

To,  
The Registrar,  
Geographical Indication Registry,  
Chennai, India.

Date: -September 18, 2014

Subject: - Submission of Geographical Indication application of Purandar Fig

Respected Sir,

We are happy to submit herewith Geographical Indication application for Purandar Fig of Pune District. We are also submitting herewith all documents which are required at the time of submission of GI application to the GI registry. These documents are prepared according to The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999.

Kindly acknowledge the submitted documents and do the needful.

With regards,





Prof. Ganesh S. Hingmire  
Chairman,  
GMGC,  
Pune,

C.C. :- To,  
The Director,  
Department of Horticulture,  
Government of Maharashtra,  
Pune.



GI APPLICATION No.  
500 -

भारतीय स्टेट बैंक State Bank of India सिंगल ब्रांच: MARKET YARD (PUNE) ड्राफ्ट कोड नं: 06117 ड्राफ्ट नं: 4260440	मांगड्राफ्ट <b>DEMAND DRAFT</b>	1 6 0 9 2 0 1 4 D D M M Y Y Y Y
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ON DEMAND PAY रुपये RUPEES Five Thousand Only		8
अदा करें ₹ 5000.00		7
IOI 000359350553 Key: WJBLUV Sr. No: 420178 AMOUNT BELOW 5001(5/4)	मूल्य प्राप्त / VALUE RECEIVED	6
भारतीय स्टेट बैंक STATE BANK OF INDIA अदाकर्ता शाखा / DRAWEE BRANCH: CCPC, CHENNAI ड्राफ्ट कोड नं: 10395	प्राधिकृत हस्ताक्षरकर्ता AUTHORISED SIGNATORY	5
कम्प्यूटर द्वारा मुद्रित होने पर ही वैध VALID ONLY IF COMPUTER PRINTED	शाखा प्रबंधक BRANCH MANAGER	4
केवल 3 महीने के लिए वैध VALID FOR 3 MONTHS ONLY	₹ 1,50,000/- एवं अधिक के लिखत दो अधिकारियों द्वारा हस्ताक्षरित होने पर ही वैध है। INSTRUMENTS FOR ₹ 1,50,000/- & ABOVE ARE VALID ONLY WHEN SIGNED BY TWO OFFICERS	3
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सत्यमेव जयते

## Geographical indications Registry

Intellectual Property Building,  
G.S.T. Road, Guindy, Chennai - 600 032

Phone: 044-22502091 & 92 Fax : 044-22502090

E-mail: gir-ipo@nic.in



INTELLECTUAL  
PROPERTY INDIA

### Receipt

CBR NO :2475

Date : 30-09-2014

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PROF. GANESH S. HINGMIRE,  
GMGC, 210-B, ASHOKA PAVILION, NEAR NIV, DR. AMBEDKAR ROAD, CAMP,  
PUNE,  
MAHARASHTRA,  
411001,  
INDIA

#### C B R Details :

Application No	Form No	Class	No of Class	Name of GI	Goods Type	Amount Calculated
500	GI-1A	31	1	Purandar Fig	Agriculture	5000

#### Payment Details :

Payment Mode	Cheque/DD /PostalNO	Bank Name	Cheque/DD/Postal Date	Amount Calculated	Amount Paid
DD	350553	State Bank of India	16-09-2014	5000	5000

Total Calculated Amount in words : Rupees Five Thousand only

Total Received Amount in words : Rupees Five Thousand only

**\*\*\* This is electronically generated receipt, hence no signature required \*\*\***

# Index



Sr.No.	Documents	Annexures
1.	Covering letter for GI application	Annexure 1
2.	FORM GI -1 : GI application	Annexure 2
3.	Statement of Case	Annexure 3
4.	FORM GI 10 B: Form of Authorization	Annexure 4
5.	Additional Representation	Annexure 5
6.	<p><b>Research Papers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Economic Impact of Fig Production on Dry Land Farmers in Pune district (with special reference to Purandar Taluka, from 2005-06 to 2009-10); Durgade Digambar; Thesis submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune; December – 2011</li><li>• Pharmacognostic and phytochemical properties of Ficus carica Linn –An overview; Baby Joseph, S. Justin Raj; International Journal of PharmTech Research, CODEN (USA): IJPRIF ISSN : 0974-4304 ;Vol. 3, No.1, pp 08-12, Jan-Mar 2011,</li><li>• Pre-release proposal of Fig, Poona Fig Selection submitted to Research Review committee meeting of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, 2012-13, by NARP, Ganeshkhind, Pune.</li><li>• Prospects and Future Strategies of Fig cultivation in India, S.K. Sharma, R. S. Singh and B.D. Sharma, Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner, Rajasthan from Anjir Vartta – Training Manual 2010</li></ul>	Annexure 6

