

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

(To be filed in triplicate along with the Statement of Case accompanied by five additional representation of the 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).
- B. Application for the registration of a geographical indication in Part-A of the Register Section 11(1), 84(1), Rule 23(3).
1. Application is hereby made by (a) The Commissioner, Department of Handlooms & Textiles, Government of Tamil Nadu, for the registration in Part A of the Register of the accompanying geographical indication furnishing the following particulars :
- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| A. | Name of the Applicant | : | Department of Handlooms and Textiles,
Government of Tamilnadu
Chennai. |
| B. | Address | : | Department of Handlooms and Textiles,
Government of Tamilnadu
Kuralagam II Floor,
Chennai - 600 108. |
| C. | List of Association of Persons / Producers / organization / authority | : | To be provided on request |
| D. | Type of Goods | : | Textile and Textile Goods falling in Class 24, 25 |

1. SPECIFICATIONS

Covai Cora Cotten means a saree, in which the cora silk for warp and 2/100 case mercerized yarn for weft and Jari for the making of pallu and putta, with intricate craftsmanship are used.

Warp	:	20/22 Deenier cota silk
Weft	:	2/100 case mercerized yarn
Border	:	Half fine jari
Pallu	:	2/100 Mercerized yarn + Half fine jari
Putta	:	Half fine jari
Extra warp	:	Half fine jari
Extra weft	:	Half fine jari

2. NAME OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION : COVAI CORA COTTON

3. PROOF OF ORIGIN (Historical records)

A. The peoples of Devangar Community is said to be hailed from Ahmed Nagar and as a result of the annihilation of Vijaya Nagar empire in the Talaikotta War in 1565, when the Kayatri Peetam of Devangars, which was functioned in Hemakooda Parvatham was destroyed, they settled at Sirumugai, Mettupalayam and Sathya Mangalam of Coimbatore District and they are the pioneers of the weaving Covai Cora Cotton.

Historians claimed that, Devangar means the weavers of the dresses clothing the celestial bodies. (Deva - God, Anga - body).

B. The practice of making available the attire for local satraps and chieftains had been in vogue at Coimbatore District. During the reign of Vijaya Nagar empire, the silk - cocoons had been produced only from the state of Karnataka. It was ordered to a handloom weaver residing at T.G.Pudur a part of Combatore District and situated near Karnataka to

produce cloths for the members of the royalty, by using the silk yarn drawn from silk cocoon as warp and the cotton yarn, drawn from the cotton produced in a large measure at Coimbatore District for the weft. The variety which was produced as such, is called Covai Cora Cotton.

C. Madras District Gazetteers - Coimbatore by Dr.B.S.Baliga (1966), has deals with Covai Cora Cotton in the following terms:-

In the field of industries, handloom industry, metal work and jewellery occupied a prominent place under the Cholas. The best of handloom fabrics, silk as well as cotton, went always to the royal palaces, temples, and foreign countries, while the rest were sold all over the country by hawkers. We are told that 'excellent napkins' and 'linen voils' were exported to Siraf and Kish in the Persian Gulf and cotton fabrics of all sorts and coloured silk threads were exported to Indo-China.

And in an another context, the said Gazetteers records the significance of covai cora cotton as follows :-

The most common variety of cloths produced in the district are the coarse coloured saris. They are woven from yarns of 20s to 30s and measure 14 to 18 cubits long and 42 to 45 inches wide with 18 to 20 punjams. The chief centres of producing these coloured saris are Negamam, Jalathur, Pulavadi, Malayandipatnam, Bhavani, Kangayam, Kundadam, Mantripalayam, Periyapalayam, Ammapalayam, Sennimalai and Sivagiri. Most of the yarn consumed, is obtained from local mills, while coloured yarn, especially red, is imported from Madurai ready dyed. Dyeing with other colours is done at Tiruppur, Kangayam, Sennimalai, Bhavani and Mantripalayam, where the agents of the Havero Trading Company, supply the colours and instruct the dyers in the process of dyeing. Besides these coarse saris, grey saris of finer counts of Pullampetta pattern are also produced in Satyamangalam for export to the Northern Circars.

