

Application for

Registration of Logo for Banaras Brocades & Sarees of Uttar Pradesh

Through

Geographical Indication of Goods

(Registration & Protection Act – 1999)

Applicant

- (1) Banaras Bunkar Samiti,
Sharma Katra, Rangoli Garden Chouraha, Near Rangoli Garden
Restaurant, Sarnath, Varanasi-221007, U.P.**
- (2) Human Welfare Association,
S.15/116, 2-AC, Mawaiya, Sarnath, Varanasi-221007, U.P.**
- (3) Jt. Director Industries(Eastern Zone),
Lahartara Office of GMIDIC,Varanasi,U.P.**
- (4) Uttar Pradesh Handloom Fabrics Mktg. Co-op. Federation Ltd.,
Jaiswal Katra, Pili Kothi, Varanasi**
- (5) Eastern U.P. Exporters Association,
B-2, Guru Kripa Colony, Nadesar, Varanasi-221002**
- (6) Banarasi Vastra Udyog Sangh,
C.K.23/22, Rani Kunwa, Chowk, Varanasi**
- (7) Director of Handlooms & Textiles U.P.,
Rathyatra, Varanasi.**
- (8) Banaras Hath Kargha Vikas Samiti Ltd.,
Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Regd. Off. 1/88, Golaghat, Ramnagar,Varanasi.**
- (9) Adarsh Silk Bunkar Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Sahitya Hata, Ramnagar,
Varanasi.**

**GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION OF GOODS
(REGISTRATION & PROTECTION ACT – 1999)
FORM GI – 1C**

1. Application is hereby made for the registration in Part A of the Register of the accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following particulars

1A	Name of the Applicant	1.	Lal Chand President
		2.	Dr. Rajani Kant General Secretary
		3.	I.M. Dubey Jt. Director Industries
		4.	Badruddin Ansari Chairman
		5.	Naveen Kapoor President
		6.	Rajan Bahal, Secretary
		7.	K.P. Verma Assistant Director (Handloom)
		8.	Amresh Kushwaha Chairman
		9.	Jagarnath Prasad Sabhapati
1B	Address	1.	Banaras Bunkar Samiti, Sharma Katra, Rangoli Garden Chouraha, Near Rangoli Garden Restaurant, Sarnath, Varanasi-221007, U.P.
		2.	Human Welfare Association, S.15/116, 2-AC, Mawaiya, Sarnath, Varanasi- 221007, U.P.
		3.	Jt. Director Industries(Eastern Zone), Lahartara Office of GMIDIC, Varanasi, U.P.
		4.	Uttar Pradesh Handloom Fabrics Mktg. Co-op. Federation Ltd., Jaiswal Katra, Pili Kothi, Varanasi
		5.	Eastern U.P. Exporters Association, B-2, Guru Kripa Colony, Nadesar, Varanasi-221002
		6.	Banarasi Vastra Udyog Sangh, C.K.23/22, Rani Kunwa, Chowk, Varanasi-
		7.	Director of Handlooms & Textiles U.P., Rathyatra, Varanasi.
		8.	Banaras Hath Kargha Vikas Samiti Ltd., Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Regd. Off. 1/88, Golaghat, Ramnagar, Varanasi.
		9.	Adarsh Silk Bunkar Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Sahitya Hata, Ramnagar, Varanasi.

1C	List of association of persons/ producers/organization/ authority	A detailed list will be furnished if requested
1D	Type of Goods	<p>Class-23: Silk Brocades like Amru Brocades etc.</p> <p>Class-24: Textiles Good not classified elsewhere i.e. Bed and Table covers, etc.</p> <p>Class-25: Silk Saree, Dress material like Silk Jamdani, Jangla Sarees, Jamawar, Tanchoi Sarees, Tissue Saree, Cut work Saree, Butidar Sarees, etc.</p> <p>Class-26: Silk Embroidery Sarees, etc.</p>
1E	Specification	The detailed specification of the different products is also attached in the Annexure-2
1F	Name of the geographical indication (and particulars) with Logo	<p>Banaras Brocades & Sarees</p> 

