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|--|---|--|
|  | <p>(d) Type of Goods : Ilkal Sarees - Class 24,<br/> Ilkal Sarees are made of following<br/> Types of yarn.<br/> (i) Silk warp and silk weft<br/> (ii)Silk warp and Art silk weft<br/> (iii)Art silk warp and cotton weft.<br/> (iv)Silk warp and cotton weft.</p> <p>(e) Specifications :<br/> (a) Length of sarees<br/> (i) 5.4 meters (6 yards).<br/> (ii)7.2 meters ( 8 yards )<br/> (iii)8.1 meters (9 yards)<br/> (b) Width : 48"<br/> Body : 40"<br/> Borders : 8" (each side : 4") and<br/> 5", 7", 9" (9" Gayatri Saree)<br/> (c) Designs (Borders)<br/> (i) Borders: Chikki , gomi,<br/> Chikki Paras, Naveelu Dadi,<br/> Honnur<br/> – Traditional ones,<br/> (ii)Gayathree and Gadidadi<br/> – Modern type<br/> (d) Body Designs<br/> (i) Checks, (ii) Plain and Stripes,<br/> (iii) Special checks.<br/> (e) Colours:<br/> (i) Borders : Red or Maroon or<br/> Green or Yellow or Black<br/> (ii) Body: Blue, Rose, Green, and</p> |  |
|--|---|--|

Orange or lemon yellow, Black  
(f) Yarns used

| S. No. | Portion        | Colour          | Art silk<br>X<br>Cotton | Silk<br>X<br>Cotton        | Silk<br>X<br>Silk          |
|--------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1      | Body warp      | Required        | 120's<br>Denier A.S     | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 2.     | Pallav<br>warp | Red             | 75/1 Denier<br>A.S      | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 3      | Border<br>warp | Red             | 75/2 Denier<br>A.S      | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 4      | Extra warp     | Grey            | 75/2 Denier<br>A.S      | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 5      | Extra warp     | Yellow          | 120/2<br>Denier A.S     | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 6      | Extra warp     | Gr/ Or /<br>Red | 150/1<br>Denier A.S     | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 7      | Body weft      | Required        | 120's<br>Denier A.S     | 24/26 Denier<br>Silk 2 ply | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply |
| 8      | Body weft      | Black           | 60's Cotton             | 60's Cotton                | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply |
| 9      | Pallav<br>weft | Bleach          | 150's<br>Denier A.S     | 24/26 Cotton<br>2 Ply      | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply |
| 10     | Pallav<br>weft | Red             | 150's<br>Denier A.S     | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply |

Note: A.S: Art Silk.

- Reed Count used :
- 1) Art silk x cotton – 60<sup>s</sup> x 50" stock port steel
  - 2) Silk x Cotton – 72's x 50" stock port steel
  - 3) Silk x Silk – 72's x 50" stock port steel

Note :- Some times 100s x 50" Stock port steel reed is used in all three cases depending upon the quality

required.

(f) Name of the geographical indication (and particulars):

**Ilkal Sarees.**

Particulars:-

Ilkal is medium sized town with a population of 51920 in 2001, 26,262 males and 25,658 females. A total of 9029 households are there in Ilkal town. This town is in Bagalkote district. The town is located in a valley that lies in South – East corner of Bagalkote district and is quite close to the borders of Kushtagi taluk of Koppal district. The town falls within the jurisdiction of Hungund taluk and lies at a distance of about 12 Kms south of taluk head quarters. Between these two towns, Ilkal is more populous than Hungund (ratio 1:2:5) and is much more important centre of trade, commerce and industry. National Highway- 13 passes through Ilkal and links up Kushtagi, Hospet and Chitradurga in south and Hungund, Bijapur and Sholapur in north. An important topographical feature of this town is that it lies on the banks of a rivulet named after town itself. The waters that flow through this stream especially in the southern portion are attributed with exceptional qualities such as having a sweet taste and a cooling

effect. Since generations, water of this rivulet near the town is being used for dyeing cotton and silk yarn.

At Ilkal the weaving of Ilkal sarees is being sustained and promoted by several traders and master weavers. It is estimated that there are about 5000 looms at Ilkal and that more than 90% of these looms are mainly engaged in the production of Ilkal sarees.

Among other weaving centers where Ilkal sarees produced are as follows.

