

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

(To be filled in triplicate along with the Statement of Case accompanied by five additional representation of Geographical Indication)

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

FORM GI-1

A	Application for the registration of a Geographical Indication in Part A of the Register Section 11 (1), Rule 23 (2) Fee: Rs. 5,000 (See entry No. 1A of the First Schedule)	
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1. Application is hereby made by the **Directorate of Textiles & Handloom, Government of Orissa, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, India** for registration in Part A of the Register of the accompanying geographical indication **BERHAMPUR PATTA (PHODA KUMBHA) SAREE & JODA** furnishing the following particulars: -

(A) Name of the Applicant : Directorate of Textiles & Handloom,
Government of Orissa

(B) Address : Directorate of Textiles & Handloom,
Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa -751007.

(C) List of association of person/

Producers / organization/ authority: To be provided on request

(D) Type of Goods : Textile and textile goods falling under Class 24

(E) Specifications

The items are manufactured in Berhampur are mainly Silk Phoda Kumbha Saree, Silk kumbha joda, Dhoti, Chadar and stoles.

Sl. No.	Product	Specification
1	Berhampuri Patta Saree (Plain or Buty Body, Dobby with or without Bandha, Phoda Kumbha Border & extra weft Anchal with Chirai technique or Jalla technique.)	Yarn: Silk Warp- 2-4 ply organzine silk of different denier. Weft- 4-8 ply Malda or Charkha silk of different denier. Extra warp & weft – Art silk or silk Size: Length- 5.30 to 5.50 Mtr without or with Blouse piece of 0.70 to 0.80 Mtr. Width: 1.10 to 1.20 Mtr
2	Berhampuri Patta Dhoti and Joda (Ek, Dui or Tini Phulia Phoda Kumbha Border with Anchuda Anchal with Chirai technique)	Yarn: Silk Warp- 2-4 ply organzine silk of different denier. Weft- 4-8 ply Malda or Charkha silk of different denier. Extra warp & weft – Art silk or silk Size: Length- 3.60 to 6.30 Mtr Width: 1.12 to 1.20 Mtr
3	Berhampuri Patta Chadar (Gents Scarf)	Yarn: Silk Warp- 2-4 ply organzine silk of different denier. Weft- 4-8 ply Malda or Charkha silk of different denier. Extra warp & weft – Art silk or silk Size: Length- 1.80 to 2.25 Mtr Width: 1.00 to 1.20 Mtr
4	Berhampuri Patta Stole / scarf / Dupatta (Ek, Dui or Tini Phulia Phoda Kumbha Border with Anchuda Anchal with Chirai technique)	Yarn: Silk Warp- 2-4 ply organzine silk of different denier. Weft- 4-8 ply Malda or Charkha silk of different denier. Extra warp & weft – Art silk or silk Size: Length- 1.80 to 2.25 Mtr Width: 0.75 to 1.20 Mtr

(F) Name of the Geographical Indication:

BERHAMPUR PATTA (PHODA KUMBHA) SAREE & JODA



(G) Description of Goods:

Berhampur phoda kumbha sarees are popular as Berhampuri patta and famous for its quality among the coastal tracts of Orissa, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. The products are made up of pure silks both in warp and weft. In body warp it contains 20-22 deniers 2 ply Bangalore silk and in border warp and weft, the 40-50 denier Malda silk is used. The products are saree, Joda, Dhoti, Chadar and Stoles. The sarees and Jodas are of medium weight and are very bright in colour. All the products are used by the local people at the time of any traditional ceremony in their homes. The cost of the products is rather high as these are made up of only silk with the phoda kumbha. The weaving cost of the product accounts at least 45 per cent of the total cost of production. This is due to the engagement of two weavers per loom for weaving of phoda kumbha (temple spire) at border.

The peculiar feature of the products is that their face and back sides are alike and they can be used either side as face. The designs are simple both in anchal and body of the products. In solid border, designs like temple, Katuri and Tajmahal are used as kumbhas which is the sole uniqueness of the products and for which they are popular as Berhampuri Phoda Kumbha design. The silk tie & dye designs are also used in anchal of some variety of Berhampuri Patta (silk) Sarees to cope up with the present design diversification trend. The Phoda Kumbha Patta sarees are very popular in marriages for the brides.

(H) Geographical Area of Production and Map as shown in page No.12

Geographical details of Berhampur

Berhampur is in the Ganjam District of Orissa and one of the three Sub-divisions in the District.