4. METHODS OF PROTECTION

i) Details of Raw Materials

During the making of covai cora saree, the cora silk is used for warp and 2/100 cora mercerised. Yarn is used for weft and half fine jari is used for making the border and putta.

Warp : While making No.40 dropping - 20/22 denier cora silk
While making No.30 dropping - 18/20 denier cora silk

Weft : 2/100 cora mercerised yarn
110 - denier silk yarn

(On certain occasions, 3/100 polyester Dussar silk and pure silk is used)

Border warp : 30 denier half fine jari
Pallu and Putta : 50 denier half fine jari

ii) Twisting or Winding

The cora silk yarn, which was obtained for producing warp is send initially for twisting or winding, wherein it was made into warps counting 3,960 or 4800 yarns. Initially the cora silk yarn is wound in little boxes (bobbins). The boxes so windup, arranged in order are send to warping machine, winding them to the extent of the length required for preparing the warp. Each 120 yarns were made into a spindle and total warp is made into such spindles and the total warp is taken out.

iii) Dying

The dying to the cora silk yarn is similar to the dying for silk yarn. Before, dying the cora silk is required to be washed in pure and plain water. The cora silk is let immersed in a warm water mixed with - dye. After

sometime, a wooden stick wound up with yarn spindle so as to ensure that all the areas of cora silk are properly dyed, by using both hands alternately.

The 2/100 case mercerised yarn which is used for weft is dyed in the same manner just like NO.100, No.120 yarns.

iv. Colours / Dyes Frequently Used

During the production of cora cotton saree, several colour yarns were used. The saree is produced in light colour and dark colour :

Light colour : Lavender, Jussar, Lemon, Cement, Cogar, Violet, Light Sumathi, Radium (Light Green)

Dark Colour : Dark Olive, B.C. Blue, K.Blue, S.Blue, Chocolate, Peacock neck green.

v. Warp Preparation

A task named warp preparation is being done by the weavers, when the twisted and dyed warp is furnished for wearing, immediately before mounting the warp in the loom. For this purpose, a street or public place running to 51.50 metres, which is actually the length of a warp is required. In the venue of warp preparation, one end of the warp is tied with an iron rod and the other end is held by two persons, after elongation of full length of warp, who would check the entire warp and broken yarns would be mended. If there is any discontinuity or mess they would be removed. The measurement of each saree, would be woven, will be marked. Thereafter, the warp being rolled into a cylinder, transported to the house of the weaver and would be fixed properly in the place meant for fixing warp cylinder. It takes 3½ hours to execute this task.

vi. Piecing the warp

The task of joining the warp fixed in the cylinder, which is slightly relaxed, to the old warp yarn, which is found in the "Reed" and "Achu" is called "warp piecing". They used to conjoin the old warp yarn and new warp yarn. Generally this work is done by a member of the weaver community or his family members. Certain weavers would outsource the work to a private party for wages. A sum of Rs.150/- is being paid as wages for the work of warp piecing. It would take 8 hours of time to execute this work.

vii. Particulars of measurements in the production of Covai Cora Cotton

Total length : 6.3 amts.

(Includes the saree length of 5.50 mtrs and jacket set of 0.80 mtrs).

A warp is used to prepare 8 sarees. The remainder of 1.10 metres in a warp is used for warp piecing.

Saree (Approximate)	:	450 gm
Length of production of time	:	2 days
No. of sarees produced by a weaver	:	16 sarees

viii. Pallu

Incorporating a pallu design is a speciality and generally pallu design is woven for about 25" (65 ins). In covai cora cotton saree, the pallu design for about 25" to 40" is made. Every pallu design is divided into three parts the first 6" and last 6" pallu design would look similar and the pallu design formed therewith would consist of an ornamental motif or a motif of bird or aesthetic design. The pallu design measuring 25" would be called ordinary pallu design and the design measuring 40" would be called "rich pallu design".

ix. Putta

In every saree, putta designs in the sequence of 5 or 7 is woven. Putta is woven in two types viz., minor putta or large putta. Generally, an ornamental motif or a flower in the figurative design or figure in the pallu is selected for the putta design. Minor putta would be measured ½" to 1" and major putta would be measured from 2" to 2½".

6. UNIQUENESS

Covai Cora Cotton saree, is a marriage of cotton and silk yarns beautifully blending them in the fine craftsmanship, unsurpassed in the annals of textile history.

