

APPLICATION FOR
REGISTRATION OF GOPALPUR TUSSAR FABRICS OF ORISSA
UNDER
**THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS
(REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 1999**

Received Rs. 15,000 in cash/
Cheque/DD/MO on 15-4-09
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**THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS
(REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 1999**

FORM G1-1C

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

1.0 Name of the Applicant:

2.	Shri Ramesh Chandra Das, President
3.	Shri Narendra Kumar Behera, President
4.	Shri Baidhar Das, secretary
5.	Shri Pruthiviraj Guin, Secretary
6.	Shri Benudhar Das, President
7.	Shri Gajendra Sur, Secretary
8.	Shri Mamata Das, President
9.	Shri Purusottam Das, President
10.	Shri Makardhwaja Guin, Secretary
11.	Shri Ashok Kumar Das, Secretary
12.	Shri Surendra Das, President
13.	Shri Pitambar sur, President
14.	Shri Nirupama Das, Secretary

2.0 Address:

1.	
2.	Sri Bishnu W.C.S. At - Gopalpur. Post-Prathamkhandi. Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
3.	Hingula Tussar & Silk W.C.S, At- Gopalpur. Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur

4.	Maa Tarini W.C.S At- Govindpatana , Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
5.	TaraTarini Mahila W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
6.	Balunkeswar W.C.S At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi. Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
7.	Lokamata Indira W.C.S At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
8.	Padmalaya Mahila W.C.S At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
9.	Mahabir Tussr & silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi. Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
10.	Jay Jagannath W.C.S, At - Chaka Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
11.	Srikrushna Tussr & silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
12.	Sri Hari Tussr & Silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
13.	Gokarneswara W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi. Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur
14.	Maa Mangala Mahila W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Via-Dharmasala, dist-Jajpur

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

Will Submitted if requested

4.0. **Type of Goods:** Class-23: Tussar yarns, Class-24: Textiles Good not classified elsewhere i.e. table cover, etc, Class-25: Clothing.

5.0. **Specification:**

5.1. **Properties of Silk:** The Central Silk Board has indicated the differences between pure silk and Art silk as follows:

Test	Silk	Art Silk
Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Burns but stops burning or burns slowly• The fume emit burnt hair smell• Forms black bead with rough surface• The bead can be crushed resulting in to crystalline powder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Burns and burns continuously• The fumes emit burnt paper smell• Forms white ash and drops immediately• The ash is amorphous in nature
Strength	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For a given thickness the silk thread is stronger comparatively	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For a given thickness the art silk thread is weaker comparatively
Crease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The pure silk quickly recovers from the crease formed by crushing effect	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Susceptible to formation of crease, and recovering is rather slow.

a. Physical Properties of Silk:

- Shape-Silk has a triangular shaped cross section whose corners are rounded.
- Lustre-Due to the triangular shape (allowing light to hit it at many different angles), silk is a bright fibre i.e it has a natural shine to it.
- Covering Power-Silk fibres have poor covering power because of its thin filament form.
- Hand-When held silk has a smooth, soft texture that, unlike many synthetic fibres, is not Slippery
- Denier- 4.5 g/d (dry); 2.8-4.0 g/d (wet)

b. Mechanical Properties Of Silk:

- Strength-Silk is the strongest of all the natural fibres; however it does lose up to 20% of its strength when wet.
- Elongation/Elasticity-Silk has moderate to poor elasticity. If elongated even a small amount the fibres will remain stretched.
- Resiliency-Silk has moderate wrinkle resistance

c. Chemical Properties of Silk:

- Absorbency-Silk has a good moisture regain of 11 percent.
- Electrical Conductivity-Silk is a poor conductor of electricity making it comfortable to wear in cool weather. This also means however, that silk is susceptible to static cling.
- Resistance to Ultraviolet Light/ Biological Organisms-Silk can become weakened if exposed to too much sunlight. Silk may also be attacked by insects, especially if left dirty.
- Chemical Reactivity/Resistance-Silk is resistant to mineral acids. It is yellowed by perspiration and will dissolve in sulphuric acid.
- Dimensional Stability-Silk does not generally shrink due to the fact that its molecular structure is not easily distorted.