7.	<p><b>Other Articles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area under fig cultivation in Purandar Tehsil ; Purandar Tehsil Agriculture Officer; 2-7-2011</li> <li>• Information on Fig from <a href="https://www.nabard.org/English/plant_fig2.aspx">https://www.nabard.org/English/plant_fig2.aspx</a></li> <li>• Annual Rainfall Report of Purandar Taluka given by TAO for years 2005-2012</li> </ul>	Annexure 7
8.	<p><b>Marathi Articles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro Magazine 'Anjir Varta': Jan-March to April-June 2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 'Anjir Utpadan Tantradyan' ; Prof. Anantrao Newase; Published in</li> <li>○ Anjir Jatichi nivad v Lagwad;Dr. Vikas Khaire;</li> <li>○ Anjir Bahar Niyojan; Dr. Vikas Khaire;</li> <li>○ Anjir Prakriya; Dr. V.P.Kad, Dr. S.B. Varade, Dr. D.B.Kshirsagar, Dr. H. G. More;</li> <li>○ Anjir pani Vyavasthapan;C. Valunj;</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Marathi article Anjir Lagwad ani Kadhaninantarche Sudharit tantradyan; Dr. Dattaprasad Vaskar;published in Anjir Varta souvenir 2006</li> <li>• Information given by Dr. Vikas Khaire, Officer Incharge, Anjir and Custard Apple</li> </ul>	Annexure 8

	<p>Research Institute, Jadhavawadi, Tal. Purandar, Dist. Pune.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marathi Book <b>Anjir Baug</b> a book by Dr. Vikas Khaire published in 1990</li> </ul> <p><b>Ch.1: Anjir Parichay</b></p> <p><b>Ch.2: Anjirasathi Havaman</b></p> <p><b>Ch.3: Jaminichi Nivad</b></p> <p><b>Ch.4: Lagwadicha Tapshil</b></p> <p><b>Ch.8: Anjirachya Jati v Prakar</b></p>	
9.	Registration Certificate of Applicant	Annexure 9

GI APPLICATION No.

500 --

THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS  
(REGISTRATION & PROTECTION) ACT 1999

Received Rs. 5000. in cash/  
Cheque/DD/MO on 30.9.2014  
vide entry no. 2475 in the  
register of valuables  
Cashier  
D.D.O.

FORM GI-1

A: Application for the registration of a Geographical Indication in part A of the register: Section 11(1) of Geographical Indication Act, 1999 and rule 23(2) of Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Rules, 2002

Fee: Rs. 5,000/- (See entry No 1A of the First Schedule)

Application is hereby made by GMGC for the registration on behalf of 'Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh, Pune' part A of register of the Geographical Indication furnishing the following particulars.

NAME OF THE APPLICANT: Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh, Pune

ADDRESS: 50 A, Hadapasar Industrial Estate, Hadapasar, Pune 411013

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION: Purandar Fig

CLASS: 31

GOODS: Class 31, Horticulture Product

- A. NAME OF APPLICANT:** Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh, Pune
- B. ADDRESS** Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh, 50 A, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Near Tata honeywell, Hadapsar, Pune 411013
- C. LIST OF ASSOCIATION OF PERSONS/PRODUCER/ ORGANISATION/AUTHORITY** Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh, Pune
- D. TYPES OF GOODS** Horticultural Product, Anjir under class 31.
- E. SPECIFICATION** Purandar Fig

More than two centuries, Purandar Figs from Pune district have created its identity in market.

- The distinct Bell-shaped Purandar Fig with attractive violet color differentiates itself from other varieties.

The Purandar Fig has excellent sweet taste which remains on the tongue for more periods. The **low Acidity (0.20 – 0.22)** and **high Total Soluble Sugar content (15-18<sup>0</sup>Brix)** gives sweeter taste to Purandar Fig. Also in Purandar taluka, water is irrigated from well. Such **sweet and salt free well irrigated water gives sweet taste to Purandar Fig.**

- Purandar Fig is the high yielding variety having good keeping quality.



- A. NAME OF APPLICANT:** Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh, Pune, represented by Prof. Ganesh S. Hingmire of GMGC
- B. ADDRESS** Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh, 50 A, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Near Tata honeywell, Hadapsar, Pune 411013
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- Purandar Fig is the high yielding variety having good keeping quality.