**I) Bagalkote Dist.**

A. Hungund taluk

- (i) Hire Upnal – 1Km from Ilkal
- (ii) Gorbal – 2Km from Ilkal
- (iii) Kodihal – 35 Km from Ilkal
- (iv) Amingad – 24 Km from Ilkal
- (v) Suli bhavi – 26 Kms from Ilkal
- (vi) Kamtagi – 36 Km from Ilkal
- (vii) Kandgal – 19Km from Ilkal
- (viii) Gudur – 25Km from Ilkal
- (ix) Rakkasagi – 20Km from Ilkal

B Badami taluk

- (i) Belur – 48Kms from Ilkal
- (ii) Jalihal – 50Kms from Ilkal
- (iii) Hebballi – 60Kms from Ilkal
- (iv) Konkanakoppa – 65Kms from Ilkal
- (v) Guledagudda – 50Kms from Ilkal



**II) Koppal District**

A. Kustagi taluk

(i)Dotihal – 15Kms from Ilkal

(ii)Hanumsagar – 15Kms from Ilkal

(iii)Tawargera – 45Kms from Ilkal

**III) Gadag District**

(i)Gajendragad- Taluk RON

**IV) Bijapur District**

(i) Golasang-Basavana Bagewadi Taluk

(ii) Vandal-Basavana Bagewadi Taluk

(iii) Ganal- Basavana Bagewadi Taluk

(iv) Benal- Basavana Bagewadi Taluk

(v)Hiremural-Muddebihal Taluk

(vi) Bavor- -Muddebihal Taluk

(vii)Balaganur--Muddebihal Taluk

An ordinary weaver, it is learnt has to put in two days work to produce an Ilkal saree of 6 yards length or 3 days labour to produce an Ilkal saree of 9 yards length. Under favorable circumstances a diligent weaver produces about 150 Ilkal Sarees per annum per loom. For most of the weavers since generations this craft is the sole means of livelihood. The chart showing different weaving centers Appended will highlight the same.

(g) Description of Goods:

(i) **General:**

Ilkal sarees are woven using cotton warp on the body and art silk warp for border and art silk warp for pallav portion of the Saree. In some cases instead of art silk, Pure silk is also used. The general construction particulars followed at Ilkal for the past years are given in the Page 3 of 28.

The peculiar characteristics of the saree is joining the body warp with the pallav warp which is locally called as TOPE TENI. This technique is only used exclusively at Ilkal. If anyone requires Ilkal saree one must prepare a warp for every saree. Warp threads for body is prepared separately. Similarly pallav warp is prepared separately either with art silk or pure silk depending upon the quality required. Thirdly border portion of warp is prepared as like the pallav warp either art silk or pure silk and the colour used for pallav and on border will be one and the same. In general, the length of the pallav will range 16" to 27". The pallav threads and body threads are joined in loop technique, a typical method which is locally called as TOPE TENI. An example is given for preparation of warp for a saree of cotton body , Art silk pallav and Art silk border as under:

Construction particulars:

|  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
|  | <p>i.) Count of body warp = 60s cotton</p> <p>ii) Count of border warp = 75 denier<br/>twisted Art silk</p> <p>iii) Count of pallav warp = 75 denier.<br/>Art silk</p> <p>iv) Width of saree = 48"</p> <p>v) Length of the saree = 6 yards</p> <p>vi) Count of reed = 60s Stockport steel</p> <p>vii) Length of pallav = 27"</p> <p>viii) Size of the border = 3 3/4" on<br/>either side.</p> <p>ix) Cotton warp preparation</p> <p>x) Width of the saree = 48"</p> <p>xi) Size of border = 7 1/2" (3 3/4" on<br/>either side)</p> <p>xii) Width of the saree on body<br/>= 48" - 7 1/2" = 40 1/2"</p> <p>xiii) No. Of threads required for body<br/>= 40 1/2" x 60s = 2430</p> <p>xiv) Length of the saree = 6yards (or)<br/>6.36" = 216"</p> <p>xv) Length of pallav = (-)27"</p> <p>xvi) Length of saree in cotton portion<br/>= 189"</p> <p>xvii) Allowances given for wastages<br/>after weaving = 18"</p> <p>xviii) length of warp required<br/>= 189" + 18" = 207"</p> <p>A warp must be prepared with 207" or<br/>5 yards 27" with 2430 ends of cotton</p> <p>In order to get a cotton saree, we<br/>must have 5 yards 27" length of warp</p> |  |
|--|---|--|



with cotton and 2430 ends. "BUT IN THE TECHNIQUE OF TOPE TENI BEING FOLLOWED AT ILKAL THE WARP IS PREPARED WITH  $\frac{1}{2}$  THE LENGTH BUT DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF THREADS". For the 5 yards and 27" we must produce 2 yards and 31" of cotton warp length only. The number of threads for this warp could  $2430 \times 2 = 4860$ .

