

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.

MIRZAPUR HANDMADE DARI

Mirzapur Handmade Dari is a flat-woven textile rug from Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, crafted using cotton or wool yarns. Known for its bold motifs, geometric patterns, and durability, it serves as a floor covering, wall hanging, or bedding. The craft blends traditional artistry with functional elegance, making it a staple in rural and urban homes.

UNIQUENESS

Mirzapur Dari is distinguished by its panja weaving technique, using a claw-like tool to beat weft threads tightly into the warp. Designs are created from memory, not patterns, resulting in one-of-a-kind pieces. The rugs feature vibrant colors, symmetrical motifs, and a reversible weave, reflecting the region's rich textile heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Wool, Natural Dyes, Panja Tool, Kamana, Rucch, Horizontal Looms

Price

Approx. Rs. 5000
to 100000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
120000 artisans

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Mirzapur,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Yarns are dyed and opened, then wrapped onto looms with dual-layer warps. Using a panja tool, weavers beat the weft threads tightly, exchanging warp layers with kamana and rucch. Designs are woven manually, followed by finishing and trimming. The entire process is labor-intensive and memory-driven, ensuring uniqueness.