5.2. Specification of Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics:

The Gopalpur is known for the production of different Tussar fabrics and Saree. The tussar products produced in the cluster are fabrics (locally called Thana), saree, scarf, shirting, dhoti, furnishing, cushion cover, chaddar (kantia), etc. The tussar products are produced with the use of ghicha tussar, reeling tussar, silk, viscose, noil, Korean and Chinese tussar. The producers are also producing different cotton and blend of cotton and silk products. The cotton products are mercerised saree, lungi, dress materials, bedsheet, napkin, dhoti (joda), furnishing, bedcover, mats, cushion cover, etc. The cotton products are produced by using both coarse and fine varieties yarn. The qualities of cotton yarn used in the process are 2/100s, 2/80s, 2/60s, 20s, 17NF, 6s & 2s. The tussar and cotton products are also

produced up of blending with mulberry silk of quality 28/30dr,20/22dr and 18/20dr.
the different products produced in the cluster with specification are as follows:

Details of the specifications

Sl. No	Products	Warp count	Weft count	Reed	Pick /inch	Dimension
1	Tussar Furnishing	K. Tussar	Tussar,Fancy yarn	64	40	48"x running length (Max-25 mtr)
2.	Do	K. Tussar	Tussar fancy yarn	64,72	32,22,40	Do
3	Tussar Tie and dye Furnishing	K. Tussar	Ghicha,Mer. cotton yarn	72	40,56	Do
4.	Extra warp & wft Furnishing	K. Tussar	Tussar,Ghicha	80	72,48,56	Do
5.	Tussar strip & chech furnishing	K.Tussar, 2/80 mer,cotton yarn, Katia	Ghich,Tussar coarse yarn,Rudhi	44,64, 72,36	56,48,4 4,36,20, 28	48 x Running length, 36xRunning lth, 52xRunninr lth.
6.	Cotton Tie & Dye furnishing	20s/2,2/ 60s,2/20s,2 /40s,	20s/2,2/60s,6 s,2s,2/40s	36,60, 40,56	36,60, 24,14,5	48 x Running length (Max-12 mtr)
7.	Cotton Furnishing	2/40s	14s	56	32,28	Do
8.	Jute Tie & Dye Furnishing Fabrics	Jute	Jute	24	20	48 x Running length
9.	Cushon cover	2/60s cotton	Tussar	64	44	16x16,18x18
10	Silk dress material	3 ply organdsa	4ply	92	88,84	46x Running length

		silk					
11	Tussar Dress material	K. Tussar	K. Tussar	84,76	80,64	Do	
12	Table Runner	2/80s mer. cotton	2/80s mer cotton	72	72	14"x24"	
13	Table cover	2/60s mer. cotton	2/60s mer. Cotton	60	56	54"x54"	
14	Floor mat	2/40 mer. cotton	2/40 mer. cotton(12 ply)	48	14,10	60 cmx 2 mtr,60cm x 60 cm,60 x 55 cm	

Besides the above products the producers are also producing different products like 20s, 26s,40s saree, 28/30 dr,20/22 dr,18/20dr,35/37 sarees, karia, 100s,2/80,40s Lungi and napkins,2/17 NF towels, dhoti, 20s chadar for both domestic and export market.

The detailed specification of the products are also attached in the **Annexure- 1**

6.0. Name of the geographical indication (and particulars):

Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics.

7.0. Description of the goods:

A range of products is being churned out of these weaving hamlets. The products are Tussar yarn, Tussar saree, Tussar saree, Chadors, stoles, Dupattas, Bed sheet, Pillow cover, Cushion cover, Door screen, wall hanging, Ladies Dress Materials (LDMs), Table cloth and handkerchief, Cotton Saree, dress materials, Shirtings,etc. The details of the products are attached in **Annexure-2**.

8.0. Geographical area of production and map:

The product is produced in different parts of the Jajpur district of Orissa. Initially district was a part of Cuttack district but with the restructure of the district in 1993, the Jajpur district was formed. The district is consist of ten blocks namely Jajpur, Dasarathpur, Bari, Binjharpur,Badachana, Dharmasala, Rasulpur, Korei, Danagadi

and Sukinda. Out of the ten blocks the tussar fabrics is manufactured in three blocks namely Rasulpur, Dharmasala and Barachana. The geographical location of the production area is in between 20^o.30' – 21^o.10' N Latitude and 85^o.40' – 86^o.44' E Longitude. The detail of geographical area and map is attached in **Annexure-3**.