The warp must be prepared with 2 yards and 31" length and 4860 ends.

Similarly the pallav warp is prepared with 75 denier Art silk for which the calculation is given below:

Length of pallav = 27"

Allowances given for wastages in the beginning of weaving = 6"

Total length = 33"

However, the number of threads would be similar to that of cotton body warp otherwise 4860 ends.

The cotton warp as well as pallav warp will have loop formation on either side. Once the cotton warp is prepared by using loop at one side, the threads required for pallav will be inserted through the loop of body warp and every loop of cotton warp the pallav is prepared following the same loop formation. The length of pallav will range as said from 16" to 27". The

typical and peculiar characteristics of joining of body as well as pallav portion of saree is called as TOPE TENI. This joining method is done to get contrast body as well as contrast pallav.

A separate warp for border portion measuring  $3\frac{3}{4}$ " on either side will be prepared to the length of 6 yards and  $18''+4''$ .  $18''$  &  $4''$  will be the allowances given for wastages i.e. anticipated in the beginning and end of weaving. Once preparation of warp as explained above the gaiting is done on the loom. The extra warp required for border portion will be suitably prepared and arranged as usual.

The weaving is started from pallav portion to get solid pallav and solid border. While weaving the pallav portion, different colours generally white, yellow, black are also used to form different weft bars in pallav. Here also the weft bars are woven with another special technique called as KONDI technique. So that it look like Rekku temple motif. Similarly the other coloured weft also used here and there to enrich the pallav portion.

The pallav portion is thus, woven for  $27''$ . Hence the construction will be Art silk warp threads in fold form is interlaced with contrast colour of Art silk

either single or double threads. After weaving 27" of pallav portion one will find the loop joining. Once the body portion is arrived there one will find cotton warp in loop formation ("2 threads" interlaced with body weft for about 1"). After leaving 1" one series of warp threads either on odd number or even number of the cotton warp is cut through out the width of the cotton warp and stretch so that the two yards 31" length of warp will measure 5 yards 27" required as standard length of warp. A proper care is taken while warping itself with sufficient lease arrangements so that once one lace of warp thread is cut and stretched the thread formation will have no entanglement. After stretching of warp, weaving is continuing with suitable body weft that will also run and interlace with border portion of warp threads. Now the body portion of saree will have same colour of warp and weft in the border portion, border colour mixed with body weft otherwise short colour or mixed colour. After weaving the look of saree will be contrast pallav and body.

**(ii) Designs**

(a) Borders

The design woven in the length

wise borders are mainly three types.

(i)Gomi (more popularly known as Ilkal dadi)

(ii)Paraspel (Sub-divided into chikki paras and dodd paras)

(iii) Gaadi

(b) Main body design

(i) Stripes, rectangles, squares

(c) Inner body does not have any special features.

**With above broad parameters the Ilkal sarees differ in matters of size, nature and quality of yarn used for different portion of saree as also colour combination and combinations of designs on the borders and main body of the saree. The beauty of Tope-teni seragu is further enhanced at times by weaving in its middle portion, yet another design known as 'Kyadgi'**  
Specifications of Ilkal sarees

(a) (i) Width of Ilkal sarees :  
48 inches(120 cms)

(ii) Standard width of each side of border: 4" (10 Cms)

(iii) Length of saree : (i)6 yards (5.4m),

(ii)8 yards (7.2 m), and

(iii)9 yards (8.1m)

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|  | <p>(iv) Standard length of seragu with 'teni' design (Pallav portion) : 16" (40 cms) in case of 6 yards sarees and 27" (69 cms) in case of rest.</p> <p>The usual combinations of yarn for different portions are as follows</p> <p>(i) Dadi or side borders: art silk warp and cotton weft or Pure silk warp and cotton weft</p> <p>(ii) Melsaragu or heading: Art silk warp and Art silk weft of different designs or Pure silk warp and pure silk weft</p> <p>(iii) Main body of saree (Ilisaragu) : a) art silk warp and cotton weft</p> <p>(b) Art silk and cotton warp(for designs) and cotton as well as art silk weft</p> <p>(c) Pure silk warp and Pure silk weft (2 Ply)</p> <p>It is learnt that weavers mainly weave above combinations.</p> |  |
|  | <p>(h) Geographical area of Production and Map</p> <p><b>:Main centre : Ilkal Town in Hungund Taluk</b></p> <p>I (a)Other centre in Hungund Taluk</p> <p>(i) Hire uphal – (1Km)</p>  |  |



