
Patterned Saree]

Length : 5.10 Mts.
Width : 1.25 Mts.
Material : 100's Cotton
Reed : 56's
Pick/inch : 56

*Post 1960's development in the
Dhaniakhali range*



Sample No. 4

A Few of Old Samples of Dhaniakhali Sarees



Description : **Muga Dure Phool Paar Dure**
Dhaniakhali Saree [Muga
Silk Stripe & Flower Border
Saree]

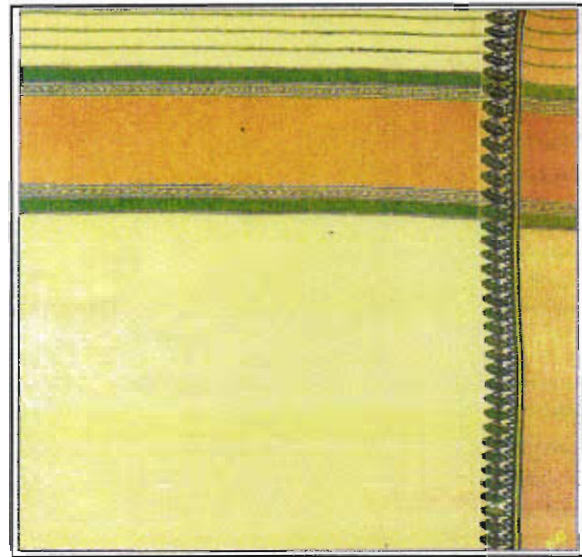
Length : 5.20 Mts.
Width : 1.20 Mts.
Material : 80's Cotton/Muga
Reed : 72's
Pick/inch : 80

*Post 1960's development in the
Dhaniakhali range*

Sample No. 5

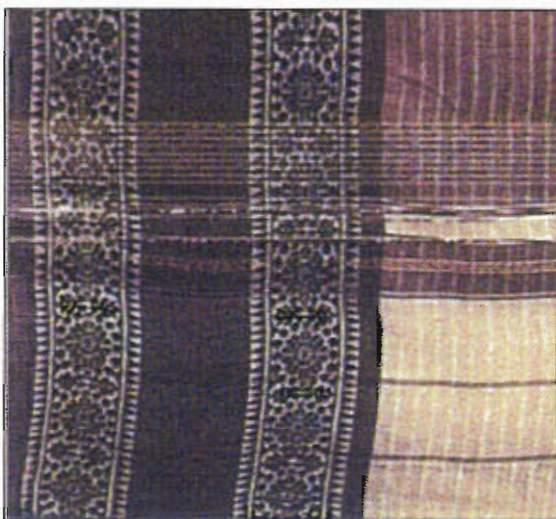
Description : **Muga Kalka Paar** (Muga with paisley Border Saree)
 Length : 5.25 Mts.
 Width : 1.17 Mts.
 Material : Cotton/Muga Silk Border
 Reed : 72's
 Pick/inch : 72

It has the paisley in the Extra Warp patterning along with the repeat double band in olive green on the outer end of the Borders.



Sample No. 6

A Few of Old Samples of Dhaniakhali Sarees



Description : **Ganga Joli Saree**(Dhaniakhali)
 Length : 5.25 Mts.
 Width : 1.22 Mts.
 Material : 80's Cotton
 Reed : 64's
 Pick/inch : 68

It has muddy off-white self strips in the body combining with an Extra Warp two-band Border on either side. It is one of the best examples of the changing mood of the Dhaniakhali range in the 1960's as it began to incorporate Extra-Warp pattern from other sari producing areas

Sample No. 7

Description : **Kalaka Paar Dhakka Saree** (Dhaniakhali)
[Paisley Border receding Body Stripes]

Length : 5.20 Mts.
Width : 1.20 Mts.
Material : 80's Cotton
Reed : 72's
Pick/inch : 64

It is an example of enlargement of patterned Extra-Warp element and a sudden exuberant use of colour.



Sample No. 8

A Few of the present Samples of Dhaniakhali Sarees



Sample No. 1



Sample No. 2



Sample No. 3

(x) Method of Production:

Production process.

