

CLASSIFICATION NO.  
458

Received Rs. 5000 in cash/  
Cheque/DD/MO on 31-10-2013  
vide entry no. 2298 in the  
register of valuables  
Cashier  
D.D.O.

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

**FORM GI - 1C**

*31/10/13*

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. Pooja Handloom Silk Utpadan Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Varanasi, By its Pyare Lal
		2. Human Welfare Association, represented by its, Dr. Rajani Kant
1B	Address	1. Member Secretary, Pooja Handloom Silk Utpadan Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Varanasi, Thathara, Block-Sewapuri, Varanasi-
		2. 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: Handmade Dari
1E	Specification	The detailed specification of the different products is also attached in the Annexure-1 (Statement of Case)
1F	Name of the geographical indication ( and particulars)	Mirzapur Handmade Dari
1G	Description of the goods	The city of Mirzapur of Uttar Pradesh is famous for its Unique Handmade Dari ➤ Traditional Products ➤ Decorative items
1H	Geographical area of production and map	Mirzapur is Located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, Mirzapur has a population of a little over 205,264 (2001 census) and is renowned for its famous handmade dari, handmade carpet and

		<p>brassware.</p> <p>District Varanasi, SRN Bhadohi, Allahabad, Sonebhadra, Chandauli, Gazhipur, Ballia and Jaunpur are the geographical area of Mirzapur Handmade Dari</p>
1I	<b>Proof of origin (Historical records)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The earliest form of carpet weaving was reported in India around 500 B.C. in Buddhist texts. Also, evidence of use of carpets comes from Mongolia. These carpets were very similar to modern Persian and Anatolian carpets.</li> <li>2. Simple forms of flooring like namda (handwoven wool) and durrie (simple carpets woven by women in rural areas on two horizontal parallel bars) have found daily use in the villages of India for long, the carpet in its current form was imported by the Mughal emperors from Persia at the beginning of the 16th century.</li> <li>3. Although initially most of the designs and color combinations were imitated from the Persian art, very soon Indian weavers started experimenting with their own designs. Under the patronage of great Mughal emperors like Akbar and Shahjehan, Indian carpet making soon reached its zenith.</li> </ol>
1J	<b>Method of Production</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Designing:</b> The designs are either provided by the agencies placing the order with the weavers, or are supplied by the weavers themselves based on traditional designs found in the region.</li> <li>• <b>Raw Material:</b> Raw material for the process (cotton for the warp, and cotton and wool for weft) is readily available with local dealers.</li> <li>• <b>Dyeing:</b> Dyeing is an important part of the process of <i>durrie</i> making. It may be done both on a smaller scale (where the artisans dye the yarn in their small tubs) or in dyeing factories (where the process is more or less automated).</li> <li>• <b>Yarn Opening for Weft:</b> After the dyeing process, the yarn is normally received by the weavers either in the form of bundles or rolls (the latter in case of dyeing factories).</li> <li>• <b>Warping:</b> The master weaver carries out the process of warp making depending upon the requirement of the design and color combination.</li> <li>• <b>Weaving:</b> For weaving, the warp is bound on the two beams of the loom (the warp roll forms the upper beam</li> </ul>

		<p>and it is wound on the lower beam).The warp has two layers, which pass through a flat metallic reed that guides the threads by keeping them equidistant from each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Finishing:</b> Once the durrie is completed, the weaver takes it off from the loom and hands it over to the master weaver for proper finishing.</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. <i>Durries</i> woven in the <i>panja</i> method are used in a variety of ways. Since these <i>durries</i> come in various dimensions, they are used as flooring, sitting mats and even upholstery.</li> <li>2. It has five metallic fingers bent like a claw. These fingers move between the warp threads similar to a comb in hair. Once the weft threads are tightly beaten between the warp with a <i>panja</i>, the weaver exchanges the upper and the lower layers of the warp by using the <i>kamana</i> and <i>rucch</i>.</li> <li>3. Nearly 2.5 lakhs people are engaged with their unique human skill for this product since generations.</li> <li>4. Nearly 125 crore is the turnover of the product and 60% volume has export oriented in USA &amp; Europe.</li> <li>5. A very old company OBETT has established by the British co. in the Bhadohi area for the production of Handmade Dari and still, the company is producing best quality of handmade dari for the international market.</li> <li>6. <b>Silp Guru Award has awarded to a local Mirzapur Dari weavers including National Award winner are from Mirzapur.</b></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.

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

1. Pyare Lal,  
Member Secretary,  
Pooja Handloom Silk Utpadan Sahkari Samiti Ltd., Varanasi,  
Thathara, Block-Sewapuri, Varanasi-

2. 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**

पुस्तकालय

SIGNATURE

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

1. Pyare Lal,  
Member Secretary,

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

Raj--

SIGNATURE

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

2. Dr. Rajani Kant  
General Secretary+

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