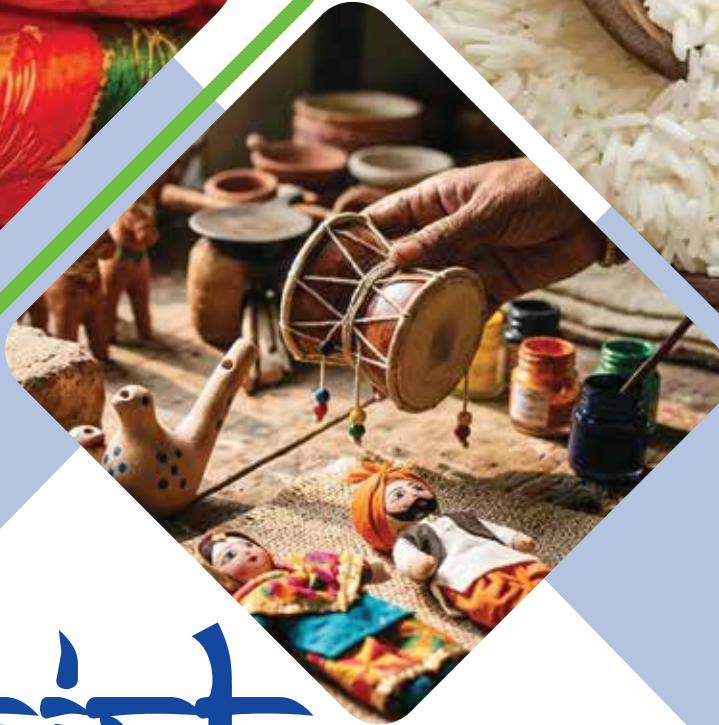




punjab

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

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 of Natural Goods, Food Stuff
Manufactured Goods, Handicrafts or
Agricultural Goods

GI based on uniqueness,
weather, and terrain of the
place of origin

Authorized User Registration For
GI Community Members

Legal protection from
unfair usage

A Community Right

GI Logo
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Economic Empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Upliftment and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation



700+ Registered GIs and
Numerous Unregistered GIs
Existing in India

Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products through “GI Tags”

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.



REGISTERED GIS



PHULKARI

Phulkari, meaning 'flower work,' is a vibrant traditional embroidery technique from Punjab, India, featuring geometric and floral patterns stitched with silk floss on coarse cotton khaddar. Historically, it was a cherished, personal art form created by women for trousseau, weddings, and births.

UNIQUENESS

It is distinguished by its reverse-side darning stitch, creating intricate, dense, or geometric patterns that symbolize rural culture, joy, and the passage of heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Fabrics, Threads, Stitching Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to Rs. 1000 per kg

Class of Goods
26

Proof of Origin
15th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 Families

Type of Goods
Embroidery

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The artisan works from the 'wrong' side of the cloth, pulling the silk thread through the coarse weave. The quality of the piece is often judged by the width of the darning stitch; narrower, finer stitches indicate a more valuable and laborious work.

BASMATI

Basmati rice is characterized by the unique and delicately balanced combination of a number of unique characteristics such as long slender kernels with high length breadth ratio, an exquisite aroma, sweet taste, soft texture, delicate curvature, intermediate amylose content, high integrity of grain on cooking, and linear kernel elongation with least breadth wise swelling on cooking. These unique characteristics are attributable to the various natural and human factors involved in the sowing, harvesting and processing of Basmati rice.

UNIQUENESS

Basmati rice is renowned for its exceptionally long, slender grains and exquisite aroma, attributes deeply connected to the unique agro-climatic conditions of the Indo Gangetic plain. It is cultivated only once a year during the Kharif season.

RAW MATERIALS

Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 450 to Rs. 800
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 to 2500 families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Punjab, Haryana, Delhi,
Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand,
Uttar Pradesh and J&K

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Basmati rice production follows precise agronomic practices, utilizing both transplanted and direct seeding methods with irrigation from rain, canal, or groundwater sources. Transplanting is optimally done in July, ensuring proper vegetative growth and grain quality. After careful harvesting at peak maturity, the grains are dried, stored for aging, and processed in advanced mills without altering their unique traits. Fertilizers and micronutrients are carefully managed, while traditional varieties may require periodic assessments for pest and disease control.