9.0. Proof of origin (Historical records):

This cluster is the single largest tussar fabrics production centre in the state. The art of weaving of tussar fabrics in Gopalpur cluster is about 400 years old and is linked with arrival of religious renaissance in the country by great saint shri Chaitanya. During that time he propagated the concept of bhakti to lord Krishna for achieving incarnation. The means for achieving lord Krishna according to him is through prayer (Kirtan and Bhajan). A strong devotee of Lord Jagannath of Puri, Saint Chaitanya visited Puri during 16th century. Thousands of his followers from Nadia were also accompanied him in his journey to Puri. it was believed to be one of the largest religious journey during that period. The religious journey was taken with a view to bring about socio-religious awakening in the eastern part of the country and spread the message of bhakti among the thousands of devotees of Lord Jagannath. Saint Chaitnya stayed about six month at Puri and subsequently returned to Nadia along with his followers. On their return, some devotees of saint stayed in different parts of Jajpur as it is famous for goddess Biraja. Some of the devotees preferred to stay in Gopalpur village of Rasulpur block. It was estimated that about ten to fifteen devotees from weavers community settled their and perused their occupation. In the process, the migrated weavers find patronage of the local mahajans for their artistic work and also appreciated by the king of the area. As a result, their business flourished and so also the economic condition of the weaving households. It prompted some more weaving households from Nadia to migrate Gopalpur persued their profession of weaving. The all round development of the weavers family in the Gopalpur continuously attracted the weavers from Nadia to this cluster. As such, the cluster sees largest arrival of weavers from Shantipur and Nadia of West Bengal during 1900 to 1912 AD. During that time the weavers are also received patronage of the king of Puri Shri Pratap Rudra Deb and the cluster became a famous weaving centre of the state.

Unlike the Nadia cluster of West Bengal, the weavers initially started weaving cotton fabrics till 1972. At that time the weavers are weaving 20s, 26s and 40s count cotton sarees on the name of Gopalpur saree. However, a super cyclone in the year 1972 changed the entire landscape of the weaving in the cluster. The period experienced loss of infrastructure due to destruction of looms, house in one hand and increase in yarn price, wage structure on the other hand. As a result the weavers were not in a position to weave cotton fabrics. In this critical juncture, an export company named Mihir Sen and Prabir Sen came to the rescue of the Gopalpur weavers. The company opened a branch in the cluster for the procurement of the fabrics for export purpose and also able to convince the producers for weaving Tussar fabrics as it will fetch higher return than cotton fabrics. The easy availability of cocoons and tussar yarns is also one of the factors for converting the cotton weaving cluster to tussar. The weavers started producing fabrics from Tussar and Noil yarns with the techno financial support of the company and realised better return from the weaving of the cluster than the cotton fabrics. The local demand pattern also helped the weavers in the process of shifting their focus from cotton based production to Tussar based. **Shri Gopinath Mohanty** in his editorial "**Cultural heritage of Jajpur district**" (Copy attached in **Annexure-4A**) has elaborately described the different facets of Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics. He has mentioned that Gopalpur cluster, which is situated on the bank of the river Brahmani comes under Prathamakhandi gram panchayat of Rasulpur block in Jajpur district is one of the leading wild (tussar) producing cluster after Champa in Chattisgarh and Bhagalpur in Bihar. He has also mentioned that one group of rshippers of the Lord Krishna belonging to Guin and Gauda communities came from Vardhman in West Bengal with Shri Chaitanyadev and settled in Gopalpur. Among the migrants many had weaving as professional but as some of the migrants were belongs to gopal (milkman) community, the village was named as Gopalpur.

Shri B C Pati in his article "**Orissan Textiles**" published **Reference Orissa has (Copy attached in Annexure-4B)** also described Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics. Shri Jaysing Pattanaik in his "**Handlooms-The Golden Fabrics**" published in **Reference Orissa (Century Edition)** has also elaborately described (Copy Attached in Annexure-4C)

the Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics. He has mentioned that the tussar fabrics produced from Kuakhia (small business centre near Gopalpur) has very good export quality.

The **district Gazetteers of Cuttack district (Copy attached in Annexure-4D)** has also mentioned about the detail account of Gopalpur Tussar fabrics. The Gazetteers (pg-342) has explained that "the weavers of Gopalpur have an ingrained artistic knowledge in the weaving of silk and pata matha sarees like the weavers of Nuapatna area of Tigiria.

Hence the Gopalpur tussar cluster took birth out of religious renaissance in the east India and subsequently grew up to a full fledged tussar fabrics centre of the state with the patronage of the then kings and mahajans from time to time. In the process the cluster has also brought about value addition the products produced by converting the cluster from cotton based to tussar based and also adopting product diversification for withstanding the preference pattern of consumers and also competition from other production centre.