The processes involved are;

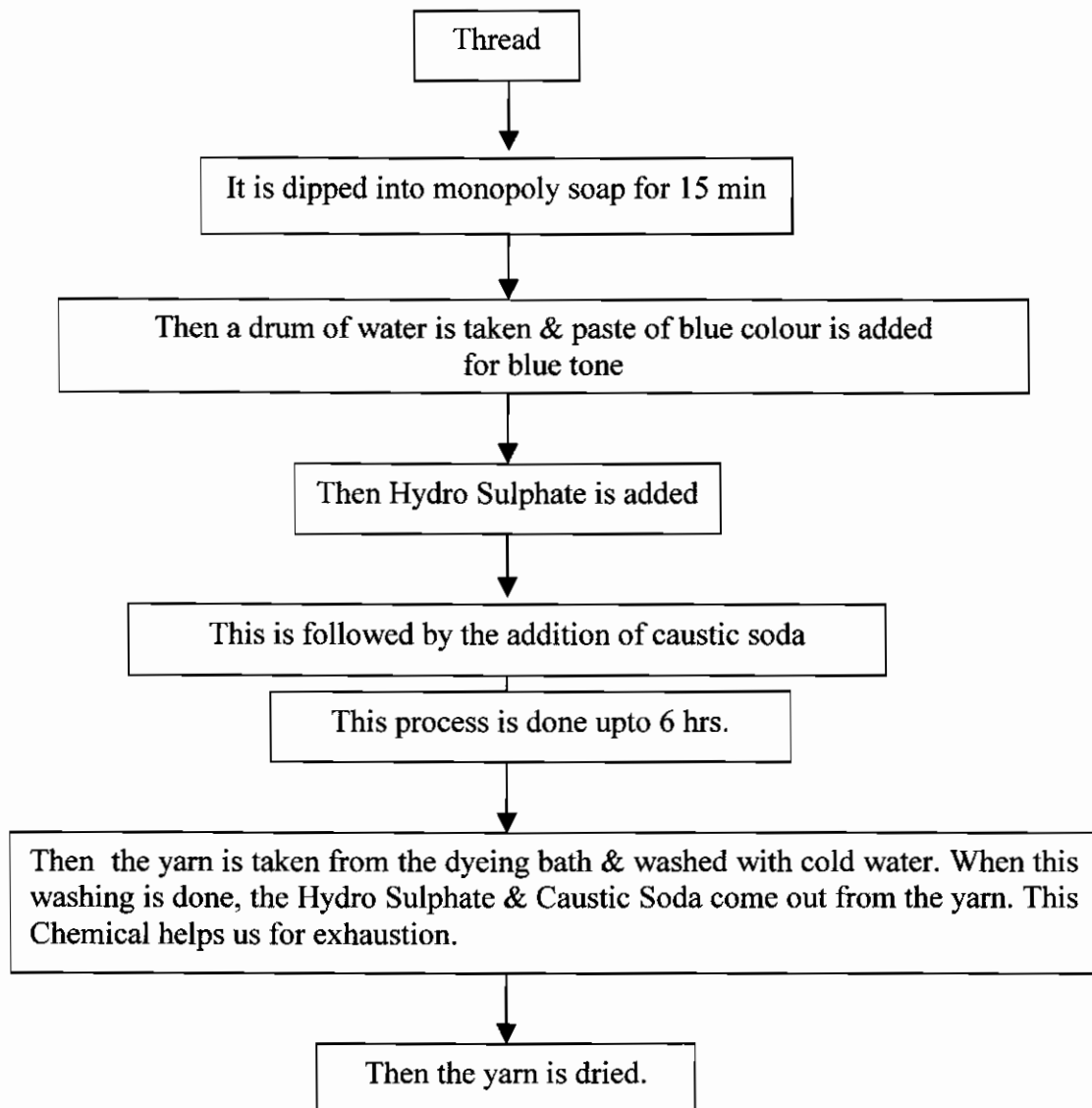
- i. Bleaching /Dyeing of yarn
- ii. Sizing of yarn
- iii. Winding of yarn in Pirn/Bobbin
- iv. Preparation of Warp Beam in Sectional Warping Drum/Street Warping.
- v. Setting of Loom & Dobby/Jacquard
- vi. Design preparation
- vii. Pegging of Dobby/Card Punching and Lacing of Cards (For Jacquard) in accordance with the Design & Pattern.
- viii. Healding, Denting & setting of Warp Beam and Extra Warp in the loom.
- ix. Weaving & intermitant sizing of fabrics.

ii) Making of Yarn from Cotton -- In Dhaniakhali they cannot produce yarn from cotton. So the weavers take the yarn from NHDC (National Handloom Development Corporation) or Barabazar. NHDC produces 60^s, 80^s & 100^s cotton yarn. When the Art silk or zari is needed they take these two things from Barabazar.

