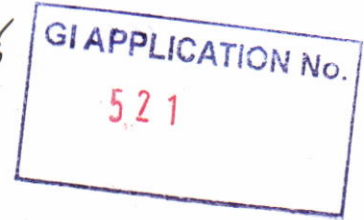


March 06, 2015

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

*Ch*  
6/3/15



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,

*Sandip*

For Vidhyadhar B.S.  
Advocate

Enclosure: As Above



GI APPLICATION No.

521

Standard Chartered



Standard Chartered Bank

ACCOUNT PAYEE ONLY

Not over Rs. 20000/-

VALID FOR THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE.

Date

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PAY TO THE ORDER OF

\* REGISTRAR OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS \*

THE SUM OF RUPEES TWENTY THOUSAND ONLY

₹

\*20,000.00

A/c No.

422-0-514600-3

For Standard Chartered Bank

Authorised Signatory

*[Signature]* D-9701

On A/c of :

A P TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION

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

Authorised Signatory

Please sign above this line

⑈833279⑈ 000036000⑈ 200035⑈ 16

**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. 2563 in the register of valuables

Received Rs. 5000 in cash/  
Cheque/DD/MO on 6.3.215  
Cashier  
D.D.O.

**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:**  
Shall be provided at the earliest
4. **Type of goods:** Handicraft - Class 6 (Fourth Schedule) Hand crafted - Dokra Metal Casting products including but not limited to Idols of Local Deities, Bells, Animal figures, Bird figures, Traditional and Decorative designs etc.

**5. Specification:**

The Adilabad Dokra are metal crafts made of Brass by the tribal belonging to Woj community (called Wojaris and also called as Otaris) in the Telangana State Adilabad Dokra and each product is unique because mould is used only once for each product and will be broken.

Adilabad Dokra is deftly created by hand and hence the objects have an individualistic touch. Artisans follow the natural traditional process of lost wax technique, so the objects look very fine and simple. The products have a core of clay preserved within the metal casting, unlike other metal work.

The Uniqueness of Adilabad Dokra is that no two pieces are alike in shape as well as in size and hence replica of the antique is nearly not possible, which the add-on speciality is.

This work is favoured both in the domestic and international market because of its aesthetic and primitive simplicity.

The work consists of idols of tribal god and goddess, bells, folk motifs, anklets, animal figures like elephants, peacocks, horses, bulls, tortoise, rabbits, and deer etc., measuring bowls, lamps and lamp caskets, figurines, drummers, peculiar shaped spoons, and other simple forms and traditional designs.

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

**ADILABAD DOKRA**

**7. Description of the goods:**

Dokra Metal craft is quite popular in the tribal regions of Telangana state. Dhokra/Dokra is also known as non-ferrous bell metal craft that combines metallurgical skills with traditional lost wax technique to create things of distinctive beauty.

The Dhokra craftsmen belong to the Woj community (called Wojaris and also called as Otaris) and make idols of local deities - Janghubhai, Bheemdev and Persa Pen. There are more than 100 families involved in this hereditary craft in five villages of the Adilabad district.

The artisans make brass objects by an ancient casting technique called *cire perdue* (lost wax technique in French), wherein a clay model is made as the core over which wax threads are wrapped around to form a layer, bake the clay mould, allow the wax to flow-out and then pour the molten metal into the mould.

Adilabad Dhokra metal casting products mainly includes idols of local deities, bells, dancing figures, jewellery, statues and many other decorative items. Apart from all this, the craftsman also makes figures of animals and birds, santhal jewels like twinkly saltation bells, and measuring chitties. The decorative compositions like chains, stands, lamp holders and vases are also made through this craft. This art has boasts of the literal folk essence and is also cultural. There is so much

demand of this craft in the foreign and domestic markets, because of the simplicity and different designs used by the craftsman. The one more add-on specialty of the craft is that replica of the antique is nearly not possible.

It is a very labour intensive product and therefore the artisans work only on orders on which they take some advance to procure raw material. The designs are traditional though they have made contemporary designs also on demand.

### **Types of Products:**

Idols of local God and Goddess Tribal deities, Nagoba or snake deity figures, Bells, Nemali deepam lamps(diyas) Tribal ornaments; ankles Hangings; bird hangings, tortoise hangings Animal figures; horse, elephant, deer, bullock, lizard, insects, Bird figures; peacock, parrot, eagle, Decorative items, Lamps and lamp holders, Measuring jars(Chittis) Agriculture products; Jadga-holder to throw seeds in the fields, Sun plate figures, Hooks, Gungroo; Animal bells, Chang-cattle bells.

## **8. Geographical area of production and map:**

Adilabad is the district of Telangana the newly formed 29th state of India. Adilabad is located at a distance of 290 km from capital city of Hyderabad and records some of the extreme temperatures in South India.