10.0 Method of Production:

The process of production started with the procurement of raw material from different parts of the country. The principal raw materials used in the process of production are tussar, which is derived by the weaving households from cocoon purchased from the market or from govt. agency. The production process is quite complicated and required specialised expertise among the weavers and support service providers in the production centre. Basically the production process starts with the procurement of raw materials and end with the packing and marketing of the product in the market. The process could be summarised as follows:

10.1 Procurement of Raw materials:

a. The primary raw material of the product is tussar. The master weavers/weavers generally procure tussar cocoons from within the state and adjoining state like Chattisgarh, etc. The master weavers/traders generally procure cocoon during the time of harvesting and constraint they could not able to store the raw material sufficiently for catering their future requirement up to a year. Hence they use to procure the material from SERIFED, Govt. of Orissa. The cocoons are further categorised as best

quality cocoon, which provides finer variety tussar yarn and second quality cocoon, which provides relatively low variety tussar yarn. The best quality cocoon is identified depending upon the presence of larva within it. If cocoon contains a dead larva within it will provide finer variety of tussar yarn called reeled in local language. The best quality cocoons are procured from jagadalpur and Keshal of Chattisgarh and the second quality cocoons are procured from different parts of Chattisgarh and Orissa.

b. Besides tussar yarn, the weavers are also used raw materials like mulberry silk, cotton yarn, art silk, polyester and cashmilans for producing the different varieties of products. The weavers are procuring the raw materials from different sources. While the silk and art silk are procured from SERIFED, Malda, Bangalore and Champa, the mercerised and cotton yarns are procured from National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC).



The good quality katia yarns are procured from Makidia cluster of Balasore district and Nuapatna district of Orissa.

10.2. Preparation of Yarn: Once the cocoons are procured by the weavers and master weavers, the required amount of cocoons are distributed among the female workers of the area, who prepares yarn from it. Reeling tussar yarns are produced from good quality cocoons called Daba Guti, Jadei guti, Mudal guti, etc. similarly the Gicha tussar yarns are prepared from less quality cocoons like Daba Fuci, mudal fuci, Bachha, Chupi & Ampatia Fuci or Cutting guties (damaged cocoons). Woman participation in the process of yarn preparation is quite high in the cluster. First the cocoons are boiled for bringing about softness in the tussar. subsequently the women prepare Gicha and handspoon yarn by using their thigh (Upper part of their leg). Once the cocoons are boiled, the female worker extracts tussar from 6 to 7 cocoons at a time. Subsequently, six to seven such tussars are rubbed together for preparation of Tussar yarn.



Preparation of Gicha tussar yarn



Preparation of reeling tussar yarn.

In each weaving household, at least one female member is engaged for preparation of Gicha yarn and reeling yarn from cocoon. However, Gicha is more prominently used in the cluster the reeling yarn. Even the cluster is some times selling the yarn to the traders of Bhagalpur and Champa.



Ghicha Tussar Yarn



Reeled Tussar Yarn

Once the tussar yarn is ready, the weavers use to wash it in hot water for 30 minutes. No degumming and bleaching are done here as the weavers use natural tussar for weaving their dream products. However, now a day for some specified diversified products, degumming are being done. Very less quantity of tussar yarns are dyed after degumming. Mainly mercerised bandh yarns used for production of tussar saree/scarf/dress material are dyed by wavers.



In case of cotton /mercerised yarn, most of the time dyed yarns are purchased from market. But in some cases the cotton yarns/mercerised yarns are dyed by weavers/master weaves by using naphthol and vat colours.

3. Winding:

The process of weaving involves a number of activities like winding, warping design setting drafting, denting and weaving. The artisans used traditional charkha for winding the yarn in notai or bobbin. There is no winding M/C. for this process mostly done by the ladies. They get Rs. 3.00 for winding a hank.



