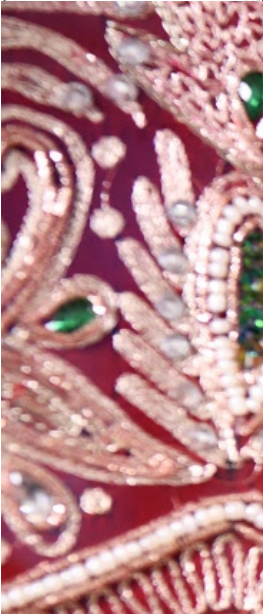


UTTAR PRADESH



RIPA
POWERING INDIGENOUS INTELLECT



GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS



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



REGISTERED GIS



AGRA DURRIE

Agra Durrie is a traditional craft that has been passed down through generations in the city of Agra, Uttar Pradesh. It is believed that the Mughal emperors who ruled India during the 16th century played a role in the development and popularity of the craft, as they were patrons of the arts and supported the weaving industry in Agra.

Originally made by hand using cotton, silk, or wool, Agra Durries became popular throughout India due to their durability and versatility. Today, they are still made using traditional techniques and are considered a cultural treasure.

Uniqueness

Agra Durrie is unique due to its intricate designs and durability. It is handwoven using natural fibers, such as cotton, silk, or wool, and features traditional motifs that reflect the cultural heritage of the region. Agra Durrie is also versatile and can be used as a carpet, mat, or even a wall hanging, making it a popular choice among decorators and collectors.

Price

Rs. 50/- to 1000/-
per sq. feet

Type of Goods

Handicrafts

Years they have started

16th century

Class of Goods

27

Number of families involved

It is a decentralised industry with thousands of workers involved in carpet weaving

Geographical Location

Agra, Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

The production of Agra Durrie involves a traditional weaving process that has been passed down through generations. The weavers use a handloom to create the flat woven carpet using natural fibres such as cotton, silk, or wool. The yarns are dyed in a variety of colours and then woven together to form intricate geometric or floral designs. The weavers work from memory and do not use patterns, allowing for unique variations in each piece. The finished product is then washed and dried before it is ready for sale. The entire process is labour-intensive and can take several weeks or months to complete a single piece.

ALLAHABAD SURKHA GUAVA

Allahabad Surkha guava, also known as Allahabad Safeda, is a variety of guava that originated in Allahabad, India. It is believed to have been developed in the early 1900s. The specific area known for Surkha Guava is situated between two rivers i.e. Yamuna and Ganga flowing parallel together and at a point merged making a triangle. This merger point is known as Sangam in Allahabad.

It has distinct agro climatic conditions and soil which are responsible for the red colour of the guava. 75% of the horticulture practised in the district is concentrated in Muratganj and Chail Blocks. Every day throughout the season, about 50 tonnes of fruits are shipped to the states of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and others.

Uniqueness

Allahabad Surkha guava is unique due to its large size, sweet taste, and red flesh, which is not commonly found in other guava varieties. It is also rich in nutrients, including vitamin C and dietary fiber, making it a popular choice among health-conscious consumers. The fruit is believed to have been developed through selective breeding, which has resulted in a distinct and desirable flavor profile.

Price

Rs. 50/- to Rs.150/-
per kg

Years they have started
1900's

Area under cultivation
Thousands of hectares of land is covered in the agriculture of Surkh Guavas. Numerous families are involved in its agriculture



Type of Goods
Agricultural

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Well drained fertile loam soil is best for growing of Surkha Guavas. The process of planting is done in the well prepared soil. Next the process of training, pruning and propagation is done. Nutrition is provided to the plants in the form of nitrogen, phosphorous and potash along with well decomposed farmyard manure. The next steps include irrigation, harvesting and marketing.

BANARAS BROCADES AND SAREES

Banarasi sarees are traditional sarees made in Varanasi, a city also known as Banaras in India. The history of Banarasi sarees dates back to the Mughal era, when artisans from Persia migrated to the region and brought with them the art of weaving silk and brocade fabrics. These sarees are known for their intricate designs, heavy embroidery, and luxurious fabrics, and are often worn by brides on their wedding day.

Banaras is also famous for its brocade fabrics, which are made using a special weaving technique that creates intricate patterns and designs. These fabrics are often used to make sarees, sherwanis, and other traditional Indian garments.

Uniqueness

They involve use of gold or silver threads, which gives them a distinct shine and luxurious look. The intricate designs and patterns on Banaras brocade and sarees are often inspired by Mughal art and architecture, making them culturally rich and historically significant. Banaras brocade and sarees are often handcrafted by skilled artisans, which adds a personal touch and a sense of artistry to each piece. Overall, Banaras brocade and sarees are truly unique and exquisite works of art that represent the rich cultural heritage of India.

Price

Starting from Rs. 2000/-
to more than Rs. 1,00,000/-

Years they have started

Traced back to 14th century.
Some historians say that there has been mentions of Banaras sarees in Jatak tales as well.

Number of families involved

More than 10,000 families



Type of Goods

Handicrafts

Class of Goods

23, 24, & 25

Geographical Location

Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Banaras sarees are made using a combination of handloom and powerloom techniques. The process starts with selecting high-quality silk or other fine fabrics, which are then washed and bleached to remove any impurities. The fabrics are then handwoven or powerloomed using a special technique that involves the use of gold or silver threads. Once the fabric is ready, it is sent to skilled artisans who add intricate designs and embroidery using needles and thread. The entire process of making a Banarasi saree can take several weeks or even months, depending on the complexity of the design and the level of craftsmanship involved.

BANARAS GULABI MEENAKARI CRAFT

Varanasi, also known as Banaras, in Uttar Pradesh, India. The word "Gulabi" means "pink" in Hindi, and the term is used to describe the distinctive pink hue that is commonly used in this type of Meenakari work. The history of Banaras Gulabi Meenakari can be traced back to the Mughal era, when the art of enameling was introduced to India by Persian craftsmen. The Mughal emperors were great patrons of the arts, and they encouraged the development of various art forms, including enamel work.

Over time, the local artisans in Banaras developed their own unique style of Meenakari work, which incorporated elements of traditional Indian designs and motifs. The use of pink enamel became particularly popular in Banaras, and it became a signature feature of the city's Meenakari work.

Uniqueness

Banaras Gulabi Meenakari is unique for its use of vibrant pink enamel, intricate designs, and incorporation of traditional Indian motifs. It originated in the Mughal era and is still practiced by skilled artisans in Varanasi. Its beauty and cultural significance make it a highly valued art form.

Price

Rs.1000/- to Rs.1,00,000/-
According to product

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Years they have started
17th century

Class of Goods
27

Geographical Location
Banaras, Uttar Pradesh

Number of families involved
Numerous families from the city
of Varanasi and nearby areas.



Method of Production

The production of Banaras Gulabi Meenakari involves a highly skilled and time-consuming process. First, the base metal is prepared and cleaned. Then, intricate designs are etched onto the surface using a sharp tool. The design is then filled with a special type of enamel paint, which is heated in a furnace to fuse it to the metal surface. This process is repeated several times with different colors until the design is complete. Finally, the piece is polished to give it a smooth finish. Each step requires a great deal of skill and precision to produce the intricate and beautiful designs that are characteristic of Banaras Gulabi Meenakari.

BANARAS METAL REPOUSE CRAFT

Banaras Metal Repouse Craft, also known as the Banaras Metalcraft, is a traditional handicraft practiced in the city of Varanasi (also known as Banaras), India. It is made by an intricate process of shaping metal sheets into beautiful designs using specialized tools.

The history of Banaras Metal Repouse Craft can be traced back to the Mughal era, when this art form flourished under the patronage of the Mughal emperors. The Banarasi artisans used this craft to create various items such as jewellery boxes, lamps, plates, bowls, and trays, which were highly valued by the royal families.

Uniqueness

Banaras Metal repouse Craft is unique for its intricate designs and the use of specialized tools to shape metal sheets into beautiful art pieces. The craft requires a high level of skill and precision, making it a labour-intensive process.

Type of Goods Handicraft

Class of Goods
27

Years they have started
More than 500 years ago

Number of families involved
More than 5000



Price

Smaller pieces may range from a few Hundred rupees to Rs. 5000/-, whereas larger pieces may range from 5000/- to 10,000/- depending upon the intricacies in the design. If any item is made up of gold, silver or any other precious metals, it may range higher.

