

## 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 STONE INLAY WORK

Agra Stone Inlay Craft, also known as Parchin Kari or Pachchikari, is a heritage marble inlay art from Agra, Uttar Pradesh, celebrated for its floral, geometric, and calligraphic motifs. Crafted into tabletops, vases, boxes, and Taj Mahal replicas, this intricate craft reflects the Mughal legacy of pietra dura, blending sculpture, engraving, and stone mosaic.

## UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its 17th century Mughal origins, where artisans inlaid semi-precious stones like lapis lazuli, malachite, and mother-of-pearl into Makrana marble. The technique involves precise carving, fitting, and polishing, with no visible cement lines. Agra remains the global center for this art, sustaining multi-generational artisan families.

## RAW MATERIALS

Makrana Marble, Soapstone, Alabaster, Agate, Turquoise, Lapis Lazuli

### Price

Approx. Rs. 500  
to 50000

### Number of Families Involved

Approx.  
5000 artisans

Proof of Origin  
17<sup>th</sup> Century

Class of Goods  
19 & 21

Type of Goods  
Handicraft

Geographical Location  
Agra,  
Uttar Pradesh



## METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are sketched and templated, then carved into marble panels. Semi-precious stones are cut, shaped, and inlaid into sockets using chisels, drills, and grinders. The pieces are fixed with wax or araldite, then buffed and polished to a seamless finish. The process requires precision, patience, and multi-stage craftsmanship.