10.4. **Sizing:** Sizing is mainly done for imparting the yarn enough strength, surface size, avoid protruding fibre of the yarn when running through heald eye and reed and giving stiffness so that it can withstand the beating of the reed during weaving process. Weavers do it in their home by using a special material produced from the seeds of the tamarind and sago called

10.5 Warp Preparation: After getting silk yarn (2 ply mulberry silk) by the weavers the yarn is soaked in cold water for at least 12 hours before degumming. Generally, for production of 16 pieces of sari, 2 Kgs of silk yarn is required. Then Degumming is

carried out for 1 hr. After rinsing the yarn in hot water and then in cold water, the yarn is dyed with desired shade. Then stick cage winding (Hank stand or shift and stick cage or Natai) of dyed yarn is carried out which takes 8-10 days. The hanks so obtained are passed through sizing process (using, fried rice) and wound to a stick cage, which takes further 8-10days. The yarn on the stick cage is dried. This stick cage process is too laborious, it adds a lot to the cost price of the product. Automatic winders have been introduced to do this job, first in experimental basis and then in commercial basis till sub-grouping of process.

Using horizontal warping Drum carried out the warping process:

This process takes about 4 days. After setting the warp and the warp beam, the Drafting & denting processes are taken up which takes 2 days. Then the warp is taken to the loom and other arrangements such as healds tie-up, Harnessing of coloured yarn for border using, dobby/jacquard are carried out on the loom which take 4 days.



10.6. Weft preparation:

Mulberry charkha silk (filament Malda) are used for weft. For 16pcs. Of sari, the weaver get yarn about 5Kgs. but the processes are carried out in phased manner. In

the cluster, for designing the sari, Tie & Dye is the traditional process. For getting design prominently & exact to the desired motif, the weft yarn is processed in phased manner, i.e. for 2 pcs. 600 gms and for 4pcs-1200 gms). The weft yarn is available in single form in the market. So, yarn is first plied to 3-4 threads by winding onto a stick cage in two



stages, which takes 5-8 days. Then the yarn twisted in a local process, which takes one day. The process followed here is purely traditional, manual and laborious also. It is interesting that though the plied weft yarn at present is available in the open market,

these weavers do not use it in order to avoid duplication in quality of raw material. Plying or blending process has ample scope for adulteration in the quality of silk yarn, which is not noticed in the naked eye. If low quality silk yarn is mixed in this plying process, protrudes in the resultant yarn develop pilling effect during end use. Therefore it is better to procure single yarn in pure form. But automatic plying machine here also can be experimentally introduced to reduce the too much add on labour cost. The yarn is soaked in water for 8-10hrs before degumming. The degumming is carried out for 1 hr. followed by rinsing with hot water and then cold water. Then yarn is left for drying within one two days.

The yarn is again made to 2 ply by winding on to a stick cage which takes two days and after that the yarn treated with sizing material (fried rice-lia) in a day and again tied by rewinding on to a stick cage which also takes one day and then left for drying.

10.7. Preparation of Looms: preparation of looms for designing setting involves the following activities:

a. Drafting and Denting: The process of passing the warp through the heald of the loom as per the design to be woven is known as drafting and passing the drafted warp in to the reed is known as denting. Drawing the yarn through the heald and reed is carried out manually. Mostly Nylon heald and wooden reed (made up in bamboo) are used. So after a long use reed mark is reflected on the surface of saree. (Not equally spacing of the warp yarn in the saree). Drafting and denting are done at a time in the cluster and two persons are required for each loom for the propose.

b. Piecing: It is a process of joining the warp yarns with the unutilised balance warp of the previous fabrics with the help of thumb and four fingers. Piecing processes is not adopted by any of the weavers in the cluster for joining the entire warp but adopted for joining up of cutting ends/wefts. After completion of weft from pirn, a new pirn is inserted into the shuttle and weft is joined with the last pick of clothes by piecing process.

1.7.0. Design Setting: According to the design made in the graph paper, which in reflected on the selvedge of the saree the doobby pegging done by the designer. The doobbies are made by local carpenter. Now a day, the producers are also using modern

dobbies here is no modern doobby used here. The setting up of design on the jalla of the loom is also specialised activity and so also that of making the graphs of the design.

10.8. **Weaving:** The process is very much significant in the chain. 70% weavers are using flying shuttle frame looms and 30% pit looms are used. On an average cost of these loom ranges from Rs.2500-Rs. 4000/-. During weaving process of tie-dye fabrics the weft yarns usually set on the fall of the fabric after each beating. So, it is slow process around 25 – 30 picks/mnts. Few outside traders have tried to improve the local product by changing reed and pick and by increasing the ply. The weavers did not accept this and as a result the product quality remains low and hence its marketability in other places is very poor.



