

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 sent
separately

FORM GI-1

A	<p>Application for the registration of a Geographical Indication in Part A of the Register</p> <p>Section 11(1), 84(1), Rule23(3)</p> <p>Fee of Rs 5,000 (see entry No.1 A of the First Schedule)</p>
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అచ్యుత రాజు

(President)

శ్రీవిజయనగర కంఠ శత్రు
వనపర్తి నంబూరి
బడి నంబూరి & పార్టనర్స్
తూ. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ 520003

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE

Classification of goods— Name of the classes

(Parts of an article or apparatus are, in general, classified with the actual article or apparatus, except where such parts constitute articles included in other classes).

- Class 1. Chemical used in industry, science, photography, agriculture, horticulture and forestry; unprocessed artificial resins, unprocessed plastics; manures; fire extinguishing compositions; tempering and soldering preparations; chemical substances for preserving foodstuffs; tanning substances; adhesive used in industry
- Class 2. Paints, varnishes, lacquers; preservatives against rust and against deterioration of wood; colorants; mordents; raw natural resins; metals in foil and powder form for painters; decorators; printers and artists
- Class 3. Bleaching preparations and other substances for laundry use; cleaning; polishing; scouring and abrasive preparations; soaps; perfumery, essential oils, cosmetics, hair lotions, dentifrices
- Class 4. Industrial oils and greases; lubricants; dust absorbing, wetting and binding compositions; fuels(including motor spirit) and illuminants; candles, wicks
- Class 5. Pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary preparations; dietetic substances adapted for medical use, food for babies; plasters, materials for dressings; materials for stopping teeth, dental wax; disinfectants; preparation for destroying vermin; fungicides, herbicides
- Class 6. Common metals and their alloys; metal building materials; transportable buildings of metal; materials of metal for railway tracks; non-electric cables and wires of common metal; ironmongery, small items of metal hardware; pipes and tubes of metal; safes; goods of common metal not included in other classes; ores
- Class 7. Machines and machine tools; motors and engines (except for land vehicles); machine coupling and transmission components (except for land vehicles); agricultural implements other than hand-operated; incubators for eggs
- Class 8. Hand tools and implements (hand-operated); cutlery; side arms; razors
- Class 9. Scientific, nautical, surveying, electric, photographic, cinematographic, optical, weighing, measuring, signalling, checking (supervision), life saving and teaching apparatus and instruments; apparatus for recording, transmission or reproduction of sound or images; magnetic data carriers, recording discs; automatic vending machines and mechanisms for coin-operated apparatus; cash registers, calculating machines, data processing equipment and computers; fire extinguishing apparatus
- Class 10. Surgical, medical, dental and veterinary apparatus and instruments, artificial limbs, eyes and teeth; orthopaedic articles; suture materials
- Class 11. Apparatus for lighting, heating, steam generating, cooking, refrigerating, drying ventilating, water supply and sanitary purposes
- Class 12. Vehicles; apparatus for locomotion by land, air or water
- Class 13. Firearms; ammunition and projectiles; explosives; fire works

అప్పారావు
(A. Appa Rao)
President
శ్రీ విజయపురా కంఠు శత్రుడి
వని - 10 నంబం
బడి - 10 - 11 వాస్తూ
శ్రీ కలకం దిల్లీ - 2427

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

Name of the Applicant :

Sri Vijayadurga Kanchu Ithadi Panivarala Sangham society, Regd No. D/1854/2000.

Address: Budithi Village, Saravakota Mandal, Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh. Pin Code- 532427.

Geographical indication: Budhiti bell and brass craft

Class : Class 6

Goods : Class 6 : Bell & Brass metal craft products (which include Bindelu & interior decors.)

