

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.

BARABANKI HANDLOOM

Barabanki Handloom refers to handwoven cotton and rayon textiles from Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh, known for their checkered sarees, scarves, stoles, gamchhas, and Arafat roomals. Crafted with bold geometric patterns, these products blend traditional motifs with contemporary flair, serving both domestic and international fashion markets.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its multi-color dyeing, jacquard-free weaving, and exclusive gamchha varieties like Chatai, Sainu, and Monsia. Artisans use 4 Pauri and 2–5 Belan to create intricate designs. The cluster's hand embroidery and stone work add elegance, while its Middle Eastern and European exports reflect global appeal.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Rayon, Viscose, Zari, Bukani (Color Powder), Peacock Feathers, Embroidery Threads, Handloom Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 250
to 5000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 weavers

Proof of Origin
19th Century



Class of Goods
24 & 25

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Barabanki,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cotton or rayon yarn is dyed using Azo-free colors, then mounted on pit looms. Weavers use local tools like pauri, belan, and doobby to interlace warp and weft. Products are finished with embroidery, zari, or stone embellishments, and packed manually. The process is decentralized, with many artisans working from home.