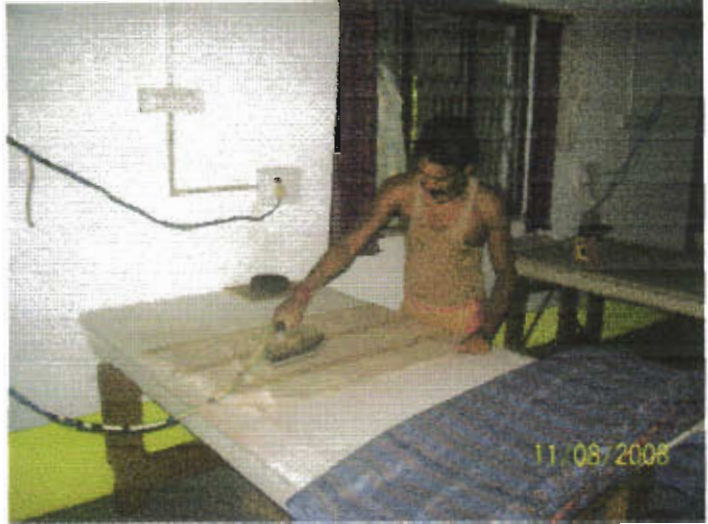
10.9. **Calendering:** The most important part of the post weaving activity is finishing of the fabrics. However, initially there were no finishing units in the cluster but with the help and support of the state government; the stakeholders have started one calendering unit/Finishing unit. However as of now, most of the products are processed in Bhagalpur of Bihar or Champa of Chattisgarh. The stakeholders are of the opinion that Bhagalpur processing is better than the processing quality of Champa due to impact of water used and better technology.



Calendering machine at Gopalpur

10.10. Post – Weaving activity:

(i) Cutting, finishing and folding - Once the finishing of the fabrics is over, the specialised laundry man presses the fabrics so as to bring about fineness to the product. Then, the product is taken out for cutting if required. Subsequently, the folding and packing of the cloth begins. General pressing, folding and packing method is adopted by the stakeholders of this cluster. In the process, the products are inspected by the designers and master weavers of the cluster for verifying the different quality parameters used in the process of production. Then the pieces are folded.



The details of production process are attached in **Annexure-5**.

11.0. Uniqueness:

i. **Preparation of Yarn:** One of the important characteristics of the Gopalpur Tussar fabrics is the use of home prepared yarn. The preparation of yarn by specialised artisans of the cluster showcases the human skills of the artisans associated with it. The skill of preparing yarns from cocoons has been practiced by the artisans from generation to generation and hence the process of preparation of yarn is itself an important uniqueness of the product. The preparation process can be summarised as follows:

The cocoons are procured from different parts of the state and adjoining states like Chattisgarh and Jharkhand. Once the cocoons are procured, the weavers and master weavers distribute it among the specialized female artisans of the cluster, who prepares yarn from it. The artisans use to separate the cocoons depending upon the quality i.e good quality for reeling tussar yarn and bad quality for Ghicha tussar yarn.



Preparation of Gicha tussar yarn



Preparation of reeling tussar yarn.

The good quality cocoons are called Daba Guti, Jadei guti, Mudal guti, etc. similarly the Gicha tussar yarns are prepared from less quality cocoons like Daba Fuci, mudal fuci, Bachha, Chupi & Ampatia Fuci or Cutting guties (damaged cocoons). Once the segregation of the cocoons are completed,

it is boiled for some time at a particular temperature to bring softness in the tussar. Once the cocoons are boiled, the

female worker extracts tussar from 6 to 7 cocoons at a time. Subsequently, six to seven such tussars are rubbed together

for preparation of Tussar yarn. The

artisans prepare Gicha and hand spoon

yarn by using their thigh (Upper part of

their leg. Subsequently the yarns are



reeled by using a small hand operated machine for bringing about fine texture. In each

and every weaving household, at least one lady member is engaged for preparation of Gicha yarn and reeling yarn from cocoon. However, Gicha is more prominently used in the cluster than the reeling yarn. Even the cluster is some times selling the yarn to the traders of Bhagalpur and Champa.



