

## FORM GI-1

A	<p>Application for the registration of a geographical indication in Part A of  <b>the Register</b>  Section 11(1), Rule 23(2)  Fee: Rs. 5,000(See entry No. 1 A of the First Schedule)</p>	
B	<p>Application for the registration of a geographical indication in Part A of the  Register from a convention country  Section 11(1), 84(1), rule 23(3)  Fee: Rs. 5,000(See entry No. 1 B of the First Schedule)</p>	<p>Appx  wi  -</p>
1	<p>Application is hereby made (a) Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles,  Government of Karnataka, 14/3A, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, R.P. Building, Nrupatunga Road,  Bangalore - 560001 for registration in Part A of the Register of  accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following particulars:</p> <p>(a) Name of the Applicant : Shri Sandeep Dave, I.A.S</p> <p>(b) Address : Commissioner for Textile  Development and Director of  Handlooms and Textiles,  Government of Karnataka,  No. 14/3A, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, R.P. Building,  Nrupatunga Road,  Bangalore - 560001  Tel : 080- 22271628  Fax : 080- 22226082</p> <p>(c) List of association of Persons  Producers ' Organization / authority : Please refer Annexure – 1,  The List of registered weavers would  be sent separately if required</p>	

	<p>(d) Type of Goods : Textile and Textile goods falling in Class 24, - Molakalmuru Sarees</p> <p>(e) Specifications : Molakalmuru silk sarees are woven using pure silk, pure gold and tested zari.</p> <p><b><u>Construction particulars:</u></b></p> <p>BODY WARP: 18/20 denier (or) 2 ply twisted filature organzine silk(1 in a heald and 2 per dent</p> <p>BORDER WARP: 18/20 denier(or 20/22 den. Filature 2 ply twisted silk (2 in a heald and 4 in a dent)</p> <p>EXTRA WARP: Pure gold zari or tested zari 3 ply (1 in a heald and 2 in a Dent)</p> <p>WEFT : 2 Ply or 3 Ply Charka twisted in 3 folds or 2 folds respectively(or) filature silk in 3 folds</p> <p>REED: 100s,110s, 120s</p> <p>PICKS: 3 PLY TO 4 PLY,110-120 Picks/ inch</p> <p>WIDTH OF SAREE: 48" –50"</p> <p>LENGTH OF SAREE: 6.20 mtrs with blouse</p> <p>BORDER WIDTH : 3" to 10 " on each side</p> <p>PALLAV LENGTH : 27" to 36"</p> <p>WEIGHT OF SAREE: 450 gms to 1200 gms</p>	
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(f) Name of the geographical indication (and particulars):

**Molakalmuru Sarees.**

- Molakalmuru Taluk in Chitradurga District, Karnataka . Molakalmuru taluk is in Chitradurga District- about 250Kms from Bangalore. It is situated about 6 Kms interior to the Bangalore- Bellary National Highway and it is in the Karnataka-Andhra Border. Raidurga is about 10 Kms from Molakalmuru. Molakalmuru is situated in a dry place with rocky hills on one side and is a drought proven area. The main occupation of the people is weaving next to agriculture. Most of the weavers of Molakalmuru belong to Sokulasali, Pattasali and Padmasali communities.

The Sokulasali community are the people migrated from Maharastra. It is also said that they are one of the branches of Chatrapati Shivaji community.

Pattasali's belong to Ranibennur in Karnataka and Padmasalis are of Melkote. In the course of time., Probably due to political invasions and social relationship, weavers from different areas migrated to Molakalmuru and now it is one of the Oldest and famous silk weaving centres in Karnataka. The

	<p>weaving of pure silk cloth is a particular feature of Molakalmuru taluk and silk fabrics manufactured here have a good market in the district and other parts of the state.</p> <p>Molakalmuru is also a place of tourists interest and visitors have a variety of sight seeing places in the taluk.</p> <p>(g) Description of Goods: <b>Molakalmuru Pure silk sarees details:</b>  Pure silk sarees of Molakalmuru are confined mostly to Molakalmuru taluk and are quite noted. As per Mysore state Gazetteer – page 170 “ The weaving industry of Molakalmuru has a provincial reputation and half the population of town is engaged in it”  Page 152 : of the old indigenous industries, the most important was handloom weaving”</p> <p><b>(1) Molakalmuru silk sarees are known for sheer texture and appearance.</b></p> <p><b>(2) In the sarees – body, pallav and border portion –warp and weft yarn used are twisted pure silk yarn of different configurations and varieties.</b></p> <p><b>(3) Contrast colours are used in</b></p>	
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**borders and pallav portion as compared to body portion and which is one of the hall marks of Molakalmuru sarees and to give a fine shot effect to the body.**

**(4) Tie and dye method is used and practiced locally to get the effect of contrast colour of body and Pallav portion of the saree. This process is an unique one for Molakalmuru sarees.**

(5) Contrast border is woven by Korvai technique of weaving on either side of the saree. Traditional silk saree is woven with 3 shuttle work with Solid Border, Solid Pallav and Solid Body.

