



Confederation of Indian Industry



Government of
Madhya Pradesh



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA
PATENTS | DESIGNS | TRADE MARKS
GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

A Booklet on **GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS** of Madhya Pradesh



MPDC
MP Industrial Development
Corporation Limited

2023 Edition

©2023 Confederation of Indian Industry

Disclaimer:

Without limiting the rights under the copyright reserved, this publication or any part of it may not be translated, reproduced, stored, transmitted in any form (electronic, mechanical, photocopying, audio recording or otherwise) or circulated in any binding or cover other than the cover in which it is currently published, without the prior written permission of CII.

All information, ideas, views, opinions, estimates, advice, suggestions, recommendations (hereinafter 'content') in this publication should not be understood as professional advice in any manner or interpreted as policies, objectives, opinions or suggestions of CII.

Readers are advised to use their discretion and seek professional advice before taking any action or decision, based on the contents of this publication. The content in this publication has been obtained or derived from sources believed by CII to be reliable but CII do not represent this information to be accurate or complete.

CII do not assume any responsibility and disclaim any liability for any loss, damages, caused due to any reason whatsoever, towards any person (natural or legal) who uses this publication

CONTENTS

1.	Foreword.....	03
2.	Acknowledgement.....	11
3.	Executive Summary.....	13
4.	About Geographical Indications (GI).....	15
5.	Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh.....	17
6.	Balaghat Chinnor.....	21
7.	Bell Metal ware of Datia and Tikamgarh.....	24
8.	Chanderi Sarees.....	28
9.	Gond Painting of Madhya Pradesh.....	31
10.	Gwalior Handmade Carpet.....	34
11.	Jabalpur Stone Craft.....	37
12.	Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat.....	39
13.	Leather Toys of Indore.....	43
14.	Maheshwar Saree and Fabric.....	48
15.	Morena Gajak.....	51
16.	Ratlami Sev.....	54
17.	Rewa Sunderja Mango.....	58
18.	Sharbati Gehu.....	61
19.	Ujjain Batik Print.....	64
20.	Wrought Iron Crafts of Dindori.....	67
21.	Waraseoni Handloom Saree & Fabrics.....	70
22.	Applied Geographical Indication Applications from Madhya Pradesh.....	73



FOREWORD



Sanjay Kumar Shukla, IAS
Principal Secretary
Dept of Industrial Policy & Investment Promotion
Government of Madhya Pradesh

Geographical Indications (GI) is an initiative by the Government of India aimed at recognizing and tagging the unique geographical origin, quality, and characteristics of a product based on its place of origin. The objective is to safeguard and promote the reputation and distinctiveness of both the product and the region to which it belongs while improving the income and market visibility of farmers, artisans, as well as micro and small entrepreneurs.

It gives me immense pleasure to share that Govt of Madhya Pradesh in association with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) is releasing “Geographical Indications Booklet of Madhya Pradesh”. As we continue to focus in the areas of emerging technologies, we must also give equal importance to our unique traditional arts, crafts and Agri based products playing an important role in showcasing values, traditions, achievements and knowledge that Madhya Pradesh has created.

The state of Madhya Pradesh owing to its rich biodiversity, which translates into unique agricultural and agro-food products have immense potential in GIs and should use GI as a strategic Instrument to promote our products and must ensure that valuable GI’s do not become generic or semi-generic in export markets. A Geographical Indication signals a link not only between a product and its specific place of origin but also with its unique production methods and distinguishing qualities.

It is important that the Artisans, Associations, Departments of Industries, Agriculture, Handicraft, Textile and other stakeholders work in close coordination to monitor, increase market outreach and ensure that authenticity of these GIs are maintained. The Government of Madhya Pradesh is committed towards the protection and promotion of GIs.

This Booklet on Geographical indication of Madhya Pradesh aims to sensitize on GI registered products; the premiums associated with the product and thereby create value for the stakeholders and artisans from the State of Madhya Pradesh and 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



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

Tel.: +91 22 2413 2735

Fax: +91 22 2412 3322

+91 22 2417 2288

Email: cg.ipindia@nic.in

Website: www.ipindia.nic.in

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 Madhya Pradesh.

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 Madhya Pradesh.

Regards,


(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 Madhya Pradesh, 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 Madhya Pradesh 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 Madhya Pradesh” in close association with GI Registry, IP Office, Government of India with specific focus on the state of Madhya Pradesh.

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.



FOREWORD



Shreyaskar Chaudhary
Chairman - CII Madhya Pradesh &
Managing Director, Pratibha Syntex Ltd

I am pleased to inform that Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in partnership with Indian Patent Office, Govt of India and Govt of Madhya Pradesh has come out with a Booklet on Geographical Indications (GIs) of Madhya Pradesh to showcase the unique values, traditions, achievements and knowledge that Madhya Pradesh has since ancient time.

The GI Booklet has specific focus to the state of Madhya Pradesh is showcasing values and traditions, achievement and knowledge that Madhya Pradesh has created, linked to geographies called as Geographical Indications (GIs), which is most relevant from cultural and rural national perspective.

This Booklet of Geographical Indications of Madhya Pradesh aims to sensitize public on GI registered products; the premiums associated with the product and thereby create value for the stakeholders and artisans from the state of Madhya Pradesh. The book will also promote a new concept of GI tourism by sharing the details on how to visit these places.

On behalf of CII Madhya Pradesh, I congratulate all stakeholders including Indian Patent Office, Govt of India and Govt of Madhya Pradesh who have contributed for this important initiative.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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, 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.

Wide span of ideas, recommendations and suggestions covered by the book, reflect the quality of extensive deliberations held by the above stakeholders and the CII Team.

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 Madhya Pradesh 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 Madhya Pradesh is 53 and registered 22 till 12 November 2023.

The present GI Booklet deals with all the registered GIs emanating from state of Madhya Pradesh 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

BAGH PRINTS OF MADHYA PRADESH

Name of Geographical Indication: Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh

GI Application Numbers: 98 and 505

Date of Filing: 13/06/2007 (for Application No. 98); 08/01/2015 (for Application No. 505).

These two applications cover the GI and the associated logo.

Renewal Date: 12/06/2027 for Application No. 98; 07/01/2025 for Application No. 505

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 156

Class: 24

Type of Goods: Handicraft-Textiles and Textile goods

Applicant Name: Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

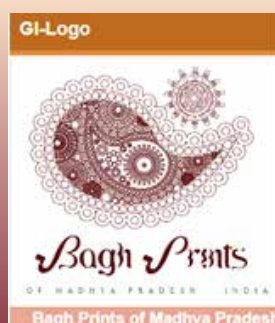


Info Byte: The hand block prints from Bagh are approximately 1000-year-old traditional craft, carried from one generation to another within the family. Bagh prints are known for their fine-quality printing and bright vegetable colours. They may be recognised by their geometric repetitive patterns in different variations and colours. The difference in design pattern and use of vegetable dyes in Bagh prints proves their origin. Khaki and mustard vegetable colours are also used for dyeing the fabric after printing.

The settlement around Bagh is likely due to the nearby Baghini River. The river's chemical composition is ideal for the vegetable dyes used for printing at Bagh, giving luminous tones to the vegetable colours used for printing. This is because the river provides flowing water for washing, which is essential for vegetable dyeing. The resulting red and black tones are very different from other places in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. The two-hundred-year-old blocks found in Bagh have a repetitive geometric pattern of fine quality that gives them a distinctive characteristic, setting them apart from the other bold block prints of Bhairavgarh in Madhya Pradesh.

The design repertoire of Bagh prints covers geometrical and floral compositions and blocks used for stamping that are intricately and deeply carved by block makers from Pethapur, Gujarat. Bagh printers have given a new dimension to the hand block printing.

The initially used fabric was cotton, now a days tassar, crepe, and silk are being used with excellent results. Every process used is manual, and though the techniques and designs are age-old, they have a contemporary appeal.



Geographical Location: The main production centres of this product are in the Bagh and Kukshi areas of the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh.

Uniqueness: The designs in the fabrics are quite traditional, featuring geometric patterns that are arranged in a way that creates a harmonious and appealing effect. The repeated pattern is done entirely in natural (vegetable) colours of black and red on a white surface, resulting in an overall beautiful appearance.

Human Skill: To make bagh print saris, a mixture of black colour, ferrous sulfate, tamarind seed powder, and glue is cooked in water, then stored. Each sari takes three weeks to complete and undergoes multiple washings and bhatti/oven treatments. The fabric is boiled in a cauldron to bring out the desired colour. These steps are taken carefully to achieve optimal results.

Facilitation by CII through its CII-MoMSME IPFC:

CII, through its CII-MoMSME IP Facilitation Centre, Indore, had played an instrumental role towards the GI Registration of Bagh Print.

Visiting Bagh:

By Air: Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport in Indore is the nearest airport.

By Rail: Dahod, Indore, Meghnagar, Ratlam and Khandwa are the closest Railway stations.

By Road: Bagh is well connected to Indore by road and Daily Bus Services.



प्ररूप 0-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM 0-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

Duplicate
copy

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.: 98

CERTIFICATE NO.78

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date :

13.06.2007

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 24

वर्ग में

98

संख्या के अधीन

13.06.2007

दिनांक को

“मध्य प्रदेश का बाघ प्रिंट”

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 24

under no. 98

as of the date

13.06.2007

in respect of “BAGH PRINTS OF MADHYA PRADESH” Falling in Class 24 for Textile & Textile Goods

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



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.: 505

CERTIFICATE NO. 239

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 24 under no. 505 as of the date 08.01.2015

in respect of “BAGII PRINTS OF MADHYA PRADESH (LOGO)”

Falling in Class – 24 – in respect of –
Textile & 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 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.

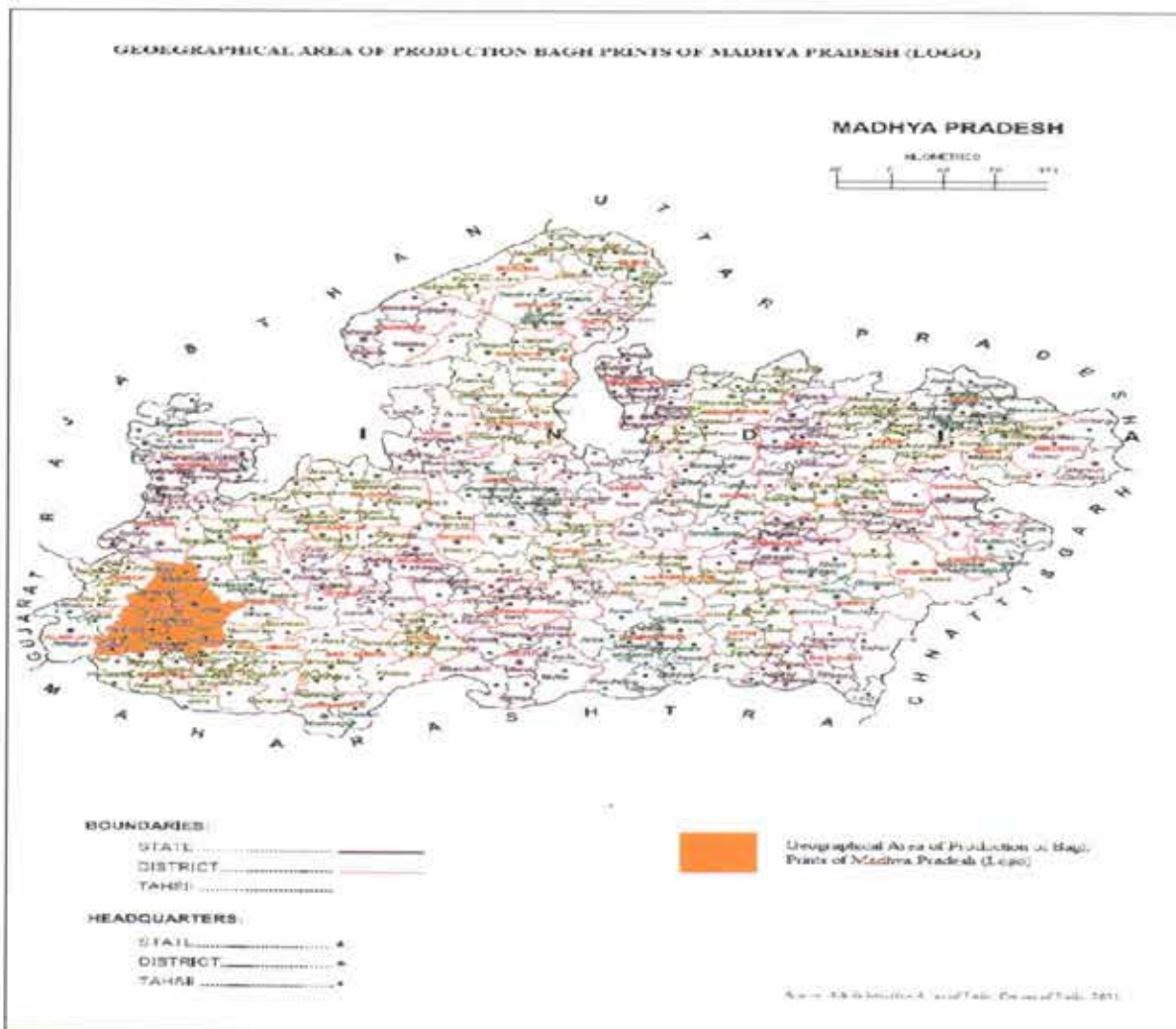
“The GI Application Number 98 “Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh” & GI Application Number 505 “Bagh Prints of Madhya Pradesh (Logo)” have been registered separately, However, the applicant is at liberty to use the registration jointly and independently and that such use would also be a valid use under the Registration.”



G.I-505

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

BAGH PRINTS OF MADHYA PRADESH (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. "BAGH PRINTS OF MADHYA PRADESH (LOGO)" in respect of Textile & Textile goods not included in other classes falling in Class – 24.

Date: 31.03.2016
Place: Chennai

okrupi

Registrar of Geographical Indications

BALAGHAT CHINNOR

Name of Geographical Indication: Balaghat Chinnor

GI Application Numbers: 663

Date of Filing: 03/10/2019

Renewal Date: 02/10/2029

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class: 30

Type of Goods: Agriculture-Rice

Applicant Name: Balaghat Chinnor Utpadak Sakhari Samiti Maryadit Balaghat

Geographical Location: The rice 'Chinnor' originates in the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. Balaghat District is in the southern part of Jabalpur Division. It occupies the southeastern portion of the Satpura Range and the upper valley of the Wainganga River.

Uniqueness: According to the farmers, the name "Chinnor" has been derived from "Chiknaiyukt Nokdaar Sugandhit Chavur". The shape of the apex of a grain of chinnor is like the tip of a sword. This variety of rice has a low alkaline spreading value score of 4, which means that it cooks in less time. The cooked rice is soft, white in colour, and sweet in taste, with a strong aroma and little stickiness that doesn't lose its softness and retains water even after 8-10 hours of cooking. Although uncooked rice is aromatic, its aroma significantly increases after cooking.

Agro-Climatic Conditions: Balaghat district has a temperature range of 26-28°C during the day and 18-20°C at night during the Chinnor crop's maturing season. Grain filling occurs between 10:30-11:15 hrs in the morning with 55-60% average humidity. The crop is tolerant to cold but sensitive to rain during flowering. The district receives 1447mm of rainfall annually. These weather conditions contribute to Chinnor's high aroma and softness in cooking.



Info Byte: Chinnor is an endemic, ceremonial, and best-quality traditional rice of the Balaghat district of Madhya Pradesh. It is used as an indispensable ingredient in marriage celebrations and religious ceremonies. The Bhatt in the "Bhata-Bhatt" cuisine, a very popular dish in Balaghat, is only chinnor rice.

To maintain its genetic purity, the farmers of the Balaghat safely keep the panicles of the crop at maturity for planting in the next season. Due to its pleasant aroma, sweetness and the ability to make milk thick because of stickiness, it is widely used for making Kheer in homes and temples of Balaghat.

The spikelet is medium long, partly awned, and straw-coloured at ripening. The kernel is medium slender, scented, fine, white, translucent, and non-glutinous. The average yield of the crop is around 25 - 30quintal/ha, and it is the finest variety in the state that fetches a high premium price in the market. The best quality of Chinnor is raised in rich, deep, well-watered Sihar (hilly stoney and sandy soil group - yellow-red in colour) of the Balaghat villages of "Kayd" and "Lendejhar" and others.

Chinnor, grown in the Kaidi village of Balaghat, also finds its name in the very old folklore "Suras faag", written in 1946, which contains a collection of folk songs of Balaghat.

Visiting Balaghat:

By Air: Birwa Aerodrome is the nearest way to reach Balaghat.

By Rail: Balaghat Railway Station is situated on the Jabalpur-Nainpur-Gondia section of the South-East Central Railway in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.

By Road: Balaghat is well connected with other major cities of the country by regular buses.