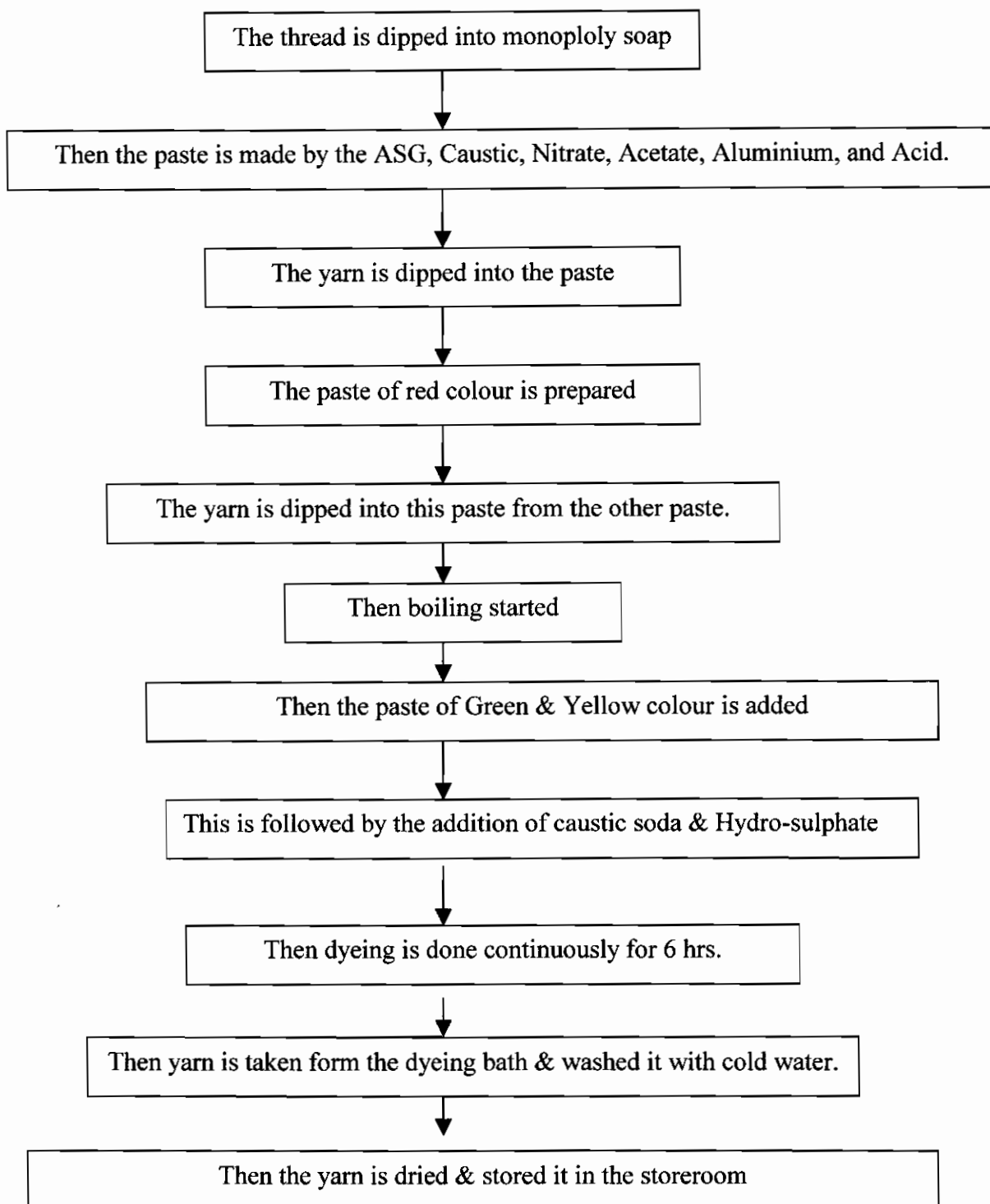
The cotton, which is primarily produced in Maharashtra, is first made into yarn by a charkha. This is the main raw material for the sarees. The yarn that is selected is of the best quality available. It is then steam rolled & ironed first before dyeing it into various colours.

ii) Dye the yarn – After making of the yarn from the cotton, they dye the yarn. They use Reactive, vat, or Direct dye for dyeing purpose. They use many chemicals for dyeing purpose. They dye 20 kg, 25kg or 30 kg yarn at one time. They take 6 hours for one time dye and the temperature is 90⁰C. When they dye the yarn, they first dip the yarn into the monopoly soap, then the dyeing starts.

