



Confederation of Indian Industry



सत्यमेव जयते

Government of Gujarat



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA
PATENTS | DESIGNS | TRADE MARKS
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

A Booklet on GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS of GUJARAT



2023 Edition



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FOREWORD



Shri Pravin K. Solanki, IAS
Secretary and Commissioner
Cottage and Rural Industries
Government of Gujarat

It gives me immense pleasure to share that Govt of Gujarat in association with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) is releasing “Geographical Indications Booklet of Gujarat”.

The state of Gujarat owing to its rich biodiversity which translates into unique handicraft and handlooms products has immense potential in GIs and should use these GI as a strategic instrument to promote our products in global market.

GIs can offer a comprehensive framework for rural development since they can positively encompass issues of economic competitiveness, stakeholder equity, environmental stewardship, and socio-cultural value.

It is important that the artisans, associations, Department of Handicraft, Department of Textile and other stakeholders work in close coordination to monitor, increase market outreach and ensure that authenticity of these GIs are not lost. The Commissioner of Cottage and Rural Industries Department Government of Gujarat is committed towards promotion of the GIS.

This Booklet of Geographical Indications of Gujarat will also act as GI tourism Guidebook by sharing the details on how to visit these places.

I thank Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) along with all stakeholders who have contributed for this important initiative.



प्रा. उन्नत पी. पंडित
Prof. Unnat P. Pandit

महानियंत्रक, एकस्व, अभिकल्प, व्यापार चिन्ह
एवं पंजीकार भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Controller General of Patents, Designs
and Trade Marks & Registrar of
Geographical Indications



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

Government of India

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

Ministry of Commerce & Industry

उद्योग संवर्धन और आंतरिक व्यापार विभाग

Dept. for Promotion of Industry & Internal Trade



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MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has come out with a Booklets on Geographical Indications for the State of Gujarat"

We at Intellectual Property Office, India are sure that the Booklet(s) will enrich peoples understanding on the uniqueness and a rich traditional heritage of production linked to origin.

Geographical Indication (GI) has been an important tool to protect agricultural products, foodstuffs, wine and spirit drinks, handicrafts (& Handlooms) by way of registration. A geographical indication right enables those who have the right to use the indication to prevent its use by a third party whose product does not conform to the applicable standards.

GI broadly affects the people and resources of a region, hence it is very important to create a well-structured framework to ensure balance between GI Management and Legal Protection.

I believe that this Booklet will help people to connect with GI Producers effectively.

I extend my warm greetings and felicitations to the CII, Government of Gujarat .

Respectfully,

(Prof. (Dr.) Unnat P. Pandit)



FOREWORD



Chandrajit Banerjee
Director General, CII

India has a huge repository of traditional knowledge. Residing mainly in the rural areas of the country, the traditional knowledge, heritage practices and experience of India are truly immense. The Government of India has been promoting traditional knowledge-based product development and innovations through various policies such as “Vocal for Local” and “One District – One Product”. The traditional knowledge residing in rural India must be leveraged as it has a huge potential to contribute to the economic growth of the country, as well as ensure inclusiveness of economic growth. The job opportunity and social welfare sectors in Indian villages are also directly linked with the meaningful growth of the traditional knowledge and ancient practices in the country.

The state of Gujarat, in particular, owing to its rich biodiversity which translates into unique agricultural and agro-food products has an immense potential in translating its traditional knowledge into innovation opportunities through Geographical Indications (GIs). The State Government of Gujarat is extensively promoting the use of GIs as a strategic instrument to nurture products based on traditional knowledge and experience.

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) firmly believes that GI should be central in a meaningful manner in maintaining Indian rural heritage. CII through its Intellectual Property Centres is actively working towards identification and protection of traditional knowledges, handicraft and art products of artisans and folklore mainly emerging from Rural India. One of the core purposes is to ensure that the valuable GIs do not become generic or semi-generic in export markets, and Indian artisans can have an opportunity for their products in the export sector as well.

CII has come up with this comprehensive GI booklet namely “A Booklet on Geographical Indications of Gujarat” in close association with GI Registry, IP Office, Government of India with specific focus on the state of Gujarat.

The booklet is informative and useful in understanding how a particular product comes to be identified with a location in addition to knowing that GI rights not only prohibit others from marketing and selling the same products with similar claims but also create brand equity and customer loyalty.

This booklet also aims to sensitize the public on GI registered products and the premiums associated with the products resulting in creating value for stakeholders and artisans/creators and linking with relevant Industries. This GI booklet is also envisaged as a GI Tourist Guidebook to promote an emerging concept of “GI Tourism” by sharing details on how to visit these places.

I sincerely hope that this report would be useful in encouraging and examining the GI ecosystem of India and help the country leverage its traditional knowledge and experienced practices to drive a robust rural economic growth.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) would like to thank Indian Patent Office, Govt of India, Government of Gujarat, and all other stakeholders who have been associated in preparing the GI Booklet of Gujarat.

The booklet has been developed with inputs from the Controller General of Patents in India, Govt. officials from IPO and Government of Gujarat, academicians and industry leaders and experts on GIs. This is the first initiative towards building National GI Register of all states and UTs of India.

We are very much grateful to officials of GI Registry, Govt of India for their commendable guidance and support during the preparation of the GI booklet.

CII would like to specifically acknowledge the contributions of Ms Garima Sahney, Mr Sunil Singh, Ms Poonam Singh, Suneha Gupta, Sumoni Puri, Yogesh Mehta from Sai Krishna & Associates from Sai Krishna & Associates, who worked with Mr R Saha (Senior Advisor, CII) and Mr Anil Kumar Pandey, Sr. Counsellor & Head- CII IPFC, for coming up of this booklet.

It is sincerely envisaged that the booklet will help people to connect with GI Producers effectively and sensitize public on GI registered products and propagate the “GI Tourism” nationally.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The State of Gujarat has rich cultural heritage and is known for its unique traditional arts, textiles (handloom), handicrafts, and traditional foods that have evolved over centuries. Geographical Indication (GI) has been an important tool to protect these products legally by way of registration. The GI rights create a unique brand, customer loyalty, restricts unlawful use of the GI by others, and generate additional revenue for the producers of GI goods. This in turn helps in sustaining the traditional knowledge and the culture of the area.

Till 12 November 2023; Total number of GI applications applied in India is 1158 and out of this, 530 GI applications have been registered in India. Total GI applied from State of Gujarat is 38 and registered 18 till 12 November 2023.

The present GI Booklet deals with all the registered GIs emanating from state of Gujarat and covers essential details of each GI including historical background, special features of each related product, technique of production, maps covering the geographical area from where the GI originates, date of registration, the next date for renewal of the GI and ways to reach these places. This GI booklet is also going to act as a GI Tourist Guidebook to promote an emerging concept of “GI Tourism” by sharing details on how to visit these places.



ABOUT GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS (GI)

Geographical indication (GI) is a name associated with a product for its reputation, special traits, popularity and quality built over decades and the place from where the product originates. Human skills, raw materials, practices, production methods, climate and other natural factors are responsible for sustained reputation of the product.

Advantage Geographical indication It confers legal protection to Geographical Indications in India

- GIs can create value for local communities and add to the economy of the region.
- Prevents unauthorized use of a registered Geographical Indication by others.
- It provides legal protection to Indian Geographical Indications which in turn boost export.
- GIs act as a vehicle for human and social development of community, protecting traditional cultural expression, stabilizing production of GI goods in the original area / region and enhancing tourism of the GI regions.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS (REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT

The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999, under Section 2(f) states that “goods” means any agricultural, natural or manufactured goods or any goods of handicraft (& Handlooms) or of industry and includes food stuff.

An applicant for registration of a GI is an organization, government and non-governmental, society, cooperative and similar agencies. The registered GI must benefit all the producers of GI product in that area, all these producers must be registered in the GI Registry as “authorised user” of GI in products produced by them. In absence of this authorisation, the producers may face difficulties in marketing their products. Handicraft artisans & weavers can be registered as Authorized Users for the registered Geographical Indications as provided under Section 7(3) read with Section 17 of the Act. The Act provides that any person claiming to be the producer of the goods in respect of which a geographical indication has been registered under section 6 may apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for registering him as an authorized user of such geographical indication.

METHODOLOGY OF GI APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION:

- Field Visit to identify appropriate GI and GI beneficiaries.
- Assessment of prominent GIs, based on eligibility criteria mentioned under Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, India.
- Survey and Documentation of identified/assessed prominent GIs
- Assisting towards formation of list of GI beneficiaries/producers/artisans under appropriate legal framework (associations/trusts/concerned state and central ministries or dept. etc)
- Documentation of historical evidence, uniqueness of GI products
- Preparation of GI Application
- Filing of the GI application at the GI Registry, India and prosecute the GI application till disposal.
- Scrutiny of the application by the GI examiner and seeking further information, if required.
- Addressing the objections (if any) and the subsequent acceptance of the application.
- Notification of the acceptance in the Gazette.
- If no opposition is filed within the statutory period of 4 months, the Office of GI Registrar proceeds to registration.
- However, if an opposition is filed by a third party, the applicant must answer to the satisfaction of the GI Registry before the GI is registered.

Once the GI is registered, the term of protection is for a period of 10 years at the end of which, the term can be renewed for a further period of 10 years by paying the applicable government fee. The GI is protected for as long as the term of protection for the said GI is renewed.

REGISTERED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS of GUJARAT

AGATES OF CAMBAY

Name of Geographical Indication: Agates of Cambay

GI Application Numbers: 101 and 508

These two applications cover the GI and the associated logo.

Date of Filing: 05/07/2007

Renewal Date: 04/07/2027

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 33

Classes: 14

Type of Goods: Handicrafts (Semi Precious Stones)

Applicant Name: Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

Geographical Location: Cambay is in the Anand district of Gujarat. It was carved out of the Kheda district in 1997. Anand is the district's administrative headquarters and is bounded by Kheda District to the north, Vadodara District to the east, Ahmedabad District to the west, and the Gulf of Cambay to the south. Cambay is a seaport at the head of the gulf named after it and is popularly called Khambhat.

Uniqueness: Agates are semi-precious stones with a wide spectrum of colours and fancy images. One of the most interesting gems of collector's delight, agate is a type of microcrystalline quartz falling under the general category of chalcedony. Agate is characterised by its occurrence, hardness, fracture, specific gravity, refractive index, and lustre.



Method of Production: Agates are believed to have been formed under the earth's cavities because of volcanic action and extreme climatic conditions. It is a mineral, generally of secondary origin, forming in cavities and veins by deposition from meteoric groundwater containing gelatinous silica from the weathering of silicate

minerals. It can also form by deposition from late hydrothermal solutions at or near the earth's surface under conditions of low temperature and low pressure.

The technique employed by the artisans of the Agate Stone is unique. The techniques and processes that have evolved in making agate articles have undergone several changes. Raw stones must pass through at least six stages of work before being processed into finished products, namely mining, sun heating and firing, cutting and shaping, roughening and smoothening, polishing and drilling.



Info Byte: Until the 18th century, articles manufactured from agate were highly priced and patronised worldwide for their artistic value and rarity. After that, the artistic skill of the Cambay lapidary had developed to perfection. The articles to be produced from agate are determined and shaped according to raw stones' size, colour, and natural formation. The colour and design found in one article wouldn't exactly be the same as that in any other article, and in that lays its uniqueness. The term agate seems to have derived its name from the river 'Achates' in Sicily, now known as the Achates or Dirillo, well known in early times for its agates. The word Achates is again a derivative of the Arabic 'Akika', meaning a riverbed. It is thus Persian in origin.

Agate is commonly associated with siliceous volcanic and occurs as vein or vesicle filling. It occurs as a petrifying agent in fossil wood and bone. Agate is frequently found lining or filling rock cavities and fissures, sometimes forming geodes. Agate usually occurs as rounded nodules or veins; the layers of quartz are often concentric. The composition of agate varies greatly, but silica is always predominant, usually with alumina and oxide of iron. The colours and "scenes" in agate are endless. While agate is usually an inexpensive stone, some varieties or special stones with very unusual scenes or markings can be quite expensive. Agate beads are the chief products that command a good market in the Middle East and Africa.

According to ancient beliefs, agates possess medicinal properties and are thought to cure Insomnia. People possessing this stone were believed to have gathered strength, courage, and easy money.

Visiting Cambay/Khambhat:

By Air: Vadodara Airport is the nearest airport, located 66 km from Khambhat.

By Rail: Kalitalavdi railway station connects Khambhat and Anand.

By Road: Khambhat can be reached from Delhi and Mumbai via land routes.

प्रारूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



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DUPLICATE
COPY

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 101

CERTIFICATE NO.80

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date :

05.07.2007

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता
विकास कमिश्नर, हस्तशिल्प, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, वेस्ट ब्लॉक सं-7, आर के पुरम, नई दिल्ली, भारत

के नाम से 14

वर्ग में

101

संख्या के अधीन

05.07.2007

दिनांक को

“केंबे के सुलेमानी पत्थर”

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in
the register in the name of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India,
West Block No. 7, RK Puram, New Delhi, India.

in class 14

under no.

101

as of the date

05.07.2007

in respect of “AGATES OF CAMBAY” Falling in Class 14 for Semi Precious Stones.

आज दिनांक

10th

माह

जुलै

20

08

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Scaled at my direction this

10th

day of

July

20

08

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

FORM O-2



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भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 508

CERTIFICATE NO. 251

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 08.01.2015

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Haroon House, 3rd Floor, 294 - P Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 001, Maharashtra, India**

in class 14 under no. 508
in respect of "AGATES OF CAMBAY (LOGO)"

as of the date 08.01.2015

Falling in Class - 31 - in respect of -
Semi Precious Stones

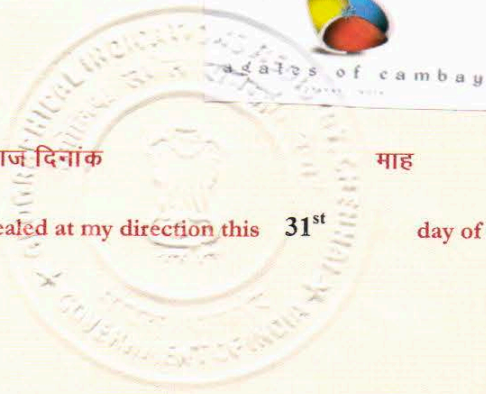
आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st day of March 20 16 at Chennai.



रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

रजिस्ट्रीकरण इसमें ऊपर प्रथम उल्लिखित तिथि से 10 वर्ष के लिए है और तब इसे 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और उसके पश्चात प्रत्येक 10 वर्ष की और अवधि के पश्चात भी नवीकृत किया जा सकता है।

Registration is for 10 years from the date first above mentioned and may then be renewed for a period of 10 years and also at the expiration of each period of 10 years thereafter.

इस प्रमाणपत्र का उपयोग विधिक कार्यवाही में या विदेश में रजिस्ट्रीकरण अभिप्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है।

This Certificate is not for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad.

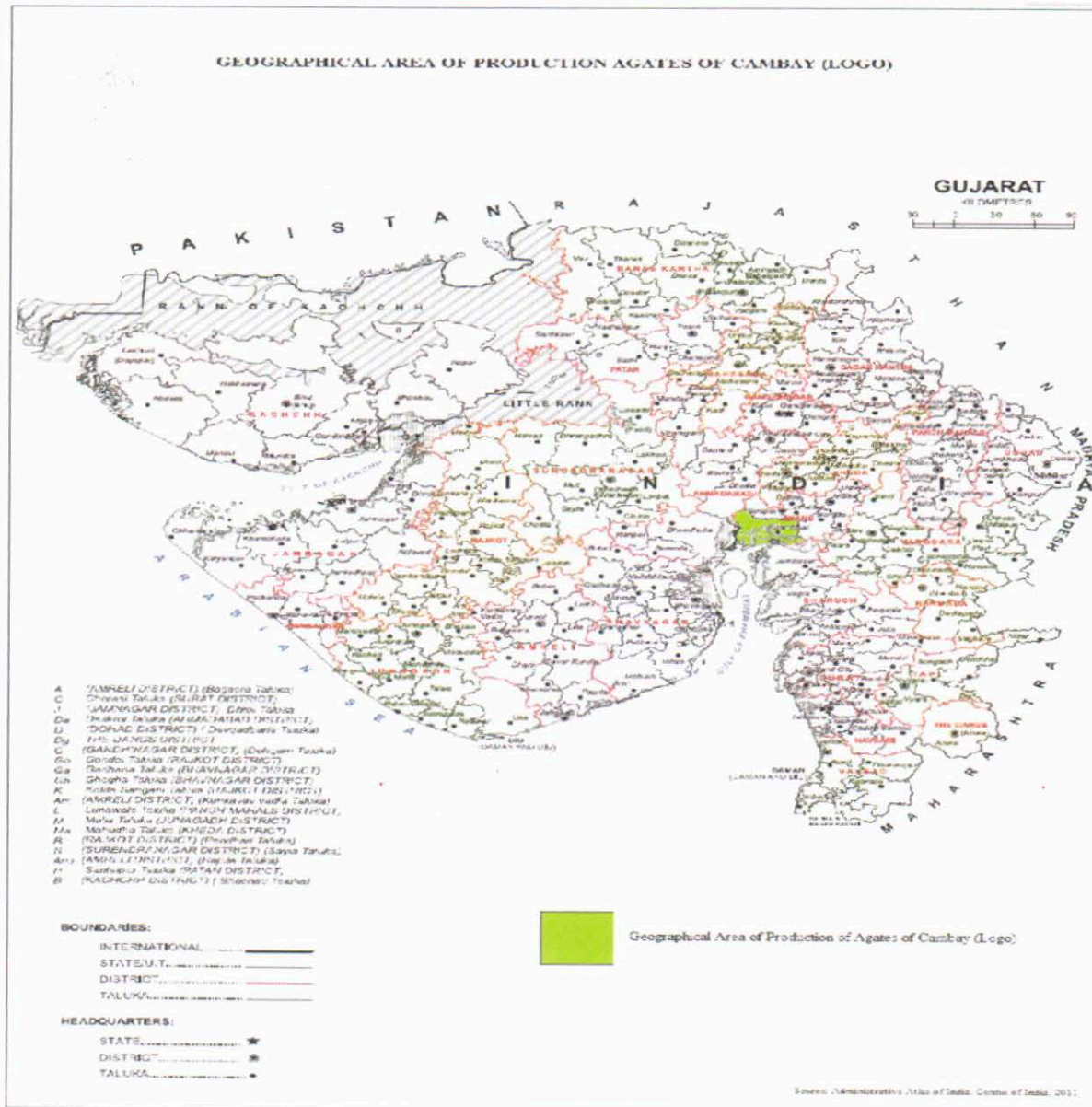
“The GI Application Number 101 “Agates of Cambay” & GI Application Number 503 “Agates of Cambay (Logo)” have been registered separately, However, the applicant is at liberty to use the registration jointly and independently and that such use would also be a valid use under the Registration.”



