

**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 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. 1A of the First Schedule)
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1. Application is hereby made by the **Secretary, Chichaiguda Weavers Co-operative Society, Chichaiguda, Kalahandi (Dist), Odisha – 766014, India** for registration in Part A of the Register of the accompanying geographical indication **HABASPURI SAREE & FABRICS** furnishing the following particulars:

(A) Name of the Applicant : The Secretary, Chichaiguda Weavers co-operative society.

(B) Address : Chichaiguda, Kalahandi
(Dist), Odisha – 766014.

(C) List of association of person/

Producers / organization/ authority : To be provided on request

(D) Type of Goods : Textile and textile goods under Class 24

(E) SPECIFICATIONS :

The items manufactured in habaspur are mainly saree & dupatta.

SPECIFICATIONS

Sl. No.	Product	Specification
1.	Habaspuri Silk Saree (Plain or Buti Body Jalla Anchal with Dobby Border)	Yarn: Silk Warp- 2-4 ply Organzine Silk of any desired Denier. Weft- 3-6 ply Charkha or Malda Silk of desired Denier. Size: Length- 5.30 to 5.50 Mtr with or without Blouse piece of 0.70 to 0.80 Mtr. Width: 1.12 to 1.20 Mtr
2.	Habaspuri Cotton Saree (Plain or Buty body, Jalla Anchal with Dobby Border)	Yarn: Cotton Warp- 20s to 2/120s cotton Weft- 20s to 2/120s cotton Size: Length- 5.00 to 5.50 Mtr with or without Blouse piece of 0.70 to 0.80 Mtr. Width: 1.10 to 1.20 Mtr.
3.	Habaspuri Silk Stole / scarf / Dupatta (Plain or Buty body, Jalla Anchal with Dobby Border)	Yarn: Silk Warp- 2-4 ply Organzine Silk of any desired Denier. Weft- 3-6 ply Charkha or Malda Silk of desired Denier. Size: Length- 1.60 to 2.75 Mtr Width: 0.75 to 1.20 Mtr
4.	Habaspuri cotton Stole / scarf / Dupatta	Yarn: Cotton Warp- 20s to 2/120s cotton Weft- 20s to 2/120s cotton Size: Length- 1.50 to 2.75 Mtr Width: 0.50 to 1.20 Mtr

(F) Name of the Geographical Indication (and Particulars) :

HABASPURI SAREE & FABRICS



(G) Description of Goods:

Hawaspuri fabrics are one of the most popular tribal based fabrics of Orissa. The products categories include Sarees and Stoles (Dupattas). The products are well embellished with various motifs seen in nature. Sarees are produced both in cotton and silk whereas Dupattas are produced only in Cotton. For dyeing purpose, Natural extracts of barks and fruits of local forest trees and some selected synthetic dyes which are not harmful to human skins are used. Raw materials used are mulberry silk and mercerized cotton of 2/100s and 2/120s count.

1) **Saree:** The varieties of Habaspuri sarees are produced both in Cotton and Silk. The Saree has a remarkable Anchal lavishly decorated by traditional motifs, like fish, flower & tortoise lined by ribs (Danti). Body is decorated with small Buties. The boarder is decorated with the same traditional motifs in vertical way which looks very attractive.

2) Stoles (Dupatta): Dupattas are produced in 2/100's and 2/120's cotton decorated with the same traditional motifs on both the borders as well as on the Anchal or pallu.

(H) Geographical area of production and Map as shown in Page No. 13

Kalahandi District is bounded in the north by the district of Bolangir and Nuapada, on the south by the district of Rayagada, on the west by the district of Nawarangapur and on the east by district of Rayagada & Boudh. Habaspuri fabrics are woven in Checiguda a village under Junagarh block of Kalahandi district.

Habaspuri fabrics are woven in Chicheiguda, a village under Junagarh block of Kalahandi District. Chicheiguda is 40 km. away from dist, headquarter Bhawanipatna. The village is situated between 19° 48' N latitude and 83° 10' E longitude.

