

GI APPLICATION No.

210

**APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
*GULEDGUDD KHANA* 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"><li>1. The Commissioner for Textile Development &amp; Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Govt. of Karnataka</li><li>2. The Secretary, Guledgudd Handloom Weavers Production &amp; Marketing Co-op Society Limited.</li><li>3. The Secretary, Shree Mookeshwari Handloom Weavers Reshme Khana Production Co-operative Society</li><li>4. The Secretary, Shree Shivashankar Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited</li><li>5. The Secretary, Shivappayya Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited</li><li>6. The Secretary, Guledgudd Handloom Cloth Producers Association Limited</li></ol>
1B	Address	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Commissioner for Textile, Development &amp; Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Govt. of Karnataka, 14/ 3A, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, R.P. Building, Nrupathunga Road, Bangaluru - 560 001.</li><li>2. Guledgudd Handloom Weavers Production &amp; Marketing Co-op Society Limited, Ward No. 5, Bhavanipet, GULEDGUDD, Taluk BADAMI. Dist BAGALKOT.</li><li>3. Shree Mookeshwari Handloom Weavers Reshme Khana Production Co-operative Society, GULEDGUDD, Taluk BADAMI. Dist BAGALKOT</li><li>4. Shree Shivashankar Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, GULEDGUDD. Taluk BADAMI. Dist BAGALKOT</li></ol>

		<p>5. Shivappayya Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited, GULEDGUDD. Taluk BADAMI. Dist BAGALKOT</p> <p>6. Guledgudd Handloom Cloth Producers Association Limited, GULEDGUDD. Taluk BADAMI. Dist BAGALKOT</p>
1C	List of association of persons/producers/organizations/ authority	Will be submitted if requested
1D	Type of Goods	Class-24: Textiles and Textile Goods not included in other classes
1E	Specification	The detailed specification of the products are attached in the <b>Annexure- 1</b>
1F	Name of the geographical indication (and particulars)	<b>Guledgudd Khana</b>
1G	Description of the goods	Dyed Fabrics
1H	Geographical area of production and map	<p>Guledgudd is a <i>hobli</i> in the <i>Badami</i> taluk of the Bagalkot district of Karnataka state. A <i>hobli</i> is a cluster of villages and several <i>hoblis</i> together form a taluk.</p> <p>Bagalkot district is located in the northern part of Karnataka and borders Belgaum, Gadag, Koppal, Raichur and Bijapur districts. This district was formed by carving out the Bijapur district in the year 1997. This bifurcated <u>Bagalkot</u> district consists of six <u>taluks</u> namely, Badami, Bagalkot, Bilagi, Hunugund, Jamakhandi and Mudhol.</p> <p><i>Guledgudd</i> is around 24 Km from Badami and when some emigrants came and settled by the side of a hill, it began to be called as Guledgudd, meaning Emigrants Hill. During the rule of Ibrahim Adilshah -II, a fort was erected here in 1580, by a Bijapur Officer</p>

		<p>Singappa Naik Desai and later the place came under the Mughuls. On the site of a dry lake, the present town was built in 1705. It fell into Tippu in 1787 and later came under the Marathas. The Choli (Khana or Blouse) cloth manufacture at this place is very famous and in great demand. The town comprises of large number of weavers.</p> <p>Badami taluk lies between 15° 55' North Latitudes and 75° 40' East Longitudes.</p> <p>The details of the Geographical area of production and map is enclosed in <b>Annexure-2.</b></p>
II	Proof of origin (Historical records)	<p>Historically, Badami was the capital of the Early Chalukyas, who ruled most of the regions of the present Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh states between the 6th and 8th centuries. It was founded in 540 A.D. by Pulakesi-I (535-566 AD), an early ruler of the Chalukyas. His sons Kirthivarman (567-598 AD) and his brother Mangalesha-I (598-610 AD) constructed the cave temples in this region. The greatest among them was Pulakeshi - II (610-642 AD) who defeated many kings including Pallava King Mahendra Verman-I and extended the kingdom.</p> <p>The rock-cut Badami Cave Temples were sculpted mostly between the 6th and 8th centuries. The four cave temples represent the secular nature of the rulers</p>