G.I-508

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

AGATES OF CAMBAY (LOGO)



THAT the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Haroon House, 3rd Floor, 294 – P Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 001, Maharashtra, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "AGATES OF CAMBAY (LOGO)" in respect of Semi Precious Stones falling in Class – 14.

Date: 31.03.2016

Place: Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indications

BHALIA WHEAT

Name of Geographical Indication: Bhalia Wheat

GI Application Number: 192

Class(es): 31

Type of Goods: Agriculture-Wheat

Applicant Name: Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited

Date of Filing: 17/12/2009

Renewal Date: 16/12/2029

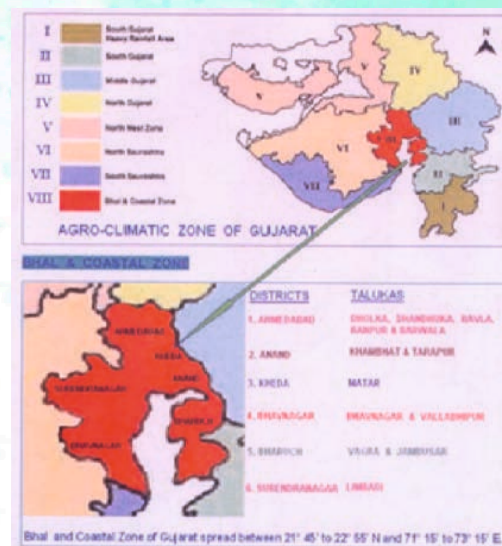
Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 01

Geographical Location: The Bhalia wheat durum variety is grown mainly in Ahmedabad, Amreli, Bhavnagar Kheda, Junagadh, Surendra Nagar, Rajkot, Award and Jamnagar districts.

Uniqueness: Durum wheat is unique in its yellow endosperm, which gives pasta its golden hue. This type of wheat contains very hard, bold, and vitreous grains and high protein content. It has a high pelshanke value and medium sedimentation value and is high on carotene. Due to its high carotene content, it has fewer yellow berries and contains the maximum natural yellow pigments, resulting in low water absorption. These qualities make it ideal for being used as semolina (suji) in pasta products like macaroni, spaghetti, vermicelli, noodles, pizza, and more.

Climatic Conditions: In Bhal and Coastal Zone, this crop is normally grown on conserved soil moisture. Rain-fed wheat in Bhal and the Coastal Zone is sown from late October to early November. This area's soil has low organic carbon, low nitrogen, and medium phosphorus levels.

Info Byte: The Bhalia wheat is locally consumed as



“Bhakhari”. It requires more pressure during milling due to the hard grain. As the barn is brittle and contains higher soluble sugar, resulting in good quality Bhakhari, it is a common preparation for bread and breakfast. The best quality grain should possess high protein, medium-strong gluten, and low lipoxidase, an enzyme which destroys the pigment during processing.

The durum or macaroni wheat cultivation in India is considered very ancient. It is the best wheat for drought or under restricted irrigated conditions of Punjab, MP, and Karnataka. Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and H.P. It is best known for its use for semolina (suji) preparation.

Bhalra Wheat - Durum is the hardest among wheat. Its density, high protein content, and gluten strength make durum the wheat of choice for producing premium pasta products. Pasta made from durum is firm with consistent cooking quality. Bhalia Wheat - Durum kernels are amber-coloured and larger than other wheat classes. Bhalia wheat is also known as Daudkhani wheat, Chasia wheat, or Bhalia wheat.

Visiting Ahmedabad:

By Air: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport (SVPIA) is an international airport serving the cities of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat, India.

By Rail: The main railway station of Ahmedabad, also referred to as the Ahmedabad Junction Railway Station or Kalupur Railway Station, is the primary station of rail transport for the city of Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat, India, and an important centre of the Western Railways zone of the Indian Railways.

By Road: Ahmedabad now has a world-class GSRTC Bus Port at Gita Mandir.



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
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Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 192

CERTIFICATE No. 153

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 17.12.2009

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the name of **Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, An undertaking of Government of Gujarat, Khet Udhyog Bhavan, Opp. Old. High Court, Near Railway Crossing, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad – 380 014, Gujarat, India.**

in class 25 under no. 192 as of the date 17.12.2009

in respect of "BHALIA WHEAT" Falling in Class – 31 in respect of Wheat



आज दिनांक

माह

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को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

24th

day of June

2011

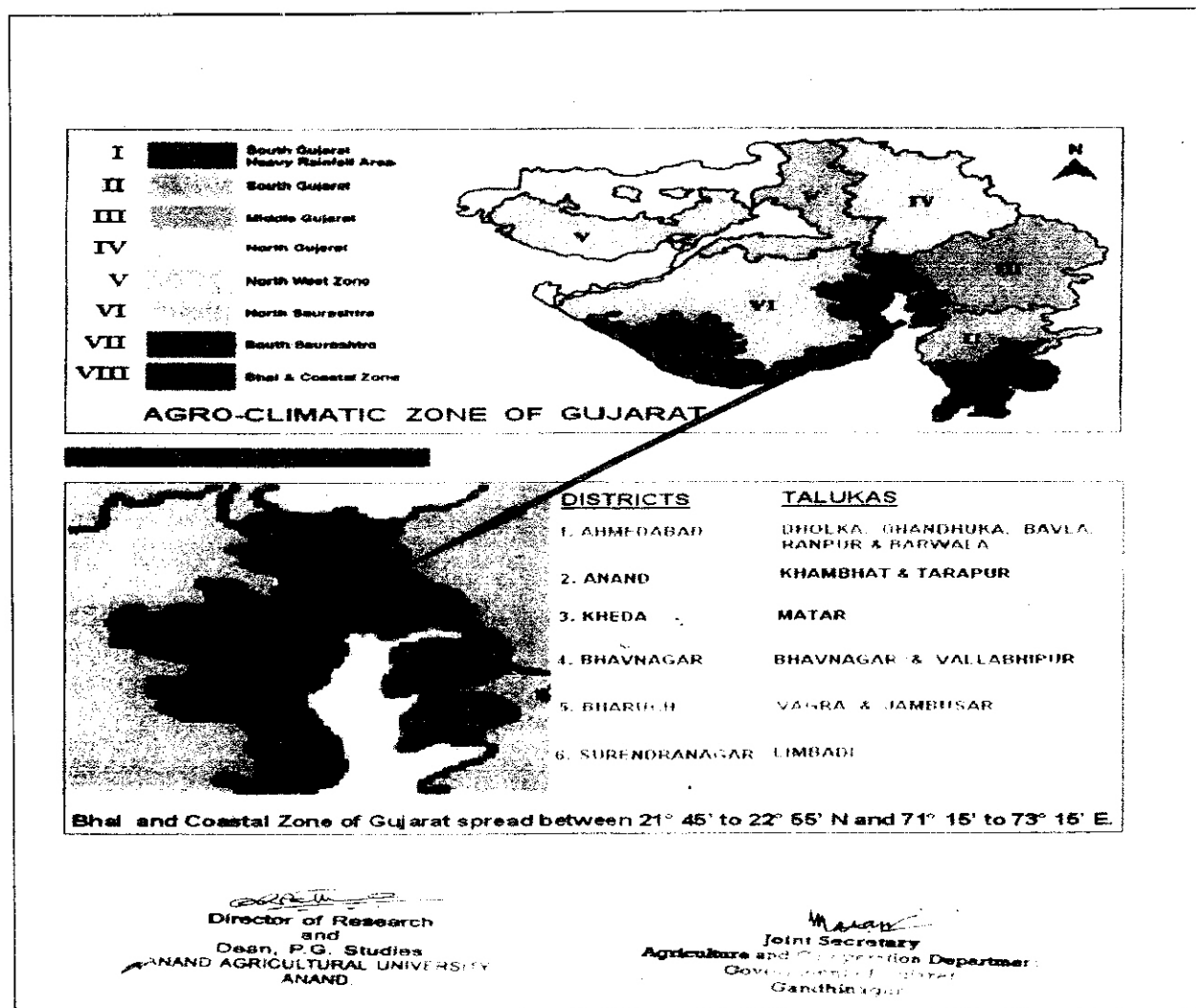
at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-192

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

BHALIA WHEAT



THAT Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, An undertaking of Government of Gujarat, Khet Udhog Bhavan, Opp. Old. High Court, Near Railway Crossing, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad - 380 014, Gujarat, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "BHALIA WHEAT" in respect of Wheat falling in Class - 31.

Date: 24.06.2011
 Place: Chennai

[Signature]
P.H. KURIAN
 Registrar of Geographical Indications

GIR KESAR MANGO

Name of Geographical Indication: Gir Kesar Mango

GI Application Number: 185

Class:31

Type of Goods: Agriculture (Mango)

Applicant Name: Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited

Date of Filing: 17/08/2009

Renewal Date: 16/08/2029

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Geographical Location: Gir Kesar Mango is cultivated in Junagadh district, particularly Gir territory and some adjoining tehsils like Dhari and Khambha of Amreli district. The ecological zone of Gir extends to Girnar forests in the northwest, Mitlala forests in the east and coastal forests in the south. Gir and Girnar forests, including Gir Sanctuary and National Park surround the successful cultivation of Kesar mango.

Uniqueness:

The Kesar mango variety has unique and naturally occurring organoleptic characteristics such as taste, aroma, pulp colour, and sweetness. The fruit starts as deep green during its development stage and eventually turns yellow with a pink spot on its shoulder. The variety is named Kesar due to its saffron-coloured pulp, which is fibreless and somewhat firm.

Agro-Climatic Conditions: The Kesar mango orchards are cultivated in specific areas of the Junagadh region, which contain ideal climatic parameters with suitable soil conditions. The mango can grow well in all types of soil, from alluvial to lateritic, except black cotton soils. However, it is also cultivated successfully in soft, rocky areas of the west coast, which have a good drainage capacity. For climate, it can be grown from sea level to an altitude of about 1400 m with optimum temperature ranging from 24-30 degrees Celsius. The major harvesting season for Kesar mango is April-May in the Junagadh region.



Info Byte:

Farmer Shalebhai first discovered the Gir Kesar mango in Mangrol town, Junagadh. It was presented to Nawab Mohabatkhan Second, who named it "Salebhai ni Ambadi". Later, Shri A. S. K. Ayengar evaluated the fruit and found a saffron-coloured pulp, renaming it Kesar.

The Kesar mango tree is hardy, slow-growing, and evergreen with a single stem and a generally spreading habit. It can live for up to 200-300 years and still produce fruit, especially in deep soil where the taproot can descend up to 20 feet, and the root system can spread widely. The tree can grow up to 50 feet tall.

Compared to other varieties, Kesar mangoes have a higher yield potential and possess good physio-chemical properties such as size, shape, skin and pulp colour, taste, flavour, TSS, acidity, Vitamin A, Vitamin C, and sugar content. The saffron colour is rare worldwide, only found in the fruit pulp of Kesar mangoes and the colour of lions known as Kesari Sinha in the Junagadh (Sasan Gir) region.

Visiting Junagadh:

By Air: The nearest airport from Junagadh is Rajkot, 100 km from the city.

By Rail: Junagadh lies on the Western Railway network of the Indian railways. The city is well connected with the rest of the country via several trains.

By Road: Junagadh is linked to the rest of the country through a good road network.



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DUPLICATE
COPY

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999

Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.:

185

CERTIFICATE NO. 152

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या

Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date :

10.08.2009

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

ified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in
the register in the name of

Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, An undertaking of Government of
Gujarat, Khet Udhog Bhavan, Opp. Old. High Court, Near Railway Crossing, Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad - 380 014, Gujarat, India.

in class

31

under no.

185

as of the date

10.08.2009

in respect of

"GIR KESAR MANGO" Falling in Class - 31 - in respect of Mango



आज दिनांक

माह

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को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

24th

day of

June

20
11

at Chennai.

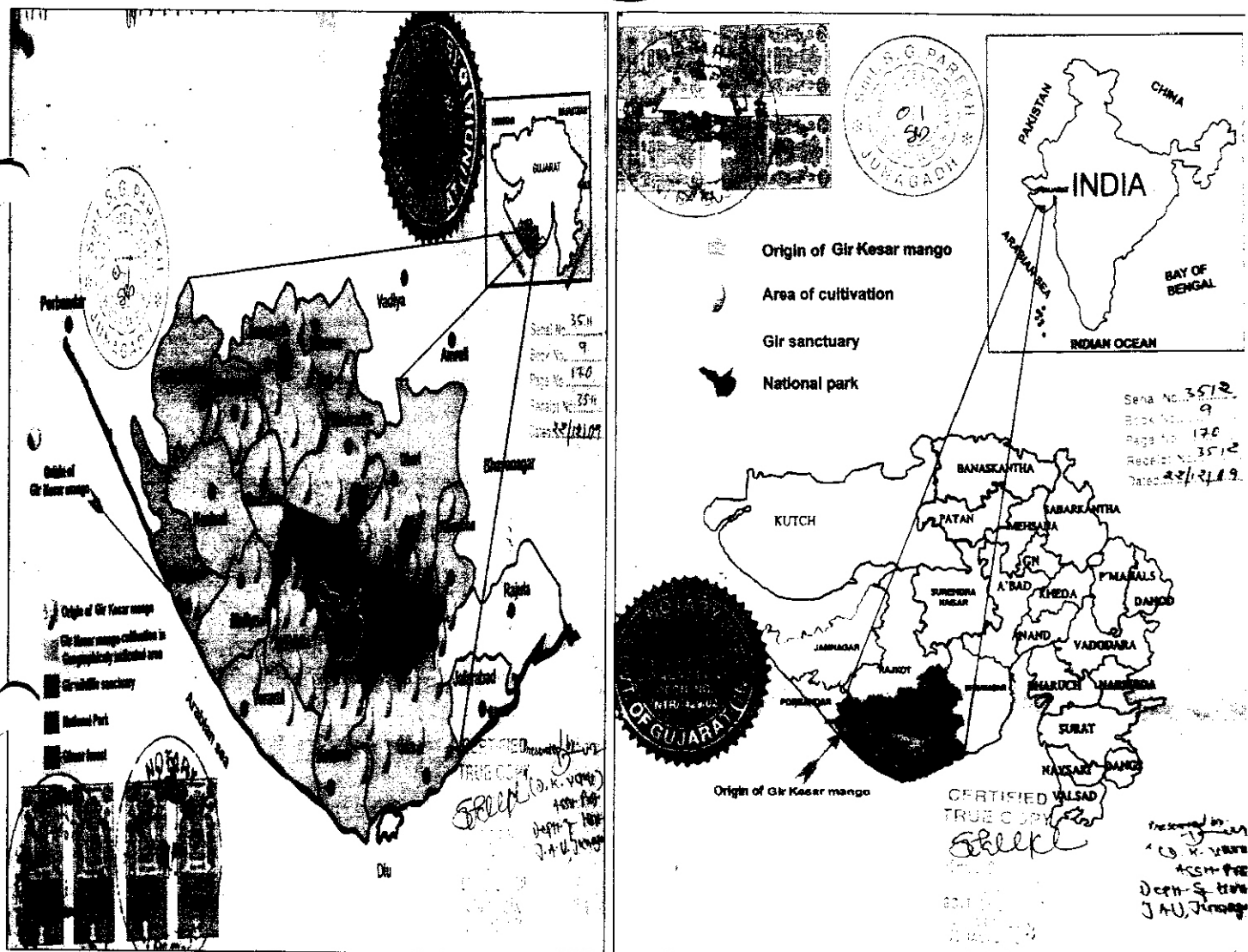
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रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-185

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

GIR KESAR MANGO



THAT Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, An undertaking of Government of Gujarat, Khet Udhog Bhavan, Opp. Old. High Court, Near Railway Crossing, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad - 380 014, Gujarat, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "GIR KESAR MANGO" in respect of Mango falling in Class - 31.