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Banaras metal repouse is a traditional metalworking technique originating from the city of Varanasi in India. The process involves hammering and shaping metal sheets from the reverse side to create intricate designs and textures on the front surface. The metal sheets are first annealed and then placed on a bed of sand or pitch for support while working. The artisan uses various shaped punches and hammers to create the desired design by carefully striking the metal sheet. The technique is commonly used to create decorative items such as plates, bowls, trays, and figurines.

LUCKNOW CHICKEN CRAFT

The Lucknow Chicken craft, also known as Chikankari, is a traditional embroidery style that originated in the city of Lucknow, India. The craft has its roots in the Mughal era and was introduced to India by Persian artisans during the reign of the Mughal Emperor, Jahangir. Chikankari was initially practiced on white muslin fabric and was primarily done using white thread. Over time, coloured threads and fabrics were introduced, and the craft began to evolve. The embroidery is traditionally done using a needle and thread to create delicate and intricate floral designs, often with paisley or geometric patterns.

Uniqueness

The uniqueness of Lucknow Chikankari lies in its delicate and intricate embroidery, which is done entirely by hand using a needle and thread. The designs are typically floral, with paisley or geometric patterns, and are characterized by their fine stitches and the use of white or pastel-coloured threads on light fabrics. The embroidery technique requires great skill and precision, and the artisans who practice it are highly regarded for their craftsmanship.

Price

Smaller pieces may range from 500/- to 5000/-. Whereas larger pieces like lehengas, sarees, etc. may range from 5000/- to 1,00,000/- depending upon the intricacies and the quality of thread used.

Number of people involved

5,00,000 approx.



Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

24, 25 & 26

Geographical Location

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Years they have started

1600 BC

Method of Production

The process of Chikankari undergoes five different stages namely cutting, stitching, printing, embroidery, washing and finishing. Lucknow chikankari is entirely done by hand. The production process starts with the selection of the fabric, which is typically a lightweight cotton or muslin. The design is then drawn on the fabric using a pencil or chalk. The embroiderer uses a needle and thread to create intricate floral designs on the fabric. The stitches used in Chikankari embroidery include shadow work, stem stitch, and chain stitch. Once the embroidery is complete, the fabric is washed and pressed to set the stitches. Finally, the embroidered fabric is used to create various garments and accessories, such as sarees, kurtas, dupattas, and handbags.

BASMATI RICE

In India, Basmati rice is cultivated in the northern states of Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Jammu-Kashmir. The rice is also grown in some districts of Pakistan, Nepal, Iran and Bangladesh. The origin of Basmati rice may be traced back to over 200 years. The name Basmati comes from the Sanskrit word 'vasmati' which means fragrant. The rice was traditionally grown in the foothills of the Himalayas, in the regions of India and Pakistan. Basmati rice became popular in the west during the 20th century, and it is now exported to many countries.

Uniqueness

Basmati rice is unique due to its distinct aroma, flavor, and texture. The long-grain rice has a nutty aroma and a delicate, slightly sweet flavor. It is known for its fluffy and non-sticky texture. The unique fragrance and flavor of Basmati rice are attributed to the presence of a chemical compound called 2-acetyl-1-pyrroline. Additionally, Basmati rice is rich in nutrients such as carbohydrates, protein, and fiber, and is also low in fat.

Price

Ranges from Rs. 60/- per to kg. to Rs. 300 per kg for premium quality. (Price also depends upon the location where it is delivered and the vendor selling it)

Years they have started
200 years (Approx.)

Number of families involved
Around 10,00,000 people are involved directly or indirectly in the production and distribution of Basmati Rice.



Type of Goods
Agriculture

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Punjab / Haryana / Himachal Pradesh
/ Delhi / Uttarkhand / Uttar Pradesh
/ Jammu & Kashmir

Method of Production

The production process of Basmati rice starts with the selection of high-quality seeds, which are sown in fields that are prepared with the right soil and water conditions. Once the rice plants reach maturity, they are harvested and threshed to remove the grains from the stalks. The grains are then cleaned and polished to remove the outer husk, revealing the white kernel inside. Basmati rice is often aged for a few months to improve its flavor and texture. During the aging process, the moisture content of the rice is reduced, resulting in a fluffy and non-sticky texture. Finally, the rice is packed and transported to markets and grocery stores for sale. Basmati rice is typically grown and processed using traditional methods to preserve its unique qualities.

FARRUKHABAD PRINTS

Farukhabad prints are also known as Farukhabadi prints. It is a traditional Indian textile printing technique that originated in the town of Farukhabad, located in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh. The technique involves block printing using carved wooden blocks to create intricate designs and patterns on fabric. Farukhabad prints have been in existence for over two centuries, with the craft being passed down from one generation to the next. The prints typically show floral and paisley motifs in bright and vibrant colors, and are used to create a range of products such as sarees, suits, dupattas, and home furnishings.

Uniqueness

The uniqueness of Farukhabadi prints lies in their intricate designs, traditional printing techniques, and use of natural dyes. These prints are a testament to the rich cultural heritage of India, and their beauty and craftsmanship continue to be admired by people all over the world.

Price

Depends on the product

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Geographical Location

Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh

Class of Goods

24 and 25

Years they have started

The art is believed to have been originated about 1000 years ago.

Number of families involved

Numerous families from Farrukhabad district of Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

The production of Farukhabadi prints involves several stages of hand-block printing and dyeing techniques. First, the fabric is washed and soaked in water. Next, the design is carved into wooden blocks and used to print the pattern onto the fabric using natural dyes. In some cases, the fabric is treated with a mud resist to create a resist pattern. The fabric is then dipped in a natural dye, and the mud is washed away, revealing the pattern. Farukhabadi prints are known for their intricate designs, traditional printing techniques, and use of natural dyes, which make them both beautiful and eco-friendly.

FIROZABAD GLASSWARE

Firozabad is a city located in the state of Uttar Pradesh in northern India that is famous for its glass industry, particularly for the production of glass beads. The product spectrum of Firozabad Glassware is very wide, It can be divided into many classes on the basis of the technology applied in their respective classes like Bangles (Choori) craft, Beads craft, Products manufactured using mouth blowing technique, etc.

This craft dates back to the early 18th century when the region was under the rule of the Mughal Empire. When these glass products got worn out the particles were collected and stored in a furnace known as “Bhainsa Bhatti” in Firozabad. This incident lit the start of glass industries in the city. In 1935 an artisan Rustam Ustad is said to have developed the craft of glass bangle making.

Uniqueness

Firozabad glass is unique for its clarity, brilliance, and high refractive index. The glass is made using a combination of raw materials, including silica sand, soda ash, and limestone, which are melted together in furnaces and then molded into different shapes and sizes. The unique composition of the glass gives it a distinctive appearance and makes it highly desirable for use in jewelry making, decoration, and other applications.

Price

Starting from Rs. 30- 35/- for smaller products to 1,00,000/- for larger products depending upon the intricacies involved in making of the product.

Years they have started
18th century

Number of families involved
Approx. 5,00,000



Type of Goods
Manufactured goods

Class of Goods
9,11 & 21

Geographical Location
Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Firozabad glassware is made by melting a mixture of sand, soda ash, limestone, and additives in a furnace. The molten glass is blown into a mold, shaped by hand, and annealed in an oven to prevent cracking. The glassware is then cut, polished, and decorated using techniques such as etching and painting. The production process combines traditional and modern techniques to create high-quality glassware with intricate designs and patterns.

GHAZIPUR JUTE WALL HANGING

Ghazipur is a small district in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The Wall Hanging of Ghazipur originated in the Devkali block and Saidpur of Ghazipur district of Uttar Pradesh and after that spread in the surrounding districts including Varanasi, Chandauli and Mirzapur. The art provides direct and indirect employment to approx. 5000 artisans. Today wall hanging is famous throughout India and other foreign countries for their exquisite design, variety and craftsmanship.

The major strength of this region in wall hanging are unique in there weaving and availability of cheap labor which makes the product of this region more and more price competitive.

Uniqueness

Artisans adopt old dying technology, processing and finishing is also not modernized, the main raw material is Jute Yam. The weavers are depended for availability of Jute Yam from local market or from Varanasi. The pattern used for motif is traditional and modern both motifs of flower, plants, nature, god and goddess etc. are woven by hand. The modern trend like dancing girl, moods etc. are also commonly used.

