

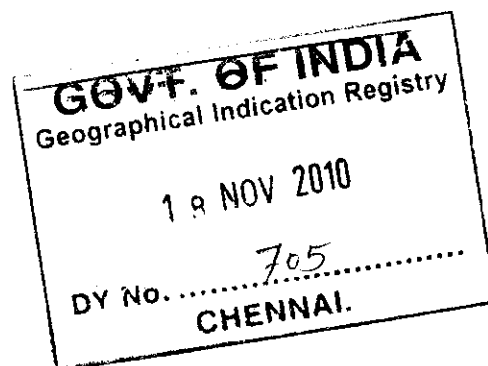
GI APPLICATION No.

225

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
CHENDAMANGALAM DHOTIES AND SET MUNDU  
OF KERALA**

**UNDER  
THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS  
(REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 1999**

**FORM G1-1A**



**THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS  
(REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT, 1999**

**FORM G1-1A**

Received Rs. 5000 in cash  
Cheque/DD/MO on 18-11-2010  
vide entry no. 0433 in the  
register of valuables  
Cashier 18/11/2010  
D.D.O.

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

1A	Name of the Applicant
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Director Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles Government of Kerala</li><li>2. The Secretary Chendamangalam Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd. No. H-47</li><li>3. The Secretary Chendamangalam Karimpadam Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd. No. H-191</li><li>4. The President Chengamanad Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd. No. 3479.</li><li>5. The President Cherai Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No. 648</li><li>6. The Secretary Kuriappilly Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No. 3476.</li><li>7. The President Mulanthuruthy Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. No. H. 151</li><li>8. The President Pallipuram Kuzhuppilly Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd. No. H. 128</li><li>9. The Secretary Paravur Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No.3428</li><li>10. The Secretary Paravur Town Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd. No. H-IND-(E)1</li><li>11. The President Tripunithura Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd. No. 3429.</li></ol>

1B	Address	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Director Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles Government of Kerala "Vikas Bhavan", 4<sup>th</sup> floor, Thiruvananthapuram - 695 033 Kerala</li> <li>2. Chendamangalam Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd. No. H-47, Chendamangalam P.O, North Paravur - 683 512.</li> <li>3. Chendamangalam Karimpadam Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No.H-191, Chendamangalam P.O, North Paravur - 683 512.</li> <li>4. Chengamand Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No.3479, Chengamanad P.O, Aluva - 683 578.</li> <li>5. Cherai Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No.648, Cherai P.O, Taluk: Cochin - 683 514.</li> <li>6. Kuriappilly Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No.3476, Moothakunnam P.O, North Paravur - 683 516.</li> <li>7. Mulanthuruthy Handloom Weavers Co- operative Society Ltd. No.H 151, Perumpilly P.O - 682 314. Taluk: Kanayannoor</li> <li>8. Pallipuram Kuzhuppilly Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No. H 128, Cherai P.O, Kochi Taluk - 683 514.</li> <li>9. Paravur Handloom Weaver's Co- operative Society Ltd. No.3428, Chendamangalam Junction, North Paravur - 683 513.</li> <li>10. Paravur Town Handloom Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd. No. H-IND-(E)1, North Paravur - 683513.</li> <li>11. Tripunithura Handloom Weavers Co- operative Society Ltd. No.3429, Tripunithura - 682 301 Taluk: Kanayannoor</li> </ol>
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1C	List of association of persons/producers/organizations/authority	Will be submitted if requested
1D	Type of Goods	Class-25: Clothing
1E	Specification	The detailed specification of the product is attached in the <b>Annexure- 1</b>
1F	Name of the geographical indication (and particulars)	<b>Chendamangalam Dhoties &amp; Set Mundu</b>
1G	Description of the goods	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Double Dhoti OR Double Mundu OR Double Veshti OR Chendamangalam Dhoti</li> <li>2. Single Dhoti OR Single Mundu OR Single Veshti</li> <li>3. Set Mundu OR Mundum Neriyaathum (Mundu &amp; Neriyaathu)</li> </ol> <p>The <i>Dhoti</i> or <i>Mundu</i> is a piece of bleached or unbleached (not dyed) cloth which is worn around the loins to cover the lower part of the body by both men and women.</p> <p>Two types of Dhoties are prevalent in Kerala- the single and the double. A Single Dhoti is a single layer of cloth, while the Double Dhoti is folded to get two layers of cloth. The major difference is in the length and the counts of the yarn. The length of the Single Dhoti ranges between 1.9 to 2 metres whereas the length of the Double Dhoti ranges between 3.6 to 4 metres. Twisted yarn is used for Single Dhoti while single yarn is used for Double Dhoti.</p> <p>The <i>Set Mundu</i> (or <i>Mundum neriyaathum</i> or <i>mundu-set</i>) is the traditional clothing of women in Kerala and is the oldest remnant of Saree. The <i>Set Mundu</i> consists of two pieces of cloth, the Dhoti or <i>Mundu</i> and <i>Neriyaathu</i> or <i>Kavani</i>. In the <i>Set Mundu</i>, the most basic</p>