FILED GIs



PUNJABI JUTTI

The Punjabi Jutti is a traditional, handcrafted ethnic footwear from the Punjab. Originally crafted for royalty during the Mughal era, these shoes are typically made of genuine leather and adorned with intricate embroidery like zari, phulkari, or zardozi.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of the Punjabi Jutti lies in its centuries-old handcrafted construction, distinctive symmetrical design, and deep-rooted royal heritage. Unlike modern mass-produced shoes, no two pairs of traditional juttis are perfectly identical due to their manual creation process.

RAW MATERIALS

Leather, Thread, Gems and Pearls

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to
Rs.1500 per Pair

Class of Goods
18

Proof of Origin
14th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 to 10000 Artisans

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Punjabi jutti making involves cutting, stitching, and embroidering vegetable-tanned leather. The process features hand-stitching, using materials like cotton thread, and embellishments like tilla, gems, and pearls, resulting in a durable, often indistinguishable pair, flat-soled shoe.

PUNJABI NALA PARANDA

Punjabi Nala and Paranda are traditional, handcrafted accessories from Punjab, symbolizing beauty and culture, often worn during festivals like Teej and weddings. The Paranda is a decorative hair accessory made of silk threads, tassels, and beads, used to embellish long braids. The Nala is an ornate, braided drawstring used to tie garments like salwar kameez.

UNIQUENESS

Historically, it is a token of love given to a bride, and it is traditionally worn to add flair to long braids during festivals like Teej or weddings. It is not just an ornament but a symbol of grace, beauty and Punjabi Identity.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk threads, Wool, Tassels, Beads, Mirrors, Metallic Embellishments

Price
Approx.
Rs. 50 to
Rs. 500 per piece

Class of Goods
26

Proof of Origin
17th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 to 2000 Artisans

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Paranda is a traditional handmade decorative hair accessory. It is made using colorful silk or cotton threads cut into equal lengths. The top portion 'Nala' is tightly braided to attach hair.

HOSHIARPUR WOOD INLAY CRAFT

Hoshiarpur Wood Inlay Craft is a traditional form of decorative woodwork originating from Hoshiarpur in Punjab. It involves embedding fine pieces of brass wire, acrylic, bone, or wood into carved wooden surfaces to create beautiful patterns. The craft is commonly used to make furniture like tables, chairs, cabinets, jewelry boxes, trays, and decorative panels.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of Hoshiarpur Wood Inlay lies in its intricate geometric and floral patterns combined with metallic shine. The delicate brass wire inlay creates a striking contrast against the dark sheesham wood. Each design is handcrafted, and the precision required makes every piece special. The craft reflects a blend of Mughal influence and traditional Punjabi art.

RAW MATERIALS

Sheesham



Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to Rs. 30000

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 to 150 artisans

Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Geographical Location
Hoshiarpur, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The artisan sketches the desired design on the wooden surface. Then, fine grooves are carefully carved using hand tools. Thin strips of brass wire or other inlay materials are shaped and gently hammered into the grooves. After completing the inlay work, the surface is polished and coated to enhance shine and durability.



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AMRITSAR SHAWL

Amritsar Shawls are traditional woolen shawls from Amritsar, known for their warmth, softness, and rich Punjabi artistry. These shawls are usually made from fine wool and sometimes blended with pashmina or silk for added elegance. They often feature vibrant embroidery, floral motifs, paisley patterns, or traditional phulkari designs.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of Amritsar Shawls lies in their colorful thread work and traditional motifs inspired by Punjabi culture. Unlike plain woolen shawls, these shawls showcase bold patterns and hand embroidery that make each piece special.