Price

Rs. 250 to >Rs. 1,000/-

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Years they have started

18th century

Class of Goods

27

Number of families involved

More than 5000



Geographical Location

Ghazipur, Varanasi, Chandauli and Mirzapur districts of Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

The raw material required for making of Ghazipur Wall Hangings is - Raw Jute, silk-kela yarn, velvet paper and beads. The method of production involves the process of Bleaching of the yarn, Dying and Colouring of the yarn, Weaving, Clipping and Cutting, Patching and Decoration, and Packing.

HANDMADE CARPET OF BHADOHI

Bhadohi, a town in the northern Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its rich tradition of hand-knotted carpets. The local weavers in Bhadohi developed their own unique style and techniques, using high-quality wool and silk fibres to create intricate designs and patterns. The craft of carpet weaving became a major industry in the region, and it continues to be an important part of the local economy today.

Bhadohi carpets are known for their durability, softness, and intricate designs, and they are prized by collectors and connoisseurs around the world. The craft of hand-knotted carpet weaving remains an important part of Bhadohi's cultural heritage, and it continues to provide employment and income for thousands of local artisans.

Uniqueness

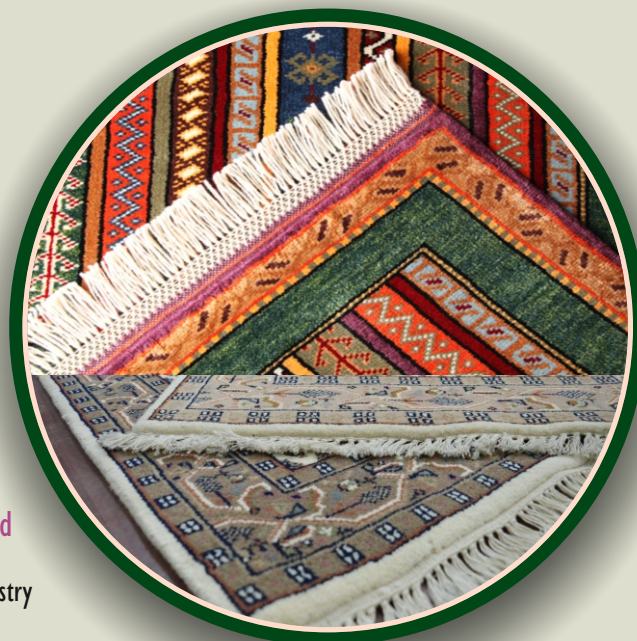
Carpets are made by hand. There is no machine that can tie knots the way human fingers can. Hand knotting gives the carpet its essential quality- its uniqueness. The colour schemes can be the same. The design too can be similar, knot by knot. Yet, no two pieces can be ever alike. Each weaver leaves his own indelible imprint as an individual as if it were his finger prints or his signature.

Price

Starting from
Rs. 8,000 to >90,000/-

Years they have started
1400 AD

Number of families involved
32,00,000 people engaged
directly or indirectly in this industry



Type of Goods
Handicraft

Class of Goods
27

Geographical Location
Mirzapur- Bhadohi belt,
Uttar pradesh

Method of Production

The production of Bhadohi carpets involves several steps, starting with the selection of high-quality wool or silk fibres. The fibres are then washed, spun, and dyed using natural or synthetic dyes. The weavers then use a traditional hand-knotting technique to create the carpet's design, knotting each individual strand of fibre onto the warp threads. Once the weaving is complete, the carpet is sheared, washed, and finished with a fringe. The entire process is done by hand, and it can take several months or even years to complete a single carpet, depending on its size and complexity.

KALANAMAK RICE

Kalanamak is a type of aromatic rice that is primarily grown in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. The history and origin of Kalanamak rice can be traced back to ancient times, when it was first cultivated in the fertile Gangetic plains of India. Kalanamak rice is known for its unique flavour, aroma, and texture, which are the result of the region's soil and climate conditions.

The rice is typically grown using organic farming methods, without the use of synthetic fertilizers or pesticides. In the past, Kalanamak rice was primarily consumed by the wealthy and royalty, who appreciated its delicate flavour and aroma. However, in recent years, the rice has become more widely available and is now enjoyed by people across India and around the world.

Uniqueness

Kalanamak rice is a unique variety of aromatic rice that is known for its nutty flavor, delicate aroma, and soft texture. It is primarily grown in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, using organic farming methods. What sets Kalanamak rice apart from other rice varieties is its distinct flavour and aroma, which are the result of the region's soil and climate conditions. It is considered a premium rice variety and is highly valued by chefs and food enthusiasts for its unique taste and health benefits.

Price

Rs.100/- to Rs.400/-

Years they have started

600 BC

The grains were found from excavation of Aligarhwa (district Siddharthanagar, Uttar Pradesh, India), located at Nepal border

Number of families involved

Hundreds of farmers



Type of Goods

Agriculture

Class of Goods

30

Geographical Location

Tarai area of Siddarthanagar and ten neighboring districts

Method of Production

The process of cultivation of Kalanamak rice is done in several steps namely-

1. Seed germination test
2. Seed rate
3. Preparation of nurseries
4. Pest and disease control methods

KANNAUJ PERFUME

Kannauj perfume has a rich history and origin that can be traced back to ancient India. The city of Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh, India has been a hub of perfume-making since the 6th century AD. It was known for producing high-quality attars (traditional Indian perfumes) using natural ingredients such as flowers, herbs, and spices. The attars were made using a traditional distillation process known as deg-bhapka.

The fragrance of Kannauj attars gained popularity among royalty and nobility across the world, including the Mughal emperors.

Uniqueness

Kannauj perfumes are unique for several reasons. Firstly, they are made using traditional distillation methods that have been passed down for centuries. Secondly, the perfumes are made using natural ingredients, including flowers, herbs, and spices, which give them a distinct fragrance that is different from synthetic perfumes. Lastly, Kannauj perfumes have a rich cultural and historical significance, having been favored by Indian royalty and Mughal emperors.

Price

Depends upon ingredients, method, and the brand selling the perfume. 10ml bottle may cost anywhere between Rs. 500/- to Rs. 2000/- or more.

Number of families involved

More than 750 families are engaged either directly or indirectly

Years they have started

6th Century A.D

Type of Goods

Manufactured

Class of Goods

3

Geographical Location

Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

The production of Kannauj perfume involves a traditional distillation process known as deg-bhapka. The process involves placing the natural ingredients, such as flowers or herbs, in a copper vessel called a deg, along with water. The mixture is heated over a wood fire until it starts to steam, and the steam is collected in a second copper vessel called a bhapka. The steam condenses in the bhapka, creating a fragrant liquid known as attar. The attar is then further refined and aged to create the final perfume. This traditional method of production is labor-intensive and time-consuming, but it results in a high-quality perfume with a unique fragrance.

KANPUR SADDLERY

Kanpur Saddlery has a rich history and origin that can be traced back to the British colonial era in India. Kanpur, a city in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, was a major center for the production of leather goods during the colonial period. The British set up tanneries in the city to supply leather goods for their military and administrative needs.

Over time, skilled Indian craftsmen learned the art of leatherworking and began to produce high-quality leather goods, including saddles, bridles, and other equestrian equipment.

Uniqueness

Kanpur saddlers use high-quality leather and materials to create their products, ensuring durability and longevity, their products are handmade by skilled craftsmen who use traditional techniques that have been passed down through generations. This attention to detail and craftsmanship results in unique and personalized products that are tailored to the needs and preferences of the customer.

Years they have started
In 1870s

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Price
Rs. 1000/- to more Rs. 1 Lac.
Depending upon type of product,
quality of material used, level of
craftsmanship etc.



Class of Goods
18

Geographical Location
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Number of families involved
Around 50,000 workers are engaged
directly or indirectly in this industry

Method of Production

The production process typically involves the following steps:

- 1 Leather Selection:** The first step in producing any leather product is selecting high-quality leather hides that are suitable for the intended use. Kanpur Saddlery craftsmen typically use vegetable-tanned leather, which is environmentally friendly and produces a natural-looking patina over time.
- 2 Cutting and Stitching:** The selected leather is then cut into the desired shape and size using sharp cutting tools. The individual leather pieces are then stitched together using a needle and thread, with great care taken to ensure even stitches and a smooth finish.
- 3 Finishing:** Once the product is stitched together, it is finished by smoothing out any rough edges, adding decorative elements, and applying a protective coating to enhance durability.

LUCKNOW ZARDOZI

Lucknow Zardozi has always been the centre of attraction among Indians since many centuries. A similar reference about zardozi craft was made by Ibn Batuta, where he mentions that in the year 1342 AD, the king of China sent garments studded with jewels to the Sultan of India at Delhi. In the autobiography of Firoz Shah Tughluq, 'Futuh-at-i-Firozshahi' the word 'zardozi' was mentioned for the first time.

Then, during the 16th century, zardozi craft reached a flourishing stage in Vijaynagar under Hindu rule of Raja Krishnadev Rai (1509-1530). It has been mentioned that during his reign a Portuguese traveller Christana de Figueiredo visited the court of Raja Krishnadev Rai where he found the king wearing expensive dresses made with gold and silver jewels.

Uniqueness

Lucknow Zardozi is characterized by its intricate designs made with metallic threads, beads, and sequins, often embellished with pearls and precious stones. The craft has a rich history dating back to the Mughal era and has been passed down through generations of skilled artisans. The unique combination of traditional techniques and contemporary designs has made Lucknow zardozi a sought-after art form worldwide, known for its exquisite beauty and timeless elegance.

Price

The price of Lucknow zardozi embroidery can vary greatly depending on several factors, such as the size of the embroidery, the complexity of the design, the type of fabric used, and the amount of detailing involved. May range from Rs. 1500 to > Rs. 80,000/-

Number of families involved

More than 1000 families



Geographical Location

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

Class of Goods

26

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Years they have started

13th century

Method of Production

The production of Lucknow zardozi embroidery involves several stages. First, a design is created on paper or fabric, which is then transferred onto the fabric to be embroidered. Next, the fabric is stretched on a frame, and the embroidery begins with the use of a needle and metallic threads, beads, and sequins. Skilled artisans carefully stitch the metallic thread onto the fabric, creating intricate designs and patterns. They may also add pearls and precious stones to enhance the embroidery. Once the embroidery is complete, the fabric is removed from the frame, and any excess threads and materials are trimmed. The final product is a stunning piece of embroidery that can be used in a variety of applications, from clothing to home decor.

MEERUT SCISSORS

Meerut Scissors is a type of scissors that originated in the city of Meerut in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. The city has been known for its metalworking industry since ancient times, and the production of scissors has been a significant part of its heritage. The history of Meerut scissors may date back to more than 140 years. It is handcrafted using traditional techniques passed down through generations of artisans. The scissors are made from high-quality stainless steel, which is hardened and tempered to ensure durability and sharpness. The handles are often made from materials such as wood, plastic, or metal, depending on the intended use of the scissors.

Uniqueness

Meerut scissors are known for their unique design and superior quality. They are handcrafted by skilled artisans in Meerut, a city in the northern state of Uttar Pradesh, India. What sets Meerut scissors apart from others is the precision and sharpness of their blades, which are made from high-grade stainless steel. They also feature a sturdy and ergonomic handle design that provides a comfortable grip, making them ideal for various cutting tasks. Overall, Meerut scissors are a testament to the traditional craftsmanship and excellence of Indian metalworking.

Price

Depends upon the design, size, and materials used. Man range from around 100/- to Rs. 500/-. More intricate and high-end designs can cost upwards of 1000 INR or more.

Years they have started

140 years ago

Number of families involved

More than 10,000 families



Type of Goods

Manufactured

Class of Goods

8

Geographical Location

Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

The production of Meerut scissors involves a combination of traditional and modern techniques. Skilled artisans first forge high-grade stainless steel into rough shapes using hammer and anvil. Then, the blades are ground, sharpened, and polished by hand. The handles are made separately using materials like brass, wood, or plastic, depending on the design. Finally, the blades and handles are assembled together and undergo a final inspection for quality control. The production process requires great attention to detail and craftsmanship, ensuring that each pair of Meerut scissors is of the highest quality.

MORADABAD METAL CRAFT

Moradabad is a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh, well-known for its rich tradition of metal crafts, including brass, copper, and aluminium. It is often called as the 'Peetal Nagri' or the Brass City.

The origins of metal crafts in Moradabad can be traced back to the 16th century during the Mughal era. The modern, attractive, and artistic brass ware, jewellery and trophies made by skilled artisans are the main crafts. With time new products were introduced time to time and now metals like iron, aluminium, nicker and silver are also used in metal handicraft items. The metal crafts of Moradabad are highly valued for their intricate designs, fine details, and durability.

Uniqueness

The uniqueness of Moradabad metal craft is in the Ram Ganga river sand and inlet of the mould used for metal casting.

The sand is so thin and soft that it helps in forming perfect binding material used in metal casting process.

Price

Rs. 500/- to Rs. 50,000 or above depending upon the size of the product and the intricacies involved in making the product

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

6

Years they have started

16th Century

Number of families involved

50,000 workers



Geographical Location

Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Moradabad metal craft production typically involves a process of hand-beating, etching, engraving, and polishing. The craftsmen use hammers, chisels, and other hand tools to shape and form the metal into intricate designs. The metal is then heated and dipped in an acid solution to create the desired patina or texture. Finally, the craftsman polishes and buffs the metal to achieve a shiny finish. The production is usually done in small-scale workshops, with multiple craftsmen working together to produce the final product.

NIZAMABAD BLACK CLAY POTTERY

Nizamabad black pottery is a traditional craft that originated in Nizamabad village of Azamgarh district in Uttar Pradesh, India. The craft is believed to have been introduced in the area during the Mughal period, around the 16th century.

The craft has been passed down through generations of potters in Nizamabad and neighbouring villages, and has become an important source of livelihood for many families in the region. It is known for its durability, and is often used to make utensils, lamps, and decorative items.

Uniqueness

The uniqueness of the pottery is that it is black in colour that is achieved through a process called reduction firing, which involves depriving the kiln of oxygen during the firing process.

The silver powder gives shiny hue against black background of the pottery.

Price

Starting from Rs.50/- to Rs.5000/- and above depending on the product

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Years they have started
16th century

Class of Goods
27

Number of families involved
More than 10,000 families

Geographical Location
Nizamabad and nearby areas



Method of Production

1. The clay is procured from local ponds and mixed with widely available local product goat excreta.
2. Clay in its unfired state is considered kachcha: uncooked, impure; once fired it becomes pakka: cooked.
3. Designs are etched or painted, and the objects fired in ovens fuelled with cow dung
4. A pot is dipped in a thin liquid matter of clay mixed with a particular vegetable material.
5. The pot on drying is polished with a vegetable material which produces a black coloration on the surface when baked in furnace.

SAHARANPUR WOOD CRAFT

The city of Saharanpur is situated near the Shivalik range of the Himalayas, which is rich in high-quality wood such as sheesham, rosewood, and teak. This natural abundance of wood, combined with the skills of local artisans, helped establish Saharanpur as a hub for woodcraft.

Saharanpur woodcraft is a traditional craft that originated in the city of Saharanpur in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. The craft is believed to have its roots in the Mughal era, around the 17th century, when it flourished as a centre for wood carving and furniture-making.

Uniqueness

The unique fusion of animal designs and geometric designs may be found in this handicraft along with the mix of flora and nature. The art has been transferred from generation to generation maintaining the uniqueness of the craft for centuries.

Price

May range from Rs. 400/- to >40,000/- depending upon the size and the intricacies involved in the carving.

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

20

Years they have started
350 years

Geographical Location

Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Number of families involved
90,000 people



Method of Production

The method of production can broadly be divided into three stages viz., Timber seasoning, Chemical treatment of wood and Woodcarving.

The process starts with selecting the wood, followed by carving the design with chisels and knives.

The carved wood is then sanded and polished to give it a smooth finish. The craftsmen use traditional techniques passed down from generations to create beautiful and intricate designs.

VARANASI GLASS BEADS

Varanasi, also known as Banaras, has been a hub for the production of glass beads for centuries. Varanasi glass beads have been used in a variety of applications such as jewellery making, clothing embellishments, and decorative items.

They have played a significant role in the cultural and religious traditions of India, particularly in the creation of garlands and other adornments used in Hindu ceremonies and festivals

Uniqueness

The uniqueness of Varanasi glass beads lies in their rich history, exceptional craftsmanship, and cultural significance, making them a valuable and cherished part of Indian tradition and heritage.

Price

Rs.50/- to Rs.1900/- per kg

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Years they have started

1000 B.C.

Class of Goods

21

Number of families involved

65,000 individuals engaged directly or indirectly in the manufacturing and selling of glass beads

Geographical Location

Varanasi (Banaras), Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

The process of making Varanasi glass beads involves melting glass rods in a furnace and then shaping them using tools such as tweezers and molds. The beads are then polished to give them a smooth finish.

The craftsmen in Varanasi are skilled in creating intricate designs and patterns using a variety of colors and shapes.

MIRZAPUR HANDMADE DURRIES

Mirzapur durrie is a type of handwoven flat-weave rug that originated in the city of Mirzapur, located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. The earliest form of carpet weaving was reported in India around 500 B.C. in the buddhist texts. In the 17th century, it was primarily made by local weavers for domestic use.

However, with the arrival of the British in India, the demand for Mirzapur durries increased, leading to the establishment of a formal weaving industry in the region.

Uniqueness

The process of carpet weaving is Unique per se. It has 5 metallic fingers bent like a claw. These fingers move between the warp threads similar to a comb in hair. Once the weft threads are tightly beaten between the warp with a panja, the weaver exchanges the upper and the lower layers of the warp by using the kamana and rucch.

Price

Depends upon the intricacies involved in making, the material used and design of the carpet. May range from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 1 lac or more.

Years they have started
17th century

Number of people involved
Nearly 2.5 lakh people



Type of Goods
Handicraft

Class of Goods
27

Geographical Location
Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

The process of carpet making involves different steps like-

- **Designing:** Personalized designs either provided by the agency ordering or given by the weavers based on traditional designs found in the region.
- **Dying:** This is an important step in the process of Durrie making, it may be done either on a smaller scale or on a large scale.
- **Yarn Opening for weft:** After dying, the yarn is received either in the form of bundles or rolls.
- **Wrapping:** Wrapping is done based on the requirement of the design and colour combination.
- **Weaving:** For weaving, the warp is bound on the two beams of the loom. The wrap has two layers which pass through a flat metallic reed that guides the threads by keeping them equidistant from each other.
- **Finishing:** Once the durrie is completed, the weaver takes it off from the loom and hands it over to the master weaver for proper finishing.

VARANASI SOFT STONE JALI WORK

Varanasi soft stone jaali work is a traditional craft that involves intricate carving on soft stones such as soapstone, marble, and limestone.

The finished products are sold both locally and internationally, with many tourists visiting Varanasi specifically to purchase these beautiful works of art. The industry also employs a range of support workers, such as suppliers of raw materials, traders, and exporters, who are involved in the wider ecosystem of the trade.

Uniqueness

The beauty of soft stone craft is in craftsmen and painted by them. They show a perspective of life. Craftsmen make them according to their knowledge of history, Indian mythology, Mahabharata, Ramayana, etc.

Price

May range from Rs. 400 to > Rs. 5000/- depending upon the size of the product and the intricacies involved in making the product.

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Years they have started
350 years

Class of Goods
27

Number of families involved
More than 75,000 artisans involved directly or indirectly in making the handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

The method of production of Varanasi Stone craft involves four major steps-

1. Cutting: The crafts person while working on the sajjar pathar first studies the natural design contains in the stone selected to work upon. The shaping is done thereafter very carefully with chisel and hammers
2. Grinding: Minor carvings are done by pointed chisel. A hammer and chisel do further smoothening.
3. Buffing: In carving an image, the stone carver sketches a rough outline of the sculpture on the stone - block
4. Polishing: Polishing is done for the final finishing with sand paper pieces.

MALIHABADI DUSSEHRI MANGO

Malihabadi Dusseheri Mango is a type of mango that was first grown in the city of Malihabad and adjoining districts near Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh. The variety is believed to have been cultivated for over 300 years and is known for its unique flavor, aroma, and texture.

According to local legend, the mango trees were planted by the Nawab of Lucknow himself, who was a connoisseur of mangoes. A few grafts of the variety are reported to have been presented by the Nawab to Alamgir Khan of Malihabad who planted these in his garden, which formed the chief source of its spread in later years.

Uniqueness

Pleasant flavour- Mango Malihabadi Dusseheri is known all over the world for its pleasant characteristic flavour and rich sweet taste when fully ripened.

Price

Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/- per kg

Type of Goods

Agriculture

Years they have started
300 years

Class of Goods
31

Number of families involved
More than 30,000 people involved
directly or indirectly in the business

Geographical Location
Malihabad, Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

- The production of Malihabad Dusseheri Mango involves several stages. First, the mango trees are planted and grown in orchards in the Malihabad region. The trees require adequate sunlight, irrigation, and care to ensure optimal growth and fruit production.
- During the flowering season, the trees are carefully monitored to ensure proper pollination. Once the mango fruits begin to grow, they are inspected regularly to check for any signs of disease or pest infestations.
- When the mangoes are fully matured and ready for harvest, they are carefully plucked from the trees. The mangoes are then washed and sorted based on their size and quality. Any damaged or diseased mangoes are discarded.
- The ripe mangoes are then packed in crates or baskets and transported to local markets or export facilities. The fruit is carefully handled to prevent any damage during transit.
- Once the mangoes reach their destination, they are inspected again for quality and sorted based on their ripeness. The fruit is then sold or distributed to local markets or export customers.

VARANASI WOODEN LAQUERWARE AND TOYS

India has a glorious tradition in toys. Historically Indian toys date back to 5000 years. The excavated toys and dolls found in Harappa and Mohenjodaro have been carefully preserved by the museums in India. Varanasi or Banaras in Uttar Pradesh was once one of the largest toy producing centres in India. It is an ancient craft where the toys are made in wood with sets of birds, animals, orchestras and dance ensembles available packed in boxes.

Number of families involved More than 3000 artisans The wooden toys of Varanasi are also famous for their intricate designs and craftsmanship. The toys are made from locally sourced wood, such as mango, rosewood, and sandalwood, and are carved and painted by skilled artisans. The toys come in a variety of shapes and sizes, from animals and birds to human figures and religious icons.

Uniqueness

These toys may be divided into four major categories- viz. religious, cultural, animals & birds, and traditional and modern toys, and every toy has their uniqueness of their own.

Price

Rs. 150/- to more than
Rs. 3000/-

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Years they have started
5000 years ago (Approx.)

Class of Goods
27

Number of families involved
More than 3000 artisans

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

1. Wood logs are brought from nearby areas and are stored generally outside the houses, in the narrow lane.
2. Wood turning involves using a lathe to create objects from wood. As the lathe turns, the wood remains in the same position and slowly is shaped by the operation of the lathe.
3. Lacquering is done on a lathe. In the lac turning method, lac is applied in a dry state that is the lac stick is pressed against the woodenware to be lacquered. While the latter keeps revolving, the heat generated by friction softens the lac, making the colour stick to the surface of the wood. Lacquer ware toys are produced in this way. Thus, the craftsmen manipulate the stick where several colours are used.

CHUNAR BHALUA PATTHAR

Chunar Bhalua Patthar is a type of sandstone that is found in Chunar town in the Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh, India. The town is situated on the banks of the river Ganges and has a long history dating back to the ancient times.

The Chunar Balua Patthar is famous for its durability and is widely used in the construction of buildings and monuments. It was used to build several famous historical monuments in the region, including the Chunar Fort, the Kashi Vishwanath Temple, and the Taj Mahal.

Uniqueness

There are several uniqueness of Chunar Balua Patthar

Durability: Chunar Balua Patthar is known for its durability and strength. It can withstand extreme weather conditions and is resistant to wear and tear.

Beauty: Chunar Balua Patthar has a unique texture and color that adds to its aesthetic appeal. It is available in a range of shades, including brown, beige, pink, and red, making it a popular choice for decorative purposes.

Versatility: Chunar Balua Patthar can be easily cut and shaped into various sizes and shapes, making it a versatile material for construction and architectural purposes. It can be used for building walls, flooring, paving, and cladding.

