

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

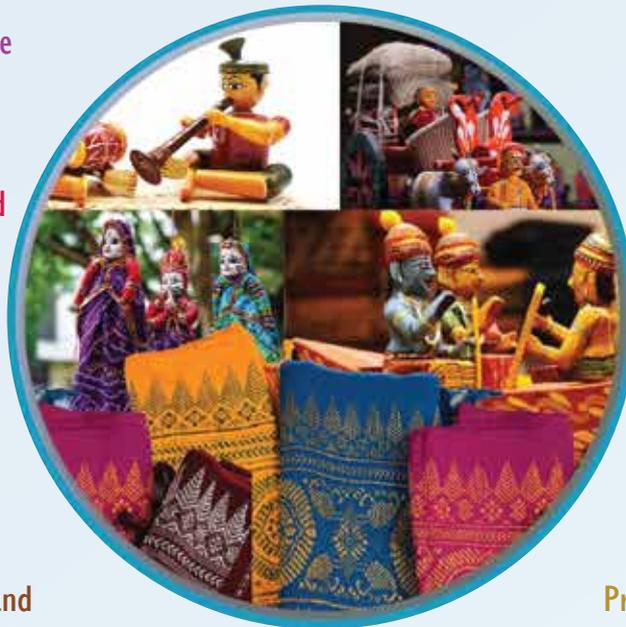
Economic empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

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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PURANDAR FIG

Purandar Fig is a heritage fruit cultivated for over two centuries in Purandar taluka of Pune district, Maharashtra. Known for its bell-shaped form, violet skin, and pinkish strawberry-like pulp, it offers a sweet, resin-like flavour with low acidity and high sugar content. The fruit is consumed fresh or dried and is prized for its nutritional richness and market appeal.

UNIQUENESS

Purandar Fig contains 15-18° Brix TSS and 0.20-0.22% acidity, giving it a lingering sweet taste. Each fruit weighs 60-70g and has over 80% edible pulp. With 1150-1200 fruits per tree and 60-70 kg yield, it is a high-yielding variety. Its attractive violet colour, soft slender skin, and pink pulp make it ideal for fresh consumption and processing.

RAW MATERIALS

Poona Fig Cuttings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 120 to Rs. 300 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Early
18th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1200 to 1500 families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Purandar taluka, Pune district,
Maharashtra

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Propagation is done via cuttings and layering. Planting begins with the monsoon using 5×5 m spacing. Pits are filled with compost, sand, and neem or castor cake. Trees are trained to single stems and pruned twice yearly. Irrigation is done using sweet, salt-free well water. Fruiting occurs in two bahars: Mrug (moderate) and Hast (sweet) with harvesting from February to June.