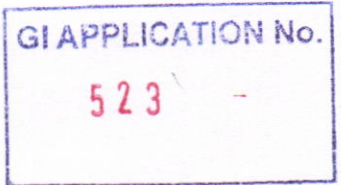


[Handwritten Signature]
6/3/15

March 06, 2015

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



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,

[Handwritten Signature]

For Vidhyadhar B.S.
Advocate

Enclosure: As Above



1 of 1

GI APPLICATION No.

523

Standard Chartered Bank

ACCOUNT PAYEE ONLY

VALID FOR THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE.

Date

2	7	0	2	0	0		
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Not over Rs. 20000/-

PAY TO 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 CENTRE

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

Authorised Signatory

Please sign above this line

⑈833279⑈ 000036000⑈ 200035⑈ 16

4/6/15

GI APPLICATION No.
523

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:** Shall be provided at the earliest
4. **Type of goods:** Handicraft - Class 27 (Fourth Schedule) Hand crafted – Durries
5. **Specifications:**
 - Warangal Durries can be characterized as multi-colored durries woven using the weft interlocked technique. In recent years, ikat techniques of patterning yarn and kalamkari prints were adapted to Warangal durries, extending the range of products.

- The designs that are characteristic of Warangal durries are geometric, angular motifs used in tapestry weave structures, colored horizontal stripes used in jamkhans and shatranjis and the mihrab motif in the jainamaaz.
- The colors used are distinct with reds and blues used in combination with neutral colors. The designs range also has flat weaves with raised or extra weft patterns.
- The weavers belong to the Padmasali community and weaving is a hereditary occupation. The Warangal Durries are woven on Pit looms and frame looms equipped with multi-treadles are prevalent. A wide variety of durries are woven in cotton and also some jute and wool based durries for export and the home market.
- Warangal durries are available in various sizes

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

WARANGAL DURRIES

7. Description of the goods:

Warangal cotton durries are of various designs like Interlock, Tie and Dye, Jacquard, Lahari, Sitammajada, Mogga, Diamond Fish, Kamal, Dilkush, Screen printing and Kalamkari block prints. Jainamaaz or prayer durries/rugs are also made in warangal using the same methods and materials. They have fringes or stitches at the border of the durries.. Warangal durries are available in various sizes & designs (in feet) ranging from 2X3 to 60X90.

Ikkat techniques of patterning yarn and kalamkari prints are adapted to Warangal durries, extending the range of products. The designs that are characteristic of Warangal durries are geometric, angular motifs used in tapestry weave structures, colored horizontal stripes used in jamkhans and shatranjis and the mihrab motif in the jainamaaz. The colors used are distinct with reds and blues used in combination with neutral colors. The designs range also has flat weaves with raised or extra weft patterns.

8. Geographical area of production and map:

Warangal is a major city in Telangana and it is situated at a distance of 150 Km towards north-east from Hyderabad. Warangal has a long history and it was the capital of the Kakatiya dynasty of 12th century, a prominent telugu kingdom. Later it became part of Mughal Empire and then Hyderabad state of Nizam.

The production of the Warangal Cotton Durries is mainly carried out in Kothawada area of Warangal, Telangana. The other adjoining area of production includes the following villages:

1. Kanchanpally

2. Kareemabad
3. Venkateshwarapally
4. Rallakunta
5. Parkal
6. Rayaparthi
7. Parthipaka

The weavers are spread across the above mentioned places. The area of production of the Warangal cotton durries is 17°99'52''N and 79°60'08''E.

9. Proof of origin [Historical records]:

Durrie weaving is an established industry in Warangal with a large population of skilled weavers and facilities for dyeing. It is a traditional handicraft, passed down from one generation to the next for more than hundred years. It is highly labour intensive rural based cottage industry. Warangal has long been an important durrie-weaving centre with a strong local flavour. The industry was born when the Mughal army moved into the Deccan plateau carrying it with the camps. Durries or carpets were bound to thrive in this region, as it was great cotton growing and weaving area. Warangal had been a cultural centre under the old regimes and the soil was ready for any such transplantation. Warangal durrie weavers made their mark abroad with their fine work. A specimen of this belongs to 18th or 19th century, is available in South Kensington museum and the story go that when it was being woven.