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 (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.: 663

CERTIFICATE NO. 382

दिनांक

Date : 03.10.2019

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 **Balaghat Chinnor Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Maryadit Balaghat** at Jodapat, Kaydi, Waraseoni, District: Balaghat – 481 331, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: College of Agriculture, Balaghat, JNKVV Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.

in class 30

under no. 663

as of the date 03.10.2019

in respect of "BALAGHAT CHINNOR"

Falling in Class – 30 – in respect of – Rice



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 14th

day of September

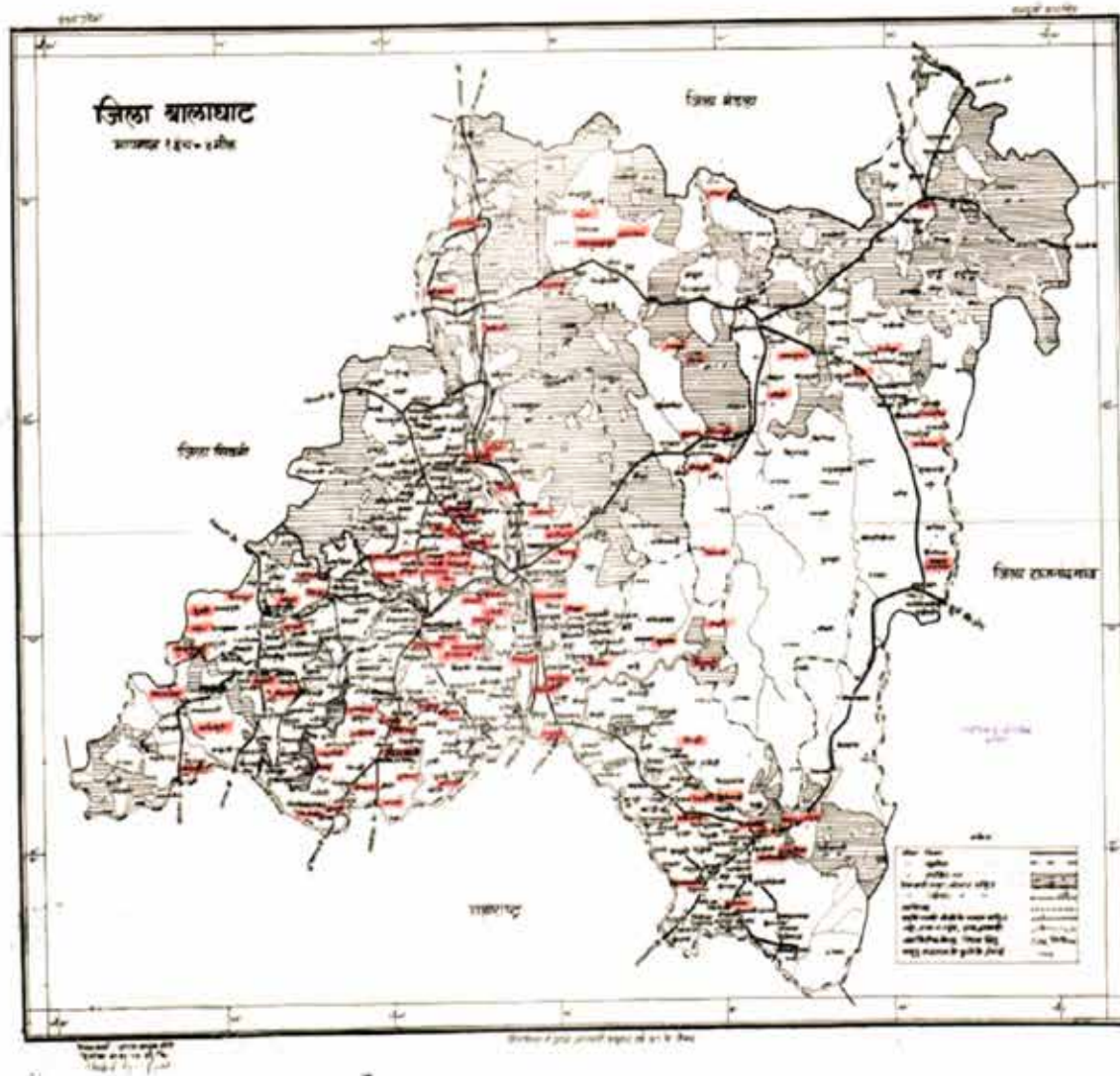
20 21 at Chennai.

रजिस्टार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-663

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

BALAGHAT CHINNOR



THAT, Balaghat Chinnor Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Maryadit Balaghat at Jodapat, Kaydi, Waraseoni, District: Balaghat – 481 331, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: College of Agriculture, Balaghat, JNKVV Jabalpur (MP) is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Balaghat Chinnor" in respect of Rice falling in Class – 30.

Date: 14.09.2021
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

BELL METAL WARE OF DATIA AND TIKAMGARH

Name of Geographical Indication: Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh.

GI Application Numbers: 102 and 388

These two applications cover the GI and the associated logo.

Date of Filing: 05/07/2007 (for application no. 102); 12/11/2012 (for application no. 388).

Renewal Date: 04/07/2027 (for application no. 102); 11/11/2022 (for application no. 388)

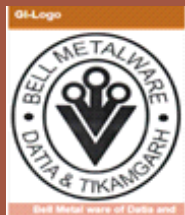
Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class: 6

Type of Goods: Handicraft-Decorative Metalware

Applicant Name: Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

Geographical Location: Both Datia as well as Tikamgarh come under the Bundelkhand region. Datia is situated in the north of Madhya Pradesh. Tikamgarh is situated in the north of Madhya Pradesh. Rivers surround Tikamgarh from three sides - towards the west lies Jamni River, towards north is river Betwa and towards the east and southeast is river Dhasan.



designs on soft stone, called ukhanas, unique to the region.

Human Skill: Animal figures, mainly elephants and horses; human figures in the form of deities, utility items of household purpose/ all with a crude and rustic finish. Bell metal is a term used for different types of metal put together, mainly zinc, copper, aluminium, brass, and silver for casting. The figures appear plain and solid, with embellishments at various places for ornaments, clothing, and seating decorations.



Uniqueness: Datia product features intricate jali work, resembling historical monuments. Tikamgarh products are solid with figurative work, minimal ornamentation, and no jali work. Ornamentation is achieved by applying wax to previously carved-out



Info Byte: Datia: The Craft here was traditionally practised by the soni's (jewellers), and the main product cast was anklets in silver (paijanaas) for the women folk worn traditionally around Datia. Traditionally, only the dhariya families would make anklets using this process which was later reduced in number, as they were heavy. This was then converted into utility items by adding a plate underneath and converting them into ashtrays and later into boxes to keep nick-knacks. They have diversified into products like lampshades, mirror frames, ashtrays, temples, side stools and utility boxes. Ashtrays and boxes with jali work walls are identified as Datia bell metal products.

Tikamgarh: The craft here has been traditionally practised for as long as people can remember. The bell metal products of Tikamgarh are plain and solid in appearance, with decorations of fine work at certain places to enhance them. The products have a rustic appeal. These products do not have any resemblance to Jali work at Datia.

The product range is as follows: Animal toys - Horses with four wheels (Gadiaghulla), elephants with wheels, and sometimes with a carrier too; the wheels make it easy to slide while playing. Rattle toys and 'Pichkari'; Small statues of deities for the puja room or temples; Kitchen items like measuring jars of different measures, serving spoons, and small stools to eat on; and Decorative items related to human and animal figures are also made. It contains a collection of folk songs of Balaghat.

Visiting Datia:

By Air: Gwalior Airport (GWL) is the nearest airport to Datia and is located 67 km away from Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.

By Rail: Datia is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.

By Road: Datia is easily accessible through regular buses from other major cities of the country.

Visiting Tikamgarh:

By Air: The nearest airport is Khajuraho Airport (HJR), which is around 114 KM from Tikamgarh.

By Rail: Tikamgarh railway station is in the North Central Railway zone.

By Road: Tikamgarh is well connected with the Roads. State Highway and National Highway pass from the city. Buses from other cities come to Tikamgarh city.

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.: 102

CERTIFICATE NO.81

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 6 वर्ग में 102 संख्या के अधीन 05.07.2007 दिनांक को

“डाटिया और तिकामगर का बेल धातु वेयर” 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 6 under no. 102 as of the date 05.07.2007
in respect of “ Bell Metal Ware of Datia and Tikamgarh ” Falling in Class 6 for Bell Metal Ware.

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



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.: 388

CERTIFICATE NO. 198

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date : 11.12.2012

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 **Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, West Block No. 7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110066, India**

in class 6

under no. 388

as of the date 11.12.2012

in respect of "BELL METAL WARE OF DATIA AND TIKAMGARH (LOGO)"



Falling in Class - 6 - in respect of - Bell metal ware

आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 03rd

day of

February

2014

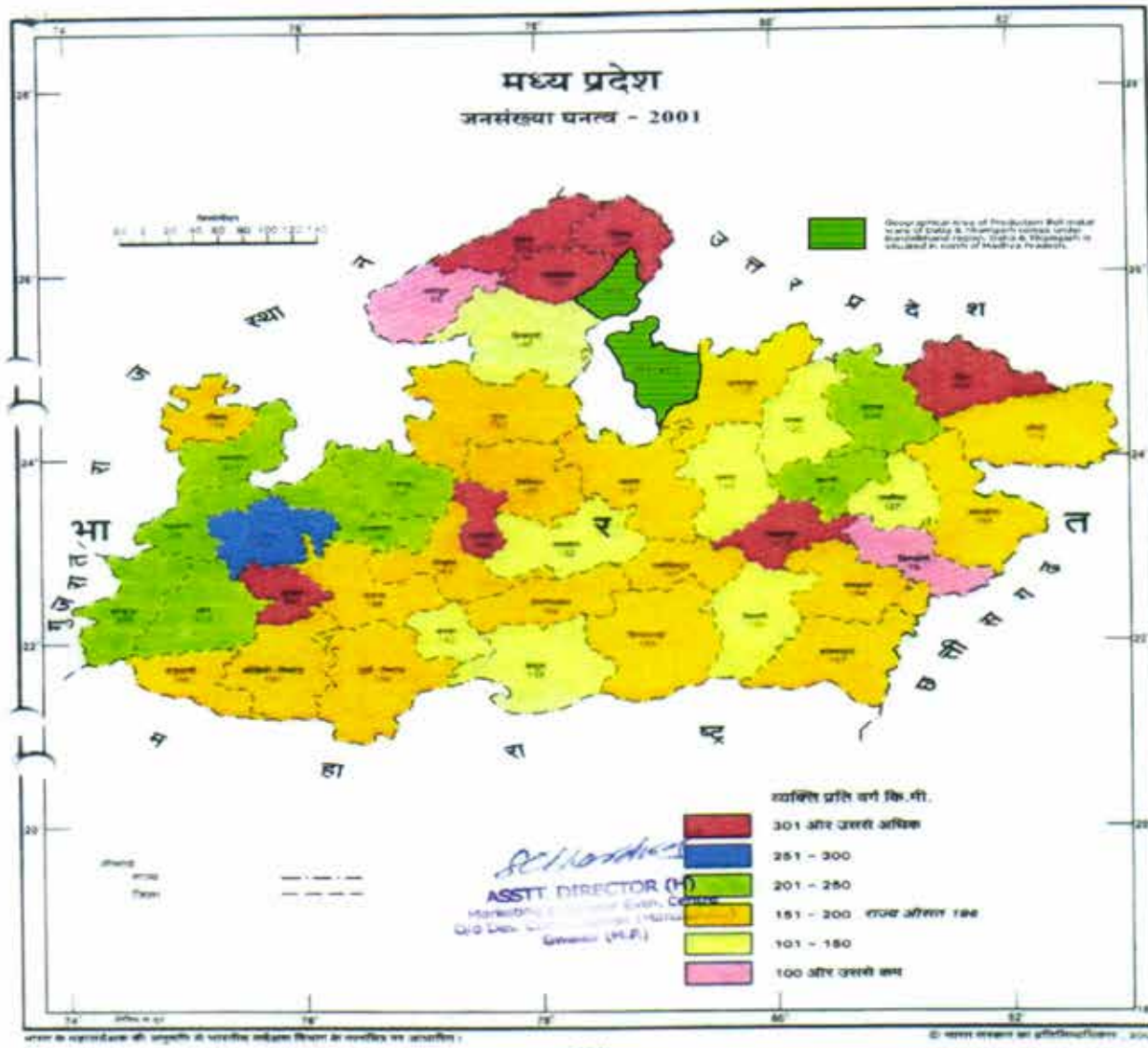
at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-388

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

BELL METAL WARE OF DATIA AND TIKAMGARH (LOGO)



THAT Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, West Block No. 7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110066, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "BELL METAL WARE OF DATIA AND TIKAMGARH (LOGO)" in respect of Bell metal ware falling in Class - 6

Date: 03.02.2014
Place: Chennai


Chaitanya Prasad
Registrar of Geographical Indications

CHANDERI SAREES

Name of Geographical Indication: Chanderi Sarees

GI Application Numbers: 7

Date of Filing: 02/04/2004

Renewal Date: 01/04/2024

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 4

Class: 24

Type of Goods: Textiles-Saree, Dress material, Fabric

Applicant Name: Chanderi Development Foundation



Location: Chanderi is a township with a very rich & glorious historical heritage and past; it is situated in the hills of the Vindhya range. This township is located close to the Betwa river and is part of District Ashok Nagar (previously Guna) in the State of Madhya Pradesh, India.

Uniqueness: The Chanderi Fabric has been known for centuries for its transparency, Buttis and sheer texture. The buttis and fabric are hand-woven on a loom and primarily used for ladies' sarees and are gold-coated, silver-coated and copper-coated, no other manufacturing process is used. Chanderi Fabric products are unique due to the transparency achieved through the use of Single Flature quality yarn.



Human Skill: In Chanderi, experienced dyers specialize in dyeing silk yarn, which takes up to an hour. After dyeing, the yarn is either loosened or wound on reels. Family members use a charkha to wind weft yarn on pirns. Warping is a specialized process performed by warpers, and joining new and old threads takes approx. 3-4 days.

Info Byte: Phonetically linked with the Chandelas, Chanderi, the city, had flourished as a focal point of Central India with intensive economic activity

Chandery is known not only for its historical monuments and events but also for its Chandery Fabric or Silk products that are intricately and exclusively woven by hand. The cloth/fabric manufactured here is of unusual fineness, while the coloured silk and gold borders are of great beauty. It has been known for its strong construction and fast colours. Gold thread was often the medium of figured "Buttis" Motifs.

Chandery Fabric has evolved over the years. In 1890, weavers switched to mill-made yarn. The fabric's known for being lightweight, transparent, and eco-friendly. Women play a crucial role in production due to their soft hands.

Visiting Chandery:

By Air: The nearest domestic airport to the city is the Gwalior Airport, which is roughly a five-hour drive away from Chandery.

By Rail: The nearest railway stations to Chandery are Lalitpur (36km), Ashok Nagar (63 km), Mungaoli (38 km) & Jhansi (124km), which connects to Chandery with the rest of the country through the Indian Railway Network.

By Road: Chandery is 37 Km from Mungaoli, 39 Km from Lalitpur, 44 Km from Isagarh, 54 Km from Ashok Nagar, 100 Km from Guna, 148 Km from Sagar, 306 Km from Jabalpur, 354 Km from Ujjain and 385 Km from Indore and is well connected by Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (MPSRTC) and other private travel services.



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

262

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.: 7

Certificate No.4.

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date: 02.04.2004

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता
चन्देरी विकास फाउंडेशन, ओल्ड टेलिफोन इन्सचेंज बिल्डिंग,
राजघाट रोड, चन्देरी, मध्य प्रदेश, भारत।

के नाम से 24 वर्ग में 7 संख्या के अधीन 02.04.2004 दिनांक को

चन्देरी साडी साडी - वर्ग 24

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 Chanderi Development Foundation, Old Telephone Exchange
Building, Rajghat Road, Chanderi, Madhya Pradesh, India.

in 24 under no. 7
in respect of Chanderi Sarees
Sarees - Class 24.

as of the date 02.04.2004.

आज दिनांक 28

Sealed at my direction this 28

माह जनवरी 20 05.

day of JANUARY

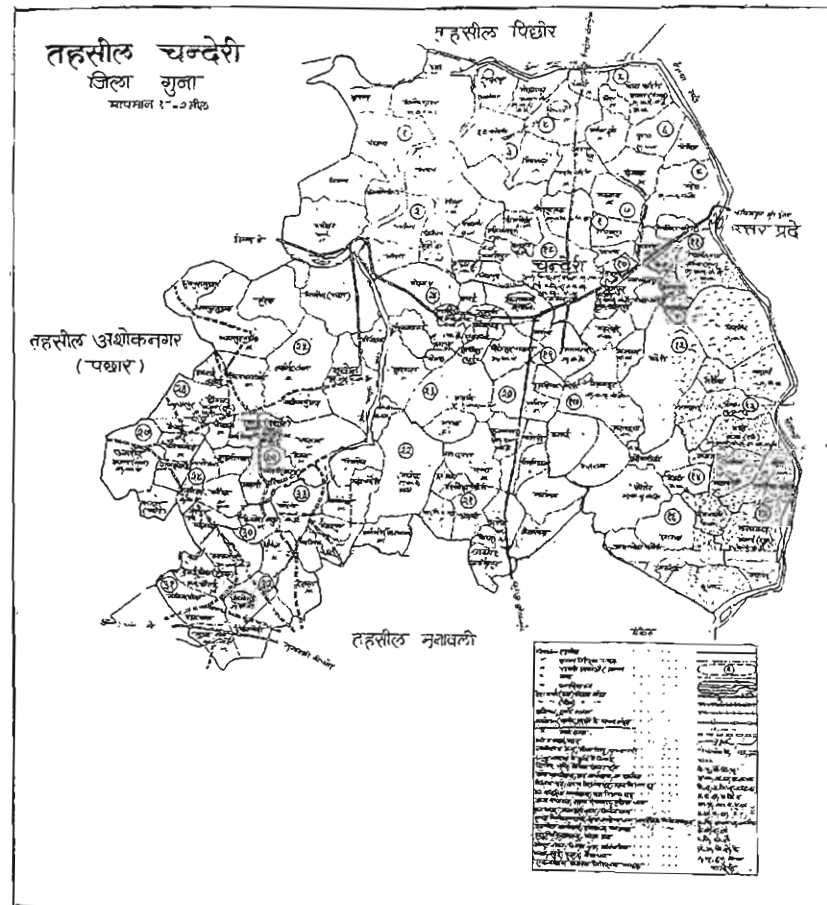
को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

2005 at Chennai.