Example: **For blue or black colour.**



Example: **For parrot green colour thread:**



The weavers take the yarn from storeroom.

iii) Sizing the yarn - The yarn is taken and dipped it into water for 7 to 10 days. The yarn is sized by dipping the yarn into size (marri) for 7 to 10 days.

During the early age in the Dhaniakhali saree producing areas, sizing was also being done with a puffed rice medium soaked in water for five or six days. Traditionally, puffed rice made from a finer grain variety called **megi dhaan** (a fine grain variety of rice yields six maunds (10 maund = 40 kg) per bigha (20 katahas or 14,400 sq.ft. or 1337.76 sq.mt.) compared to shetha, a course grain, which yields 15 maunds) was used due to the scarcity of this variety. Alternative materials like **shagu** (basically a starching medium), a synthetic sizing medium referred to as nylon shaga, are used today. In sizing fine counts, rice is not used as it forms lumps & results in an uneven finish. Tettul or Tamarind juice is added to the sizing medium as the sour extract. It inhibits insects from attaching to the sized yarn.

Cotton thread is stretched using large wheel. Only after the weavers are completely satisfied about the quality of the yarn does he proceed to use his loom by rolling it up in a multitude of bobbins. The bobbins are fitted to the loom in a serialized alternate pattern so as to achieve the variation in colour pattern that is sought after.

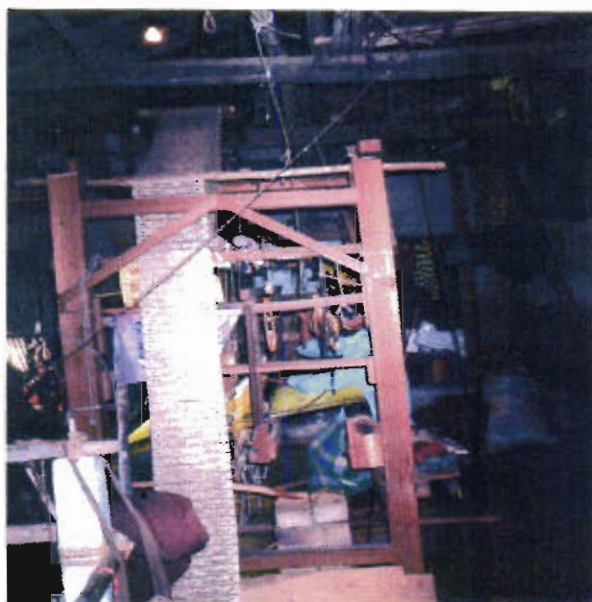
The stages of Production are:

- (a) Soaking of coloured yarn, (b) mar Dewa or starching, (c) Charkha Natai, (d) winding,
- (e) warping, (f) denting, (g) blaming, (h) drafting, (i) loom felting, (j) weaving



Weaving Process:

The earliest looms used in Dhaniakhali were vertical warp weighted looms, with the warp threads suspended from a branch or piece of weight and attached to the ground. The weft threads would then be pushed into place by hand or a stick that would eventually become the shuttle. At first, it was necessary to raise the loom every warp thread once at a time, which was a time consuming & laborious process. With time looms have changed & today most of the looms in operation in Dhaniakhali are foot treadle floor looms.



The earlier extra-warp element was the daant or the tooth like forms woven on the upper edge of the border with the help at the Jhaanp. Then come Dobby box which was used 45 year ago. Triangular daant, lata pata, aйна paar, narkel phool etc. were produced by doobby. Then came chain Dobby followed by the shaft Dobby in a matter of five years. We make 'kalka, by the chain Dobby. Then came Jacquard in 1975. The big and the critical design are made by Jacquard.