(6) Molakalmuru saree warp is twisted silk and no size is applied.

(7) In traditional Molakalmuru silk saree, though it is a 3 shuttle work, the border is woven with same colour for both warp and weft where as the body is woven with a contrast colour so that of the body warp to give a fine shot effect with body. The colour of the Pallav warp and weft is same as that of border colour. This is done by tie and dye technique.

(8) The main colours used for sarees are

	<p>Maroon, Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Snuff, Pink and colour combinations are made by sheer experience of weavers.</p> <p>(9) Total length of silk saree with blouse is 6.20 meters or 6.75 yards; width 48" to 50"</p> <p>(10) Weight of sarees varies from 450 gms to 1200 grms.</p> <p>(11)DESIGNS:          Traditional designs used are          (i) Hamsa, (ii) Rudrakshi, (iii) Vanki, (iv) Lotus, (v) Peacock, (vi) Mangoes, (vii) Gandeberunda etc.          Normally the designs in the border are in two stripes.</p> <p>(12) Stripes; Check pattern designs with butta design are used in the body.</p> <p>A total of above 3500 traditional weavers are engaged in and around Molakalmuru taluk.</p>	
(h) Geographical area of Production and Map	<p>(i):Molakalmuru Taluk</p> <p>(ii) Challakere taluk -adjoining taluk - Chitradurga district, Karnataka State.</p>	

	<p>The above taluk maps are enclosed..</p> <p>(i) Proof of Origin : (Historical records)</p> <p>(i) Mysore – state Gazetter – Chitradurga District -1967</p> <p>(a) Page -170 : Silk weaving “ The weaving of pure silk cloth is confined mostly to Molakalmuru. The weaving industry of Molakalmuru has a provincial reputation and nearly half of population of the town is engaged in it .....</p> <p>(b) – Page 405 – Molakalmuru – 4<sup>th</sup> Para “The weaving of pure silk cloth is a particular feature of Molakalmuru and silk fabrics manufactured here have a good market in the district and other parts of the state. The weaving industry in the place has a wide reputation and a considerable percentage of the population of the town is engaged in it.”</p> <p>(ii) NABARD – Potential linked credit plan – 2005-'06 – Chitradurga District – Page 62 -3.3.1.2 – Handloom and power loom. “ Molakalmur silk sarees produced in the District are very popular in the state”</p> <p>(iii) Magazine : Jatayu – 1995 – Page 33 – 2<sup>nd</sup> para</p>	
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Molakalmuru is famous in two ways-one for its historical monuments and other for producing an attractive traditional silk sarees.

-4<sup>th</sup> para

Earlier only people belonging to swakulasali, Padmasali, Pattasali, Devanga were weaving this kind of saree but now lingayat, Adidravida and Muslims were also weaving these sarees:

(iv) Chitradurga District

– Tourist Delight-Karnataka Tourism.

“ About 80Kms from Chitradurga, this town is renowned for its hand woven silk textiles”

(v) Textile policy – (2004-09)

Department of Handlooms and Textiles – page 8.4.1.3: Programmes / initiatives

“ To provide designs support to heritage handlooms like Ilkal, Molakalmuru

.....”

(vi) Details from websites.

(a) Molakalmuru – “Centre of pure silk fabric”

(vii) Article in Deccan Herald –

September 1, 1991. by

Mukund V. Kirsur and G.S. Shiva

prakash on Molakalmuru sarees

– enclosed.



(j) Methods of Production:

**1.0 Procurement of raw material:**

The dealers of silk yarn purchase the raw material – silk yarn from silk exchange, Bangalore, private dealers and from Karnataka Silk Marketing Board. The silk yarn after doubling and twisting is converted into hanks or to a required length and supplied to weavers.

**1.1 Zari is procured from Surat.**

1.2. Dye stuffs and Chemicals for Dyeing is mostly available from Mumbai and supplied through Dyes agents from Bangalore, Gadag and Adoni.