Ghicha Tussar Yarn



Reeled Tussar Yarn

ii. Use of Specific Material in the production process: One of the important uniqueness of the product is the use of a pest prepared from tamarind seed powder during the time of sizing for bringing smoothness and texture of the product. The pest act as an important ingredient for closely integrating the tussar yarn and bringing about durability for the fabrics produced.

iii. Contribution of Geographical factor: One of the important attractions of the Gopalpur Tussar fabrics is its lustre. The water used for degumming has certain properties in order to impact lustre to silk. The weavers of Gopalpur use the water of river Brahmani, which flows near be the cluster and impacts the lustre of silk. The river water possess this unique quality of impacting lustre to raw silk and this may be one of the reasons for the shining of tussar Silk produced in the cluster.

iv. Designs: Tussar Fabrics of Gopalpur are distinguished and characterized by its design with fine lay out and harmony of colour schemes.

v. Motifs like star temple conch, rudrakhya, fish, chakra, lotus, swan, peacock, parrot, deer, elephant, horse, lion, on fabric, different types of scenery.

vi. Warping Scheme: Tussar warping is done by cylindrical warping drum for 24 to 32 pieces of sarees at a time and for warping bobbins notais are used.

vii. Unique weaving process: Weaving is done in a fly shuttle frame loom having auto take up motion and dobby attachment (usually 8 to 12 levers dobby are used for selvedge design). Further, after warp beams are prepared, the drafting and denting are done.

viii. Use of specific instrument: The use of a hand made wooden vertical frame for tying full length of weft yarn brings about enhanced quality in the weft yarn, which ultimately helps in quality improvement of the products.



b. Very small and high weight through shuttle pit loom is used for weaving



➤ Use of 2 to 4 ply silk, not twisted silk threads is used.

12.0. Inspection Body: 1) The Department of Handloom, Government of Orissa, (2) Development Commissioner (Handloom), Govt of India having office at Bhubaneswar involved in quality control of the products. (3) Besides the master artisans of the product have their own method of quality control. During the process of production like preparation of yarn, dyeing, winding & warping, creation of motifs, weaving, etc the master weavers use to inspect the different predetermined parameters and quality before permitting final/ finishing stage of production. However, providing the

specification of the quality inspection of the master weavers is difficult as it varies from one master weaver to other. Since the majority of the support service providers are women in this product, special care has been taken to protect their interest and for their economic upliftment while undertaking developmental activities. Even the traders and exporters involved in the marketing of the unique product are also specifying specific quality while providing orders to the manufacturers on the basis of demand patterns in the market and subsequently inspect the various stages of production & final product before procurement. Hence in this scenario it has been decided that Department of Handlooms, Govt. of Orissa along with the master weavers with the support of Institute of Socio-Economic Research and Training (ISERT), Cuttack, a civil society organisation working for the betterment of artisan community will provide inspection mechanism for maintaining quality of the product in post-GI registration scenario.

3.0. **Others:** The Gopalpur Tussar Fabrics of Orissa is socio-culturally associated with the people of Orissa as its evolution is closely associated with Lord Jagannath Culture in general and Sri Chaitan in particular.

Along with the Statement of Case in Class 23, Class-24 and Class-25 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 attached.

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

Ms Mandakini Jema, Secretary
Institute of Socio-Economic Research and Training (ISERT)
Gurukshetra, Kaliaboda, Cuttack-
Po: Nagabazar orissa


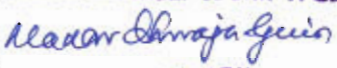
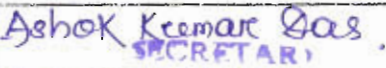
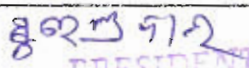


4.

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

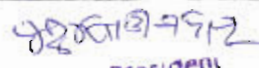
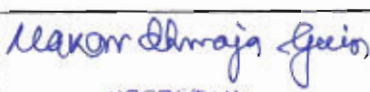
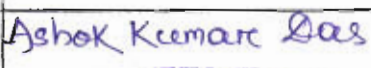
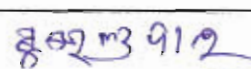
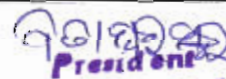
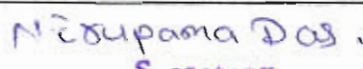
Sl. No	Name and address	Signature
1.	Shri Ramesh Chandra Das President Sri Bishnu W.C.S,At - Gopalpur. Post-Prathamkhandi,Dist-Jajpur	Ramesh Chandra Das President Sri Bishnu W.C.S Ltd
2	Shri Narendra Kumar Behera, President Hingula Tussar & Silk W.C.S,At - Gopalpur. Post-Prathamkhandi,Dist-Jajpur	Narendra Kumar Behera. PRESIDENT HINGULA TASSAR AND SILK W.C.S. LTD.
3	Shri Baidhar Das, secretary Maa Tarini W.C.S,At: Govindpatna Po-Prathama Khandi Dist: Jajpur	Baidhar Das Secretary Maa Tarini W.C.S. Ltd.
4	Shri Pruthiviraj Guin, Secretary TaraTarini Mahila W.C.S,At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	Pruthiviraj Guin Secretary Tara Tarini Mahila W.C.S. Ltd
5	Shri Benudhar Das,President Balunkeswar W.C.S, At- Gopalpur Post-Prathamkhandi. Dist-Jajpur	Benudhar Das PRESIDENT Balunkeswar W.C.S. Ltd
6	Shri Gajendra Sur,Secretary. Lokamata Indira W.C.S,At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	Gajendra Sur Secretary Lokamata Indira W. C. S. Ltd.
7	Smt Mamata Das,President Padmalaya Mahila W.C.S,At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	Mamata Das. President Padmalaya Mahila W.C.S. Ltd