Turnover

Approx Rs.20,500/- Cr

Years they have started

250 BC

Number of families involved

20 lakh people involved
directly or indirectly



Type of Goods

Natural Goods

Class of Goods

19

Geographical Location

Mirzapur, Chandauli,
and Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Chunar Balua Patthar is a natural sandstone that is quarried from the Chunar region of Uttar Pradesh, India. The production process typically involves extracting the stone from the quarries using traditional tools and techniques. The raw stone is then transported to workshops where it is cut, shaped, and polished by skilled artisans using hand tools and machines.

Once the stone has been processed, it is either sold as raw blocks or cut into tiles, slabs, or decorative items. The production of Chunar Balua Patthar is a labor-intensive process that requires the expertise of several artisans with different skills.

GORAKHPUR TERRACOTTA

Clay toys are created by the women folk and posters of Indian villages. There is the huge demand for clay toys in India. The clay figures of animals are created in various villages of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. Potters create different parts of the figure by throwing it on the potter's wheel and then assemble altogether.

History of the terracotta art form is a traditional art form of India that has taken shape over thousand years ago. The art in India has been flourishing since the age of Indus valley Civilization. The terracotta art is another form of clay art, that has the variety of pottery, earthenware, bowls, cups, vases and figurines have been found (2600-1700 BC)

Uniqueness

Gorakhpur terracotta is a type of clay pottery that is unique for its intricate designs and craftsmanship. It is known for its durability, versatility, and aesthetic appeal, and has been used for various purposes including decorative items, sculptures, and architectural elements. Gorakhpur terracotta is a symbol of India's rich cultural heritage

Price

Starting from Rs.30/- and above

Years they have started

Gorakhpur terracotta can be traced back to the Indus Valley Civilization, which flourished between 2600 BCE and 1900 BCE.

Number of families involved

60 - 65



Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

27

Geographical Location

Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Terracotta has a simpler process of creating finished work and at a lower cost, as compared to other works. Refined clay is partially dried & cast, moulded or hand worked into desired shape. After drying it thoroughly, it is placed in a kiln & fired. Then the hot ware is covered with sand to cool. Various other Terracotta works like tableware, sanitary pipes or building decorations in freezing environments require that material be glazed. The normal Terracotta red colour is obtained by letting out the smoke through the vents of the kiln after firing, and the black colour is obtained by sealing the vents & not letting out the smoke.

NAGINA WOOD CRAFT

A small town in Uttar Pradesh's Bijnor District is called Nagina. It is a significant centre for wood carving. This city, renowned as the "City of Wood Crafts," creates wooden handicrafts of the highest calibre. This place uses well-seasoned wood from fallen, dead, and dying trees. The wood is provided as logs that are purchased from the Forest Corporation or a timber broker, transported to a saw mill, and then chopped into manageable sizes using a trolley saw.

Today Teakwood, walnut and Rosewood are also used as per the requirement. Rohila, Sar, Babul are used for bold work. Other most commonly used wood are Mango, Tun, Neem, Sal, Jamun and Rohira etc. And are highly prized for their security features and craftsmanship.

Uniqueness

Craftsmen use different kinds of wood like carved combs, pen stands, hair bun sticks and key chains are mainly made of sheesham. Abnooz is one of the hardest and costlier of woods. An interesting feature about abnooz is its black colour as it contains a fairly high content of iron, which also makes it very hard.

Price

Rs.175/- to Rs.2,000/-

Years they have started
200 Years

Number of families involved
10,000 workers approx.



Type of Goods
Handicraft

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Nagina, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

1. Procuring Raw Materials
2. Design Process
3. Carving the wood through the artwork on the paper
4. Wood Carving
5. Joining, polishing and finishing the piece

PILIBHIT BANSURI

Pilibhit is a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. It is well-known for its unique Bansuri flutes. Bansuri is a traditional Indian flute made of bamboo, and Pilibhit Bansuris are renowned for their superior sound quality and craftsmanship.

The flute is an important musical instrument in the Natya Shastra (-200 BCE to 200 CE), the classic Sanskrit text on music and performance arts. Pilibhit Bansuris are unique due to their size, design, durability, and range of keys. They are a popular choice for professional musicians and students alike, and are highly regarded for their superior sound quality.

Uniqueness

The unique feature of Pilibhit Bansuris is their size. They are longer and wider than the standard Bansuris (flutes), which gives them a deeper and richer tone. Another distinctive aspect of Pilibhit Bansuris is their design. They are crafted using a special technique that involves cutting a thin strip of bamboo from the node to the end, which results in a smooth and uniform bore, enhancing the quality of sound.

Price

Starts from Rs.100/- but can go up to Rs.3000/- and above depending on the quality

Years they have started
Approx. 18th century

Number of families involved
500 families



Type of Goods
Handicraft

Class of Goods
15

Geographical Location
Pilibhit, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Method of Production: The process may be divided into 7 parts-

- 1) Selecting and Cutting the Bamboo
- 2) Bore Work
- 3) Cleaning and Preparing the Inside and Outside of the Bamboo
- 4) Inserting the Cork
- 5) Placing and Opening Up the Blow Hole
- 6) Placing and Opening Up the Finger Hole
- 7) Binding and Finishing the Flute

ALIGARH LOCKS

In the old city of Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh, locks are not just key to safety, they open the door to a craft tradition also. Imagine a lock shaped like a fish hanging from a rod of designed like a sitting camel or an owl with big round eyes. These brass locks are handmade with triple locking mechanism.

Aligarh locks are high-quality brass locks that are traditionally produced in the city of Aligarh, located in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India. These locks are known for their superior quality, durability, and intricate designs, and have been widely used in India and around the world for many years. Aligarh locks are available in a variety of styles and sizes, from simple padlocks to complex locking mechanisms for doors and cabinets. They are often considered to be some of the best locks available

Uniqueness

The main unique component of the locks are brass and iron in Aligarh is very special and made by hand from beginning and this period also a number of lock maker.

Price

Starting from Rs.100/- to Rs.20,000/-
depending on size & quality

Years they have started

Approx. 200

Number of families involved

Over 2 lakhs workers involved
in production



Type of Goods

Manufactured

Class of Goods

6

Geographical Location

Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Aligarh locks are produced using traditional methods that have been in use for centuries. The process begins with the melting of brass and casting it into moulds to form the lock's body. The pins and springs are then made and assembled into the lock's body, and the key is cut to fit the lock's unique configuration. Finally, the lock is polished to a high shine and inspected for quality before being packaged and shipped. Skilled craftsmen use their expertise and experience to ensure that each lock is made to the highest standards of quality and security.

AGRA MARBLE INLAY WORK

The Agra Marble Inlay Work is found in various Mughal monuments such as the Agra Fort, Itmatuddaulah, Fatehpursikri and the Taj Mahal. The beautiful floral and geometric patterns are created by inlaying Indian marble, Black marble, Indian green marble (Baroda green) etc. with various semi-precious stones which are obtained from various countries all across the world.

Uniqueness

The unique quality of Agra Inlay work is based on three parameters-

1. Reputation;
2. Quality; and
3. Other Characteristics

Price

Rs. 150/- to Rs. 15
Lakhs or more

Years they have started

16th century

Number of people involved

>4,000



Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

19 & 20

Geographical Location

Agra, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

The method of production involves cutting of the stone as per the required shape to be given to the final product. After a thin layer of Red oxide paste is applied over the marble to enable marking of the proposed design. A design (flora, fattna, sceneries etc) or geometrical motif is conceptualized and drawn on the red oxide layer.

Next, the chiselling tools called tankiya & narzi are used to create grooves / inlays on the marble surface as per the required design. Hand Operated Wheel is used to shape the Semi-precious stones as per the design. The semi-precious stones inlaid area to see whether otherwise the grooves are made right, otherwise the grooves are modified as required.

The traditional glue, made from grinding and then heating of calcium carbonate, urad dhal, wax and sugar is made into a white putty, which is used to stick the semi-precious stones cut in desired shape in the inlays. After the glue has dried, smoothening is done, by rubbing the stone inlaid marble surface with very fine sand paper and/ or diamond.