S. Chandrasekaran
रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

**ENTRY MADE IN
PART - A OF THE REGISTER
CHANDERI SAREES (WORD)**



**THAT THE CHANDERI DEVELOPMENT
FOUNDATION IS
THE REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF THE G.I.
CHANDERI SAREES**

Date: 28-1-05
31.12.04
Place: Chennai

S. Chandrasekaran
S.CHANDRASEKARAN
Registrar of Geographical Indications

GOND PAINTING OF MADHYA PRADESH

Name of Geographical Indication: Gond Painting of Madhya Pradesh

GI Application Number: 701

Date of Filing: 08/09/2020

Next Renewal Date: 07/09/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 16, 20, 22

Type of Goods: Handicrafts-Folk Art

Applicant Name: VANYA, Tribal Affairs Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Tejaswani Mekalsuta, Mahasangh Gorakhpur Samiti



Geographical Location:

The Gond tribe, one of the largest Adivasi communities of central India, resides in Madhya Pradesh, specifically Patangarh village in Dindori District, Eastern Madhya Pradesh.



Uniqueness: Gond painting is a unique art form from Madhya Pradesh's Gond tribe. It depicts their close relationship with nature and God using distinct signature patterns and natural colours. Artists use paper or canvas to

tell stories from their rich folklore. They create a rough pencil outline, fill it with bright acrylic colours, and draw small signature pattern motifs to complete the artwork. The result is a rich visual narrative that tells stories through juxtaposed forms.

Human Skill: Gond paintings use dots and lines to create precise outlines and fill spaces with thin strokes. Bright colours and flowing lines guide the eyes, while dots add intricate details for a folklore-inspired masterpiece.



Info Byte: Gond artists making paintings of their traditional culture, animals around them, nature, God and everything they see and feel around them using natural resources like flowers for red and bright colours, mud for yellow and black shades, cow dung for dark green, leaves for green and charcoal for darker shades.

The gond artists create a new painting of Digna or Bhittichitra (frescos) for every occasion. The art of Gond paintings is alive and resonates with stories from Gond traditions and mythology. The subjects of Gond art include numerous Gods and Goddesses, exotic birds, flying snakes, tigers, dogs, cattle, beautiful trees, and other entities that inhabited the age-old songs of the Pardhans.

Gond painting relies on dots and lines. Newer artisans draw on paper before transferring the painting to canvas. Gond painting conveys movement through lines, dots, and dashes. It's a unique art form requiring skill and attention to detail. Additionally, one of the most striking feature of Gond paintings is the use of bright, vivid colours such as white, red, blue and yellow.

Gond paintings bear a remarkable resemblance with aboriginal art from Australia, as both styles utilize dots and tiny lines to embellish the artwork.

Visiting Dindori:

By Air: The nearest Airport is Dumna Airport, situated at Jabalpur, which is 146 km away from Dindori.

By Rail: The Nearest Railway Stations are at Jabalpur(144 km away), Pendra road(115 km away) and Umariya(108 km away).

By Road: Good connectivity from the neighbouring districts viz. Jabalpur, Mandla, Bilaspur and Shahdol. NH 45 connects Dindori with Jabalpur and the Kabir Chabutra-Chhattisgarh Border. NH543 connects Dindori with Shahdol, Mandla and Balaghat. Buses ply to all the neighbouring and far-flung places such as Nagpur, Bhopal, Mandla, Shahdol, Umariya, Amarkantak and Jabalpur.

प्ररूप 0-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

FORM 0-2



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 (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.: 701

CERTIFICATE NO. 439

दिनांक

Date : 08.09.2020

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 1. VANYA, Tribal Affairs Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh at Rajeev Gandhi Bhawan, 35, Shyamla Hills, District: Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Tejaswani Mekalsuta Mahasangh Gorakhpur Samiti at Dantar Tola Raotwar, Retwar Mal, District: Dindori - 481 884, Madhya Pradesh, India.

in class 16, 20 & 25

under no. 701

as of the date 08.09.2020

in respect of GOND PAINTING OF MADHYA PRADESH

Falling in Class - 16, 20 & 25 - Gond Painting



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 22nd

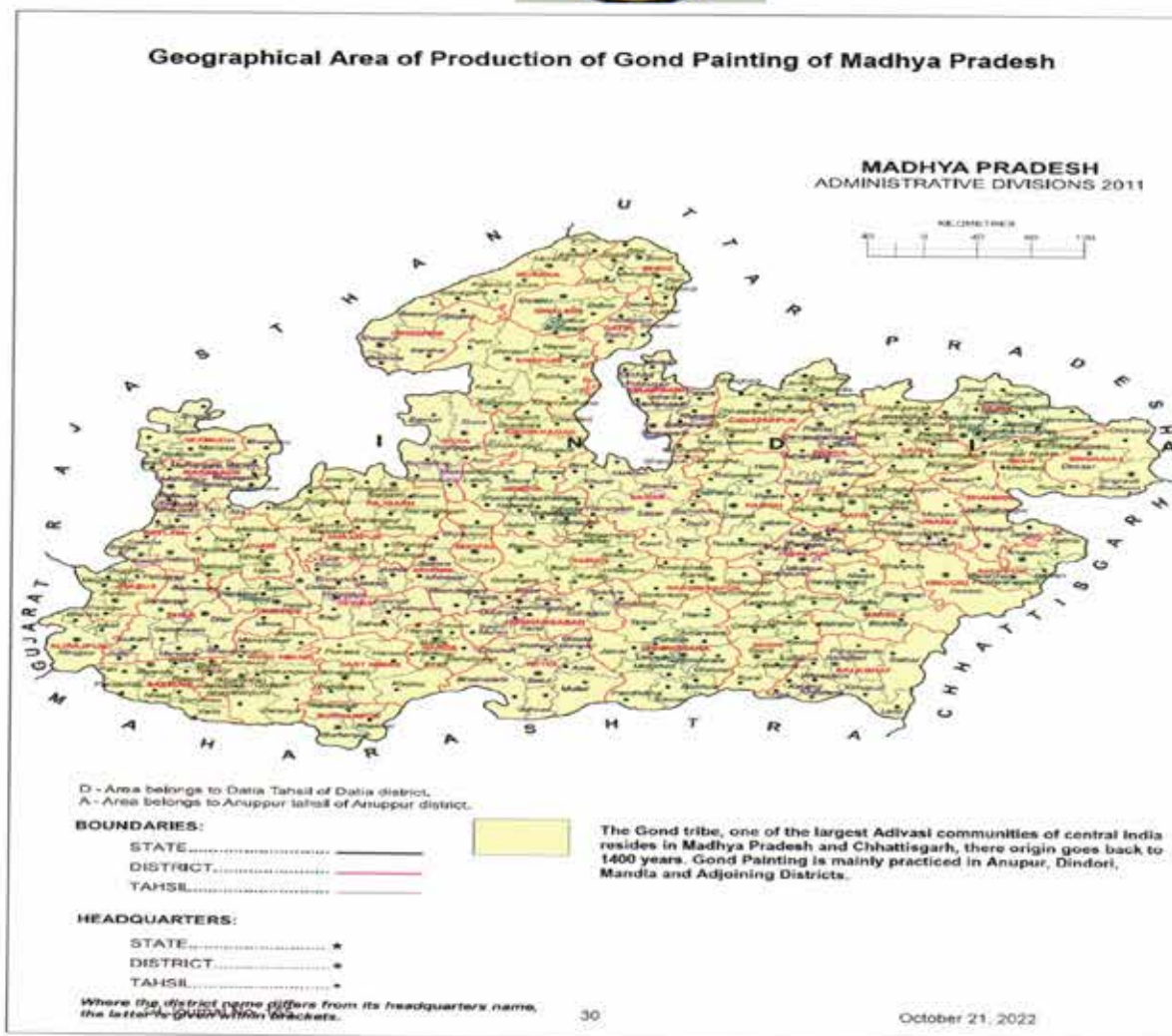
day of February

20 23

at Chennai.

रजिस्टर, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
GOND PAINTING OF MADHYA PRADESH



THAT, 1.VANYA, Tribal Affairs Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh at Rajeev Gandhi Bhawan, 35, Shyamla Hills, District: Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Tejaswani Mekalsuta Mahasangh Gorakhpur Samiti at Dantar Tola Raotwar, Retwar Mal, District: Dindori - 481 884, Madhya Pradesh, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Gond Painting of Madhya Pradesh" in respect of Gond Painting falling in Class - 16, 20 & 25.

Date: 22.02.2023
Place: Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indications

GWALIOR HANDMADE CARPET

Name of Geographical Indication: Gwalior Handmade Carpet

GI Application Number: 708

Date of Filing: 28/09/2020

Renewal Date: 27/09/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 118

Class(es): 27

Type of Goods: Handicrafts-Carpets

Applicant Name: Carpet Development Society and Arise Evam Away Foundation Samiti



Location: Gwalior is a major city in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh and one of the Counter-magnet cities. It is located 343 kilometres (213 miles) south of Delhi, the capital city of India, 120 kilometres (75 miles) from Agra and 414 kilometres (257 miles) from Bhopal, the state capital.

Uniqueness: The Gwalior handmade carpet is known for its softness, thinness, and lightness, making it very easy to carry. The design patterns used in these carpets are inspired by the local surroundings of the Gwalior area and are unique to this region. In fact, Gwalior is the only place in the world where Maharaja pattern carpet weaving is practiced.

Human Skill: Gwalior carpet weavers use a single knot to create their carpets. They incorporate various motifs and designs, which are influenced by the natural beauty of their surroundings. They manufacture high-quality geometric carpets that capture the elegance of varied geometrical patterns and designs. The weavers in Gwalior use vibrant, shining, and glowing colours to create their carpets.

Weaving a hand-knotted rug is a skilful art that requires a significant amount of time and effort. The quality and cost of such rugs are usually determined by the number of knots per square inch, with higher knot density indicating better quality.



Info Byte: Woollen carpets hand-knotted in Gwalior showcase exceptional workmanship and boast unique designs and colour schemes. The art of carpet weaving has been passed down through generations, and Indian craftsmen have been producing exceptional pieces since medieval times. Indian woollen carpets draw inspiration from classical motifs and modern designs. Their superior hand-knotting techniques, wide range of designs and colours, and high knot-per-square-inch count make them a desirable addition to any home, providing both a vivid appearance and warmth to any room.

Carpet weaving is one of the ancient craft that has been practiced in Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh, for generations. Despite the changes, the traditional heritage of the craft has remained intact and has succeeded in preserving its unique individuality.

Some special features of these carpets are that their availability in various sizes, use of vibrant colours, and variegated geometric designs and shapes as design patterns, that are neatly stitched and long-lasting.

The regions of Gwalior, Bhind, and Moraina are well-known for their woollen carpets, which have been produced for generations with excellent craftsmanship. The main areas of carpet weaving in the Gwalior district are Shankarpur, Islampura, Awardpur, Bahedapur, and Hazira. In Moraina district, the major areas are Allapur, Kazivasai, Chaina, Jhaina, Giraina, and Jaira. In Bhind district, the prominent areas are Subhas Nagar, Gopalpura, and Atair.

Visiting Gwalior:

By Air: Rajmata Vijaya Raje Scindia Air Terminal, also known as Gwalior Airport, is a civil enclave at Maharajpur Air Force Station, 10 km from Gwalior.

By Rail: Gwalior is very well connected to major cities across India by direct train links.

By Road: Gwalior is well connected by roads. The place is connected to all the major towns of Madhya Pradesh and the adjoining areas.

प्ररूप 0-2



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.: 708

CERTIFICATE NO. 458

दिनांक

Date : 28.09.2020

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 1. Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Hasta Shilp Bhawan, Hamida Road, Bhopal - 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Carpet Development Society at 02, Nimbalkar ki Goth, Gird, Gwalior - 474 002, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: 1. Arise Evam A - way Foundation Samiti and 2. NABARD, Madhya Pradesh.

in class 27

under no. 708

as of the date 28.09.2020

in respect of GWALIOR HANDMADE CARPET

Falling in Class - 27 - Handmade Carpet



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

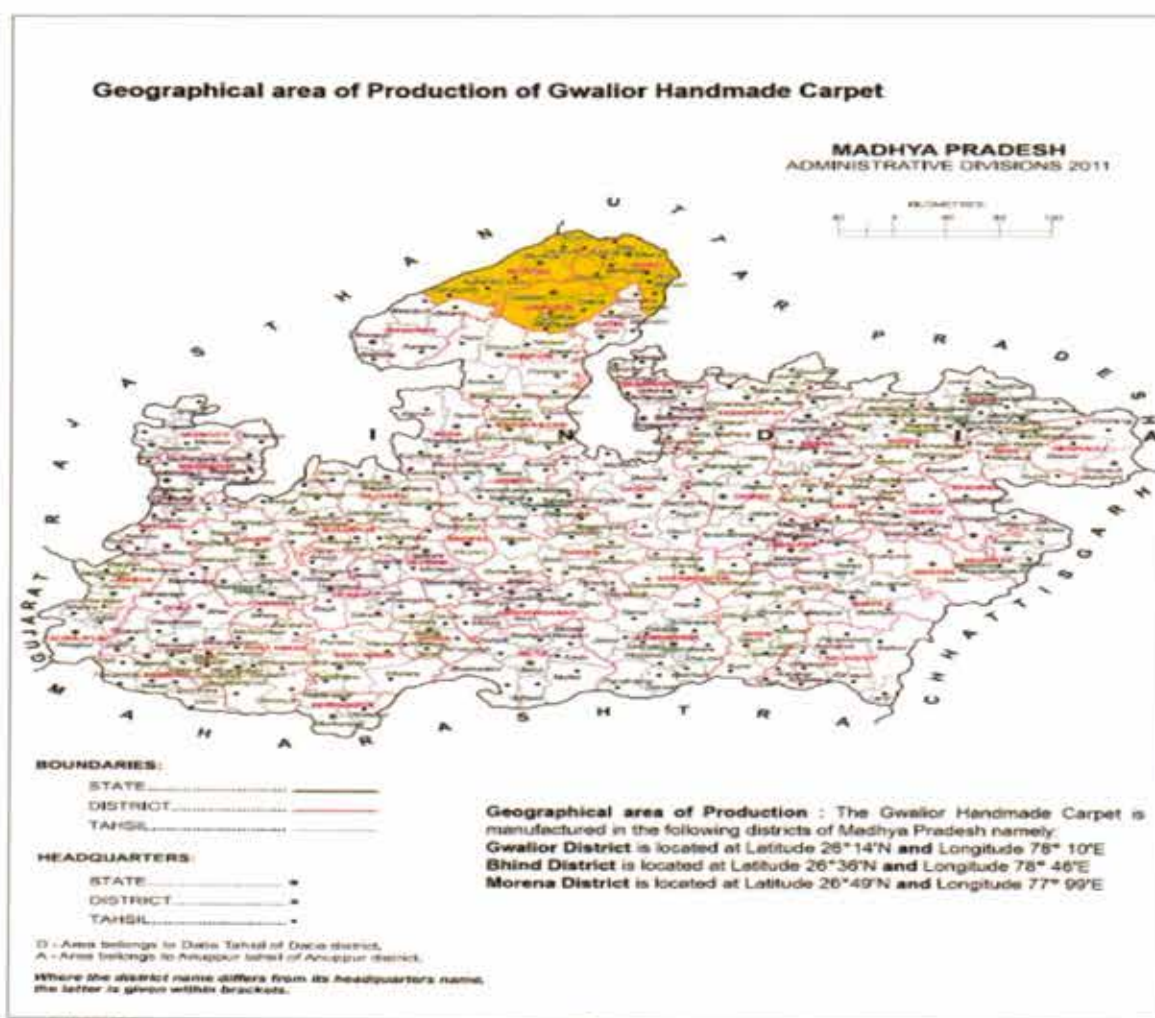
day of March

2023

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
Gwalior Handmade Carpet



THAT, 1. Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Hasta Shilp Bhawan, Hamida Road, Bhopal – 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Carpet Development Society at 02, Nimbalkar ki Goth, Gird, Gwalior – 474 002, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: 1. Arise Evam A – way Foundation Samiti and 2. NABARD, Madhya Pradesh is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. “Gwalior Handmade Carpet” in respect of Handmade Carpet falling in Class – 27.

Date: 31.03.2023
Place: Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indications

JABALPUR STONE CRAFT

Name of Geographical Indication: Jabalpur Stone Craft

GI Application Number: 710

Date of Filing: 28/09/2020

Renewal Date: 27/09/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 14

Type of Goods: Handicrafts

Applicant Name: Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited and Bhedaghat Stone Craft Producer Company Limited

Geographical Location: Bhedaghat is a town and a Nagar Panchayat in Jabalpur district, Madhya Pradesh, India. It is situated on the banks of river Narmada, 20 km away from Jabalpur. This place is famous for the Dhuandhar falls (Waterfall) and marble rocks.

Uniqueness: Jabalpur stone craft has been renowned and world-famous for generations which is approximately 100 years old. The idols made by the craftsman a Jabalpur (Bhedaghat) resemble those in Chausath Yogini Temple. Jabalpur-Bhedaghat artisans have adapted their unique style of making stone crafts with time.



The craftsmen have been practising marble sculpting work for generations. Mostly, the craftsmen at Jabalpur make Lord Ganesha, Shiv, Durga, Sai Baba, Pata (Chapati maker), Seal-butta, Kharal, Stone grinder, stone Jewellery like - Earrings, Neckless, Back clip, Linages, crosses, Madonas, Ashtrays and Trinket boxes are also being made here.