**F. NAME OF  
GEOGRAPHICAL  
INDICATION AND  
PARTICULARS**

Purandar Fig

Goods: Class 31, Horticultural product

## **G. DESCRIPTION OF PURANDAR FIG<sup>1, 2 and 3</sup>**

Special characteristics of Purandar Figs are as follows:

- Shape: Bell-shaped or pear shape
- Size: Large to medium
- Colour: light purple color/ violet
- Pulp: Pinkish Strawberry like pulp.
- Pulp Content: 80%
- Taste: Sweet, delicious and nutritious (rich in calorie, protein, calcium and iron.)
- Flavour : resin like flavour
- The Fig Fruits are consumed fresh as well as in the dried form
- Nutritive index of Fig : 11 against 9 for apple and 6 for raisin
- Skin type: Slender
- Plant height: 3-4m
- Plant growth habit: Spreading
- Foliage: Green
- Trunk girth: 50-60cm
- Plant spread(E W): 4-5m and Plant spread(N S): 4-5m
- Fruit length: 4-5cm
- Fruit breadth: 3-4cm
- Fruit Weight: 60-70 gms
- Number of fruits: 1150-1200
- Yield per tree(Kg): 60-70Kg
- TSS: 15-18<sup>0</sup>Brix
- Acidity: 0.20 – 0.22%

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<sup>1</sup> The economic impact of fig production on dry land farmers in Pune district: with special reference to Purandar Taluka, from 2005-06 to 2009-10;Durgade Digambar(Chapter:1);Thesis submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune; December - 2011

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.nabard.org/English/plant\\_fig2.aspx](https://www.nabard.org/English/plant_fig2.aspx)

<sup>3</sup> Pre-release proposal of Fig, Poona Fig Selection submitted to Research Review committee meeting of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, 2012-13, by NARP, Ganeshkhind, Pune.

**Morphological characteristics of Fig<sup>4</sup>:**

**Bark:** The bark is a smooth and silvery gray.

**Leaves:** Fig leaves are bright green, single, alternate and large (to 1 ft. length). They are more or less deeply lobed with 1 - 5 sinuses, rough hairy on the upper surface and soft hairy on the underside.

**Flowers:** The tiny flowers of the fig are out of sight, clustered inside the green "fruits", technically a synconium. Pollinating insects gain access to the flowers through an opening at the apex of the synconium.

**Fruits:** The matured "fruit" has a tough peel (pure green, green suffused with brown, brown or purple), often cracking upon ripeness, and exposing the pulp beneath. The interior is a white inner rind containing a seed mass bound with jelly-like flesh.

**Seeds:** Seeds may be large, medium, small or minute and range in number from 30 to 1,600 per fruit. The edible seeds are numerous and generally hollow, unless pollinated. Pollinated seeds provide the characteristic nutty taste of dried figs.

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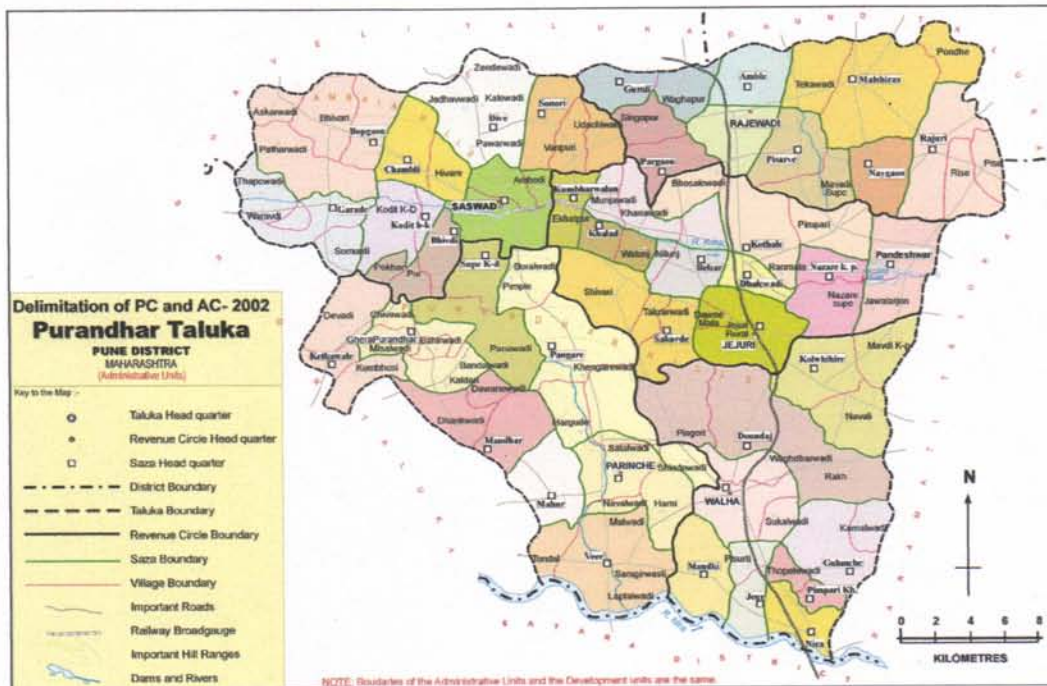
<sup>4</sup> International Journal of PharmTech Research, CODEN (USA): IJPRIF ISSN : 0974-4304 ;Vol. 3, No.1, pp 08-12, Jan-Mar 2011, Pharmacognostic and phytochemical properties of *Ficus carica* Linn – An overview by Baby Joseph, S.Justin Raj

## H. GEOGRAPHICAL AREA OF PRODUCTION AND MAP

Map of Pune:



Map of Purandar Taluka:<sup>5</sup>



### **Location**

Pune District lies between 17°-54' and 19°-24' North latitude and 73°-19' and 75°-19' East longitude. Pune District is bound by the Ahmadnagar district on the North-East, Solapur district on the South-East, Satara district on the South, Raigad district on the West and Thane district on the North-West.

