

GI APPLICATION No.

224

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF
UDUPI SAREES OF KARNATAKA

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

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">1) The Commissioner for Textile Development and Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Government of Karnataka2) The Managing Director Udupi Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd.3) The Managing Director Shivalli Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society, Ltd.4) The Managing Director Basrur Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd.5) The Managing Director Brahmavara Primary Weavers Service Cooperative Society Ltd.6) The Managing Director Talipady Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd.7) The Managing Director Mijaru Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd.8) The Managing Director Padupanambur Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd.9) The Managing Director Mangalore Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd.
1B	Address	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The Commissioner for Textile Development and Director of Handlooms & Textiles 14/3A, 3rd floor, R.P Building, Nrupathunga Road Bengaluru - 560 001, Karnataka State

		<p>2) The Managing Director Udupi Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd., No. L.390, Sanskrut College Road, Udupi, Taluk & District: Udupi - 576 101</p> <p>3) The Managing Director Shivalli Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society, Ltd., No. 1035/ARMG, Nekarar Sahkari Soudha, Malpe Road, Adi Udupi, Udupi - 576 103</p> <p>4) The Managing Director Basrur Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd., No. L770/DRMG Basrur, District: Udupi - 576 211</p> <p>5) The Managing Director Brahmavara Primary Weavers Service Cooperative Society Ltd. No. L546, Brahmvar, District: Dakshina Kannada - 576 213</p> <p>6) The Managing Director Talipady Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd. No. 801, Post - Kinnigoli, Mangalore Taluk District: Dakshina Kannada - 574 150</p> <p>7) The Managing Director Mijaru Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd. L.No. 630, Post - Shibrikere, Mangalore Taluk District: Dakshina Kannada - 574 164</p> <p>8) The Managing Director Padupanambur Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd. L.No. 800, Haleangadi, Mangalore Taluk District: Dakshina Kannada- 574 164</p> <p>9) The Managing Director Mangalore Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd. Pailands P.M. Rao Road, Hampankatta, Mangalore District: Dakshina Kannada - 575 001</p>
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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 Annexure- 1
1F	Name of the geographical indication (and particulars)	Udupi Saree
1G	Description of the goods	Dyed Saree OR Coloured Saree
1H	Geographical area of production and map	<p>The handloom weaving is a home based cottage industry in Udupi as well as in Dakshina Kannada district of Karnataka. The co-operative movement initiated in the erstwhile Madras State in the year 1912 as part of the National Movement for the freedom of the country has its waves in the erstwhile Dakshina Kannada region of Karnataka. This movement has organised the handloom weavers of this region into the co-operative fold. As a result, many handloom co-operative societies were formed much before the independence. Presently, there are eight handloom co-operative societies working in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts. Handloom weavers are located in all the taluks namely, Kundapura, Karkala and Udupi of the Udupi district and Mangalore, Beltangadi and Buntwal taluks of Dakshina Kannada district. Of the eight handloom co-operative societies in the region, four societies namely, (i) Udupi Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd., Udupi, (ii) Shivalli Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society, Ltd., Adiudupi, (iii) Brahmavara Primary Weavers Service Co-op Society Ltd., Udupi and</p>

		<p>(iv) Basrur Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd., Basrur are located in Udupi district and the remaining four namely, (i) Mangalore Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd., Mangalore, (ii) Talipady Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd., Kinnigoli, (iii) Mijaru Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd., Shibrikere and (iv) Padupanambur Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd., Haleangadi are in Dakshina Kannada district. The production of Udupi sarees is carried out in these societies. Apart from these societies, Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation also produces the Udupi Sarees in their production units at Mangalore and Udupi.</p> <p>The geographical location of Dakshina Kannada district is between 12.84° North Latitudes and 75.24° East Longitudes and the co-ordinates of Udupi district are 13.35° North latitudes and 74.75° East longitudes.</p> <p>The detailed Geographical area of production and map are enclosed in Annexure-2.</p>
11	Proof of origin (Historical records)	<p>The handloom weaving in the <i>Tulu</i> region dates back to the era of 19th century. The region comprising the districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi of Karnataka and the Kasaragod district of Kerala are called as <i>Tulu Nadu</i>, as <i>Tulu</i> is the major language in the region. The present Udupi, which was part of the Dakshina Kannada district, was bifurcated and formed a new district in 1997. The handloom weaving in Dakshina Kannada district dates back to the era of the 19th</p>

Century. In the history, it is recorded that the handloom weaving was introduced in 1844, on a commercial scale in the district through the pioneering efforts of Rev. Metz, belonging to the Basel Mission. The German based Basel Mission, which started its ministry in Mangalore in 1834, later extended its services to other parts of the country. This mission brought many industries in Mangalore and surrounding areas. Mr. Hallen, a trained weaving specialist who succeeded him in 1851, introduced the first handloom fitted with the fly shuttle. During that period, not only the people belonging to Saliga, Jedar, Billava and Bunt community but Muslims and Christians were also engaged in the weaving activities. In those days, Saligas and Jedars in certain villages in Mangalore taluka used to weave on pit-looms, but Christian, Muslim, Billava and Bunt weavers used frame-looms introduced by Basel Missionaries. Nowadays, majority of the weavers belong to Saliga and Jedar community and also use frame looms for producing dyed cotton sarees. These looms are fitted with fly-shuttles and generally with dobbies for making designs on borders. The important centres of handloom weaving are Basrur, Jeppu, Padil, Kankanady, Kulashekara, Konebady, Surathkal, Panambur, Mulki, Kinnigoli, Mijar, Siddakatte, Haleangady, Padypanambur, Buntwal, Panemangalore, Udupi, Brahmavara, Udyavara, Athrady, Parkala, Adi Udupi, Basrur and Shirva.

(The relevant parts of the Dakshina

		Kannada district gazetteer is enclosed and is marked at Annexure-3)
1J	Method of Production	<p>The hank yarn dyed (or coloured) and hand-woven Saree, known as <i>Udupi Saree</i>, is the major traditional product manufactured in the Dakshina Kannada and Udupi districts of Karnataka. These Sarees are produced either with <i>check</i> design in the body with solid border or Plain Saree with <i>Butta designs</i>. The weavers in the entrepreneurial sector, who were engaged in the production of Udupi sarees, were organised and brought under the co-operative fold of the handloom sector. Hence, presently the production of the Udupi Sarees is mainly centred on the Co-operative Handloom sector of these districts.</p> <p>The activities in the production process are summarised below:</p> <p>Raw Material</p> <p>The basic raw material of the product is cotton yarn, procured in the form of hank by the co-operative societies directly from the yarn bank. At present, the yarn bank is operated by the Padupanambur Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd, Haleangadi, which is the franchisee of National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC). The cotton combed yarn of counts 80^s, 60^s etc and Art Silk yarn of 120 Denier (120D) are used for the manufacture of <i>Udupi Sarees</i>. The Art silk yarn is mainly used for the weft. Apart from this, half - fine zari is also used to make buttas and border designs of the saree.</p>

While the cotton yarn is sourced by the co-operative societies from the yarn bank, Art Silk yarn is procured from Salem in Tamil Nadu and the half - fine zari from Bangalore.

Washing & Scouring (Boiling)

The first activity in the production process is to boil the grey yarn, which is in the hank form, in a solution of normal water, caustic soda and soda ash at an appropriate temperature for at least 24 hours to remove the impurities except the natural colouring matter. This will help to carry out the subsequent processes without any difficulty. The same is again got washed in normal water and squeezed manually. Again the yarn is boiled in normal water to remove the impurities before taking up for further processes like bleaching and dyeing etc.

Bleaching

The yarn is bleached in hot water mixed with bleaching powder for about 30 minutes and dried before dyeing.

Dyeing

Colouring - creating a desired colour- on grey/bleached yarn with any kind of pigment (colouring matter or dyes) is called dyeing. Dyes are classified into many groups based on their method of application, chemical constitution, physical properties etc. Though Vat dyes are predominantly used for dyeing the yarn meant for Udupi Sarees, marginally they use Napthol and Reactive dyes also. 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 scouring and washing. To remove the particles of the bleaching powder, the yarn is washed in water with diluted sulphuric acid.

The first step in the dyeing process is the preparation of recipe or dye bath meant for dyeing. Like any other dyeing, the medium for dyeing with Vat dyes is also water. Caustic soda and Hydrosulphate are added at the required quantity to hot water alongwith the Vat dyes and the dye bath is prepared. 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 30 to 45 minutes and rinsed properly for absorbing the dye uniformly throughout the yarn. Once this process is over, the yarn is squeezed through a squeezing machine (hydro-extractor) and then washed in ordinary water. This dyed yarn is then dried in shade for two days. 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 the next process called winding.

		<p>Winding</p> <p>Winding is a process of transferring yarn from one type of package to another, i.e. hank to bobbin or pirn. The dyed yarn for the warp and the weft are separately taken up for winding. For warp, the dyed yarn in the hank form (from bundles) is converted into bobbins through manual process called bobbin winding. 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 into 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 hanks into small bobbin/pirn which is used in the shuttle while weaving. The yarn in the form of pirn is used in the weft while weaving.</p> <p>Warping</p> <p>The warping is a process of making desired length and width of warp sheet by combining many small packages of bobbins/spools according to the desired patterns. 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 in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts is known as vertical warping. Vertical warping process is carried on a wooden frame from a wooden peg creel. A suitable frame called bobbin</p>
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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 according to the pattern of the warp and the required number of yarn is then drawn to the wooden drum. The yarn in the form of warp is released from the wooden drum in the form of chain or loop; and then taken to the next process called beaming. Unlike other saree weaving clusters, one of the specialities of Udupi Saree weaving is the lengthy warp which can produce up to 36 sarees.

Beaming & Preparation of Loom

The process of transferring warp sheet to a weavers beam to mount on loom is called beaming. All these processes are carried out manually without using power.

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 as per the design. This helps to keep the warp yarn in parallel form over the width of the loom and in locating a broken yarn during the process of weaving. In the case of denting, the warp yarn ends are passed through the reeds. The warp threads are then joined with the old warp threads with a local method of twisting by hands.

		<p>Sizing</p> <p>Sizing is a process where starch is coated on the warp yarns for imparting strength; enhance abrasion resistance to withstand the stress and strains exerted during the weaving process. Sizing is required for cotton yarn for imparting strength by using the sizing mixture with the help of a sizing brush. Unlike other clusters, in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada the method of "loom sizing" is practiced. Here the sizing material is applied directly to the yarn while the weaving is in progress. That is, the sizing material is applied to that portion of the warp yarn, which is about to pass through the healds and reeds while weaving. Hence, the sizing is normally carried out in the weaving shed itself. Natural materials such as <i>rice</i> and <i>maize starch</i> are the important ingredients of the sizing material, which is boiled and diluted as per the climatic conditions and requirement. A special brush 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. Moreover the on-loom sizing imparts additional stiffness and shining finishes to the product.</p> <p>Though the yarn is sized in which the individual threads are laying in a parallel condition, the threads are not free from sticking to one another. To rectify this defect, the cow fat (boiled and prepared as a paste) is applied to the sized yarn using the brush to effect separation and softness to the threads.</p>
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		<p>Weaving</p> <p>The looms used for weaving <i>Udupi Sarees</i> are frame looms known as <i>Malabar looms</i>. The <i>Malabar looms</i> are very strong looms with fly shuttles. These frame looms can weave heavy furnishing material, bed sheet of greater warp (upto 100-110" width), towels, dress material, striped check material, gauze cloth, and so on. Moreover, it is suitable for sarees with plain solid border, with extra warp and cross border designs. The Missionaries of the German <i>Basel Mission</i>, commenced its activities in India in 1834 at Mangalore, has introduced the frame looms in the <i>Malabar</i> region and hence the name <i>Malabar looms</i>. The looms are equipped additionally with dobby and jacquard according to the design of the sarees woven. The dobby is used to produce extra warp design on the border of the saree. The Jacquard is used to weave designs with extra warp or extra weft or both. The Jacquard lifts the required threads in the warp and the <i>Butta Designs</i> are laced in the body of the Saree with extra weft by hand. The other important technique widely used in this cluster is the <i>Cut border technique</i> for creating solid border for the Saree.</p> <p>Quality Checking & Packing</p> <p>The quality of the woven products are checked thoroughly and taken up for packing. First it is folded properly and then packed according to the specification.</p>
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1K	Uniqueness	<p>Handloom creations are products of the artistic traditions of the area of production. Different geographical areas are renowned for its characteristic fabrics, which are the fruit of a long association between the weaver and the equipment and technique that weaver employs. The structure of the loom and the processes adopted for manufacture are subject to geographical variations and hence each cluster has its own specialities and uniqueness. The uniqueness of the product, Udupi Sarees, and its production processes are listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Handloom industry in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada district has the unique reputation of using the best quality combed cotton yarn of counts 80^s and 60^s and Art Silk yarn of 120D for weft. • The dye which is predominantly used for dyeing the yarn meant for Udupi Saree is Vat dyes. The Vat dyes are preferred by the manufacturer of Udupi sarees over all other groups of available dyes due to its excellent colour fastness property. These dyes are the fastest dyes available for dyeing cellulosic fibres. The Udupi Sarees are famous for its luster and colour fastness due to the best dyeing quality and techniques. • In almost all the cases, the yarn for pallav portion of the saree is dyed in dark shade. The extra weft designs are woven with attractive colours to get more attraction and enrichment of saree pallav by using one type of tie & dye method. Tie and dye method is applied while
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		<p>preparing the warp. Firstly, entire warp of the saree is dyed with one colour and the yarn for pallav with another colour (matching to the body) is applied and the rest of the warp yarn is tied using rubber tubes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Since natural materials such as fire wood and coconut shells are used for boiling of yarn and preparation of dye bath etc., there is limited pollution of the environment and hence more eco-friendly.• Sizing is also done differently in Udupi and Dakshina Kannada districts 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 these districts, unlike other handloom centres, the method of 'loom sizing' is practiced. Here the sizing material is applied directly to the yarn while the weaving is in progress. That is, the sizing material is applied to that portion of the warp yarn (say about 2 metres), which is about to pass through the healds and reeds while weaving. Hence, the sizing is normally carried out in the weaving shed itself. Natural materials such as <i>Rice</i> or <i>Maize</i> form the important ingredients of the sizing material, which is boiled and diluted as per the climatic conditions and requirement. A special brush with bristles made from the parts of a
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		<p>typical <i>palm tree</i> 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. The on-loom sizing provides good stiffness and shining finishes to the woven Saree. Though the yarn is sized in which the individual threads are laying in a parallel condition, the threads are not free from sticking to one another. To rectify this defect, the cow fat (boiled and prepared as a paste) is applied to the sized yarn using the brush to effect separation and also for softness to the threads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Besides, the bristles of the brush used for sizing is also specially made from one type of <i>palm tree</i> which prevents damage to the yarn. • The looms used for weaving <i>Udupi Sarees</i> are frame looms known as <i>Malabar looms</i>. The <i>Malabar looms</i> are very strong looms with fly shuttles. These frame looms can weave heavy furnishing material, bed sheet of greater warp (upto 100-110" width), towels, dress material, striped check material, gauze cloth, and so on. Moreover, it is suitable for sarees with plain border, with extra warp and cross border designs. The Missionaries of the German <i>Basel Mission</i> has introduced the frame looms in the Malabar region and hence it is called <i>Malabar looms</i>. • Rampant usage of modern or improved devices such as lattice dobby and jacquard for making intricate designs using dyed yarn in the border, cross-border, <i>pallav</i> (or
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		<p><i>pallu</i>) and also for <i>buttas</i> in the body is prevalent in this cluster. The looms are equipped additionally with dobby and jacquard according to the design of the sarees woven. The dobby is used to produce extra warp design on the border of the saree. The Jacquard is used to weave designs with extra warp or extra weft or both. The Jacquard lifts the required threads in the warp and the <i>Butta Design</i> is laced in the body of the Saree with extra weft by hand. Generally small and medium sized floral buta designs are woven. The other important and unique techniques widely used in this cluster are <i>Cut Border technique</i> for creating solid border for the Saree.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The uniqueness of the saree is its contrast colour in pallav and border portions as compared to the colour of body portion.- i.e. one colour in pallav and border and another colour in the body. In order to get this specification, the <i>Cut border technique</i> is used. In this technique, three shuttles are used i.e. two shuttles for the borders and pallav and one shuttle for body portion. The <i>Cut Border technique</i> is generally used for the manufacture of check sarees. In <i>cut border technique</i> two/three shuttles are used depending on the design on the body of the saree. In this technique the weft yarn of the body of the saree is inserted across the body and the border. The border is then woven with the help of the two shuttles kept for weaving the
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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.


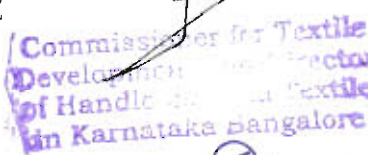
1. The Application shall include such other particulars called for in rule 32(1) in the Statement of Case. The statement of case is attached.
2. All communications relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India.

**The Commissioner for Textile Development
and Director of Handlooms & Textiles
14/3A, 3rd floor, R.P Building,
Nrupathunga Road
Bangalore - 560 001, Karnataka State
Phone No. 080- 22271628
Fax: 080 - 22226082**

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



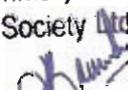
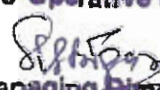




NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

D.A. VENKATESH

I.F.S.

Dated this 18th day of September 20 10.

Sl No	Name and Address of the Applicant	Signature (with stamp)
1	Udupi Primary Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd.No.L.390,Sanskrut College Road,Udupi.Tq& Dist. Udupi-576101	<p>For The Udupi Primary Weaver Service Co-op. Society Ltd.</p>  <p>Managing Director</p>
2	Shivalli Primary Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd, No.1035/ARMG,Nekarar Sahkari Soudha, Malpe Road Adi Udupi,Udupi-576103	<p>For Shivalli Primary Weavers Service Co-op Society Ltd., No. 1035/ARMG, ADIUDUPI</p>  <p>Managing Director</p>
3	Basrur Primary Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd No.L.770/DRMG/24.12.1954 Basrur-576211	<p>For Basrur Primary Weavers Service Co-op. Society Ltd, Basrur</p>  <p>Managing Director</p>
4	Brahmvar Primary Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd.No.L.546, Brahmvar-576213	<p>For The Brahmavar Primary Weavers' Service Co-Operative Society Ltd.,</p>  <p>Managing Director</p>
5	Talipady Primary Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd.No.801.Post- Kinnigoli, Mangalore Tq-574150	<p>For The Talipady Primary Weavers Service Co-operative Society Ltd., L.No. 801</p>  <p>Managing Director</p>

6	Mijaru Primary Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd.L.No.630.Post-Shibrikere, Mangalore Tq-574164	<p>THE MIJARA PRIMARY WEAVERS SERVICE CO-OP. SOCIETY LTD., L. NO. 636</p> <p><i>Prakash P</i> MANAGING DIRECTOR</p>
7	Padupamboor Primary Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd.L.No.800, Haleangadi, Mangalore Tq-574164 D.K.Dist	<p>FOR THE PADUPANAMBOOR PRIMARY WEAVERS SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD., NO. L. 800</p> <p><i>Mohini A</i> Managing Director</p>
8	Magalore Primary Weaver Co-operative Society Ltd. Pailands P.M.Rao.Road Hampankatta, Mangalore-1	<p>ಮಂಗಳೂರು ಪ್ರಾಥಮಿಕ ನೇಕಾರರ ಸೇವಾ ಸಹಕಾರಿ ಸಂಘ ನಿ. L.391, ಪರವಾಗಿ</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು</p>