The Warangal weavers have also composed their own designs with some of the old flavour. For instance the Persian Lancelot leaf is here transformed into a flower. Carpet weavers are naturally conservative and as long as their patrons remain content with the classical patterns, the weavers prefer to repeat or to further refine earlier models. Warangal carpets made great impact on the European markets and had a large share in exports till early twentieth century.

The jainamaaz, also known as a musallah or prayer rug, is also woven here with same material. It traces its ancestry to the earliest example of a flat weave rug that was acquired on loan from Jama Masjid in Bijapur for an exhibition in Delhi in 1903, which was left behind in 1686 by emperor Aurangzeb, in the mosque in Bijapur (in erstwhile Deccan). The tradition of using the jainamaaz, rug with a single mihrab (prayer arch motif) and saf (multiple arches) still used in mosques to pray on, has warranted a regular supply of these from the durries weaving clusters in and around Warangal. Warangal has a thriving cottage industry producing the characteristic multi-colored durries using the weft interlocked technique. In recent years, ikat techniques of patterning yarn and kalamkari prints were adapted to Warangal durries, extending the range of products. The designs that are characteristic of Warangal durries are geometric, angular motifs used in tapestry weave structures, colored horizontal stripes used in jamkhans and shatranjis and the mihrab motif in the jainamaaz. The colors used are distinct with

reds and blues used in combination with neutral colors. The designs range also has flat weaves with raised or extra weft patterns. The weavers belong to the Padmasali community and weaving is a hereditary occupation. Pit looms and frame looms equipped with multi-treadles are prevalent. A wide variety of durries are woven in cotton and also some jute and wool based durries for export and the home market. The weavers in Warangal are either organized in cooperatives or work independently.

Cotton and also jute or mixes of both are used to create these durable and colourful durries in a vast range of sizes, designs and hues. The durries, also made in the form of doormats, wall-hangings and seaters, are available in plain, jacquard, woven, ikat and interlock varieties. Nearly 2000 artisans in Warangal and its surroundings are involved in artistically creating an attractive assortment of decorative Durries. The Durrie making industry gained dominance in the recent past. Tie and Dye, interlock, Jacquard etc. are some of the commonly used designs in demand in both domestic markets as well as export market. Lahari, Sitammajada, Mogga, Diamond Fish, Kamal, Dilkush.etc., are some of the popular designs, Kalamkari block prints on plain woven durries have gained importance in the market in recent times. Durries of other materials like Jute, Wool, Silk, Synthetic, Lenin, and Shiny are also made by these weavers of warangal.

One of the important contributions for the development of weaving community was the mills present here. The Azam Jahi Mills was opened in 1934 at Warangal near Railway Station. About 4200 staff and workers have worked in the said mill. The National Textile Corporation Limited, Bangalore was incorporated in 1974 with 60 Mills transferred to NTC Ltd. which were located in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharashtra as they were nationalized under the provisions of the sick textiles under taking (Nationalization) Act 1974, and this mill was declared as Sick Industrial Company on 12-01-1993.

Cotton production in Warangal played a prominent role in the rise of the weaving industry in Warangal especially cotton products. Warangal is the highest cotton-growing district in present state Telangana as well as in the erstwhile undivided Andhra Pradesh. Out of the 0.53 million hectare cultivated area, irrigated area is about 0.29 million hectare; cotton occupies 21.6% of the irrigated area. Agriculture is the main stay of this rural district. The rain is due to the southwest monsoon. Important irrigation sources in the district are Ramappa, Pakhal, Laknavaram, and Salivagu project. Other sources are rain fed tanks, wells and hill streams that require good shewars in the monsoons. New irrigation systems are being constructed to bring Godavari waters to put more area under irrigation in the district. The Kakatiya Canal, SRSP Stage-II Canal and Flood Flow Canal from the Sriramsagar Project are under construction.

