



राजस्थान

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

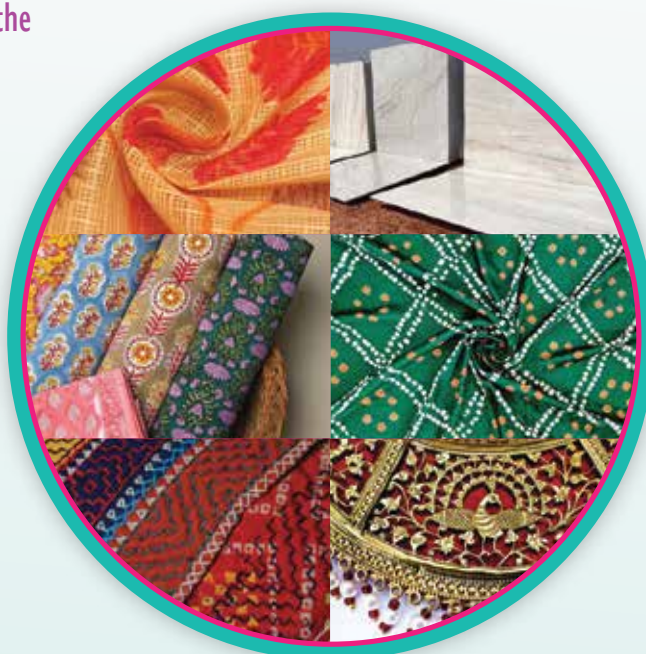
Economic Empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Upliftment and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

700+ Registered GIs and
Numerous Unregistered GIs
Existing in india

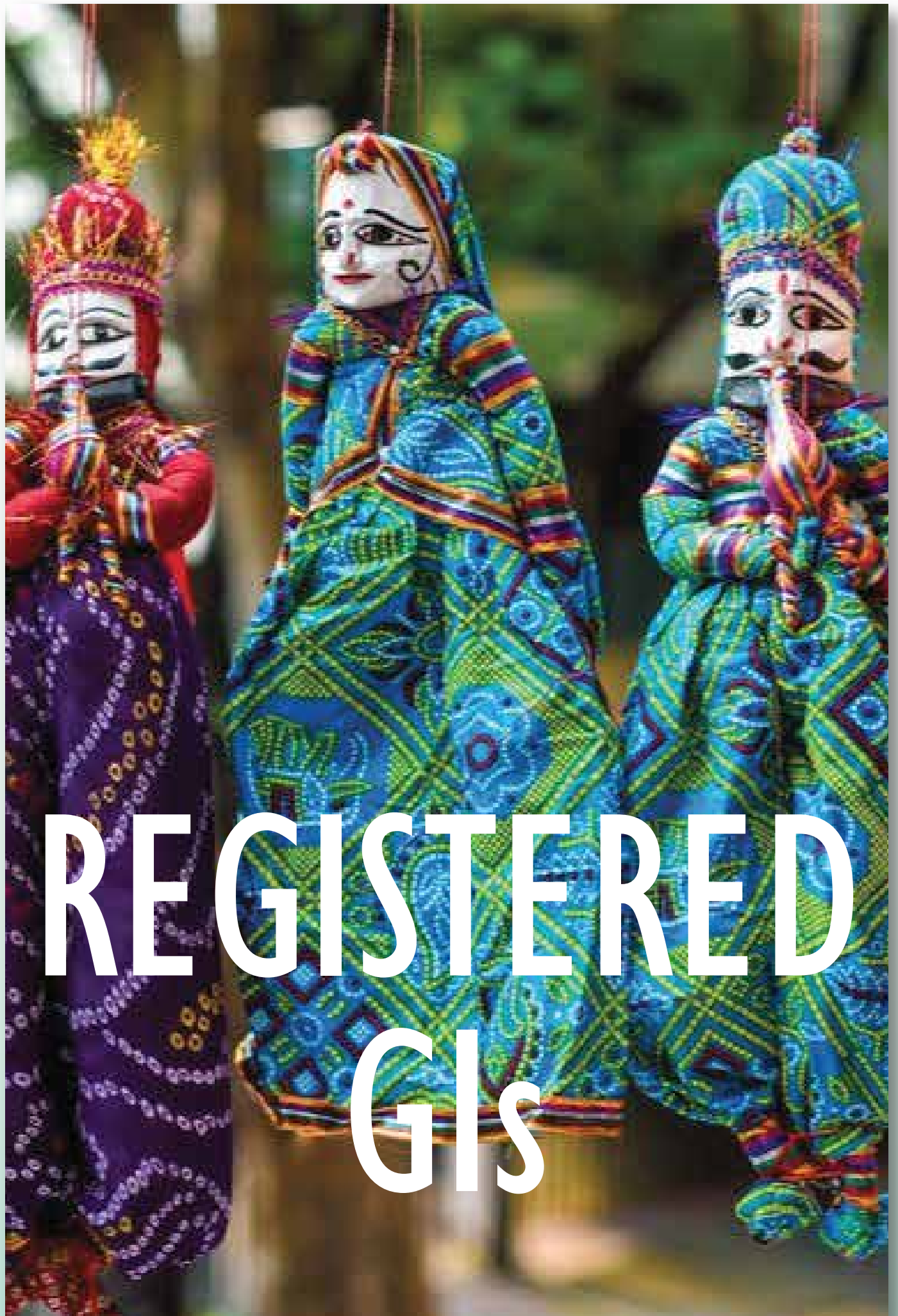
Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products through "GI Tags"

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. 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

KOTA DORIA

Kota Doria is a lightweight, handwoven fabric known for its signature square check pattern called 'khat'. Made from a blend of cotton and silk, it is prized for its gossamer texture, sheerness and durability. Traditionally used for sarees, suits and dupattas, it originates from Kaithoon near Kota, Rajasthan.

UNIQUENESS

Khat Pattern, being the hallmark of Kota Doria is, achieved using just two-pedal looms-a feat of inherited weaver skill. The fabric combines cotton and silk in both warp and weft, offering a unique fall and texture. Sizing with wild onion juice and finishing with natural brushes make its softness and sheen unmatched.

RAW MATERIALS

Combed Cotton Yarn (80s-120s), Silk Yarn (20/22d To 13/15d), Wild Onion Juice, Zari, Jute, Pmc Yarn, Natural Brushes, Handlooms

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1000 to 8000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 Families

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Geographical Location
Kaithoon, Kota, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cotton and silk yarns are wound, dyed and sized using wild onion juice. Warp and weft are drafted and dented, then woven on handlooms to form khat patterns. Zari and fancy yarns may be added for motifs. The fabric is finished with brushing and natural treatments for softness and sheen.

BLUE POTTERY OF JAIPUR

Blue Pottery of Jaipur is a distinctive ceramic craft made using Fuller's earth, quartz, glass and natural gums. It is known for its vivid cobalt blue Persian inspired motifs. It features hand-painted designs on items like plates, vases, tiles, knobs and even jewellery. The pottery is lightweight, semi-glossy and highly decorative.

UNIQUENESS

Crafted from a quartz-based dough, Jaipur Blue Pottery is impervious, hygienic and requires only one firing. It is entirely hand-painted with motifs reflecting Persian and Mughal aesthetics. The absence of red clay and its adaptability to Rajasthan's climate make it both functional and artistic.

RAW MATERIALS

Quartz Powder, Powdered Glass, Multani Mitti, Saaji (Soda Bicarbonate), Borax, Water, Cobalt Oxide, Copper Oxide, Eco-Friendly Lacquer

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 5000

Proof of Origin
14th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 Families

Class of Goods
21

Geographical Location
Jaipur, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The process includes dough preparation from quartz and glass, base shaping, white engobe application, hand painting and single firing. Eleven steps are followed, including fabrication, finishing and glazing. The entire process is manual with delicate brushwork and natural oxides used for coloring.

