

Application for

**Registration of Kosa Silk Saree and
Fabric of Janjgir-Champa and
Raigarh Region**

Through

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION OF GOODS

(Registration & Protection Act – 1999)

Applicants:

**Champa Raigarh Hathkargha Kosa Samiti,
Chhattisgarh**

C.48, Sector-I, Madhya Pradesh Grih Nirman M. Colony,
Shankar Nagar, Tahsil – Raipur,
District – Raipur, Chhattisgarh

GI APPLICATION No.

172

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

FORM GI - 1C

1. APPLICATION IS HEREBY MADE FOR THE REGISTRATION IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER OF THE ACCOMPANY GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FURNISHING THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS -

1A	Name of applicant	Kanwal Lal Dewangan President
1B	Address	President Champa Raigarh Hathkargha Kosa Samiti, Chhattisgarh C.48, Sector-I, Madhya Pradesh Grih Nirman M. Colony, Shankar Nagar, Tahsil - Raipur, District - Raipur
1C	List of Association of persons/ organization/ authority	Registration document enclosed.
1D	Type of Goods	Class-23: Kosa silk fabrics like malmal, dyed fabrics etc. Class-24: Textiles Good not classified elsewhere i.e. Bed and Table covers, mufflers, Kosa silk shawl, stoles, scarf, mats, wall hangings etc Class-25: Kosa Silk Saree, like phera saree, Plain border, Butidar saree, Gheecha saree, Saree with extra weft stripe, Kosa deshi saree etc. Class-26: Kosa Silk Block printed and Embroidery Sarees, etc.
1E	Specification	The detailed of specification of the different products is also attached in the annexure -2
1F	Name of the Geographical Indication (and particulars)	Kosa Silk saree and fabric of Janjgir- Champa and Raigarh region"

1G	Description of goods	<p>The goods which are to be covered in this 'Geographical indications' are all kinds of Kosa silk products which are produced in the tertiary on handlooms. A few varieties of the Kosa silk products are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Kosa silk plain. saree ii. Kosa silk sarees with Extra Warp border and Extra Weft designs made of pure Kosa silk either with natural colours or with different dyed materials. iii. Kosa silk Sarees with Pallow heading, using with additional attachments namely, dobby, jacquard and jala Systems. iv. Kosa silk sarees with the embroidery works v. Kosa silk dyed sarees with or without extra warp and extra weft designs. vi. Kosa silk dress materials made of the natural colours. vii. Kosa silk dyed dress materials viii. Kosa silk printed dress materials ix. Kosa silk woven designs with or without the help of the dobby, jacquard, and jala techniques x. Kosa silk shawl of different varieties as shown the similar to the above mentioned varieties dobby. jacquard or jala systems
1H	Geographical area of Production and Map	<p>The Kosa silk tradition including both the tussar culture and tussar weaving stitches is popular since generation to generation in Chhattisgarh region as well as the</p>



		<p>international level.</p> <p>The belt between Raigarh, with Janjgir - Champa and as its centre, lays progressively greate emphasis on Kosa silk production</p> <p>Raigarh district is situated on Latitude and Longitude.</p> <p>Janjgir - Champa is situated on Latitude and Longitude</p>
II	Proof of Origin (Historical Records)	<p>The kosa tradition are deeply rooted in the culture and tradition of the Indian mythology and philosophy since ancient time and referred in all the religious and historical books, granthas and purans. The references of the Sanskrit word "Kauceya" made in Ramayana and Mahabharata may be taken as the origin of the word 'Kosa'</p> <p>The kosa culture is as old as vedic era the inception of the kosa culture is to be belived from the famous story of the devangans when the Goddess durga give Blessings to the Devangans community to Weave the the dexterous Kosa sarees with their magic hands.</p> <p>Since then, those of the Devangans who have worked with Kosa have come to be known as Koshtas. As the Koshta community grew in numbers, they called a large gathering.</p>