Human Skill: In Jabalpur, India, marble carving is done in a workshop where the craftsman draws an outline of the design on the boulder. The artisan then removes unwanted material using a hammer, chisel, and drill to create the final figure. Small chisels and drills are used for fine detailing. The basic stone that has been used in most of the stone crafts of Madhya Pradesh is soapstone. This particular stone is used mainly for shaping and carving idols.



Info Byte: The stone crafts of Madhya Pradesh demonstrate the highly acclaimed tradition of stone carving that commenced in the medieval era with royal patronage.

Artisans in Madhya Pradesh create two types of idols - two-dimensional relief work and three-dimensional relief work. Gwalior specializes in jalli work, while Tikamgarh and Jabalpur are famous for decorative items.



Singi, Mandsaur, Ratlam, and Narsinghagarh are known for their stone craft in Madhya Pradesh. The artisans of Ghosipura in Gwalior are praised for their dexterous sculptors, considered the descendants of Vishwakarma.



Tribal communities have a significant contribution in the field of stone crafts. The rich history of India showcases great stone carvings in various historical monuments. The city of Gwalior is known for its exquisite jaali work, while Tikamgarh and Jabalpur are famous for animal and bird figures. Bhedaghat is known for

its soft marble rock handicrafts, and Balaghat is renowned for its green stone handicrafts. The artisans draw inspiration from nature to create life-like stone images for forts, palaces, and temples. Stone crafts of Madhya Pradesh have their distinct style, combined with the style of tribes. The craft has been practised for generations, with 300-400 craft persons practising it.

Visiting Jabalpur:

By Air: Dumna Airport is the nearest airport, which connects Jabalpur with other major cities of India by air route.

By Rail: Jabalpur Railway Station is well connected with various major cities of the country through the rail route.

By Road: Jabalpur is well connected through the road network. National Highway-7 passes through Jabalpur.

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.: 710

CERTIFICATE NO. 460

दिनांक

Date : 28.09.2020

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 1. Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Hasta Shilp Bhawan, Hamida Road, Bhopal - 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Bhedaghat Stone Craft Producer Company Limited at Ward - 1, Gram-Khulri, New Baldeobagh, Block-Shahpura, District: Jabalpur - 482 003, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: 1. Lok Kalyan Bhumika Samiti and 2. NABARD, Madhya Pradesh.

in class 14 under no. 710

as of the date 28.09.2020

in respect of JABALPUR STONE CRAFT

Falling in Class - 14 - Stone Craft



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

day of March

2023

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

JHABUA KADAKNATH BLACK CHICKEN MEAT

Name of Geographical Indication: Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat

GI Application Number: 378

Date of Filing: 08/02/2012

Renewal Date: 07/02/2032

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 29

Type of Goods: Meat Products, Poultry and Poultry Meat

Applicant Name: Gramin Vikas Trust (Established and supported by KRIBHCO, Government of India)

Geographical Location: Jhabua, Dhar and Barwani districts of Madhya Pradesh and adjoining areas of Rajasthan and Gujarat are considered to be the home tract of the Indian breed of chicken called Kadaknath (also spelt as 'Karaknath').

Uniqueness: The peculiarity of this breed of Indian chicken is that most of the internal organs show characteristic black pigmentation, which is more pronounced in the trachea, thoracic and abdominal air sacs, gonads, elastic arteries at the base of the heart and mesentery. The shining blue tinge of the earlobes also adds to its unique feature. Kadaknath also possesses a distinctive taste

Production Characteristics of Kadaknath birds: Kadaknath hens start laying eggs from 6 months onwards. Eggs are laid in two or three clutches in a year, with 25 to 30 eggs per clutch, 80 to 90 eggs are produced annually. Hens of this breed show poor brooding ability, and the eggs are therefore kept under Desi hens for hatching- a traditional practice followed by tribals in this area.

A bamboo basket is lined with crop residue of paddy/ wheat or dried grass to provide a cushion for the eggs to be hatched. Eggs of both desi and Kadaknath birds are placed on this cushion to be hatched by a broody desi hen. This traditional technique is being encouraged to propagate Kadaknath through natural means and ensure the availability of Kadaknath chicks in the villages.



Info Byte: Tribals have reared the Kadaknath chicken variety over a long period of time, and its unique breed selection characteristics have been established through many generations of selection and fixation of genes. It tolerates extreme climatic conditions of summer heat and cold winter stress and thrives very well under minimal management inputs like poor housing, no healthcare, or supplementary feeding while exhibiting an appreciable degree of resistance to diseases to other exotic breeds of fowl.

The Kadaknath chicken is high in iron and amino acids and low in fat and cholesterol. The breed is disease-resistant and is valued for the quality of its black meat. Kadaknath chicken contains many kinds of amino acids (18 kinds of amino acids including the eight essential amino acids for the human body), vitamins B1, B2, B6, B12, C and E, niacin, protein, fat, calcium, phosphorous, iron, nicotinic acid etc. The commonly available varieties of Kadaknath are Jet black pencilled and Golden, found in Jhabua. Kadaknath chicken also has medicinal properties that treat chronic diseases and nervous disorders. It is effective in treating women's health issues, pulmonary problems, heart diseases, and osteomalacia. The eggs of Kadaknath chicken treat headaches, faintness, and nephritis. The chicken is also low in cholesterol and high in free amino acids, making it ideal for old people and high blood pressure victims.

Facilitation by CII through its CII-MoMSME IPFC:

CII, through its CII-MoMSME IP Facilitation Centre, Indore, had played an instrumental role towards the GI Registration of Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat.

Visiting Jhabua:

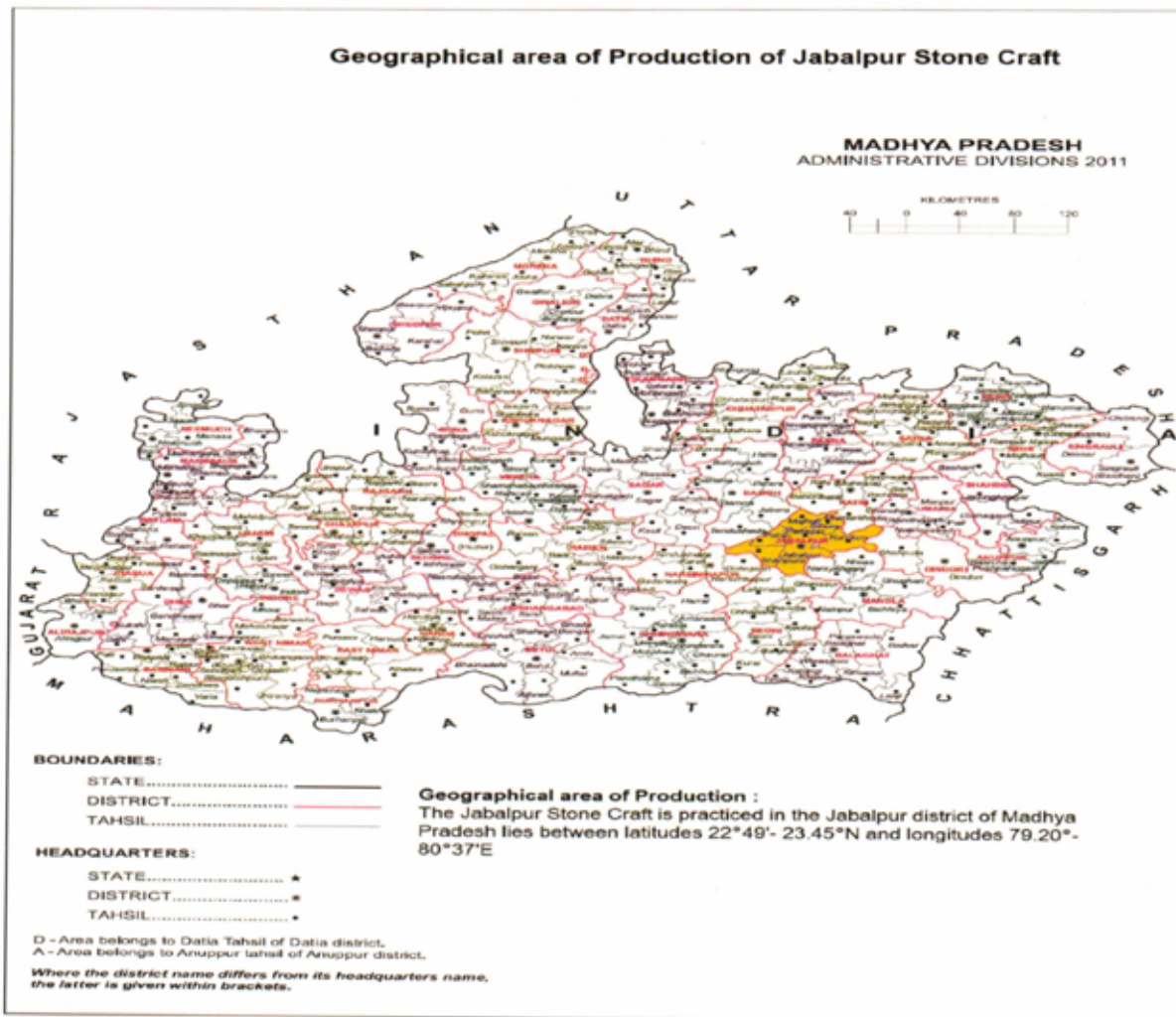
By Air: Indore Airport is the nearest airport to Jhabua.

By Rail: Meghnagar is the nearest railway station.

By Road: There are regular buses to Jhabua from other major cities of the country.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

JABALPUR STONE CRAFT



THAT, 1. Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Hasta Shilp Bhawan, Hamida Road, Bhopal – 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Bhedaghat Stone Craft Producer Company Limited at Ward - 1, Gram-Khulri, New Baldeobagh, Block-Shahpura, District: Jabalpur – 482 003, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: 1. Lok Kalyan Bhumika Samiti and 2. NABARD, Madhya Pradesh is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Jabalpur Stone Craft" in respect of Stone Craft falling in Class – 14.

Date: 31.03.2023
Place: Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indications

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.: 378

CERTIFICATE NO. 321

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 08.02.2012

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

Gramin Vikas Trust, (Established & Supported by KRIBHCO-Government of India)
Shiv Villa, Ramkrishna Nagar, Jhabua – 457661 Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: Department
of Animal Husbandry, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal.

in class 29 under no. 378
in respect of "Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat"

as of the date 08.02.2012
Falling in Class – 29 – Poultry Meat



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

30th day of

July

20 18 at Chennai.

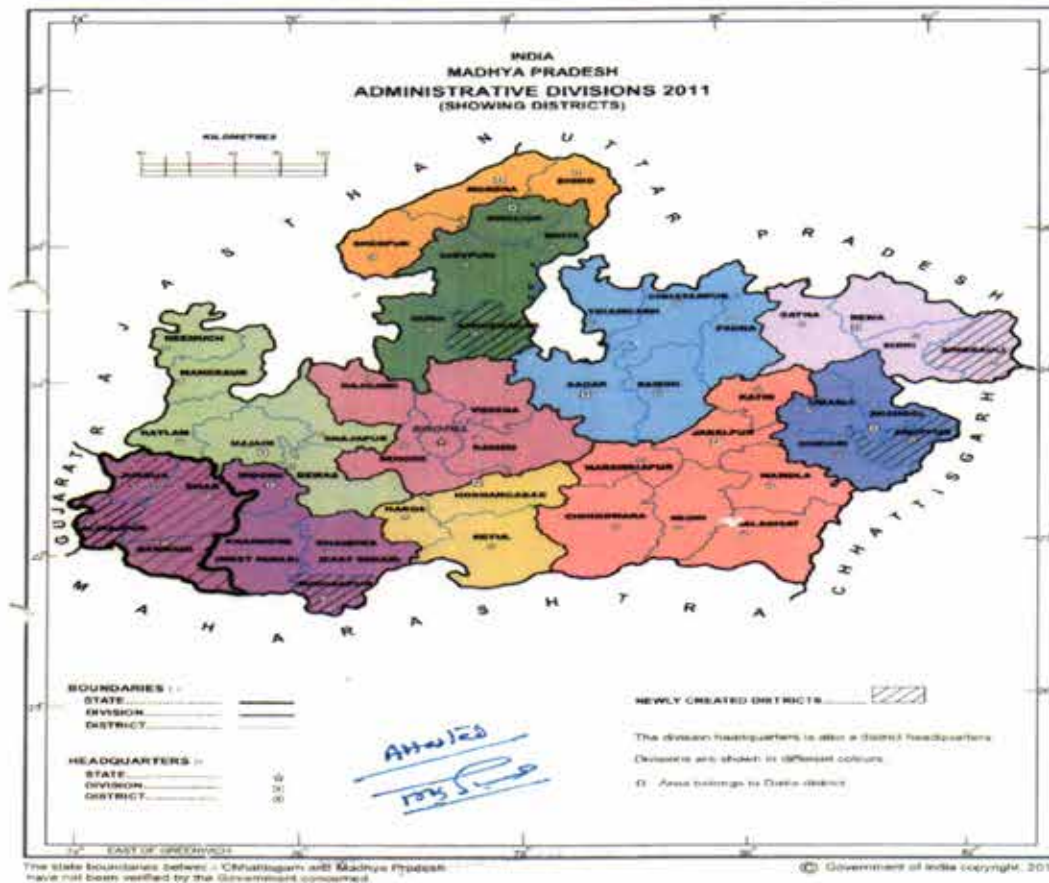
रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-378

**ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat**



Geographical area of production of "Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat" showing demarcation of districts of Jhabua, Dhar, Barwani & Alirajpur



THAT, Gramin Vikas Trust, (Established & Supported by KRIBHCO-Government of India) Shiv Villa, Ramkrishna Nagar, Jhabua - 457661 Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Jhabua Kadaknath Black Chicken Meat" in respect of Poultry Meat falling in Class - 29.

Date: 30.07.2018
Place: Chennai

A. K. Singh
Registrar of Geographical Indications

LEATHER TOYS OF INDORE

Name of Geographical Indication: Leather Toys of Indore

GI Application Number: 97 and 399

These two applications cover the GI and the associated logo.

Date of Filing: 13/06/2007 (for application no. 97);
29/01/2013 (for application no. 399)

Renewal Date: 12/06/2027 (for application no. 97);
28/01/2023 (for application no. 399)

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 306

Class(es): 28

Type of Goods: Handicrafts- Leather Toys

Applicant Name: Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India



Geographical Location: The city of Indore is located at a distance of 188km from Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh and is situated in the southwest direction of the state. Indore is a progressive city and is also termed a mini-Mumbai due to its adoption of advanced technology, lifestyle and a large number of textile mills. The craft here is intense and spread mainly in Roostam ka bageecha, Lala ka bageecha, the old Malwa mill area, Nehru Nagar, which is adjacent to the Malwa mill area, polo ground industrial area and Netaji Subhash marg, near Imli bazaar.



Uniqueness: The leather toys are designed to look realistic, with each toy representing a different motion, like a running or jumping horse. Animal skin texture is created using pointed tools on wet paper pulp and applied by hand. The texture is enhanced with hand painting. The result is a beautiful and realistic toy.

Human Skill: The animal figures are created with a natural textural quality, resembling the animals themselves. Pointed tools are used to create the texture on wet paper pulp, applied by hand to the hay mould. The texture is then enhanced with hand painting and natural colours are used when possible, keeping the sheen of the animal skin intact.



Info Byte: In 1952, Shree Abdul Gaffar Khan, a maker of stuffed fur toy animals with natural leather, moved to Indore with his family and some 10-12 people who were involved in the craft. Even though the craft started in Indore only in 1952, Shree Gaffar and his father had been making fur leather toys at Dewas for 30 years. His father, Moti Khan Pathan, was a terracotta artist who introduced paper-mache to strengthen his idols and toys. They developed the idea of fur leather toys of mainly animals and birds of around ten widths, which was widely appreciated at exhibitions in Dewas held by the government and local melas. Two to three wires are twisted together to create a linear wire structure for strength and flexibility., wood wool or rice hay are then added to give it dimension. The animal's paw are secured with tamarind gum and wrap strips of waste cloth around the legs and tail for reinforcement. Paper pulp paste made by mixing paper pulp powder and tamarind powder with water using mixer machines is then applied. Then, the finishing tools like blades for texture are used, the toys are then dried in the sun for 34 days or use a heated room during monsoon and rubbed with plastic or stone to adjust texture and use a wooden pen to create wrinkles. The leather pieces are then cut using blades and attached to the figure. The animal's range in size from 4"-36" for uniformity in the export market. Some rare collections feature larger sizes that maintain the same structural pattern and method, creating an illusion of the original animal from a distance.

Visiting Indore:

By Air: Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport is an international airport serving Indore and connecting it to major cities of India.

By Rail: Several mail and passenger trains connect the city with nearby towns and far-off cities. Availability of direct trains from important cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Hyderabad.

By Road: Regular bus services ply to and fro from Indore.

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

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.: 97

CERTIFICATE NO. 77

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date: 13.06.2007

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी सन्मति 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 28

वर्ग में

97

संख्या के अधीन

13.06.2007

दिनांक को

"इंदौर के चमड़े के खिलौने"

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 28

under no. 97

as of the date

13.06.2007

in respect of "LEATHER TOYS OF INDORE" Falling in Class 28 for Toys.