1G	Description of the goods	<p>Brocades:</p> <p>The city of Varanasi of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its Unique silk brocades refer to those textiles where in, patterns are created in weaving by transfixing or thrusting the pattern thread between the warp. Normally in weaving, the weft thread passes over and under the warp thread regularly. But when brocade designs in gold, silver, silk or cotton threads are to be woven, special threads are transfixed in between skipping the passage of the regular weft ve a certain number of warp threads (depending upon the pattern) and by regularizing the skipping by means of prearranged heddles for each type of patterning. There may be several sets of heddles so arranged that on different occasions, they raise and depress irregular number of threads in turn, as required by the exigencies of the pattern.</p> <p>Traditionally, the weaving was done with naksha draw looms; now jacquard equipment is used. Before proceeding with weaving, the design is drawn out on paper by a special category of crafts persons called naqshaband. This design is then woven on a small wooden frame.</p> <p>Though the zari figured silks of Banaras are called brocades, 'technically, they can be classified as both brocades (fabrics with discontinuous supplementary weft patterning) and lampas, figured silks (figured silks with at lease two warps and/or two wefts), supplementary thread designs including dense border patterns, are almost always woven as discontinuous supplementary weft with the highly decorated end-piece usually ending abruptly in a piece of unembellished cloth (15 to 50 cm).</p> <p><u>Silk Sarees:</u></p> <p>Banaras weavers are also equally famous for the intricate and delicate sarees. The saree segment typically consists of two sub-segments.</p> <p>Satin-based work (largely Karnataka yarn)</p> <p>Organza type work.</p> <p>The former is concentrated in North Varanasi, Badi Bazar, Alaypura, Pilikothi. The later is visible in South Varanasi e.g. Madanpura. Most of the output (90%) gets sold at Banaras.</p> <p>Some of the most famous sarees of the Banaras are (a) Banaras Silk Jamdani, (b) Jangla saree, (c) Jamwar tanchoi saree, (d) Tissue saree, (e) Cutwork saree, and (f) Butidaar saree.</p> <p><u>Diversified Products:</u></p> <p>With the change in the Consumer preferences for diversified products like dress materials, furnishings and household utility goods, the weavers are now producing new products like stole, scarf, mat, dress materials, furnishing materials, wall hangings, made-ups like, cushion covers, table covers, napkins, runners etc. (The details of the products are enclosed</p>
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		and marked as Annexure-2).
1H	Geographical area of production and map	<p>Initially the product is produced in the Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. The Banaras city is considered as the origin point and the most important production centre of silk Brocades and Sarees. However, with the increase in demand of the products, the weavers from neighbouring states are now producing these products. At present, the weavers of Varanasi, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Sant Ravi Nagar and Chandauli districts are producing Banaras Silk Sarees and Brocades. The Geographical location of the production area on the basis of longitude and latitude is given as follow.</p> <p>Varanasi is situated 83.0⁰ E longitude and 25.20⁰ N latitude.</p> <p>Azamgarh is situated 83.0⁰ E longitudes and 26.0⁰ N latitude.</p> <p>Mirzapur is situated 82.58⁰ E longitudes and 25.15⁰ N latitude.</p> <p>Sant Ravidas Nagar is situated 82.42⁰ E longitudes and 25.12⁰ N latitude.</p> <p>Chandauli is situated 83.16⁰ E longitudes and 26.0⁰ N latitude.</p> <p>The details of the geographical area along with the map is attached and marked as Annexure-4.</p>
1I	Proof of origin (Historical records)	<p>The weaving of silk sarees and brocades in Banaras goes back to vedic period. It was believed that the Hiranya (a mythological character in Bhagavad Gita) cloth has been usually interpreted as the earliest equivalent for the present zari work of Banaras called Khim-Khwab. Even the Jataka Tales (Dharma Granth of Buddhism) has mentioned that Banaras was a cotton growing region and famous for producing thread of fine and soft texture. The city was equally reputed for its silk and wool products during the pat. It is believed that the patterns scarved in relic on the Saranath Stupha were transferred from the textile designs of the Gupta period. It appears that these bold geometrical patterns have the saree and brocades with birds and animals in the designs first come into existence by the weavers of the Banaras. A number of such motifs appearing in the Dhamek Stoop at Sarnath (Banaras) pre propose the transfer of textile designs stone or a copy of such textiles, which is called Devadushyas and has a link with the textile designs of Banaras. The most important proof of the Banaras Saree and Brocades can be found in the district Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in the Volume XXVI in 1922 and Uttar Pradesh, District Gazetteer published in 1965. The gazetteers have elaborated described the production of saree and brocades at Banaras. A copy of the Gazetteers are enclosed and marked as Annexure-3..</p>
1J	Method of Production	<p>The Production process starts with the selection of the silk yarn, which is of various qualities and imported from various production centres within the country and outside. Generally, the popular destinations of raw materials are Karnataka,</p>

