

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

512+ registered GIs and
numerous unregistered GIs
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting
and ensures
genuineness of products

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition,
and Legacy



POCHAMPALLY IKAT

Pochampally textiles are characterized by designs typically featuring a diamond within a square (chowkra) or variations thereof, notable for their softly blurred edges. The creation of these intricate patterns involves specialized skills in design visualization and follows a traditional dyeing method that demands meticulous teamwork. What sets Pochampally Ikat apart is not only its vibrant colour palette achieved through natural dyes but also the deep cultural significance embedded in each fabric.

Uniqueness

These fabrics exhibit intricate designs characterized by their soft, blended transitions between colours, creating a unique visual texture that is highly prized in traditional textile arts. This art form embodies centuries-old traditions, passed down through generations of skilled artisans who bring to life designs meticulously visualized by master weavers.

Raw Materials

Cotton or silk



Price

₹10,000 onwards

Class of Goods

24, 25 & 27

Proof of Origin

600 approx

Type of Goods

Textile, clothing

Geographical Location

Bhoodan Pochampally, Nalgonda

Proof of Origin

19th century

Method of Production

- Natural fibers like cotton or silk are first spun into yarns, which are then meticulously tied and dyed with colors according to the envisioned pattern by the master weaver. This process, known as resist dyeing or ikat, involves tightly binding sections of yarn to prevent dye from penetrating, resulting in patterns with diffused edges. Once the yarn is dyed and dried, it is carefully placed onto looms where skilled artisans weave it into fabrics.