RAW MATERIALS

Wool, Pashmina, Cotton, Viscose, Nylon Yarns

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
Rs. 5000 per piece

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
18th Century



No. of Families Involved

Approx.
500 to 2000 Artisans

Type of Goods
Textiles

Geographical Location
Amritsar, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Amritsar Shawl-making process combines traditional weaving skills with detailed hand craftsmanship, preserving the rich textile tradition of Amritsar. High-quality wool is selected and spun into yarn. The yarn is then woven into fabric using handlooms or power looms. After weaving, skilled artisans add intricate embroidery by hand, often using silk or cotton threads.



JANDIALA GURU HANDCRAFTED METAL UTENSILS

The metal craft of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, is a world-renowned tradition of handcrafted brass and copper utensil making by the Thathera community. Introduced under the patronage of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the 19th century, who invited master metalsmiths from Kashmir to settle in Punjab, creating a distinct school of metalwork that persists today in Bazaar Thatherian.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of the Jandiala Guru metal craft lies in its status as a 'Living Tradition,' representing a rare blend of historical patronage, specialized communal identity, and handcrafted techniques that have survived centuries.

RAW MATERIALS

Brass, Copper, Bronze

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to Rs. 50000

Class of Goods
21

Proof of Origin
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
30 Families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Jandiala Guru, Amritsar, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Jandiala Guru metal craft involves several labor-intensive steps. It starts with smelting scrap metals in mud-brick furnaces, pouring the molten metal into iron moulds to form nuggets. These nuggets are flattened into plates, often using local rolling mills. The plates are then heated in wood-fired stoves to enhance malleability before artisans hammer them into curved shapes. Sections for larger pieces are joined through brazing or gas welding. Finally, the surfaces are textured and polished manually using natural materials for a smooth finish.

PUNJAB SEED POTATO

Punjab seed potatoes are highly specialized agricultural products from Punjab, India, which serves as the country's primary hub for high-quality, disease-free seed tubers. As of 2026, the state accounts for roughly 60-70% of India's total seed potato supply, with production concentrated in the Doaba region.

UNIQUENESS

Disease free quality seed potato tubers produced in Punjab are unique originating only from a defined growing region of Punjab i.e. Doaba region, a region between rivers Sutlej and Beas.

RAW MATERIALS

Potato Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 20 to Rs. 150 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
16th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
20 to 30 Families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Field preparation involves ploughing the field using a mould board plough or disc plough, followed by the use of a disc harrow or tiller, depending on the soil type.



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ABOHAR KINNOW

Abohar, known as the 'California of India,' is the leading producer of high-quality Kinnow in India, particularly within Punjab. Introduced around 1949, this fruit is central to the region's agriculture, thriving in its climate. Abohar produces large quantities of this orange-like, nutrient-rich fruit.

UNIQUENESS

Abohar kinnow is unique due to its superior sweetness, intense aroma, higher juice content, and vibrant color, resulting from specific soil conditions and climate in Punjab's Fazilka district.

RAW MATERIALS

Kinnow Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 5,000 to
Rs. 10,000 per quintal

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
1949



No. of Families Involved
Approx. 100 Farmers

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Abohar, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Ideal planting involves 6x6 m spacing with T-budding on rough lemon rootstock. Harvesting occurs mid-January to mid-February, with waxing/grading units improving value.



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POTENTIAL GIS



FOLK TOYS OF PUNJAB

Folk toys of Punjab are the products of the perfect amalgamation of artistry and social values. These toys stand for Punjabi culture and reflect the liveliness and spontaneity of the state. On one hand, they serve as the plaything for the children; while on the other, adults use them to decorate their home. The modern-day, factory-made toys are very much inspired by the folk toys of Punjab.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of folk toys from Punjab lies in their deep connection to the region's rich agricultural lifestyle, vibrant cultural expressions like Bhangra, and the use of simple, natural materials. These handcrafted items are not just playthings but serve as storytellers, preserving Punjabi heritage and social values across generations.

RAW MATERIALS

Clay, Wood, Cloth, Strings, Embellishments

Price
Approx.
Rs. 350 to Rs. 2000

Class of Goods
28

Proof of Origin
Around 2500 to 1700 BC



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
20 to 30 Families

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Folk toys in Punjab are crafted using traditional techniques passed down through generations, primarily utilizing natural and recycled materials like clay, wood, cloth, and straw.