		<p>Mandla, Kashmir, China and Japan. Nowadays, the weavers are also using Chinese silks for brocade and saree. Once the raw material is procured, then the weaver's carryout the activities like twisting, bleaching and dyeing followed by making up warp and weft. Another important part of the Banaras brocade making is the making of Naksha or design. The making of naksha is unique of its own. In the process, the designers first work out howe the designs of the fabrics, the destined to be reproduced on a paper. This work is called Likhai. The naksha band draws up designs to order or invent new ones with the specification of his client. Once the naksha is prepared, it is punched on cardboards in the required sequence by a group of professionals called technicians. This cards linked in a chain as per the pre-determined designs and used in a jacquard machine in order to provide the exact sequence of the different colours of the thread. The jacquard machines have rectangular blocks on which the chains of punch cards run. These cards have different patterns of holes. When the block is struck against a set of needles, it pushes the requisite hooks backwards. Thus, the threads in the hooks whose needle are not pressed by the cylinder due to the hole in the punch card come forward to be a part of the weft and the rest remain as they are, allowing for the complicated designs on the fabric. The details of the production process is enclosed and marked at Annexure-5.</p>
1K	Uniqueness	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The basic characteristics of the Banaras silk saree and brocades distinguish it from other contemporary products and make it unique. This are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heavy gold work. ➤ Compact weaving. ➤ Figures have small details. ➤ Metallic visual effect. ➤ Pallavs – a wide middle portion with decorative motifs all over, with one cross border on the top and another at the bottom. ➤ Border, usually with a decorative Jhalar (inside edge). ➤ Old Madanpura weaving (Madanpura is part of Banaras) has a delicate texture. Chatai (mat), khajuria (date leaf) weaving in the border, pallav and body and a kairee (kalgha) condia (a kalgha pallav placed in each corner of the rectangular layout of the pallav) are common. ➤ Old Alaipura (Alaipura is a part of Banaras) weaving has a heavy texture, large designs, more karhwan and mina work. Small conias are sometimes used in the pallav. Kimkhabs especially for Nepal and Tibetan markets are woven. 2. The principle of naksha used in the process of weaving is unique of its time. The naksha arrangement in jacquard machine by the weavers of Banaras seems to be different from others. The naksha is essentially an arrangement by