While the sari is being woven, the warp is released and a wet cloth is rubbed across the cloth before the warp is tightened again. The procedure of finishing allows for a certain amount of shrinkage which results in a crisp finish. Traditionally, no sizing medium was used during the finishing of a Dhaniakhali sari. Recently, following the trend set by other

Due to the difference in the density of the ground and the border of the sari, paper is stuffed under the area of the ground as it is wound onto the cloth beam. The paper levels the difference in the thickness of the rolled border and the thinner roll of the ground, thereby preventing the saree from sagging in the middle.

(xi) Uniqueness:

Dhaniakhali saree is unique for its special characteristics in Dobby Design, Compact Texture, Colour Fastness and is distinctly identified by 'Khejurchheri' or 'Braid' pattern in 'Anchal'/'Pallu'.

Sometimes the denting order is changed into 3 ends per dent followed by 2 ends per dent. In another pattern of denting, 3 ends per dent is followed by leaving of one dent blank. *As a result, beautiful lining effect is produced.*

In the Border, 3 ends per dent are followed by 2 ends per dent *for getting solidity and hard feeling of the Border.*

The special human skills involved :

Dhaniakhali saree of Hooghly district, West Bengal has acquired an important place for its special characteristic in dyeing, designing and weaving and particularly human skilled related to the weaving process.

Expertise in Dyeing:

Dyer colourises the yarn as per requirement mentioned in specification. Mainly cotton yarn and viscose yarns are used for weaving Dhaneekhali saree. These yarns are dyed following the standard dyeing technology. As a result saree of washing fastness & light fastness is obtained.

Expertise in Designing:

The expertise involved in designing the saree with limited capacity of dobby. Not only that very fine design is woven using low hook capacity of Jacquard. Characteristic “khejurchhari” and “Ranji” with wonderful effect in saree is of special mention for Dhanekhali design.

Expertise in Weaveing:

Weavers are the main architect of producing Dhaniakhali saree. Each and every part of the weaving require expertise in producing beautiful and equidistance buti on the saree by hand which is famous as “hate tola buti”.

Shuttle & Reed:

Dhaniakhali saree is weaved using locally made Shuttle and Reed. Denting order is of special type as a result lining effect.

Special quality, reputation and others characteristic related to Dhanekhali:

Dhaniakhali saree weaving is of special of that region for its skilled weaver. It is practiced art of Dhanekhali weaver for last seventy years. Saree is made up of hundred percent pure cotton and it is comfortable to wear to every women. Washing fastness and light fastness is more or less excellent and characteristic behaviour of the saree. The saree is ornamented by beautiful fine design in “Anchal” or “Pallu” and “Buti” on the ground. “Designed par” increase the value of the saree also. Traditional Dhaniakhali saree has a great demand in the others state of India. The place Dhaniakhali is well known to others for its saree only.

(xii) Inspection Body:

1. Patent Information Centre, West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology, Government of West Bengal.
2. Directorate of Textile(Handlooms, Spinning Mills, Silk Weaving & Handloom based Handicrafts Division) , Government of West Bengal.

3. Dhaniakhali Union T.S.S..Ltd.
4. Gurap T.S.S.Ltd.
5. Somaspur Union C.W.S.Ltd.
6. Chanditala I No. BL P.W.C.S. Ltd.
7. Chhototajpur T.S.S. Ltd.
8. Chanditala I No. TB. T.S.S. Ltd.
9. Chanditala II No. BI. TH. T.S.S.Ltd
10. Gangadharpur Anchal T.S.S.Ltd.
11. Janai W.C.S.Ltd.
12. Kharsarai Madhyampara T.S.S. Ltd
13. Kharsarai T.S.S. Ltd.
14. Kharsarai Dakshinpara T.S.S. Ltd.
15. Begampur Anchal T.S.S.Ltd
16. Parambua Sahabazar A.C.W.S. Ltd.
17. Begampur Handloom C.S. Ltd.
18. Jangipara Block P.W.C.S.Ltd.
19. Jangipara Thana Tantbihin T.S.S Ltd.
20. Naskardanga W.C.S.Ltd.
21. Pursurah Block P.W.C.S.Ltd.
22. Rajbalhat Uttarsilpara T.S.S.Ltd.
23. Raja Rammohan Roy T.S.S.Ltd.
24. Daspur C.W.S. Ltd.
25. Daspur Adarsha T.S.S. Ltd.
26. Gultia Tantsilpa T.S.S.Ltd.
27. Gopalpur T.S.S. Ltd.
28. Haripal W.C.S. Ltd.
29. Haripal Block P.W.C.S.Ltd.
30. Haripal T.S.S.Ltd.
31. Ichhapur T.S.S..Ltd.
32. Rajbalhat Madhyapara B.S.S.S.Ltd
33. Bilarapalpara T.S.S. Ltd.
34. Bora T.S.S. Ltd.
35. Atghara T.S.S.Ltd.
36. Silpara Bayan T.S.S.Ltd.
37. Rashipdur Union WCS Ltd.