		<p>traditional piece is the <i>mundu</i> or Dhوتي, worn round the loins to cover the lower part of the body, while the <i>Neriyathu</i> forms the upper garment. One end of the <i>Neriyathu</i> is tucked inside the petticoat and the remaining long end is worn across the front torso. The <i>Neriyathu</i> is worn over the blouse diagonally from along the right hips to the left shoulder and across the midriff. The remaining loose end of the <i>Neriyathu</i> is left hanging from the left shoulder.</p>
1H	Geographical area of production and map	<p>Chendamangalam, a village/ panchayath in the Parur Taluk (or North Parur Taluk) of Ernakulam District of Kerala, is flanked by the tributaries of the famous <i>Periyar</i> River. For generations in the past, the village had been the abode of <i>Paliyath Achan</i>, once the hereditary minister to the Raja of Cochin. The handloom weavers of the village had been patronized by the successive <i>Paliyath Valiyachans</i>, the head of the family. Chendamangalam, about 42 km from the district headquarters, is well known for handloom weaving and coir making. Chendamangalam is geographically located at 10° 10' 47" North latitude and 76° 12' 35" East longitude.</p> <p>Initially the Chendamangalam Dhooties and Set Mundu were originated from Chendamangalam but with the increase in demand for the products, more and</p>

		<p>more artisans from the adjacent areas are also adopted weaving of traditional Chendamangalam Handloom Dhoties and Set Mundu as their main avocation. Presently, the prominent places of manufacture of Chendamangalam Dhoties and Set Mundu are spread over various villages/ panchayaths of the Parur, Kochi, Kanayannur and Aluva taluks of Ernakulam district of Kerala. These villages/panchayaths/ towns are: Chendamangalam, Vadakkekara, Chittattukara, Kottuvally, Ezhikkara, Karumalloor &amp; Parur Town of Parur Taluk, Pallippuram, Kuzhupilly &amp; Nayarambalam of Kochi taluk, Thrippunithura Town &amp; Mulamthuruthy of Kanayannur taluk and Chengamanad of Aluva taluk.</p> <p>Ernakulam district lies between 9° 47' and 10° 17' North latitude and 76° 9' and 76° 47' East longitude covering an area of about 2408 sq. km.</p> <p>The details of the Geographical area of production and map are enclosed in <b>Annexure-2.</b></p>
11	Proof of origin (Historical records)	<p>The history of Chendamangalam handloom industry is closely associated with the Feudal Family of <i>Paliam</i>, whose eldest male member, had been the Chief Minister of the Rajas of Cochin and represented the <i>Perumpatappu Swarupam</i> (the Kingdom of Cochin). For generations in the past, the village had</p>

been the abode of *Paliyath Achan*, the hereditary minister to the Raja of Cochin. The handloom weavers of the village had been patronized by successive *Paliyath Valiyachans*, the head of the family. In the early days of its origin at Chendamangalam, the weaving of handloom cloths was mainly done for the members of the *Paliyam* family. The women of this family used to show off their dignity in dressing by wearing the *Kasavu Dhoti*, *Puliyilakkara Neriyaathu*, *Kasavu Sarees* and other varieties of Chendamangalam handloom products. This was due to the high degree of excellence in the dexterity of fabrics manufactured by the weavers at Chendamangalam.