MATHURA SANJHI CRAFT

Mathura Sanjhi is a traditional art form that originated in Mathura, a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India. It is a form of paper cutting that is used to create intricate and detailed scenes from the life of Lord Krishna. The word 'Sanjhi' comes from the Hindi term 'sandhya' that means dusk - the time when cows return home. It is considered the most sacred time for the ritual. According to the Srimadbhagwatam, Radharani herself initiated the practice of Sanjhi by creating such designs with the fellow Gopis. They visited the forest and collected the flowers to make beautiful patterns on the ground in order to please the Lord Krishna.

Uniqueness

Mathura Sanjhi involves intricate paper cutting to create elaborate designs of deities, scenes from Hindu mythology, and other traditional motifs. The craft is traditionally practiced by women during the festive season of Navratri and Diwali, and the finished works are displayed in homes and temples as a form of decoration. Mathura Sanjhi is notable for its delicate and detailed designs, which require great skill and patience to create.

Price

Rs. 1,000 to > 20,000
depending upon the size and intricacies of the design

Years they have started
16th century

Number of families involved
Numerous families in the cities of Mathura and Vrindavan



Type of Goods
Handicraft

Class of Goods
16

Geographical Location
Mathura & Vrindavan

Method of Production

First, the drawing of the design, or outline is done on a paper to create a Sanjhi. The papers are linked together by means of pins, in case there is a demand for more copies. Next comes the cutting of the Sanjhi using high-quality scissors that are slightly curled at one point for some of the painstaking cutting. The paper is curved and shifted while cutting in order to get the design intact. The edges of the scissors are protected by wrapping it in a cloth, and also as a mark of reverence to the device.

PRAYAGRAJ MOONJ CRAFT

Moonj are the types of wild grass that richly grows near the banks of the river in and around vast areas of Prayagraj division and Mirzapur division of Uttar Pradesh. The origin of Moonj craft has nearly 60 to 70, years of traditional history in Allahabad.

The craft gets its name-from the Moonj grass. Moonj grass is a wild grass that a-abundantly grow near the banks of the river Yamuna and Ganga and in and around the vast areas of Prayagraj and Vindhyachal division. These wild grasses are harvested by hand and then skilfully processed to be woven into exquisite baskets.

Uniqueness

Moonj craft is a traditional craft of making furniture, baskets, and mats using the locally available moonj grass in the Prayagraj region of India. What makes this craft unique is the intricate weaving technique used by the artisans to create intricate designs and patterns.

Price

Rs. 100/- to >Rs. 5,000/-

Years they have started

60 to 70 Years

Number of families involved

130 to 150



Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

20

Geographical Location

Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

The procedure begins with the grass being sun-dried. Both Moonj and Kaasa grass are dried in the sun for days before being turned into tiny knots known as "Balla" in the region. The cold water used to soak these knots increases their flexibility. Women keep these 'Ballas' or straight dried Moonj in a dark, dry area because the grass is not accessible all year. The grass is dyed with unprocessed, all-natural colours that are readily available around the village. To give Moonj grass brilliant colours, powdered colours such as red, green, purple, yellow, pink, blue, and orange are added to boiling water before the grass is soaked for 30 to 40 minutes and then dried in the sun.



POTENTIAL GIs

RAMPURI KNIFE

Once Nawab Hamid Ali Khan ordered a knife from Germany. The Nawab found it quite interesting because it opened as soon as a button was pressed. The Nawab called a very famous artisan of his kingdom and asked him to make an exactly similar knife. Even the German knife looked dull compared to the knife forged by the artisan. Just after this, knife making also became a skill in Rampur. The business continued to grow. Knife makers passed on their skills to the next generation and those who sold them also made it an ancestral business. Shahzad Alam, who runs a shop in the knife market of Rampur, says that the history of Rampuri knives is more than 100 years. The blade length of Rampuri knife ranges from 9 to 12 inches.

Uniqueness

Even though Rampuri knife opens with a click or a button, no spring is used in it. It works completely on spring. Specialties of Rampuri knife are blades made of iron or stainless steel, iron springs, brass buttons, brass or iron handles.

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Class of Goods
21

Years they have started
> 100 years

Price
Rs.250/- onwards

Number of families involved
>4000 people;
now only 2-3 families

Geographical Location
Rampur, Uttar Pradesh



Threat to the Industry

Entire work of Rampuri knife is done by hand. The carving on its handle is time consuming. The artisans are able to carve barely six to seven knives in a day. At one time, there were more than 4000 domestic factories making various types of knives.

Knives were sold in the market. Now the knife market is left only in name.

TRIBAL CRAFT

The people of Tharu tribe of the Shravasti district are engaged in making old traditional handicraft which applies to a wide range of creative and design activities that are related to making things with one's hands and skill, including work with textiles, moldable and rigid materials, paper, plant fibers, etc. Moreover, the craftsmen also make variety of products including cloth sheets, covers, tablecloth and more. The exquisite embroidery done through patching on women suits by these craftsmen is also quite popular.

This ancient craft has been passed down through generations, and it continues to thrive as an integral part of the Tharu culture and identity as it is supplied to Local Market and National & International Market.

Class of Goods

24

Price

Depends on the product

Number of families involved

Numerous families of Tharu tribe



Type of Goods

Handicraft

Geographical Location

Shravasti, Uttar Pradesh

Uniqueness

Tharu applique is celebrated for its diverse range of motifs and designs, which reflect the cultural traditions and natural surroundings of the Tharu community. Common motifs include representations of birds, animals, flowers, leaves, and traditional geometric patterns.

GALOUTI KEBAB

During the 17th century, in the Awadh state under the Mughals in Northern India, one of the members related to the toothless Nawab Asad-ud-Daula, known for his love of meat delicacies, wished for a kebab that would be exceptionally tender and easily digestible. So, he held a competition for the local Khansamahs to prepare Kebabs as soft as possible to chew. One of the khansamah named Haji Murad Ali who was also 'Tunda' (one armed), prepared the dish with using at least 100 Indian and exotic spices including some aphrodisiacs. The Nawab found the kebabs so delicious, that he immediately declared Murad as the winner.

Eventually the kebabs became so popular in Awadh and other Mughal courts that it came to be known as Tunday ke Kebab, literally meaning One armed man's Kebabs. This dish made out of minced meat which has almost become synonymous with the city of Lucknow, India. Traditionally, the kebab is made using tenderized minced meat, primarily lamb or goat, although variations using beef and chicken have also emerged.

Uniqueness

The Galouti Kebab owes its legendary texture and flavour to the meticulous preparation process. The meat is painstakingly hand-minced multiple times until it reaches a velvety texture. This intricate process ensures that the kebab achieves its signature melt-in-the-mouth quality. Traditionally, these patties are cooked on a griddle (tawa) over a low flame, using a liberal amount of clarified butter (ghee).

Type of Goods
Food Stuff

Class of Goods
29

Years they have started
> 400 years

Price
Rs. 250/- for 4 Pcs.

Number of people involved
More than 50

Geographical Location
Lucknow (Awadh), Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

1. The minced meat is marinated in the ground ingredients for 4-5 hours.
2. Then the coriander leaves, green chillies, gram flour and egg is added and kneaded like a dough.
3. Shape mixture into round patties of desired size and fry the kebabs, browning first one side and then the other, over medium heat.



NIHARI

Nihari is a stew originating in Lucknow, the capital of 18th-century Awadh under the Mughal Empire in the Indian subcontinent. It consists of slow-cooked meat, mainly a shank cut of beef, lamb and mutton, or goat meat, as well as chicken and bone marrow, flavoured with long pepper (pippali). Nihar is derived from the Arabic term 'Nahar,' which signifies dawn. It was offered to the kings just after morning prayers. It was originally meant to be consumed as a heavy, high-energy breakfast dish on an empty stomach by working-class citizens, particularly in colder climates and seasons. Eventually it a staple of the royal cuisine of Mughal-era nawabs.

Uniqueness

Nihari was even said to have medicinal properties, capable of curing those who had a fever, sinus infections and the common cold. It is originally cooked with thicker cuts of meat which could break down as the Nihari was slow cooked for over 6-8 hours and then served.

Type of Goods
Food Stuff

Class of Goods
29

Years they have started
> 300 years

Price
Around Rs.160/- per plate



Number of families involved
15 - 20

Geographical Location
Lucknow (Awadh), Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Nihari is a deliciously smooth flour based stew with slow cooked mutton and a myriad of spices. This mutton nihari recipe takes 6 to 8 hours to cook but it's easy to put together. To get the best flavour, the mutton is cooked on very low heat for upto 8 hours till the juice is completely absorbed by the meat and it turns tender.