MOLELA CLAY WORK

Molela Clay Work is a terracotta craft from Molela village in Rajasthan. It is known for hand-molded votive plaques depicting gods, goddesses, ancestors and folk heroes. Colored in Geru or natural pigments, these plaques feature raised forms and intricate impressions, used in tribal worship and temple decoration across Rajasthan and neighbouring states.

UNIQUENESS

In the clay model, each plaque is entirely handcrafted without using a potter's wheel and only by flat clay slabs with hollow backs to reduce weight. Raised detailing gives lifelike dimension. The craft uniquely combines flat bases with sculpted reliefs and Molela remains the only village supplying such sacred plaques to tribal communities in the region.

RAW MATERIALS

Local Clay, Cow Dung, Geru, Natural Pigments, Sand, Wood, Stone, Metal Chisel, Open Kiln

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 3500

Proof of Origin
13th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 Families

Class of Goods
21

Geographical Location
Molela, Rajsamand, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Clay is prepared by mixing local soils with cow dung and water. Flat plaques are shaped, bordered and sculpted with deity forms. After drying, they are fired in open kilns and colored with natural pigments. Tools like pindi, paata and bhaatadi are used for flattening, cropping and texturing.

KATHPUTLIS OF RAJASTHAN

Kathputlis of Rajasthan are traditional string puppets made from wood, cloth and metal wire, representing kings, queens, dancers and animals. Originating from the Bhat community of Nagaur, these puppets are used in folk performances to narrate legends, social tales and religious stories.

They are also sold as decorative souvenirs.

UNIQUENESS

Kathputlis are manipulated without tying a crossbar. The puppet strings are tied directly to the puppeteer's fingers, requiring exceptional skill. Their stylized features reflect Rajput miniature aesthetics. Puppets are considered sacred by Bhats, who worship them as manifestations of Goddess Bhavani. The art blends storytelling, craftsmanship and ritual, making it culturally irreplaceable.

RAW MATERIALS

Neem or Mango Wood, Cotton Padding, Cloth Scraps, Sequins, Beads, Metal Wire, Natural Dyes, Synthetic Paints, Axe, Chisel, String (Cotton or Nylon)



Price
Approx.
Rs. 150 to 1500 onwards

Proof of Origin
15th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 Families

Class of Goods
28

Geographical Location
Nagaur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wood is measured and shaped with an axe, nose is chiseled and smoothened. Puppets are painted, padded with cotton and dressed in traditional attire. Strings (2-8) are attached for movement. Non-functional puppets are made for decorative use, while performance puppets are intricately crafted for stage shows.

BIKANERI BHUJIA

Bikaneri Bhujia is a crispy, spicy snack made from moth bean flour, gram flour and a blend of traditional spices. Originating in Bikaner, Rajasthan, it is renowned for its distinctive taste, aroma and crunchy texture. It is consumed widely across India and abroad, both as a standalone snack and as part of festive assortment.

UNIQUENESS

The unique flavor and mouthfeel of Bikaneri Bhujia stems from the arid climate, saline groundwater and locally grown moth beans. The region's high temperatures and sandy soil are responsible for the distinctive organoleptic properties. Traditional recipes and frying techniques perfected over generations further enhance its appeal.

RAW MATERIALS

Moth Bean Flour, Gram Flour, Edible Oil (Palmolein or Cottonseed), Salt, Red Chili, Black Pepper, Cardamom, Clove, Nutmeg, Water



Price
Approx.
Rs. 60 to 350 per 200 gms

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2500 artisans

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Bikaner district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Moth and chana dal flours (80:20) are mixed with oil, salt and spices to form dough. This is pressed through a strainer (jharra) into hot oil (175-180°C) and fried until golden. The fried bhujia is cooled and packed. Larger fryers are now used to meet growing demand while retaining traditional flavor.

SANGANERI HAND BLOCK PRINTING

Sanganeri Hand Block Printing is a traditional way of textile printing using wooden blocks, known for its delicate floral motifs and vibrant natural dyes. Printed on cotton, silk, or cotton-silk blends, it is used for sarees, suits, dupattas, safas and home furnishings. The designs are stamped using hand-carved wooden blocks.

UNIQUENESS

Sanganeri prints are distinguished by their white base, fine floral sprays and symmetrical motifs visible on both sides of the fabric. The craft involves Tapai, Dhabu and natural dyeing. Only the Chhipa community possesses the generational skill to execute this intricate, eye-hand coordinated art.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton/Silk Fabric, Natural Dyes, Harda, Fitkari, Wooden Blocks, Steel Chisels, Jute/Cotton Pads, Printing Tables, Water, Clay Resist Paste



Price
Approx.
Rs. 250 to 1500 per meter

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 families

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Geographical Location
Sanganer, Jaipur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is treated with harda and printed using wooden blocks dipped in natural dyes. After drying, it undergoes washing, dyeing, sun bleaching and final rinsing. Motifs are engraved by Kharadiyes using steel chisels. The process includes Tapai and Dhabu, unique to Sanganer's climate and artisan tradition.

BAGRU HAND BLOCK PRINT

Bagru Hand Block Print is a centuries-old textile craft hailing from Bagru Village in Rajasthan. This printing style is practiced by the Chhipa community. Printed on cotton or cotton-silk, it features floral, tendril, trellis, figurative and geometric motifs using natural dyes. Products include sarees, suits, safas, chintz and home furnishings with soft tones and symmetrical designs.

UNIQUENESS

Bagru prints are known for their off-white base, earthy palette and motifs that reflect local flora and community identity. Designs are stamped using hand-carved wooden blocks and dyed with vegetable-based colours. The reddish-black tones, resist printing with Dabu paste and climate-specific dyeing make Bagru prints distinct and regionally rooted.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton/Silk Fabric, Natural Dyes, Harda, Fitkari, Black Clay, Wooden Blocks, Steel Chisels, Printing Tables, Water, Cow Dung, Soap, Copper Dyeing Vessels



Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to 1200 per meter

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 families

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Geographical Location
Bagru village, Jaipur district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is scoured, treated with harda and printed using wooden blocks dipped in mordants. After ageing, it is dyed with alizarin, indigo, or turmeric, followed by resist printing using black clay. Final washing and sun drying fix the colours. Each step demands precision and is rooted in traditional artisan knowledge.

THEWA ART WORK

Thewa Art is a rare fusion of 23-carat gold foil intricately carved and fused onto molten glass sheets without adhesives. Practiced by the Raj Soni clan in Pratapgarh, Rajasthan, it adorns jewelry and utility items like pendants, earrings, combs, boxes and photo frames. Designs depict royal scenes, nature and mythological figures.

UNIQUENESS

Thewa is exclusively practiced by male artisans of the Raj Soni lineage. It was first invented by Nathu Ji Soni in 1767. The gold foil is fused seamlessly into glass, creating a unified surface without glue. Each piece is handcrafted, narrating stories through motifs of flora, fauna, royal portraits and folklore. The technique and fusion process remain a guarded family secret.

RAW MATERIALS

23-Carat Gold Foil, Colored Glass Sheets, Lac, Silver Wire, Carbon Soot, Fine Chisels, Heating Crucibles, Drawing Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 2000 to 50000

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
40 families

Class of Goods
I4

Geographical Location
Pratapgarh district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

By carving the gold foil with motifs, jaali pattern is created by piecing and decorating. It is fused onto colored glass using an age old heating-cooling technique. By setting it into the silver or gold frame, the pieces are fused together. Optional embellishments include colored finishes and precious stones. Each step demands precision and generational expertise.