PATHANKOT LITCHI

Pathankot Litchi is a premium variety of Litchi grown in the sub-mountainous region of Pathankot district in Punjab. The fruit has a bright red, rough outer peel and soft, translucent white peel inside. It is juicy, sweet and highly aromatic fruit, rich in natural sugar, vitamins and antioxidants.

UNIQUENESS

The Pathankot litchi stands out from other varieties due to its distinctive rose-scented fragrance. Its vibrant red color and perfectly balanced sweetness further enhance its appeal, making it superior in taste and quality to litchis grown in other regions.

RAW MATERIALS

Litchi Saplings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 60 to Rs. 300 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
18th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
5,000 Farmers

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Pathankot, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Pathankot Litchi is cultivated in well-drained, fertile soils under warm and humid climatic conditions. Plants are generally propagated through air-layering to maintain quality and uniformity. Orchards require proper spacing, irrigation, fertilization, and pest management for healthy growth. Flowering occurs in spring, and fruits mature in early summer. Harvesting is done carefully by hand to avoid damage, followed by grading and quick transportation to maintain freshness.



ROOPNAGAR POTATO

Roopnagar Potato refers to potatoes cultivated in the fertile plains of the Roopnagar district of Punjab. The tubers are medium to large in size with smooth, light brown to yellowish skin and firm, creamy-white flesh. They are known for uniform shape, good dry matter content, and pleasant taste. These potatoes are suitable for table consumption as well as processing into chips, fries, and other products.

UNIQUENESS

Roopnagar Potato is valued for its balanced starch content, firm texture, and longer shelf life. The fertile alluvial soil of the Sutlej basin and favorable winter climate contribute to high productivity and good quality tubers. The potatoes show uniform size and low moisture variability, making them suitable for processing industries and bulk storage.

RAW MATERIALS

Potato Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 30 to Rs. 150 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
18th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 Farmers

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Roopnagar, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Roopnagar Potato is grown during the rabi season in well-prepared, fertile soils. Certified seed tubers are planted in ridges with proper spacing. Farmers follow balanced fertilization, timely irrigation, and pest management practices to ensure healthy crop growth. The crop matures in about 90-110 days. Harvesting is done mechanically or manually, followed by grading, curing, and storage in cold stores to maintain quality and extend shelf life.



PUNJAB KHES

Khes is a thick, traditional, handwoven cotton cloth from Punjab, historically crafted by women as essential, durable bedding or floor coverings. Often included in bridal trousseaus, these handloom textiles feature bold geometric, floral, or striped patterns.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of Punjabi Khes lies in its sophisticated double-weave technique, which creates a thick, reversible fabric with identical patterns on both sides.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton

Price

Approx.

Rs. 500 to Rs. 50000

Class of Goods

28

Proof of Origin

16th century

No. of Families Involved

Approx.

1000 weavers

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Geographical Location

Punjab



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Khes is a meticulous process that transforms raw cotton into a thick, durable, and reversible textile through traditional hand-spinning and pit-loom weaving.