1. Area in square km= 5
2. Population in Berhampur =600 weavers family
3000 weavers
3. Rain fall in cm (annual) = min-24.0 mm max-1236.0 mm
4. Temperature in summer Min=30°C Max= 34.85°C, In winter Min=16.5°C Max=25°C
5. Language spoken = Telugu and Oriya
6. Distance from Bhubaneswar=180 km
7. Climate= Tropical wet and dry
8. Height from sea level= 27 meter or 88 feet
9. Altitude
10. Latitude- 19° 32' N
Longitude-84° 46' E

Berhampur Municipality, Patrapur Block and Sheragada Block

(I) Proof of Origin (Historical records):

1. According to the Orissa District Gazetteer, Ganjam 1995 the craft of silk weaving was introduced at Berhampur town in 14th century A.D. by the Mohuri kings. Previously the first grade ornamental products with zari work were sent to Rajas (kings) and their families. The second grade products were kept for the Courtiers and Dewans, and the customers for the last grade products were rich persons and the money-lenders. The borders are of extra design Kumbha which is prominent on both the sides of the saree.
2. Berhampur is famous for exclusive silk sarees not only in Orissa, but also in neighbouring Andhra Pradesh. It is said that many Telenga aristocrats prefer to procure silk sarees for marriage purposes from Berhampur inspite of their own

Dharmavaram. These sarees were woven by a community called Dera. They are also known as Debangas originally belongs to Andhra Pradesh. It is said that about 600 to 700 years back the King of Ganjam brought the Deras from Rajamundry of Andhra Pradesh and offered them the honorary title of Behera.

3. According to the old weavers and some other communities of Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal, they believe that the Patta (silk) fabrics are lord's fabric. This is used at the time of certain occasions where the human is treated as lord, like thread ceremony in Brahmin community and marriage ceremony in all Hindu communities. In these ceremonies the patta (silk fabrics) are considered as customary. Due to this tradition, the Pata is popular among local communities at the time of traditional ceremonies like marriage.
4. Phoda kumbha (temple spire) is a design look like pointed triangular temple shape motif generally used along the border. When the design is developed by tie & dye effect without serrated lines, it is known as badhi kumbha. When it is developed by interlocking the ground weft using three shuttlers, it is known as phodakumbha Joda (two piece cloth used by men-one is dhoti and the other piece is chadar) is usually made up of silk and tussar.

It is an integral part of ceremonies like marriage, thread ceremony, temple havens (puja) etc. This cloth is used by men usually on auspicious occasions. Earlier the colourful jodas are used only by Lord Jaganath and Kings. Phoda kumbha is woven in the border of Joda for its intricate design look.

(J) Method of Production:

◆ Raw Material

The raw material used in different products of Berhampur Patta (Phoda kumbha) are silk, procured in the form of hank by the co-operative societies /weavers/master weavers or 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). The Societies procure the silk yarn and supplies to the respective weavers where they dye the silk yarn after warping and degumming in their home with the colors required. The 20-22 denier silk (Bangalore) of 2 fold, 3 fold are used as warp and 40-50 denier silk (Malda) of 4 fold or 5 fold are used as weft.

◆ Warp Winding

The winding process for warp is carried out with help of CHADHIKI (Raati) and bobbins (spindle or cylinder used for winding of yarn). The warp is wound on bobbins with the help of Charkhas.

◆ Warping

Warping is carried out with the help of 'self leasing warping machine' with a circumference of about 8 meter. Warping is done for two pieces of sarees at a time. To get the desired numbers of warp threads wound in to the Drum section wise. The number of sections depends upon the number of total threads required for warp. After warping all the threads from all the sections are taken out from the warping machine and roped separately for each saree. Then it is supplied to the weaver.

◆ Degumming

The rope form warp yarn is subjected to degumming to remove the sericin from the surface of the silk. Yarn is first degummed with 25-30% Soap solution initially at 45°C up to the boiling temperature for 1-2 hour. After degumming treatment, it is washed well with water. Then dyeing is carried out for required color.

◆ Dyes and colors

Synthetic dyes are used for dyeing of silk. Mostly metal complex dyes are used.

◆ Silk dyeing with dyes

As per the desired shade percentage and material weight to be dyed, weight of dye stuff is calculated and dissolves in warm water to form a paste and then diluted with poured boiling water up to a measured quantity. Dye bath (steel vessel) is set at 40°C approximately with material to liquor ratio M:L::1:20 and chemicals like 10% of Glauber's salt (Sodium sulfate), 1-2% glacial acetic acids are added separately depending on the requirements.

Before entering the tied material into the dye bath the tied silk yarn is wetted in water for 4-6 hours with 0.5-1% of wetting agent (Turkey Red Oil) and squeezed gently. This is very important because uneven shade may be developed if the material is not properly wetted.

The material in hank is impregnated into the pre set dye bath. The temperature is gradually increased to 90- 95°C in around 45 minutes. The material is stirred continuously by steel rod for about 45 minutes. For effective absorption, 1% of formic acid is added and worked for 15 minutes. After complete exhaustion, the material is taken out, squeezed mildly, washed in warm water followed by cold water then squeezed, dried in open air.

◆ Sizing

The sizing of silk warp yarn is carried out with the help of boiled rice (Peja).Continuation of boiling till the sizing paste becomes transparent and of constant viscosity. It is then checked by lifting the Liquor with the help of a stick. The paste is then cooled with continuous stir. It is mainly done by the weaver in their house to increase the strength of yarn and to bear the friction during weaving.