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



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.: 399

CERTIFICATE NO. 216

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date : 29.01.2013

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, West Block No.7, RK Puram, New Delhi**

in class 28

under no.399

as of the date 29.01.2013

in respect of "LEATHER TOYS OF INDORE (LOGO)"

Falling in Class- 28 - in respect of - Toys



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 25th

day of March

2015

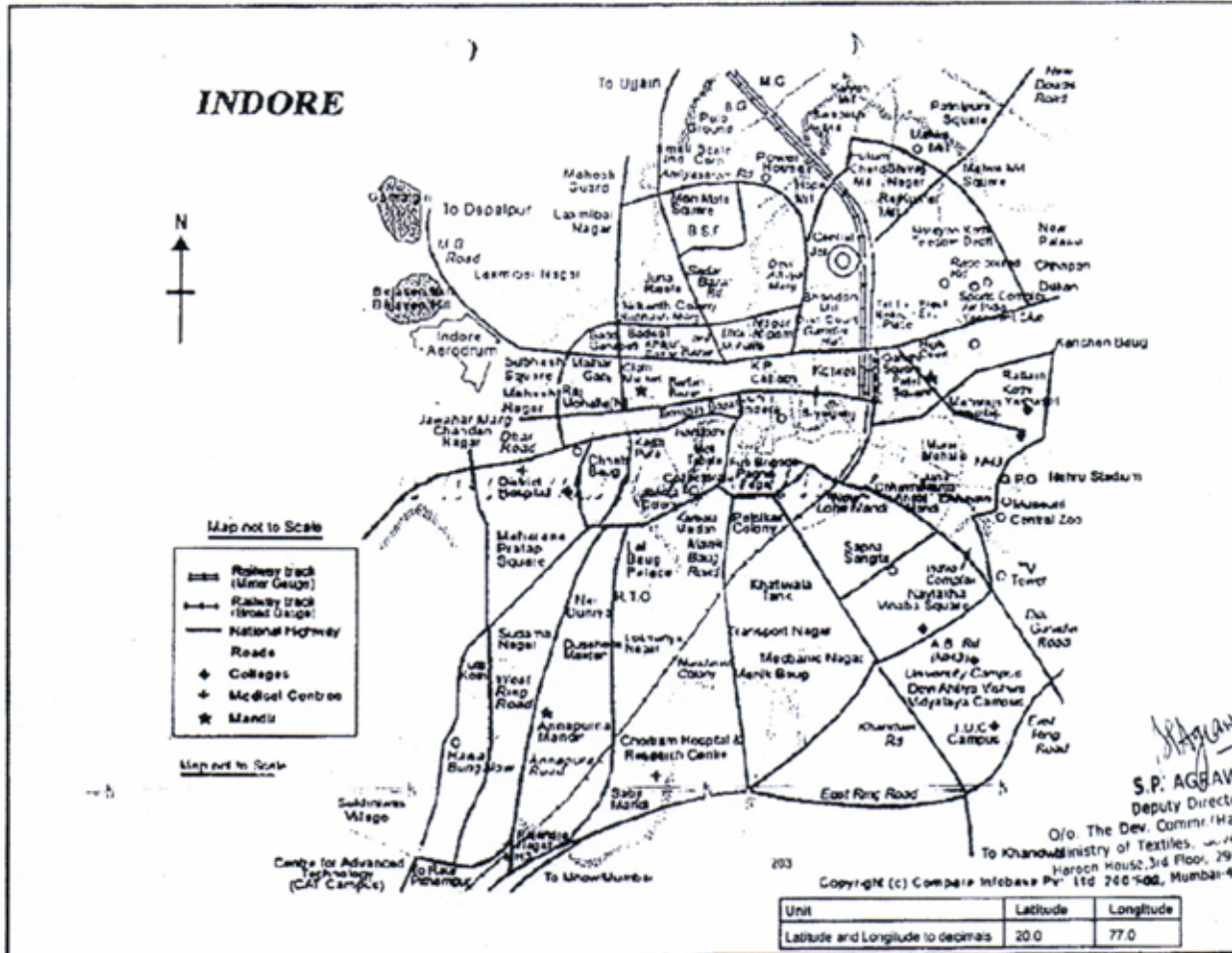
at Chennai.

Rajiv Aggarwal, IAS

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-399

**ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
LEATHER TOYS OF INDORE (LOGO)**



THAT the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, West Block No.7, RK Puram, New Delhi the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "LEATHER TOYS OF INDORE (LOGO)" in respect of Toys falling in Class – 28.

Date: 25.03.2015
Place: Chennai

2 ap.
Rajiv Aggarwal, IAS
Registrar of Geographical Indications



MAHESHWAR SAREE AND FABRIC

Name of Geographical Indication: Maheshwar Sarees & Fabric

GI Application Number: 197

Date of Filing: 08/02/2010

Renewal Date: 07/02/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 15

Class(es): 24 and 25

Handicraft-Textiles (curtains, cushion covers, runner cloth, home furnishing material, table covers, etc.) along with Sarees, Dupatta, Stools, Chunni, Yards, Scarfs, Dress Material and Fabric Varieties.

Applicant Name: Maheshwar Hathkargha Vikas Samiti

Location: Maheshwar, formerly known as Mahishmati, is located on the banks of the sacred Narmada River and is part of the Khargaoon district. It is 92 km south of Indore, 12 km west of Dhamnod, 42 km east of Barwah, and 40 km north of Khargon. The exquisite Maheshwar Sarees and Fabric, which are unparalleled and exclusive, are produced on both sides of the Narmada River, which falls within the limits of the Maheshwar and Karaswad tehsils.

Uniqueness: Maheshwar Sarees and other fabric products are known and identified by the border and Pallav, containing the carvings/structures/paintings/engraved on the walls of the fort built by Queen Ahilyabai at Maheshwar. The speciality of Maheshwar Saree is its distinctive border, which looks alike on both sides.

Human Skill: Maheshwar products are woven by only one or two skilled weavers from the same family using pit looms or frame looms with throw shuttles. Before weaving, the weaver sets the design of the border and pallav which can take 3-25 days depending on the complexity of the design. Figured effects are produced with the help of an extra weft. Cotton yarn, raw silk, linen, and zari are selected from various production centers.

Visiting Maheshwar: Maheshwar has good road connectivity, which makes it accessible from most major parts of India.

By Air: Devi Ahilyabai Holkar International Airport at Indore is the nearest airport, and it is located about 91 km from Maheshwar.

By Rail: Marwaha, which is the nearest railway Station, is about 39 km from Maheshwar.

By Road: Several state-run buses ply regularly from Indore, Bhopal, Khandwa, Dhar, Dhamnod and many other cities of Madhya Pradesh.



Carvings/Structures/Paintings/ Engraved on The Walls of The Fort Built by Queen Ahilyabai at Maheshwar



Info Byte: Maheshwar Sarees and Fabrics (Handloom products) have been in existence for at least 250 years and contain geometrical designs on their border, which are based upon the carvings/ scriptures, paintings and wall paintings engraved on the walls of the fort built by Maharani Ahilyabai. The construction of the famous fort at Maheshwar by Queen Ahilyabai in the 16th century is the foundation of this handloom cluster. The manufacturing and production of Handloom sarees and other products was started by Queen Ahilyabai, which continued after that and continues to date.

The various Handloom products of Maheshwar Sarees and Fabrics are produced in two geographical regions or tehsils (sub-districts) of Maheshwar, i.e., Maheshwar and Kasrawad.

Zari (imitation) used for production is of three kinds, namely- Golden, Silver and Copper.

The speciality of Maheshwar Sarees and other products is that it does not require any other activity like roll pressing or zari polishing. Normally, the border is 2.0 to 2.5 inches with geometric designs. The Pallav is woven separately on dobby looms and is known for their permanent colour exclusiveness resulting from its simplicity. Skilled and experienced hands also pack and fold the sarees, and the Maheshwar sarees are also known and identified by the special folding process.

The handloom industry of Maheshwar has been carried on for ages by weavers based in tehsil Maheshwar and Kasrawad, due to the existence of a fort at Maheshwar. The industry employs people from diverse castes and communities including Momin, Kshatriya, Ssalnvi, Khangar, Kohlis, Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and Other Backward Classes. In recent years, around 100 families from Chhinwada, Nagpur, and Balaghat districts have settled in Maheshwar and are working in the handloom production industry.

Initially, Maheshwar weavers produced and manufactured sarees and fabrics exclusively for royal families, due to their special quality and appearance. The production and trade of Maheshwar Sarees and Fabrics are contributed to by three major communities- Traders, Master weavers, and Weavers. These products are known for their lightweight and natural threads, which have no harmful effects on the human body. They also do not involve environmental hazards.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

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.: 197

CERTIFICATE NO. 173

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date: 08.02.2010

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समकृति 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

Maheshwar Hathkargha Vikas Samiti, (A registered Society under Society Registration Act) Having its registered office at 306, Kherapatti Marg, Maheshwar, Madhya Pradesh, India, facilitated by the District Handloom Training Centre, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

In class 24 & 25 under no.

197

as of the date

08.02.2010

in respect of

"MAHESHWAR SAREES & FABRICS"



Class – 24 – Textiles Good not classified elsewhere i.e. Curtains, Cushion covers, Runner cloth, Home furnishing material, Table covers, etc.

Class – 25 – Sarees, Dupatta, Stolls, Chunni, yards, Scarf, Dress Material.

आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

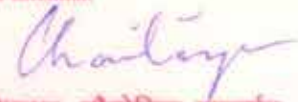
17th

day of

July

2012

at Chennai.


रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-197
ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
MAHESHWAR SAREES & FABRICS



THAT Maheshwar Hathkargha Vikas Samiti, (A registered Society under Society Registration Act) Having its registered office at 306, Kherapatti Marg, Maheshwar, Madhya Pradesh, India, facilitated by the District Handloom Training Centre, Government of Madhya Pradesh, India, is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "MAHESHWAR SAREES & FABRICS" in respect of Textiles Good not classified elsewhere i.e. Curtains, Cushion covers, Runner cloth, Home furnishing material, Table covers, etc, falling in Class - 24 and in respect of Sarees, Dupatta, Stolls, Chunni, yards, Scarf, Dress Material falling in Class - 25

Chaitanya Prasad

Date: 17.07.2012
 Place: Chennai

Chaitanya Prasad
 Registrar of Geographical Indications

MORENA GAJAK

Name of Geographical Indication: Morena Gajak

GI Application Number: 681

Date of Filing: 30/12/2019

Renewal Date: 29/12/2029

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 30

Type of Goods: Food Stuffs- Dry sweet preparation based on sesame seeds and jaggery

Applicant Name: Morena Gajak Nirmata Association

Geographical Location: Morena is a small district in the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh known for peacocks.

Uniqueness: Morena Gajak is a unique combination of natural ingredients like sesame seeds, sugar, jaggery and water. It is unique in taste due to specific components like the water of Chambal River (the cleanest river water in the country), jaggery made in Jaura tehsil in Morena district, the proportion and ingredients and the temperature at which sesame seeds are roasted, the process of syrup making, time and energy used in mixing along with the specialised human skills of meticulous preparation of gajak.

Human Skill: To make Morena Gajak, sesame seeds are roasted and combined with sugar, ghee, water, and jaggery in a kadhai on medium heat. Hang the mixture until soft, then mixed with roasted sesame seeds, kneaded, and folded. The mixture is then hammered it continuously for 20-25 minutes to make it soft and crispy.



Info Byte: Morena Gajak is a crisp, crunchy, and dry sweet with a golden-brown colour, made of sesame seeds (called Til in Hindi) and jaggery (called Gur in Hindi). It is specially made during the winter season since sesame (Til) and Jaggery are believed to have body-warming properties, which keep the body warm and thus prevent cough and common cold. The high protein, Iron and mineral content is believed to prevent oxidative damage of the liver, enhance bone density, improve memory and is great for the body's overall health.

It originated in Morena approximately 150 years ago and then gained popularity. The popularity of this Gajak is not limited to the origin place but extends to north India, and a huge expatriate community of people from Madhya Pradesh settled all over the globe. Its popularity was spread through an appraisal of the people who had it.

Morena Gajak is used as medicine in winter, as its primary ingredients in Gajak are sesame seeds and Jaggery. Both sesame seeds and Jaggery have warming properties. These seeds help prevent diabetes, improve bone strength, reduce blood pressure and prevent a wide range of cancers. Sesame seeds are also a natural way to treat sleeping disorders due to their hefty magnesium and manganese content. Perhaps their most important benefit is that they improve blood circulation, treat depression and help the body detox. (source: GI Registry at www.ipindia.gov.in)

Facilitation by CII through its CII-MoMSME IPFC:

CII, through its CII-MoMSME IP Facilitation Centre, Indore, had played an instrumental role towards the GI Registration of Morena Gajak.

Visiting Morena:

By Air: Gwalior Airport is the nearest airport to Morena.

By Rail: The Morena railway station is a main railway station in the Morena district under the North Central zone.

By Road: Morena is situated on the national highway, which connects all parts of the state and nearby states, such as Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, with the city.

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.: 681

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

CERTIFICATE NO. 436

दिनांक

Date : 30.12.2019

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 **Morena Gajak Nirmata Association** at Kamal Gajak Bhandar Near Ganeshpura Ki Puliya, Nala No. 1, District: Morena - 476 001, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: District Trade and Industries Center, Jila Vyaapar Evam Udyog Kendra, Industrial Area, A.B. Road, District: Morena - 476 001, Madhya Pradesh, India.

in class 30 under no. 681

as of the date 30.12.2019

in respect of **MORENA GAJAK**

Falling in Class - 30 - Gajak



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

day of January

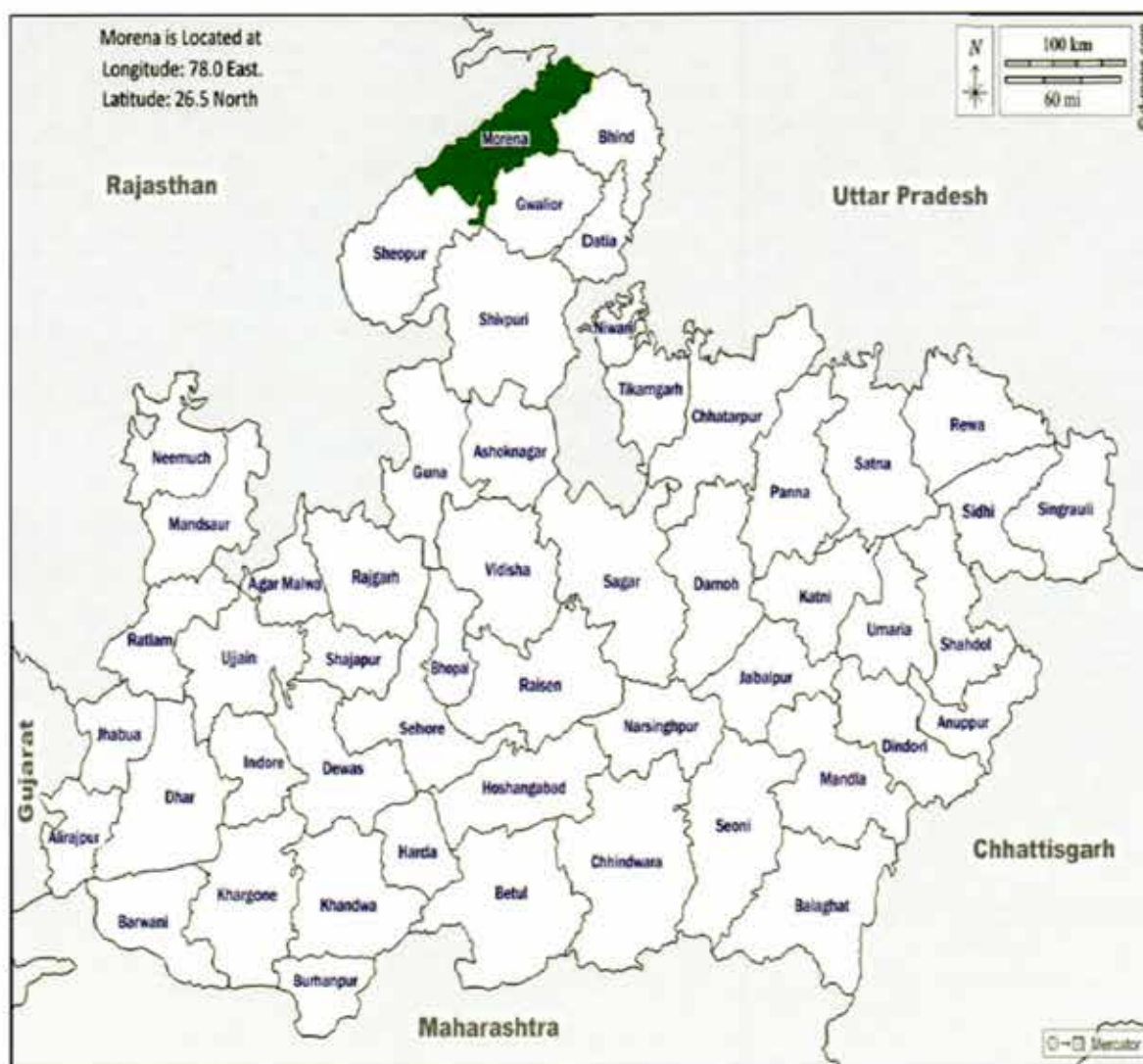
20 23

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

MORENA GAJAK



THAT, Morena Gajak Nirmata Association at Kamal Gajak Bhandar Near Ganeshpura Ki Puliya, Nala No. 1, District: Morena - 476 001, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: District Trade and Industries Center is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Morena Gajak" in respect of Food Stuff - Gajak falling in Class - 30.

Date: 31.01.2023

Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

RATLAMI SEV

Name of Geographical Indication: Ratlami Sev

GI Application Number: 434

Date of Filing: 16/08/2013

Renewal Date: 15/08/2023

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: 1

Class(es): 30

Type of Goods: Foodstuffs

Applicant Name: Ratlami Sev Evam Namkeen Mandal

Geographical Location: Ratlam district was established in June 1948 and covers the former princely State of Ratlam, Jaora, Sailana, Piploda, Ringnod Tehsil of Dewas, parts of Mandsaur, Tehsil of Gwalior State, a few villages of Dhar, and the chief commissioner's provinces of Pant Piploda. It is located in the northwest part of Madhya Pradesh and is a significant district.