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NAKODAR PANJA DURRIE

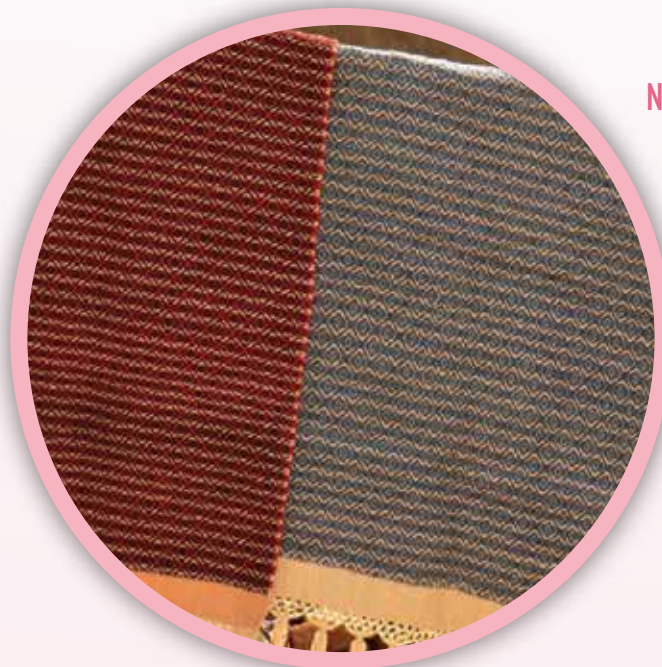
Nakodar, a town in Punjab's Jalandhar district, is a renowned hub for traditional Panja durries, a craft revived by post-partition immigrant weavers. These handcrafted, durable cotton rugs are created using a panja (a metal claw-like tool) to beat the wefts, featuring vibrant, geometric, or figurative patterns inspired by folk, bird, and plant motifs.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of Nakodar durries lies in their high structural density, reversibility, and symbolic folk motifs that blend domestic utility with Punjabi cultural identity.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Wool Yarn



Price

Approx.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150 per sq. ft.

No. of Families Involved

Approx.
20 to 30 Families

Class of Goods

28

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Proof of Origin

1947

Geographical Location

Nakodar, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Nakodar durries are produced using a meticulous manual process that differs slightly based on whether a bed or floor durrie is being made. The hallmark of this craft is the Panja technique, where a heavy metal claw-like tool is used to pack the weft threads tightly into the warp.

PANJUB BASKETRY

Basketry is a traditional and vital handicraft in Punjab, primarily practiced by women in rural areas as both a household necessity and a form of artistic expression. Utilizing locally abundant raw materials like 'Sarkanda,' bamboo, and mulberry wood, artisans create a variety of functional and decorative items ranging from large agricultural baskets to intricate hand fans.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of Punjab basketry lies in its transition from a raw agricultural necessity into a refined domestic art form, deeply tied to the Punjab cultural heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Sarkanda, Bamboo, Mulberry Wood

Price
Approx.
Rs. 180 to Rs. 800

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
Since Vedic Period



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 artisans

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Traditional Punjab basketry is crafted through a meticulous manual technique known as spiral coiling, where stiff wild grasses like Sarkanda and Moonj are transformed into functional art. The process begins by softening the raw grass and date-palm leaves in damp cloths to ensure flexibility. An artisan starts at the center of the base, winding the grass into a tight, continuous spiral. As each new layer is added, it is bound to the previous row by wrapping it with thin strips of palm leaves, using a sharp iron awl (Aarhi) or a long needle to stitch the layers together.

AMRITSARI KULCHA

Amritsari Kulcha is a crispy, flaky stuffed flatbread from Punjab, traditionally baked in a tandoor and served with a generous dollop of white butter, spicy chickpea curry, chutney, and onions. It is a popular breakfast dish made from maida, often stuffed with spiced potatoes, onions, and pomegranate seeds.

UNIQUENESS

Amritsari Kulcha is unique for its specific combination of layered dough, 'khasta' texture, and local environmental factors that are difficult to replicate elsewhere.

RAW MATERIALS

Refined Wheat Flour, Yeast, Stuffings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 30 onwards

Class of Goods
28

Proof of Origin
17th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
10000 vendors

Type of Goods
Food Stuff

Geographical Location
Amritsar, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Amritsari Kulcha is a multi-stage process that focuses on creating a flaky, layered dough and a dry, spicy stuffing, followed by high-heat baking to simulate a traditional clay tandoor.

LASSI

Lassi is a traditional yogurt-based drink from the Indian subcontinent, specifically the Punjab region, known for its cooling properties and creamy texture. It is typically made by blending yogurt with water or milk, and then seasoning it with either sugar or salt and various spices.

UNIQUENESS

Unlike other milk beverages, lassi is made from freshly set curd and is often served in large glasses topped with a layer of fresh cream. There are two main varieties: 'sweet lassi' with sugar, cardamom, rose water and 'salted lassi' with salt and roasted cumin. In Punjab, it is more than just a drink; it is part of daily meals and hospitality.