**2.0 Preparation of warp yarn:**

As per required number of ends, the warp is prepared from silk skiens (hanks) to a required length. Then it is taken for degumming /Bleaching and for dyeing- Normally Border warp is prepared separately.

**2.1 Degumming and Bleaching and Dyeing:**

The warp yarn in ball form is taken for degumming. Degumming is carried with soap and soda ash in local method. Full bleaching is done by using (Tinopal / Ranipal ) whitening agent and Hydros (Sodium Hydros Sulphite).

The process of dyeing is taken place by skilled dyers. Mostly direct and acid group of dyes are used while metal complex dyes are used rarely. For contrast body and pallav warp, tie and dye technique is used in the dyeing section only.

**2.2 Gaiting up of warp:**

After dyeing, the warp is spread for cleaning and broken ends if any are being dented . Then the warp is folded into a ball form and gaited on the loom for piecing with the old warp or for a fresh drawing and denting as the case may be as per the required pattern. In some cases , the warp is beamed on weavers' beam. This system is called Dolly. One such dolly warp may hold 6 to 8 sarees length each of 6.2 mtrs. After beaming the new warp, threads are pieced up on to the old warp threads.

**3.0 Preparation of weft:**

For preparation of weft , the required quantity of Charka yarn is taken for degumming/bleaching and then dyeing. The dyed yarn is taken for winding on Parivattam made out of bamboo locally known as ULTAE by hand . Weft pims are wound by using the traditional

charkas from the Parivattam.

#### **4.0 Weaving**

Generally a warp of 6 – 8 sarees length is prepared where tie and dye technique is employed for pallav portion After drying and denting or piecing with the old warp as the case may be, weaving is started.

For EXTRA WARP designs of small size.dobbies with 24/48 lever capacity are used . For EXTRA WEFT designs on body and pallav, Jala or Adai principle locally known as BAIL KUCHCHU is employed . Presently Jacquards of 120Hooks, 240 Hooks are used for all extra warp and weft designs. In recent years Computer Aided Designing is also adopted.

The weaving is done mainly by pit looms with fly shuttle and also through a throw shuttle method. – 3 shuttles are used – 1 shuttle for body portion. 2 shuttle for both side borders. . The shuttles used are of 12” to 17” length made of buffalo horn. A saree takes 7-8 days for completion. Healds used are cotton or Nylon for body and varnished healds are used for extra designs . Reed made of either steel or Bamboo is used here.