The method of dyeing the tie and dye method yarn used for the border of Covai Cora Cotton is the secret exclusive known and kept by the people of Coimbatore. The climate of Coimbatore ensures that the yarns for the warp preparation are not damaged.

Cora Cotton is produced with a minimum manpower of 3 persons. The dyeing is guaranteed by the use of the water of Siruvani and Bavani.

7. INSPECTION BODY

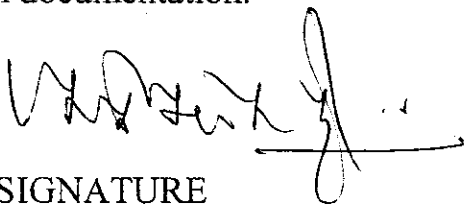
The department of Handlooms and textile would establish an inspection body a statutory body consisting of minimum 8 persons, under the guidance of Central and State Governments to protect and secure the quality of Covai Cora Cotton Saree.

OTHERS

Since 1943, one the Alangombu Devanga cotton cum silk handloom weavers co-op Society Ltd., has been involved in the production of traditional Covai Cora Cotton sarees, besides many such societies. Recently, in 1997, Kora Cotton has won the National award instituted by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

Along with the Statement of Case in Class (b) 24 & 25 in respect of (c) Kovai Cora Cotton Sarees in the name(s) of (d) commission whose address is producers of the said goods to which the geographical indication relates and which is in continuous use since time immemorial in respect of the said goods.

2. The application shall include such other particulars called for in rule 32(1) in the Statement of Case.
3. All communications relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India: P. Sanjai Gandhi, Advocate, No.6, Law Chamber, High Court of Madras, Chennai - 104.
4. In the case of an application from a convention country the following additional particulars shall also be furnished.
 - a. Designation of the Country of origin of the geographical indication.
 - b. Evidence as to the existing protection of the geographical indication in its country of origin, such as the title and the date of the relevant legislative or administrative provisions, the judicial decisions or the date and number of the registration, and copies, of such documentation.