Purandar taluka is a taluka in Bhore subdivision of Pune district. It lies between 18°-17'-20" North latitude and 73°-58'-29" East Longitude. Purandar Taluka is surrounded on the north by Haveli, and Daund Talukas on the East, on the South by Satara District and on the West by Bhore Taluka. There are 2 towns viz. Saswad, Jejuri and 101 villages in Purandar Taluka.

### **Geographical Area of production:**

Maharashtra has the highest area 2242 hectares (77.34%) in India under fig plantation. Pune District is the leading region in Maharashtra regarding fig plantation. When we talk about fig, the areas such as Purandar, Saswad and Khedshivapur in Pune district come up on the forefront. The fig is cultivated in fifty villages of Purandar Taluka in Pune district. **Walhe, Rajewadi, Sonori, Pimple, Guroli, Dive, Waghapur, Sakurdi, Bhivari Saswad, and Somardi** villages are main fig producing villages from Purandar taluka.<sup>6</sup> Fig is cultivated in Daund, Baramati and Junnar Talukas also.

In 2004-05 the total area under Fig plantation was 466.41 hectars in Pune District. Purandar taluka (45.92%) was on the top. Fig production in different Talukas in Pune District is given in Table 1.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Area under fig cultivation in Purandar Tehsil ; Purandar Tehsil Agriculture Officer; 2-7-2011;

<sup>7</sup> The economic impact of fig production on dry land farmers in Pune district: with special reference to Purandar Taluka, from 2005-06 to 2009-10; Durgade Digambar ; Thesis submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune; December - 2011

**Table1:** Talukawise area under Fig Plantation in Pune in 2004-05

<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Taluka</b>	<b>Fig Plantation Total Area ( in Hectares)</b>	<b>Fig Plantation comparative ratio with total plantation area.</b>
1	Purandar	<b>214.17</b>	<b>0.26</b>
2	Bhor	<b>90.00</b>	<b>0.27</b>
3	Haveli	65.00	0.07
4	Baramati	28.60	0.02
5	Daund	20.70	0.02
6	Maval	-	-
7	Mulashi	-	-
8	Velhe	-	-
9	Junnar	12.50	0.009
10	Indapur	-	-
11	Khed	02.00	0.001
12	Shirur	16.00	0.01
13	Ambegaon	17.44	0.01
<b>Total</b>		<b>466.41(100.00)</b>	<b>0.04</b>

In 2004-05 the area under fig cultivation was 214.17 Ha which is increased up to **364.13Ha** in 2010-11.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Area under fig cultivation in Purandar Tehsil ; Purandar Tehsil Agriculture Officer; 2-7-2011;

## I. PROOF OF ORIGIN

More than hundred years, fig variety cultivated in Pune, Saswad and Daulatabad region is famous as 'Poona fig'. It is also known as '*Dive Anjir*'.<sup>9</sup> Fig has a great ancient and historical reference. In India, fig is belonging to the Umbar family which is presumed to be sacred. The origination of fig is believed to be in 3000 B. C. in South Arabsthan.

Mughal Emperor Mohammad Tughlak had shifted his capital city from Delhi to Daulatabad in 1338 A. D. He was associated with few of his colleagues, who were well acquainted with the cultivation of the fruits in Central Asia and Kabul. These associates cultivated the different fruits in the land in Daulatabad. Fig was cultivated successfully along with grapes and strawberry, where the production of fig went on increasing. Meanwhile, the fig plant was moved on the way to Pune from Daulatabad.<sup>10</sup>

It is also believed that, the Great Maratha Emperor **Shrimant Bajirao-1 Peshave** (August 18, 1700 – April 28, 1740) had brought Figs in Saswad while returning from Bundelkhand war. He had established '**Anjir Baug**' in Diveghar in Saswad tehsil during this period<sup>11</sup>.

Especially, in 1904, First fig was commercially cultivated at **Jadhavwadi of Dive village in Purandar Tehsil.**

The reference was found that Dr. Chima did survey on fig in Saswad and Alandi area in 1921<sup>12</sup> which indicates Purandar Fig was famous earlier to 1921 also.

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<sup>9</sup> Marathi article : 'Anjir Utpadan Tantradyan' ; Prof. Anantrao Newase; Published in 'Anjir Varta': Jan-March to April-June 2010

<sup>10</sup> The economic impact of fig production on dry land farmers in Pune district: with special reference to Purandar Taluka, from 2005-06 to 2009-10;Durgade Digambar ; Thesis submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune; December – 2011

<sup>11</sup> Marathi article : 'Anjir Utpadan Tantradyan' ; Prof. Anantrao Newase; Published in 'Anjir Varta': Jan-March to April-June 2010

<sup>12</sup> Infra 11



## J. MEHTOD OF CULTIVATION

Purandar is gaining attention since more than one century as “*Anjir Aagar*”<sup>13</sup>. 80% of fig produced in Maharashtra is from Purandar taluka only.