MAKRANA MARBLE

Quarries in Makrana, Rajasthan are home to the high-grade calcitic Makrana Marbles. It is renowned for its pure white color, low porosity and high calcium carbonate content (~98%) and is widely used in monuments, sculptures, flooring and decorative architecture. Makrana Marble holds the prestige of featuring in the historical monuments and Iconic figures like Victoria Memorial and Taj Mahal.

UNIQUENESS

In comparison to the imported marbles, Makrana Marble is harder, less porous and more weather-resistant. Its interlocked grain structure enhances strength and translucency, allowing superior polish. It retains its white color for centuries due to negligible iron and magnesium content. The more it is used and wiped, the more its shine improves with time, making it ideal for using in luxury, heritage, religious and monumental architectures.

RAW MATERIALS

Makrana Marble Blocks



Price
Approx.
Rs. 600 to 500 per sq. ft.

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Natural Goods

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
3000 families

Class of Goods
19

Geographical Location
Makrana, Nagaur district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

By blasting and crane lifting, Makrana Marble blocks are sourced from quarries 20-75 meters deep. Blocks are dressed, sawed into slabs using diamond gang saws, edge-cut to size, laid and polished. Each stage involves skilled labor and machinery. Chips are converted to lime for plastering. No chemical treatment is required.

POKARAN POTTERY

Pokaran Pottery is a traditional terracotta craft from Pokaran, Rajasthan, known for its distinctive light pink to off-white clay. Artisans produce both utility and decorative items such as matkas, kulhars, vases, toys and planters. The pottery is durable, heavy and features stylized geometric and floral motifs etched by hand.

UNIQUENESS

The clay used in Pokaran Pottery is sourced from Rind, 5 km away from Pokaran and is naturally light pink due to the region's saline soil and extreme climate. The fired products are exceptionally tough and long-lasting. Stylized forms, incised patterns and geometric etchings distinguish Pokaran from other Rajasthani pottery styles like Kagzi or lacquered ware.

RAW MATERIALS

Local Clay, Water, Cow Dung Cakes, Grass Straw, Firewood, Ash, Broken Pottery Shards, Potter's Wheel (Chok), Wooden Stick (Chonti), Hammer (Thepi)

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 to 25000

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 families

Class of Goods
21

Geographical Location
Pokaran, Jaisalmer district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Hard clay is beaten, ground and sieved for fine texture. Shaped on a chok, items are handcrafted and fired in a layered pit kiln using ash, dung cakes and broken pottery. The pinkish color of pokran pottery is the result of soil and also because it is fired for nearly 3 days which makes the wares durable and long lasting. Final cleaning prepares items for sale.

SOJAT MEHNDI

Sojat Mehndi is a natural henna product derived from the *Lawsonia inermis* shrub, cultivated in Sojat, Rajasthan. Known for its high lawsone content (2.5%+) which is responsible for giving deep red stain and is used in powder, cone and hair color forms. It is prized for its purity, fine texture and deep conditioning properties.

UNIQUENESS

Sojat's climate and soil uniquely support henna cultivation, producing leaves with exceptionally high lawsone content. Cultivated using only rainwater, Sojat Mehndi is 100% natural, free from chemicals and offers longer-lasting color than other varieties. Its fine particle size and deep dyeing ability make it globally sought-after.

RAW MATERIALS

Henna Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 150 to 1200

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Sojat, Pali district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Henna is a rain-fed crop and it is harvested annually. Leaves are dried, cleaned and threshed, then fine ground into powder. Sieving removes impurities, yielding fine, dye-rich mehndi. The crop matures in 4-5 years and continues producing for 40 to 50 years, with minimal irrigation and natural pest control.

UDAIPUR KOFTGARI METAL CRAFT

Udaipur Koftgari Metal Craft is a traditional decorative metalworking technique which involves inlaying a softer metal, like gold or silver, into a harder metal like iron, steel etc. In this craft gold and silver wires are inlaid onto iron or steel surfaces. Practiced in Udaipur and Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, it is used to decorate weaponry, utility items and decorative objects with intricate motifs. The craft reflects regal heritage and is prized for its ornamental finesse.

UNIQUENESS

Koftgari is distinguished by its wire-based designs, hammered into metal without adhesives. The motifs—lines, curves and floral patterns are created using gold and silver wire, giving each piece a luxurious finish. Practiced by skilled artisans, the craft embodies Mewar's martial legacy and is revered for its aesthetic and symbolic richness.

RAW MATERIALS

Iron/Steel Sheets, Gold and Silver Wire, Moonstone (Hakkik)

Price
Approx.
Rs. 2000 to 50000

Proof of Origin
15th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
400 families

Class of Goods
8

Geographical Location
Udaipur and Chittorgarh districts,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Iron or steel is etched with crisscross hatching, heated and marked with designs using a cherni tool. Gold or silver wire is inlaid into the grooves and hammered in. The piece is buffed, polished and mounted onto frames. Women assist in preparation and packaging, while men handle metal-work and wire inlay.

NATHDWARA PICHHWAI PAINTING

Nathdwara Pichhwai Painting is a devotional textile art traditionally hung behind the idol of Shrinathji in temples. Originating in Nathdwara, Rajasthan, this intricate style depicts Lord Krishna's life and festivals through vibrant compositions. Rich in symbolism, it blends natural pigments, gold foil and stylized features to create sacred visual narratives.

UNIQUENESS

Pichhwai is known for its bold portrayal of Shrinathji with large eyes, broad nose and heavy body. Each painting corresponds to a festival or season-lotus blooms for summer, moonlit scenes for Sharad Purnima. Crafted on starched cloth using natural colors and gold, it combines painting, embroidery and applique, making each piece a ceremonial treasure.

RAW MATERIALS

Handspun Cloth, Canvas, Natural Pigments (Henna, Lac, Cow Urine), Gold/Silver Foil, Gum/Resin, Coconut Shells, Squirrel/Goat Hair Brushes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1999 to 100000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 families

Class of Goods
16

Geographical Location
Nathdwara, Rajsamand District,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans sketch on starched cloth, then fill designs with natural pigments. Gold and silver foil are hammered into fine sheets and applied. Brushes made from animal hair are used for detailing. Paintings are often collaborative with embroidery or applique added. Themes vary by season and festival depicting the tales of different phases of leela of Shrinathji.

BIKANER KASHIDAKARI CRAFT

Bikaner Kashidakari Craft is a traditional embroidery art started originally by Meghwal women in Bikaner and Nagaur, Rajasthan. Adorned with vibrant colors, mirror work and intricate stitches, it is believed to ward off evil eye. The craft reflects community heritage and is passed down through generations without formal training.

UNIQUENESS

Kashidakari is exclusively women-led and features over 15 types of stitches including chain, herringbone, satin and couching. Motifs range from geometric to floral, often filled with mirror work. Practiced in desert settlements, it's a handmade art with reversible patterns and vibrant hues like red, yellow, green and black, symbolizing cultural resilience.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton/Silk/Velvet Fabric, Anchor Threads, Mirrors (1-1.5 Cm), Beads, No. 9 Crewel Needles, Scissors, Wooden Frames

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 15000

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Bikaner and Nagaur districts,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is pre-cut and marked by artisans using counted thread techniques, mirror work and vibrant threads. Motifs are stitched using traditional methods. Final products are stitched, finished and packed. Tools include wooden frames, scissors and animal-hair brushes; embroidery rings are rarely used.

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.

BIKANER USTA KALA CRAFT

Originally rooted in Mughal and Persian aesthetics, Bikaner Usta Kala Craft was an art form which involved carving and embossing on camel leather, but over the time it has evolved and now the gold embossing is done on wood, marble and metal also. Miniature paintings also showcase the age old Usta Kala Craft of Bikaner. Common products include vases, photo frames, lamp shades and decorative boxes, all showcasing exquisite craftsmanship.