to traditional designs and intricate weaving methods. The most famous traditional sarees of Karnataka are the *Molkalmuru Sarees* and *Ilkal sarees* of Bagalkot. There is no definite historical evidence as to when the handloom weaving industry started at Ilkal and Guledgudd. But according to the popular belief and circumstances, it might have been started in the 8<sup>th</sup> century when the Chalukya Dynasty was in power in this region. As per the 1881 census, the population of Guledgudd was 10650, of which there were 500 families of handloom weavers. The blouses made out of Guledgudd Khana (or dyed fabric) compliments the Ilkal Sarees as this combination is widely used not only in the northern part of Karnataka but the Marathawada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra also. The *Ilkal Sarees* and *Guledgudd Khana* in their best combinations are used extensively in Urban and Rural parts of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Like in the other parts of Karnataka, the weaving community of this region also belongs to Devanga, Padmasali, Veerashaiva castes and Muslims. They are the traditional weaving community in almost all parts of South India also. The God fearing nature of this community could be seen in the weaving designs also. Most of the designs of the

		<p>Guledgudd Khana are replicates of (i) <i>Suryanarayana</i>, the face of Sun God, (ii) <i>Siddeswar Mukuta</i>, the face of Siddeswar God, (iii) <i>Theru</i>, the Chariot, (iv) <i>Ane Hejje</i>, the foot steps of elephant, (v) <i>Tulsi Pan</i>, the Tulsi leaf, (vi) <i>Sooji Mallige</i>, a fragrance giving flower etc.</p> <p>(The relevant parts of the <i>Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency, Volume XXIII, Bijapur, 1884</i>, is enclosed and marked at <b>Annexure-3</b>)</p>
1J	Method of Production	<p>The production of traditional Khana fabric involves various processes. These individual processes are carried out by big weavers who own large number of handlooms. Some small weavers procure the warp directly from 'preparatory houses' and carry out weaving. In these houses, the preparatory activities such as yarn winding, twisting, dyeing etc. are carried out and supplied to weavers in the form of warp and weft. The 'Khana' merchants, who own the handlooms, hire small weavers (on paying advance amount) and supply the necessary materials for weaving. The weavers' carries out the weaving of the fabric and hand it over to Khana merchant. The weaver is paid on piece rate basis.</p> <p>Besides, there are Handloom Co-operative Societies, who supply yarn to its member weavers.</p> <p>The activities in the production process of the <i>Guledgudd Khana</i> are (i) winding</p>

and twisting of yarn including pirn winding, (ii) hank preparation, (iii) dyeing of yarn (wherever necessary), (iv) Warping, (v) Gumming, (vi) Drawing and denting; and (vii) weaving. The description of these activities are summarised below:

#### **Raw Material**

The basic raw material of the cluster is Silk and Art Silk (Viscose) and Cotton yarn, procured in the form of hank from Silk traders in Ramanagaram and Bangalore.

#### **Silk Warp preparation:**

Raw silk is procured from silk traders in Ramnagaram and Bangalore. Raw silk in the form of hank is wound onto double flanged bobbins, which in turn is taken to up-twister machine for twisting. This twisted silk yarn is again converted into hank form suitable for degumming and dyeing.

The twisted silk yarn (of required denier) in the form of double flanged bobbins is taken to warping machine where a short length of warp is wound which is sufficient to weave a few meters length of Khana.

#### **Sizing**

Sizing is a process where starch and a gummy substance is coated on the warp yarns for imparting strength; enhance abrasion resistance to withstand the

stress and strains exerted during the weaving process. This process is carried out in the open and known as street sizing. In this cluster, the warp yarn from warping machine is then taken to sizing process. The yarn is tied between wooden stand for straightening and removing any entanglements in the yarns and making the yarns perfectly parallel to each other. The sizing paste (starch and a gummy substance) is then applied to the yarns by using a hand brush and dried in the sun light. Then the warp is taken on to the handloom (pit/frame) and used as warp material for weaving.

Some of the preparatory processes involved in the manufacture of Khana are completely manual, tedious and laborious. In most of the time, these cumbersome processes are carried out by the family members of the weavers themselves.

#### **Dyeing of Cotton**

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. The dye which is predominantly used for dyeing the yarn meant for Guledgudd Khana is Indigo dyes.



The dyeing of cotton carried out by the Guledgudd artisans of Khana manufacturing is unique. This uniqueness is one of the reasons for the popularity of Guledgudd Khana which can not be imitated by anybody and anywhere else. The dyeing of cotton with Indigo dyes is carried out in special earthen pots/copper vats which are buried in the ground. This will enable the dyer to maintain the required temperature conditions. The stability of temperature is also achieved by this method. The cotton yarn is also dyed with other class of dyes including sulphur and reactive colours.