The breeds of Fig under cultivation in Purandar taluka are Poona Fig, Marsels, Dienna, Dinkar, Black Ichia, Brown Tukrye, Conadriya and Excel. Poona Fig variety is commercially grown variety in Purandar Taluka since long time.

There are four types of fig according to the pollination such as Capri Fig, Smirna Fig, White San Pedro, Adriatic Common Fig. Purandar fig is categorised under as **Adriatic Common Fig**. Pollination is not necessary for this kind of fig, because it blooms naturally.<sup>14</sup>

### Method of Purandar Fig Cultivation:

#### Propagation<sup>15</sup>

Propagation of fig can be done from seeds, cuttings, layers, grafts and by tissue culture. In Purandar cuttings and layers methods are used for propagation of fig.

#### I. Planting<sup>16</sup>

The planting is started on onset rainy season. The layout for planting is square. Spacing depends on variety and soil type. The recommended spacing for Poona fig is 5 m x 5 m (400 plants /ha). It is 4.5 m x 3 m for light soil. Pits of 60 cm x 60 cm x 60 cm size are dug and exposed to sun for about 15 days, and then filled with a mixture of compost, top soil and sand

<sup>13</sup> ‘Anjiracha Mitha Bahar’: by Dr. Vikas Khaire published in Agrowon dated 5-3-2014

<sup>14</sup> Anjirachya Jati v Prakar; Anjir Baug a book by Dr. Vikas Khaire published in 1990

<sup>15</sup> Lagwadicha Tapshil; Anjir Baug a book by Dr. Vikas Khaire published in 1990

<sup>16</sup> Marathi article: Anjir Jatichi nivad v Lagwad; Dr. Vikas Khaire; published in Agro magazine published in Anjir Varta :Jan March to April –June 09

(1:1:1); 2 kg of neem or castor cake/ pit. Planting can preferably be taken up on an overcast day. When grafts are used the graft joint should remain above the ground level. Once the tree is planted the soil around the plant should be tamped firmly. Water is applied immediately after planting.

## **II. Training**

After planting, the trees are allowed to grow for about a meter and then it is topped, which induces side branches all-round the main stem. Initially they are trained to single stem to boost a wide, proportioned crown with a mechanically strong framework having evenly distributed laterals. The interior of the bush should be maintained free of suckers, dry and sick branches.

## **III. Fruiting Period:<sup>17</sup>**

The fruiting period of Purandar Fig is in 2 Bahars i.e. Purandar Figs can be bloomed two times in a year. Blossom that takes place in the months of July and August in rainy season (Kharif) is known as **Khatta Bahar or Mrug Bahar**. Fruits of fig which ripen in this season have moderate sweet taste. The colour of the fruits is also not so attractive. On the other hand, it has good demand in the market due to lack of availability of other fruits, in Kharif season. **These fruits are mostly used for making jelly**. The subsequent period of blossom comes in the months of March, April and May, which is known as **Meetha Bahar**(Sweet Blossom) **or Hast Bahar**. The fruits in this season have a sweet taste and the quality of the fruits is excellent, which give good earnings. The fruits are also eye catching. Hence, Purandar Fig fruits are available in the market throughout the year.

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<sup>17</sup> Marathi article: Anjir Jatichi nivad v Lagwad; Dr. Vikas Khaire; published in Agro magazine published in Anjir Varta :Jan March to April –June 09

**IV. Pruning:**<sup>18</sup>

Pruning in fig is practiced annually to stimulate production of new growth, and bearing fruits. The time and type of pruning vary with location, variety and number of crops harvested annually. Watering is disengaged 1 month before fruiting period (Bahar) of the fig. After cleaning and inter cultivation of the field, Pruning is done. In Purandar taluka, pruning is done in the month of May for Kahtta Bahar and in the month of August-September for Mitha Bahar.<sup>19</sup>

**III. Manuring and fertilizer**<sup>20</sup>

Nutrient requirements vary according to the variety of fig and soil type. A general manure and fertilizer recommendation for fig is given in table 2.

**Table 2.** Recommended dose of manures and fertilizers for fig

Age of plant (year)	Organic manure (kg)	Inorganic manure (g)			
		Oil cake*	N	P	K
1-2	15.0	0.5	75	50	50
3-5	25.0	1.0-1.5	150	100	100
Above5	40.0	2.0	300	200	200

\*Neem, Pongamia or castor

<sup>18</sup> Marathi Article :Anjir Bahar Niyojan; Dr. Vikas Khaire; published in Agro magazine: Anjir Varta :Jan March to April –June 09

<sup>19</sup> Anjir Varta: Jan-March and April-June 2009

<sup>20</sup> Anjir Pani Vyavasthapan;C. Valunj; published in Agro magazine: Anjir Varta :Jan March to April – June 09

#### **IV. Irrigation**

After the plants are set in the field, regular watering is essential until they are well established. Fig plants can sustain heat and drought. But commercial fig production is possible if plants are timely irrigated. Such plants produce greater shoot growth and higher yields of superior quality fruits. Loose and sandy soils require larger quantities of water than heavy soil. Either drip or flood irrigation can be practiced. The drip irrigation minimizes water requirement and allows fertilizer application through irrigation water.

**In Pune, particularly in Purandar taluka, water is irrigated from well. Such well irrigated water is sweet and salt free which gives sweet taste to Purandar Fig.<sup>21</sup>**

**Water irrigation is practiced in the month of October-November for 8 to 10 days, during months of December to February for 12 to 15 days and during March to May after every 7 to 10 days.<sup>22</sup>**

#### **V. Harvesting**

After Fruiting, figs are ready to harvest within 120 to 140 days. On maturity greenish fruit turns in red, yellowish violet colour. Harvesting of the Purandar Fig is done in mid of February to June. Purandar Figs are harvested when they are completely matured and become soft and slightly wilted at the neck.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Information given by farmers

<sup>22</sup> Anjirachi lagwad: V.D.Patil; Anjir Varta Souvenir 2006

<sup>23</sup> Information given by Dr. Vikas Khaire, Ex. Officer Incharge, Anjir and Custard Apple Research Institute, Jadhavawadi, Tal. Purandar, Dist. Pune.

Figs are handpicked from the trees by cutting or twisting the neck at the stem end. After picking, figs are carefully sorted. The diseased and damaged ones are culled. Fruits are graded for size as 50g, 40-50g and 30-40g. Purandar Figs can be held for a period of 7-10 days, at 0°C and 85 to 90 % relative humidity.<sup>24</sup>



**Packing of Purandar Figs after harvesting**

Figs produced in Purandar are mostly sold as fresh fruits. Apart from drying and canning, Purandar Fig pulp are processed into paste and jelly.



**Fig farm in Purandar tehsil**

<sup>24</sup> Anjir Lagwad ani Kadhantinantarche Sudharit tantradyan;Dr. Dattaprasad Vaskar;published in Anjir  
XX

## **K. GEOGRAPHICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

### **Climate:**

The agro-climatic factors such as **Dry weather, Hilly slope, well drained medium Land are essential for Purandar Fig cultivation.** Such climate is observed in Purandar taluka<sup>25</sup>.

The high quality figs are produced in the region with dry climate especially at the time of fruit development and maturity. High humidity coupled with low temperature usually results in fruit splitting and low fruit quality.<sup>26</sup> The plant can survive temperature as high 45<sup>0</sup>C but the fruit quality deteriorates beyond 39<sup>0</sup>C. Also the mature tree can withstand low temperature up to 4<sup>0</sup>C<sup>27</sup>. When the temperature is 15 - 36<sup>0</sup>C it makes good growth of the fruit.

**Purandar tehsil is blessed with Arid or semiarid environment, high summer temperature, plenty of sunshine and moderate water.** The highest temperature of Purandar tehsil is 39.05<sup>0</sup>C and minimum temperature is 10.50<sup>0</sup>C.

### **Rainfall:**

For fig fruit the rainfall should be in the range of **600 to 800 mm.** The climate of Purandar Taluka is suitable for horticulture and especially for fig fruits. The annual average rainfall is about **814 mm.**<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>25</sup> The economic impact of fig production on dry land farmers in Pune district: with special reference to Purandar Taluka, from 2005-06 to 2009-10 ;Durgade Digambar; Thesis submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune; December - 2011

<sup>26</sup> Anjirasathi Havaman, Anjir Baug a book by Dr. Vikas Khaire published in 1990

<sup>27</sup> [https://www.nabard.org/English/plant\\_fig2.aspx](https://www.nabard.org/English/plant_fig2.aspx)

<sup>28</sup> Annual Rainfall Report of Purandar Taluka given by TAO for years 2005-2012

The size, shape, skin colour and pulp quality of Purandar Figs are significantly affected by climate and micro climatic conditions. The size of the fruit is larger in hilly area than the fruit size in plain area.<sup>29</sup>

### **Soil**

Maharashtra is important state in India. South Table Land is made by Lava. On this Table Land Basalt and Granite rocks are seen. The soil of Maharashtra is made by depreciation of rocks.

The soil of Pune District is created due to effect of the above things. Different types of soils found in Pune District such as Black soil, Purple Soil, Rock soil etc. **Calcium soil is found in the Purandar Taluka. The Potassium soil ratio is more because of this, the soil is more productive such slippery land** is important for fig horticulture.<sup>30</sup>

The Fig can be grown on wide range of soils; light sand, rich, loam, heavy clay or limestone, provided there is sufficient depth and good drainage. The depth of the soil should be 60 to 90 cm. Medium to heavy, calcareous, well drained, deep (about 1 m ) soil having pH of 6-8 is ideally suitable cultivation of fig. The Fig is one of the most salt and drought tolerant crops. It can tolerate a fairly high level of sulphate or chloride salt. Reddish black soil with high lime stone content is good for fig cultivation<sup>31</sup>.

Purandar Fig is mainly cultivated on Purandar Hills. The soil of Purandar is **reddish brown** in colour. **Hilly slopes near Chambali and Bhivari** villages are best suited for Fig cultivation. Also the **light and well-**

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<sup>29</sup> Information given by Dr. Vikas Khaire, Ex. Officer Incharge, Anjir and Custard Apple Research Institute, Jadhavawadi, Tal. Purandar, Dist. Pune.

<sup>30</sup> The economic impact of fig production on dry land farmers in Pune district: with special reference to Purandar Taluka, from 2005-06 to 2009-10 ; Durgade Digambar; Thesis submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune; December - 2011

<sup>31</sup> Jaminichi Nivad: Anjir Baug a book by Dr. Vikas Khaire published in 1990

**drained soil of Rajewadi having ample amount of lime stone and blackish soil of Sonori and Zendewadi** villages of Purandar tehsil are highly suitable for Purandar Fig cultivation<sup>32</sup>.

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<sup>32</sup> Jaminichi Nivad: Anjir Baug a book by Dr. Vikas Khaire published in 1990



## UNIQUENESS OF PURANDAR FIG

Figs from Purandar taluka<sup>33</sup>

Purandar Figs are famous for following unique features:

**I. Eye catching Appearance:**

**The distinct** Bell-shaped Purandar Fig with attractive violet color differentiates itself from other varieties. Its **attractive violet colour** creates desire to the people to eat the fruit.

Table: 3 Different varieties of Fig and their colour

Sr. No.	Variety Name	Cultivating Area	Color
1	Purandar Fig	Pune district	Violet
2	Marsels	South India	Light green
3	Black Ichia	Lakhnow and Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh	Gloomy purple
4	Brown Turkey	Saharanpur at Uttar Pradesh and Kodur at Tamil Nadu.	Brown

## II. Excellent Sweet Taste:

The Purandar Fig has excellent sweet taste and it remains on the tongue for more period. The **Low Acidity (0.20 – 0.22) and high Total Soluble Sugar content (15-18<sup>0</sup>Brix)**<sup>34</sup> gives sweeter taste to Purandar Fig.<sup>35</sup> It has reducing sugar **14.73% and non-reducing sugar 2.13%**.

## III. High Yielding variety

Purandar Fig is considered as the **high yielding variety** having good keeping quality. It has **60 – 70 Kg yield per tree** while number of fruits approximately are **1150 -1200**.

Under Rahuri conditions, cultivar Poona Fig produced significantly higher fruit yield as compared to other cultivars.<sup>36</sup>

**Table 4: Performance of different varieties under Rahuri Conditions**

Sr. No.	Variety	No. of fruits/tree	Weight Kg/tree
1	Poona Fig	1382.66	44.69
2	Dinkar	1156.33	37.50
3	Excel	797.66	21.33
4	Condria	930.00	37.43
5	Deanna	824.66	37.19
6	Chalisgaon	541.66	11.56
7	Maishram	406.66	12.94

<sup>34</sup> Pre-release proposal of Fig, Poona Fig Selection submitted to Research Review committee meeting of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, 2012-13, by NARP, Ganeshkhind, Pune.

<sup>35</sup> Marathi Article: Anjir Prakriya; Dr. V.P.Kad, Dr. S.B. Varade, Dr. D.B.Kshirsagar, Dr. H. G. More; Published in Anjir Varta: Jan-March and April-June 09

<sup>36</sup> Prospects and Future Strategies of Fig cultivation in India, S.K. Sharma, R. S. Singh and B.D. Sharma, Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

#### IV. Large Size

The size of Purandar Fig is **bigger than other varieties of Fig**. The approximately Fruit length of Purandar Fig is 4-5cm and Fruit breadth 3-4cm.

#### V. High Pulp Content

The Purandar Fig fruit has more than **80% pulp (Avg. 89.56%)**<sup>37</sup> or edible part. The Pulp colour of Purandar fig is pinkish red and is highly nutritious. **The weight of Purandar fig is 60-70g.**<sup>38</sup> The higher weight of the Purandar Fig indicates in higher pulp content. This high quality and quantity pulp is extremely is used for fruit processing.