UNIQUENESS

Usta Kala is distinguished by its high-relief embossing, gold foil application and vibrant Meenakari colors. Designs are traced using pin-pricked paper and filled with handmade paints. Practiced since the 15th century, it reflects royal patronage and is visible in Junagarh Fort and Narendra Bhawan. The craft is sustained by the Dapgar and Usta communities of Bikaner.

RAW MATERIALS

Camel Leather, Pot Clay Powder, Gum, Jaggery, Naushadar, Gold Foil, Siyahi (Black Ink), Meena Colors

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1000 to 5000

Proof of Origin
15th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 to 700 families

Class of Goods
16

Geographical Location
Bikaner district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

By cleaning and preparing a smooth surface on camel hide or other materials, surfaces are molded and primed. Embossing is done using a paste of pot clay, gum, jaggery and naushadar. Gold foil is applied over dried layers, followed by painting with Siyahi and Meena colors. Designs are traced using Akhbara technique and filled by using squirrel-hair brushes for precision.

FILED GIs



MOJARI CRAFT OF JODHPUR

Mojari is a traditional footwear which is in practice since the sixteenth century. Handcrafted by using leather it has a pointed tip and the toe is curled upwards to give a royal look. Jodhpur Mojari are known for their intricate embroidery, vibrant motifs and cultural symbolism. Crafted using vegetable-tanned leather, they are stitched with cotton threads and embellished with zari, beads and mirrors for ceremonial and everyday use.

UNIQUENESS

Intrestingly, Jodhpur Mojari is stitched without distinguishing between left and right foot. The design of Mojari varies to serve the purpose. For daily wear and rural use, the designs are durable, rugged and plain whereas for ceremonial purposes and to use in Urban areas the Mojari is embellishes with intricate designs & embroidery. Historically worn by Maharajas and Bishnoi communities, they are prized for their durability, elegance and cultural identity.

RAW MATERIALS

Buffalo, Goat and Sheep Leather; Cotton, Silk and Metallic Yarns; Foam, Nails, Cowries, Mirrors, Beads, Vegetable Dyes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 400 to 10000

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 Families

Class of Goods
25 & 18

Geographical Location
Jodhpur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Vegetable-tanned buffalo, goat and sheep leather is cut using traditional patterns. Shaping is done on wooden anvils, stitched with cotton yarn and embroidered with silk, metallic threads and beads. Foam is added for comfort. Modern tools include die cutters and embroidery machines, though handcrafting remains central to the process.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, Oct 2025



ALWAR KALAKAND

Alwar Kalakand, also known as milk cake, is a granulated, soft and dry milk-based sweet. Invented post-independence by Baba Thakurdasji Maharaj, it is made using full-cream milk and sugar. Its hallmark is the natural brown color developed in the center during slow cooking, without any added coloring.

UNIQUENESS

Alwar Kalakand is renowned for its danedaar texture and natural dual-tone appearance. The brown inner layer forms organically during the slow cooking process, a feature unique to this region. Made only with milk and sugar sourced locally, it reflects the culinary heritage of Alwar and is celebrated for its purity, flavor and visual appeal.

RAW MATERIALS

Full-Cream Milk, Sugar, Citric Acid (Tatri), Cardamom, Pistachios

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 1600 per kg

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 households

Class of Goods
29

Geographical Location
Alwar district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Full-cream milk is boiled until thickened, then sugar is added and citric acid is used to curdle the mixture. It is simmered further, cooled in aluminum molds and cut into square pieces. The natural brown center forms during slow cooking. Cardamom and pistachios may be added for flavor.

JAISALMER YELLOW STONE

Jaisalmer Yellow Stone or specifically referred as Limestone, is a golden-hued sedimentary rock quarried in Jaisalmer, Rajasthan. Renowned for its warm color, low porosity and ease of carving, it is used in architectural elements like pillars, jharokhas and lattices, as well as utility items like goblets and mortar-pestles.

UNIQUENESS

Found only in Jaisalmer, this stone is prized for its strength, smooth texture and fossil content. It is classified as oolitic to bioclastic grainstone and is because of its properties it is often used to convert milk into curd. Its use in both heritage and modern architecture giving Jaisalmer its iconic golden identity. The stone's natural shine and durability make it ideal for carving.

RAW MATERIALS

Full-Cream Milk, Sugar, Citric Acid (Tatri), Cardamom, Pistachios

Price
Approx.
Rs. 80 to 600 per sq. ft.

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Type of Goods
Natural Goods

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 families

Class of Goods
19

Geographical Location
Jaisalmer district,
Rajasthan



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Stone is extracted via open-cast mining, dressed to remove protrusions and sawed into slabs using diamond gang saws. Edges are cut to size, laid and polished. Artisans use electric lathes for utility items and hand tools for carving. Fossil stone is also used for medicinal and decorative purposes.



KINNOW, SRI GANGANAGAR

Sri Ganganagar Kinnow is a high-yielding mandarin hybrid developed by cross breeding sweet orange and willow leaf mandarin. Known for its vibrant color, juicy pulp and rich flavor, it is consumed fresh or processed into juice, marmalade and fruit bars. Its peel is also used in herbal cosmetics and home remedies.

UNIQUENESS

This variety contains 2.5 times more calcium than other citrus fruits and is rich in vitamin C, fiber and antioxidants. Grown in the fertile sandy loam soils of Sri Ganganagar, it thrives under warm conditions and is cultivated using drip irrigation. Its low energy value and high nutrient density make it ideal for health-conscious consumers.

RAW MATERIALS

Kinnow Saplings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 to 500 per kg

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
900 families

Class of Goods
29

Geographical Location
Sri Ganganagar district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Plants are first raised in nurseries, then transplanted into pits filled with manure and topsoil. Drip irrigation and fertigation ensure optimal growth. Post-harvest, fruits are cleaned, sorted and processed into juice, marmalade, or bars using sterilization, pasteurization and baking techniques.

Regular monitoring ensures plant health and fruit quality.



GREEN MARBLE

Green Marble, locally known as Keshariyaji Green, is a compact metamorphosed limestone quarried in Rishabhdev, Kherwara and Dungarpur regions of Rajasthan. Technically a serpentine rock, it is prized for its deep green color, acid resistance and ability to take high polish. It is widely used in flooring, wall cladding and decorative architecture.

UNIQUENESS

This marble is unique to southern Rajasthan and is not found elsewhere in India. It features inter-growth structures and fibrous textures due to serpentinization. Unlike other green stones, it does not warp, fade, or oxidize over time. Its strength and ease in polishing makes it ideal for both interior and exterior applications.

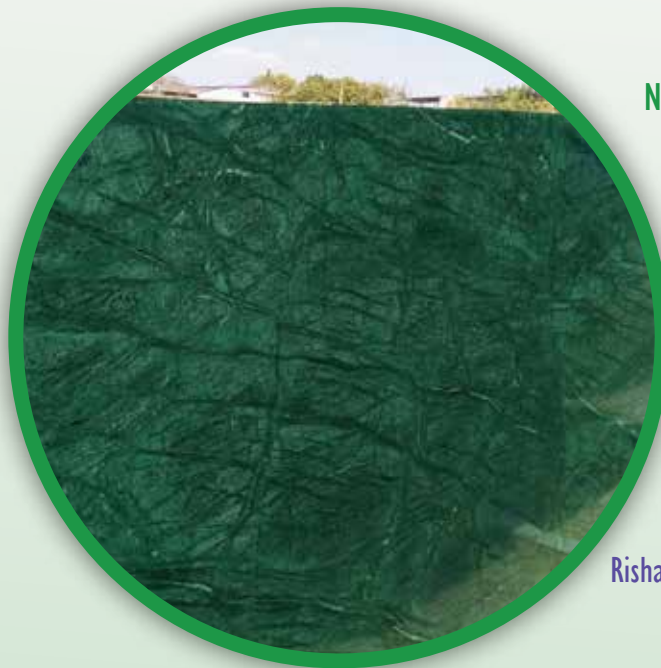
RAW MATERIALS

Green Serpentine Marble Blocks

Price
Approx.
Rs. 50 to 130 per sq. ft.