In the thirties, a large handloom weaving industrial unit was established at *Kottayil Kovilakom* (a village in Parur taluk that was once a major port at the time of the Cheran rule) as a private limited company by an entrepreneur, Mr. K.V.Krishnankutty Menon. This industrial unit was responsible for popularising the Chendamangalam handloom clothes in the southern part of India. It was due to his efforts that created a market for the Chendamangalam Dhoties, Sarees and other handloom products in the state and other south Indian cities. But this industrial unit shut down its operation

in 1948 due to various reasons. In 1948, another private limited manufacturing unit called, *The Pioneer Company* started the production of handloom clothes at the heart of the Chendamangalam village. Besides organising the handloom weavers under its banner, the *Pioneer Company* used to supply the necessary cotton yarn to handloom weavers at reduced rates and encouraged them to weave the cloth in their home. The finished products were procured by the company and sold in lump with their trade mark. In the year 1950, the company wound up its operations.

The co-operative movement initiated in the country as part of the National Movement for freedom of the nation has its waves in the erstwhile Cochin region of the present Kerala. This movement has organised the handloom weavers into the co-operative fold. As a result, several handloom co-operative societies were formed in this region even before independence. Owing to the increased demand for the products of Chendamangalam handlooms within and outside the state, there was a rapid development of the industry in the Parur taluk. Now all the weavers in the cluster have been organised under the co-operative fold.

Even today, the traditional skill of the weavers has been kept up and the



		<p>Chendamangalam Dhoties and Set Mundu have a dexterity and finish of its own. The reputation of the Chendamangalam Dhoties and Set Mundu acquired by the weaving community has now been enjoyed by a large number of people especially those belonging to economically and educationally backward sections.</p> <p>(The relevant parts of the gazetteers are enclosed and is marked at <b>Annexure-3</b>)</p>
1J	Method of Production	<p>The hand-woven Dhoties (Single &amp; Double), Set Mundu, Sarees (Grey &amp; Dyed) and fabrics are the major products in this cluster. The activities in the production process are summarised below:</p> <p><b>Raw Material</b></p> <p>The basic raw material of the cluster is cotton yarn in the form of hank, procured by the co-operative societies/weavers from the yarn bank or from spinning mills or from state level agencies like <i>The Kerala State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd.</i> (HANTEX) and <i>Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation</i> (HANVEEV). Besides cotton yarn, the cluster also uses golden zari (pure zari) for border and cross-border. Due to the exorbitant price of pure zari, the weavers are using half-fine zari also as a substitute to pure zari. Besides zari, coloured yarn (dyed yarn) is also used for border and cross-</p>

border of the Dhoties and *Neriyathu*. Zari/half-fine zari and Dyed yarn are used for lacing buta designs in the *Neriyathu*. The cotton combed yarn used in the cluster are of counts 120<sup>s</sup>, 100<sup>s</sup>, 80<sup>s</sup>, 60<sup>s</sup> and 2/80<sup>s</sup> etc.

#### **Curing & Washing**

The first activity in the production process is to cure the yarn meant for the warp in normal water and clean the same for two times a day for one week to remove the impurities. This will help them to carry out the subsequent processes like winding, warping, sizing etc. without any difficulty. The same is again got washed in normal water and dried in sunlight before taking up for further processes. On the other hand, the weft yarn is cleaned only once in normal water to remove the impurities.

#### **Dyeing**

Dyed yarn is normally used in Chendamangalam for the border and cross-border of Dhoties, *Neriyathu* and for lacing buta designs in *Neriyathu*.