- (ii)Gorbal - (2Kms)
- (iii) Kodihal - (24Kms)
- (iv)Amingad - (26Kms)
- (v) Sulibhavi - (26Kms)
- (vi)Kanatagi town - (36Kms)
- (vii)Kandgal - (19Kms)
- (viii)Gudur - (25Kms)
- (ix) Rakkasagi (20Km)

**(b) Badami Taluk**

- (i)Belur - (48Kms)
- (ii)Jalihal - (50Kms)
- (iii)Hebbali - (60Kms)
- (iv)Guledgudda
- (v) Kenkonakoppa

**b) Koppal District**

**(a) Kushtagi Taluk**

- (i)Dotihal - (15Kms)
- (ii)Hanumsagar - (15Kms)
- (iii)Tawargera - (45Kms)

**(c) Gadag District**

Ron Taluk

- (i) Gajendragad

**(d) Bijapur District**

- (i) Golasang- - Basavanabagevadi Taluk
- (ii) Vandal – Basavanabagevadi Taluk
- (iii) Gonal - Basavanabagevadi Taluk
- (iv)Benal –Basavanabagevadi taluk
- (v) Hiremural- Muddebihal Taluk
- (vi)Balaganur – Muddebihal Taluk
- (vii)Bavoor – Muddebihal Taluk

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|   | <p>Figures in brackets indicate approximate distances from Ilkal town.</p> <p>II ) Map of Karnataka indicating places in the following districts</p> <p>Bagalkote District</p> <p>Koppal District</p> <p>Gadag District</p> <p>Bijapur District</p> <p>wherein Ilkal sarees are manufactured is enclosed</p>  |  |
| <p>(i) Proof of origin :<br/>(Historical records)</p> | <p>(a) <b>Bijapur District - Mysore – state Gazetteer – 1966</b></p> <p>Page 204 – last para</p> <p>“Mulls, fine Dhoties are produced at Ilkal..... The peculiarity of saree manufactured at Ilkal is its border ranging in width from 2, 1/2 “ to 4” in which red colour generally predominant .....”</p> <p>Page 508 – 2<sup>nd</sup> para</p> <p>“ Ilkal is a centre of the weaving and dyeing industries in the district specially famous for its sarees”</p> <p>(b) <b>Census of India -1981 – Part XD – Series 9. – Karnataka – Handicraft survey report. – Ilkal sarees – brought out by Government of India .</b></p> <p>Page 1</p> <p>The place “Ilkal” too belongs to the</p> |  |

illustrious category of beautiful sarees and is traditionally associated with weaving of specific varieties of sarees which under nomenclature of Ilkal sarees “are of popular in northern districts of Karnataka

Page 3

(i)“ By definition Ilkal sarees are those that were first designed and produced almost exclusively by the weavers at Ilkal”

(ii)Ilkal, a town in Hungund taluk of Bijapur District is obviously a place where the craft under study (Ilkal Sarees) had its origin

(iii)Page 5 – 2<sup>nd</sup> Para

“Sarees which are popularly labeled as Ilkal sarees are mainly produced at Ilkal and few other near by villages ....”

( c) Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency  
– Vol XXIII

- Bijapur – Page 654

- Published in 1884

“ Ilkal is the centre of weaving and dyeing industries in Hungund and had 684 looms in 1883 against 500 in 1851”

**(d) Tourism Map of Karnataka**

brought out by Department of  
Tourism.

“Ilkal: A famous centre for weaving and  
dyeing. The place is famous for sarees.

(j) Methods of Production:

1.0 Preamble : Ilkal traditional sarees  
are produced mainly on pit looms with  
the combination of three types of  
different yarns namely Silk x Silk,  
Silk x Cotton, Art silk x Cotton. Along  
with the above said yarn combination  
totally four different traditional designs  
are produced - they are Chikki  
Paras, Gomi, Jari and recently  
modified traditional design Gayathri .  
These sarees are produced in different  
lengths 6.00 yards, 8.00 yards,  
and 9.00 yards with solid as well as  
contrast borders.

The main distinction in these sarees  
is its attached temple type Pallav  
(locally called as TOPE TENI) by inter  
locking body warp and pallav warp  
using loop system and inserting weft by  
three shuttles using two different colours  
yarn by **Kondi technique** ;  
A weaver requires apart from himself

two others for preparatory work.