Sources for the Historical Origin: Proof:

The following table shows the various evidences for proof of origin for ‘Warangal Cotton Durries’

Historical Record	Remarks
<p>The Imperial Gazetteer of India (Vol. XXIV) Travancore to Zira Page 362 Published under the authority of his Majesty’s secretary of State for India in council OXFORD, AT THE CLAREDON PRESS 1908</p>	<p>In Warangal cotton, silk, and woollen carpets of excellent make are turned out, in which a large trade is done with Europe. In Parkal also, carpets and shatranjis of superior quality are made, the price of the cotton ones ranging from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 per square yard.</p> <p>There are four cotton ginning factories and four oil mills in the District, employing altogether 132 hands. The total weight of cotton cleaned in 1901 was 714 tons and the weight of oil expressed 131 tons.</p>
<p>Sultans of the South : Arts of India's Deccan Courts, 1323-1687 and Section 2: Deccani Carpets: Creating a Corpus (Page No. 112-131)</p>	<p>Provided photographs of few durries of 18th and 19th century made in Warangal, are available in Victoria and Albert Museum, London and Museu National De Arte Antiga, Lisbon. It has mentioned that cotton warps and wefts Z₅S and Z₆S were used.</p>

10. Method of Production:

The method of production of cotton durries include various steps from procurement of raw materials to the tools used for producing the final product. The production of cotton durries primarily includes cotton, dyes, charkha, pirns and loom. The weaver community mainly use pit-looms for making cotton durries.

Tools and Implements: Pitloom, Pirn, Charkha/Spinning wheel, Dyes, Starch etc.

Production Process:

It involves various steps like procurement of raw materials, dyeing of yarn, preparation of warp and weft and finally weaving. They are as follows

A. Procurement of Raw materials:

The weaving community procures cotton yarn mainly from local market. In addition, depending on requirement, the community also procure cotton yarn mainly from Tamil Nadu. A hank of cotton yarn of more than 800 yards long is procured by the weavers. The specifications of raw materials that are being used are

Base material: 2-Ply/5-Ply cotton yarn.

Warp: 3/6, 2/10, 2/20

Weft: 6s, 6-2s, 2-5s,

Depending up on the type of durrie, the weavers decide the warp and weft for weaving of that durrie. They use thinner warp and weft for the wall hanging type of durries. They use thicker warp and weft for durries which are used as mats.

B. Dyeing of Yarn:

Before dyeing the yarn, the weavers have the design with them which is to be woven. Based up on the design they dye the yarn. Earlier, these durries used to be called as **shatranjis**. It is because of the design pattern on durries which resembles the boxes shaped design as in the game shatranj or chess. Some standard designs are followed by all the weavers. They make dyeing and prepare warp, weft according to the design. These durries have either fringes or stitches at the border of the durries. There various types of designs or patterns that are being woven in Warangal,

Types of designs:

- Interlock
- Tie and Dye
- Jacquard
- Lahari
- Sitammajada
- Mogga
- Diamond Fish
- Kamal
- Dilkush
- Screen printing
- Kalamkari block prints

Dyeing is an important process before weaving any cloth. Weavers of Warangal cotton durries use many kinds of dyes like azo free, vat, direct dyeing etc. This dyeing applied to the weft only but not the warp. Generally warp is in white color. Both the warp and weft are allowed to bleaching before starting the process.

Dyeing process:

- i. Soaking of thread: The cotton threads are soaked in the soap oil. The soap oil comprises of caustic soda, slurry, Urea and TSP powder. Later by squeezing, soap oil is removed from the hank yarn.
- ii. Dyes depending on the desired colors are mixed in the water. It is made to boil more than 80°C and the yarn which is in the form of loose bundles is immersed in the tank. The colored yarn then dried in the open air but in shade.