Colouring - creating a desired colour- the grey/bleached yarn with any kind of pigment (colouring matter or dyes) is called dyeing. If light shades are required, the yarn undergoes the process of bleaching, otherwise, for dark shades; it will be dyed directly after the process of curing and washing. First of all, the yarn which is to be dyed is put in a solution of caustic soda, soda ash and

soap and boiled for about 24 hours. This process is called 'scouring'. Once the scouring is over, the yarn is washed 2-3 times in normal water to remove the impurities. For Bleaching, the yarn is dipped in a solution of bleaching powder and water alongwith 'tinopal' and blue. To remove the particles of the bleaching powder, the yarn is then washed in water and dried in sunlight.

The first step in the dyeing process is the preparation of recipe or dye bath meant for dyeing. Like any other dyeing, water is the medium for dyeing in Chendamangalam also. The dye bath preparation is the most important step in the dyeing process. The Dyeing Master, who is well aware of the dyestuffs which are available for matching combination shades, and their chemical, physical and functional properties, decides the quantity of dyes/combination of dyes required for a particular colour. After the dye bath is prepared, the yarn is put in the dye bath for about 45 minutes and rinsed properly for absorbing the dye uniformly throughout the yarn. Once this process is over, the yarn is squeezed and washed in ordinary water. This dyed yarn is then dried in shade. This will help for proper oxidation and thereby provide more strength and original colour to the dyed yarn. This dyed yarn is made in the form of bundles before taking up for winding.

**Winding**

Winding is a process of transferring the yarn from one type of package to another, i.e. from hank to bobbin or pirn. The yarn for the warp and for the weft are separately taken up for winding. The yarn is normally received by the weavers in the hank form. The yarn in the hank form is transferred into bobbins through winding. In case of warp yarns, some of the co-operative societies have now replaced the manual process of winding by motorized machines. Once the winding is over, the yarn in the bobbin form is taken up for further processes. On the other hand, the yarn which is used in the weft does not require any further processing and hence it is wound onto a pirn with the help of a small, hand-driven charkha and is called pirn winding. Pirn winding is the process of transferring the yarns from the hank into pirn to be used in the shuttle as the weft while weaving. The yarn in the form of pirn or the zari (or half-fine zari), wherever is required, is used in the weft while weaving. For 'Kara' (border or cross-border), dyed yarn is widely used as a substitute for zari and half-fine zari.

**Warping**

Warping is the process of making desired length and width of warp sheet by combining many small packages of bobbins/spools. There are various types of warping by which yarns from a large

number of warper's bobbins are collected together and made into a suitable form of package. The process of warping used here is known as vertical sectional warping. Sectional warping process is carried on a wooden drum from a wooden peg creel. A suitable frame called bobbin creel to hold the required number of bobbins in such a way that the yarns from them can be drawn separately without touching each other. The bobbins are put on the creel and the required number of yarn is then drawn through a comb to the wooden drum. The warped yarn is then taken to the next process called sizing.

#### **Sizing**

Sizing is a process where starch is coated on the warp yarns for imparting strength; enhance abrasion resistance and suppleness to withstand the stress and strains exerted during the weaving process. Sizing is required for cotton yarn for imparting strength to the warp yarns. The traditional method of 'street warping' and 'brush sizing' is practiced in Chendamangalam cluster. Natural materials such as rice powder form the important ingredient of the traditional sizing material. The sizing material is prepared by boiling rice powder and adding Hibiscus leaf decoction (*Chembarathy Thaali* in Malayalam). Nowadays, the sizing material is prepared by boiling 'maida' in water

and diluted as per the requirement and according to the climatic conditions. This sizing material is then applied to the yarn and then combed with the help of a special brush (a brush with coir fibre as bristles). The sizing is normally done in the streets earmarked for it. The process of sizing reduces the yarn breakage and improves quality and efficiency of weaving.