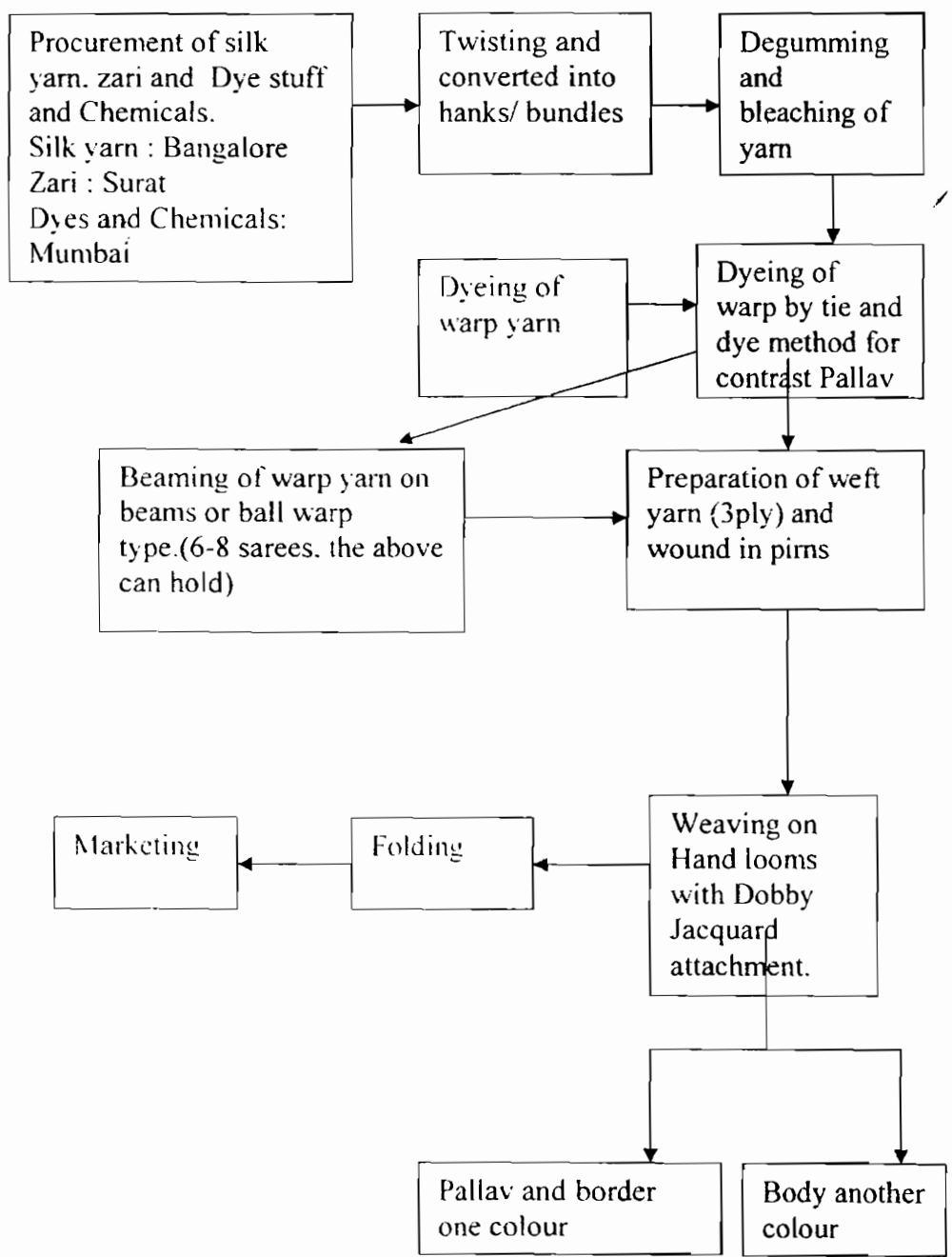
#### **5.0: Folding**

The traditional Molakalmuru sarees

are folded similar to that of the folding of traditional Bangalore silk sarees.

The flow chart is as follows

**Process flow-chart of molakalmuru sarees**



(K) Uniqueness :

Molakalmuru sarees are known for the last 70-80 years for sheer texture, butta, motifs.

**a) General**

1. The weaving of pure silk cloth and pure gold and tested zaree are particular features and specialty of Molakalmuru.
2. The uniqueness of the saree is its contrast colour in pallav and border portions as compared to the colour of body portion.- i.e. pallav and border – one colour. Body – another colour.
3. Towards attaining contrast colours in border and pallav portions three shuttles are used i.e. 2 shuttles for the borders and pallav and 1 shuttle for body portion

**b) Colour uniqueness:**

1) Mainly dark colours like Maroon, Red, Blue, Mustard, Green, Yellow, Snuff, Pink, Black are used in Molakalmuru sarees

**c) Design uniqueness:**

The traditional designs of Molakalmuru sarees are (i) Hamsa (ii) Rudrakshi (iii) Vanki (iv) Lotus (v) Peacock (vi) Mangoes (vii) Gandaberunda etc. In the pallav, the designs are bigger in

size than the body.

Normally the designs are coming in both sides of borders. The colour of pallav warp and weft is the same as that of border colour by using tie and dye technique.

d) Sarees viz (i) Rudrakshi, Balamani, Disco, Lakshadeepa are quite famous and noted for Molakalmuru designs with attractive designs and contrast colours.

**e) Any other uniqueness**

1. The weavers involved in this trade are long standing and hereditary weavers in trade and are well experienced.

The yarn used in Molakalmuru sarees are twisted and of fine quality silk yarn and even after long use, these threads never slips out and its original shape and appearance are retained for ever.