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Natural Goods



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 households

Class of Goods
19

Geographical Location
Rishabhdev, Kherwara and Dungarpur districts, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Green marble is extracted via open-cast mining, dressed to remove protrusions and sawed into slabs using diamond gang saws. Edges are cut to size, laid and polished. Artisans use electric lathes and hand tools for carving. The stone's compactness and mineral composition allow for intricate detailing and long-lasting finishes.



AAKOLA DABU PRINTS

Chippa Community in Aakola Village of Udaipur is famous for indigo colored mud-resist hand block printing techniques. Known for their jewel-toned indigo and brick red hues, these prints feature nature-inspired motifs like Kahma, Lal Titri, Dholika and Kantedar. They are commonly used in sarees, ghagras (Fetiya), dupattas and home textiles.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is exclusive to Aakola, where black clay from the Bedach river basin is used to create the Dabu resist paste. The prints are known for their deep indigo tones, intricate motifs and multi-stage dyeing. Fetiya and Nangna styles are unique to this region and the fabrics shine more with each wash while retaining color for over a decade.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton/Silk Fabrics, Black Clay, Natural Dyes, Gum, Lime, Wheat Chaff, Wooden Blocks

Price
Approx.
Rs. 350 to 1200 per mtr.

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 families

Class of Goods
24

Geographical Location
Aakola village, Udaipur district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is washed, then printed using carved wooden blocks dipped in a mud-resist paste made from black clay, gum, lime and wheat chaff. After drying with ash, the fabric is dyed in natural or synthetic vats, dried again and washed to reveal the design. Multiple dyeing cycles create layered hues and intricate motifs.



BHUSAWAR ACHAR (PICKLES) AND MURRABBA

Bhusawar Achar and Murrabba are traditional condiments made from locally sourced mangoes, lemons and seasonal fruits in Bharatpur district, Rajasthan. Known for their bold flavors and long shelf life, they are prepared using pure mustard oil and hand-ground spices. The products include mango, lemon, garlic, chili pickles and fruit-based murrabbas.

UNIQUENESS

Locally sourced, strong pungency mustard oil from bharatpur, local mango and lemon varieties are used to prepsre the Achar and Murabba. Bhusawar pickles are renowned for their piquant taste and aromatic spice blends. The craft dates back to the Mughal era and uses over 70 types of spices. The lemon pickle is especially prized for its digestive benefits and flavor enhancement with age.

RAW MATERIALS

Raw Mangoes, Lemons, Mustard Oil, Jaggery, Sugar, Fenugreek, Asafoetida, Cinnamon, Clove, Cumin, Coriander, Black Pepper, Salt

Price
Approx.
Rs. 400 to 850

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
250 families

Class of Goods
27

Geographical Location
Bhusawar town, Bharatpur district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Raw mangoes or lemons are washed, chopped and soaked in brine. After drying, they are mixed with heated mustard oil and hand-ground spices like fenugreek, clove and asafoetida. The mixture is left to mature before packing. For murrabba, fruits are boiled with sugar or jaggery and spiced, then stored in sterilized jars.



KUNDAN MEENA JEWELLERY

Crafted in 24K gold or high-grade silver, Kundan Meena Jewellery features uncut diamonds and multicolored gemstones set in gold foil, with vivid enamel work on the reverse. Kundan Meena Jewellery is a traditional Rajasthani art form combining gemstone setting (Kundan) with intricate enameling (Meenakari). Popular pieces include necklaces, earrings, bangles and bridal sets.

UNIQUENESS

This centuries-old craft flourished under Rajput and Mughal patronage. Each piece is handmade, requiring mastery in Ghaat (framework), Meenakari (enameling), Jadau (gem setting) and Chillai (polishing). The reverse enamel gains luster over time. Jaipur remains the epicenter of this art, known for its ruby reds, emerald greens and intricate floral motifs.

RAW MATERIALS

24K Gold, 92.5% Silver, Lac, Enamel Pigments, Uncut Diamonds, Gold Foil, Agate Stones, Traditional Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 5000 to 500000

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 families

Class of Goods
14

Geographical Location
Jaipur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans sketch designs, shape gold strips and solder them into frameworks. Lac is filled into grooves to hold stones. Meenakari is done by etching, applying enamel dust and firing each color individually. Stones are set using gold foil and burnishing techniques. Final polishing is done with agate stones for brilliance.



BUNDI BASMATI RICE

Bundi Basmati Rice is a long-grain, aromatic rice cultivated in the Bundi district of Rajasthan. Known for its delicate flavor, non-sticky texture and nutritional richness, it includes varieties like Sella, Steam, White, Pusa and Sugandha. It is widely used in biryanis, pulaos and other Indian rice dishes.

UNIQUENESS

Bundi Basmati is prized for its fragrance, long grains and high nutritional value. The alkaline soil and Chambal River irrigation enrich its flavor. It contains optimal levels of iron, zinc and vitamins A and C. The rice is easy to digest, has a long shelf life and is cultivated using organic and traditional methods.

RAW MATERIALS

Basmati Paddy Seeds



Price
Approx.
Rs. 80 to 160 per kg

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Bundi district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are soaked, incubated and sown in nurseries. Seedlings are transplanted in puddled fields during monsoon. Farms are leveled and banded for water retention. After 135-140 days, crops are harvested, cleaned, dried and steamed. Paddy is monitored for moisture and stored hygienically for milling and packaging.



GANGAPUR CITY KHEERMOHAN

Gangapur City Kheermohan is a traditional syrupy sweet made from chhena, suji and sugar, shaped into 4-6 cm dumplings and cooked in thick sugar syrup. Known for its dense, chewy, granular texture and brownish hue, it is a beloved dessert across East Rajasthan and beyond.

UNIQUENESS

Kheermohan from Gangapur is distinguished by its firm texture, long-lasting sweetness and rich mouthfeel. The quality of buffalo milk chhena, local water and traditional cooking methods contribute to its unmatched flavor. It remains fresh for 4-5 days and is celebrated for its naturally occurring aroma and taste.

RAW MATERIALS

Buffalo Milk, Whey, Lemon Juice, Suji, Arrowroot Powder, Powdered Sugar, Ghee

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to 500 per kg

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
250 families

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Gangapur City, Sawai Madhopur
district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Buffalo milk is curdled with whey and lemon juice to make chhena. It is mixed with suji, arrowroot and powdered sugar, shaped into dumplings and deep-fried in ghee. The dumplings are then soaked in thick sugar syrup and cooled. The final product is packed in jars and containers for sale.

FRINGES OF THE 'THAR DESERT' AND 'NAGORI'

ASHWAGANDHA

Nagori Ashwagandha is a medicinal root herb cultivated in the semi-arid fringes of the Thar Desert, especially in Nagaur, Rajasthan. Known for its long, thick, brittle and starchy roots, it is used in Ayurvedic formulations for vitality, stress relief and immunity. The plant thrives in sandy to loamy soils under extreme climatic conditions.

UNIQUENESS

Nagori Ashwagandha roots contain $\geq 35\%$ starch, making them superior in quality. The region's unique soil (K_2O 296-311 kg/ha), low rainfall and temperature extremes contribute to its dense, cavity-free morphology. Birds like the red-vented bulbul aid in seed dispersal, preserving this landscape naturally across central and western Rajasthan.