One of the characteristics of the Chendamangalam cluster is that the sizing is carried out twice, one after the other. After putting the starch material first, the yarn is squeezed by hand and combed by a special brush made up of coir fibre. Once it is allowed to dry, the sizing material is again applied to the yarn followed by brushing alongwith coconut oil.

Although the yarn is sized and dried in the sheet form, in which the individual threads are lying in a parallel condition, the threads are not free from sticking to one another. To rectify this defect, dividing rods, i.e. lease rods are used to effect separation of the threads. Besides, the lease rods in the warp sheet help to maintain uniform tension and to locate the broken ends. The bristles of the brush used to comb the yarn during the process of sizing is locally made from coir fibre.

#### **Beaming & Preparation of Loom**

The process of transferring warp sheet to a weavers beam to mount on the loom is called beaming. The beaming is carried

out in the street itself, after the sizing. Once the beam is prepared, it is taken up for weaving.

The process of beaming is followed by looming, which finally prepares the loom beam for weaving. Preparation of loom is broadly classified into two categories of work, known as Drafting and Denting. Drafting is the process of passing the warp yarn through the healds of the loom. This helps to keep the warp yarn in parallel form along the width of the loom and in locating a broken yarn during the process of weaving. In the case of denting, the warp yarns are passed through the reeds. The warp threads are then joined with the old warp threads with a local method called *twisting* by hands.

### **Weaving**

Weaving is the process of interlacing one set of threads, the warp, with another set, the weft, to form the fabric and for convenience this is worked on a loom. The warp threads are stretched lengthwise in the weaving loom. The weft, the cross-threads, is woven through two layers of the warp to make the cloth. The 'handloom' is a loom operated by hand, relying solely on human metabolic energy.

Frame looms are the most widely used handlooms in Chendamangalam cluster for the production of traditional varieties. As fine cotton yarn is used, the pirn is small in size and hence the shedding