Dyeing of cotton and silk yarn is conventionally carried out in open copper vessels using fire wood in open oven. This requires lots of fire wood and leads to wastage of heat energy and time. Therefore, the dyers modified this conventional method and set up a new type of oven in which fire wood is utilized economically and loss of heat energy is reduced. The chimney fitted to this modified oven helps to avoid the smoke and keep the working place smoke free area.

#### **Dyeing of Silk**

Silk used in the manufacture of Guledgudd Khana is procured from Bangalore and Ramnagaram areas are in the raw form. Then it is de-gummed in

the dyeing house using soap solution in boiling water. Silk is dyed using acid dyes in the hank form using open bath method and dried in the sun light.

#### **Pirn Winding**

Winding is the process of transferring yarn from one type of package to another, i.e. from hank to bobbin or pirn. Pirn winding is the process of transferring the yarns from the hanks into small bobbin/pirn to be put in the shuttle used in the weft while weaving. The yarn in the form of pirn is used in the weft while weaving. The weft required for weaving of Khana is prepared manually by using wooden rods and pegs and then wound by a hand driven device on a small bobbin (used as pirn in weaving). Aged women are usually involved in the process of pirn winding.

#### **Weaving**

The process of interlacing the warp and the weft yarns to form the fabric is known as weaving. The devices which are used for weaving *Guledgudd Khana* are handlooms and powerlooms. The handlooms are either pit or frame looms. The powerlooms are mainly plain looms with doobby attachments. The handlooms are made up of wood and all the operations carried out in the weaving process are manual. Weaving of the Khana material requires special skill and lot of patience. As small and intricate

		<p>designs are the specialties of these materials, it requires a dobby mechanism for shedding which is made-up of wood. Simple mechanisms and devices are incorporated in the loom using wooden sticks, ropes, levers twines etc. Many looms working in Guledgudd are as old as hundreds of years. Most of the family members in the family can operate the loom and weave the fabrics. Even children in their leisure time assist their parents in the weaving activities.</p> <p><b>Quality Checking &amp; Packing</b></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>
1K	Uniqueness	<p>In our country, different geographical regions are renowned for its unique fabrics, which are the outcome of a long association between the weaver and the equipment and the technique that weaver employs. The structure of the loom and the processes adopted for manufacture of handloom products are subject to geographical variations and hence each cluster has its own specialties and uniqueness. The unique designs produced by using dyed yarns represent the traditions followed by people of some regions of Karnataka and Maharashtra states. The motifs used for the designs are extracted from nature, ancient stone sculptures of Badami and</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silk is regarded as symbol of purity, elegance and pride. Silk being hygroscopic in nature readily absorbs moisture and gives cool feeling to the user. It is highly praised for its comfort in hot and humid weather conditions in summer season. Women can wear this material and work in outdoors in fields without any difficulty or discomfort.</li> <li>• The warp yarn from warping machine is taken to sizing process. This process is carried out in the open and known as street sizing. The yarn is tied between wooden stands for straightening and removing any entanglements in the yarns making it perfectly parallel to each other. Sizing paste (Starch and a gummy substance which is retrieved from a tree called "Jali") is applied on to the yarns by using a hand brush and dried in the sun light. Natural materials are used for sizing the yarn.</li> <li>• The dyeing method followed by the dyers is unique and quality of water used for dyeing give the best results. The fastness properties of dyed materials are superior which is also one of the specialties of Guledgudd Khana Material.</li> <li>• Indigo Dyeing: The dyeing of cotton carried out by the Guledgudd</li> </ul>
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artisans for Khana Manufacture is unique. This uniqueness is one of the reasons for the popularity of Guledgudd Khana which can not be imitated by any body and anywhere else. The dyeing of cotton with Indigo dyes is carried out in special earthen pots/copper vats which are buried in the ground. This will enable the dyer to maintain the required temperature conditions. The stability of temperature is also achieved by this method. The cotton yarn is also dyed with other class of dyes including sulphur and reactive colours.

