

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



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JODHPUR BANDHEJ CRAFT

Jodhpur Bandhej Craft is a traditional tie-and-dye textile art from Rajasthan. It is known for its intricate resist-dye patterns and vibrant colors. Practiced primarily in Jodhpur, Churu, Barmer and Nagaur, Bandhej craft involves tying fabric with thread to create motifs like Leheriya, Mothda, Ekdali and Shikari.

UNIQUENESS

Bandhej is one of the world's oldest textile arts, dating back to the Indus Valley Civilization. Jodhpur specializes in Chundari and Leheriya styles with diagonal stripes and checkered patterns. Women artisans tie thousands of knots by hand, using natural dyes and motifs that reflect seasonal, ceremonial and cultural significance. Each piece is a vibrant canvas of tradition.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton/Silk/Wool Fabric, Natural Dyes (Turmeric, Henna, Lac, Palash), Synthetic Colors, Tying Thread



Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 15000

Proof of Origin
6th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 families

Class of Goods
24

Geographical Location
Jodhpur, Churu, Barmer and Nagaur
districts, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is marked using stencils and washable inks. Women tie the cloth using pointed fingernails or metal rings, forming thousands of knots. The tied fabric is dyed in stages, using natural or synthetic colors. Patterns emerge as untied sections resist dye. Final products are dried, opened and finished for sale.