List of association of persons/producers/organization/authority:

Sri Vijayadurga Kanchu Ithadi Panivarala Sangham society

A recognized society had to be taken in charge for the future communication of the budithi bell and brass craft. So the above named society was recognized as the society on behalf of budithi cluster

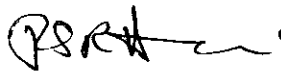
List of artisans

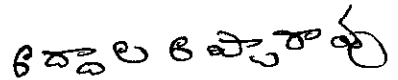
1. R Karranla
2. S. Krishna Rao
3. C. Kumaram
4. E. Suryanarayana
5. D.Simhachalam
6. D. Rama Rao
7. K Bashkar Rao
8. M Sivamayya

9. S. Ramanamurthy
10. J. Malleswara Rao
11. J Tathaya
12. P Kumarswamy
13. P. Nagaraju
14. A. Annaji Rao
15. A. Rama Rao
16. P. Srinivasa Rao
17. P. Surya Rao
18. S. Upendra Rao
19. A. Ramana
20. M Ramana
21. M Appalaswamy
22. T Satyanarayana
23. P Krishna Rao
24. K. Nandeshwara Rao
25. D. Maleswara Rao
26. S. Venkat Rao
27. K. Venkat Rao
28. K Simhachalam
29. M Sunder Rao
30. P Rama Rao
31. A Appa Rao
32. D Kurmaya
33. K Krishna Rao
34. Srinivasa Rao Achary
35. K Rama Rao
36. D. Suryanarayana
37. K Rama Rao
38. M Vykuntha Rao
39. K Suryanarayana

40. A Mohan Rao
41. A Murlikrishna
42. A Ramakrishna
43. A. Ananda Rao
44. V Babu Rao
45. V. Prasad Rao
46. L Satyanarayana
47. M. Malleshwara Rao
48. D. Narayana
49. M. Appa Rao
50. S. Ganapathy Rao
51. D Venkat Rao
52. M Srinatha Rao
53. B Venkat Rao
54. D Mohan Rao
55. K Lakshman Rao
56. K Chilakaya
57. K Appal Raju
58. R Simhachalam
59. M Venkata Ramana
60. V Venkata Sanyani Rao
61. M. Durga Rao
62. K. Balakriskna
63. M. Lakshman Rao
64. K. Srinivasa Rao
65. K. Simhachalam
66. V Nanaji Rao
67. V Srinivasa Rao
68. V. Bramhanandam
69. V Chander Rao
70. L Srinivasa Rao

71. M Nandeswara Rao
72. L Venkat Rao
73. M Anada Rao
74. M Lakshman Rao
75. K Prabhakar Rao
76. T Ramarao
77. K Abbaye
78. K Eshwar Rao
79. M Ramana
80. P Nageshwar Rao
81. K.D Venkata Ramanaya
82. P Prasad Rao
83. C Kantayya
84. K Swamy
85. K Murali
86. R Tavadu
87. K Lokeshwar Rao
88. M Sankar Rao
89. A Suvyakala
90. S Janakipatnam
91. L Durga Rao


 P. Srinivasa Rao Achary
 (Secretary)


 A. Appa Rao
 (President)

శ్రీ విజయవారి కందుల శత్రుతి
 పరిశోధనా సంఘం
 బడికి నాగార్జున రోడ్డు
 ప్రకాశం జిల్లా 502427

Proof of origin [Historical records]:

- The brass and bell metal activity of the ABC cluster is nearly 200 years old which is concentrated in three separate revenue villages viz., Avalangi, Bhuditi, and Chidipudi.
- These villages are referred as 'A B C of Brass Ware' by the locals. They are contiguous and border one another. Initially activity confined to people belonging to "Vishwa Brahamnas" People from other castes such as kapus, velmas, segidis, nagaspus have also acquired and been involved in this craftsmanship Presence of metal mirror at the palace (built in year 1818) of King Krishna
- Chandra Gajapati Narayan Deu.Brass and bell metal ware craft of Budhiti has an all pervading presence in the cultural ethos as well as day to day life of the common man.
- In 1957,the Budithi Brass and Bell metal Workers Cooperative Production and Sale Society Limited was registered by the Office of the Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Srikakulam as a cooperative society with limited liability under section 10 of Act VI of 1932 (Madras).
- Mr Venkata ramanaya got an award (District Award to Master Crafts men) from Govt. of AP in the year 1981 for Budithi Brass & Bell Metal craft (proof attached)

1. BINDELU

Specification of Bindelu:

Bindelu is made from brass metal. Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.