Beaming

After sizing, the drying of warp is done in the village street in proper climatic condition at moderate temperature which is essential for better weaving and maintaining texture of the fabric. The sized warp is wound up over 6 pairs of lease rod and taken up for piecing i.e. tying with end pieces of previous warp for drafting & denting. After completing the piecing up warp is taken to the village street for beaming. In Village Street the warp threads are kept straight with number of posts.

Instead of warp beam, the weavers use thin round shape wooden rod instead of warp beam used in the ordinary handlooms. For a single saree, 3 pairs of such wooden rods are required for the purpose of beaming. The warp threads are wound over a pair of wooden rod for two meters and then another pair is used for the next two meter. In this way the total warp for two pieces of saree is wound over six pairs of wooden rods.

◆ Weft Winding

The winding process for weft is carried out with help of NATAI (Panti) (stick-cage) (Latai or Ashara in other parts of Orissa), CHADHIKI and pirn. First, the plying of threads is done with NATAI (stick-cage) and CHADHIKI. Then the small hanks from NATAI are taken out and transferred to the pirns (Oosha) and throw shuttles which is ready for weaving.

◆ Loom Arrangements

Throw shuttle Pit looms are seen in Berhampur area. The basic weaving pattern of the saree is plain but in anchal some rib weaves or other designs are inserted as decoration. Due to

this kind of weaving almost all looms run with two heald shafts for plain and one for CHIARI to create the rib weaves behind the heald shafts. For extra warp design on the borders of both sides of the saree, doobby is used with capacity of 6-48 levers. The bamboo reeds as well as steel reeds are used and that are healds of nylon thread to get a varied count.. In the whole body of the saree, the reed is having one count and in both the side of the saree the border reed count is little lower as that they use 40-50 denier silk (Malda) yarn 4/5 ply in border of the saree.

The beam is placed behind the loom with the help of an about 3 inch diameter round shaped wooden log, a rope and a wooden post. The let-off motion is controlled by the weaver time to time after weaving of certain length of cloth by loosening the rope tied around the wooden post behind the loom.

The temple design used in this loom to maintain the width of the cloth is unique. It consists of one inch diameter round shaped wooden rod which is having length of about twelve inches greater than the width of the saree and is having groves in both of its end. A cord is just come over the saree with the wooden rod and passed through the grooves at each side of the rod and from the groove the cord is split into four sub cords and each cord holds one bronze pin through the selvedge of the saree with required tension. In other words at both sides of the saree four bronze pins with four sub cords passed through the selvedge at required tension to maintain the width of the cloth. After weaving a small length of cloth of respective sub cords with the bronze pins are shifted towards the rest of the cloth in the selvedge.

◆ Weaving Technique

In the weaving three shuttles are used . The heald shafts used are handmade with nylon thread. Two weavers are required for weaving of Berhampuri phoda kumbha designs. The main weaver operates the loom and weaves the plain body of the Saree by inserting the throw shuttle and throws the right hand side shuttle towards right side for getting a solid border kumbha. The other weaver throws the shuttle towards left hand side for getting solid border kumbha in the respective pick.

(k) Uniqueness:

1. Both the sides of the solid border kumbha are alike.
2. As the face and back side of the fabric are similar, it can be used on either side as face.
3. Lower reed counts are maintained on the border in comparison to the body for prominence of the Phoda Kumbha design.
4. Street warping is carried out for four sarees and joda with sizing.
5. Sizing of warp yarn is done in moderate temperature preferably in the early morning.
6. One weaver and one assistant weaver are required to weave the phoda kumbha design.
7. The Chiari technique is used to create the traditional Anchal design on the fabric.
8. Traditional Anchal designs are alike in both face & back.
9. The fabric is woven on high tension of warp which is essential for better prominence in kumbha design with four to five ply weft.
10. Kumbha size on the fabric ranges from quarter inch to more than one feet.

(L) 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. M.D, Orissa State Handloom WCS Ltd.(BOYANIKA) - Member Secretary
2. Dy. Director, Weavers Service Centre, Bhubaneswar – Member
3. Nominee from NHDC – Member
4. ADT, Berhampur - Member
5. Nominee from Textiles Committee– Bhubaneswar – Member

Along with the Statement of Case in Class 24 in respect of **BERHAMPUR PATTA (PHODA KUMBHA) SAREE & JODA** in the name of Directorate of Textiles & Handloom, whose address is Director, Directorate of Textiles & Handloom, Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar – 751007 who claim to represent the interest of the producer of the said goods to which the Geographical Indication relates and which is in continuous use since in respect of the said goods.

2. The application shall include such other particulars called for in rule 32(1) in the statement of case.
3. All communication relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India:

The Director of Textiles & Handloom
Directorate of Textiles, Government of Orissa
Satyanagar, Bhubaneswar
Orissa – 751007.

4. In the case of an application from a Convention Country the following additional particulars shall also be furnished: NA


Director of Textiles & Handloom
Govt. of Orissa, Bhubaneswar.

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY: BIKASH CHANDRA MOHAPATRA

DIRECTOR OF TEXTILES & HANDLOOM, GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA