

March 06, 2015

The Assistant Registrar
The Geographical Indications Registry
Intellectual Property Office Building
G. S. T. Road, Guindy
Chennai - 600 032

GI APPLICATION No.
522

Re: **Filing of Geographical Indication Applications - 'Warangal Durries, Adilabad Dokra, Allagadda Stone Carving and Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery' for and on behalf of Andhra Pradesh Handicraft Development Corporation Limited**

Respected Sir,

This is with regard to the matter under reference.

We are hereby submit the GI application for the purpose of registering the Geographical Indications 'WARANGAL DURRIES, ADILABAD DOKRA, ALLAGADDA STONE CARVING AND UDAYAGIRI WOODEN CUTLERY' with the Geographical Indications Registry at Chennai, for and on behalf of the applicant, Andhra Pradesh Handicraft Development Corporation Limited, situated at Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh ('APHDC Limited').

In this regard, the details of the documents enclosed herewith are mentioned below:

1. Three (3) sets each of Form GI - 1 for the registration of 'Warangal Durries, Adilabad Dokra, Allagadda Stone Carving And Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery';
2. Five (5) sets each of the Additional Representations for the registration of 'Warangal Durries, Adilabad Dokra, Allagadda Stone Carving And Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery': and
3. Cheque of Rs 20,000/- (Rupees Twenty Thousand only), bearing No.833279 dated 26.02.2015 payable by Standard Chartered Bank Hyderabad in favour of 'The Registrar of Geographical Indications', payable at Chennai.
4. Four (4) Original Affidavits executed on behalf of the applicant, Andhra Pradesh Handicraft Development Corporation Limited for the registration of 'Warangal Durries, Adilabad Dokra, Allagadda Stone Carving And Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery'.

We request you to accept the above mentioned documents relating to the said GI applications and acknowledge the receipt of the same. In this regard, we shall be glad to provide any additional information and / or documents.

Sincerely,

Sandol

For Vidhyadhar B.S.
Advocate

Enclosure: As Above



1 of 1

GI APPLICATION No.
522

Standard Chartered Bank

ACCOUNT PAYEE ONLY

VALID FOR THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE.

Date

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FOR THE ORDER OF * REGISTRAR OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS *

THE SUM OF RUPEES TWENTY THOUSAND ONLY

₹ *20,000.00

For Standard Chartered Bank

A/c No. 422-0-514600-3

Authorised Signatory *[Signature]* D-9701

On A/c of : A P TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION

Authorised Signatory Please sign above this line

Payable at par at all Branches CENTRE of Standard Chartered Bank in INDIA.

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GI APPLICATION No.

522 -

Received Rs. 5000 in cash/
Cheque/DD/MO on 6.3.2015
vide entry no. 2563 in the
register of valuables

Cashier

D.D.O.

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 the 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.1 A of the First Schedule)

Application is hereby made by **Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited** for the registration in Part A of the Register of the accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following particulars: -

1. **Name of the Applicant:** **Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited**

2. **Address:** Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited,
A State Government Undertaking,
Hasthakala Bhavan, Opp: Telephone Exchange,
Musheerabad, Hyderabad - 500020,
Telangana, India

Facilitated by:

Andhra Pradesh Technology Development &
Promotion Centre, (APTDC)
Plot no 7, II Floor
Regal House, Motilal Nehru Nagar
Begumpet, Hyderabad -16
Telangana, India

3. **List of association of persons / producers / organisation / authority:**
The details of registered society is not available

4. **Type of goods:** Handicraft - Class 20 (Fourth Schedule) Hand crafted -
Wooden Cutlery

5. Specifications:

- Udayagiri Cutlery is made of wood which are locally available in the forest in & around Udayagiri i.e., *Nardi, Devadari, Bikki Chakka, Kaldi Chakka* and *Palabarki*. The artisans are skilled in this particular craft and this art is traditionally and hereditarily transferred from their fore fathers.
- These cutleries which are made in Udayagiri have Persian motifs.
- The main product range includes spoons, forks, salad bowls etc.

6. Name of the geographical indication [and particulars]:

UDAYAGIRI WOODEN CUTLERY

7. Description of the goods:

There are wide ranges of wooden products that are being made in Udayagiri. Cutlery items are famous among the locally available wood based items of Udayagiri. Cutlery made from the different types of wood like *nardi, devadari, bikki chakka, kaldi chakka* and *Palabarki*. These cutlery items like spoons, forks, salad bowls are made with Persian motifs, which bring beauty to the products. This art has been hereditarily transferred to the local artisans from their fore fathers.

Out of all, the most commonly used wood is of *Naridi*; because it is very soft and easy to handle. These wooden logs are collected from the near by *Durgampalli hills* at Udayagiri. The smaller spoons or the *pallis* are made out of *nardi* and *bikki* wood. Bigger spoons and forks are made out of harder wood called *kaldi*. They are used to serve curry and rice.

Various sizes and designs of Spoons, Forks and Salad bowls; Pen Stands, Combs, and Clocks with wooden stands, other stands, paper knives, trays and toys like cars, jeeps etc, key chains, hair clips and other decorative items.

8. Geographical area of production and map:

Udayagiri is situated 100KM towards west from the Nellore city. It is 460KM from Hyderabad and 270KM from Chennai. The area of production of the cutlery is Udayagiri, with coordinates 14°87'93" N, 79°30'48" E in the Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh. The types of wood which are being used for the cutlery are available in the Udayagiri fort area. The forest of Udayagiri is a repository for fine quality of wood. The artisans are skilled in this particular craft and this art is traditionally and hereditarily transferred from their fore fathers.

9. **Proof of origin [Historical records]:**

Udayagiri has a long history which dates back to 14th century, where it was under the rule of Gajapati Kings and later it moved into Vijayanagar Kingdom. The entire city and the surrounding hill of 1000 feet height were encircled with walls. After the fall of the Vijayanagara Empire, it was ruled by chieftains of Golconda. The mosque on top of the hill has two Persian inscriptions that credit the construction of the mosque and the planting a nearby garden to Shaik Husain, chieftain to Sultan Abdullah of Golconda. Later it came under the rule of Nawabs of Arcot, who granted the title of Jagir to Mustafa Ali Khan. His descendants controlled it till 1839, until they were deported by Nawabs again to Chengalpet for their treason.

It was formerly a place of immense importance. The walls which once encircled the town have almost entirely disappeared, but much of the fortifications on the neighbouring hill to the west still remain. The fort originally consisted of thirteen separate strongholds, eight on the hill and five below. Inside the walls are the ancient remains of tombs, temples, and palaces. A part of the hill is so precipitous and thus inaccessible, the cliffs being in places nearly 1,000 feet high, and every path up to the fort was commanded by lines of defence forces. Other structures include Chinna Masjid and Pedda Masjid. A great Sufi saint belonging to the 18th century, Rahamathulla Nayab Rasool, got absorbed in the higher-self here. Every year the Sandal Festival is celebrated on the 26th of the Rabi-ul-Awal month. Mahaboob subhani sandal s also celebrated every year.

This craft is said to have originated during the Quli Qutub Shah dynasty, and passed on to generations over time. According to Kumar, et al., (2011) after 120 years it came back into attention in late 1980s. Earlier men used to work on this craft but now mostly women practice this craft. The present Udayagiri town, muslim community comprises more than 25% of the population. During the rule of Nawabs and Jagirs in 18th and 19th century, people of muslim community used to prepare the cutlery items based on the available wood in and around the forest of Udayagiri. People here continued the tradition and made it as their occupation and started production in bulk quantity. The craft became a hereditary occupation and the whole family is involved in the craft. It became popular among the cutlery items like forks, spoons, knives; wooden salad bowls etc. and other wooden crafts through out the state and also the country.

There are more than 100 families which are dependant on this craft. The women here have formed as around seven self help groups. They are Sazida, Asifa, Irfan, Arif, Sujana, Bhavana, Shakir groups. Artisans have also formed a society as Udayagiri Cutlery Mutual Aided Cooperative society.

The most commonly used material is the nardi wood and the other woods used are devadari, bikki chakka, palabarki and kaldi chakka. Out of all most usually used is Naridi because its very soft and easy to handle. These wood trunks are collected

from the near by Durgampalli hills at Udayagiri. The carving is done on the handle; holes are drilled according to the pattern of the design and files are used for finishing. The smaller spoons or the pallis are made out of nardi and bikki wood. Bigger spoons and forks are made out of harder wood called kaldi. They are used to serve curry and rice. The decoration on the handles is made by drilling holes according to the pattern and finishing with files. Although it would appear to be made using a fret saw, the cutout patterns are done entirely by drilling and filling.

10. Method of Production:

Commonly used materials for making kitchen items are nardi wood, devadari, bikki chakka and kaldi chakka. The object is designed with the help of drill and finishing is achieved with help of files. The smaller items like spoons, paper knives by nardi and bikki wood. The bigger spoons and forks are made out of harder wood like kaldi. The cutleries were commonly used to serve curry and rice. The common products include set of forks, spoons, paper knives, bowls etc.

A. Raw Materials:

Materials for making kitchen items are nardi wood, devadari (2 colours), bikki chakka (for combs etc) and kaldi chakka (or Kalvi chakka are costly and are in demand) and Palabarki. The object is designed with the help of drill and finishing is achieved with help of files. The smaller items like spoons, paper knives and keychains by nardi and bikki wood. The bigger spoons and forks are made out of harder wood like kaldi. The cutleries were commonly used to serve curry and rice.

Product Ranges: Various sizes and designs of Spoons, Forks and Salad bowls; Pen Stands, Combs, and Clocks with wooden stands, other stands, paper knives, trays and toys like cars, jeeps etc, key chains, hair clips and other decorative items.

B. Tools and Implements:

1. Rampam-saw
2. Sutti-hammer
3. Badisa-axe
4. Gor uli-chisel
5. Churi ka samaan-file
6. Gol kaadi-pointed file
7. Mukhonam akurai-triangular file
8. Drill
9. Lakidi ka guttam-hammer
10. Nimma Dabba
11. Vanki
12. Nail

C. Production Process:

The processes involved in making Udayagiri cutlery are procuring the wood, cutting of wood, marking, designing and finishing.

Procurement of wood:

There are mainly six types of wood are available in the Udayagiri fort area. They are Nardi, Bikki, Kaldi/Kalvi, Korandi, Palabarki and Devadari. They procure the wooden blocks which costs Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- for three blocks of around 2 feet size.

i. Wood cutting:

After procuring, they are kept aside in a dry environment for nearly one week. After that, the procured wooden blocks are cut into many blocks of desired sizes. The blocks are now completely wound by the jute threads and some weights of stone are place on those wounded wooden blocks for a week.

ii. Marking:

Depending on the desired shape, marking is done on the wood. A basic shape is made by removing the extra bark using chisel. This chiseling is done carefully as the wood is soft.

iii. Making details and motifs:

Using various tools like Uli (Chisel), Golkadi (pointed file), vanki, dabba, kathi, chani, nail etc, artisans make more details and motifs on the products. They remove the surface layer by layer slowly using these tools. Tools like vanki is used to bring more intricate contours and files, nails are used to make different geometric patterns. For making holes drilling machine is used and also tools like golkadi, kathi are used.

iv. Finishing:

In the final stage of the production, finishing is done through paper finishing machine. Where as finishing for smaller patterns and motifs are done by files.

11. Uniqueness:

Wooden cutlery is which has been making in Udayagiri for many centuries. The skill and techniques have been transferred hereditarily from their fore fathers. Skilled artisans are available for the production of quality products of authentic designs and motifs of Persian and muslim culture. Fine quality and different types of wood is available in the Udayagiri area. The forest of Udayagiri is a repository for varieties of wood.

12. Inspection Body:

Internal Quality Control: The quality of the Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery is inspected by the artisans themselves, as they are the best judges of the products. Artisans have formed a society as Udayagiri Cutlery Mutual Aided Cooperative Society. The chief artisans inspect the quality of the products.

GI Inspection Body:

An Inspection Body of Ten Members is proposed for ensuring the standards, quality and specification of the Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery:

- (i) One (1) Member from Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad;
- (ii) One (1) Member from Udayagiri Cutlery Mutual Aided Cooperative Society;
- (iii) One (1) Member from Chaitanya Jyothi Society;
- (iv) One (1) Member from Local Office of Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited;
- (v) One (1) Representative from Development Commissioner of Handicrafts;
- (vi) Two (2) Producers of Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery – (1)National Awardees and (1)Senior Artisan;
- (vii) Two (2) Producers of Udayagiri Wooden Cutlery.

13. Others:

The artisans associated with the craft here have formed self help groups (SHGs). They are seven SHG which are currently active namely Sazida, Asifa, Irfan, Arif, Sujana, Bhavana, Shakir groups. Each SHG has around 15-20 members associated with them. Over 100 families are working on this craft and have their livelihood.


Along with the Statement of Case in Class 20 (Schedule 4) Hand crafted –Wooden Cutlery, in the name(s) of **Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, (Lepakshi)**, A State Government Undertaking, Hasthakala Bhavan, Opp: Telephone Exchange, Musheerabad, Hyderabad - 500020, Telangana, India 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.

The Application shall include such other particulars called for in Rule 32(1) in the Statement of Case.

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

Andhra Pradesh Technology Development &
Promotion Centre, (APTDC)
Plot no 7, II Floor, Regal House, Motilal Nehru Nagar
Begumpet, Hyderabad -16
Telangana, India

Date : 6th March, 2015
Place: Chennai


Signature of the Applicant's Agent
For Vidhyadhar B. S.