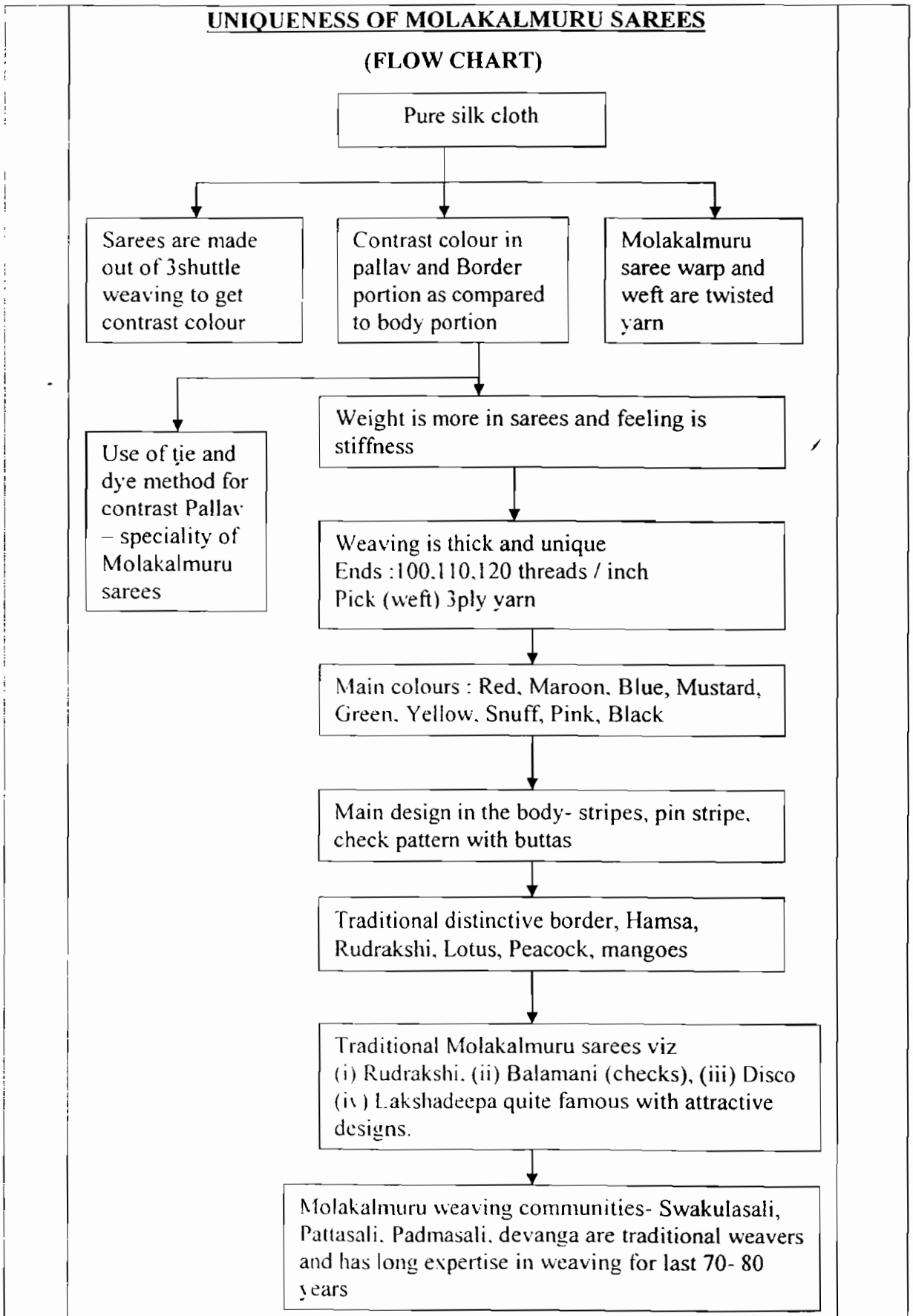
2. The quality of Molakalmuru sarees is identified by reed and picks.

Reed: 120Nos – 110-120 threads /Inch.

