

# 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

700+ registered GIs and  
numerous unregistered GIs  
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting and  
ensures genuineness of  
products

Preservation of local Culture,  
Tradition, and Legacy



[www.ripaonline.com](http://www.ripaonline.com)



# MIRAJ SITAR

The Miraj Sitar is a long-necked plucked string instrument belonging to the lute family, originating from Miraj in Sangli district, Maharashtra. Known for its deep tonal resonance and intricate craftsmanship, it has been a key instrument in Hindustani classical music since the Mughal era. Traditionally made with rosewood or tun wood and a gourd resonator, it is used by professional musicians worldwide for its rich drone and melodic support.

## UNIQUENESS

Miraj Sitar is globally acclaimed as the finest sitar, often referred to as the pride of Miraj, also called Sitar Nagri. Its craftsmanship involves natural gourds from Bhima riverbanks, camel bone bridges, and brass frets, producing a full-bodied sound. Historically played in Mughal courts and depicted in Raja Ravi Varma's paintings, it remains central to classical music. With 7 main strings and 11-13 sympathetic strings, its overtone-rich drone creates a sonic canvas unmatched by other instruments.

## RAW MATERIALS

Indian Rosewood or Tun Wood, Dried Gourds, Camel Bone, Brass Frets, Metal Strings



### Price

Approx.  
Rs. 15000 to Rs. 80000

### No. of Families Involved

Approx.  
200 to 400 families

### Class of Goods

15

### Type of Goods

Handicrafts

### Proof of Origin

17<sup>th</sup> Century

### Geographical Location

Miraj, Sangli district,  
Maharashtra

## METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Production begins with selecting seasoned rosewood or tun wood trunks, carved into the dandi (neck), tabli (soundboard), and gullu (joint). The tumba resonator is made from carefully chosen gourds, soaked, shaped, and dried. Components are joined with adhesive mixtures, polished, and fitted with brass frets, camel bone bridges, and metal strings. Final shaping, sanding, and inlay work are done manually, ensuring tonal precision. Each sitar is tested for resonance and durability before reaching musicians.