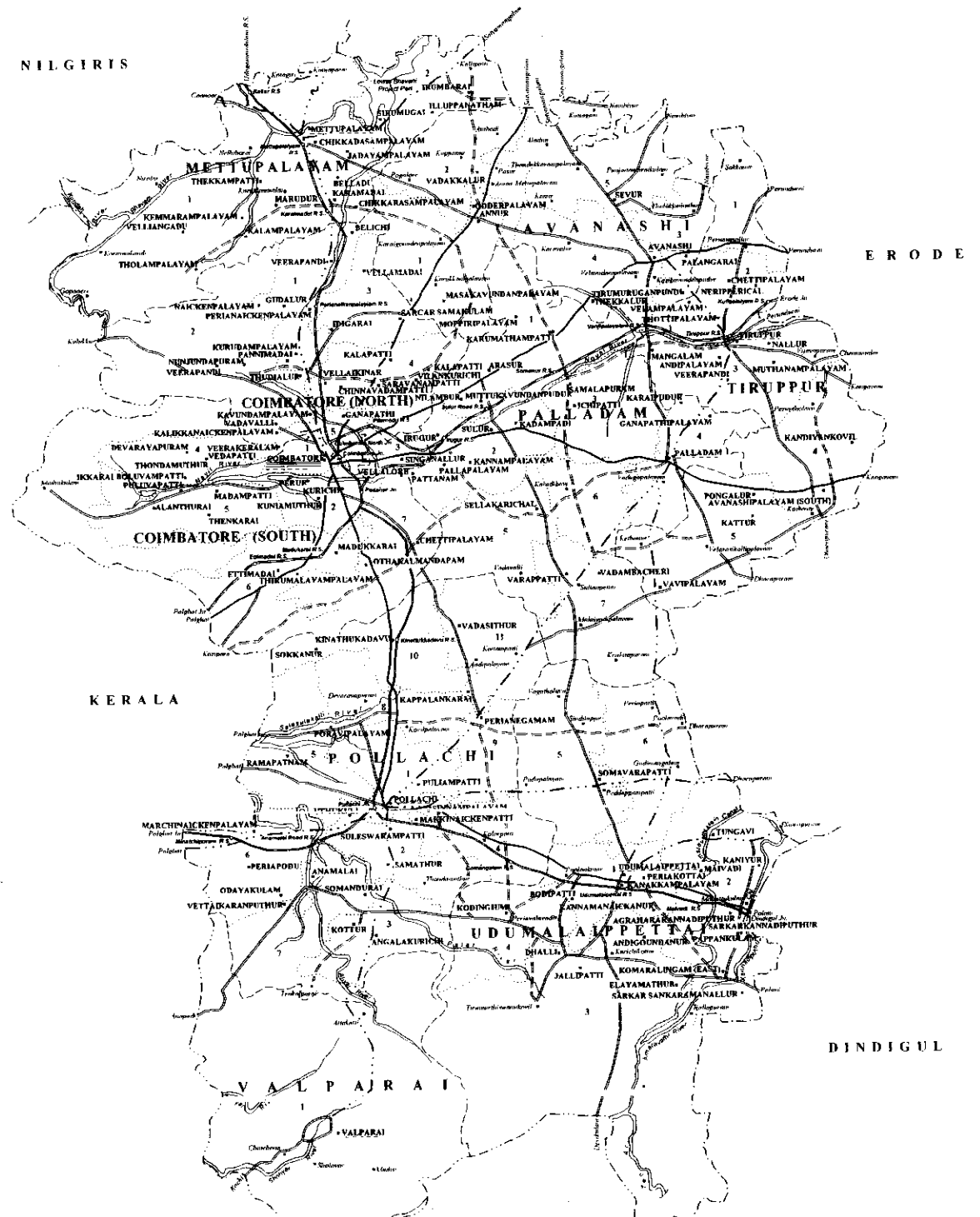

SIGNATURE

Name of the Signatory
For Department of Handloom & Textiles
Govt. of Tamil Nadu

COIMBATORE DISTRICT

1:250,000

116



Taluk	Name of Taluk
AVANASHI	1. Anur (South)
	2. Anur (North)
	3. Avanashi (East)
	4. Avanashi (West)
	5. Sevir
METTUPALAYAM	1. Mettupalayam
	2. Srumuga
COIMBATORE (NORTH)	1. Perinackenkampalayam
	2. Thekkalur
	3. Sarcar Samajulam
	4. Chinnayampatti
	5. Ganapatti
COIMBATORE (SOUTH)	1. C.
	2. Pe.
	3. Thondamuthur
	4. Alaythura
	5. Madukata
	6. Chinnayampatti
	7. Chinnayampatti
TIRUPPUR	1. Perumalur
	2. Tiruppur (North)
	3. Tiruppur (South)
	4. Avanashipalayam (South)
	5. Pongalur
POLLACHI	1. Pollachi (North)
	2. Pollachi (South)
	3. Vottur
	4. Kolarpatti
	5. Rameswaram
	6. Marchinackenkampalayam
	7. Anamalai
	8. Kovilpattanam
	9. Perinayagam
	10. Kothukottai
	11. Vadachur
UDUMALPETTA	1. Udumalpetta
	2. Madakuram
	3. Kurinjikottai
	4. Panavaleveed
	5. Pedappamathi
	6. Gudmanagan
VALPARAI	1. Valparai
PALLADAM	1. Karumathampatti
	2. Sulu
	3. Sarnapattanam
	4. Palladam
	5. Sellakarachi
	6. Kasabadi
	7. Varappatti

REFERENCE	
Taluk Name	TIRUPPUR
State boundary	-----
District boundary	-----
Taluk boundary	-----
Village boundary	-----
District head quarters (Dotted line)	-----
Divisional head quarters	-----
Taluk head quarters	-----
Villages above 5000 Population	PAPPANKULAM
Other important villages	-----
Railway line with station (Broad gauge)	-----
Railway line with station (Meter gauge)	-----
National highways	-----
State highways	-----
Major district roads	-----
Other district roads	-----
River and stream with bridge	-----
Tank	-----
Village site	o
File No	2

Note: Verified and cleared as unrevoked publication by the Ministry of Defence Government of India in their Letter No. 19(09)2004(D)(G.S.II) Dated 27.3.2004