Description:

This brass vessel is made particularly only in Budithi. It is a two piece vessel which is made by beating two different sheets of brass till the required shape is achieved. The two pieces are welded and then finished from the inside. The mouth of the vessel is made by welding a casted ring to the finished sphere. It is then finished by scraping out the outer surface of the vessel and polishing it which imparts luster.

Method of production :

A detailed description of the production process is as follows:

Procedure of completion of Bindelu

▪ Step 1: Sheet preparation

• Identification of Centre point for upper part of Bindelu.

The artisan identifies the centre point on the brass sheet with the help of an iron rod .This tool has a turned and pointed tip (hook shaped) Which gives noticeable marks on the brass sheet?

Tools Required: Iron rod with pointed

- Drawing and cutting of circle

A circle of diameter four a half inch is drawn taking identified centre point as centre. With the help of hammer and chisel, circle is cut out precisely. This hole is made in the sheet meant for the upper part of Bindelu, which will have the mouth. With the use of filer (tool), circular edge (inner) is smoothen and shaped properly.

Tools Required: U shaped Iron rod, hammer, chisel and filer

- **Step 2: Beating**

- Beating up of upper and lower part

The two sheets meant for upper and lower part of Bindelu are beaten up with hammer to give curve shape. The artisans start beating up from the outer edge and move towards centre.

Tools Required: Hammer

- Heating up of beated sheets on coal fire

Beated sheets are put on coal fire to improve its bending property for further beating. The beated sheets are put on fire and covered with coal all around to maintain the temperature and heat of the furnace. The sheets are allowed to get heated till it becomes red hot.

Tools Required: Karu

- Beating and heating up of sheet is carried out 5 times

(alternatively)

The number of times beating is done is predetermined according to the weight of finished Bindelu. Example: For 3.5 Kg bindelu,

beating is done for 8 times and for 4.5 Kg bindelu, beating is done for 12 times.

Tools Required: Hammer, karu

▪ **Step 3: Casting**

- Fire up furnace (Chulha) using coal and putting the soil-made mould (mosa) into it

There are furnaces of varying depth (25" – 35") with hand driven air blower attached to it. Railway coal is used in these furnaces which are sourced from licensee suppliers. An empty mould, made up of soil (mosa) is put into the furnace. It is covered with Brass pieces (6-7 inches) and scrap. Brass pieces are taken out after 5 min and broken down into small pieces.

- Put the brass pieces into the mould

When blue flame comes out of furnace, brass pieces are put into the mould and covered with scrap, baked soil pieces. It is allowed to melt in the mould. Meanwhile the craftsman use to blow air into the furnace. He keeps removing the impurities of the molted metal.

Tools Required: Karu, bowl

- Preparation of mould for casting rim

Fine and smooth black Soil is taken and mixed well with hands. This soil is sourced from the two rivers, Nagawal and Vamsidhara during the month of march-april. Two units of old and one unit of new soil is mixed well, removing all visible impurities and put on leveled ground.

- Leveling of Soil surface

Soil surface is leveled with a ring frame and spirit leveler (local terminology: "Javaacchu"). Ring frame is put on the soil surface over which spirit leveler is placed. Ring frame, soil surface is adjusted till spirit inside the spirit leveler gains the centre position. Then frame is covered with soil all over. Excess of soil is removed from the surface of ring frame with the help of blade. "Javaacchu" is made by the artisans. It is made up of brass.

The specifications of ring frame are as:

- a) Width : 19mm
- b) Inner diameter : 18 cm
- c) Outer diameter : 21 cm
- d) Width can be increased by applying wax layer

- Ring frame is removed to obtain the mould

Ring frame is taken out slowly from the soil so as to obtain perfect shape of ring.

