

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



A GI reflects a shared heritage that has evolved over generations, deeply influenced by local knowledge, distinctive environments, and cultural traditions. It highlights that certain products are far more than just items of trade; they represent the history, narratives, and dedication of the artisans, farmers, and communities who have kept these practices alive. By recognizing this inherent value, the GI system establishes a structure to safeguard and encourage these traditions, ensuring they thrive and adapt in today's competitive landscape.



JABALPUR STONE CRAFT

Jabalpur Stone Craft, particularly from Bhedaghat, is a celebrated tradition of stone carving in Madhya Pradesh. The craft dates back over a century, with artisans sculpting intricate idols, decorative panels, and utilitarian objects from soft marble and soapstone. Inspired by temple architecture, especially the Chausath Yogini Temple, these carvings showcase detailed relief work. The craft is renowned worldwide, with its fine chiseling techniques giving life-like expressions to deity idols.

UNIQUENESS

Jabalpur Stone Craft has been documented in British-era Gazetteers, highlighting its historical significance. The artisans have developed a distinct style, influenced by Chausath Yogini Temple sculptures. The craft includes two types of stonework: hard stone carving for large sculptures and mural stone carving using soft soapstone. The artisans follow traditional methods, ensuring precision and durability. The craft provides livelihoods to generations of artisans, sustaining local heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Soft Marble, Soapstone, Silver and Gold Foil, Precious Stones, Sandpaper, Wax Polish, And Traditional Carving Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 1000 to 50,000 per piece

Number of Families Involved

Approx. 800 to 1200 families

Proof of Origin

Early 11th Century



Class of Goods

Class 14

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Geographical Location

Bhedaghat, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The process begins with marking and cutting, where artisans sketch outlines and carve figures using chisels, hammers, and drills. Hard stone carving involves chiseling away tiny chips, ensuring precision, as mistakes cannot be corrected. Mural stone carving uses soft soapstone, allowing for intricate detailing. The final step includes polishing, using sandpaper and wax, to enhance the smoothness and shine.