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.

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THARU EMBROIDERY OF UTTAR PRADESH

Tharu Embroidery of Uttar Pradesh is a tribal textile craft practiced by the Tharu community in the Terai region, notably in Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Shravasti, and Gonda. Known for its vibrant colors, appliqué work, and symbolic motifs, this embroidery adorns traditional garments, household textiles, and decorative items, reflecting indigenous identity and artistry.

UNIQUENESS

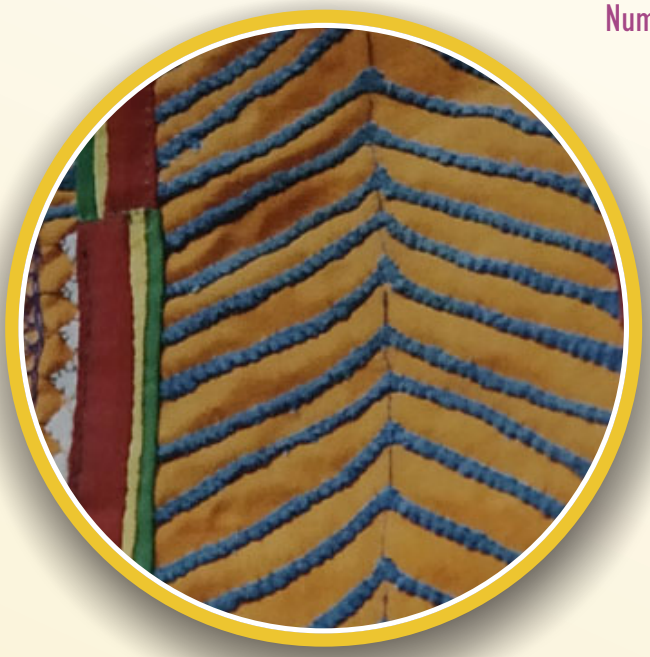
This craft is admired for its handmade appliqué and embroidery, often using bright woolen threads, abstract motifs, and non-geometric patterns. Women create ghaghra-choli, angiya, udhaniya, and table linens, often from leftover fabrics, stitched in distinctive styles. The designs are deeply rooted in Tharu rituals, nature worship, and folk symbolism, making each piece culturally expressive.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Poplin, Woolen Threads, Zari, Pompoms, Laces, Recycled Fabric, Traditional Hand Tools

Price
Approx. Rs. 300 to 5000

Number of Families Involved
Approx. 1000 families



Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
15

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Balrampur, Shravasti, and Gonda, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is cut and layered, then stitched using appliqué and satin-style embroidery. Tools include scissors, measuring tape, and needles. Motifs are freehand, often inspired by flora, fauna, and tribal rituals. Embellishments like pompoms, fringes, and patchwork are added. Each piece is handcrafted, often taking several days, and passed down through generational skill-sharing.

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