

GI APPLICATION No.

457

**GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION OF GOODS**  
**(REGISTRATION & PROTECTION ACT – 1999)**

Received Rs. 5000 in cash/  
Cheque/DD/MO on 31-10-13  
vide entry no. 2297 in the  
register of valuables  
Cashier D.D.O.

## FORM GI – 1C

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. Balaji Handicrafts Cooperative Society Ltd., Varanasi By its Smt. Anita Singh
		2. Khilauna Udyog Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Varanasi By its Godawari Singh
		3. Human Welfare Association, represented By its Dr. Rajani Kant
1B	Address	1. President, Balaji Handicrafts Cooperative Society Ltd., B.24/97, Kashmiriganj, Varanasi
		2. President, Khilauna Udyog Sahkari Samiti Ltd., B.24/100, Kashmiriganj, Bhelupur, Varanasi
		3. General Secretary, Human Welfare Association, S.15/116,2-AC, Mawaiya, Sarnath, Varanasi-U.P.
1C	List of association of persons/ producers/organization/ authority	A detailed list will be furnished if requested
1D	Type of Goods	Class-27: Wooden Lacquer wear & Toys
1E	Specification	The detailed specification of the different products is also attached in the Annexure-2
1F	Name of the geographical indication ( and particulars)	Varanasi Wooden Lacquer wear & Toys
1G	Description of the goods	The Varanasi & Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its Unique Wooden Lacquer wear and Wooden Toys. ➤ Traditional Products ➤ Decorative items
1H	Geographical area of production and map	The reputed product is originated in the oldest living city in the world Varanasi district of Uttar Pradesh. The Banaras

		<p>city is considered as the origin point and the most important production centre of Varanasi Wooden Lacquer wear &amp; Toys</p> <p>Varanasi is situated 83.0° E longitude and 25.20° N latitude.</p> <p>Mirzapur District -</p> <p>The details of the geographical area along with the map is attached and marked as Annexure...</p>
11	Proof of origin (Historical records)	<p>1- India has a glorious tradition in toys. Historically Indian toys date back to 5000 years. The excavated toys and dolls found in Harappa and Mohenjodaro have been carefully preserved by the museums in India. Today, a large variety of materials are used for the manufacture of dolls and toys. Toys are the timeless creations and the torches, which guide children into adulthood. It is through these very toys, that they are initiated into the inner mysteries, traditions and myths of their culture. The figures of Gods and Goddesses who reveal their spirit in an artistic expression are very helpful for the learning about the rituals, customs and mythology.</p> <p>2- Mandwa ka sugga is an auspicious omen for the welfare of bride and groom. Varanasi is famous for the toys and creating designs with the natural veins of the wood. These toys are made without any joints. They are attractive and harmless playthings for children. Varanasi is noted for its toys. The craftsmen here claim to be Kunder Kharadi Samaj. It is obviously an ancient craft calling for when a child is born a new lathe is added to the family possessions. In fact when a marriage is being fixed the boys family make sure that the bride to be is familiar with the lathe, so pivotal a role does it seem to play.</p> <p>3- Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh was once one of the largest toy producing centers in India. It is an ancient craft, where the toys are made in wood with sets of birds, animals, orchestras and dance ensembles available packed in boxes. These toys are gaily painted and typically Indian but not folk in design. The toys made in Varanasi include the child Krishna flying on a very large bird, contemporary mobiles of fish, ducks, cows, horses and other animals, tortoises that move their necks and tails, dolls of all shapes and sized and furniture for them. The toys can be found in all sizes and prices from a 1 inch mobile to a large 2 feet tall doll, and with prices ranging from Rs 20 upwards. What one misses are the wooden lattus and bhambiries nevertheless the toys are beckoning. The wood has changed. Earlier sal or seesham was used in</p>

		<p>the making of the toys but due to increased prices, cheaper, lighter wood is now being used. The paints are bright and usually applied in primary colours. The tools are a carpenter's tools a saw and chisel for working on the wood.</p>
<b>1J</b>	<b>Method of Production</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wood logs are brought from nearby areas and are stored generally outside the houses, in the narrow lanes. There are colonies of craftsmen in Kashmiri Ganj and Khojwa, Varanasi, who have been practicing this craft generation after generation.</li> <li>2. Wood turning involves using a lathe to create objects from wood. As the lathe turns, the wood remains in the same position and slowly is shaped by the operation of the lathe.</li> <li>3. Lacquering is done on a lathe. In the lac turning method, lac is applied in a dry state that is the lac stick is pressed against the woodenware to be lacquered. While the latter keeps revolving, the heat generated by friction softens the lac, making the colour stick to the surface of the wood. Lacquer ware toys are produced in this way. Thus, the craftsmen manipulate the stick where several colours are used.</li> </ol> <p><b>4- Materials Tools:</b></p> <p>The most common wood used for toy-making are-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 'Safeda' or Eucalyptus is used for lathe machine applications</li> <li>• 'Kirbil' is used for hand carving.</li> <li>• 'Bhurkul' or 'Gulhar' wood or Benjamina is used for light-weight toys.</li> <li>• 'Shisham' or Dalbergia has yellowish white wood.</li> <li>• 'Gulhar' has thick fibres, hence is used for not so intricate carvings.</li> <li>• 'Kaima' has thin fibres, hence is used for fine carving.</li> <li>• 'Bhokul' wood was used in the past, but its not available anymore.</li> </ul> <p><b>The details process with photo is enclosed in Annexure --</b></p>
<b>1K</b>	<b>Uniqueness</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The toys studied can be classified into following categories- religious, cultural, animals &amp; birds, and traditional and modern toys. All these themes have toys treated in a different way—for example—</li> </ol>

		<p>religious toys are generally 2 dimensional, hand carved, and painted gaudily. They exhibit Indian motifs and patterns. These toys also tell mythological and religious stories of their time.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Animals play a very important role in Indian legends and myths. There are many stories of kings and queens to support the loyalty of their animals.</li> <li>3. One gets to see the real culture and tradition of India in its villages. Many activities like farming, drawing water from a well, bullock carts, etc. are still thriving in the rural part of the country.</li> <li>4. These toy dolls, figuring mythological characters, were meant to delight and inculcate traditional values as well. Culled from the trove of Indian culture, these auspicious handcrafted toys are a collector's delight.</li> </ol>
<b>1L</b>	<b>Inspection Body</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Department of Industries, Government of U.P.</li> <li>2. O/o Development Commissioner (Handicraft), Govt. of India having office at Varanasi.</li> <li>3. Consortium of Handicraft and Artisans Society</li> <li>4. District Administration Concern Department</li> <li>5. Human Welfare Association,</li> <li>6. Apex body of concern federation and export association.</li> <li>7. Group of Mastercraftman and Awardees.</li> </ol>
<b>1M</b>	<b>Others</b>	

Along with the Statement of Case in Class 27 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.

1. All communications relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India.
  1. Smt. Anita Singh,  
President,  
Balaji Handicrafts Cooperative Society Ltd., Varanasi.

2. Godawari Singh,  
President,  
Khilauna Udyog Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Varanasi

3. Dr. Rajani Kant  
General Secretary,  
Human Welfare Association,  
S.15/116, 2-AC, Mawaiya, Sarnath, Varanasi-U.P.  
Mob.9415304759

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

Designation of the country of origin of the Geographical Indication.

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

1. Smt. Anita Singh,  
President,

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

Dated this 21<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2013

SIGNATURE

2. Godawari Singh,  
President,

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

Dated this 21<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2013

SIGNATURE

3. Dr. Rajani Kant  
General Secretary

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

Dated this 21<sup>st</sup> day of October, 2013