

## 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.



# UJJAIN BATIK PRINT

Ujjain Batik Print is a traditional textile art of Madhya Pradesh, practiced in Ujjain, Bherongarh, and Indore. This wax-resist dyeing technique creates intricate patterns by preventing dye from penetrating the fabric in specific areas. Artisans apply melted wax, dye the fabric, and then remove the wax to reveal unique designs. Inspired by legends, architecture, nature, and cultural motifs, batik features rich hues and distinctive cracked effects.

## UNIQUENESS

Ujjain Batik stands out due to its hand-drawn wax resist method, where artisans use canting tools and wooden blocks to achieve complex designs. The craft utilizes natural dyes like indigo and brown, symbolizing Hindu deities Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. Unlike synthetic prints, genuine batik is reversible and absorbs colors deeply, ensuring longevity.

## RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Silk, Natural Dyes, Beeswax, Paraffin Wax, Tjanting Tools, Wooden Blocks, Brushes, Bleaching Agents, and Boiling Pots

### Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to 5000 per piece

### Number of Families Involved

Approx. 500 to 800 families

### Proof of Origin

2000 years ago

### Class of Goods

Class 24 and 25

### Type of Goods

Handicraft

### Geographical Location

Ujjain, Bherongarh, Indore, Madhya Pradesh



## METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Batik involves wax application using brushes or tjanting tools to create designs. The fabric is then dyed with base colors, followed by wax layering for contrast. Multiple dyeing cycles enhance depth and vibrancy. Wax is removed by boiling the fabric, revealing distinctive patterns. Traditional motifs include floral, geometric, and religious symbols. The process is entirely handmade, demanding precision and artistic skill. Artisans use wooden print blocks and stylus tools.