TIKULI

It is derived from word 'Tikli' or 'Bindi'. Tikuli is the term that is locally used for bindis, which are essentially colorful dots that women wear as accessories between their eyebrows. In the past, the Bindi was created as a symbolic means of worshiping the intellect and maintaining a woman's modesty.

Today, Tikuli art serves as a source of empowerment for women. The Maniyar block of Ballia district is known for bindi (Tikuli) industry. The Industry generates a business of around Rs 25 to 30 crore every year.

Uniqueness

Earlier, bindi was made here by melting glass. Gold and silver water was also offered on it. The trend of glass bindi had ended around the year 1975. After which new types of bindis started coming in the markets.

Class of Goods

3

Price

Rs.10/- onwards

Number of families involved

Approx. 16000



Type of Goods

Cosmetic

Geographical Location

Ballia, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

The bindi is first cut out using punching machines from good quality velvet sheet, then design is engraved on the cutout and decoration is done with help of stones and pearls. Lastly, an adhesive is glued to it and dried. The bindis thus produced are packed and sold in market.

WHEAT STALK HANDICRAFT

For generations families of craftspersons in area of Bahraich, have been making wheatstalk handicrafts, or gehu ke danthal ki kalakritiyan. Iconic buildings like the Lal Qila, the Taj Mahal, the Parliament and the Akshardham temple, images of several deities and many other intricate objects have been created by award-winning artists. Three craftsmen of Bahraich have been honoured with the state award for this craft.

The variety of decorative items are made including vases, cloth charts and pictures of Hindu religious figures. With around 200 artisans engaged, the approximate turnover of the craft from the District is 10 Lakh.

Uniqueness

To make these unique items, the shape of the object is created on a cloth frame using stalks of wheat. The brightness of these artifacts increases with time.

Basic Raw Material:

Stalks of wheat, cloth, pencil, thread & adhesive

Price

Rs.500/- to Rs.2000/-

Number of people involved

Approx. 200

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

20

Geographical Location

Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh



Method of Production

After selecting materials, the stalk goes through rinsing, Medicine is used for anticorrosion and oven dried later. The pictures are supposed to be coated with and covered with environment friendly corrosion protection lacquer, in pasting operation. Generally white glue with vinyl is used to paste wheat straw slice. When the wheat stalk picture of the same pattern of manufacturing batch is made, the same accuracy of its pattern is difficult to unify.



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TINNI RICE

A variety of wild rice species locally known as 'tinni' (*Oriza rufipogon* Griff.) are grown within the Bhar community of eastern Uttar Pradesh, especially villages in Balrampur area. Historically, tinni has had much cultural, religious, and ethnic significance among the Bhar people because this wild resource is one of the auspicious items for a daughter's marriage ceremony, signifying the high sociocultural status of the parents. Being a hardy land-race, tinni is also used as an insurance crop against drought.

The climate of the area is sub-humid and characterized by three seasons: winter, summer and rainy. The average rainfall is approximately 1020 mm.

Uniqueness

Tinni rice can withstand more extreme weather conditions (the highest as well as lowest temperatures and rainfall regimes) than the genetically improved varieties of rice.

Price

Rs.200/- to Rs.400/-

Type of Goods
Agriculture

Years they have started
N/A

Class of Goods
30

Number of people involved

Only few farmers in the
district grow this

Geographical Location
Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh

Importance

Tinni varieties are important bio-resources for the Bhar's subsistence livelihoods, and they use distinctive conservation approaches in their maintenance. Bhar women are the main custodians of tinni rice agrobiodiversity, conserving tinni through an institution called 'Sajha'.



KANPURIYA BUKNU

'Buknu', a kind of special masala originated in the city of Kanpur, which means 'to grind' in the local lingo. Hence, the spice got its name from the process that is used to prepare it. Several masalas, that are as good standalone, are grinded together to make this spice, that is often also used as a condiment. It is very famous in Kanpur, Prayagraj and nearby areas.

This can be sprinkled on parantha, roti, chaat or can be added in dal or sabzi for enhancing taste. Along with some spices used in kitchen, ayurvedic spices are also used to make buknu which helps improve our digestion.

Uniqueness

Buknu can be consumed as churan and also can be used as masala. Buknu is claimed to have medicinal values therefore it is being used for generations to keep the digestion healthy. According to experts, many types of stomach diseases can be avoided by regular use of Buknu.

Price

Rs.50/- to Rs.200/-
for 100 gm

Class of Goods
30

Number of people involved
>10,000 entrepreneurs



Type of Goods
Food Stuff

Geographical Location
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Method of Production

Several spices like amchur, salt, turmeric (haldi), oil, cumin (jeera), asafoetida (hing), black cumin (kala jeera) and black cardamom (badi elaichi) for this recipe. All you have to do is roast and grind the spices. When stored in air tight container it can be used up to 6 months.

BARABANKI YAKUTI MANGO

“Barabanki”, a district near Lucknow, the capital of UP, is famous in the country and abroad for Yakuti mango which flourish in gardens of the big village of Masauli. The color and taste of Yakuti mango has its own identity. Trees of this mango species starts bearing fruits after five years and gives good fruits continuously for many years. The cost of planting a tree comes to around Rs.5000 and then the gardeners easily get a profit of lakhs over the years in the form of cash crop. Due to the good profits are made, mango orchards are planted in 12 thousand hectares of land in the district and about 2 thousand gardeners are engaged in this work.

Uniqueness

It is beautiful, colorful in appearance, tasty to eat and most expensive in price. This mango is produced only in Barabanki district and tastes like butter. The whole area is filled with the sweet fragrance of Yakuti mango and this juicy mango easily appeals to everyone.

Price

Rs.100/- to Rs.200/-
per kg

Class of Goods

31

Type of Goods

Agricultural

Geographical Location

Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh

Area under Cultivation

12 to 13 thousand hectares of land

Number of people involved

>2,000



Method of Production

- **Planting:** Mango can be propagated from seed or propagated vegetatively. Plants are generally propagated vegetatively by using several techniques like veneer grafting, inarching and epicotyl grafting etc. Planting is usually done in the month of February-March in irrigated areas. In case of heavy rainfall zones, planting is taken up at the end of rainy season.
- **Irrigation:** The frequency and amount of irrigation to be provided depends on the type of soil, prevailing climatic conditions, rainfall and its distribution and lastly the age of the trees.
- **Harvesting and Yield:** The orchard starts bearing from fifth year onwards and the economic life of a mango tree exceeds 50 years. Yield of fruits varies considerably according to the variety, climatic conditions, plant population etc. It is harvested in month of June - July.

BAREILLY'S SURMA

“Surma” is a kind of base prepared for different uses by mixing it with a variety of herbs, pearls, gold, etc which can be used not only for the beauty of the eyes but it mainly works as an ointment for many eye's diseases such as cataracts, low eyesight, burning, and irritation. It is made from the stone of Kohitoor Mountain which is in Egypt. The 1794 ancestry of Mohammed Haseen Hashmi started making Surma in Bareilly.

Their younger generation got global recognition. Even today, with the world getting industrialized and modernized, this business has been limited to 100-120 families. It has also got its religious significance in Muslim and Yunani culture

Uniqueness

Sadi Kajal is for women and enhances the beauty of their eyes. The other popular variants help in curing diseases related to eye-sight like red spot in sclera (white area of eyes), eyes pain and also help in improving eye-sight.

Price

Rs.20/- to Rs.100/-
per gm

Type of Goods

Cosmetic

Class of Goods

3

Geographical Location

Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

Number of people involved

~ 1100 artisans and 50 traders

Years they have started

250 to 300 years ago



Method of Production

The precious stone is kept immersed in the rose water for the first few days. After this it is ground by hand on the cobweb, which needs a lot of effort and time. It must be grinded on black stone from Jaipur so that the fibers inside it remain alive to keep its worthiness and impact on Eyes.

FINDING GI

A campaign to Recapture the Legacy



Handicraft



Manufactured Goods



Food Stuff



Agricultural Goods



Natural Goods



IF YOU KNOW ANY GI PRODUCT IN YOUR LOCALITY,
PLEASE WRITE TO US





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DESIGN: INKPAT- A DIVISION OF PATENTWIRE

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