Types of Dyes used:

The various kinds of dyes which are being used for dyeing are as direct dyes, Vat dyes, Azo free dyes and natural dyes etc. To meet the market demand of bright colors, especially greenish yellows, turquoise or greenish blue, scarlets and reds, reactive dyes are used, which offers bright hues along with good fastness qualities

and ease of application process soon became a big commercial success and hugely impacted the textile industry throughout the world. The several dyes which are being used are:

a. Direct dyes: This is a dye class based on the method of application method. Direct dyes are known as hot water dyes. Here the fibre is immersed in a dye without the need for binding or exhaustive agents. Therefore direct dyes have high substantivity, but bond weakly to fibres, and usually have poor color fastness and wash fastness.

b. Vat dyes: Vat means a vessel. Vat dyes derive their name from indigo vats used for fermenting the blue indigo dye. Vat dyes are water insoluble and need a special process to fix colour on the fibre. These dyes can be used effectively on natural plant material. Brilliant colours which are light and colour fast can be obtained in vat dyes. Indigo, the blue of blue jeans is a common vat dye.

c. Reactive dyes: This dye family contains no heavy extractable metals or other known toxic substances or pollutants, making them environmentally friendly or azo free chemical dyes. These dyes are low-impact synthetic dyes that directly form covalent bonds with cotton fibres rather than merely remaining as an independent chemical entity within the fibre, thus resulting in a long lasting, fast and bright color.

Azo free dye: It is type of chemical dye which replaced the local natural dyes many decades back. Today chemical dyes are available in different varieties. There are categories of dye stuff in chemical dyes which are azo free. Azo free dyes are environment friendly and do not harm the environment, dyer and user.

d. Natural Dyeing

Warangal cotton durries uses kalamkari printing which is a natural dye. This is done in Machilipatnam town of Andhra Pradesh state. Natural dyes are the dyes that are extracted from bark of trees, insects, flowers, minerals, rust and other natural materials. Vegetable dyes are a sub-category of natural dyes referring to those that come from plant matter only.

Cotton is less suitable for many natural dyes. There are some natural dyes that will work on cotton especially if mordanted with tannins. Among the better natural dyes for cotton are annato, cutch, logwood, madder, and indigo. All of these except for indigo require mordants, while indigo requires a special type of dye vat.

C. Warp and Weft Preparation:

i. Weft Preparation:

Weft in a fabric is the yarn which passes across the fabric width. Weft yarn is passed through the warp yarn to create the fabric. Weft is available in multiple colors. From the white or colored cotton yarn, the threads are wound as small

bundles. These bundles are woven into the warp of durries to make the weft, as per the desired design.

These pirns, which are wound by cotton thread, are inserted into shuttle in weaving the weft of single color durrie. But in case of multi color durrie, shuttle is not used. Many small size bands of different color cotton threads are used in weaving a single line/row of the weft.

For 6s weft, they club six different threads and wound them on to a pirn using charka. The weft which is used in Warangal cotton durries are 6s, 6-2s, 2-5s,

ii. Warp preparation:

Warping is a process, which converts the hank yarn into a linear form to give the length on the loom. From the hank yarn, the cotton threads are wound onto a pirn using charkha/spinning wheel. Warping is done with fixed width and length and the desired quality of the product is decided at this stage. The warp generally used in Warangal durries are 3/6, 2/10, 2/20.

iii. Sizing

Sizing is a pre loom process, which is unique to handloom weaving. Sizing is done to give temporary strength to single count cotton yarn to withstand the rigor of weaving while keeping the characteristics and properties of cotton yarn intact.