(xiii) Others:

A. Area of production of Dhaniakhali Sarees:

Production of ‘Dhaniakhali Saree’ is not now confined only in Dhaniakhali Block. Its present production areas are;

- 1.Dhaniakhali Block
- 2.Haripal Block
- 3.Jangipara Block
- 4.Tarakeswar Block
- 5.Part Chanditala Block
6. Part of Khanakul Block –I & II

7.Part of Arambag Block of Hooghly district, West Bengal

B. Socio-economic Profile:

- No. of Weavers engaged in production of 'Dhaniakhali Saree' at Dhaniakhali Block = 1937
- No. of 'Dhaniakhali Saree' producing Weavers working under Master Weaver/Mahajans at Dhaniakhali Block = 398
- No. of 'Dhaniakhali Saree' producing Weavers working under Cooperatives at Dhaniakhali Block = 1539
- Annual turn Over:

Year	02 - 03	03 - 04	04 - 05	05 - 06	06 - 07	07 - 08
<i>Annual Turn Over (Rs. in lakh) (Approx.)</i>	191.45	229.64	275.70	267.68	292.34	306.30

- Average earning per Weaver/Month = Rs. 2,100

C. Action taken by the State Government in association with the Government of India for its development.

For over all development of Dhaniakhali style of weaving and the weavers associated with it one Cluster development project namely 'Jangipara Handloom Cluster Development Project' and two Group Approach Projects namely 'Rashidpur Bazarpara No.1 Handloom Development Group' & 'Rashidpur Bazarpara No.2 Handloom Development Group' at **Jangipara Block**, two more Group Approach Projects namely 'Joynagar Baroaritala Handloom Development Group' & 'Joynagar Daspara-Senpara Handloom Development Group' at **Tarakeswar Block** under the Integrated Handloom Scheme are in operation.

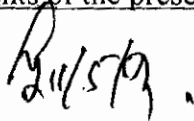
GI standards are maintained by :-

Through implementation of the above projects the following objectives will fulfilled;

- Cluster Development

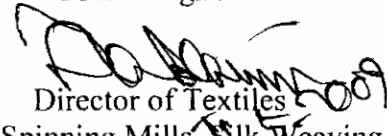
- Formation of Weavers' Self Help Groups
- Creation of Common Facility Centers for common services such as Yarn Dyeing, creation & supply of Modern Designs, formation of Consortium of SHG(S), Market Information Center & supply of Market Information etc.
- Skill up gradation training.
- Supply of modern looms & accessories.
- Margin Money for Credit Linkage
- Construction of Work-shed
- Market Survey & Scientific production planning.
- Development of Market Awareness & Product Knowledge amongst the stake holders of handloom sector.
- Development of marketing channels through Exhibition/Buyers' & Sellers' Meet/Participation in national & International Fairs /Exhibitions.

Verified the data, edited & corrected
the contents of the presentation.



(G.C. Basak)
 Joint Director (Technical)
 Handloom & Textiles
 West Bengal

Countersigned



Director of Textiles
 Handloom, Spinning Mills, Silk Weaving &
 Handloom Based Handicrafts
 West Bengal

Along with the statement of Case in Class (a) 24 in respect of (b) Textile and Textile goods a) 25 in respect of b) Clothing (a) 26 in respect of b) lace and Embroidery in the name(s) of (d) **Patent Information Centre, WBSCST** whose address is (e) **Bikash Bhavan, North Block, 4th Floor, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 091, 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 **100 years** 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. **Enclosed**

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

Patent Information Centre
West Bengal State Council of Science & Technology (WBSCST)
Department of Science & Technology (DST), GoWB
Bikash Bhavan, North Block, 4th Floor
Salt Lake, Kolkata-700 091
West Bengal
Telefax—033 2321 1342/ 2334 4616,
e-mail-picwbscst@gmail.com

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

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

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



(Mahua Banerjee)

Administrative Officer

West Bengal State Council of Science and Technology