RAW MATERIALS

Ashwagandha Seeds



Price
Approx.
Rs. 600 to 1500 per kg

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
600 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Nagaur, Churu, Bikaner, Sikar,
Jodhpur, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are sown in the months of August to October in pulverized sandy soils. Sowing is followed by thinning and hand-weeding. The crop matures in 240-250 days. Roots are harvested, cleaned, dried and graded. Bird-assisted seed dispersal also contributes to natural propagation in the region.



KHARAK EMBROIDERY

Kharak Embroidery, named after regional name of 'dates' is a traditional counted-thread style from Rajasthan. It features clusters of satin-stitched bars arranged in geometric grids. Outlines are made using black double running stitches, filled with vibrant cotton threads and often accented with mirrors. Popular motifs include Bewari Kharak and Ghinghro Wall Kharak.

UNIQUENESS

Kharak is distinct for its precise thread-counting technique and bold geometric compositions. Unlike Soof, it is embroidered on the fabric's front side. The use of mirrors, radiant color combinations and motifs like peacocks and sunbursts give it a dramatic presence. It is traditionally practiced by Meghwal women, often combined with Soof and Ganatri styles.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Fabric, Colored Cotton Threads, Embroidery Needles, Mirrors, Tracing Tools, Traditional Wooden Frames

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 5000

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
150 families

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Western Rajasthan (Nagaur, Barmer,
Jodhpur, Bikaner)

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Design is plotted on fabric using black double running stitch. Satin stitch fills the grid with colored threads. Mirrors are encircled with blue and white embroidery. Motifs are crafted by counting warp and weft threads. Cotton threads in green, pink, yellow and white are used to enhance the base fabric.

MUKKA EMBROIDERY

Mukka Embroidery, also known as Mukke ka Kaam, is a traditional Rajasthani needlework style known for its lavish and intricate detailing. It features metallic threads, beads, sequins and mirrors embroidered onto rich fabrics like silk, velvet and satin. Motifs include geometric patterns, florals, paisleys and coin-like circular designs.

UNIQUENESS

Mukka is distinguished by its couching stitch technique, often done without tracing and its use of silver and gold threads to depict motifs like coin. The embroidery reflects Mughal and Persian influences and is associated with ceremonial attire. Its shimmering textures and cultural symbolism make it a hallmark of desert craftsmanship.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk, Velvet, Satin, Brocade, Zari Threads (Gold/Silver), Beads, Sequins, Mirrors, Embroidery Needles

Price
Approx.
Rs. 800 to 8000

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Barmer, Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans embroider directly onto fabric using couching, chain, satin and running stitches. Metallic threads, beads and mirrors are stitched without any prior trace design. Motifs are inspired by nature, architecture and heritage. The embroidery is done by hand on luxurious textiles, often for garments and ceremonial items.

KHAMBIRI EMBROIDERY

Khambiri Embroidery is a traditional textile art from Bikaner, Rajasthan, practiced by Harijan and immigrant communities of the Thar desert. Known for its stepped running stitch and vibrant motifs, it features geometric, floral and figurative designs. The embroidery resembles Islamic architectural patterns and is executed on cotton or silk.

UNIQUENESS

Khambiri derives its name from the wooden frame "khamba" used to stretch fabric for precise stitching. Its stepped running stitch creates a textured effect, often enhanced with bright threads, mirrors and beads. The motifs reflect Rajasthan's cultural heritage and the embroidery is prized for its vibrant palette and meticulous craftsmanship.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Silk, Embroidery Threads, Mirrors, Beads, Sequins, Wooden Frames, Tracing Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 5000

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
80 to 100 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Bikaner district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans stretch cotton or silk fabric onto a wooden frame, sketch or trace traditional designs and embroider using chain, satin and running stitches. Bright threads and embellishments like mirrors or beads are added. The piece is then cleaned, inspected and pressed for final use, showcasing skilled handwork and cultural motifs.



© RIPA, Oct 2025

www.ripaonline.com



EXTRA WEFT PATTU WEAVING

Extra Weft Pattu Weaving is a traditional textile craft from western Rajasthan, notably Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer. It involves weaving shawls and durries (pattus) with intricate motifs using supplementary weft yarns. Bhojasari and Malani are different varieties and each variety is distinguished by unique pallu designs and geometric or fish motifs.

UNIQUENESS

Pattu weaving uses vibrant colors and geometric motifs inserted with extra weft yarns, creating richly ornamented surfaces. The technique requires on-loom embroidery using sticks and inter-locking methods. Each region's color palette and motif style reflect local culture. Mastery of this craft demands generational skill and deep technical precision.

RAW MATERIALS

Merino Wool, Cotton Yarn, Vat and Acid Dyes, Starch Paste, Pit Treadle Loom, Wooden Reed, Beater, Lease Rods, Swift (Phirni), Comb

Price
Approx.
Rs. 800 to 6000

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 families

Class of Goods
24

Geographical Location
Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wool is spun, dyed and doubled before warping. Warp threads are sized with starch and dried. Weaving is done on pit treadle looms using Merino wool and cotton yarn. Extra weft motifs are inserted with sticks after every two ground picks. The loom setup and weaving technique are locally crafted and deeply traditional.



SOOF EMBROIDERY

Soof Embroidery is a traditional needlework style from Rajasthan's desert regions, known for its fine, single-thread stitching. It features geometric, floral and animal motifs rendered in earthy tones like indigo, rust and ochre. Practiced primarily by rural women, it adorns garments, bags, bedspreads and ceremonial textiles.

UNIQUENESS

Soof is distinguished by its delicate, counted-thread technique and minimalist elegance. Designs are stitched freehand or traced, using cotton or silk threads on coarse fabrics. The embroidery reflects desert aesthetics and cultural symbolism, often incorporating mirror work. Its precision and heritage value make it a treasured art form.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Yarn, Natural Dyes, Iron Panja Tool, Traditional Looms.

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 3000

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
150 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Barmer, Jaisalmer and Bikaner,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans select coarse cotton or silk, prepare and trace designs and embroider using chain, satin and stem stitches. Earth-toned threads are used to fill motifs with precision. Final steps include trimming, pressing and inspection. The embroidery is entirely handmade, requiring years of skill and generational knowledge.



PAKKA / PAKKO EMBROIDERY

Pakko embroidery, meaning “permanent,” is a dense and durable style practiced by Sodha and Jadeja communities. It features floral, animal and geometric motifs stitched in red, gold, yellow and black. Mirrors (Tika), beads and tassels embellish odhnas, chaddars and kanchlis, creating richly ornamented textiles with cultural depth.

UNIQUENESS

Distinguished by its ‘pakka ni aank’ chain stitches and ‘khann’ highlights, Pakko embroidery conceals the base cloth entirely. Motifs are curvilinear and symmetrical, with no puckering. The use of mirrors and bold color contrasts adds vibrancy, while the embroidery’s density ensures longevity and visual richness.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton or Silk Fabric, Cotton/Silk Threads, Chalk, Mirrors (Tika), Beads, Buttons, Tassels, Embroidery Needles

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 5000

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Barmer and Bikaner, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are outlined with chalk, then embroidered using chain and single chain stitches. Cotton threads in red, gold, yellow and black are preferred. Mirrors and trimmings are added for ornamentation. The process includes stitching, embellishing, trimming and final inspection for quality and finish.

APPLIQUE WORK

Applique Work from Barmer, Rajasthan is a vibrant textile craft involving the layering and stitching of fabric patches onto a base cloth. Designs feature floral, geometric and folkloric motifs, often enhanced with mirror work (Shisha), beads and sequins. It is used in garments, home décor and ceremonial textiles.