Date: 24.06.2011
Place: Chennai


P.H. KURIAN
Registrar of Geographical Indications

JAMNAGARI BANDHANI

Name of Geographical Indication: Jamnagari Bandhani

GI Application Number: 221

Class(es): 24, 25

Type of Goods: Handicraft (Textiles)

Applicant Name: Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Date of Filing: 13/09/2010

Renewal Date: 12/09/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 02

Geographical Location: Bandhani fabric is produced in two regions of Gujarat: Saurashtra and Kachchh. In Saurashtra, Jamnagar, the city is the main producing centre of Bandhani, whereas, in Kachchh, the Bandhani is produced across the entire district. The Jamnagar district lies just south of the Gulf of Kachchh, and the Kutch district lies north of the Gulf of Kachchh.

Uniqueness: Bandhani products from Gujarat are known for their unique product and manufacturing process, which involves intricate designs and tiny dots. The production process uses a tie-dye method on woven fabric, making it unique in nature. The woven cloth is tied with threads to create tiny dots on pre-printed designs before being resist-dyed. The craft persons use their skill and ingenuity to create unique designs, resulting in a variety of stunning designs and colour patterns.

Method of Production: Bandhani is a traditional Indian textile art involving tying and dyeing fabric. The material



is examined for quality and bleached if needed. Raw materials include muslin, cloth, thread, starch, and dye. Wooden blocks and dyeing tools mark out designs. Ink is made from 'geru' and black colour or soot mixed with water. Pinholes are made around the pattern to print it on cloth. Tying work is outsourced to females and takes 4-90 days,

depending on the design.

Info Byte: Bandhani is a type of cloth that is made in



Gujarat and Rajasthan. However, the process of making Bandhani clothes differs in Rajasthan compared to Gujarat, and the patterns and designs also vary. In Rajasthan, craftsmen grow their nails on their little fingers to help them lift and tie the cloth. They also wear a small metal ring with a point. In Gujarat, craftsmen prefer to work without these aids as it allows for better flow, and there is no risk of damaging the cloth.

Bandhani is an ancient technique used to decorate cloth and is commonly used by many Hindu and Muslim communities in the Kachchh region for ceremonial and daily wear. The Khatri community believes that the bandhani technique came to Kachchh from Sindh and that from Kachchh, it was introduced to Jamnagar.

Mordant-dyed textiles have been found at Mohenjo-Daro sites, dating back to 2000 BC. The use of mordant in dyeing was known to make the colour permeate the fabric. One of the unique features of Bandhani is that a meter-long cloth can have millions of tiny knots known as "Bheendi" in the local Kachchh language. These knots create a design and open up after dyeing in bright colours.

Visiting Jamnagar:

By Air: Jamnagar Airport or Govardhanpur Airport Jamnagar, 10 km from the main city, is well connected with Bhuj and Mumbai.

By rail: Jamnagar is served by frequent train services from other cities in India.

By road: Buses are available by Gujarat Tourism to several domestic destinations from Jamnagar at S.T. Depot.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 221

CERTIFICATE NO. 273

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 13.09.2010

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce and Industry**, Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Chamber building, Grain Market, Jamnagar Gujarat 361001 INDIA

in class 24 25

under no. 221

as of the date 13.09.2010

in respect of "JAMNAGARI BANDHANI"

Falling in Class - 24 25 - in respect of - Class 24 Textiles and Textile Goods not included in other classes and Class 25 Clothing



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 29th

day of April

20 17 at Chennai.

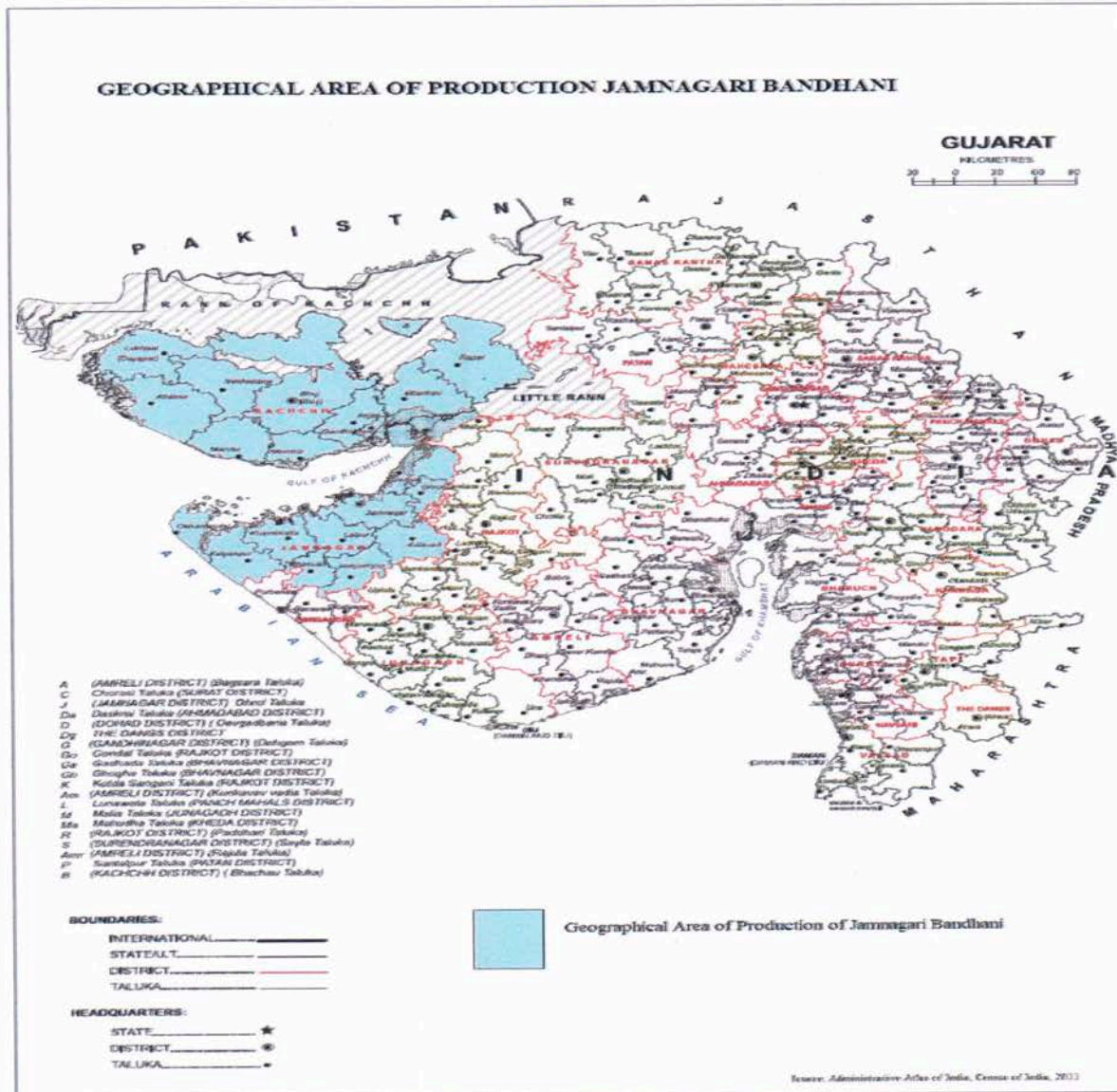
OKampali

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-221

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

JAMNAGARI BANDHANI



THAT, Jamnagar Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Chamber Building, Grain Market, Jamnagar – 361 001, Gujarat, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Jamnagari Bandhani" in respect of Textiles & Textile goods not included in other classes and Clothing falling in Class –24 & 25.

Date: 29.04.2017
Place: Chennai

OKrajda
Registrar of Geographical Indications

KACHCHH SHAWLS



Name of Geographical Indication: Kachchh Shawls

GI Application Number: 174

Class: 24

Type of Goods: Handicraft (Shawl)

Applicant Name: Kutch Weavers Association

Date of Filing: 04/06/2009

Renewal Date: 03/06/2029

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 06

Geographical Location: Kachchh is an erstwhile princely state of India and is the largest district of Gujarat.

Uniqueness: The uniqueness of the shawl is the Kachchi design on the woven shawl.

Method of Production: Kachchh has a tradition of weaving shawls using natural sheep wool or cotton through pit loom. The shawls have unique intricate designs woven by hand on plain looms with no repetition. The artisans use special skills to weave coarse count yarn for the intricate motifs. The shawls are tie-dyed or embroidered to create unique designs. All processes are carried out by craftspeople in villages by hand methods.

Info Byte: Kachchh weaving is renowned for incorporating unique traditional motifs and colours into medium to heavy-weight textiles. The value of Kachchh handlooms extends beyond their aesthetic appeal; their worth is derived from the hands of skilled artisans who weave their traditions and way of life into each piece.

Traditionally, weavers used hand-spun yarn provided by Rabaris, a nomadic community of sheep and goat herders. Weaving was a local art that provided Kachchh communities with blankets, cloth, and traditional dress.

Kachchh shawls, woven with motifs passed down through generations of artisan communities, were originally made from local desi wools and traditionally worn as veils. The shawl featured here incorporates the traditional dhotki motif. Artisans continue to design and produce shawls for the local market, as they are widely worn throughout Kachchh in the winter months. The shawls made of acrylic wool are dyed with chemical dyes, resulting in one solid bright colour throughout without bandhani. The cheapest ones are those with artificial zari borders and a little work done on them.

The historical products are adapted to market trends in the ever-changing production and marketing scenario. In the case of Kachchh shawls, the Kachchi woven designs are woven into a product called Dhabda, which is then transformed into shawls and stoles.

Visiting Kutch: The only way to reach Kutch is by road, as it's mostly desert. Kutch city does not have a dedicated railway station or airport. The nearest airport and railway station is in Bhuj. One will have to take a vehicle from Bhuj to reach Kutch.



प्ररूप O-2

बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत

FORM O-2

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIADUPLICATE
COPYभारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIAभौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999

Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.:

174

CERTIFICATE NO. 157

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या

Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date :

04.06.2009

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **Kutch Weavers' Association, At Post: Bhujodi, Taluka. Bhuj, District: Kutch 370 020, Gujarat, India**

in class 24

under no.

174

as of the date 04.06.2009

in respect of "KACHCHH SHAWLS"

Falling in Class - 24 - in respect of Textile and Textile goods not included in other classes.



कच्छी वषाट

आज दिनांक

माह

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को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

17th

day of October

20 11

at Chennai.

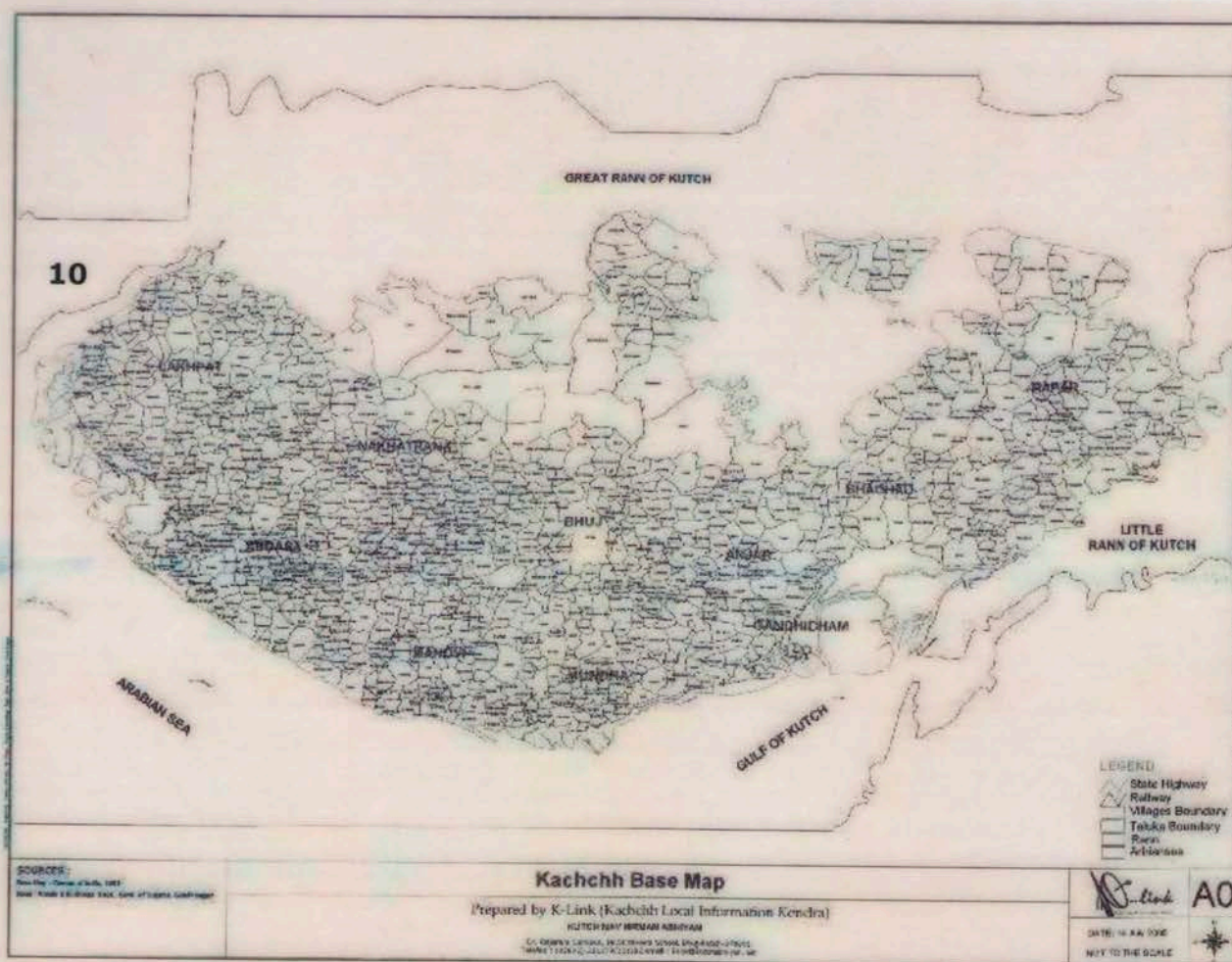
रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-174

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER


KACHCHH SHAWLS

Duplicate



THAT Kutch Weavers' Association, At Post: Bhujodi, Taluka. Bhuj, District: Kutch 370 020, Gujarat, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "KACHCHH SHAWLS" in respect of Textile and Textile goods not included in other classes falling in Class - 24.

**Date: 17.10.2011
Place: Chennai**


P.H. KURIAN
Registrar of Geographical Indications

KUTCH EMBROIDERY

Name of Geographical Indication: Kutch Embroidery

GI Application Numbers: 103 and 509

These two applications cover the GI and the associated logo.

Classes: 24 and 26

Type of Goods: Handicraft (Folk embroidery)

Applicant Name: Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

Date of Filing: 11/07/2007

Renewal Date: 10/07/2027

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 78

Geographical Location: The production area of embroidery is the Kutch district of Bhuj, Gujarat. This traditional craft is practised in the nine talukas of the Kutch district, namely Bhuj, Anjar, Nakhatrana, Lakhpatt, Mandvi, Mundra, Bhachau, Rapar and Abdasa. The craft pockets are Bhuj, Lakhpatt, Mandvi Bhachau, Rapar, Anjar, Nakhatrana, and Banni Region.

Uniqueness: Kutch's work is unique because a net is woven on a cloth using thread. The net is then filled in using the same thread by intricate interlocking stitches. The patterns are usually built around geometric shapes. This embroidery follows its own traditional design logic and juxtaposition of colours and motifs.

Method of Production: The Kutch District is home to skilled artisans who specialise in stitching sixteen different types of embroideries. These include Ahir, Aari, Soof, Kharek, Khudi-Tebha, Kambira, Neran, Pakko, Node, Jat-Garasia, Jat-Fakirani, Chopad, Gotauvn, Chekan, Mukko, Katri & Rabari. They use various types of threads, such as cotton and floss silk, fugitive colours, tracing paper, needles, minors, sequins, and fabrics such as cotton, Mashru, silks, and woollen, as raw materials.