8	Shri Purusottam Das, President Mahabir Tassar & silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 President Mahabir Tassar & Silk WCS Ltd
9	Shri Makardhwaja Guin, Secy Jay Jagannath W.C.S, At - Chaka Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 SECRETARY, JAY JAGANNATH W.C.S. LTD.
10	Shri Ashok Kumar Das, Secy Srikrushna Tassar & silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 SECRETARY SRI KRUSHNA TASSAR & SILK W. C. S. LTD.
11	Shri Surendra Das, President Sri Hari Tassar & Silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 PRESIDENT Sri Hari Tassar & Silk W.C.S.
12	Shri Pitambar sur, President Gokarneswara W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 President Gokarneswar W. C. S. Ltd Gopalpur (Nuapatana)
13	Smt. Nirupama Das, Secretary Maa Mangala Mahila W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 Secretary Maa Mangala Mahila W. C. S. Ltd.

SIGNATURE
NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

Dated this 9 day of April 2009

Sl. No	Name and address	Signature
1	Shri Ramesh Chandra Das President Sri Bishnu W.C.S,At - Gopalpur. Post-Prathamkhandi,Dist-Jajpur	Ramesh Chandra Das President Shree Bishnu W.C.S Ltd Shree Bishnu W.C.S. Ltd
2	Shri Narendra Kumar Behera, President Hingula Tussar & Silk W.C.S,At - Gopalpur. Post-Prathamkhandi,Dist-Jajpur	Narendra Kumar Behera. PRESIDENT HINGULA TASSAR AND SILK W.C.S. LTD.
3	Shri Baidhar Das, secretary Maa Tarini W.C.S,At-Gobindapatana Po-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	Baidhar Das Secretary Maa Tarini W.C.S. Ltd.
4	Shri Pruthiviraj Guin, Secretary TaraTarini Mahila W.C.S,At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	Pruthiviraj Guin Secretary Tara Tarini Mahila W.C.S. Ltd
5	Shri Benudhar Das,President Balunkeswar W.C.S, At- Gopalpur Post-Prathamkhandi. Dist-Jajpur	Benudhar Das PRESIDENT Balunkeswar W.C.S. Ltd
6	Shri Gajendra Sur,Secretary. Lokamata Indira W.C.S,At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	Gajendra Sur. Secretary Lokamata Indira W. C. S. Ltd.
7	Smt Mamata Das,President Padmalaya Mahila W.C.S,At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	Mamata Das. President Padmalaya Mahila W.C.S. Ltd

8	Shri Purusottam Das, President Mahabir Tussr & silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 President Mahabir Tassar & silk WCS Ltd
9	Shri Makardhwaja Guin, Secy Jay Jagannath W.C.S, At - Chaka Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 SECRETARY, JAY JAGANNATH W.C.S. LTD.
10	Shri Ashok Kumar Das, Secy Srikrushna Tussr & silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 SECRETARY SRI KRUSHNA TASSAR & SILK W. C. S. LTD.
11	Shri Surendra Das, President Sri Hari Tussr & Silk W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 PRESIDENT Shree Hari Tassar & Silk W.C.S. Ltd
12	Shri Pitambar sur , President Gokarneswara W.C.S, At - Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 President Gokarneswar W. C. S. Ltd Gopalpur (Nuapatana)
13	Smt Nirupama Das, Secretary Maa Mangala Mahila W.C.S, At-Gopalpur, Post-Prathamkhandi, Dist-Jajpur	 Secretary Maa Mangala Mahila W. C. S. Ltd.

SIGNATURE
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Dated this 9 day of April 2009