		<p>Pankas, Julahas , Mehers are major tribes involved in the Kosa culture</p> <p>The kosa culture was grooming during the reigns of Buddha and jain.</p> <p>The Kosa silk culture was taken the new shape during the Mugnal Era when it was stated as pious cloth during the weedings in the tribes.</p> <p>There has been a persistent support to the industry by the Government, the earliest one being the tariff protection to the industry in 1934. Creation of Central Silk Board in 1949 gave a fresh chance for the development of the industry. Many other apex organizations have been established to fully utilize the potentiality of the industry. Thought in the First Five Year Plan sericulture was merely included under a group of 'other village industries.' In Second Five Year Plan and onwards. It has been assigned a distinct place with other cottage industries. The programmes for sericulture have been directed towards reduction in the cost of production, creation of a suitable marketing organization, and increase in exports.</p> <p>An extensive inquiry in the field of tassar i.e.</p>
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		<p>Kosa industry covering the entire tassar fauna of India was conducted by the Tasa Silk Committee constituted under the chairmanship of Shri S.V. Ramaswamy, Deputy Minister of Commerce, Government of India, vide Ministry of Commerce resolution of June 16, 1965.</p> <p>At present the Kosa silk culture is striking violently towards the fashion and industrial market Globally, the light weight beautiful print works are in huge demand</p>
1J	Method of Production	<p>The kosa silk tradition including both the tassar culture and tassar weaving stretches in Chhattisgarh from time immemorial.</p> <p>The Kosa silk industry has two sectors i.e. the sericulture or the cultivation of cocoons and reeling of yarn; with silk weaving. In the tassar home based industry, specially in, Janjgir – Champa and Raigarh reeling goes alongwith weaving, thus leaving the first sector confined to the production of cocoons only .</p> <p>The Cultivation Process of Cocoons: The production of cocoons can again be divided in to two parts – (a) silk worm rearing and (b) collection of nature grown cocoons. Tassar</p>



		<p>rearing is practiced in the tribal areas of Raigarh, Sarguja and Bilaspur districts and the Bhopal-Patnam area of Bastar district. In addition to the four districts of Chhattisgarh tasar rearing is practiced in Mandla district also which belongs to Mahakoshal region of Madhya Pradesh.</p> <p>The collection of nature grown cocoons by the tribals is confined to Bastar district only and leaving the Bhopal-Patnam area, the entire district has a large tasar fauna where cocoons are grown by nature in the thick forests.</p> <p>Weaving Process –</p> <p>1-The reeling is normally done with a fixed number of cocoons. As soon as a cocoon is exhausted, the second one is immediately substituted to reel a continuous and uniformly thick yarn. A reeler can reel about 80 cocoons a day (8 hours). During early periods reeling process was adopted. Now a day the reeling of Kosa silk cocoons are carried out mechanically.</p> <p>2- THE SPINNING PROCESS:</p> <p>The spun silk industry is fed, for its raw material, by the waste collected during the</p>
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reeling, weaving and other preparations. Till recently, spun silk's production was practically negligible in the region of Chhattisgarh, and mostly silk waste was sold on very nominal rates to the dealers outside the State. But, with the increased demand for the rough variety of cloth, silk spinning has been taken up in the Government Centres and also by the master weavers engaged in the production of rough variety of tasar fabrics.

The spinning process can be divided into three or four operations like

- (a) Degumming,
- (b) Dressing or Preparatory,
- (c) Spinning and
- (d) Finishing.

3- Kosa silk weaving -

Yarn, thus reeled or spun has to pass through much other process before; it is actually put on the loom for weaving. These preparatory processes are done by the members of the weaver's family. Hired labor is also engaged when it is required.

The preparatory processes, for weaving have two ends - warping on one hand and wefting on the other. Warping

		<p>means arranging of lengthwise yarn or 'tana' and wefting mena preparation of 'breadth-wise' yarn or 'bana'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Loosening and Unwinding 2. Preparing Warp Yarns 3. Warping 4. Pirn Winding 5. Sizing and Weighting 6. Beaming: 7. Beeding: 8. Finishing
1K	Uniqueness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cocoons are collected from the jungles (forests) by the traditional tribes since hundred of years in a particular manner. • The cocoons grow naturally in this particular geographical region in a definite season with their own characteristics. • Lariya cocoons which are of smaller size than raily is also found naturally and grows on Sal, Saja (<i>Terminaliya tomentosa</i>) and Ber (plum). These are found in Raipur and champa region only. • Silk is the queen of Textile fibres. Silk originates from silk worm which are