I. Proof of origin (Historical records):

1. The present District of Kalahandi was in ancient times a part of south kosals. It was princely state then. After independence, the princely state of Kalahandi was merged with Orissa along with other princely states on 1st November, 1949 (**Annexure-I - Wikipedia**). This is one of the tribal districts of Orissa, with dense forests, hills and minerals.
2. Habaspuri saree woven by the skilled hands of backward tribal weavers of Habaspur, a small village in Kalahandi district has got a rich tradition since ages. Presently the place of production has shifted from Habaspur to Chicheiguda village. This is used as a ceremonial bridal saree by the local people. The traditional Saree originally woven with coarse cotton with less width & length has now been diversified to finer cotton with standard size (**Annexure-II – Magic of Orissa Handlooms, p. 63**).
3. Habaspuri style of weaving is influenced by age old tribal traditions of Kalahandi. The speciality of this saree is that the extra warp temple motives are arranged longitudinally on the border. The anchal has extra weft designs consisting of local motives (**Annexure – III, Magic of Orissa Handlooms, p.71**).

As per the District gazetteers of the Kalahandi, “weaving of cotton is one of the oldest cottage industries of the district. The handloom weavers comprise of some members of Scheduled Castes and the Tribes and the artistic weavers of the Bhulia community” (**Annexure, IV**-Kalahandi Gazetteer-A copy produced).

4. An exhibition was organized by Maharaj Pratap Kishari Deo (the then king of Kalahandi), in Delhi on the occasion of Republic day Celebration in 1951. The habaspuri handloom products were highly appreciated by Pandit. Jawahar Lal Nehru in that exhibition, as said by Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo (**Annexure – V**, Article written by Mr. Parameshwar Mode, Oriya and English translated version).
5. With an aim to keep alive this exclusive variety of product, a primary Weavers’ Co-operative Society was registered under Orissa co-operative Act on 26th May, 1951 in Chicheiguda.
6. Habaspuri sarees are now woven at Habaspur, Chicheiguda, Chakuli, Baladimal and nearby places of Kalahandi. As the weavers of Habaspur got the first opportunity to market it, soon the product became famous as habaspuri fabric, in the name after Habaspur (**Annexure – VI**, Indian Sarees, photographs with description).
7. **Annexure – VII** – Affidavit from the Weavers.
8. **Annexure – VIII** – affidavit from the Director of Textiles, Government of Orissa authorizing Chichaiguda Weavers Co-operative Society, Chichaiguda, Kalahandi (Dist), Odisha – 766014 to register the GI replacing the Directorate as applicant in GI Application No.219.
9. **Annexure – IX** – Resolution of the **Chichaiguda Weavers Co-operative Society** to register the GI.
10. **Annexure – X** – Notarized copy of the Registration Certificate and Bylaws of the Society.
11. **Annexure – XI** - Affidavit from the Secretary, Chichaiguda Weavers Co-operative Society, stating how he represents the interest of the weavers of the area.

12. **Annexure – XII** – Notarized copy of the last three years balance sheet of the society.
13. **Annexure – XIII** – Notarized copy of the logo of **Habaspuri Saree & Fabrics**

J) Method of Production:

It is worthwhile to mention here that, the magic touch of Handloom weavers of Orissa finds a special place in the field of Textiles. The weavers of Habaspur and its periphery in the Block of Junagarh of Kalahandi District of Orissa are producing habaspuri fabrics exotically decorated with traditional tribal motifs by using Jalla technique on fly-shuttle pit looms. They are producing well-known Habaspuri saree in both silk and cotton and Dupattas are in cotton, dyed with the natural/ selected synthetic dyes.

Specific Procedures:

The process of yarn preparation, design preparation and weaving, involves a number of activities like degumming, dyeing, sizing, winding, warping, loom gaiting-up, designing and weaving.