Dhokra or Dokra also known as bell metal craft is a tribal metal craft mostly found in Jainoor/Jainur Mandal, Adilabad District of Telangana. This Jainoor/Jainur Mandal is 59 Kms from Adilabad.

The area of production of these Dokra metal craft is mainly concentrated to Janagaon and Ushegaon villages of Jainoor Mandal, Chittalbori village of rural Adilabad Mandal, Keslaguda village of Kerameri Mandal, and Belsari Rampur Village of Tamsi Mandal.

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

Dhokra metal craft is a tribal craft that combines metallurgical skills with lost wax technique to create things of distinctive beauty. The same technique had been used by the Mohenjo-Daro craftsman to cast the bronze figurine of a dancing girl some 4500 years ago.

The Dhokra craftsmen belong to the Tribal community especially belongs to Woj community (called Wojaris or Otaris). Woj community speak their local language called "Gondi" and hence the craftsmen are also called as "Gonds".

Wojaris initially started making the sacred bells which are among the symbols of the Persa Pen, the small idols of brass placed in the shrines of various gods and parts of the trumpets of Pardhans and Totis. These objects are so important and religious that the Wojaris use during their festivals.

Cheap ornaments of brass and white metal such as rings, toe-rings and armlets are also made by Wojaris and have a wide market among Gond women. Wojaris use the "*cire perdue*" process which mean mould the object first in wax, embed the

wax form in damp clay, bake the clay mould, allow the wax to flow-out and then pour the molten metal into the empty mould.

Wojaris frequently move from a village to a village and their trade necessities are a great deal of wandering, only by moving they can peddle their wares but remain in touch with their customers.

Sources for the Historical Proof:

The following table shows the various evidences for proof of origin for 'Adilabad Dokra' (also appropriate annexures from extracts of various paper cuttings etc. are provided to purport proof of origin).

Historical Record	Remarks
<p><b>A book called "The Raj Gonds of Adilabad" A peasant culture of the Deccan Book 1 Myth and Ritual by Christoph Von Furer-Haimendorf, Ph. D., published under the government of Nizam of Hyderabad and barer MACMILLAN &amp; Co. LTD, LONDON on 1948</b></p>	<p>Wojaris or Otaris are a caste of brass-founders widely scattered over both Gondwana and Marathwara. They Manufacture the sacred bells which are among symbols of Persa Pen, small idols of Gods, and trumpets of Pardhans and Totis. Cheap ornaments of brass and white metal such as rings, toe-rings and armlets are also made by Wojaris and have a wide market among Gond women. Wojaris use the "<i>cire perdue</i>" process which mean mould the object first in wax, embed the wax form in damp clay, bake the clay mould, allow the wax to flow-out and then pour the molten metal into the empty mould (Page numbers 52 and 53 are the references).</p> <div data-bbox="837 1483 1224 1764" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Above included figure (figure. 29) shows the Wojaris baking the mould for brass bells.</p>

<p><b>A book called “Tribes of India” The Struggle for Survival by Christoph Von Furer- Haimendorf, Ph. D copyright on 1980</b></p>	<p>Gonds or Ojas are the nomadic brass founders using the <i>cire perdue</i> method. A family unit arrives in a village, takes up the temporary residence in an outbuilding and makes the cheap jewellery, cattle and cart ornaments, mouthpieces and trumpet ends for Pradhan and Toti wind instruments, votive offerings and ritual objects used in the worship of various deities. This work is paid for in grain or other foodstuffs.</p> <p>(Page number 218 under the heading of “The situation of the Gonds of Asifabad and Lakshetipet Taluks, Adilabad District” under sub heading “The changing community profile”.</p>
<p><b>A book called “History, Religion and Culture of India” by Professor S. Gajrani, published in 2004.</b></p>	<p>In Andhra Pradesh this craft is found in Chittalbori and Ushegaon in Adilabad district. What makes Dokra unique is that no two pieces are alike. Deftly created by hand, the objects have an individualistic touch. Figurines, horses, drummers, peculiar shaped spoons and hauntingly original tribal Gods can be seen in Dokra. (Page number 64)</p>
<p><b>Adilabad District National Informatics Centre official website: <a href="http://adilabad.nic.in/hand1.html">http://adilabad.nic.in/hand1.html</a></b></p>	<p>Dhokra casting crafts are very popular in Adilabad District. Ushagaon, Jamgaon &amp; Keslaguda village of Jainoor &amp; Kerameri Mandal for Dhokra casting, as provided a natural location for the world famous Dhokra casting.</p> <p>The Dhokra casting artisans are living in this district since last 100 years and producing tribal ornaments zoomorphic figures in particulars horses, elephants either with or without rider, birds, animal’s bells and lamps.</p>

## 10. Method of Production:

The technique of Dhokra casting has been there in India since 4000 years ago and still being used by craftsmen. One of the best known pieces is in the form of the dancing girl found in the ruins of Mohenjo-daro.