To master traditional patterns with innovation, one must first learn the basic square stitch. Kutch is famous for its mirrored embroideries, also known as "Abhala", and every community has its unique embroidery style, stitches, patterns, colours, and motifs due to historical, socio-economic, and cultural factors. All embroideries are handmade.



Info Byte:

The Kutch Embroidery came into being in Kutch, Gujarat, with the arrival of different communities migrated from countries like Iran, Iraq, Greece, Germany, and Afghanistan during the 16th & 17th centuries. Women basically practise Kutch embroidery, and it is a tradition which has been inherited from generation to generation. Of all the crafts of Kachchh, embroidery is the best known.

Inspired by legend and everyday life, motifs have deep significance for their contemporary makers and users. Each community expresses its identity through a sense of aesthetics- colour, layout, and motif preferences- that evolved from specific aspects of their history, including migration patterns and contact with surrounding people. Each style comprises a specific combination of stitch, motif pattern and colour and is governed by a set of unwritten rules. Words used to identify a motif often apply to the stitch motif unit. Usually, the motifs are inspired by daily life, ancient beliefs, and rituals, but they vary from place to place. The differing adornment traditions of the various communities of Kutch are unified by regional styles and motifs that bridge cultures, parrots, temples, flowers, camels and elephants, human figures in dancing poses, and dancing peacocks.

The colourful tribal motifs lend vibrancy and modern design a contemporary feel to the fabric. Mirrors, beads, sequins, tie, dye, and applique are part of the vibrant embroidery, executed using the basic embroidery colours of red, black, green, yellow, white, and orange. Designs used for embroidery work are traditional in the extreme. It is rare to find any departure from the traditional iconography. Though now, all sorts of contemporary designs can be seen on the embroidered pieces.

Visiting Kutch:

The only way to reach Kutch is by road, as it's mostly desert. Kutch city does not have a dedicated railway station or airport. The nearest airport and railway station is in Bhuj.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

DUPLICATE
COPY

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999

Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

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Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.:

103

CERTIFICATE NO.82

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या

Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date :

11.07.2007

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता
विकास कमिशनर, हस्तशिल्प, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, वेस्ट ब्लॉक सं-7, आर के पुरम, नई दिल्ली, भारत

के नाम से 26 वर्ग में 103 संख्या के अधीन 11.07.2007 दिनांक को

“कच्छ कढ़ाई”

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto) / authorised user has been registered in
the register in the name of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India,
West Block No. 7, RK Puram, New Delhi, India.

in class 26 under no. 103 as of the date 11.07.2007
in respect of “KUTCH EMBROIDERY” Falling in Class 26 for Embroidery.

आज दिनांक 10th माह जुलै 20 08 को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

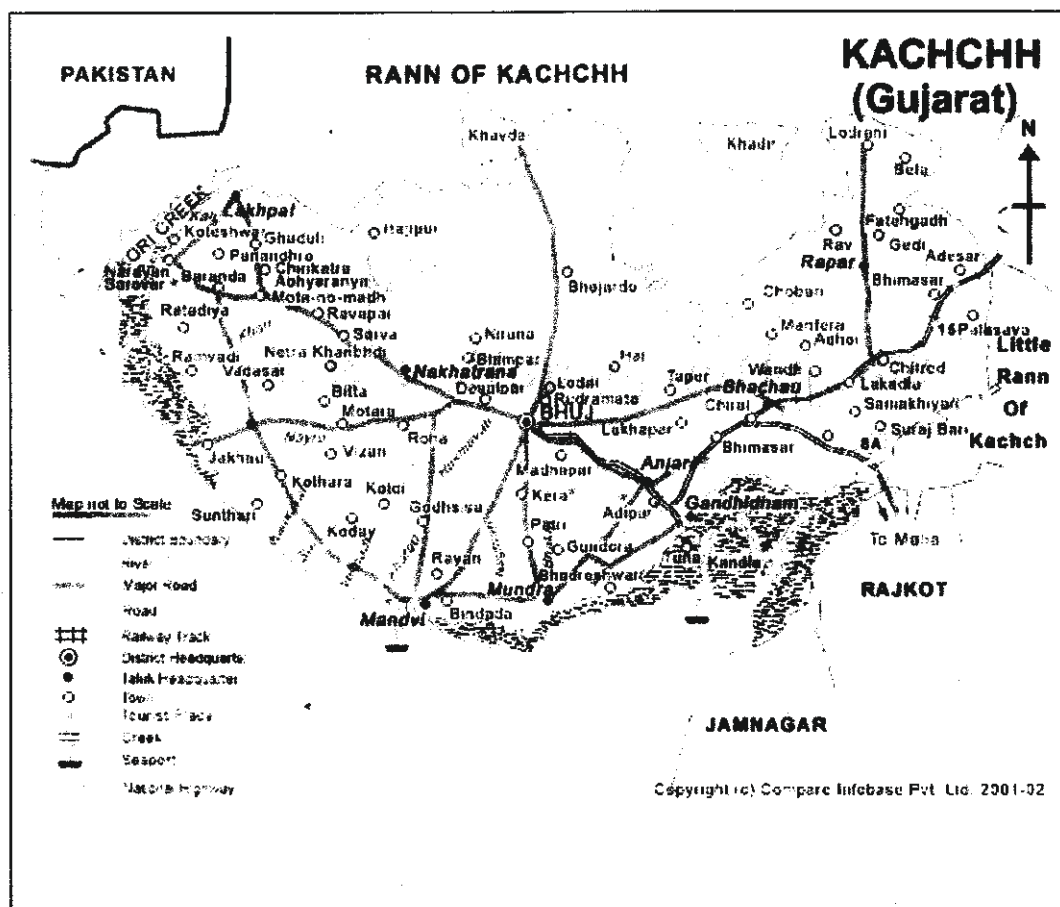
Sealed at my direction this 10th day of July 20 08 at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-103

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

KUTCH EMBROIDERY



**THAT THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER (HANDICRAFTS),
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
WEST BLOCK NO. 7, RK PURAM,
NEW DELHI, INDIA IS THE REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF THE G.I
KUTCH EMBROIDERY**

**Date: 10.07.08
Place: Chennai**

V. RAVI
Registrar of Geographical Indications

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 509

CERTIFICATE NO. 241

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 08.01.2015

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Haroon House, 3rd Floor, 294 – P Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 001, Maharashtra, India**

in class 26 under no. 509
in respect of “KUTCH EMBROIDERY (LOGO)”

as of the date 08.01.2015

Falling in Class – 26 – in respect of –
Embroidery



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

day of

March

20 16 at Chennai.

Okuyale

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

रजिस्ट्रीकरण इसमें ऊपर प्रथम उल्लिखित तिथि से 10 वर्ष के लिए है और तब इसे 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और उसके पश्चात प्रत्येक 10 वर्ष की और अवधि के पश्चात भी नवीकृत किया जा सकता है।

Registration is for 10 years from the date first above mentioned and may then be renewed for a period of 10 years and also at the expiration of each period of 10 years thereafter.

इस प्रमाणपत्र का उपयोग विधिक कार्यवाही में या विदेश में रजिस्ट्रीकरण अभिप्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है।

This Certificate is not for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad.

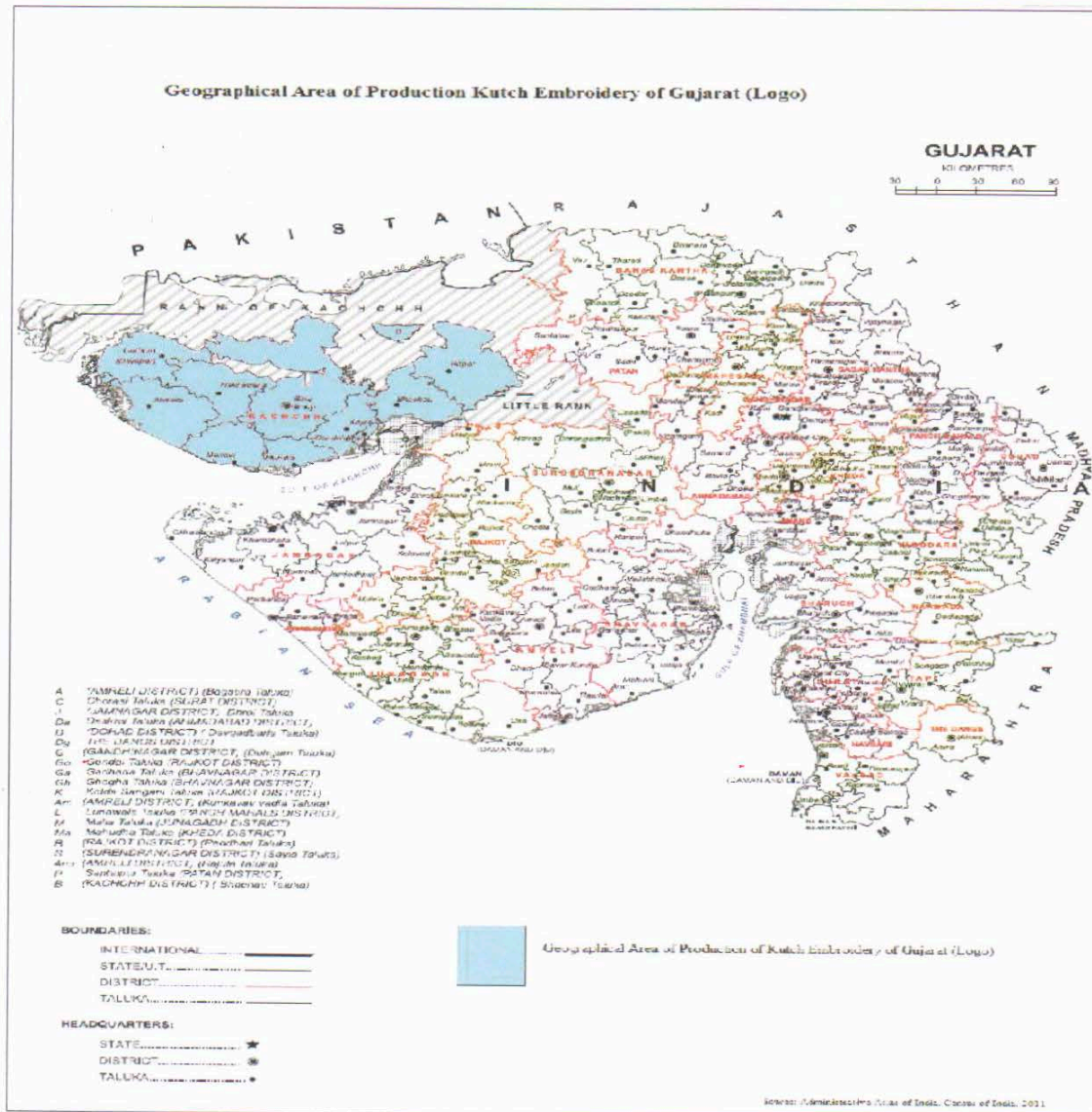
“The GI Application Number 103 “Kutch Embroidery” & GI Application Number 509 “Kutch Embroidery (Logo)” have been registered separately, However, the applicant is at liberty to use the registration jointly and independently and that such use would also be a valid use under the Registration.”



G.I-509

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

KUTCH EMBROIDERY (LOGO)



THAT the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Haroon House, 3rd Floor, 294 – P Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 001, Maharashtra, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "KUTCH EMBROIDERY (LOGO)" in respect of Embroidery falling in Class – 26.

Date: 31.03.2016

Place: Chennai

Okuyli

Registrar of Geographical Indications

MATA NI PACHHEDI

Name of Geographical Indication: Mata Ni Pachhedi

GI Application Number: 694

Class(es): 24

Type of Goods: Textile (Folk Art)

Applicant Name: Kalamkari Mata Ni Pachhedi

Date of Filing: 14/07/2020

Renewal Date: 13/07/2030

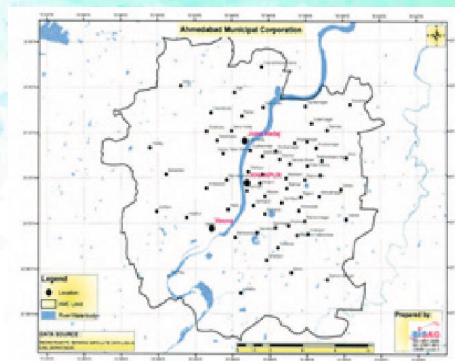
Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Geographical Location: The work originated in the State of Gujarat, primarily in the Ahmedabad District of Gujarat and is currently practised only in the city of Ahmedabad (of District Ahmedabad). Currently, Chitaras working on this craft are in Ahmedabad City at three locations: Khanpur, Vasna and Old Vadaj. These are the only three places in Gujarat solely producing this art.

Uniqueness: Treating the cloth with camel dung, castor oil and harda powder to remove starch, remove sizing and make it more receptive to the dyes is unique to this craft. Dyes and mordants required to fix the dyes are derived from natural sources available in the locality of Ahmedabad. Motifs are created by the craft forebearers from the local temple goddesses of Gujarat and other legends of goddesses. It also includes a depiction of scenes from other Hindu mythologies. The representation of these motifs is unique to this craft. Washing, dyeing, and treating the Pachedis using Sakur, Dhawda, Alizarin, and camel dung is unique to this craft.

Method of Production: The process of making a Pachedi, which was used 200-300 years ago, is still followed by those who practice the art. Though cotton cloth is an ideal and preferred surface for pachedi production, technically, it can also be produced on silk mixed with cotton textiles. To make Pachedis, the cloth is washed and soaked in a mixture of water and camel dung for 12 to 16 hours. It is then boiled in a mixture of camel dung, salt, and water, rinsed, and left to dry. Yellow dye made of Harda powder is applied by soaking the cloth for 10-15 minutes and drying it. Depending on the design, the cloth is then printed using blocks or hand-painted. The Pachedis, or motifs, are traditionally hand drawn using wooden sticks made from bamboo or babul trees. The skill is learned from a young age within specialised families. Once complete, the Pachedis are washed again and dried in the sun. Finally, they are folded and taken to the painter's household.

Info Byte: 'Mata Ni Pachedi' is a Gujarati term that translates to 'Behind the Mother Goddess'. A Pachedi is a religious textile folk art featuring the mother goddess at the centre and her stories and legends filling the remaining cloth. Traditionally,



these Pachedis are hand-painted, or block printed on cotton, hand-spun cloth of rectangular shape, and natural and mineral colours are utilised for filling the spaces and in the dyeing process. They are referred to as 'Mata no Chandarvo', the great square shrine canopy' if the textile is square in shape. This textile folk art is solely dedicated to depicting the stories of the mother goddess. Because of its sacred nature, it is often referred to as sacred cloth, temple cloth, temple hanging, shrine cloth or ritual cloth of the mother goddess. It is mainly used for ritual purposes and is in great demand during the Navaratri festival. Nowadays, these Pachedis' are also used to decorate living and office spaces.

Mata ni Pachedi is a unique spiritual art centred around a revered mother goddess that originated solely from Western India, from the State of Gujarat, especially from the district of Ahmedabad. Mata ni Pachedi is also referred to as Kalamkari of Gujarat and is very specific to its central theme as Mataji, thus deriving its name Mata ni Pachedi. Each Pachedi narrates a different story or combination of stories relating to Mata/Shakti, her manifold avatars, and a few other legendary stories from Hindu Puranas/epics and mythologies. The Pachedi is painted perfectly to the minutest of the details, has splendidly decorated motifs and traditional patterns and is holistically dedicated to the mother goddess.

The human skill involved in creating the motifs and the process of making the whole Pachedi using dyes, mordants and treatment of the cloth using natural resources and the skill and knowledge is passed on from generation to generation within the families by training them from childhood.

This very popular narrative scroll of the mother goddess has its origins in Gujarat, and it is known to have been initiated by the Devipujak community, also known as Vaghari (Vaghri), a nomadic community, who were once banned from entering temples and other religious places as they belonged to a lower caste. This community found an ingenious solution by creating these Pachedis and erecting them to make a temporary shrine for worshipping the mother goddess. This tradition of worshipping Pachedis can be traced back 300-400 years and continues even today. However, the restrictive practice of banning entry of selective groups into temples has been abolished long back.

Visiting Ahmedabad:

By Air: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport (SVPIA) is an international airport serving the cities of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat, India.

By rail: The main railway station of Ahmedabad, also referred to as the Ahmedabad Junction Railway Station or Kalupur Railway Station, is the primary station of rail transport for the city of Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat, India, and an important centre of the Western Railways zone of the Indian Railways

By road: Ahmedabad has a world-class GSRTC Bus Port at Gita Mandir.