Scouring of Cotton and Degumming of Mulberry Silk Yarn

- The cotton grey yarn is scoured with 1 gram per ltr. Caustic and 1 gram per ltr. Soda Ash for four hours at boiling temperature and the yarn is kept overnight in the boiling tank. In the next day the yarn thoroughly washed and squeezed and then taken for bleaching if white color is required or dyeing if colored yarn is required.
- The mulberry yarn is treated with 7-10 g/c buffer soap i.e. sunlight soap at 90+90o for 1 to 2 hrs to remove gum chemically known as serisin. The mulberry silk yarn contains 20-30% gum. This process is a must for uniform dyeing. The silk hanks are suspended on smooth rod during degumming.
- Precaution

- i) Temperature of bath should be kept constant as boiling will entangle the yarn and fall of temperature will reduce the efficiency of degumming.
- ii) Silk hank should be stretched during degumming to avoid entanglement of yarn.
- iii) After degumming silk yarn should be rinsed immediately to avoid the re-fixation of gum.

But the scouring and bleaching processes are not carried out by them as the mercerized cotton yarns are used which already have undergone these processes earlier.

Collection and Preparation of Natural Dyes

The materials (barks and fruits) which are used as coloring materials are found abundantly in nearby forests. “Bahada (Ficus glomerata),” is used mainly for “Matha” (raw-silk colour), “Khair (Acacia catechu)” for deep brown colour, “Bija (Pterocarpus marsupium)” for light brown colour and “Babool (Acacia arabica)” for reddish colour. “Harida (Terminalia chebula)” is used for mordanting of the material. These materials are collected by the weavers in winter seasons as the colour component in the materials is more during this season. After collection, these materials are dried on grass or bamboo mats in controlled exposure to sunlight. Then these materials are prepared into powdered forms with the help of threshing pedals/ mortars and stored in gunny bags for use throughout the year.

Dyeing of Both Cotton and Silk with Natural Dyes

The Powdered natural dye is boiled with water in 100°C and then sieved to get a clear solution. The yarn is dyed in hank form adopting exhaustion method by using 1:30 material to liquor ratio for silk and 1:20 material to liquor ratio for cotton with or without mordanting. In some cases mordanting is carried out before or after dyeing by using allum 5 gms. per litre and/or copper sulphate 1gm. Per litre.

The materials are dyed in 80⁰ C-100⁰C for 1-2 hours, squeezed and rinsed with plane water then squeezed and dried. To get deep shade, higher quantity of dye powder is used and repetition of dyeing process is done.

For chemical dyeing, the manufacturer's recipe for respective material and conditions during dyeing are maintained according to the instructions given by the dye manufacturer with dyestuffs.

Preparatory Work:

Winding:

The yarns from hanks are transferred to "Nateis" (a traditional winding device) commonly by the female members of the families.

Warping

it is wound round the warping frame (Tana pura) in relation to the length of the warp i.e. 13 mtr for two sarees. These works are done by other non-weaving family members. At present time, prepared warp of 13 meters of two silk sarees are available.

Sizing:

In case of silk the sizing is done using starch paste in street-sizing method, in order to strengthen and stiffening to with stand the beating-up of the reed during the weaving process and this work is preferably done in morning hours. Then it is brushed by a "Kuncha" for getting uniformity in starching, separation of each warp threads.

In case of cotton yarn generally very little or no sizing is carried out as the twisted mercerised yarns are used which have sufficient strength to sustain the strain during beating-up.

Weft preparations:

During preparation of weft, dyed yarn (silk, cotton, art silk) transferred to "Nateies" and then from Nateies to miniature pirns (Nali).

Loom arrangement and gaiting-up:

Loom arrangement plays an important role in this loom to ensure the high efficiency as the design is formed with the help of Jalla. Commonly less than 40 numbers of jallas are implemented in the loom either in straight or pointed tying-up of nylon threads from the “Jalla Pattas” to the respective ends. The “Jalla Pattas” are the horizontal nylon threads are tied with high tension over two parallel bamboo/wood sticks on both sides of the loom fitted to the top of the two bamboo/wooden posts. The number of nylon threads in “Jalla Pattas” determines the capacity of jalla.

Loom gaiting-up involves the following activities

- ◆ in case of a newly installed loom or a loom where the warp is to be changed.
- ◆ In case of old loom where the same count of warp threads are to be used again, the piecing is carried out.