UNIQUENESS

Barmer's applique is known for its bold color palette, intricate detailing and mirror embellishments. Artisans often use recycled fabrics, reflecting sustainable practices. Motifs carry cultural and spiritual significance and the craft is passed down through generations. The combination of patchwork and embroidery creates richly textured, visually striking compositions.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton/Silk/Polyester Base Fabric, Colored Fabric Patches, Mirrors, Beads, Sequins, Embroidery Thread, Natural Glue, Scissors, Tracing Paper, Needles

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 3500

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
250 families

Class of Goods
24

Geographical Location
Barmer district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are traced onto fabric, pasted with natural glue and cut with seam allowance. Edges are turned and stitched using blind or applique stitch. Mirrors and embellishments are added. The piece is tidied, pressed and inspected. Artisans use cotton, silk and synthetic fabrics with vibrant threads and traditional tools.

JODHPUR IRON CRAFT

Jodhpur Iron Craft refers to the traditional metalwork practiced by Lohar artisans in Rajasthan, known for forging decorative and utilitarian items from wrought iron. Products include sigris, furniture, kitchenware and sculptural pieces, often featuring animal motifs, antique finishes and copper or zinc coatings. Refurbished heritage items are also highly prized.

UNIQUENESS

This craft blends centuries-old forging techniques with contemporary design. Artisans transform discarded iron elements like bullock cart wheels into export worthy decor. The low-carbon wrought iron ensures durability and malleability. Jodhpur's ironwork is celebrated for its graceful curvature, intricate detailing and antique finishes that echo Marwar's architectural legacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Wrought Iron, Adhesives, Primers, Black Enamel, Metallic Paints, Wooden Bases, Hammers, Welding Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 25000

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
400 families

Class of Goods
I4

Geographical Location
Jodhpur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are sketched, transferred to metal sheets and cut. Embossing is done with ball-peen hammers, followed by welding, grinding and buffing. Items are painted or zinc-coated, then mounted on wooden bases. Techniques include forging, casting and welding, requiring high skill and precision from master artisans.

RAJASTHAN RAVAN HATTHA

Rajasthan Ravan Hattha is an ancient bowed string instrument believed to be a precursor to the modern violin. Traditionally played by Bhopas of the Thori and Nayak communities, it features a coconut shell sound box, bamboo stem, horsehair strings and a bell-adorned bow. It accompanies folk storytelling, especially Pabuji's Phad performances.

UNIQUENESS

Ravan Hattha's angled main string, friction-reducing Bejara and rhythmic ghungroo bow make it acoustically distinct. Its origin is linked to King Ravana's devotion to Shiva. The instrument's structure-coconut shell, goat hide, bamboo and horsehair-reflects Rajasthan's desert craftsmanship and cultural legacy, especially among tribal and bardic communities.

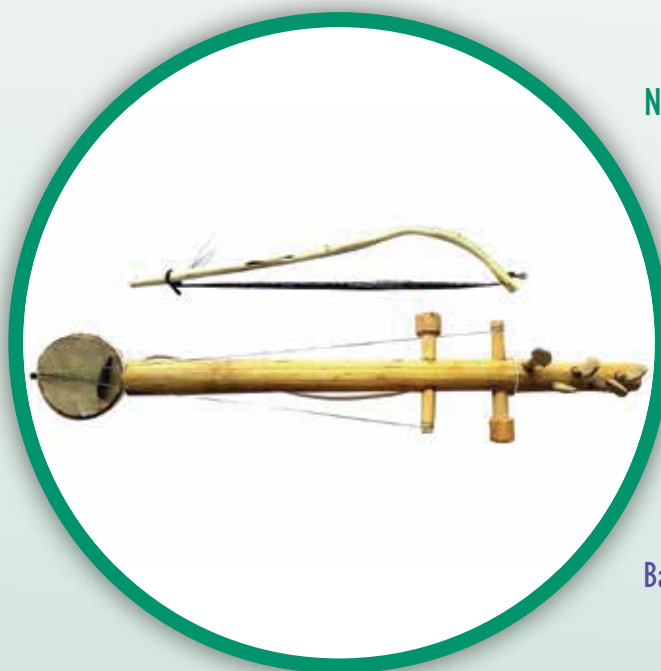
RAW MATERIALS

Seasoned Bamboo, Coconut Shell, Goat Skin, Horsehair, Steel Wire, Tuning Pegs, Bells, Friction-Reducing Powder (Bejara)

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1000 to 100000

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
150 families

Class of Goods
15

Geographical Location
Barmer, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

A coconut shell is covered with goat hide and attached to a bamboo stem. Pegs are inserted for tuning and 2 main strings (steel and horsehair) plus 8-12 sympathetic strings are added. The bow is made of horsehair and fitted with bells. Artisans shape, assemble and tune the instrument using locally sourced materials.

JAIPUR MARBLE STONE CRAFT

Jaipur Marble Stone Craft refers to the intricate carving and inlay work performed on white marble by skilled artisans of Jaipur. Products include statues of deities, human and animal figurines, bowls, vases and jali (latticework). These crafts are known for their elegance, precision and ornamental detailing.

UNIQUENESS

Jaipur's marble artisans are renowned for their mastery in sculpting lifelike figures and executing delicate inlay and cladding work. Inspired by nature and religious themes, the craft features geometric and floral motifs. The use of Makrana marble, detailed finishing and ornamental touches make these pieces globally admired.

RAW MATERIALS

White Marble (Safed Pathar), Silver/Gold Foil (Varak), Acrylic/Oil Paints, Precious Stones, Sandpaper (Regmaal), Wax Polish, Araldite, Geru (Red Soil)

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1000 to 100000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 families

Class of Goods
14

Geographical Location
Jaipur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are sketched on marble blocks, then carved using chisels and drills. Fine detailing is added, followed by sanding and buffing. Inlay work with stones and cladding with silver/gold foil or paints is done as needed. Final polishing ensures smoothness and shine. Each piece is crafted with precision and care.

BARMER KATAB (PATCH WORK)

Barmer Katab is a traditional patch and appliqué textile craft from western Rajasthan, known for its vibrant compositions and intricate motifs. Artisans create decorative items like quilts, wall hangings, cushions and garments by stitching multicolored fabric pieces onto a base cloth, often incorporating mirror work and embroidery for added richness.

UNIQUENESS

Practiced by Marwari communities, Barmer Katab combines appliqué and patchwork with motifs of flora, fauna and folklore. The bonded fabrics prevent sagging and wrinkling and the craft often repurposes worn textiles. Its visual appeal lies in the geometric precision, vibrant colors and story-telling through stitched scenes and seasonal narratives.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton or Silk Base Fabric, Fabric Patches, Gawar Gum, Mirror Pieces, Beads, Embroidery Thread, Tracing Paper, Scissors, Needles

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 3000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Barmer district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are traced onto fabric, pasted with homemade gum and cut with seam allowance. Edges are turned and stitched using blind or appliqué stitch. Reverse appliqué and embroidery may be added. Motifs include trees, animals, mythological scenes and seasonal themes. Final pieces are tidied, pressed and inspected for quality.

JODHPUR WOOD CRAFT

Jodhpur Wood Craft encompasses intricately carved furniture, figurines and decorative items made from seasoned hardwoods like Sheesham, Mango and Teak. Known for blending traditional Rajasthani motifs with contemporary design, these handcrafted pieces reflect the region's rich artisanal legacy and are prized for their durability, elegance and cultural symbolism.

UNIQUENESS

Jodhpur's woodcraft stands out for its ornate carving, antique finishes and fusion of ethnic and modern styles. Craftsmen from diverse communities contribute to this thriving industry, which employs over 1 lakh people. The natural oils in teak and sheesham enhance longevity, while motifs often echo Rajput architecture and desert flora-fauna.