	<p>finer cotton yarn of counts 120<sup>s</sup>, 100<sup>s</sup> and 80<sup>s</sup>. The speciality of this cluster is the use of the same count of yarn in the warp as well as in the weft for a particular product. That is, for a Dhoti if the warp is of count 100<sup>s</sup>, then the weft would also be of count 100<sup>s</sup>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Usage of Zari, Hal-fine Zari and Dyed yarn in the border, cross-border of the Dhoties and other traditional products is rampant in this cluster. That is, Zari, Half-fine zari or dyed yarn is used for extra warp, extra weft in the fabric. Traditionally the weavers in this cluster used Pure Zari for border and cross-border. But due to the exorbitant rise in the price of the pure zari, the weavers are now shifted towards other kinds of zari, known as <i>half fine zari</i>. Coloured yarn is also used as an alternative to the zari in the border and cross border of the products.</li><li>• The dye which is predominantly used for dyeing the yarn meant for border, cross border of Dhoties and <i>Neriyathu</i> and for lacing <i>buta</i> designs in <i>Neriyathu</i> is Vat dyes. The Vat dyes are preferred by the manufacturers over all other groups of available dyes is due to its excellent colour fastness properties. These dyes are the fastest dyes</li></ul>
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		<p>available for dyeing cellulosic fibres. Therefore, the Dhoties and Set Mundu of Chendamangalam are famous for its luster and colour fastness due to the best dyeing quality and techniques. As VAT dyes are used, the products are eco-friendly and cause no harm to the body of the user.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Usage of bleached yarn on both sides of the border or cross-border of the woven fabric especially for Dhoties and <i>Neriyathu</i> is another speciality of the Chendamangalam cluster.</li><li>• Sizing and Warping are done differently in Chendamangalam cluster from most of the other handloom clusters. Sizing is a process by which a natural starch solution is applied to warps to strengthen the yarn in order to protect it from abrasion in the healds and reeds of the loom. In this cluster, unlike other clusters, the sizing is carried out twice, one after the other. After putting the starch material first, the yarn is squeezed by hand and combed by a special brush made up of coir fibre. Once it is allowed to dry, the sizing material is again applied to the yarn followed by brushing along with a liquid of coconut and kerosene oil.</li><li>• Natural material such as <i>Maida</i></li></ul>
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		<p>forms the important ingredient for the sizing material, which is boiled in water and diluted as per the climatic conditions and requirement. A special brush with bristles made-up of coir fibre is used to brush the yarn during the process of sizing. The sizing reduces the yarn breakage and improves the quality and efficiency of weaving. As the sizing is done twice, there is no need to go for finishing processes such as calendaring, finishing etc. on the Dhoties and <i>Neriyathu</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Although the yarn is sized and dried in the sheet form, in which the individual threads are lying in a parallel condition, the threads are not free from sticking to one another. To rectify this defect, dividing rods, i.e. lease rods are used to effect separation of the threads. Besides, the lease rods in the warp sheet help to maintain uniform tension and to locate the broken ends. Normally, these rods are removed during the preparation of the warp beam, which is used for weaving. But in Chendamangalam cluster, during the beaming process, these lease rods which are inserted during sizing are not removed.</li><li>• Though Frame looms are the most widely used handlooms in Chendamangalam cluster, it is called</li></ul>
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		<p><i>Virippu Thari (Virippu Loom)</i> due to the spread of the warp sheet. Normally the warp sheet intended for weaving is extended upto 1 to 1.5 metres while weaving. But in Chendamangalam, the warp sheet is extended for about 4 metres, which is equal to the length of a Dhoti. This method of spreading/ extending the warp sheet to the length of a Dhoti from warp beam/ roller to the loom helps to remove the variations in the warp width and maintain a uniform width throughout the Dhoti. In addition to this, the weaver gets good tempo while weaving the cloth due to this adjustment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• As finer count yarn is used for weaving, the shedding is of smaller width and thus helps to withstand the breakage of yarn and also helps to retain the sizing effect of the yarn. The shuttle and the pirn used are small in nature as the shedding in the looms is small. It is through these techniques of hand weaving that makes the product look very fine and comfortable for use.</li> <li>• The technique to weave with Pure Zari or Half-fine Zari or dyed yarn in the border or cross-border or pallav (extra warp or extra weft) is one of the specialties or skills acquired by the weavers in this cluster. With the help of extra</li> </ul>
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		<p>pedals attached with the looms, the weavers' in this cluster create <i>solid border (or Kattikkara)</i> in the woven products, which is one of the specialities of the products of Chendamangalam.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another speciality of the weaving in this cluster is the 'Puliyilakkara' Cross Border weave. To weave this design, the loom should have an attachment of two extra pedals fitted alternatively. By pressing this pedals, the corresponding warp threads are lifted which facilitate the shuttle to pass through the warp threads and thus the <i>Puliyilakkara design</i>. The speciality here is visibility of the weft float on both sides of the Dhoti by hiding the warp threads. Hence, the cross-border looks thicker and brighter. Traditionally, the border (or <i>Kara</i>) is about ¼" width in black colour but nowadays other colours are also used.</li> </ul>
1L	Inspection Body	<p>(1) The Department of Handlooms &amp; Textiles, Government of Kerala, (2) Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Govt of India are supporting the weavers in the quality control of the products. (3) Besides the weaving masters in the co-operative societies have their own quality control</p>

		<p>mechanism. During the process of production like winding, warping, sizing, beam preparation, weaving, etc., these weaving masters use to inspect the different predetermined parameters and the quality before permitting final/finishing stage of production. (4) Textiles Committee, a statutory body under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, known all over the country for quality inspection and testing of different textiles and clothing products is also actively participating in educating the weavers and other stakeholders about maintaining the quality and its importance, marketing strategies, brand building of the product, and other development activities relating to the stakeholders of Chendamangalam Handloom Products.</p> <p>Even the traders involved in the marketing of the unique traditional products are also specifying specific quality while placing orders to the manufacturers on the basis of demand patterns in the market and inspect the final product before procurement. But in the present scenario, it has been decided that the Textiles Committee, Government of India, Mumbai having Regional office at Kannur along with the Department of Handlooms, Govt. of Kerala will provide inspection mechanism for maintaining quality of the product in the post-GI registration scenario.</p>
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1M	Others	<p>The Chendamangalam Dhoties, Set Mundu and other traditional products are socio-culturally associated with the people of Kerala especially to the Cochin region due to its confluence with the religious and other festivities of this region. From time immemorial, the entire cloth requirement of the <i>Paliyam</i> family is woven by weavers of this production centre. Hence, the textile cluster of this area is as old as the history of the <i>Paliyam</i> family and Cochin dynasty in Kerala and bears generational legacy.</p>
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Along with the Statement of Case in 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.

1. The Application shall include such other particulars called for in rule 32(1) in the Statement of Case. The statement of case attached.
2. All communications relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India.

**The Director**  
**Department of Handlooms & Textiles**  
**Government of Kerala**  
**'Vikas Bhavan', 4<sup>th</sup> Floor,**  
**Thiruvananthapuram - 695 033**  
**Kerala**  
Phone No. 0471- 2303427  
Email: dir\_handloom@asianetindia.com

3. 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

SIGNATURE



NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

P. R. LUIS

Director of Handloom & Textiles  
Directorate of Handloom & Textiles  
Vikas Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram-33



Dated this 27<sup>th</sup> day of October 2010

2. SIGNATURE

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

For The Chendamangalam Handloom Weavers Co-op. Society Ltd. No. H49  
Secretary

DESIGNATION

SOJAN P.A.

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010



3. SIGNATURE

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

For Chendamangalam Karimpadam H.V.C.S. Ltd H.191

DESIGNATION

C.V AJITH KUMAR  
Secretary

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010  
For CHENDAMANGALAM H.V.C.S. LTD., No. 191



4. SIGNATURE

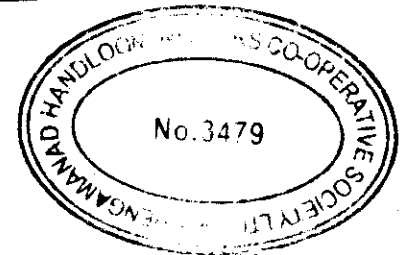
*Jindia*

President

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY Jindia Mohan

DESIGNATION President

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010



5. SIGNATURE

*P. V. Subrahmanyam*

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

P. V. Subrahmanyam

DESIGNATION

President

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010



For KURIAN... CO-OP: SOCIETY LTD. NO. 3470



6. SIGNATURE

*[Signature]*  
Secretary

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY M.A. SUGUNAN

DESIGNATION Secretary

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010

For THE MILANMANGALAM HANDLOOM WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD. NO. H. 181.

7. SIGNATURE

*[Signature]*  
PRESIDENT.

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY V.R. Pankajakeshao Pillai

DESIGNATION President

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010

8. SIGNATURE

PVC

Handloom Weavers Co-op. Society Ltd. No. H. 128

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY Chandran . P.V

DESIGNATION President

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010



9. SIGNATURE

CO-OP: SOCIETY LTD. NO. 3428

*[Signature]*  
Secretary

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY P.G. LALAN.

DESIGNATION SECRETARY

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010



10. SIGNATURE

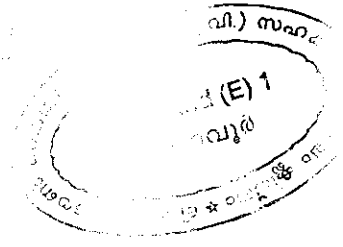


NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

A.P. Gireesh Kumar

DESIGNATION Secretary

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010



11. SIGNATURE

VGA

അമ്പിക വ.വ.  
HWCS - 3429  
അധ്യക്ഷന

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY Ambika . V.G.

President

Dated this 8<sup>th</sup> day of September 2010