- Dyeing of cotton and silk yarn is also conventionally carried out in open copper vessels using fire wood on open oven. The quality of dyeing is special and the reason is attributed to the weather conditions and quality of water they use for dyeing purpose. Colour fastness of dyed cotton Khana materials is superior which can not be produced in any other place than Guledgudd.
- The geographical region falls in a downhill area and as a result its invigorative climate is most helpful to carry on weaving smoothly. Weaving of this Khana material requires a special skill and lots of patience. As small and intricate designs are the specialties of these materials, it requires a doobby mechanism for

shedding which is made- up of wood. Simple mechanisms and devices are incorporated in the loom using wooden sticks, ropes, levers twines etc. Many looms working in Gulledgudd are as old as hundreds of years.

- **Intricate Design motifs:** The small design motifs produced in these khana fabrics are the specialty of these fabrics. These designs are produced by using extra threads and make the motifs appear bolder and enhance the attractiveness of the fabrics. The design motifs are based on floral designs, traditions of the community and replica of the religious deities. Examples are Tulsi Pan, Sooji Mallige, Siddeshwara Mukuta, Suryanarayana, chariot, lamp, jasmine, elephant footsteps etc.
- **Reversible:** The small design motifs produced by using extra threads allow the fabric to use both sides and hence they are reversible.
- The extra thread design motifs produced on open ground structure make the fabric air permeable and breathable. Therefore these fabrics are cool and hence most preferred for summer wear. Especially the fabrics made from hygroscopic fibres like cotton and silk are extraordinarily cool. The Khana materials produced

		<p>from cotton are comfortable and less expensive. Though the durability of these materials is less, they are very much suitable for hot and humid conditions of summer and rainy season in these areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climatic condition: The climatic condition of Guledudd region, which is surrounded by hills is most conducive to produce such unique fabrics particularly in cotton and silk.</li> <li>• Cultural heritage: The art of weaving Khana fabrics is part of cultural heritage of the region which is transformed from one generation to another as a traditional art.</li> <li>• Cottage industry: It is observed that the production of Khana fabrics has been a family activity involving all family members. The processes involving preparatory, dyeing, weaving, packing etc. are carried out by men, women and children in the family and earn their livelihood.</li> </ul>
1L	Inspection Body	<p>(1) The Department of Handlooms &amp; Textiles, Government of Karnataka, (2) Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Govt of India are supporting the weavers in quality control of the products. (3) Besides, the weaving masters in the production units have their own quality control mechanism. During the process of production like winding &amp; warping, creation of motifs,</p>

weaving, etc., the weaving master 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 *Guledgudd Khana*.

Even the traders involved in the marketing of this unique traditional product are also insisting specific quality while placing orders to the manufacturers on the basis of demand patterns in the market and subsequently inspect the various stages of production and final product before procurement. But in the present scenario, it has been decided that the Textiles Committee, Government of India, Mumbai having Regional offices at Solapur and Bangalore along with the Department of Handlooms, Government of Karnataka will provide inspection mechanism for maintaining quality of the product in the post-GI registration scenario.



1M	Others	<p>The traditional Guledgudd Khana (fabric for Choli or Blouse) compliments the <i>Ilkal saris</i> as this combination is widely used not only in the northern part of Karnataka but the Marathawada and Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra also. While the aged ladies wear the Ilkal Saris and Guledgudd Khana in their traditional Maharashtrian style, the younger generation wears it in their modern fashionable style. As a result, Ilkal Saris and Guledgudd Khana in their best combinations are used extensively in Urban and Rural parts of Karnataka and Maharashtra. Be it a marriage or any other big or small function or any other celebration or ceremony, the combination of Ilkal Saris and Guledgudd Khana are being used widely as this combination has been the treasure of beautiful, dignified, ultra-modern fashions of sixteen years old girls and that of sixty year old traditional dressed housewives too.</p> <p>Therefore, even during these ultra-modern competitive designs and fashionable ladies dresses flooding the markets, the demand for Ilkal saris and Guledgudd Khana is getting expanded throughout the region. No lady feels her collection complete and rich unless she adds at least one pair of Ilkal sari and Guledgudd Khana.</p>
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Along with the Statement of Case in Class-24 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 Commissioner for Textile Development &  
Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Govt. of Karnataka,  
14/ 3A, 3<sup>rd</sup> floor, R.P. Building,  
Nrupathunga Road, Bangaluru – 560 001

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

  
Commissioner for Textile  
Development and Director  
of Handlooms and Textile  
in Karnataka Bangalore

NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

PANDURANG B. NAYAK.

Dated this 10<sup>th</sup> day of June 20 2010