**Yarn combination with different counts / Deniers**

| No. | Portion        | Colour          | Art silk<br>X<br>Cotton | Silk<br>X<br>Cotton        | Silk<br>X<br>Silk          |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1   | Body warp      | Required        | 120's<br>Denier A.S     | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 2.  | Pallav<br>warp | Red             | 75/1 Denier<br>A.S      | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 3   | Border<br>warp | Red             | 75/2 Denier<br>A.S      | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 4   | Extra warp     | Grey            | 75/2 Denier<br>A.S      | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 5   | Extra warp     | Yellow          | 120/2<br>Denier A.S     | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 6   | Extra warp     | Gr/ Or /<br>Red | 150/1<br>Denier A.S     | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       | 20/22 Denier<br>Silk       |
| 7   | Body weft      | Required        | 120's<br>Denier A.S     | 24/26 Denier<br>Silk 2 ply | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply |
| 8   | Body weft      | Black           | 60's Cotton             | 60's Cotton                | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply |
| 9   | Pallav<br>weft | Bleach          | 150's<br>Denier A.S     | 24/26 Cotton<br>2 Ply      | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply |
| 10  | Pallav<br>weft | Red             | 150's<br>Denier A.S     | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply | 24/26 Denier<br>silk 2 ply |

Reed Count used : 1) Art silk x cotton – 60's/100's x 50" stock port Steel

2)Silk x Cotton – 72's/100's x 50" stock port Steel

3) Silk x Silk – 72's / 100's x 50" stock port Steel

Note :- Some times 100s x 50" Stock port steel reed is used in all three cases depending upon the quality.



## **2.0 Process of yarn to fabric**

2.1 Body Warp : The yarn in the cone or Hank form is converted in to required length of ball warp by peg warping system. This warp is sized by plant resin or gum (Locally called antu), manually blowing on it to get stiffness, extra care is taken to avoid clinging of wet ends each other during drying; this warp has to be prepared for each saree, initially this warp will be in two layers having half the saree length excluding stretching latter it becomes single layer of full length required for this saree after Weaving the Pallav portion.

2.2 Border warp : Border warp also prepared by peg warping system in to required length, no resin is used, but the length of warp is made once for Six Sarees or Nine sarees.

2.3 Pallav warp: Pallav warp also prepared by vertically arranged peg warping system during preparation of warp each body warp end interlaced with the Pallav warp end manually (locally called Tan adding) to get interlocking in the ends each other, no resin is used, four ends are used for Pallav.

2.4 Extra warp: These ends are prepared as of border warp, no resin is used.

Drawing in: After preparation of warps each ends of Pallav warp are drawn in to the reed and country heald shafts (Bamboo reed with locally constructed heald shaft) manually sticking to the left over ends of previous saree (locally called Kechchu) or drawing in directly (Vaipani)

2.5 Weaving: After gaiting up warp and healds on the loom, weaving started.

Firstly Pallav portion is woven by using three shuttles with two different colour yarn using Kondi technique (to form temple type design). Two weavers are required to weave KONDI technique. After weaving of Pallav including the inter locked part of body warp and Pallav warp (Attaching portion) one part or layer of the body warp is cut to get standard length of saree (initially half length of body warp with four ends (two layers)) latter becomes full length with two ends (single layer with two ends per dent). After this, normal plain or checks weaving continues till end of the saree.

The above said process and preparation repeats for each saree except border warp and extra warp, the