RAW MATERIALS

Milk, Salt and Sugar

Price
Approx.
Rs. 20 onwards

Class of Goods
28

Proof of Origin
Around 1000 BCE

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
5000 Vendor

Type of Goods
Food Stuff

Geographical Location
Punjab



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The process begins with fresh milk that is boiled and cooled. A small amount of curd is added as a starter culture, and the milk is left to ferment for several hours to form thick yogurt. The set curd is then churned using mathani or blender.

PUNJABI KADA

The Punjabi Kada is a circular metal bangle traditionally worn by Sikhs and widely embraced in Punjabi culture as a symbol of strength, unity, and rootedness. In Sikhism, it is one of the five sacred articles of faith (Panj Kakaar) mandated for Khalsa Sikhs, representing the eternal nature of God and a constant reminder to perform righteous deeds.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of the Punjabi Kada lies in its combination of rigid structural design, profound spiritual symbolism, and historical role as a practical defensive tool. Unlike standard bracelets or bangles, it is a permanent physical commitment rather than a mere accessory.

RAW MATERIALS

Iron, Steel, Brass

Price
Approx.
Rs. 50 to Rs. 1000

Class of Goods
28

Proof of Origin
16th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 vendors

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Amritsar, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Traditional kadas, especially those made of Sarbloh (pure iron), are produced using time-honoured blacksmithing techniques.

KADA PRASAD

Kada Prasad is a sacred, rich whole-wheat flour pudding served in Sikh Gurudwaras as a blessing after prayers. It is known for its velvety, soft texture and is offered to visitors regardless of caste, class, or creed

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of Kada Prasad lies in its role as a tangible symbol of Sikh values, specifically equality and humility. While it resembles standard atta halwa, several spiritual and procedural elements distinguish it.

RAW MATERIALS

Whole Wheat Flour, Butter, Sugar, Water.



Price
Approx.
Rs. 150 per 100 gms

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Around 1480

No. of Families Involved
Aprox.
30000 to 50000 cooks in
Gurudwara

Type of Goods
Food Stuff

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

It is made using only four simple, equal proportion ingredients like Atta, Desi Ghee, Sugar, and Water in large kadhai.

MUD WORKS OF PUNJAB

Mud work is an ancient handicraft of Punjab, which is popular in the state till date. It marks the zenith of Punjabi creativity in turning out dull objects into masterpieces of art. It involves plastering the house walls with mud and then decorating them with eye-catching designs.

UNIQUENESS

Mudwork in Punjab, locally known as Chowk-Poorna, is a traditional folk art that transforms simple earthen surfaces into vibrant canvases. Its uniqueness lies in its deep connection to rural life, female creativity, and sustainable practices.

RAW MATERIALS

Mud, Clay, Cow Dung

Price
Approx.
Rs. 80 onwards

Class of Goods
16

Proof of Origin
Around 2500 to 1700 BC



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
10000 Artisans

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

This is a traditional art form where the walls of mud houses are plastered with a mixture of mud and clay and then painted with intricate, symbolic designs, particularly by women in rural areas.

MOHRAKASHI PAINTINGS OF PUNJAB

Mohrakashi is a fresco tradition indigenous to Punjab that gained prominence under the patronage of Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the 19th Century. The development of Mohrakashi through this period gave rise to the Sikh School of Art, with frescoes dominated by floral and foliage designs with influence from the Kangra School of Art.

UNIQUENESS

Its uniqueness lies in its complex 'wet-on-wet' technique, the use of natural mineral pigments, and its distinct floral-dominated aesthetic often referred to as the Sikh School of Art.

RAW MATERIALS

Paper, Stone-based Colors

Price

Approx.
Rs. 1300 to Rs. 15000

Class of Goods

16

Proof of Origin

18th Century



No. of Families Involved

Approx.
20 to 100 Artisans

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Geographical Location

Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mohrakashi involves painting directly onto wet lime-plastered walls. The natural pigments, applied while the plaster is still wet, permeate the surface, making the artwork incredibly durable and capable of lasting centuries.