After warping is done, the warp is stretched out and sizing material is applied to add strength and lubricate the yarn. Natural adhesives like rice, maize, wheat flour or potato starch are used depending upon the availability and region. In most handloom centers rice starch / gruel is mixed with coconut / groundnut oil and applied as sizing material. This activity of starching the yarn for weaving is known as sizing. The cotton fabric is applied with starch for the stiffness. Here the weavers use rice as a source for the purpose of starch. It is main element which gives strength and stiffness to the durries.

D. Weaving Techniques

For weaving, the warp longitudinally runs through a reed in two layers. Reed is comb like structure of metallic wire present in many hand looms. One end of the warp is at weavers end and the other at the opposite generally bound on to a log like structure which called as warp roller. In some cases warp is not wound on a roller but attached to fixed end and can be adjusted while weaving. As the treadles, which are present at the bottom and operated by legs, are pressed up and down, the two layers of the warp moves up and down alternatively allowing the weft run through them in interlocking manner.

Different technique is used for weaving on the handloom for durries. The weft which was wound onto pirn or simply made like a band, used to weave through the warp manually through hand. Depending on the design pattern and the length of the pattern, simultaneously two weavers work on the pit loom to weave the durrie.

The final cotton durries produced are available in various sizes (in feet) 2X8, 50X80, 60X90, 2X3, 2X4, 2X6, 4X5, 3X5, 5X8 etc.

11. Uniqueness:

Cotton is abundantly produced in Warangal for many decades and has a major pie in the cotton production in the state of Telangana. The then spinning mills like Azam Jahi Mills helped as natural habitat for cotton based weaving industry especially durries and their development. Therefore art of weaving here is naturally developed and passed on to next generations.

Availability of skilled weavers, who have taken this profession hereditarily, is significant for the growth of cotton durries. Naturally developed weaving culture over the centuries and the skill of the Warangal weavers, specific designs authentic to this place have given a unique position to the Warangal cotton durries among all other durries.

Starch is used for the strength and toughness of durries. After warping is done, the warp is stretched out and starch is applied to add strength and lubricate the yarn. Natural adhesives like rice starch are used in Warangal durries.

12. Inspection Body:

Internal Quality Control:

The quality of the Warangal cotton durries is inspected by weavers themselves, as they are the best judge for the crafts. The weavers ensure that the quality is maintained from the stage of cotton selection to each stage of bleaching, dyeing, starching, warp & weft preparation and till weaving to obtain the final product.

It is proposed to create an Inspection body comprising of an official each of the following body:

1. The Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.,
2. The Shatranji Hand-Loom Weaver's Co-operative Production & Sales Society Ltd.,
3. Kakatiya Shatranji handloom Weavers Co-op. Production & Sales Society Ltd,
4. Poornananda Shatranji handloom Weavers Co-op. Production & Sales Society Ltd,
5. Master Weavers and Local NGOs for standard quality mechanism so as to regulate the standard quality and parameters of the durries from time to time.

13. Others:

1. **Community:** More than 98% of the weavers of the durries are from Padmashali who made Warangal as a base for weaving which is their caste

base hereditary profession. Less than 2% of the weaving community belongs to Muslim community.

2. **Exports:** The Warangal cotton durries are exported to countries like Germany, the UK, France and other European countries, Japan, the US and Canada
3. Cumulative turnover of all the weaving community present in kothawada, warangal is over 12 crores with nearly 2000 members.
4. Shatranji society is the oldest society registered in 1949 and active since 1952 with an annual turnover of 9-10 lakh rupees.
5. Panthani Rajaiah was awarded by the then President K. R. Narayanan and also visited many countries like Japan, Germany and the UK on durries export works and to personally interact with the foreign buyers on their design tastes and likings.
6. Lakshminarayana, Yadagiri and other weavers from this area have participated in international exhibition in 2001 in Germany.
7. Ramchandar of Kanchanapally and Dastagiri from Kareemabad have received national merit award for their contribution in weaving durries.
8. Weaving community exports to UK, Germany and other European countries and few African countries.


Along with the Statement of Case in Class 27 (Schedule 4) Hand crafted - Durries 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.