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|  | <p>preparation of which repeats every six or nine sarees.</p> <p>3.0 .Place of work:<br/>Weaving of Ilkal sarees is mostly an indoor activity. It is essentially a household enterprise involving active participation of female members.</p> <p>4.0: Raw Material availability:<br/>( i)Silk Yarn: Bangalore and local market at Ilkal, Guledagudda<br/>(ii)Art Silk Yarn: National Handloom Development Corporation( Bangalore) and local.<br/>(iii)Cotton yarn: Local market at Ilkal and NHDC.</p> <p>(K) Uniqueness :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The uniqueness of saree is joining of the body warp with pallav warp with a series of loops locally called as TOPE TENI technique.</li> <li>2. The weaver will gait only 6 yards, 8 yards, 9 yards warp due to above TOPE TENI technique.<br/>KONDI Technique is used for weft through inserting 3 shuttles</li> <li>3. Ilkal sarees are woven using cotton, art silk as well as pure silk.</li> <li>4. Normally the body of the saree contains cotton with silk / art silk and</li> </ol> |  |
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|                      |  |  |
|----------------------|--|--|
|                      | <p>cotton.</p> <p>5. Pallav portion-Design:<br/>“ TOPE TENE SERAGU”<br/>Normally in tope teni seragu 3 solid portions would be in red colour, and in between 2 portions in white colour.</p> <p>6. Tope Teni seragu has been regarded as a state symbol and was greatly respected during festival occasions.</p> <p>7. Traditional Borders: (i) Chikki, (ii)Gomi, and(iii) Gadidadi, and modern Gaythri are unique ones in Ilkal sarees.- width ranging from 2.5” to 4”</p> <p>8. Border Colour Uniqueness: Red usually or Maroon dominates.</p>                                 |  |
| (l) Inspection body: | <p>(a) (i) Societies and Master weavers at Ilkal and surroundings weaving centres check the sarees weaved 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 is visiting Ilkal town and other surrounding weaving centre periodically and certify the quality of sarees.</p> <p>(iii) Deputy Director (Textiles, Bagalkote, Department of Handlooms and Textiles visits Ilkal and surrounding centres two to three times in a month and inspect the quality of sarees</p> |  |

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|  | <p>manufactured.</p> <p>(iv) Periodical training is given to weavers by Weavers Service Centre, Bangalore, on maintaining the quality at Ilkal town and improvements suggested.</p> <p>(v) Central silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI), Bangalore has bought out an information brochure on testing services for silk yarn through which officials test the various parameters of yarn and fabric. The weavers are trained suitably by above Department to adhere to the parameters mentioned there in.</p> <p>(*) It is proposed by Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Karnataka to form a core team towards ensuring standards, quality, integrity and consistency of goods relating to GIR, after GIR certificate is obtained.</p> <p>The team of members would be</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1., Dy-Director Textiles, Department of Handlooms , Government of Karnataka, Bagalkote - Member Secretary</li> <li>2. Dy Director, Weavers service centre, Bangalore - Member</li> <li>3. Central silk Technological research Institute, Bangalore- Member</li> <li>4. Leading societies at Ilkal – Members</li> </ol> |  |
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- 2Nos

5. Karnataka Handloom

Development Corporation, Ilkal town

- Member

6. National Institute of Fashion

Technology, Bangalore – Member

7. A representative from Master Weaver.

The team would periodically visit Ilkal Town and surrounding centres as mentioned in item (h) above and test the quality of sarees.

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 centres.

(m) Others:

**State Government assistance to weavers ,registered societies and Karnataka Handloom Development corporation Ltd during 2004-05:**

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles was formed on 1-4-1992. The Commissionerate of Textiles Development is in charge 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

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|  | <p>products in the state.</p> <p>Towards development of the handloom products the following schemes have been implemented by the Commissionerate of Handlooms during 2004-05</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</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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|  | <p>Government Schemes.</p> <p>ii) Coverage of “ Yeshaswini” health scheme for weavers.</p> <p>iii) Support to KHDC in terms of margin money and raw material purchase.</p> <p>iv) Support to handloom training Institute at Gadag, Betageri and Advance training Institute.</p> <p>2. Thrift for handloom weavers- share from central and state Governments for savings scheme to weavers under KHDC and co-operative societies.</p> <p>3. Health package scheme for handloom weavers.</p> <p>4. Exhibitions and fairs – A national Expo entitled “Harshakala” conducted at Bangalore and other exhibitions Conducted at various places of the state during 2005-06</p> <p>5. Karnataka Handloom Development corporation Scheme (Deendayal Hath karga Prothsahana yojana). A centrally sponsored scheme to provide comprehensive support for infrastructure, supply of basic inputs</p> |  |
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|  | <p>to weavers through KHDC .</p> <p>6. Deendayal Hathkarga Yojana<br/>– co-operatives.<br/>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 work sheds for weavers – construction of living cum work sheds.<br/>- central sector scheme</p> <p>8. Subsidized sarees and Dhotis scheme for weaker section through public distribution system and through KHDC.</p> <p>9. Assistance to Handloom co-operatives through various programmes viz,<br/>(i) Training to Handloom weavers<br/>(ii) State level exhibitions.<br/>(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)<br/>KHDC operates through show rooms and projects involving weavers. The</p> |  |
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|  | <p>corporation's main function is to introduce new products like shirts, 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 Ilkal 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 interests 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: 5-5-06

Signature of the Signatory



SANDEEP DAVE, T.A.S  
Commissioner for Textile Development  
And  
Director of Handlooms and Textiles,  
Government of Karnataka