Picks : 3Ply yarn

## UNIQUENESS OF MOLAKALMURU SAREES

### (FLOW CHART)



	<p>(l) Inspection body: -</p> <p>(a) (i) Societies and Master weavers check the sarees woven by weavers initially and accept the same after satisfaction.</p> <p>(ii) The officials of weavers service centre, Bangalore set up by Government of India are visiting Molakalmuru taluk periodically and certify the quality of silk, zari etc.</p> <p>(iii) Deputy Director (Textiles, Chitradurga, Department of Handlooms, and Textiles visits Molakalmuru two to three times in a month and inspect the quality of sarees manufactured.</p> <p>(iv) Periodical training is given to weavers by Weavers Service Centre on maintaining the quality.</p> <p>(v) Central silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI), Bangalore has brought out information brochure on testing services for silk yarn through which officials test the various parameters of silk. (information brochure enclosed)</p> <p>The weavers are trained to enforce the parameters mentioned there in</p> <p>(b) It is proposed by Department that existing Chitradurga District cottage silk handloom weavers co-operative Federation would be strengthened after GIR. where in the following members would be co-opted to</p>	<p>ca P D</p>
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	<p>form a core team towards ensuring standards, quality and consistency of goods relating to GIR.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.. Dy-Director Textiles, Department of Handlooms , Government of Karnataka, Chitradurga- Member Secretary</li><li>2., Weavers service centre, Bangalore - Member</li><li>3. Central silk Technological research Institute, Bangalore- Member</li><li>4. A member from a leading society in Molakalmuru.</li><li>5. Karnataka Handloom Development corporation, Molakalmuru- Member</li></ol> <p>The team would periodically visit Molakalmuru and test the quality of sarees.</p> <p>Any deviation from standards would be brought to the notice of commissioner, Department of Handlooms and stringent action would be taken against the respective production centre.</p> <p>(m) Others:</p> <p><b><u>State Government assistance to weavers ,registered societies and Karnataka Handloom Development corporation Ltd:</u></b></p> <p>The Department of Handlooms and Textiles was formed on 1-4-1992.</p>	
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	<p>The commissionerate of Textiles development is incharge of drawing out promotional policies. schemes, which would cover (i) Individual weavers (ii) Registered Societies (iii) Karnataka Handloom development corporation (KHDC) set up towards promotion and sale of handloom products in the state. Towards development of the handloom products the following schemes have been implemented by the commissionerate of handlooms</p> <p>A. Textile policy (2004-09) of State Government.</p> <p>The policy aims at development of textile sector and generate employment at various skills.</p> <p>The components of textile policy are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Restructuring of Karnataka Handloom Development corporation.</li><li>(ii) Development of Handloom clusters.</li><li>(iii) Construction of Living cum work sheds.</li><li>(iv) Thrift fund scheme for handloom weavers.</li></ul> <p>B. Schemes implemented during 2004-05. through Annual Plan</p> <p>I. Weavers special package</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i) To waive off interest and penal interest on loans secured by the weavers from</li></ul>	
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Government Schemes.

ii) Coverage of “ Yeshaswini” health scheme for weavers.

iii) Support to KHDC in terms of margin money and raw material purchase.

iv) Support to handloom training Institute at Gadag, Betageri and Advance training Institute.

2. Thrift for handloom weavers- share from central and state Governments for savings scheme to weavers under KHDC and co-operative societies.

3. Health package scheme for handloom weavers.

4. Exhibitions and Fairs – A national Expo entitled “Harshkala” conducted and other exhibitions conducted in various places during 2004-05

5. Karnataka Handloom Development corporation Scheme (Deendayal Hastakarga Prothsahana yojana). A centrally sponsored scheme to provide comprehensive support for infrastructure, supply of basic inputs to weavers through KHDC – a centrally sponsored schemes.

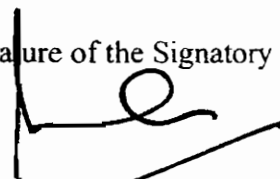
	<p>6. Deendayal Hastakarga Yojana – co-operatives.</p> <p>The scheme is intended towards providing supply of basic inputs, working capital etc. to weavers attached to primary handloom co-operative societies.</p> <p>7. Living cum worksheds for weavers – construction of living cum worksheds. - central sector scheme</p> <p>8. Subsidized sarees and Dhoties scheme for weaker section through public distribution system and through KHDC.</p> <p>9. Assistance to Handloom co-operatives through various programmes viz,  (i) Training to Handloom weavers  (ii) State level exhibitions.  (iii) Promotion of new designs and allied schemes.</p> <p>10 NCDC assistance to Handloom co-operatives through state Government.</p> <p>11. Assistance to Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation (KHDC)</p> <p>KHDC operates through show rooms and projects involving weavers. The corporation's main function is to introduce new products like shirts,</p>	
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	<p>design sarees and dresses. The corporation also supplied uniform worth of Rs. 43.90 crores during 2004-05. Under the weavers special package the Corporation received Rs. 6.00 crores as margin money and raw material purchase support from state Government.</p> <p>Along with the statement of case in class(b) Class 24, in respect of Molakalmuru sarees in the name of Commissioner for Textile Development and Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Karnataka, No. 14/3A, 3<sup>rd</sup>.Floor, R.P.Building, Nrupatunaga Road, Bangalore-560001 who claims to represent the interest and producers of the said goods to which the geographical indication relates and which is in continuous use since 1992 in respect of the said goods.</p>	
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Place: Bangalore-560001

Date: 20/3/06

Signature of the Signatory



SANDEEP DAVE, I.A.S

Commissioner for Textile Development  
and  
Director of Handlooms and Textiles,  
Government of Karnataka