The Production process is so traditional and artisans will only use mechanical hand tools for the casting and finishing. The production method is by combining metallurgical skills using the lost wax technique. The lost wax technique is a unique form in which the mould is only used once and broken, making the figure the only one of its kind in the world.

This lost wax technique was popular in the European countries during the 18th century, a technique that was in use during the Harappan era and is now lost to piece mould process, machines and moulds, where perfection was prime concern. The Dokra objects are timeless and create an antique look while being displayed.

The making of Adilabad Dokra can be categorized in to two main components:

- A) Raw Material
- B) Production Process

### RAW MATERIALS USED:

Dokra craftsmen use brass scrap as a main raw material for the metal casting, which will be available in surrounding markets i.e. Adilabad, Asifabad and Jainoor. Raw materials used are included below.

Raw Brass scrap

Bee-wax

Erra mannu; Both soft and normal red clay

Rice husk or paddy husk

Fire wood exclusively two types used: Garada and Khair.

Aluminium; Very little quantity of Aluminium is added with the brass scrap

Mustard oil; Used for mix the wax for loosening.

### TOOLS USED:

The following tools and implements are used in casting of Adilabad Dokra.

**Pichakni;** It is a Wax wire drawing instrument used to get the desired structures of wax depending on the requirements of the design.

**Peeda;** It is a wooden flat stool used by the artisan to keep wax for structuring.

**Chakkar Peetna;** It acts like a blade to cut the wax on Peeda while structuring.

**Hatta;** It is used to flatten the surfaces out of the wax on the Peeda.

**Moond Katti;** It is used for cleaning the wax which is remained in Pichakni after drawing.

**Katchni;** It is used for structuring and designing on the wax.

**Chimta;** Small and big Chimta are tools used to hold and release the mould during casting.

**Hathodi;** Hathodi is a tool used to beat the wax on Peeda for levelling.

**Rod;** Rod is used while casting for adjusting the position of the mould.

**Dhukni or Bhata;** It is a blower used for accelerating the fire in the Batti.

**Batti;** It is a furnace to heat and melt the cast metal with the help of firewood.

**Rethi (Canvas);** It is a filer used for smooth finishing of the object.

**Wire brush;** It is a brush used to clean the outer surface of the metal cast

## **PRODUCTION PROCESS:**

Production Process is broadly categorise into Making a mould and Casting

**Step 1:** The first task in the lost wax hollow casting process consists of developing a clay core which resembles the rough shape of the final cast object.

**Step 2:** Next, the upper layer of the clay core is covered by a layer of wax composed of pure bee's wax, resin from the tree *Damara orientalis*, and mustard oil. Where the wax is shaped and carved in all its finer details of design and decorations.

**Step 3:** It is then covered with a layer of soft clay over the wax design, which takes the negative form of the wax on the inside, thus becoming a mould for the metal that can be poured inside it. Drain ducts are left for the wax, which melts away when the clay is cooked

**Step 4:** Once the mould of desired product with the required design is ready, a crucible is taken with the brass scrap and is attached to the mould with the help of the clay.

Then the mould is kept in the batti such a way that the brass containing side touches the batti and covered with the fire wood on all surfaces.

**Step 5:** With the help of the blower (Bhata), extreme fire to will be generated to melt the brass scrap. Once brass scrap is completely melted, casted mould will be taken away with the help of the chimta. As soon as casted mould is taken out, mould will be reversed so that the melted metal flows between the core and the inner surface of the mould. Here the Wax will be replaced with the molten metal which fills the mould and takes the same shape as the wax

**Step 6:** Once they confirm that the metal is completely flown and think that the desired product is formed, mould will be kept in the water to cool the metal as well as to softness the clay of the mould so that the clay can be separated from the product. The outer layer of clay is then chipped off.

**Step 7:** Metal cast will be properly cleaned and craftsmen performs the finishing part of the desired product with the help of Reti (Canvas) and wire brush.

## **11. Uniqueness:**

### **Geographical factor:**

Follow normal traditional process with the wax technique and follow the standard process reflecting the product aesthetic and simple.

Only pure honeybee wax is used so because of the more strength and flexibility of the standard wax, designing is very easy and finishing of the products will be very fine.

Only raw brass scrap raw material will be used, so because of the little presence of the other metals in the scrap, each object look unique in colour.

Objects are primarily made from brass scrap; the objects also have a core of clay preserved within the metal casting, unlike other metal work.

The Dokra metal crafts are made in brass and each product is unique in design, shape and size because mould is used only once for each product and will be broken.

The replica of the antique is nearly not possible which the add-on speciality is.

The Dokra objects do not have any joints.

