

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.

KALPI HANDMADE PAPER

Kalpi Handmade Paper is a traditional eco-friendly craft from Kalpi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its durable, textured sheets made from recycled cotton, hosiery, and floral waste. Crafted into office files, greeting cards, carry bags, and invitation papers, it reflects centuries-old techniques and is prized for its artistic finish and environmental value.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its non-toxic production, strong fiber bonding, and natural textures using flower petals, straw, and batik motifs. Artisans work in Kagaji mohallas, converting waste into wealth through manual processes. The paper's deckle edges, laid lines, and watermarks showcase its handmade authenticity and archival quality.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Kataran, Hosiery Waste, Flower Petals, Straw, Bleaching Powder, Dyes, Jali Screens, Wooden Deckles

Price

Approx. Rs. 10
to 500

Proof of Origin
12th Century

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
500 families

Class of Goods
16

Geographical Location
Kalpi town, Jalaun
district, Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Waste cloth and paper are cleaned, pulped, and beaten into slurry. Pulp is lifted with jali screens, layered, pressed, and sun-dried. Sheets are glazed, cut, and optionally decorated with petals, dyes, or batik patterns. The entire process is manual, using traditional tools and household setups.