Uniqueness: Ratlami Sev, a light-yellow fried food, is popular for its unique crispiness and spicy taste. It's made with precision and accuracy using climate and water of Ratlam. It doesn't leave an oil mark on paper/cloth, due to the use of groundnut oil. Freshly prepared dough is used for frying to maintain its crispiness.

Human Skill: The preparation of Ratlami Sev is a result of immense human effort and skill. Traditionally, the coal had to be arranged manually in such a way that continuity of oxygen supply was maintained for the flame. Human judgement is also needed to fry the Ratlami Sev for the correct amount of time. The labour needs rigorous training of at least two years to perfect the whole process of manufacturing and packaging Ratlami Sev.



Info Byte: Ratlami Sev is the famous savoury snack prepared using split Bengal gram (chickpea) flour, cloves and peppers, originating from Ratlam, a town in the western state of Madhya Pradesh in India.

The origin of Ratlami Sev dates back to more than 136 years. The Mughal emperors, who happened to cross the Malwa region in the late 19th century, wished to prepare "Sevaiyan", the wheat vermicelli. However, since they could not procure wheat locally, they used the available gram flour and ordered the local tribals (Bhils) to prepare vermicelli from it. The name given to the vermicelli thus prepared was "Bhildi Sev". This Bhildi Sev was the predecessor of the present-day crisp delicacy called the Ratlami Sev.

Ratlami Sev is quite popular throughout the country because of its unique spicy taste. It is light yellow in colour. This snack is known to have originated in Ratlam and, over the years, Ratlami Sev has essentially been a cottage industry in Ratlam, employing thousands of people in the region.

Ratlami Sev is widely adored for its delicious taste, aroma, nutritional value made of gram flour and pepper, Ratlami Sev has great demand in the domestic and international markets. It is exported to countries like Singapore, the USA, China and the UK.

Facilitation by CII through its CII-MoMSME IPFC:

CII, through its CII-MoMSME IP Facilitation Centre, Indore, had played an instrumental role towards the GI Registration of Ratlam Sev.

Visiting Ratlam:

By Air: Indore Airport (Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport) is the nearest airport to Ratlam.

By Rail: Ratlam has its own railhead, which is well connected to other cities like Delhi (732 Km), Bhopal (280 Km), and Indore (120 Km).

By Road: Ratlam is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular buses.

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.: 434

CERTIFICATE NO. 229

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date : 16.08.2013

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 **Ratlami Sev Namkeen Mandal, 35, Gopal Nagar, Opp. Teacher's Colony, Sagod Road, Ratlam – 457001 Madhya Pradesh, India**

in class 30 under no. 434

as of the date 16.08.2013

in respect of "RATLAMI SEV"

Falling in Class – 31 – in respect of – Food Products



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 27th

day of

March

20 15 at Chennai.

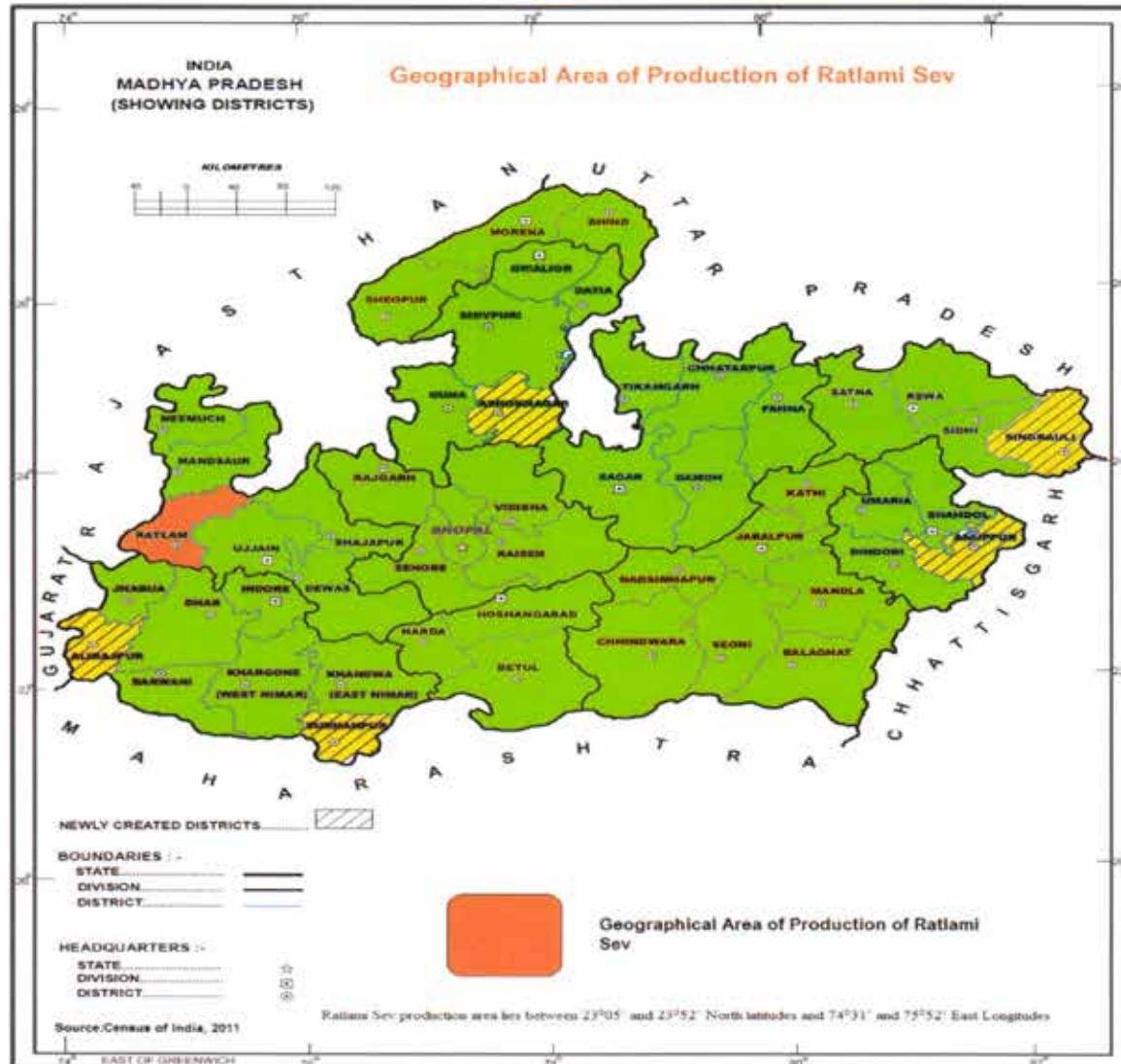
Rajiv Aggarwal, IAS

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-434

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

RATLAMI SEV



THAT the Ratlami Sev Namkeen Mandal, 35, Gopal Nagar, Opp. Teacher's Colony, Sagod Road, Ratlam - 457001 Madhya Pradesh, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "RATLAMI SEV" in respect of Food Products falling in Class - 30.

Date: 27.03.2015
Place: Chennai


Rajiv Aggarwal, IAS
Registrar of Geographical Indications

REWA SUNDERJA MANGO

Name of Geographical Indication: Rewa Sunderja Mango

GI Application Number: 707

Date of Filing: 28/09/2020

Renewal Date: 27/09/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 31

Type of Goods: Agriculture - Mangoes

Applicant Name: Gofarm Producer Company Limited

Geographical Location: Sunderja mango is a local variety of Kymore Plateau, originating from Govindgarh, 15 km from Rewa. Govindgarh is known as Mini Vrindavan and the summer capital of the King of Rewa.

Uniqueness: Sunderja Mango is for the popular export from this region, known for its exceptional physical and Chemical quality, yield, unique taste, colour and weight.

Sunderja Mango is a speciality of Rewa, a result of cross-breeding different varieties of mangoes by Maharaja Venkat Raman Singh in Govindgarh. It is found only in Govindgarh in the Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh. The species name of the Sunderja mango is *Mangiferi indica*, which means "an Indian plant bearing mangoes." It is known for its early emergence of flowers. Sunderja Mango bark, leaves, skin, flesh, and the pit have been used in folk remedies for centuries. The mango is also famous for its suitability for sugar patients because of its low sugar content and absence of rasas while eating.

Climatic conditions: Sunderja mango has unique characteristics due to the excellent climatic conditions of the Vindhyan region. It can be grown in a variety of soils of Govindgarh, which is light yellow in colour and much rich in the fertility point of view to the Vindhya region, Kaimur plateau. Alluvial soils with a good amount of organic matter and soil PH between 6.5 and 7.5 are best suited for this mango orchard. It is very sensitive to both harsh summer temperatures and winter frosts/freeze.

Sunderja mango is a tropical fruit but is successful in sub-tropical conditions. The most suitable temperature for the growth of mango is 22 - 27°C. Rains at fruit maturity are beneficial for improving fruit size and quality.



Info Byte: Sunderja mango has won the Best Mango Award in Madhya Pradesh several times in the mango festivals. The Govt. of Madhya Pradesh and the Horticulture Board are systematically promoting Sunderja mango, and a specific Horticulture Research Centre has also been established in the Rewa district.

Sunderja Mangoes contain antioxidants such as quercetin, fisetin, isoquercitrin, astragaloside, gallic acid and methyl gallate. All these substances protect our body against breast cancer, colon cancer, prostate cancer and leukaemia.

Sunderja mangoes contain high levels of vitamin C, fibre and pectin, making it a perfect fruit that helps in controlling high cholesterol levels. As sunderja mangoes are enriched with tartaric and malic acid and contain traces of citric acid, it helps maintain the alkali reserve of our body. Sunderja mangoes are loaded with vitamin A, making them a perfect fruit to improve eyesight and prevent night blindness and dry eyes. Sunderja Mangoes also contain vitamins C, A and other different kinds of carotenoids. All these essential nutrients are beneficial for the immune system, keeping it strong and healthy.

Visiting Rewa:

By Air: Prayagraj Airport is the nearest airport to Rewa.

By Rail: Rewa Railway Station is the nearest railway station to Govindgarh.

By Road: Govindgarh is located around 25 km away from Rewa Bus stand.

प्ररूप 0-2



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.: 707

CERTIFICATE NO. 437

दिनांक

Date : 28.09.2020

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 **Gofarm Producer Company Limited** at C/o Balendra Shekhar Gautam, 802185, Ward No - 14, Semariya, District: Rewa - 486 445, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Fruit Research Station Kuthulia, College of Agriculture, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India.

in class 31

under no. 707

as of the date 28.09.2020

in respect of **REWA SUNDERJA MANGO**

Falling in Class - 31 - Mango



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

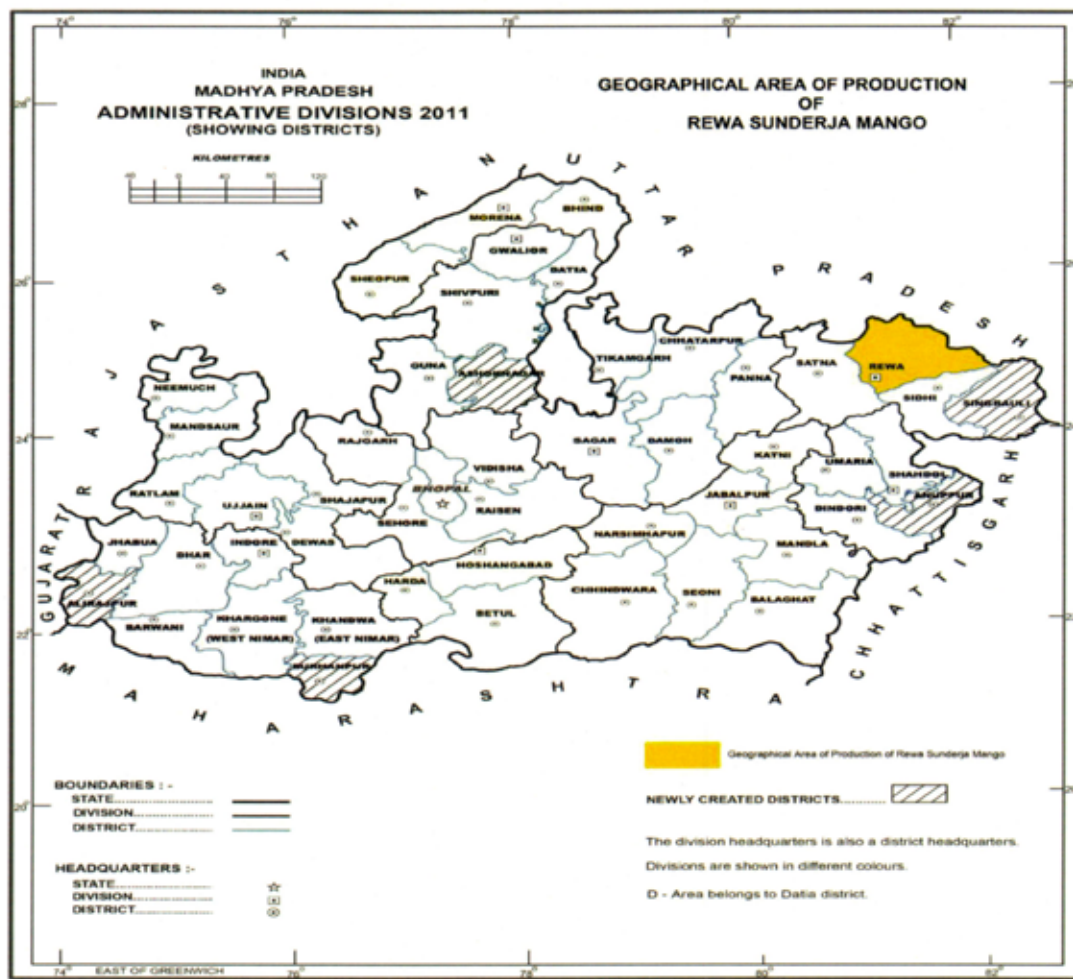
Sealed at my direction this 31st

day of January

20 23 at Chennai.

रजिस्टर, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
REWA SUNDERJA MANGO



The state boundaries between Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have not been verified by the Government concerned.

THAT, Gofarm Producer Company Limited at C/o Balendra Shekhar Gautam, 802185, Ward No - 14, Semariya, District: Rewa – 486 445, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwavidyalaya Fruit Research Station Kuthulia, College of Agriculture, Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. “Rewa Sunderja Mango” in respect of Mango falling in Class – 31.

Date: 31.01.2023
 Place: Chennai

[Signature]
 Registrar of Geographical Indications

UJJAIN BATIK PRINT

Name of Geographical Indication: Ujjain Batik Print

GI Application Number: 700

Date of Filing: 08/09/2020

Renewal Date: 07/09/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 24, 25

Type of Goods: Textiles and Clothing

Applicant Name: Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited and Deen Dayal Mahila Rangai Chhapai, Silai, Kadhai Bahudesiya Antyodaya Sahkari Sanstha

Location: District Ujjain lay on the main trade route between North India and Deccan and on to western Asia and the West. The area of Ujjain is also characterised by the presence of river Kshipra several natural and artificial reservoirs, randomly distributed in the region.

Uniqueness: Batik is the ancient technique of wax-resist dyeing. Batik is a resist process for making designs. The artist uses wax to prevent dye from penetrating the cloth, leaving "blank" areas in the dyed fabric. Batik printing is done by covering cloth with wax in a pattern or design. The rest of the cloth is dyed, and then the wax is washed. This gives the cloth a beautiful, unique design. Genuine batik can only be hand-drawn onto fibrous fabrics such as crepe, rayon, hemp, cotton and silk.

Human Skill: Artisans create each piece of Future Batik print by hand-drawing or blocking intricate motifs, with the aim of making a positive social impact. The design is repeated until it covers the entire 40-inch by 98.4-inch fabric, which is the standard size for a sarong or wraparound skirt. The process can take anywhere from 2 to 3 months.

Teak wood is carefully carved to create the blocks, which are then used to print multiple colour combinations and designs. Great care is taken to ensure that the joints are properly matched each time. The preparation of colours is a crucial aspect of the printing process, and techniques such as Alijarin, Nandana, Chemical T.C., Bagru, and Discharge print have been developed to suit the nature of the materials used.

Visiting Ujjain:

By Air: The nearest airport to Ujjain is Indore Airport, which is 56 km from Ujjain.

By Rail: As Ujjain is an important city in Madhya Pradesh, it is well connected to all the major parts of India.

By Road: Ujjain is well connected by road to all nearby towns.



Info Byte: Batik is a method of decorating cloth that involves covering a part of it with wax and then dyeing the cloth. The areas covered in wax retain their original colour, and when the wax is removed, a contrast between the dyed and undyed areas creates a pattern. Batik Art has been around for over 2000 years, and Indians were the first to use the resist method of printing designs on cotton fabrics. They initially used rice starch and wax for printing on fabrics.

Batik art can create beautiful and long-lasting designs on fabric. Bherugarh Prints, also known as Batik Printing, is famous for its intricate designs. Batik craftsmen draw inspiration from various sources, including legends of Vedas, Puranas, Nature, Archaeological finds, Architecture, Sculpture, Paintings, religious beliefs, environment, culture, history, and daily life activities.

Batik is still popular today as it is very durable and has more colour fastness than printed fabrics because the fabric absorbs the colour so well that it does not easily fade. The most traditional type of batik is called batik tulis, where patterns are drawn with a pencil and redrawn with hot wax using canting.

The most common and traditional colours for batik are indigo, dark brown, and white, which represent the three major Hindu Gods: Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. Indigo and brown are mostly used in dyeing because they are the most commonly available natural dyes. With handmade batik, colours fall on the spectrum of deep and rich instead of being vibrant and bright. With every wash, colours will fade, eventually giving the textile a worn and vintage look.