Drafting: The process of passing the warp yarns through the heald eyes of the heald shafts of the loom as per the design to be woven is known as drafting. It is usually done by a hook known as healed hook by two persons. This help in further process of weaving, and easy detection at the time of breakage of any warp thread.

Denting: The reed is a technical term locally known as “Pania” is filled with the warp yarns by the weavers and fixed in a sley. Reed plays the role to place the pick yarns to the fell of the cloth during the beating-up process. Then the warp is set on the back of the pit loom and the healds are at the back of the reed.

Design Setting: The desired design drawn on a paper is transferred to graph paper by taking into consideration the ends and picks per inch in the cloth to be produced and the width and length of the motif to be produced. Then it is transferred to Jalla design through a Jalla frame using nylon threads. The Jalla frame is set on the loom and joined to “Jalla Patta” through “Jalla Badi”.

Weaving: For weaving Habaspuri fabrics mostly throw-shuttle pit-looms are used. Another person other than the weaver is engaged for preparation of weft yarns winding on a “pirn” from a “Natei” by using “Charakha”.

The weaver sits on the ground facing towards loom hanging his feet inside the pit. So that he can easily operate the treadles which are fixed to healds through ropes according to the pattern.

Then he operates the weaving process through picking of the shuttles containing pirns i.e. pick yarn and beating of sley having reed to bring the pick yarns to the fell of the cloth by using right hand and left hand respectfully.



Master Weaver Ugrasen Meher Weaving a Habaspuri Silk Saree

Jalla design shedding process is done by “Ankda” locally known as “Nangal”. Usually 3-5 miniature shuttles i.e. “Nali” are used for extra-weft designing for Anchal, for border 4-6 sticks (badies) and bel putli (sand balls) are used for lifting of threads. Sometimes, one assistant is required for weaving purpose.

The weaver after weaving a certain length stops and release a shorter length of warp from the warp beam and rolls up the finished cloth upon the cloth beam and then continues weaving, in order to maintain proper tension on the warp.

(K) Uniqueness:

- 1) The characteristics of the fabrics are the extra warp border and the extra warp temple (Kumbha) motifs arranged in longitudinal manner in the border.
- 2) Threads of multi colours (up to five) are used for motifs in the border and anchal to give attractive look.
- 3) A selected motif of the border (Eleven karias, local method of counting motif size) is woven in the middle of the anchal in an enlarged manner to produce harmonious effect.
- 4) The vertical arrangement of motifs in border instead of horizontal arrangement.
- 5) Intermittent bindings are given skillfully in the motifs for reducing float in order to protect from getting distorted.
- 6) The anchal has extra weft designs having typical tribal motifs.
- 7) Overall, Habaspuri designs i.e. motifs of fish, tortoise, flower, tribal wall art & tattoos etc. are woven skillfully and distinctly, reflecting the tradition and culture having its own identity.

(L) Inspection body:

It is proposed by Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Orissa to form a core team towards ensuring standards, quality, integrity and consistency of goods. The team of members would be:

1. Director of Textiles, Department of Handlooms, Government of Orissa – Chairman
2. Dy. Director, Weavers Service Centre, Bhubaneswar – Member
3. M.D, Orissa State Handloom WCS Ltd.(BOYANIKA) - Member
4. M.D, Sambalpuri Bastralaya – Member
5. Nominee from NHDC – Member
6. ADT - Kalahandi - Member
7. Nominee from Textiles Committee– Bhubaneswar - Member



Along with the Statement of Case in Class 24 in respect of **HABASPURI SAREE & FABRICS** in the name of the Secretary, Chichaiguda Weavers Co-operative Society, Chchaiguda (P.O), Kalahandi (Dist), Odisha -who claim to represent the interest of the producer 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 communication relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India:

The Secretary
Chichaiguda Weavers Co-operative Society
Chichaiguda (P.O)
Kalahandi (Dist)
Odisha -

In the case of an application from a Convention Country the following additional particulars shall also be furnished: NA

Balabhadra Meher
SECRETARY
Chichaiguda W.C.S. Ltd
SIGNATURE
Chichaiguda: Kalahandi

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY: BALABHADRA MEHER

SECRETARY, CHICHAIGUDA WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY