



Uttar Pradesh Leads India in GI Tags | Uttar Pradesh | 18 Apr 2024

Why in News?

With six new additions, **Uttar Pradesh** retains its position as the state with the most [GI-tagged products in India](#), reaching a total of **75**.

Key Points

- This comprises the renowned '**Tirangi Barfi**' from **Kashi**, a tri coloured sweet that was traded to make a statement by **freedom fighters** in the [Quit India Movement](#).
- The other products that received the certification in Uttar Pradesh include **Banaras Metal Casting Craft, Lakhimpur Kheri Tharu Embroidery, Bareilly Cane and Bamboo Craft, Bareilly Zardozi Craft, and Pilkhuwa Hand Block Print Textile**.
 - With the inclusion of these six new items, Uttar Pradesh remains the leading state in India with the highest number of GI-tagged products.
 - **Tamil Nadu comes next with 58 GI products.**

Geographical Indication (GI) tag

- **About:**
 - A GI tag is a **name or sign used on certain products** that correspond to a specific geographical location or origin.
 - The GI tag ensures that only the **authorised users or those residing in the geographical territory** are allowed to use the popular product name.
 - It also protects the product from being copied or imitated by others.
 - A registered GI is valid for 10 years.
 - GI registration is overseen by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.
- **Legal Framework and Obligations:**
 - The **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999** seeks to provide for the registration and better protection of geographical indications relating to goods in India.
 - It is governed and directed by the **WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)**.
 - Furthermore, the significance of protecting industrial property and geographical indications **as integral components of intellectual property** is acknowledged and emphasised in Articles 1(2) and 10 of the Paris Convention.

Surya Tilak Project at Ayodhya | Uttar Pradesh | 18 Apr 2024

Why in News?

[Indian Institute of Astrophysics \(IIA\)](#), an Autonomous body under the Department of science and Technology played a crucial role in the **Surya Tilak Project at Ayodhya**.

Key Points

- Under the Surya Tilak project, **sunlight was brought on the forehead of Sri Ram Lalla at 12 noon** on the occasion of [Sri Ram Navami](#) in the Chaitra month.
- IIA team carried out the **calculation of the sun position, design and optimisation of the optical system**, and performed the integration & alignment at the site.
 - The IIA team led the calculation for identification of the calendar days of Sri Ram Navami for **one cycle of 19 years** followed by its repetition, estimation of the position in the sky on the calendar dates of the Ram Navami.
 - They also led the design of an **opto-mechanical system** to bring the sunlight from the top of the temple to the forehead of the idol, **estimation of the size, shape and location of mirrors and lenses** in the system for sufficient light to fall on the idol for about 6 minutes.
- The **device has been manufactured by Optica, Bangalore & implementation** of the opto-mechanical system at the site is being done by [CSIR-CBRI \(Council of Scientific and Industrial Research-Central Building Research Institute\)](#).

Indian Institute of Astrophysics (IIA)

- The IIA is a premier research institute in India dedicated to the study of astronomy, astrophysics, and related fields. Wholly financed by the **Department of Science and Technology, Government of India**.
- It has several **observational facilities**, including the **Vainu Bappu Observatory** in Kavalur, Tamil Nadu, the **Gauribidanur Radio Observatory** in Karnataka, and the [Hanle Observatory](#) in Ladakh, Jammu, and Kashmir.

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