

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

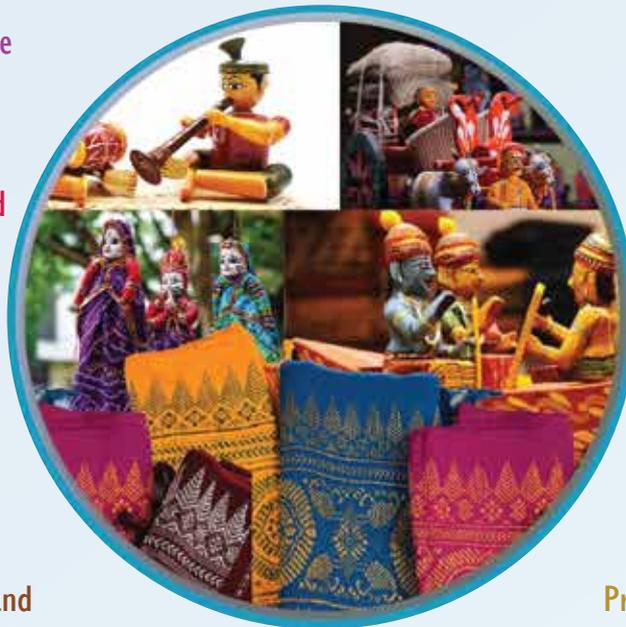
Economic empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Uplifting and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

650+ 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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JALNA SWEET ORANGE

Jalna Sweet Orange is a traditional Nucellar variety cultivated in the potassium-rich soils of Jalna district, Maharashtra. Known for its oblate shape, greenish-yellow rind, and sweet juice, it matures early due to a high TSS-to-acid ratio. The fruit is tight-skinned, disease-resistant, and widely consumed fresh or juiced.

UNIQUENESS

This variety has a thick rind that protects the pulp and enhances shelf life. Its high TSS content ensures a naturally sweet taste, with 9-12 segments and a truncated apex. Rich in vitamin C, potassium, and bioflavonoids, it offers 45 kcal per serving. The peel contains edible fibres and sugars, adding nutritional value.

RAW MATERIALS

Sweet Orange Bud Grafts



Price
Approx.
Rs. 70 to Rs. 120 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
20th Century

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
3000 families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Badnapur tehsil, Jalna district,
Maharashtra

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Iron sheets are cut into strips and heated in a coal furnace to make them malleable. Artisans use hammers and forceps to shape the iron by repeatedly beating it while hot. The process involves refining details with chisels and manually attaching decorative elements without welding. Pieces are coated with red oxide to prevent rusting, followed by a layer of blackboard paint for lustre.