ABOUT GI

Geographical Indications (GIs) are associated with the legacy of a product connected with a specific location having unique blend of nature, culture, tradition, and artisan. In India, there are several registered GIs and there are numerous GIs which are not yet registered officially, but are potential registerable GIs.

> GI based on classes to Natural Goods, Food Stuff Manufactured Goods, Handicrafts or Agricultural Goods

GI based on uniqueness, weather, and terrain of the place of origin

Registered by the Authorized community of the GI

Economic empowerment to Artisans, Producers, and Manufacturers

> 512+ registered GIs and numerous unregistered GIs existence in India

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Legal Protection from unfair usage

Gl Sign or symbol indicating Geographical Origin or location

Social Uplifting and continuing the Legacy of the Nation

Prevents counterfeiting and ensures genuineness of products

RIPA

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Preservation of local Culture, Tradition, and Legacy





PATAN PATOLA

Patan Patola sarees are exquisite double ikat silk fabrics, renowned for their unique, reversible designs and vibrant colors. Each piece is meticulously woven with tied and dyed threads, resulting in clear, precise patterns that set them apart from other ikats. Popular for their durability and luxurious feel, Patan Patola fabrics are used for sarees, dupattas, and more, featuring motifs like parrots, elephants, and flowers. They are woven on handlooms with special techniques, ensuring a unique texture and long-lasting quality.

Uniqueness

Patan Patola sarees are unique due to double ikat technique, where both warp and weft threads are tied and dyed before weaving. It is crafted on a slanted handloom with no mechanical parts, they feature reversible, symmetrical designs and exceptional durability. The weaving process requires precise synchronization of colours and patterns, with each piece showcasing meticulous craftsmanship and lasting quality.



Method of Production

The production of Patan Patola involves a meticulous double ikat technique where both warp and weft threads are first tied and dyed before weaving. The process begins with silk threads being prepared and dyed in unique patterns using tie-dye methods. These dyed threads are then loaded onto a distinctive slanted loom. Weavers use a specialized hand-operated instrument called a Lunki to control the threads and ensure precise alignment. The loom's unique design facilitates the creation of reversible, symmetrical patterns



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