PUNJABI HAND FANS

Traditional Punjabi hand fans, known as Pakhi or Pankhi, are iconic symbols of Punjab's cultural heritage. Beyond their practical use for cooling, they are valued as vibrant decorative pieces and essential props in traditional ceremonies.

UNIQUENESS

Pakhis often feature intricate Phulkari embroidery, Gota Patti work, mirror embellishments, and colorful tassels or "kiran" lace.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk, Velvet, Cotton Fabric

Price
Approx.
Rs. 80 onwards

Class of Goods
28

Proof of Origin
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 to 5000 Artisans

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

They are typically handcrafted using materials like silk, velvet, or cotton fabric stretched over a wooden or plastic frame, often with a spinning wooden handle

PUNJAB PIDHIS

Pidhis are traditional, low-seated stools from Punjab, often crafted in regions like Hoshiarpur and Fazilka, featuring turned wooden legs and intricately woven seats made from cotton or nylon ropes. Known for their cultural significance, they are commonly used in rural homes, often offered to guests as a sign of respect, and serve as functional, artisanal furniture with a blend of traditional and modern touches.

UNIQUENESS

Punjab pidhis are traditional low-profile stools unique for their combination of intricate hand-carved wood, vibrant lacquer finishes, and complex hand-woven seats. These stools serve as a powerful cultural symbol of the 'simple but stoic character' of the hardworking Punjabi people.

RAW MATERIALS

Wood, Ropes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to Rs. 1500

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 Artisans

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
15th Century

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Punjab



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans use colorful cotton, nylon, jute, or moonj grass ropes. The ropes are woven in a dense crisscross or 'wave-like' pattern across the wooden frame. Two or three colors of rope are often used to accentuate the design.

BATHINDA KINNOW

Bathinda Kinnow is a popular citrus fruit grown in the fertile fields of Bathinda. It is known for its bright orange color, smooth peel, and refreshing sweet-tangy taste. Rich in Vitamin C and antioxidants, this winter fruit is highly juicy and flavorful. The region's hot summers and cold winters help develop its strong aroma and balanced sweetness, making it one of Punjab's finest citrus varieties.

UNIQUENESS

Bathinda Kinnow stands out for its high juice content, vibrant color, uniform size, and long shelf life. The sandy-loam soil and good irrigation facilities of the region enhance its taste and quality.

RAW MATERIALS

Grafted Saplings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 160 per kg

Class of Goods
28

Proof of Origin
1915



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
9000 Farmers

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Bathinda, Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bathinda Kinnow is produced by planting healthy grafted saplings in well-drained sandy-loam soil under proper spacing. Farmers carefully manage irrigation through canals or drip systems and provide timely fertilizers and pruning to ensure healthy tree growth. Harvesting is done manually during winter, mainly from December to February, when the fruit reaches full maturity.



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BAGH EMBROIDERY

Bagh Embroidery is a traditional hand-embroidery art from the Punjab-Haryana region of North India. The word 'Bagh' means garden, and the name reflects the way the entire fabric appears covered in dense, blooming patterns. Bagh is often considered a richer and more elaborate form of Phulkari, yet it is distinctly different.

UNIQUENESS

Bagh embroidery is a highly intricate and dense form of Phulkari from the Punjab region, characterized by its 'garden-like' effect. Unlike standard Phulkari, which features scattered floral motifs, Bagh is unique because the embroidery almost completely covers the base fabric, leaving only thin lines of the original cloth visible.

RAW MATERIALS

Fabrics, Threads, Stitching Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 800 onwards

Class of Goods
26

Proof of Origin
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 to 5000 Artisans

Type of Goods
Embroidery

Geographical Location
Punjab

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Traditionally crafted for weddings and special occasions, especially for brides, Bagh is embroidered using untwisted silk floss thread (called pat) on coarse cotton fabric. Embroidery is done from the reverse side using a counted thread technique, creating a dense pattern, often with intricate floral or geometric designs.



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