

APPLICATION FOR THE REGISTRATION OF  
A GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION IN PART A  
OF THE REGISTER

SECTION 11(1) RULE 23(2)

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

a) **NAME OF THE APPLICANT:**

Chanderi Development Foundation

b) **ADDRESS:**

Old Telephone Exchange Building, Rajghat Road,  
Chanderi, Madhya Pradesh, India

c) **LIST OF ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS/PRODUCERS/ORGANIZATION/AUTHORITY:**

A detailed List containing list of Traders, Master Weavers, Weavers, Cooperative societies etc involved in the production, marketing and trading of the Chanderi Fabric is annexed to this application and is marked as **Annexure A**.

d) **TYPE OF GOODS:**

A detailed List showing the various kind of products i.e. Sarees, Dress material, Fabric etc. is annexed to this application and is marked as **Annexure B**.

e) **SPECIFICATION:**

Specification is also mentioned in **Annexure B**.

f) **NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION [AND PARTICULARS]:**

CHANDERI FABRIC: It is used for last more than 500 years for manufacturing Sarees, Pagrees, Dupatas, Dress material, ladies suits, Handloom material etc.

g) **DESCRIPTION OF THE GOODS:**

CLAUSE 24 of the G.I. Rules: -

Chanderi fabric is in existence for last more than 500 years for manufacturing sarees, Pagrees, Dress material, ladies suits, Handloom etc. Its products are famous all over the country and as well in the international market. Needless to say that Chanderi products are well known by its name and reputation.

h) **GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF PRODUCTION AND MAP:**

The certified copies of the map are annexed herewith and are marked as **Annexure C**.

i) **PROOF OF ORIGIN [HISTORICAL RECORDS]:**

The Government gazetteer also mentions in detail about the Chanderi Fabric and its products, which has been used since the Moghul era. Even in the Imperial Gazetteer of India the Chanderi silk Sarees are specifically mentioned. The copies of the Gazette maintained and issued by the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh and the copy of the relevant portion of the Imperial Gazetteer of India are annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure D**.

**j) METHOD OF PRODUCTION:**

1. Procurement of raw - material: the master weaver purchases the raw material from the yarn dealers who in turn get the silk from Karnataka. The silk yarn used is largely imported Chinese or Korean silk. The cotton yarn is procured from places like Coimbatore in southern India, and Jaipur and is usually pre-dyed. The yarn dealers of cotton also often get customized colors dyed as per the requirement of the master weaver. However the minimum quantity required for such dyeing is almost 25 kgs. or 10 hanks.
2. The dyeing in Chanderi is undertaken mainly for the silk yarn and by dyers many of whom have been in this skill since long. The silk yarn dyeing process takes about 45 to 60 minutes depending on the color.

3. After dyeing the yarn is loosened or wound on reels or swifts. This is a prelude to the preparation of the warp and weft.
4. For the weft the yarn is wound on pirns with the help of a charkha and this activity is usually performed by the members of weavers family. Warping is a specialized process, which is performed by the warpers. The warp yarns are wound on bobbins, which are arranged across a wooden frame called reel. The yarns from these reels pass through a reed to be wound around a vertical drum. A warper in good times would warp 4 or 5 warps for 12 sarees each.
5. The next step is the task of passing the warp through the reed and the healds. The warp threads are then joined to the old war threads with a deft twist of the hand of the women folk. This process takes approx 3-4 days.
6. Before the actual weaving begins the weaver sets the design of the border and the pallav. The respective ends of the design are tied to the a vertical harness called jala and the process is called jala tyeing. This process takes anywhere between 3-4 days depending on the complexity of the design. The figured effects are produced with the help of an extra weft and the number of tillis (or the no of weft yarns will determine the time taken). That is higher the number more will be the time taken. However the time reduces if the number of ply in the weft yarn is more and consequently the weaver can move faster and

cover more ground. However in this case the output is less fine.

Similarly higher the reed count more is the production time.

7. The weaving is performed by one or two very skilled weavers of the same family. The looms being used are largely traditional pit looms with throw shuttle.
8. The Chanderi fabric does not require any post loom process and is cut off the loom to be packed and sold. It is packed as per the requirement of the buyer and of the trader by way of customized packing methods.

In addition to the above a separate map showing the process of manufacturing along with its Photographs showing the entire process of production and its various manners are annexed herewith and is marked as **Annexure E**.

**k) UNIQUENESS:**

The Chanderi Fabric is known for the centuries for its transparency, Buttis and sheer texture

**BUTTIS/ BUTTA "MOTIFS":**

Since the inception of the Chanderi fabric and primarily ladies Sarees, the butiis on the Fabric are hand-woven and

absolutely woven on Handloom. There is no use of any other process of manufacturing and it is Gold coated, Silver coated and as well as Copper coated. Now a days Tested Zari Butti are also common and in use. The Tested Zari is made with the use of Synthetic yarn. The Buttis are made by use of Needles. Number of Needles used depends upon the number of Buttis and its size. For each Butti/Butta separate Needles are used. All the weavers involved in this process are experts in it since they have been doing this for long time. The most popular and traditional kind of Butti is Asharfi Butti, which is in shape of Asharfi (woven in pure gold and silver Zari and now a day it is also woven in Tested Zari). This kind of Butti was in use in past only by the Royal families because it is very expensive as genuine Gold and Silver is used.

The Butti which is big in size is popularly called as Butta with all other specifications. More so and it is there

ancestral business and trade. The weavers involved in this process are long standing in trade and are well experienced. The Govt. from time to time also spends money and conduct workshops to train and educate them about the latest design and its quality control. The handmade Buttis are permanent in its nature and existence as well, inter laced and its original shape and structure always remain the same even after its long use. Whereas in comparison the Buttis created with the use of Power loom are not permanent and losses its shape and structure after some time. The thread used at Chanderi is of fine quality and even after long use its thread never comes out and its original shape and appearance is retained forever. It has no comparison anywhere else in the country or for that reasons in whole of the world. It is easily distinguishable from the Buttis made outside Chanderi even with necked eyes because of its manner and

process of manufacture and in this manner it is exclusive and this itself is requisite ingredient for legal protection and for exclusive recognition. Initially the use of this quality and products has been a matter of use by the Royal families, which for a long time is used by the common man.

## TRANSPARENCY

The Chanderi Fabric is also well known for its transparency and sheer texture. The transparency is a unique feature, which is not commonly found in any of the textile products all over the country. The transparency in Chanderi Fabric products is the consequence of Single Flature quality of yarn used. Flature yarn is the quality of yarn when the Glue of the raw yarn is not taken out. The non-degumming of the raw yarn gives shine and transparency to the finished fabric. This quality is not found in any other Fabric of the country





and it is exclusive to the Chanderi Fabric. The special transparent yarn is used both in warp and weft of different varieties and configurations. The transparent yarn is cotton and as well as silk also.

The silk yarn used of 2/2's, 2/100's and 16/18 denier. The term Denier connotes the fineness of yarn. The cotton uses in Chanderi Fabric is 2/120's, 2/100's (plain yarn) and 2/120 and 2/100 mercerized yarns. The yarn used in Chanderi fabric is of high quality and extra fine. Because of non-degumming of the raw yarn, the finished fabric produced is extremely transparent and which in consequence result into sheer texture.

This quality of the Chanderi Fabric is in existence since Moghul times and found mention in the Govt. gazetteer and various other history books written on Chanderi. This type of Fabric produced

is family business in Chanderi and all the family members are involved in this process irrespective of caste and creed.

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1) INSPECTION BODY:

At Present State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh is involved in quality control of the Chanderi fabric and all of its products. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is also stamping the quality products against usual charges. The Govt. has laid down specific Rules in this respect and they are issuing Cards to the producer/ weaver whosoever applies to them for stamping the quality and specifications. The copies of there Rules and stamps and as well as the pages of relevant records maintained by the Govt. of MP are enclosed herewith and are marked as **Annexure F**.

Lately, the UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) is also actively involved in educating the weavers and other people involved in this

trade about the quality control, process of manufacturing with effective market option and market strategies and other development activities relating to the weavers of Chanderi Fabric. They have made serious various in quality controls, educating weavers about marketing, and awareness to the women weavers as well.

Even at the level of the traders and master weavers involved in trading the quality of its products is maintained as per the orders and demand in market. The quality of Fabric products is identified by term called REED i.e. (ends per inch) meaning the number of threads used per inch in warp and PICK per inch i.e. the number of threads used per inch in weft.

- i. **OTHER:** The details of the historical background of Chanderi Fabric and its textile products is mentioned in the statement of case along with the present application

Along with the Statement of Case in Class 24 in respect of in the name(s) of whose address is 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 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 Communications relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India.

Vinay Kumar Jain, Advocate  
Paul Jain & Company  
Advocates & Consultants  
14, Arjun Nagar, Safdarjung Enclave  
New Delhi

**And also at**

605, Western Wing, Tis Hazari Courts,  
Delhi 110 054  
Tel: 91 (11) 26196001  
91(11) 23934536  
098 910 55554

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 documentation.

THROUGH

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NAME OF THE SIGNATORY  
VICE-PRESIDENT  
Chanderi Development Foundation  
Chanderi

*Vinay Kumar Jain*  
Vinay Kumar Jain,  
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14, Arjun Nagar, Safdarjung Enclave  
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