Batik is a popular art form in many countries, including India, where it originated, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and the West.

प्ररूप 0-2



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.: 700

FORM 0-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

CERTIFICATE NO. 457

दिनांक

Date : 08.09.2020

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 1. Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Hasta Shilp Bhawan, Hamida Road, Bhopal - 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Deen Dayal Mahila Rangai Chhapai, Silai, Kadhai Bahudesiya Antyodaya Sahkari Sanstha at 27, Sidhvat Marg, Todi Mohalla, Gali No.3, Bhairavgarh, Ujjain - 456 003, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: 1. Anurodaya Sarveshwari Lok Kalyan Samiti and 2. NABARD, Madhya Pradesh.

in class 24 and 25 under no. 700

as of the date 08.09.2020

in respect of UJJAIN BATIK PRINT

Falling in Class - 24 and 25 - Textile and Textile Goods



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

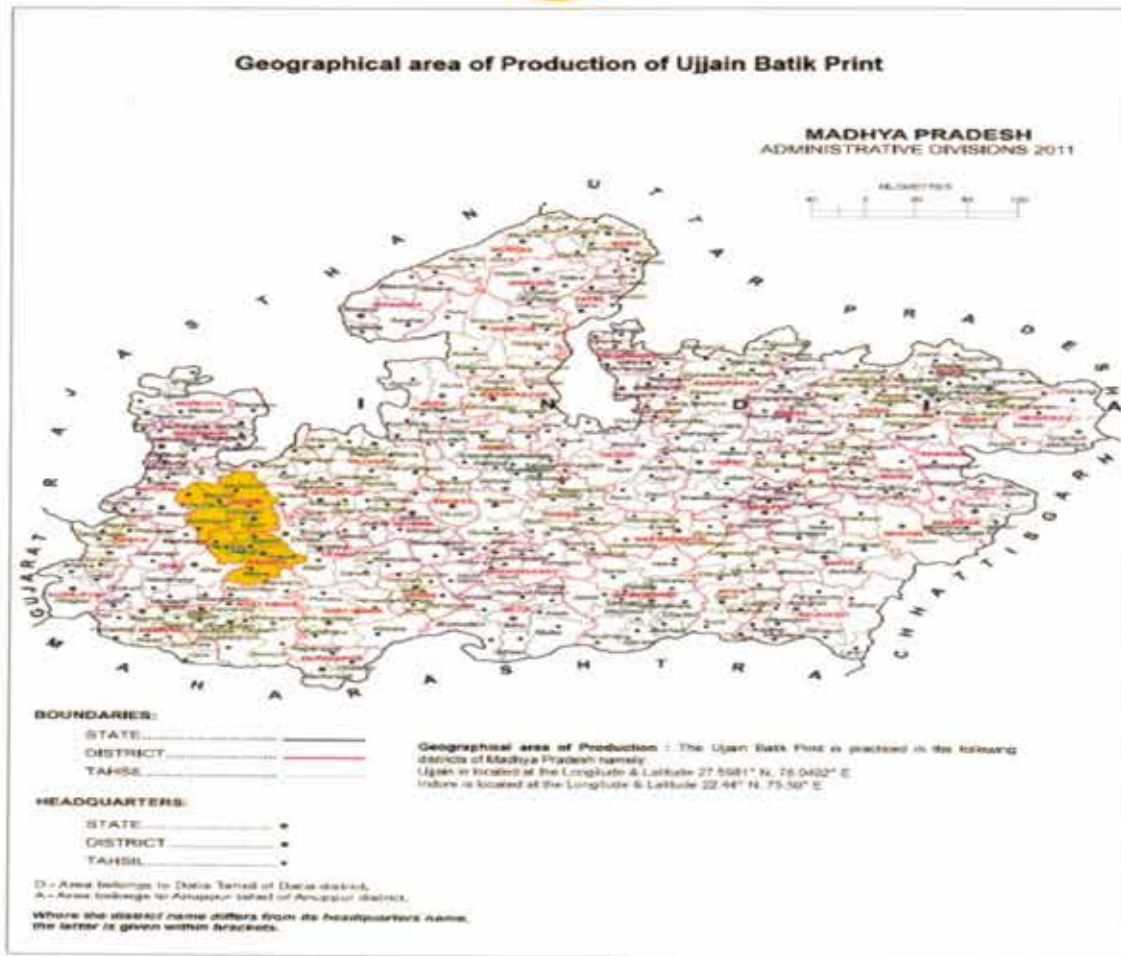
day of March

2023

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
UJJAIN BATIK PRINT



THAT, 1. Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Hasta Shilp Bhawan, Hamida Road, Bhopal – 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Deen Dayal Mahila Rangai Chhapai, Silai, Kadhai Bahudesiya Antyodaya Sahkari Sanstha at 27, Sidhavat Marg, Todi Mohalla, Gali No.3, Bhairavgarh, Ujjain - 456 003, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: 1. Arurodaya Sarveshwari Lok Kalyan Samiti and 2. NABARD, Madhya Pradesh is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Ujjain Batik Print" in respect of Textile and Textile Goods falling in Class – 24 and 25.

Date: 31.03.2023
Place: Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indications

SHARBATI GEHU

Name of Geographical Indication: Sharbati Gehu

GI Application Number: 699

Date of Filing: 08/09/2020

Renewal Date: 07/09/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 31

Type of Goods: Agriculture-Wheat

Applicant Name: Reva Farmers Producer Company Limited

Geographical Location: Sharbati variety of famous wheat is grown in Sehore, Vidisha and Ashok Nagar districts and in some parts of Bhopal and Hoshangabad districts of Madhya Pradesh.

Uniqueness: Sharbati wheat is a regional variety of atta, derived from the wheat grown in the Sehore and Vidisha regions of MP. Also known as the MP wheat, Sharbati atta is sweeter in taste and better in texture. The grains of sharbati atta are bigger in size and have a golden sheen to them. The size of Sharbati wheat grain is small, but it is shiny like gold. Being a crop from drought stricken Shehore, sharbati wheat grains have lesser water content.

Climatic Conditions: Sehore district's agro-climatic zone belongs to the Vindhya Plateau. Sharbati wheat, known as Do Pani Gehu, is perfect for cultivation in irrigated areas with less groundwater availability, as the areas where it is primarily grown regularly face water crises compared to the other states where wheat is cultivated.

Sharbati wheat is grown in the winter season since the conditions are conducive to growth and ensure maximum yield. Since wheat can tolerate severe cold, it resumes growth in summer after being dormant in winter.

Sharbati wheat is best grown in Deep and Medium Black Soil. It has been cultivated with its original quality, shine and taste because of the soil, climatic conditions, and the quality of water available for irrigation.

Sharbati wheat is a long-duration landrace variety that takes 110 - 130 days to complete the cultivation cycle. Sharbati Wheat is sown as a rabi crop- in the month of October-November.

Visiting Sehore:

By Air: Bhopal Airport and Devi Ahilya Airport, Indore, are the nearest airports.

By Rail: The Sehore railway station is a main railway station in the Sehore district under the Western Railway zone.

By Road: Sehore is located on the Indore – Bhopal state highway (SH-18).



Info Byte: Sharbati wheat is grown in abundance in the Sehore area. Black and alluvial fertile soil in the Sehore area is suitable for producing Sharbati wheat. Sharbati wheat is also called The Golden Grain because its colour is golden, looks heavy on the palm, and tastes sweet; hence its name is Sharbati. As the name suggests, Sharbati variety wheat is slightly sweeter in taste, probably due to the presence of slightly more amount of simple sugars like glucose and sucrose as compared to other wheat varieties.

Sharbati wheat is grown in a unique environment with potash-rich soil, dry air, and rainwater, which give it certain qualities that are hard to find in regular wheat. For example, Sharbati wheat has a 1-2% higher concentration of protein, making it slightly harder but more nutritious. Furthermore, its organic cultivation makes it a healthy choice since it avoids the use of insecticides and pesticides.

Sharbati wheat flour is a healthy and nutritious source of several essential nutrients. It contains catalytic elements, mineral salts, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sulphur, chlorine, arsenic, silicon, manganese, zinc, iodine, copper, vitamin B, and vitamin E. Moreover, it is rich in antioxidants, particularly carotenoids like beta-carotene. Compared to other wheat types, Sharbati flour has a naturally higher protein content of around 11-12%, which not only makes it tastier but also more nourishing.

The special quality of Sharbati wheat produced in the district is recognized not only in India but also in foreign countries. This variety is called Sharbati due to its sweeter taste than normal wheat varieties, which makes it a much superior quality wheat. With everyone looking for healthier food options, Sharbati wheat holds an answer to many common health issues.

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.: 699

CERTIFICATE NO. 438

दिनांक

Date : 08.09.2020

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 **Reva Farmers Producer Company Limited** at Jamoniya Talab, Mungawali, District: Sehore - 466 001, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: 1. Department of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh and 2. Madhya Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board.

in class 31

under no. 699

as of the date 08.09.2020

in respect of **SHARBATI GEHU**

Falling in Class - 31 - Wheat



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 22nd

day of February

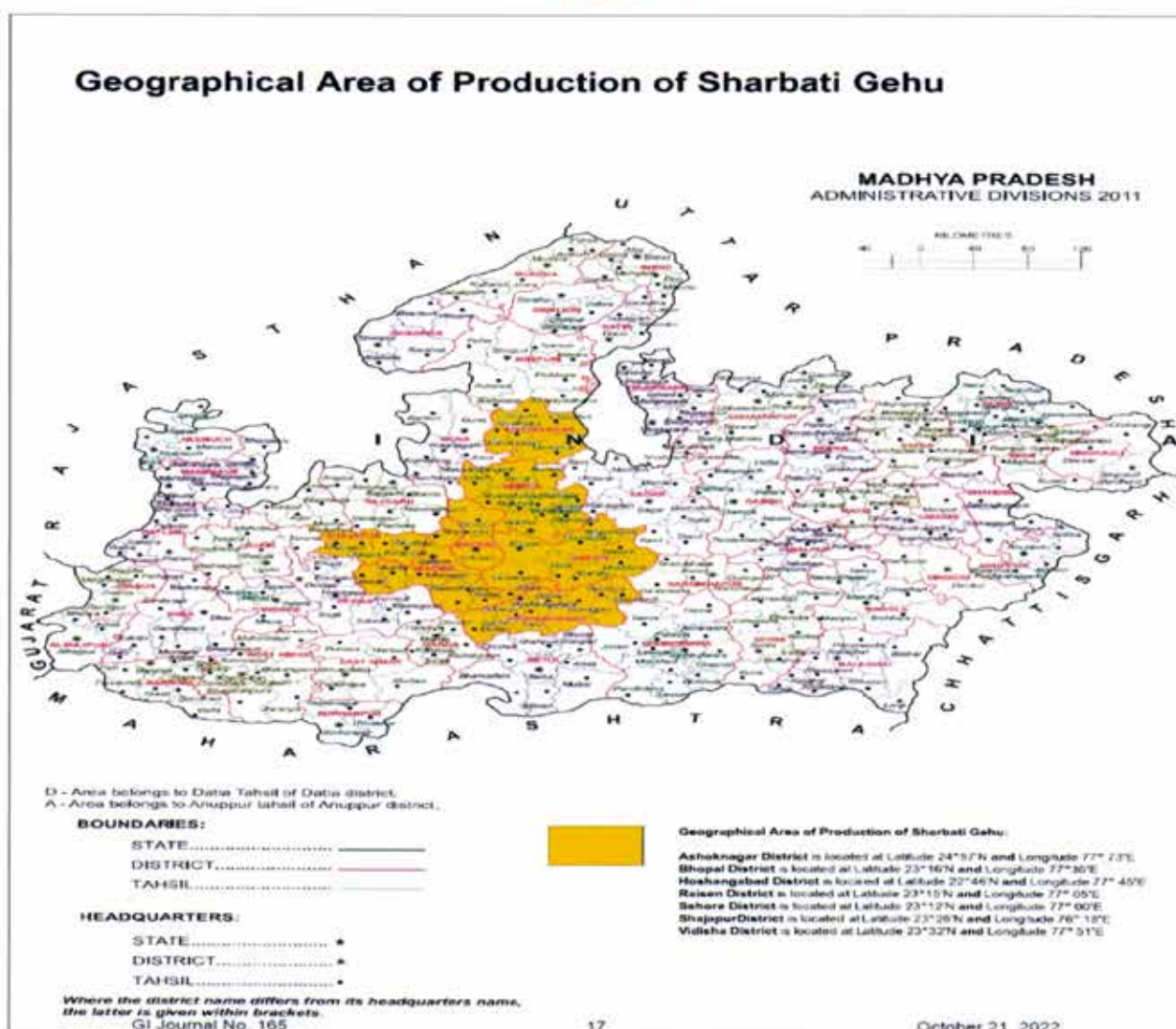
20 23

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

SHARBATI GEHU



THAT, Reva Farmers Producer Company Limited at Jamoniya Talab, Mungawali, District: Sehore - 466 001, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated by: 1. Department of Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development, Government of Madhya Pradesh and 2. Madhya Pradesh State Agricultural Marketing Board is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Sharbati Gehu" in respect of Wheat falling in Class - 31.

Date: 22.02.2023

Place: Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indications

WARASEONI HANDLOOM SAREE & FABRICS



Name of Geographical Indication: Waraseoni Handloom Saree & Fabrics

GI Application Number: 709

Date of Filing: 28/09/2020

Next Renewal Date: before 27/09/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 24

Type of Goods: Handi Crafts

Applicant Name: Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited and Vikas Bunkar Sahkari Samiti Maryadit

Geographical Location: Mehendiwara is a beautiful village in the district of Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh and is a hub of Waraseoni saree weaving. Waraseoni is located 17 km from the district headquarters of Balaghat.

Uniqueness: It is difficult to describe the exquisite qualities of the traditional Waraseoni sarees, which are known for their complex jacquards and ultra-fine cotton. They feature variegated stripes and checks with a border called Bhag and Nakshikinar.

Human Skill: Weavers wove on looms made from local materials, including reeds and shuttle made from buffalo horns. The loom was placed over a pit dug into the ground so the weaver could sit on the pit's edge, which contains the pedals. The warp from the log is wound over another log. The threads are guided through metallic reeds till they reach the 'Hattha' or frame, which is used to beat in the weft threads. Screws on the loom beams are used to adjust the tension of the warp. One Dhurrie is normally made in a few hours.

Visiting Waraseoni:

By Air: The nearest airport to Waraseoni is Jabalpur Airport, approximately 145 kilometres away. Several domestic airlines operate regular flights to Jabalpur from major Indian cities.

By Rail: Balaghat Railway Station, located around 35 kilometres from Waraseoni, is the nearest railway station.

By Road: Waraseoni is connected to the major cities and towns of Madhya Pradesh via a network of well-maintained roads.

Info Byte: The fabric from Waraseoni is sometimes also known as Wainganga cotton because the river beside Waraseoni is called Wainganga. Major production areas in the Balaghat district for Waraseoni saree and Fabrics are noted as Mehendiwara, Waraseoni, Katangi, Lalbara, Kimpur, Dongaramali, Serpar, Katera, Hatta, Beni, Parsawada, Koste, Jarera. A variety of body colours are used to make Waraseoni sarees and fabrics like deep maroon, Haldi yellow, blue-black, pink, red-brown, lavender, etc.

The Waraseoni saree always has a red background and is called "Nakshikinar", or flowering vine border. The saree is referred to as 'Selari' if the body is striped. If it has variegated stripes, then it is called Bhag. When the saree has two shades - a lighter and darker one, it is called 'dhoop-chaon'. Ruiphool, Jai phool, Karvati or double Karvati (saw-faced motifs), and Shahpuri or Gom (arrow-head pattern) are the warp border motifs used in making these sarees.

Waraseoni Sarees are woven in Waraseoni, Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh. It has the longest history in handloom weaving and is world famous for its lux fabric, royal colour, palette and traditional embellishment. Waraseoni Sarees are known for their grace and simplistic beauty. This saree is also called Lugda or "Solah Hath ki Saree". The cotton is soft, feather-light and fine, with the coolness of cotton but a texture not unlike silk.

The weaving community of Waraseoni village rituals and respect for nature. The Wainganga River is the lifeline of the Waraseoni people. So, the local people named this product Wainganga sarees, paying respect to the rivers.

The Sarees used to be only cotton woven into heavy, flannel-like fabric. The weavers have now moved to silk and silk cotton, weaving elegant aesthetics out of the yarns.

Waraseoni saree is known for grace and simplicity. Originally, rough, heavy cotton with 10s to 20s counts was used to weave this fabric. Now, they gradually moved to silk and a combination of yams.