MATA NI PACHHEDI

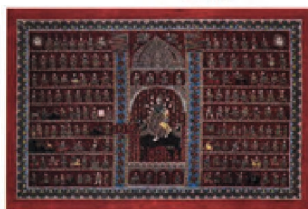


Figure 21: Mata ni Pachhedi (Kalamkari of Gujarat)

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication or of authorised user under section 16(2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 694

CERTIFICATE NO. 455

दिनांक

Date : 14.07.2020

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिराकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है)

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto) has been registered in the register in the name of **Kalamkari Mata Ni Pachhedi** at Raval Nagar Chhapra, Opp. Usha Bhavan, Opp. Jivandarshan Society, Vasna, Ahmedabad - 380 007, Gujarat, India. Facilitated By: Gujarat Council on Science and Technology, Department of Science and Technology, Government of Gujarat.

in class 24

under no. 694

as of the date 14.07.2020

in respect of **MATA NI PACHHEDI**

Falling in Class - 24 - Textile and textile goods



आज दिनांक

माह

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को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

day of March

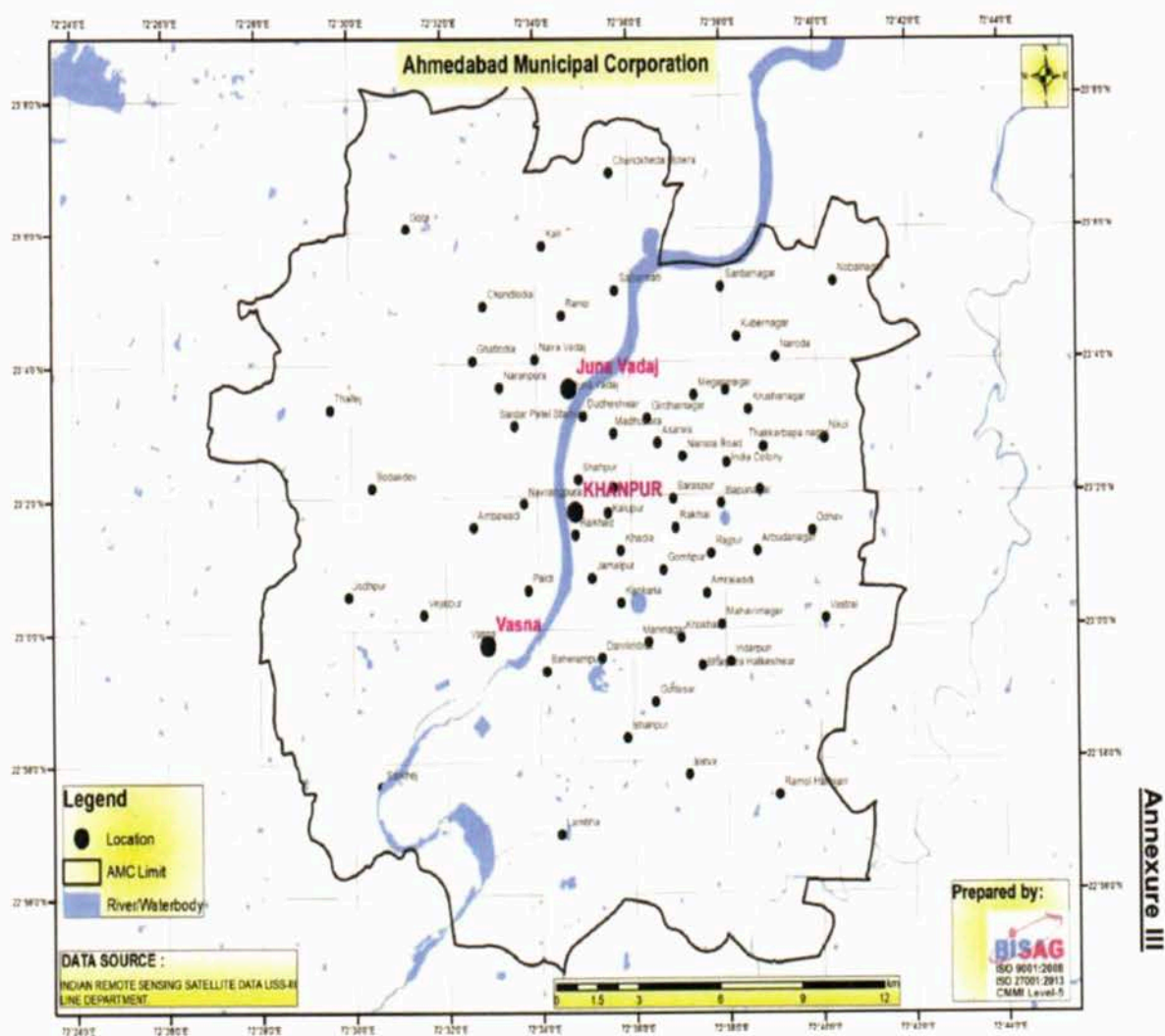
20 23

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

MATA NI PACHHEDI



THAT, Kalamkari Mata Ni Pachhedi at Raval Nagar Chhapra, Opp. Usha Bhavan, Opp. Jivandarshan Society, Vasna, Ahmedabad – 380 007, Gujarat, India. Facilitated By: Gujarat Council on Science and Technology, Department of Science and Technology, Government of Gujarat is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. “Mata Ni Pachhedi” in respect of Textile and textile goods falling in Class – 24.

Date: 31.03.2023

Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

PATAN PATOLA

Name of Geographical Indication: Patan Patola

GI Application Number: 232

Class: 24, 25

Type of Goods: Handicraft

Applicant Name: Patan Double Ikat Patola Weavers Association

Date of Filing: 09/03/2011

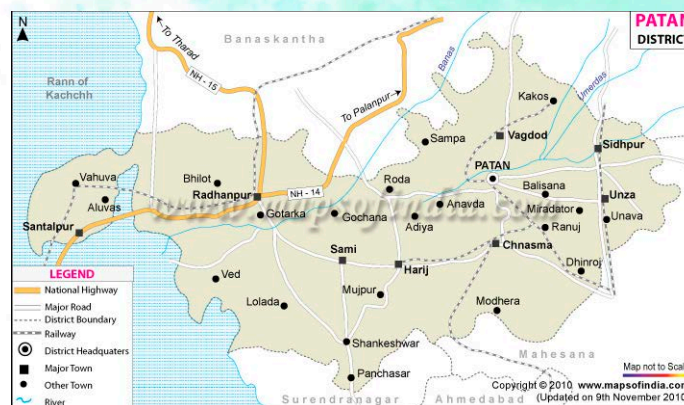
Renewal Date: 08/03/2031

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 14

Geographical Location: Patan is in the Patan District of northern Gujarat between the Aravalli Range and the Gulf of Khambat. Double Ikat Patola Saree of Patan is produced in the city of Patan by Members of the Salvi Community.

Uniqueness: Double Ikat Patola Sarees of Patan are rare textiles woven with a unique measurement tape that can measure even the 100th part of an inch. The weaving process synchronises designs in the warp and weft yarns to create the planned design in the woven fabric, making it the main trait of these sarees.

Method of Production: Making a Double Ikat Patola Saree of Patan involves drawing designs on graph paper and copying them onto yarn. Eight silk threads are woven together and bleached. The craftsman prepares the reeds (Waa) used for weaving using a special technique. Hand-operated instruments are used to move the threads and shuttle. The unique tie-dyeing process called bandhara is used to dye the silk threads. Double Ikat Patola Sarees of Patan cannot be woven in humid weather.



Info Byte: Double Ikat, Patola Saree of Patan, is the finest example of ikat known in the world, which is the double ikat, where the warp and weft are tied and dyed before they are woven. The pattern emerges as the warp is laid out and then gets brilliantly delineated when the weft is thrown across. Double Ikat Patola Saree of Patan are silken sarees whose gorgeous colours and striking patterns are the products of exquisite workmanship.

Double Ikat Patola Saree of Patan is not sold through retail outlets. Interested customers are shown albums of Double Ikat Patola Saree of Patan, and at times, even parts of Double Ikat Patola Saree of Patan are shown. The designs, colour combination, delivery time, and price are fixed, and then on completion of Double Ikat Patola Saree of Patan, after inspection, it is hand-delivered to the customer.

It takes approximately two months to weave one Patola saree. After weaving the Patola, the saree is opened on the loom, and the final finishing is done with a half-round plate, which gives smoothness and shine to the cloth called gasaniya.

The Gujarat state Gazettes published in 1975 by the Government of Gujarat in Mehsana District mentioned that the Patola saree of Patan is a handwoven variety dating back to the 12th Century.

From the accounts of European travellers, Patolas were known from the year 1516 AD. Correa (1523 AD) speaks of Patola of silk, which was offered for sale at Malecca at high prices. A letter dated 1616 AD from the East India Company mentions Patolas bought by the English merchants. After discovering the sea route to India, other European nations trading in Indian commodities probably carried the Patolas across the distant seas. In Gujarat, it is said that the word Patola has been in use since the tenth century.

Visiting Patan:

By Air: Patan is well connected to other parts of the country by air. The nearest airport is in Ahmedabad, which is about 65 km away from Patan.

By Rail: Patan is well connected to other parts of India by train. The nearest railway station is in Ahmedabad, about 35 km away.

By Road: Patan is well connected by road to other major cities in Gujarat. There are several state highways and national highways that connect Patan to other parts of the state. NH 8 passes through the city and connects it to Ahmedabad and Mumbai.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.:

232

CERTIFICATE NO. 195

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date : 09.03.2011

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto) / authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of

**Patan Double Ikat Patola Weavers Association, Patolawala Farm House,
O/s, Phatipal Gate, Salviwado, City: Patan, Taluka: Patan, District: Patan –
384265, Gujarat, India.**

in class 24 & 25 under no. 232

as of the date 09.03.2011

in respect of "Patan Patola"



Class- 24 – Textile and Textile goods not included in other classes; bed and table covers, etc.

Class- 25 – Clothing, Sarees and Dupattas, etc.

आज दिनांक

माह

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को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

09th

day of

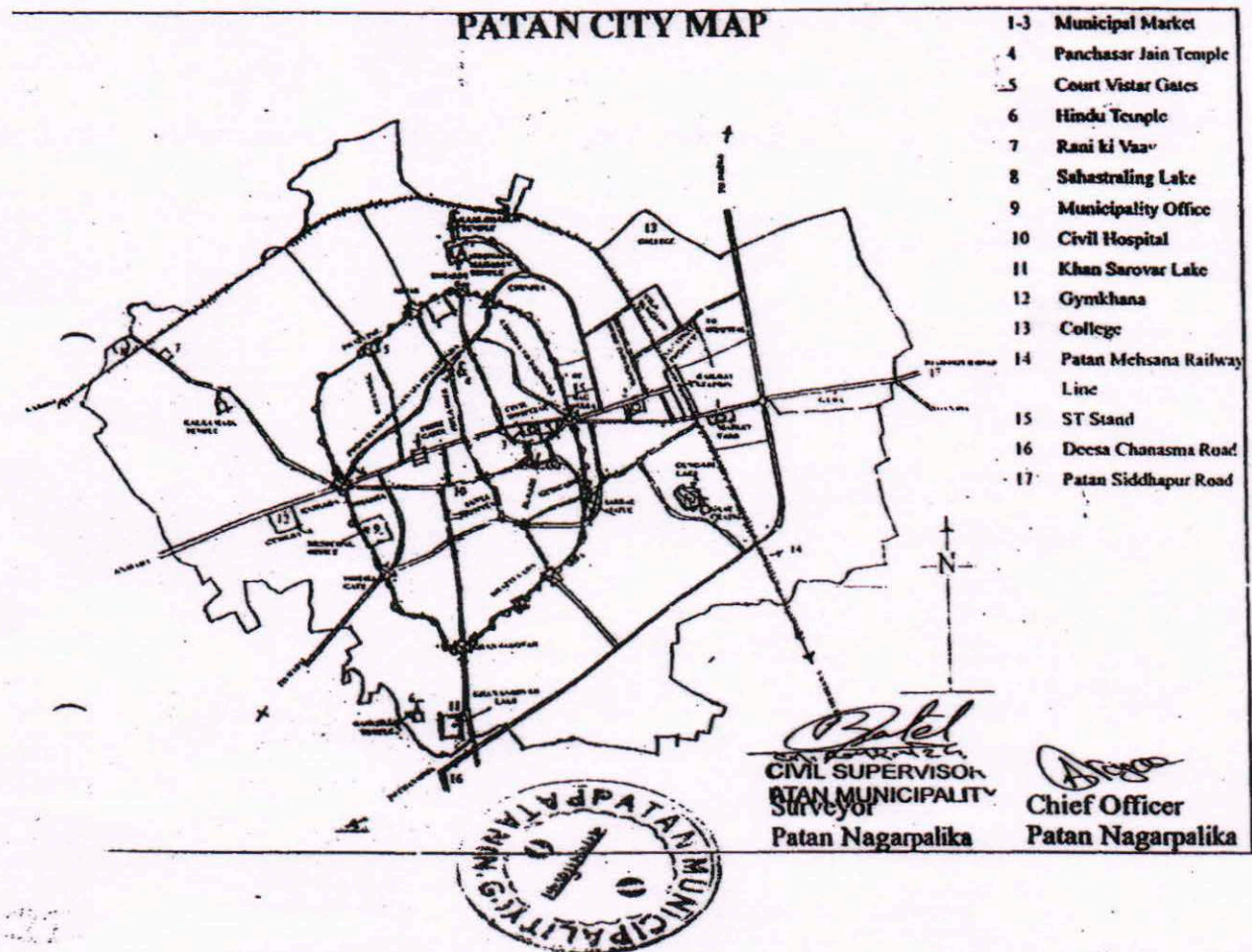
September 20 13 at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-232

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

Patan Patola



THAT Patan Double Ikat Patola Weavers Association, Patolawala Farm House, O/s, Phatipal Gate, Salviwado, City: Patan, Taluka: Patan, District: Patan - 384265, Gujarat, India, is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Patan Patola" in respect of Textile and Textile goods not included in other classes; bed and table covers, etc., Clothing, Sarees and Dupattas, etc. falling in Class - 24 & 25

Date: 09.09.2013
Place: Chennai

Chaitanya Prasad
Registrar of Geographical Indications

PETHAPUR PRINTING BLOCKS

Name of Geographical Indication: Pethapur Printing Blocks

GI Application Number: 585

Class(es): 16

Type of Goods: Handicrafts (Printing blocks)

Applicant Name: Gujarat Council on Science and Technology

Date of Filing: 28/08/2017

Renewal Date: 27/08/2027

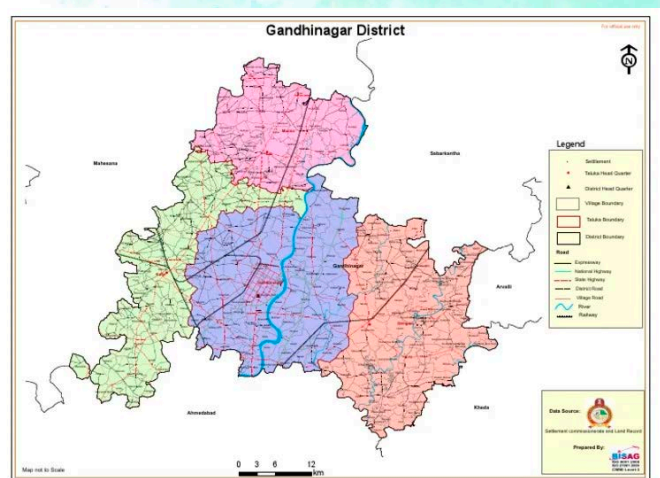
Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Geographical Location: The printing block originates from Pethapur, a small town in the Gandhinagar district, named after the town where it was created. Pethapur, founded over 1000 years ago by a Vaghela Rajput, is located 7 km away from Gandhinagar, on the banks of the Sabarmati River.

Uniqueness: Pethapur Printing Blocks are one of the finest printing blocks in the country. The unique feature of these blocks lies in the skilled handiwork and artwork involved in their making. Expert craftsmen can carve lines that are almost a millimetre thin and so close together that it is a wonder how even one chisel stroke, which could leave the design spoiled and useless, does not go wrong. The craftsmanship is so precise that the fields and outlines of the motifs match flawlessly. Block engraving is entirely manual labour and does not require any form of power.

Method of Production: Teak wood (Sagwan) is used by craftsmen for its strength and resistance to water and deformation. After cutting it to size, the wood is painted white, and the design is traced on it for better visibility. The craftsmen use a bow and driller for larger portions and chisels for finer shapes. They make their tools themselves to create intricate designs on the blocks.

Info Byte: Pethapur, also known as the 'Craftsmen's Village', is a hub for woodblock makers who supply



custom-made blocks to block printing centres across India and abroad. Wooden block-making has been a popular profession in Pethapur for over 200 years. In the past, the village was famous for its traditional Bandhani Saris.

Made in Pethapur, they are carved with elegant patterns and are used for hand-printing on clothes. They are still in demand in major hand printing centres in India, such as Ahmedabad, Jetpur, Rajkot, and Mumbai. For instance, a cotton cloth printed by Pethapur printing blocks is kept in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, UK, which is a significant piece of evidence dating back to ca. 1850. The Museum mentions in the description of the cloth that the most highly esteemed blocks are traditionally those made in Pethapur, Gujarat.

