

ABOUT GI

Geographical Indications (GIs) are associated with the legacy of a product connected with a specific location having unique blend of nature, culture, tradition, and artisan. In India, there are several registered GIs and there are numerous GIs which are not yet registered officially, but are potential registerable GIs.

GI based on classes to Natural Goods, Food Stuff
Manufactured Goods, Handicrafts
or Agricultural Goods

GI based on uniqueness,
weather, and
terrain of the place of origin

Legal Protection from
unfair usage

Registered by the
Authorized
community of the GI

GI Sign or symbol
indicating
Geographical Origin
or location

Economic empowerment
to Artisans, Producers,
and Manufacturers

Social Uplifting and
continuing the Legacy of
the Nation

700+ registered GIs and
numerous unregistered GIs
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting
and ensures
genuineness of products

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition,
and Legacy



A GI reflects a shared heritage that has evolved over generations, deeply influenced by local knowledge, distinctive environments, and cultural traditions. It highlights that certain products are far more than just items of trade; they represent the history, narratives, and dedication of the artisans, farmers, and communities who have kept these practices alive. By recognizing this inherent value, the GI system establishes a structure to safeguard and encourage these traditions, ensuring they thrive and adapt in today's competitive landscape.



AGRA LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Agra Leather Footwear is a heritage craft and manufacturing industry from Agra, Uttar Pradesh, known for its handmade and machine-finished leather shoes. Crafted into formal, casual, ethnic, and safety footwear, this sector blends traditional shoemaking techniques with modern design, serving both domestic and global markets.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its Mughal-era origins, 80% handmade production, and wide range of styles—from Nagra and Jutti to Derby and Moccasins. Agra is Asia's largest hub for closed footwear, producing over 2 lakh pairs daily. Artisans use locally engineered tools, and even waste leather is repurposed into buttons and accessories, showcasing sustainable innovation.

RAW MATERIALS

Buffalo/Goat/Sheep Leather, Aluminum Lasts, Adhesives, Nails, Buckles, Zippers, Eyelets, Rubber Soles, Polishing Agents

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 10000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
20000 families

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Class of Goods
25

Type of Goods
Manufactured

Geographical Location
Agra,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Raw hides are cured, tanned, and finished using vegetable or chemical processes. Leather is cut, stitched, and shaped over lasts made from wood, PVC, or aluminium. Footwear is assembled using hand tools and adhesives, then polished and quality-checked. Styles vary by unit, with custom and export-grade shoes crafted in both household and industrial setups.