प्ररूप 0-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM 0-2



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 (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.: 709

CERTIFICATE NO. 459

दिनांक

Date : 28.09.2020

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 1. Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Hasta Shilp Bhawan, Hamida Road, Bhopal - 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Vikas Bunkar Sahkari Samiti Maryadit at Mehandiwada, Post Mehandiwada, Tahsil - Waraseoni, Balaghat - 481 331, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: 1. Anupama Education Society and 2. NABARD, Madhya Pradesh.

in class 24

under no. 709

as of the date 28.09.2020

in respect of WARASEONI HANDLOOM SAREE & FABRICS

Falling in Class - 24 - Saree & Fabrics



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Scaled at my direction this 31st

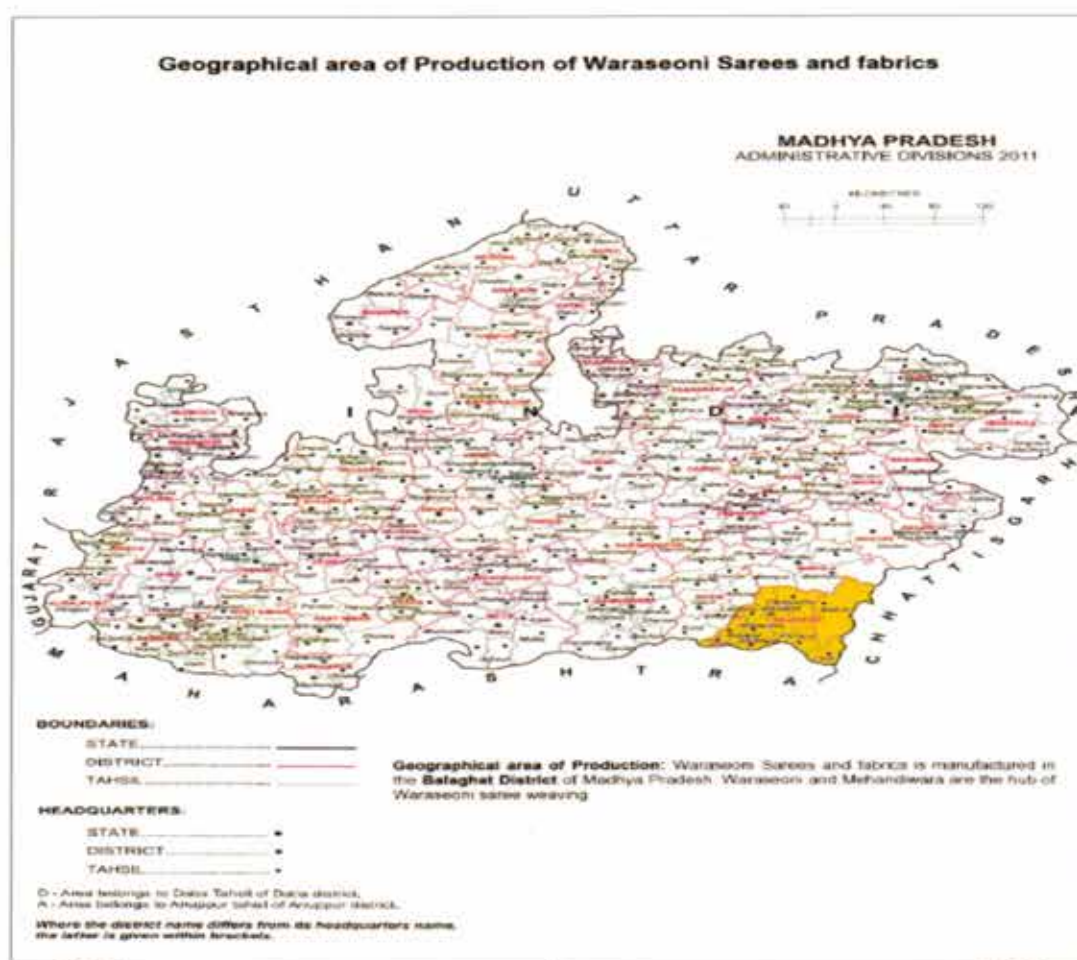
day of March

20 23

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
WARASEONI HANDLOOM SAREE & FABRICS



THAT, 1. Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastashilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Hasta Shilp Bhawan, Hamida Road, Bhopal – 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India and 2. Vikas Bunkar Sahkari Samiti Maryadit at Mehendiwada, Post Mehendiwada, Tahsil - Waraseoni, Balaghat – 481 331, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: 1. Anupama Education Society and 2. NABARD, Madhya Pradesh is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Waraseoni Handloom Saree & Fabrics" in respect of Saree & Fabrics falling in Class – 24.

Date: 31.03.2023

Place: Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indications

WROUGHT IRON CRAFTS OF DINDORI

Name of Geographical Indication: Wrought Iron Crafts of Dindori

GI Application Number: 697

Date of Filing: 27/08/2020

Renewal Date: 26/08/2030

Number of Authorised User Applications Filed: N/A

Class(es): 6 and 21

Type of Goods: Handicrafts

Applicant Name: Sant Ravidas Hasthshilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited

Geographical Location: Situated in eastern Madhya Pradesh, Dindori district shares borders with Chhattisgarh. It is bordered by Shahdol in the east, Mandla in the west, Umaria in the north, and Bilaspur and Kawardha districts of Chhattisgarh to the south.

Uniqueness: The Wrought iron craft is a traditional craft in which the iron is heated and beaten to the desired thickness and shape. In Madhya Pradesh, the craft is mainly practised by the Agaria community of Dindori district. Each product is entirely handmade, and no machines are used in the process. The fine craftsmanship is evident as each figurine is created from a single sheet and has no joints. Decorative additions such as clothing/adornments for the figurines are made separately and attached to the product without using any welding technique or machinery.

Human Skill: The tribal community, particularly the Agaria community, specialised in extracting iron from the iron ores, thus forming ironsmith communities in the tribe. Agaria tribe used the indigenously developed technique of iron smelting to produce iron from locally available iron ore and make artefacts, agricultural implements, etc.



Info Byte: The eastern districts of Madhya Pradesh, such as Dindori and the Bastar region (of the present Chhattisgarh), have the richest iron ore deposits.

The tradition of iron craft is passed down from generation to generation, and the craftsmen are highly skilled and creative, as reflected in their craft. The tribal people traditionally used wrought iron to make tools such as ploughs, knives, axes, candleholders, etc. From the early times, Agarias are the traditional ironsmiths of this land of Gond and Baiga.

The community provided tools for agriculture, jungle-cutting, arrowheads, and hunting knives. The ironsmiths created religious art forms, such as wrought iron lamps, decorated with animal motifs. Their work received recognition, and they travelled to different places, further expanding their experimentation with forms and sizes.

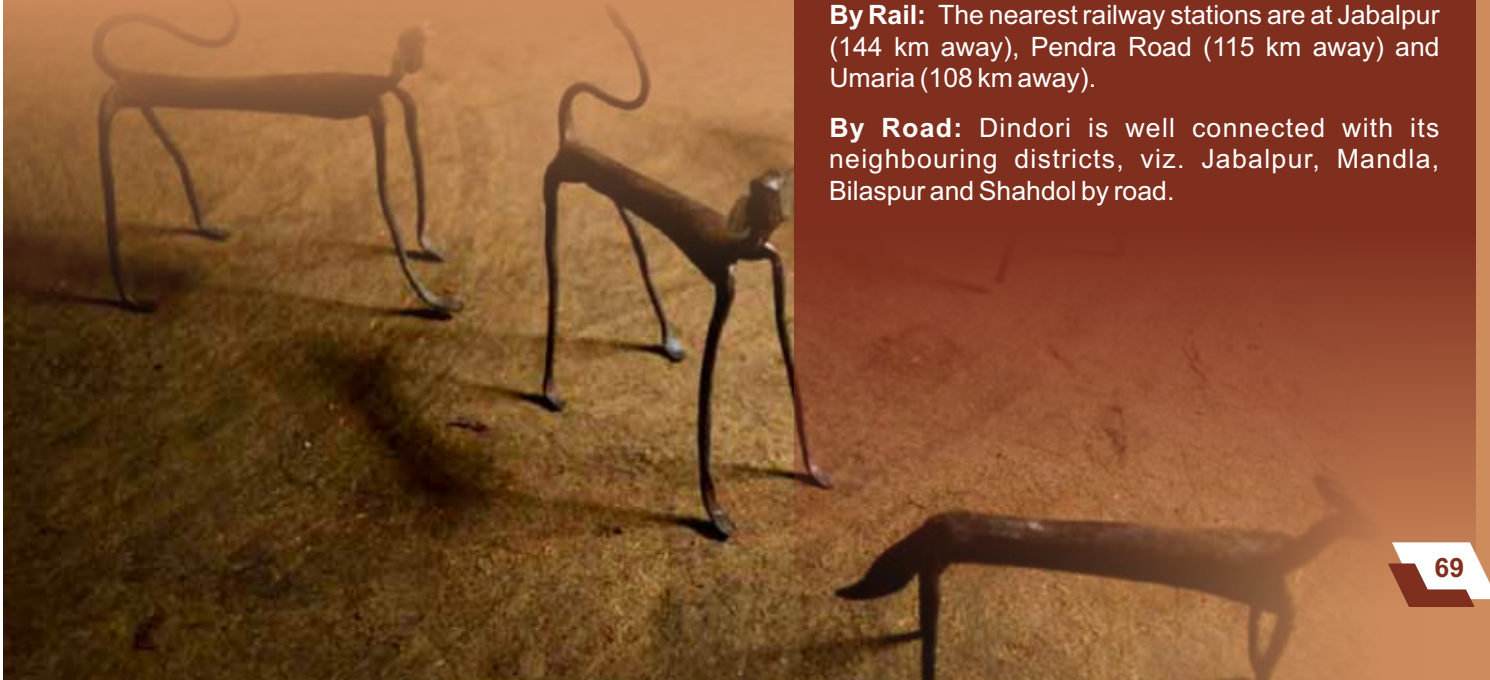
The ironsmiths' speciality is "Deepak," including many shallow lamps, bird and animal figures, wall hangings, and small diamond-shaped leaf-like structures. Many new forms such as hangers, masks, innovative lamps, and showpieces are also manufactured. The various forms of the craft reflect the changing times and the craftsman's response to it.

Visiting Dindori:

By Air: The nearest Airport is Dumna Airport, situated at Jabalpur, which is 146 km away from Dindori.

By Rail: The nearest railway stations are at Jabalpur (144 km away), Pendra Road (115 km away) and Umaria (108 km away).

By Road: Dindori is well connected with its neighbouring districts, viz. Jabalpur, Mandla, Bilaspur and Shahdol by road.



प्ररूप 0-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

FORM 0-2



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 (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.: 697

CERTIFICATE NO. 456

दिनांक

Date : 27.08.2020

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 **Sant Ravidas Hasthshilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited** at Government of Madhya Pradesh, Hastashilp Bhawan, Hamidiya Road, Bhopal - 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

in class 06 and 21

under no. 697

as of the date 27.08.2020

in respect of **WROUGHT IRON CRAFTS OF DINDORI**

Falling in Class - 06 and 21 - Wrought Iron Craft



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

day of March

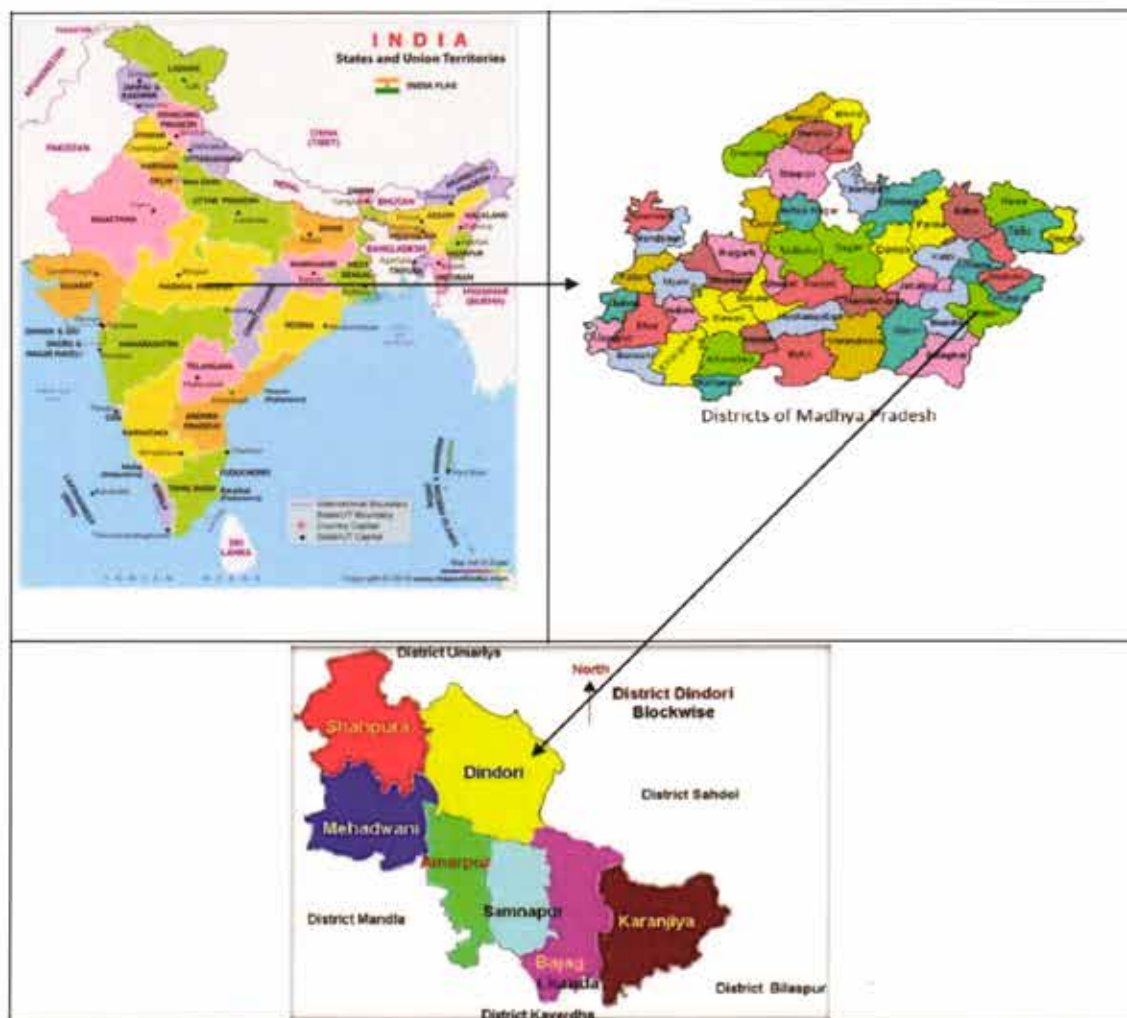
2023

at Chennai.


रजिस्टर, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-697

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
WROUGHT IRON CRAFTS OF DINDORI



THAT, Sant Ravidas Hastship Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited at Government of Madhya Pradesh, Hastashilp Bhawan, Hamidiya Road, Bhopal - 462 001, Madhya Pradesh, India. Facilitated By: Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Wrought Iron Crafts of Dindori" in respect of Wrought Iron Craft falling in Class - 06 and 21.

Date: 31.03.2023
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

APPLIED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION APPLICATIONS FROM MADHYA PRADESH

S r . No.	Application Number	Title	Applicant	Status
1	799	Seoni Jeera Shankar Rice	Seoni Jeera Shankar Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Maryadit	Examination
2	813	Ratlam Riyawan Lahsun (Garlic)	Riyawan Farm Fresh Producer Company Limited	Advertised
3	834	Chani	College of Agriculture at Murjhad Farm	Pre-Examination
4	887	Panna Aonla	Zila Union, Panna and Forest Department, Panna Government of Madhya Pradesh at Office of District Forest, North Panna	Pre-Examination
5	989	Mahakaushal Chhatriya	Chhatriya Dhan Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Maryadit Mangela	Pre-Examination
6	1005	Aadivasi Gudiya of Madhya Pradesh	Vanya Prakashan, Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
7	1006	Bana of Madhya Pradesh (Musical Instrument)	Vanya Prakashan Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
8	1007	"Bolni"(Dakkan Wali Tokri) of Madhya Pradesh	Vanya Prakashan Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
9	1008	Chikara of Madhya Pradesh	Vanya Prakashan Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
10	1009	Mukhuata (Wooden Mask) of Madhya Pradesh	Vanya Prakashan Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
11	1010	Pithora Painting of Madhya Pradesh	Vanya Prakashan Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
12	1011	Pot Mala and Galshan Mala of Madhya Pradesh	Vanya Prakashan Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
13	1014	Sitahi Kutki	Hal Chalit Mahila Kisan Women Producer Company Limited	Pre-Examination
14	1015	Nagdaman Kutki	Hal Chalit Mahila Kisan Women Producer Company Limited	Pre-Examination
15	1016	Baigani Arhar	Hal Chalit Mahila Kisan Women Producer Company Limited	Pre-Examination
16	1030	Betul Teak Wood	Forest Department North Betul Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination

17	1031	Rock Honey	Zila Union, Chhindwara and Forest Department Government of Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
18	1045	Gadarwara Tur Dal	Gadarwara Anchal Tur Dal Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Maryadit Gadawara	Pre-Examination
19	1065	Panja Dari of Jobat, Alirajpur	Sant Ravidas Hasthshilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited	Pre-Examination
20	1066	Nandana Print of Madhya Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Hasthshilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited	Pre-Examination
21	1073	Kumbhraj Coriander	Kumbhraj Dhaniya Krishak Sahakari Samiti Sanstha Maryadit	Pre-Examination
22	1097	Panna Diamond	Collectorate (Diamond Branch), District Panna, Madhya Pradesh	Pre-Examination
23	1102	Pipariya Lal Tuar Dal	Ratnagarbha Krishak Utpadak Sahkari Samiti Maryadit Pipariya	New Applications
24	1105	Budhni Lacquer Ware Toys of Madhya Pradesh	Sant Ravidas Hasthshilp Evam Hathkargha Vikas Nigam Limited	New Applications
25	1148	Sailana Balam Kakadi	Agricrop Farmer Producer Company Limited	New Applications
26	1149	Malwa Garadu	Agricrop Farmer Producer Company Limited	New Applications
27	1150	Seoni Sitapahal	Bhoot Bandhani Sitapahal Crop Producer Company Limited	New Applications
28	1151	Jabalpur Singhara	Makalsuta Farmers Producer Company Limited	New Applications





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.

Confederation of Indian Industry
The Mantosh Sondhi Centre, 23, Institutional Area, Lodi Road,
New Delhi – 110 003 (India)
T : 91 11 45771000 / 24629994-7 • E: info@cii.in • W : www.cii.in