- Molten brass is poured into the mould

With the help of karu (tool), molten brass is taken out in a bowl from furnace and poured on to the mould prepared in soil.

Meanwhile borax powder is applied over it so as to prevent any cracks in the casted rim. Allowed to cool down for 5 minute, and then taken out of soil.

Uniqueness:

The bindelu has the most unique feature of its shape, construction and the material composition and the black and golden rings that are present on these products. The rings are made by special black powder whose composition is known only to specific group of artisans. They claim it to be the uniqueness of their craft because of which the **Lepakshi**, (one of the most famous stores

dealing in the crafts of high aesthetic as well as monetary value) is the biggest buyer of their products.

Inspection body:

There is no inspection body established at present.

Other:

Long term and short term action plans are being made by the authorities concerned for imparting training, packaging and marketing of the toys which are a pride of Andhra Pradesh and our country.

2. BELL MAKING

Specification of Bell:

Bell made from bell metal .Bell metal is a hard alloy used for making bells. It is a form of bronze, usually approximately 3:1 ratio of copper to tin (78% copper, 22% tin). Bell metal ore is a sulphide of tin, copper, and iron; the mineral stannite.

Description:

Bell casted from bell metal is used in temples. It is one of the oldest and famous craft of Budithi. This product is normally in high demand throughout the year. It is highly resonant which provides a longer lasting sound than general.

This uniqueness comes from the old traditional methods of casting the bell which is being followed till date.

Also the process always begins after performing rituals and offering prayers which according to them imparts the distinct sound.

- Buyers :local market
- Price: Rs 350-500 depending upon the quality

- Production rate: 1 per day
- Labors involved: 3
- Working time : 6 am to 6 pm

Manufacturing process:

Procedure of completion of bell

- Step 1: Mixing of soil and jute fibers
- Step 2 : Applying soil thick paste inside of the bell mould
- Step 3: Applying the thick soil paste on outer layer of the bell mould
- Step 4 :Placing the prepared mould onto fire generated from peda
- Step 5: Taking the hot mould out of fire
- Step 6 : Molten brass poured into it
- Step 7: Breaking the soil mould around the metallic bell

Process of Reaching From Processed Raw Material to Final Product

The bell is metal product which needs proper techniques which involve following:

- Removing runner
- Filing with electric filer.
- Smoothing with electric filer.
- Polishing with Brasso

Extent of mechanization

This process of bell making is highly labour intensive process which does not involve much of the utilization of machines and most of work is being done by people by using normal tools and procedures.

The machine being utilized is very basic in nature which only involves only a single fan which is used for the purpose of blowing air to the furnace. The

furnace is used for the purpose of producing the needed fire and heat for melting the brass and bell metal in order to be put into the moulds of the bell.

This process as involves the work like mixing of soil and jute fibers which is done on the basis of the experience of the craftsman hence neither any machine is useful for this purpose and nor it is economically viable

3. MIRROR

Making mirror from bell metal is a special feature of budhiti craft. First casting of the metal is done in circular pieces of about 7-8mm thickness. After casting the sheet is then filed continuously with sand papers from rough to smooth. The sandpapers of grade 60 to 180 are used. The plate is fixed to the turning wheel and filed again with sand paper while the wheel is turning. This is done to make it smooth and to avoid dents on the surface of the mirror. The plate is laid on a plane surface like the normal glass mirror and continuously rubbed against with the finest sand paper for 2-3 hours. A mixture of mercury, silver and an alloy of tin and lead is poured on the mirror and gently heated on hot coals for even distribution of the mercury. Once cool it is filed with sandpaper. This is repeated until the mirror is clear.

Manufacturing process

- Step 1: Casting mirror.
- Step 2: Filing on the lathe.
- Step 3: Filing with sand paper.
- Step 4: Filing the edge.
- Step 5: Filing on plane surface.
- Step 6: Application of mercury.
- Step 7: Polishing with cloth.