Defly created by hand and hence the objects have an individualistic touch.

### **Human Skill:**

Follow normal traditional process with the wax technique and follow the standard process reflecting the product aesthetic and simple.

Entire production process is mechanical and involves huge skillset and experiences are required for making fine metal casting.

The same traditional production process and skillset are following from one generation to another generation.

**Reputation:**

This work has good demand both in the domestic and international market due to its aesthetic look and primitive simplicity.

Metal casting figures of bells, measuring Chittis and figures of elephant and peacock are in much demand in the current market.

**12. Inspection Body:****Internal Quality Control:**

The quality of the Metal casting is initially inspected by artisans themselves, as they are the best judge for the crafts. The artisans ensure that the quality is maintained from the stage of stone selection and at each of the stages till the finished product. Finally, below mentioned inspection body will check the crafted products with respect to fine finishing, design lines and shade variations.

**GI Inspection Body:**

An Inspection Body of Nine Members is proposed for ensuring the standards, quality and specification of the Adilabad Dokra:

1. One (1) Member from Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad;
2. One (1) Member from The Adilabad Handicrafts Artisans Welfare Association;
3. Two (2) Member from Local Office of Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited;
4. One (1) Representative from Development Commissioner of Handicrafts;
5. Two (2) Producers of Adilabad Dokra – National and State Awardees / Senior or Master Artisans
6. Two (2) Producers of Adilabad Dokra;

**13. Others:**

There are more than 100 families involved in this metal craft in five villages around Adilabad. Artisans work daily 8 hours and overall production capacity is 8-10 hours a day. It is estimated that the turnover for the crafts is around 18-20 lakhs per annum.

Raw material of brass scrap and wax will be collected from nearby places Asifabad, Jainoor and Adilabad. Price of the brass scrap would cost about Rs. 350 per kilogram and price of the wax would cost about Rs. 250 per kilogram. Special firewood (Garada and Khair) would cost around 450 per quintal; aluminium would cost around 300 per kilogram.

Metal casted figures will be sold based on number of KGs and would be about Rs. 1300 per kilogram. Weight of the metal casted figures ranges from 100 grams to 10 kilogram.

Price range starts from Rs. 60 for small products and starts from Rs. 1000 for medium range products.

Making one complete metal cast will take around 2-3 days; basically depend on the weight of the metal cast as well as number of the "Battis" available.

In months of December and January, there will be more demand of these metal casting products.

Craft council of India (CCI) has identified Adilabad as the metal casting centre from Andhra Pradesh (before bifurcation).

This work has good demand both in the domestic and international market due to its aesthetic look and primitive simplicity.

In order to protect the high labour skills of the Dhokra metal casting products and to meet with the current industry standards and new designs of the products, various training programs, visiting tours and workshops are being held.

Skill up-gradation training program has been held by some NGOs and Development commissioner handicraft (DCH), Ministry of textile, Govt. of India.

Workshops and study tours are provided by Development commissioner handicraft (DCH), Ministry of textile, Govt. of India, to learn the new designs and techniques based on the present market demand.

Awareness program was conducted by Tribal federation (TRIFED) and Ministry of Tribal affairs, Govt. of India.

Four months handicrafts technical training programme is being organized during 13th Oct 2014 to 12th Feb 2015 under HRD scheme in Dhokra casting sponsored by Development commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of textile, Govt. of India, sponsored by AP Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (APHDC), Hyderabad for learning the new designs and the structures.

The role of Andhra Pradesh Handicraft Development Corporation is instrumental in receiving the orders for these products along with direct sales and business enquiry received and delivered by the Society.

### **Tribal festival and its transformation:**

The most popular religious event in Adilabad District is the Keslapur jatra started in 1941 at which Gonds from all parts of the district and even from neighbouring British India used to assemble, the performance of the rites to honour the clan deity of the Buigoita branch of the Mesram clan was central to the occasion. Gond women shop keepers exhibits their wares, odd piece of cloth, a brass pot, or perhaps a ring, necklace, or belt made of silver.

In 1960, the officials of the Endowment Department decided to build the temple and in 1962, the main building was completed and as the Gond deity worshipped at Keslapur was Sri Shek, the serpent god who plays an important role in Gond

mythology, the temple was dedicated to Nagoba, the cobra deity. So a brass sculpture representing an enormous cobra and several ritual objects were installed in the temple.

At present, during the Jatra, number of tents and shops, tea stalls, and make-shift restaurants with crude wooden benches and tables, a cinema hall, exhibitions can be seen.


Along with the Statement of Case in Class 6 (Schedule 4) Hand crafted - Dokra Metal Casting products including but not limited to Idols of Local Deities, Bells, Animal figures, Bird figures, Traditional and Decorative designs etc., 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: 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2015  
Place: Chennai

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