

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.



WROUGHT IRON CRAFTS OF DINDORI

Wrought iron craft from Madhya Pradesh is a traditional art form where iron is heated and beaten to create intricate designs. Practiced by the Agaria community in Dindori, this craft has been passed down for generations. Originally used to make tools for farming, hunting, and rituals, it has evolved into decorative products such as lamps, hangers, masks, and wall hangings. Artisans who once extracted iron from ores now shape iron sheets into artistic and functional pieces that reflect tribal creativity and heritage.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is unique due to its indigenous iron-smelting techniques, where artisans create pieces by repeatedly heating and hammering iron sheets without casting or moulding. The intricate designs showcase the craftsmanship of the Agaria tribe. Each piece is entirely handmade from a single sheet, with no joints or welding, ensuring durability and authenticity. The addition of bird, animal motifs, and decorative elements represents the tribal artistry and evolution of traditional ironwork.

RAW MATERIALS

Iron Sheets, Iron Rods, Coal, Hammers, Chisels, Forceps, and Varnish Coatings

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
5000 per piece

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
300 to 400 families

Proof of Origin
Around 2000 BCE



Class of Goods
Class 06 and 21

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Dindori,
Madhya Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Iron sheets are cut into strips and heated in a coal furnace to make them malleable. Artisans use hammers and forceps to shape the iron by repeatedly beating it while hot. The process involves refining details with chisels and manually attaching decorative elements without welding. Pieces are coated with red oxide to prevent rusting, followed by a layer of blackboard paint for lustre.