		<p>classified into mulberry and non-mulberry silks. The mulberry silk is produced by silk worms which feed on mulberry leaves. Most fabulous silk material is produced out of this variety. Sarees from Kancheepuram, Kashmir, Banaras and many more belong to this variety. The non-mulberry silk or wild silk consist of Kosa silk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Traditional tribal designs, temple motifs and religious and spiritual motifs, scene of the forest in the weaving process, festivals, animal and birds motifs and local flora and fauna motifs are very much shown in the weaving and painting in Kosa silk products.• The ancient temples of Chhattisgarh Danteshwari and Chandrabasni are being instrumental for drawing the inspiration of tribal motifs which are used as wall paintings inside the temples several tribal motifs, jungle scene and dancing pictures are used inside the temples as interior
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		<p>decoration. The essence of these paintings is found in kosa silk sarees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• During the weaving the Kosa silk has gave the appearance of Sagaun tree due to the Brownish colour of the silk The weaving style and natural silk are plays the vital role for this allusion.• The threads which come from Rally cocoons are generally black in colour while others are yellowish or creamish.• Thigh reeling process of kosa silk is a unique one because it is done in this region only , during process the threads are rubbed with the thighs because for abstracting them from cocoons.• The designs are prepared with the dexterous process of Doby system& there is also no use of jacquard.• In the doby system of weaving only the traditional instruments used are weaving like wooden looms , shuttles of buffalo bones and the asari etc.• The weaving process of kosa silk is really unique because the raw silk is wetted under water for strengthening
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		<p>silk threads.</p> <p>Natwa silk thread reel used for Tana Bana are kept under water, the Bobin which is used for Bana are also wetted for providing the strength to silk threads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the five members of one family has got the president award for their dexterous work○ Sukharam Devangan S/o of Late Shri Ghasi Ram devangan has awarded twice in 1982 and 2004.○ Neelambar Prasad Devangan S/o of Shri Sukharam Devangan has also awarded twice in 1992 and 2003○ Puran Kumar Devangan S/o of Shri Sukharam Devangan has got the prize in 1993.• Natural silk feelings are available in the touch and visual effects are available in the kosa silk products.• A lot of natural silk is available in the forest of this area and tribals are engaged in the prepration process of kosa silk production.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compact colourful borders with traditional motifs.• The extra warp patterns in the border which are essentially based on the Rui phool or cotton flower, its variations and mutations such as the Karn phool, Crown phool and the Jai phool.• Kosa saree of Raigarh, with Janjgir - Champa region is prepared by the yarn which is prepared through thigh reeling process. This is perhaps the only fabric in the world which is prepared through the thigh reeling yarn. During process the threads are rubbed with the thighs because for abstracting them from cocoons.• Kosa designs are made with the help of lattice doby.• Extra wrap style of figuring are used in border & Selected portion• Production is more in large amount.• Cost of fabric is less.• No prescribed count/ yarn count depends on the size of the filament
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yarns are not uniform • Gum contents removed are not removed. This impurity later makes the material tenderer. • Does not tender quickly. Lasts long. • No use of Jacquard. • Now a day 75% Kosa Silk fabric is exported so it will add value for good for marketing. • Kosa silk can be blended with cotton, wool and many other textile fibers and used for weaving. • Tusser fabric can be printed or dyed by various techniques such as blocks, khadi, roller prints, tie & dye etc
1L	Inspection Body	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Department of Handloom and Textile, Govt. of Chhatisgarh. 2. Central & State Silk Board 3. Weaver's Service Centres 4. Consortium of producers, manufacturers and exporters 5. Textile Committee
	Others	Cheap and fake silk yarn and fabrics are



		<p>available from the China to the local market is creating a lot of problems to the original Kosa silk producers, weavers, silk growers and few traders who are producing and selling the original Kosa silk product. Due to this serious problem a new occupational crisis has emerged in this region and now the old age traditional Kosa Silk industry is suffering due to the effect of the globalization and WTO. Now migration of the weavers to cities in search of better avenues is posing a serious threat to the development and growth of Kosa in the state. This is the main reason for the migration of the weavers. The Govt is not very much serious about the issue and not providing any special package in the Kosa silk sector to save the livelihood opportunities of the triabls, handloom weavers who are associated in the traditional sector since generation to generation.. there is no mechanism</p>
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Along with the Statement of Case in Class 23, 24, 25 and 26 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.

President

**Champa Raigarh Hathkargha Kosa Samiti, Chhattisgarh
C.48, Sector-I, Madhya Pradesh Grih Nirman M. Colony, Shankar Nagar, Tahsil –**

Raipur, District – Raipur

Mob. No- 09424145048

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 documents.

Not Applicable



SIGNATURE

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

Dated this 19..... day of May..... 20 09...

Kamwal Lal Dewangan



SIGNATURE

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

Dated this 19..... day of May..... 20 09...