Wooden blocks can range from as small as 1" to as large as 16" in size. While a basic block, 3 to 4 inches across, takes a day or two to make, an intricate one can take almost a week's work. The patterns on blocks mostly consist of motifs of flowers, creepers, dots, leaves, human figures, birds, animals, and geometrical designs. Pethapur blocks are believed to have originated from Saudagari prints.

Each block is carved to be used in a single colour, allowing the motifs on the fabric to come together in a single intricate design. This production technique requires attentive teamwork as each design and colour is done by a separate printer. Traditionally, natural vegetable dyes were used, but in the 21st century, these have been replaced with eco-friendly artificial dyes. The most popular designs engraved on blocks are geometrical and floral designs.

Visiting Pethapur:

By Air: Pethapur's nearest airport is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport, situated at 21.4 km distance.

By rail: Gandhinagar Capital Railway Station, GNC, is the nearest railway station and is located 4 km from Pethapur.

By road: The major highway that links Pethapur to other cities of the country is Sarkhej Gandhinagar Highway.



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.:

585

CERTIFICATE NO. 328

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 28.08.2017

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of Gujarat Council on Science and Technology, Department of Science and Technology, Government of Gujarat, Block - B, 7th Floor, MS Building, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar - 382011, Gujarat, India.

in class 16 under no. 585
in respect of "Pethapur Printing Blocks"

as of the date 28.08.2017
Falling in Class - 16 - Printing Blocks



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

07th day of

November 20 18 at Chennai.

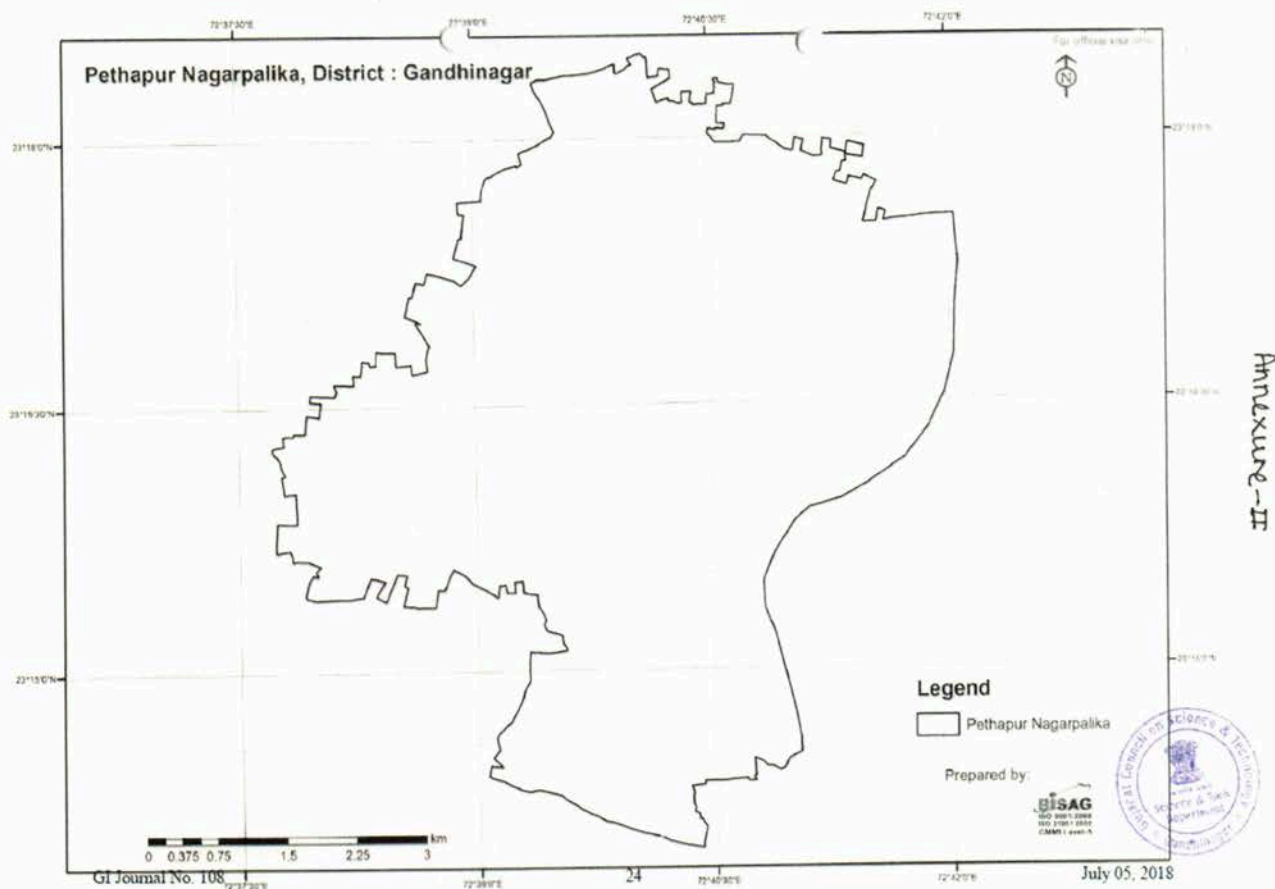
OKrupli

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-585

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

PETHAPUR PRINTING BLOCKS



THAT, Gujarat Council on Science and Technology, Department of Science and Technology, Government of Gujarat, Block – B, 7th Floor, MS Building, Sector - 11, Gandhinagar – 382011, Gujarat, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Pethapur Printing Blocks" in respect of Printing Blocks falling in Class – 16.

**Date: 07.11.2018
Place: Chennai**

OKRupali
Registrar of Geographical Indications

PITHORA

Name of Geographical Indication: Pithora

GI Application Number: 644

Class(es): 2 and 19

Type of Goods: Handicrafts (Folk Art)

Applicant Name: Pithora

Date of Filing:23/01/2019

Renewal Date: 22/01/2029

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Geographical Location: Tribal Wall Painting of the Rathwa Tribe, Known as 'Pithora Art', is practised in Chhota Udepur district of Gujarat.

Uniqueness: The chief deities that appear in the Pithora painting are Baba Ganesh, Baba Ind, Baba Pithora, Pithori Rani, Rani Kajal, Baar Marha no Dhani Raja Bhoj, Abho KunbiNakti Bhuten, Lakhari & Jokhari Purvaj na Panch Ghoda (Five horses of ancestors), Motifs of Nature, Motifs related to animals. Motifs related to human activities.

Method of Production: To paint a traditional Pithora, Brushes are made from bamboo shoots or bawal tree twigs, making cones from dry but tough Khakhra Leaves to hold colours that are ground into powder from different dried vegetables and mineral sources. The most frequent colours used in the pithora are Red, Green, Light Blue, saffron, Parrot Green, Cobalt Blue, Dark orange, white, Black and Silver. The dry colour powder is mixed in cow's or goat's milk and then with a distilled strain of mahudo, the local brew made from the fruit of the mahuda tree, especially for this Pithora Art. According to the Lakhara, the Liquor acts like a binder and ensures that colours remain bright and new and last for many years. The Traditional size of Pithora Art Painting is 11-9 feet. In total, there are almost 165 types of motifs which can appear in a single Pithora Painting. The painter (Skill in Art) known as 'Lakhara' has complete freedom to paint the Pithora Art based on the traditional culture of Pithora Art on his own aptitude.



Info Byte: Pithora Art has highly enriched Folk Art and the culture of Tribes and is an art form mix of religion and the myths associated with it. Hence, Pithora Art is associated with ancient Tradition.

Pithora is the name of 'Lokdev' chief among the gods of the Rathwa community, and the pithora Art (Painting) is done in the homes on the walls to appease God for peace, prosperity and the eradication of obstacles from the lives of Tribes.

Pithora Art has been Part of the Rathwa Tribal Community for centuries. The unique and beautiful style of Pithora Art originated around approximately 3000 years ago. The sky, gods, earth, human beings, vegetation, animals, birds and all living creatures of the universe are comprehensively incorporated in the pithora painting of the Rathwa community. They exhibit a prudent understanding of the universe through the medium of their painting. The recurring motifs related to elements of nature are the sun, moon, and trees that are considered holy by the Rathwa Tribe.

Visiting Chhota Udepur:

By Air: Vadodara Airport is the nearest airport, situated 93 km from Chote Udepur.

By rail: Chhota Udepur railway station connects Gujarat and Vadodara with Chhota Udepur and is 9 km from the city.

By road: NH56 connects Chhota Udepur with the nation's major cities.



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication or of authorised user under section 16(2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 644

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

CERTIFICATE NO. 385

दिनांक

Date : 23.01.2019

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिराकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है)

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto) has been registered in the register in the name of **Rathwa Adivasi Samuday Trust** at Mohansinh Chotubhai Rathwa Arts College, Pavi Jetpur, District: Chhota Udepur, Gujarat, India.

in class 16

under no. 644

as of the date 23.01.2019

in respect of "PITHORA"

Falling in Class - 16 - in respect of - Paintings

आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 14th

day of September

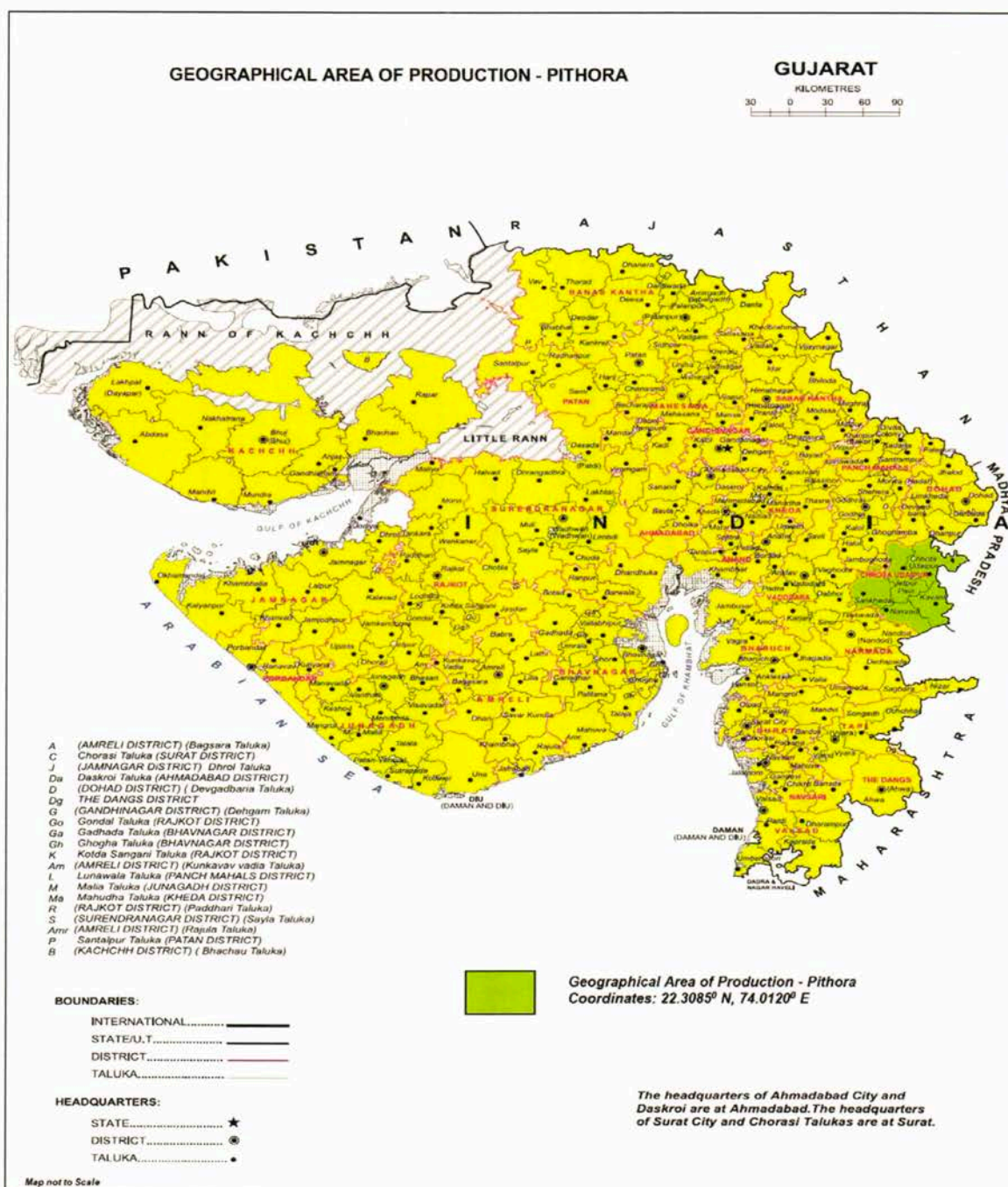
20 21

at Chennai.

रजिस्टार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

PITHORA



THAT, Rathwa Adivasi Samuday Trust at Mohansinh Chotubhai Rathwa Arts College, Pavi Jetpur, District: Chhota Udepur, Gujarat, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Pithora" in respect of Paintings falling in Class – 16.

Date: 14.09.2021
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

RAJKOT PATOLA

Name of Geographical Indication: Rajkot Patola

GI Application Number: 380

Class(es): 24

Type of Goods: Textile and Textile goods (Sarees)

Applicant Name: Rajkot District Weavers Association

Date of Filing: 16/03/2012

Renewal Date: 15/03/2032

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 29

Geographical Location: The geographical territory of Rajkot Patola saree weavers is well-established and mainly located in Gujarat's Rajkot and Surendra Nagar districts.

Uniqueness: Rajkot Patola fabric features unique ethnic, contemporary, geometrical, classic, and modern designs woven into sarees using special looms. The sarees showcase around 20 design patterns with various colour combinations, jari usage in Pallu, Border, or Body, and Warp Jari with weft ikat-designed silk yarn. Different shades are used in warp and weft to create a third shade effect. Motifs are created using only Jari and adjusting the warp and weft with fingers. Rajkot Patola sarees come with blouses, unlike other ikat sarees.

Method of

Production: Ikat is a type of yarn-resist dyeing that involves tying and dyeing sections of yarn before weaving. The characteristic blurred or fuzzy-edged appearance of ikat textiles is caused by the dye bleeding into the tied areas due to capillary action.

Single ikat involves tying and dyeing of weft threads. Designs are worked out from memory or on graph paper with mathematical precision. The marked yarn goes to the tie expert, who ties knots with waxed strings in areas not to receive the first shade of dyeing. The weavers perform the dyeing job, beginning with lighter shades and ending with the darkest, in close coordination with the tie expert.

RAJKOT PATOLA



BUTIK



Info Byte: The term "ikat" used in the expression "Single Ikat woven silk saree," popularly known as Rajkot Patola, originates from the Malay-Indonesian expression "mangikat," meaning to bind, knot, or wind around. The process of ikat involves pre-dyeing the yarn to a predetermined colour scheme before weaving. In Rajkot (Saurashtra), the silk fabric used for ikat textiles is patterned only in the weft with a monochrome red warp. However, these textiles are often marketed as patola made in Gujarat, with regard to motifs, colour, arrangement of patterns, and size. They came from the workshop and weaving school of Karamchand Godhamdas in Raikot in 1951.

All ikat textiles have sets of identically patterned threads, resulting in the block-like quality of the patterns that are characteristic of these fabrics. The quality of the patterns increases as the number of threads per set grows larger and diminishes as the number of threads per set decreases. Even if the smallest set size were technically possible, i.e. two threads were used, the formation of truly curved motif outlines would not be achieved. This characteristic feature of ikat patterns is also present in Patola despite the delicacy of the silk thread used. In fact, the block-like shapes are particularly marked in these fabrics because standard sets of at least six but sometimes considerably more threads are used.

Rajkot Patola sarees are made from either natural silk or synthetic yarn. They are sold at a much lower price than ikat sarees manufactured elsewhere in India. This craft combines traditional designs with ikat designs. For example, Gharchola sarees are woven with an ikat design in Rajkot patola saree.

Visiting Rajkot:

By Air: The Rajkot airport is located 2.5 km from the city centre. The nearest international airport is the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Airport at Ahmadabad, located 230 km from Rajkot city.

By rail: Rajkot Junction railway station is a major railway station in Saurashtra as it is connected to Wankaner Junction in the north, Jamnagar in the west and Jetalsar Junction in the south.

By road: The bus transport network in Rajkot is managed by GSRTC (Gujrat State Road Transport Corporation), and it has buses plying from Rajkot to various cities within the state and other states.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 380

CERTIFICATE NO. 325

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 16.03.2012

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **Rajkot District Weavers Association, Sarvoday Society, B/h. Virani High School, Rajkot – 360 002, Gujarat, India.**

in class 24 under no. 380
in respect of "Rajkot Patola"

as of the date 16.03.2012
Falling in Class – 24 – Textile and Textile goods
not included in other classes.