**Table 5: Weight of different varieties under Rahuri Conditions**<sup>39</sup>

Sr. No.	Variety	Avg. Weight of fruit (g)
1	Poona Fig	40.86
2	Dinkar	36.59
3	Excel	26.61
6	Chalisgaon	34.90
7	Maishram	30.47

<sup>37</sup> Table 1: Physiochemical characteristics of Poona fig types surveyed from Purandar tehsil of Poona district; Pre-release proposal of Fig, Poona Fig Selection submitted to Research Review committee meeting of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, 2012-13, by NARP, Ganeshkhind, Pune.

<sup>38</sup> Pre-release proposal of Fig, Poona Fig Selection submitted to Research Review committee meeting of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, 2012-13, by NARP, Ganeshkhind, Pune.

<sup>39</sup> Prospects and Future Strategies of Fig cultivation in India, S.K. Sharma, R. S. Singh and B.D. Sharma, Central Institute of Arid Horticulture, Bikaner, Rajasthan.



**VI. Best Suited variety for both seasons like Khatta Bahar and Meetha Bahar<sup>40</sup>**

**Purandar Figs are bloomed two times in a year.** Blossom that takes places in the months of July and August in rainy season (Kharif) is known as **Khatta Bahar or Mrug Bahar**. Blossom which comes in the months of March, April and May, is known as **Meetha Bahar(Sweet Blossom) or Hast Bahar**. Hence, Fig fruits are available in the market throughout the year.

**VII. Resistance to splitting**

This variety is suitable for planting as it does not split during maturity<sup>41</sup>

**VIII. Impact of Soil content**

The **high Potassium and calcium content of red and black Purandar Soil**<sup>42</sup> is apparently responsible for **the attractive violet color and size of Purandar Fig**.

**IX. Favorable Climate**

The agro climatic factors like **Arid or semiarid environment, high summer temperature, plenty of sunshine and moderate water** in the Purandar tehsil is highly suitable for higher production of Purandar Fig.<sup>43</sup>

Purandar Fig is tolerant to meteorological parameters like **moisture, temperature, wind velocity and draught**.<sup>44</sup>

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<sup>40</sup>Pre-release proposal of Fig, Poona Fig Selection submitted to Research Review committee meeting of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, 2012-13, by NARP, Ganeshkhind, Pune.

<sup>41</sup> Infra 40

<sup>42</sup> The economic impact of fig production on dry land farmers in Pune district: with special reference to Purandar Taluka, from 2005-06 to 2009-10;Durgade Digambar(Chapter:1);Thesis submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune; December - 2011

<sup>43</sup> Infra 42

<sup>44</sup> Pre-release proposal of Fig, Poona Fig Selection submitted to Research Review committee meeting of Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, 2012-13, by NARP, Ganeshkhind, Pune

#### **L. INSPECTION BODY**

‘Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh’, Pune will work as Inspection body, it will form an internal group consisting of Agriculture scientists, farmers, GI experts to monitor the quality norms.

#### **M. OTHER**

Purandar Figs produces good quality and quantity of pulp which is suitable for fruit processing. Following value added fruits products are made from Purandar Fig:

1. Fig jam
2. Fig pulp
3. Fig sweet meat
4. Fig cake
5. Fig powder
6. Fig jelly
7. Dry Fig
8. Fig fruit leather

#### **Medicinal uses of Figs:**

Fig is used in indigenous system of medicine like Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani and Homoeopathy. Different biologically active compounds were isolated from this plant. The barks, leaves, fruits are considered to be very effective in various treatments, such as diabetes, skin diseases, ulcers, dysentery, diarrhoea, stomach-ache, piles. Latex is widely used for warts, skin ulcers and sores, and taken as a purgative and vermifuge.

**Health Benefits of Fig<sup>45</sup>:**

1. Fig is good source of Calcium, Iron, Minerals, Vitamin A and C.
2. It works as a laxative and appetizer.
3. It also helps to amplify the quantity of haemoglobin in the blood.

Along with the Statement of Case in Class 31 in respect of Purandar Fig in the name(s) of Maharashtra 'Akhil Maharashtra Anjir Utpadak Sanshodhan Sangh, Pune' whose address is 50 A, Hadapsar Industrial Estate, Near Tata Honeywell, Hadapsar, Pune, Maharashtra, India, Pincode:411013. Who claims to represent the interest of the producers of the said goods to which the geographical indication relates and which is in continuous use since in respect of the said goods.

The Application shall include such other particulars called for in rule 32(1) in the Statement of Case.

All communications relating to this application may be sent to the following address in India:

Ganesh Shankar Hingmire, 959, Budhwar Peth, Pune, Pin: 411002, Maharashtra, India.

SIGNATURE



NAME OF THE SIGNATORY

(GANESH S. HINGMIRE)

<sup>45</sup> The economic impact of fig production on dry land farmers in Pune district: with special reference to Purandar Taluka, from 2005-06 to 2009-10; Durgade Digambar (Chapter:1); Thesis submitted to Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune; December - 2011