		<p>which each work thread of a unit or design is controlled independently and can be selected as such for lifting on any weak as such for lifting on any weak as necessary.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Use of Kandhis 4. Use of extra warps and wefts 5. Use of specific motifs 6. Making of ALFI: The process of weaving ALFI by the Banaras Weavers is also unique. It is a kind of patterned zari brocade used as dress material particularly for long coat, sherwani. The fabrics are quite expensive and used on special occasions like ceremonial outfits. In the production process the gold or silver zari butis are outlined with single or double colored thread and the pattern, which is called meenakari (enameling). In Alfi, only the outline pattern is made with colored silk, the inner work is always either in silver or gold thread. The weavers of Varanasi only produce the double colour combinations of these products. The details of the uniqueness of the product is attached in the Annexure-6
1L	Inspection Body	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The Department of Handlooms, Government of Uttar Pradesh, (2) Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Govt. of India having office at Banaras involved in quality control of Banaras Sarees and Brocades, (3) The weavers' Service Centre, Government of India, Banaras is also providing technical and design related services to the weavers, (4) Besides the master weavers of the product have their own method of quality control. During the process of production the master weavers used to inspect the different predetermined parameters and quality before permitting the production the final/finishing product. However, providing the specification of the quality inspection of the master weavers is difficult as it varies from one master weavers is difficult as it varies from one master weaver to other, (5) At present, the Textiles Committee, a statutory body under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, which is for quality inspection and testing of textiles and clothing products is also actively participating in educating the weavers and other stakeholders about the quality control and its importance, marketing strategies, brand building of the product, and other development activities to the weavers of the product.
1M	Others	<p>The Banaras Sarees and Brocades is socio - culturally associated with the people of Banaras due to its generational legacy. About 1.5 lakhs weavers are earning their livelihood through the production of these unique products. The details of the statistical overview and the socio-economic profiles of the stakeholders of the product is attached in Annexure-7</p>

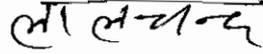
Along with the Statement of Case in Class 23, 24, 25 & 26 in respect of the name(s) of whose addresses are given below who claim to represent the interest of the producers of the said goods to which the geographical indication relates and which is in continuous use in respect of the said goods.

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

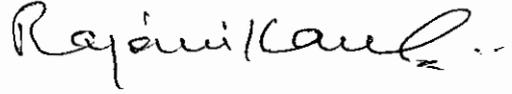
The statement of case with detail particulars is attached.

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

1. Lal Chand,
President
Banaras Bunkar Samiti, Sharma Katra,
Near Rangoli Garden Restaurant,
Sarnath, Varanasi-221007, U.P.



2. Dr. Rajani Kant
General Secretary
Human Welfare Association,
S.15/116, 2-AC, Mawaiya, Sarnath,
Varanasi-221007, U.P.



3. I.M. Dubey
Jt. Director Industries
Jt. Director Industries Office (Eastern Zone),
Lahartara, Office of GMIDIC, Varanasi, U.P.



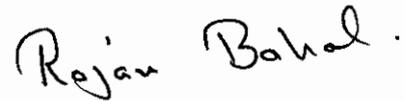
4. Badruddin Ansari
Chairman
Uttar Pradesh Handloom Fabrics Mktg. Co-op. Federation Ltd.,
Jaiswal Katra, Pili Kothi, Varanasi



5. Naveen Kapoor
President
Eastern U.P. Exporters Association,
B-2, Guru Kripa Colony,
Nadesar, Varanasi-221002



6. Rajan Bahal
Secretary
Banarasi Vastra Udyog Sangh,
C.K.23/22, Rani Kunwa,
Chowk, Varanasi



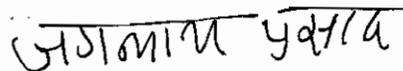
7. K.P. Verma
Assistant Director (Handloom)
Director of Handlooms & Textiles U.P.,
Rathyatra, Varanasi.


सहायक निदेशक
हथकरघा एवं वस्त्रोद्योग
वाराणसी

8. Amresh Kushwaha
Chairman
Banaras Hath Kargha Vikas Samiti Ltd.,
Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Regd. Off. 1/88, Golaghat,
Ramnagar, Varanasi.



9. Jagarnath Prasad
Sabhapati Adarsh Silk Bunkar Sahkari Samiti Ltd.,
Sahitya Hata, Ramnagar, Varanasi.



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 documents.

Not Applicable

SIGNATURE

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

Dated this day of 20

SIGNATURE

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

Dated this day of 20