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this


03rd

day of

October

2018

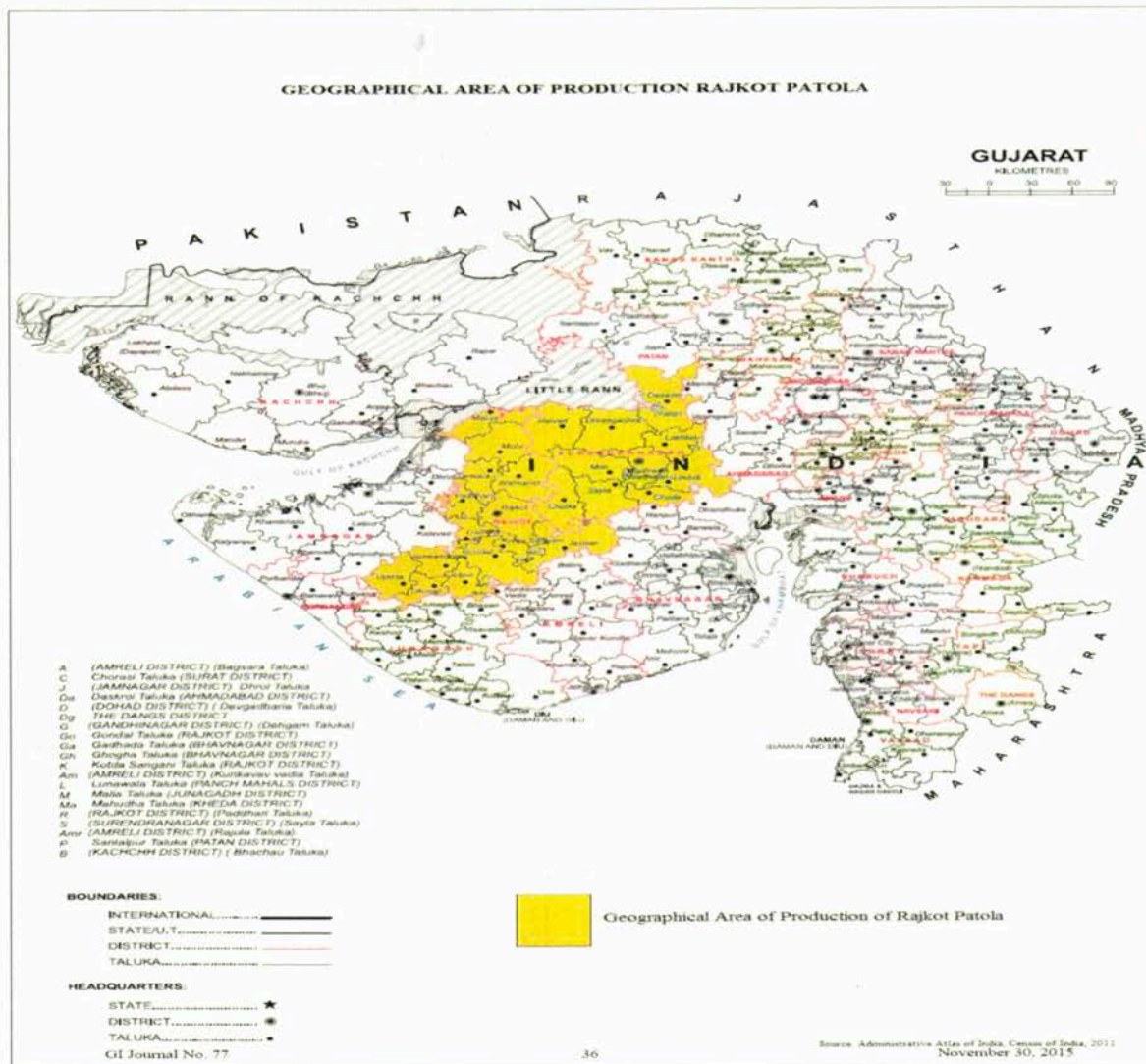
at Chennai.


रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-380

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

RAJKOT PATOLA



THAT, Rajkot District Weavers Association, Sarvoday Society, B/h. Virani High School, Rajkot - 360 002, Gujarat, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "RAJKOT PATOLA" in respect of Textile and Textile goods not included in other classes falling in Class - 24.

**Date: 03.10.2018
Place: Chennai**

OP Kapdi
Registrar of Geographical Indications

SANKHEDA FURNITURE

Name of Geographical Indication: Sankheda Furniture

GI Application Numbers: 100 and 507

These two applications cover the GI and the associated logo.

Classes: 20

Type of Goods: Handicrafts (Furniture)

Applicant Name: Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

Date of Filing: 05/07/2007

Renewal Date: 04/07/2027

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 91

Geographical Location: The craft of making Sankheda Furniture originates from 'Sankheda', an old small town in Vadodara district, situated on the bank of River Narmada. Geographically, the place lies northeast of Gujarat and is famous for its furniture, which exhibits a unique identity and antique art in traditional Indian handicrafts.

Uniqueness: The distinct feature of Sankheda Furniture lies in making furniture, which involves skilled handwork and artwork that ensures formidable strength and high durability. The making of this furniture involves rotary action of wood with tools and shaving and smoothening to make it round in shape. An extra primer coating makes them dry and is decorated with paintings of floral and abstract designs. These paintings generally vary from geographical shapes to traditional motifs finished with lacquer.

Method of Production: The process of making Sankheda furniture involves skilled handwork and artwork, ensuring long-lasting life with formidable strength & durability. It is a perfect suit for those who seek all beautiful artistic & traditional things in their life. The process of making lac-finished turn wood furniture involves three basic processes - getting the required shapes of wooden sections by turning them, painting the wood, and polishing the lac. The turning machines are handmade and are called pedhi.



Info Byte: Sankheda furniture has a rich history dating back to the 17th century when French writer George Rocques and British civil servant James Forbes first wrote about it. According to a local legend, the Sufhars, who migrated to Sankheda from the old citadel of Champaner after it was conquered by Muslims, started lac turnery and carpentry. This art has been around for over 500 years. In the olden days, lac-turned items were not transparent, but the technique has since improved.

The Sankheda artisans are proud of their legendary expertise, which has been passed down through the centuries. Sankheda wood furniture represents the traditional handicrafts of the region. This unique type of furniture is crafted in Sankheda, a village in central Gujarat near Vadodara. The wood is rounded with tools and painted with floral and abstract designs in bright shades of gold, silver, maroon, green, vermillion, and brown using sticks dipped in a coloured mixture of dyes, powdered zinc, lac and resin.

Lacquer work is an art of the Kharadi community in Gujarat, which makes decorative furniture. The furniture articles are made into the required shapes by turning wood on the lathe. They are then coloured by pressing sticks of colour to the revolving surface, according to the design and effect sought to be produced. The design painted with tin attains extreme richness under the transparent layer of lacquer. The traditional handicraft of Sankheda furniture is a unique Indian art made of 100% seasoned teakwood.

Visiting Sankheda:

By Air: Vadodara airport is the nearest airport to Sankheda. It is located 41 km from Sankheda.

By Rail: Pratap Nagar railway station is the nearest railway station to Sankheda.

By Road: Sankheda is connected with Vadodara via a land route.

प्ररूप O-2

बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2

INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIADUPLICATE
COPYभौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registryवस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 100

CERTIFICATE NO.79

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:दिनांक
Date :

05.07.2007

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता
विकास कमिशनर, हस्तशिल्प, वस्त्र मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, वेस्ट ब्लॉक सं-7, आर के पुरम, नई दिल्ली, भारत

के नाम से 20 वर्ग में 100 संख्या के अधीन 05.07.2007 दिनांक को

"शंखेड फर्नीचर"

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in
the register in the name of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India,
West Block No. 7, RK Puram, New Delhi, India.in class 20 under no. 100 as of the date 05.07.2007
in respect of "SANKHEDA FURNITURE" Falling in Class 20 for Furniture.

आज दिनांक 10th माह जुलै 20 08 को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 10th day of July 20 08 at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 507

CERTIFICATE NO. 240

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 08.01.2015

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Haroon House, 3rd Floor, 294 - P Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 001, Maharashtra, India**

in class 20 under no. 507
in respect of "SANKHEDA FURNITURE (LOGO)"

as of the date 08.01.2015

Falling in Class - 20 - in respect of --
Wooden Furniture



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

day of

March

20 16

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

रजिस्ट्रीकरण इसमें ऊपर प्रथम उल्लिखित तिथि से 10 वर्ष के लिए है और तब इसे 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और उसके पश्चात प्रत्येक 10 वर्ष की और अवधि के पश्चात भी नवीकृत किया जा सकता है।

Registration is for 10 years from the date first above mentioned and may then be renewed for a period of 10 years and also at the expiration of each period of 10 years thereafter.

इस प्रमाणपत्र का उपयोग विधिक कार्यवाही में या विदेश में रजिस्ट्रीकरण अभिप्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है।

This Certificate is not for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad.

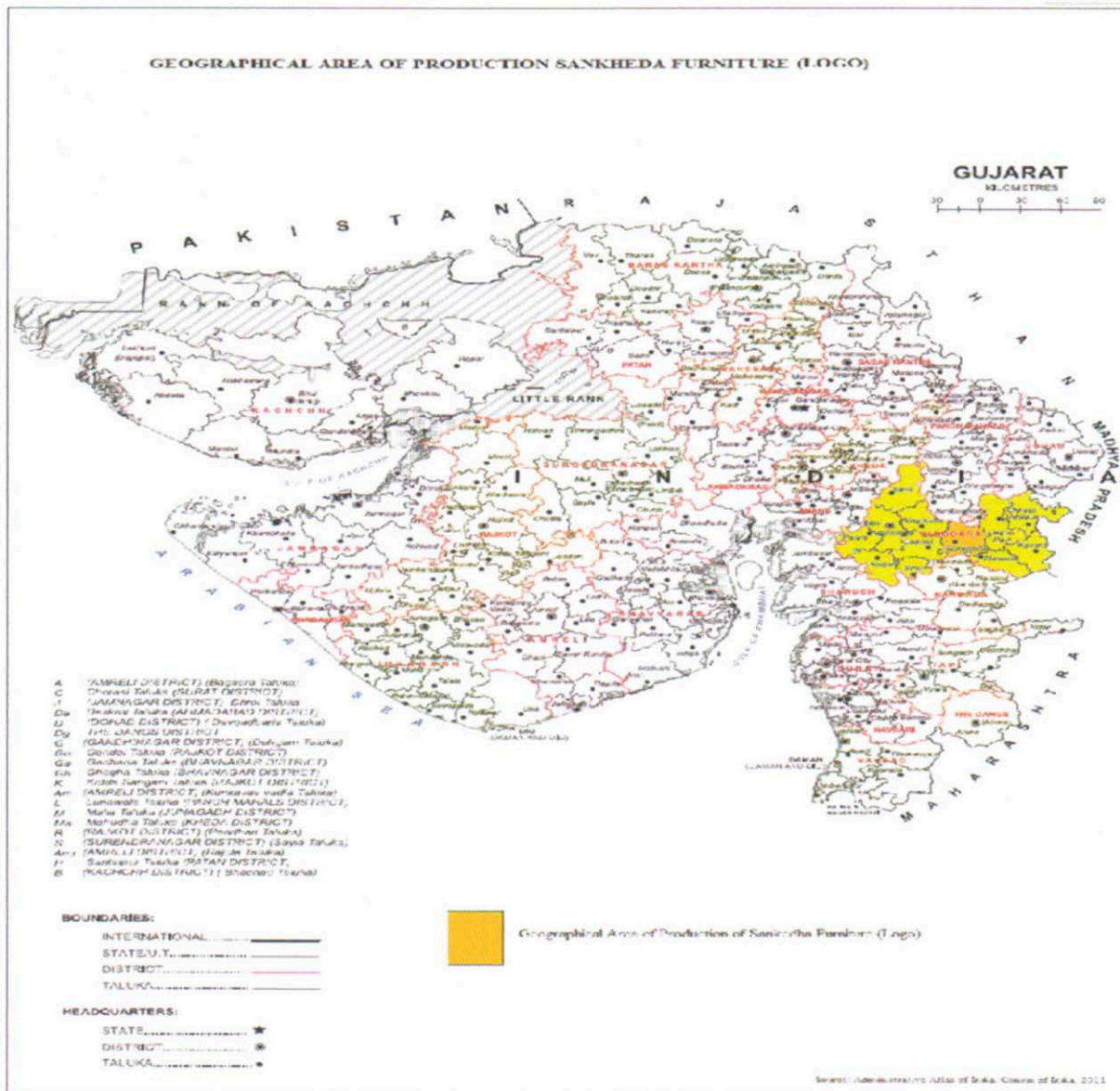
“The GI Application Number 100 “Sankheda Furniture” & GI Application Number 507 “Sankheda Furniture (Logo)” have been registered separately, However, the applicant is at liberty to use the registration jointly and independently and that such use would also be a valid use under the Registration.”



G.I-507

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

SANKHEDA FURNITURE (LOGO)



THAT the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Haroon House, 3rd Floor, 294 – P Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 001, Maharashtra, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "SANKHEDA FURNITURE (LOGO)" in respect of Wooden Furniture falling in Class – 20.

Date: 31.03.2016
Place: Chennai

Oknupli
Registrar of Geographical Indications

SURAT ZARI CRAFT

Name of Geographical Indication: Surat Zari Craft

GI Application Number: 171

Class: 23

Type of Goods: Handicraft (Textile goods)

Applicant Name: The Surat Zari Manufacturers Association

Date of Filing: 21/05/2009

Renewal Date: 20/05/2029

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 31

Geographical Location: Surat has always been famous for its rich tradition of handicrafts and is bounded by the Bharuch district on the north and Valsad district on the south, whereas Dhulia district of Maharashtra state lies in the east and the Arabian Sea lies on the west. The artisans of Zari thread-making craft are scattered in the city of Surat, in Surat district.

Uniqueness: The Zari threads do not get tarnished or corroded but retain their lustre and colour even though washed, while the Zari produced in other parts get tarnished very easily. This can be attributed to the climatic conditions of Surat. Copper is converted into the wire from the rod in Surat, which speaks of the quality of Zari making, which requires a different type of apparatus and artistic skill, which only the Surat Zari industry is capable of doing. In the silver electroplating process, the chemicals used have minor differences from those used in other parts, which add value to the Zari. The entire machine on which the production of Zari is carried out, right from the wire drawing to the end, is manufactured and developed locally.

Method of Production: Zari industry has various specialised units that carry out specific processes. Raw materials include copper wire bars, gold, silver, silk, polyester, viscose, cotton yarns, chemicals, and colours. The silver ingot is melted in a furnace, elongated and drawn into wire drawing units, flattened, and wound on yarn through winding machines to make zari thread.



Info Byte: The Surat Zari Craft has a rich tradition that has evolved over centuries in the Surat district of Gujarat. The district has always been famous for its handicrafts. The craftsmen in Surat are highly skilled and can draw fine wire up to a fineness of 1500 yards per ounce, which is thinner than human hair, a big achievement.

There are differing opinions about the country of origin or the place of discovery of the art of Zari making. However, evidence available in the ancient literature of India, such as the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Rigveda, indicates that the art of Zari making was prevalent in the country since ancient times. The literature of Megasthenes, who visited India in the third century B.C., also mentions gold cloth.

The processes involved in Zari manufacturing can be broadly grouped into two categories depending on the final product: real Zari and imitation Zari. The artisans or workers practising this art belong to a community known as the 'RANA' community and have inherited this skill from their forefathers.

The Zari craft is essential for industries like textiles, handicrafts, leather, etc.

Visiting Surat:

By Air: Surat airport is located 11 kilometres from the city.

By Rail: Surat is connected to the national railway system through the Western Railways, connecting it to Mumbai and beyond to the south, as well as New Delhi, Ahmedabad, Vadodara and other cities to the north.

By Road: The National Highway 8 corridor is one of the most industrially developed areas in the country, and Surat is one of the most industrially active cities that connect to it.

SURAT ZARI CRAFT



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

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COPY

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 171

CERTIFICATE NO. 141

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date :

21. 05. 2009

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समकृति इसके साथ संपादित है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto) / authorised user has been registered in
the register in the name of

(1) The Surat Jari Manufacturers Association, (2) The Surat Jari Goods Pro. Co-op. Society
Limited, (3) Southern Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, (4) Surat Varanasi Jari Vepari Mandal, (5) Surat - Andhra -
Jari Association.

in class 23

under no.

171

as of the date

21. 05. 2009

in respect of

"SURAT ZARI CRAFT" Falling in Class 23 in respect of Yarns and Threads, for textile use.



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

6th

day of

October

20 10

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

रजिस्ट्रीकरण इसमें ऊपर प्रथम उल्लिखित तिथि से 10 वर्ष के लिए है और तब इसे 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और उसके पश्चात प्रत्येक 10 वर्ष की और अवधि के पश्चात भी नवीकृत किया जा सकता है।

Registration is for 10 years from the date first above mentioned and may then be renewed for a period of 10 years and also at the expiration of each period of 10 years thereafter.

