

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

Legal Protection from
unfair usage

Registered by the Authorized
community of the GI

GI Sign or symbol
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Economic empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Uplifting and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

512+ registered GIs and
numerous unregistered GIs
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition, and Legacy



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BHARUCH SUJANI WEAVING

Gharchola is a traditional Indian textile craft known for its richly woven silk or cotton sarees adorned with unique tie-dye (Bandhani) patterns & zari (Gold/ silver) work. These sarees are usually red or maroon in colour & are usually worn by brides during wedding. The designs often include checks or grids filled with small motifs representing a blend of art & culture.

Uniqueness

Gharchola sarees stand out due to their distinctive combination of unique Bandhani & zari weaving which creates a signature grid pattern filled with traditional designs. Unlike other textiles, Gharchola marries the art of tie-dye with the opulence of metallic threadwork, symbolizing both cultural heritage and ceremonial significance, particularly in bridal attire.

Raw Materials

High quality fabrics, metallic threads, tools, natural & synthetic colours etc.

Price

₹ 10,000/- onwards depending upon the size, design & craftsmanship.

Class of Goods

24 & 25

Proof of Origin

Since 16th Century



Type of Goods

Textile

Geographical Location

Jamnanagar City, Gujarat

Method of Production

The production begins with the tie-dye techniques known as bandhani, where the fabric is tightly bound & dyed to create unique patterns. After dyeing, the fabric is woven using silk or cotton threads & zari is added to enhance the design with the metallic threads. The final step involves the detailed embroidery to form the characteristic grid pattern resulting in a luxurious & culturally significant material.