इस प्रमाणपत्र का उपयोग विधिक कार्यवाही में या विदेश में रजिस्ट्रीकरण अभिप्राप्त करने के लिए नहीं किया जा सकता है।

This Certificate is not for use in legal proceedings or for obtaining registration abroad.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) The Surat Jari Manufacturers Association, Safe Deposit Chambers, Chautapool, Surat – 395 003, India; | (4) Surat Varanasi Jari Vepari Mandal, 9/418, Wadifalia Store Sheri, Surat – 395 003, India; |
| (2) The Surat Jari Goods Pro. Co-op. Society Limited, Whitehouse Wadifalia, Khandwala Sheri, Surat – 395 003, India; | (5) Surat – Andhra - Karnataka Jari Association, 3/4141, Navapura Ladsheri, Surat – 395003, India. |
| (3) Southern Gujarat Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Samruddi Building, Near Makkaipool Nanpura, Surat–395 001, India; | |

TANGALIYA SHAWL

Name of Geographical Indication: Tangaliya Shawl

GI Application Number: 127

Class: 24,25 and 27

Type of Goods: Handicraft (Shawl)

Applicant Name: Tangaliya Hastkala Association

Date of Filing: 09/06/2008

Renewal Date: 08/06/2018

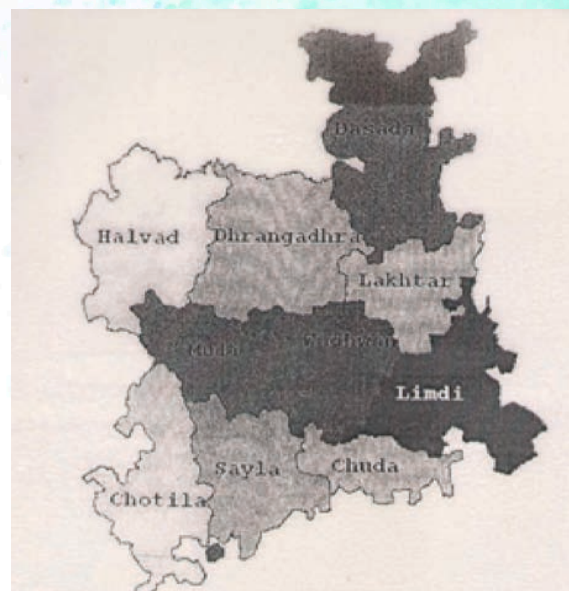
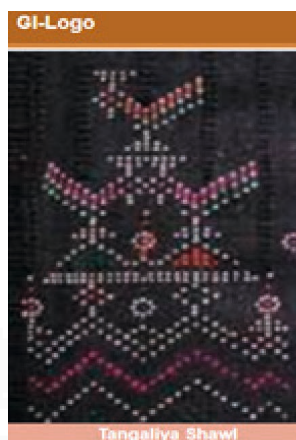
Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Geographical Location: Tangaliya is a type of fabric that is traditionally produced in the Surendranagar district of Gujarat, India. It is made in approximately 35 villages by a community known as the "Dangasia," who were formerly a part of the Bharwards, a shepherd community. Tangaliya is also produced in other regions of Gujarat, including Kutch and some parts of the Junagarh district.

Uniqueness: The Tangaliya craft features a unique inlay of beads, which is integrated into the weaving process itself. This technique requires a high level of skill and precision. Despite the appearance of the finished product resembling embroidery, the inlay of beads is a part of the woven fabric. This technique is unique to the Tangaliya community and is an integral part of their indigenous and age-old craft. The inlay of beads involves the twisting of woollen threads of varying shades into the warp during the weaving process, which is not found in any other type of weaving process.

Method of Production:

Tangaliya is a unique craft that involves knotting a coloured thread along the warp and pushing them together to create the effect of raised dots. It is produced using pit looms in Surendranagar and woven in plain weave using wool for both the warp and weft. Motifs are created using danas by twisting woollen fibres around raised warp threads.



Info Byte: Tangaliya is an age-old weaving craft that originated in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat around 700 years ago. The unique design features, i.e. motifs made up of dots or danas, range from single dots to elaborate arrangements forming flowers, peacocks, temples, trees, aeroplanes, and more. These motifs are inspired by the natural surroundings, daily life, and the religion of the craftsmen. The danas are arranged in geometric forms like circles, squares, and triangles, and the colours used include white, orange, green, maroon, blue, pink, and yellow.

Tangaliya is a craft unique to the Dangasia community in Surendranagar, Gujarat, and is practiced exclusively by them. Although similar weaving techniques are used in other crafts like Charmilia, Dhabla shawl, and Odhani, only Tangaliya is practiced by the Dangasia community. The name "Tangaliya" is specifically used to refer to the craft practiced by this community.

Visiting Surendranagar :

By Air: The nearest airport to Surendranagar District is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International Airport (Ahmedabad), which is situated at a distance of 145 km from Surendranagar.

By Rail: Surendranagar connects to the Western Railway of Rajkot Division.

By Road: Surendranagar is well connected to major cities in Gujarat by road, such as Ahmedabad, Rajkot and Morbi.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



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भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

अध्याय 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 127

CERTIFICATE NO.111

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 09.06.2008

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

तांगलिया हस्तकला असोसियेशन, वस्त्रादि, तालुका - वाध्वान, जिला सुरन्द्रनगर, गुजरात, भारत

के नाम से 24,25 और 27 वर्ग में 127 संख्या के अधीन 09.06.2008 दिनांक को

“तांगलिया शॉल”

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of Tangaliya Hastkala Association, At/P.O. - Vastradi, Taluka - Wadhwan, District - Surendranagar, Gujarat, India.

in class 24,25 & 27 under no. 127 as of the date 09.06.2008

in respect of “TANGALIYA SHAWL” Falling in

Class 24 - Textile and Textile Goods.
Class 25 - Clothing includes Shawls, Sarees, Stoles including rumals.
Class 27 - Home furnishings, Rugs and Mats.



आज दिनांक 4 माह सितम्बर 20 09 को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 4th day of September 20 09 at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

WARLI PAINTING

Name of Geographical Indication: Warli Painting

GI Application Number: 239

Class: 16, 20 and 25

Type of Goods: Handicraft

Applicant Name: Adivasi Yuva Seva Sangh

Date of Filing: 07/06/2011

Renewal Date: 06/06/2031

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 25

Geographical Location: In Gujarat, paintings made by Warli tribes originate from Dharampur, Umargaon, Pardi, Kaprada, Dangs, and Vansad talukas located in Surat, Navsari, Dang and Valsad districts.

Uniqueness: Warli Painting is a unique form of art that uses all-natural materials like mud, cow dung, and rice paste. The painting incorporates basic geometric shapes, such as triangles, squares, circles, and lines, inspired by nature. Additionally, Warli Painting only uses one colour, white, on a brown earthy background. The human figures depicted in the painting consist of a circle for the head with no facial expressions and two triangles of equal size representing the body. All the figures in a Warli Painting are depicted with similar dimensions.

Method of Production: The tradition of Warli Painting is an ancient practice that is heavily influenced by the environment and nature. The raw materials and tools used are a direct reflection of this influence. Warli Painting is created without any outline beforehand. Instead, the artist draws freehand directly onto the surface, bringing their imagination to life. Although geometric shapes are used, there are no fixed measurements in Warli Painting. The use of colours is also minimal, with white being the most important colour. The combination of white and austere brown is a classic and essential aspect of Warli Paintings.

The traditional method of Warli Painting involves creating a homogeneous paste by mixing filtered cow dung extract with sufficient water. Fine powder of Geru is then mixed with water to form a liquid colour. White colour is obtained by grinding soaked rice with water. The brush is made by crushing a bamboo stick at the end.



Info Byte: Originally, Warli paintings were created to commemorate cultural rituals. These paintings vividly express the daily and social lives of tribal people and the close connection between nature and their way of life. For the tribes, Warli Painting was the only medium to transmit folklore to a community that was not acquainted with the written word. These paintings were created for special occasions such as festivals, harvests, and marriages and were inspired by everyday life. They showcase not only the art of the tribes but also their colourful culture, traditions, customs, and rituals. Warli paintings depict their environment, gods, traditional tribal villages, people, animals, and activities such as harvesting, celebrations, festivals, and marriage ceremonies.

Warli Paintings are unique in comparison to other folk and tribal paintings. They do not depict mythological themes, nor are their colours as bright as those seen in Madhubani paintings. Warli Paintings do not contain the robust sensuality of the paintings found in Eastern India. Instead, they are painted on a mud and cow-dung-based surface using natural colours in white.

Warli Painting motifs have been passed on for generations from ancient times through oral forms of songs and stories. These paintings depict a tribal's daily life and their battle for survival in difficult conditions. Warli paintings are not just paintings; they are a wordless story of tribal life.

Researchers and tribal tradition experts suggest that Warli Painting is not just a form of art but also a script through which tribal people share stories of their lives. Traditionally, they were used as a mode of telecommunication to pass messages.

Visiting Gujarat:

By Air: Sardar Vallabhbhai International Airport is located in Ahmedabad and provides good connectivity with major cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai.

By Rail: Major cities are connected to Gujarat and some of its towns by rail. Some of the busiest railway stations are in Surat, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, and Vadodara.

By Road: Gujarat is well connected with all the major cities in the country, with its accessible national and state highways.

WARLI PAINTING



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

FORM O-2



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भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 239

CERTIFICATE NO. 208

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 06.07.2011

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **Adivasi Yuva Seva Sangh, AYUSH, Adivasi Yuva Shakti, Kothal Pada, Village: Waghadi, Post: Kasa, Taluka: Dahanu, District: Thane, Maharashtra – 401607, India**

in class 16, 20 & 25 under no. 239

as of the date 06.07.2011

in respect of "WARLI PAINTING"



Falling in Class – 16 – in respect of - Greeting Cards, Posters, books, Wall Paper, stationary & similar Items.

Class – 20 – in respect of - Picture Frame, Wooden items, Decorative Items, Hangings, Furniture.

Class – 25 – in respect of - Cloths & apparels, Canvass, Banner, Curtain & Covers & Similar Textiles.

आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

31st

day of March

20 14

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-239

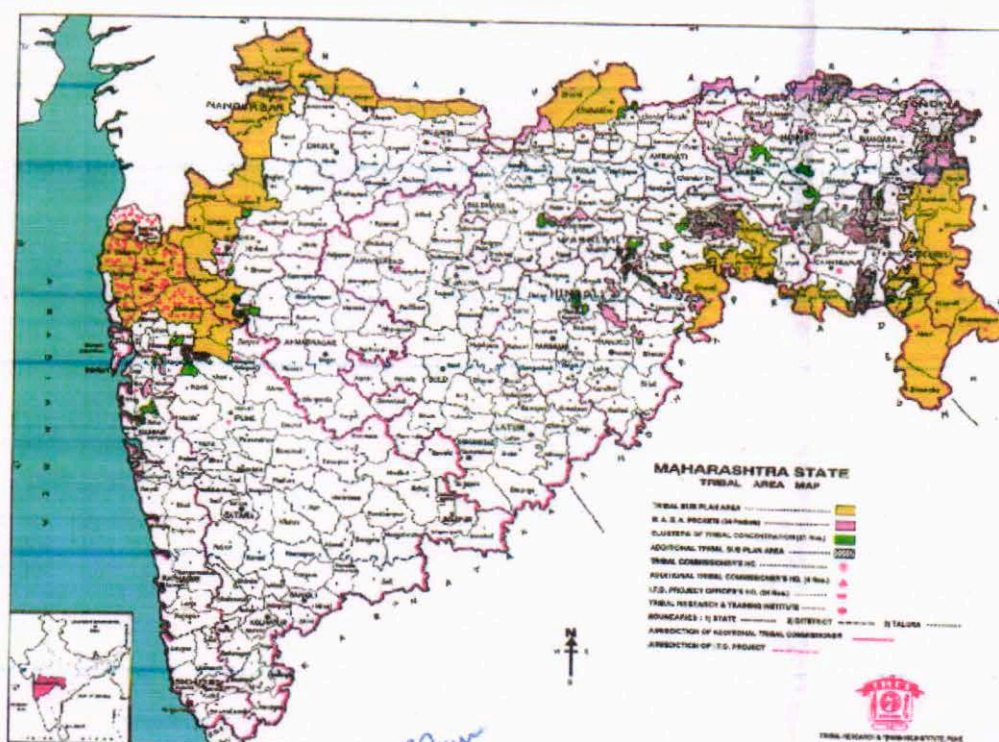
ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

WARLI PAINTING



Annex 8J

Narli Population



- ① Maharashtra Rajdhani
- a) Dahahu 19°57'N 72°4'
- b) Nalasari 20°7'N 72°51'E
- c) Jiwhar 19°8'N 73°51'E
- d) Yikramgad 19°47'N 73°5'E
- e) Mokhada 19°54'N 73°11'
- f) Wada 19°39'N 73°12'
- g) Shahapur 19°39'N 73°19'E
- h) Bhivardi 19°16'N 73°2'E
- i) Palghar 19°42'N 72°46'
- j) Vasai 19°23'N 72°51'E
- k) Murbad 19°15'N 73°23'
- l) Ambarnath 19°11'N 73°11'
- m) Kalyan 19°14'N 73°7'E
- n) Ulhas Nagar 19°12'N 73°3'
- o) Thane 19°13'N 72°58'
- p) Borivali 19°13'N 72°51'
- q) Kalvari 20°57'N 73°38'
- r) Sargana 20°33'N 73°38'
- s) Peth 20°20'N 73°36'
- t) Igathpuri 19°41'N 73°33'
- u) Pen 18°44'N 73°51'
- v) Karjat 18°55'N 73°19'
- w) Dharmpur 20°32'N 73°10'
- x) Umargam 20°10'N 72°46'
- y) Pardi 20°52'N 72°31'
- z) Kaprada 20°20'N 73°38'
- a) Dangs 20°47'N 73°44'
- b) Vansad 20°75'N 73°1'
- c) Chikhali 20°73'N 73°0'
- d) NH 20°15'N 72°59'
- e) Daman & Diu 20°24'N 72°50'

THAT Adivasi Yuva Seva Sangh, AYUSH, Adivasi Yuva Shakti, Kothal Pada, Village: Waghadi, Post: Kasa, Taluka: Dahahu, District: Thane, Maharashtra - 401607, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "WARLI PAINTINGS" in respect of Greeting Cards, Posters, books, Wall Paper, stationary & similar Items falling in Class - 16, in respect of Picture Frame, Wooden items, Decorative Items, Hangings, Furniture falling in class - 20 & in respect of Cloths & apparels, Canvass, Banner, Curtain & Covers & Similar Textiles falling in class - 25.

Chaitanya Prasad

Date: 31.03.2014
Place: Chennai

Chaitanya Prasad
Registrar of Geographical Indications

APPLIED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION APPLICATIONS FROM GUJARAT

S r . No.	Application Number	Title	Applicant	Status
1	718	Kutch Rogan Craft	Rogan Hastkala Charitable Trust	Advertised
2	756	Kutch Bandhani of Gujarat	M/s Kachchhi Khatri Bandhani Hastkala Association	Examination
3	761	Kachchhi Desi Kharek	Sardarkrushinagar Dantiwada Agricultural University Represented	Advertised
3	776	Amalsad Chikoo	a) Valsad Navsari Jilla Fal Ane Shakhbaji Sahakari Sangh Limited b) Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari	Examination
4	838	Gharchola Craft of Gujarat	Gujarat State Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited	Examination
5	997	Banaskantha Suf Embroidery	Pragati Mahila Bharat Gunthan Co-operative Society	Examination
6	1050	Kutch Ajrakh Print of Gujarat	Ajarakhpur Hastkala Vikas Sangathan	Examination
7	1058	Valsad Hapus	Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Gandhinagar and Navsari Agriculture University	Examination
8	1063	Sodagari Block Print	Banglawala Mahila Gruh Udyog Sahakari Mandali	Examination
9	1064	Surat Sadeli Craft	Pragati Pratishthan Charitable Trust	Examination
10	1090	Bharuch Sujani Weaving	Shree Bharuch District Sujani Production and Sales Cooperative Limited	Examination
11	1106	Bhal Wool	Bhalnalkantha Khadi Gramodhyog Mandal	New Applications
12	1114	Ambaji White Marble	Stone Artisan Park Training Institute – Ambaji (SAPTI)	Advertised



Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering Industry, Government and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, with around 9,000 members from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 286 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

For more than 125 years, CII has been engaged in shaping India's development journey and works proactively on transforming Indian Industry's engagement in national development. CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, livelihoods, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and sustainable development, to name a few.

As India strategizes for the next 25 years to India@100, Indian industry must scale the competitiveness ladder to drive growth. It must also internalize the tenets of sustainability and climate action and accelerate its globalisation journey for leadership in a changing world. The role played by Indian industry will be central to the country's progress and success as a nation. CII, with the Theme for 2023-24 as 'Towards a Competitive and Sustainable India@100: Growth, Inclusiveness, Globalisation, Building Trust' has prioritized 6 action themes that will catalyze the journey of the country towards the vision of India@100.

With 65 offices, including 10 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 8 overseas offices in Australia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, UAE, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 350 counterpart organizations in 133 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

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