RAW MATERIALS

Sheesham, Mango, Teak Wood, Iron Rods, Sandpaper, Wood Polish, Chisels, Mallets

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1500 to 150000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 families

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Jodhpur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are sketched on wood blocks, carved using chisels and mallets, then sanded smooth. Primer and paint are applied, sometimes followed by burning for antique effect. Iron rods join components and final polish adds sheen. Tools include lathe machines, buffing units and traditional hand tools for detailing and assembly.

SINDHI SARANGI

Sindhi Sarangi is a bowed string instrument traditionally crafted and played by the Langa community of Rajasthan. Made from a single block of Sheesham wood, it features a hollow belly covered with goat skin, steel and gut strings and a horsehair bow. It is renowned for its ability to mimic vocal nuances in folk and classical music.

UNIQUENESS

Sindhi Sarangi is distinct for its pear-shaped belly, diagonal peg arrangement and combination of steel and gut strings. It has been a cultural symbol of the Langa community for over 500 years. Unlike classical sarangis, it uses two gut and two steel strings, producing a rich, resonant tone ideal for Khayal and Thumri performances.

RAW MATERIALS

Sheesham Wood, Goat Skin, Steel Wire, Goat Gut, Stallion Hair, Adhesives, Carving Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 3000 to 15000

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 Families

Class of Goods
15

Geographical Location
Phalodi, Barnawa Jageer,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

A Sheesham block is carved into head, neck and belly. The belly is covered with sun-dried goat skin. Pegs are inserted and strings, steel and gut, are tied and tuned. The bow is made from wood and stallion hair. Final adjustments ensure tonal quality and resonance. Traditional tools and natural materials are used throughout.

PHAD PAINTING

Phad Painting is a traditional scroll art from Shahpura, Rajasthan, depicting epic tales of local deities like Devnarayan and Pabuji. Originally used by Bhopas as mobile temples, these vibrant cloth paintings feature bold outlines, symbolic colors and narrative compositions. Today, Phad art includes mythological, festive and contemporary themes.

UNIQUENESS

Phad's storytelling format uses overlapping scenes, symbolic color codes and hierarchical character sizing. Figures are flat, in profile and densely packed. The art is accompanied by oral renditions and follows strict iconographic rules. Natural materials and mineral-based colors enhance its authenticity, making it a living tradition of visual folklore.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Cloth, Starch Paste, Moonstone, Natural Pigments

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 25000

Proof of Origin
14th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
150 Artisans

Class of Goods
16

Geographical Location
Shahpura and Bhilwara districts,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cotton cloth is soaked, starched, dried and burnished with moonstone. Scenes are mapped with erasable yellow paint, then colored in tonal order using natural pigments. Final outlines are drawn in black. Themes are chosen based on folklore or epics and the artist signs near the central deity on an auspicious day.

UDAIPUR THIKRI CRAFT

Thikri is a mirror inlay craft from Udaipur, Rajasthan, involving hand-cut convex glass pieces arranged into intricate mosaics. Traditionally adorning palace walls and ceilings, it now embellishes furniture, panels and décor. Known for its regal aesthetic, Thikri reflects both artisan skill and cultural grandeur through shimmering geometric compositions.

UNIQUENESS

Thikri combines luxury and heritage, using hand-cut mirrors to create ornate, reflective surfaces. Rooted in Mughal and Rajput traditions, it is famed for its presence in Amer Fort and City Palace. Each piece is manually crafted, echoing royal tastes and artisan stories, with no two designs alike.

RAW MATERIALS

Convex Mirrors, Diamond Cutters (Hirakni), OHP Sheets, Lime, Marble Powder, Fevicol, Putty, Paper, Wooden or Stone Base

Price
Approx.
Rs. 2000 to 1000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
70 families

Class of Goods
16

Geographical Location
Udaipur, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are traced on OHP sheets and transferred to mirror pieces. Mirrors are cut with diamond tools, arranged and fixed onto a lime-marble putty base. The surface is flattened, mirrors embedded and paper peeled off. Final touches ensure clarity and precision, preserving the craft's reflective elegance.



UDAIPUR DANKA CRAFT

Udaipur Danka Craft is a luxurious metal embroidery technique practiced in the Mewar region of Rajasthan. It features small, gold-plated silver squares (dankas) couched with kasab threads onto rich fabrics like silk, satin and chiffon. Traditionally used on Rajputi poshaks, it now embellishes sarees, kurtis and decorative textiles.

UNIQUENESS

Danka embroidery is distinguished by its shimmering metallic squares and intricate knot stitching. Inspired by nature, motifs include paisleys, suns, moons and peacocks. Practiced for over 400 years by Udaipur's Bohra community, it reflects royal patronage and is valued by weight due to the use of precious metals.

RAW MATERIALS

Gold-Plated Silver Squares (Danka), Kasab Threads (Gold/Silver Wire), Silk/Satin/Chiffon Fabric, Metal Braids

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1500 to 50000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Udaipur district, Rajasthan



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are traced using blue or zinc powder. Fabric is stretched on a wooden frame. Danka squares are pierced and couched with kasab threads using eight-point knot stitches. Metal braids highlight motifs. The embroidery is completed with finishing touches and polishing, ensuring sheen and durability.



JODHPUR CHATERI STONE CRAFT

Jodhpur Chateri Stone Craft refers to intricately hand-carved sandstone pavilions, cenotaphs and architectural elements used in gardens, courtyards and heritage buildings. Crafted from Chittar sandstone, these dome-shaped structures feature detailed carvings of deities, floral motifs and geometric patterns, reflecting Rajput and Hindu architectural traditions.

UNIQUENESS

Renowned for its durability and aesthetic versatility, Jodhpur Chateri sandstone is acid- and abrasion-resistant, making it ideal for both interior and exterior use. The carvings serve as memorials and spiritual sites, showcasing centuries-old craftsmanship. Customizable designs and finishes allow seamless integration into modern and traditional spaces.

RAW MATERIALS

Chittar Sandstone

Price
Approx.
Rs. 5000 to 200000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 families

Class of Goods
I4

Geographical Location
Jodhpur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

High-quality sandstone is sourced and cut into blocks. Artisans sketch designs, then carve using chisels and hammers. Surfaces are smoothed with rasps and polished. Components are assembled for portable structures. Final quality checks ensure precision and aesthetic integrity before installation or delivery.



© RIPA, Oct 2025

www.ripaonline.com



NAGARI PAAN METHI

Nagari Paan Methi is a small-seeded fenugreek variety grown exclusively in Nagaur district, Rajasthan. Known for its trifoliate green leaves and intense aroma, it is used in dried form to flavor spices and cuisines. The herb bears yellow-orange flowers and curved pods and remains leafy throughout its vegetative phase.

UNIQUENESS

Its distinctive fragrance stems from elevated aromatic compounds like 2-methoxy, 4-vinylphenol and 3-amino-4,5-dimethyl-2(5H)-furanone. The aroma is stable over time and results from a unique interaction of genetics, microclimate and soil. Unlike other methi types, Nagari Paan Methi retains a dark green color and emits a persistent scent when dried.

RAW MATERIALS

Nagari Methi Seeds



Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 800 per 500 gms

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1500 families

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Nagaur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Leaves are harvested using a locally developed mower, then sun-dried on clay surfaces exposed to soil. This natural drying retains leaf color and aroma. The crop's slow growth and leafy retention are managed through region-specific practices. Aroma is preserved through careful drying and minimal handling post-harvest.



SANGARI OF KHEJARI

Sangri refers to the slender, cylindrical pods of the *Prosopis cineraria* (Khejri) tree, native to Rajasthan's arid zones. These pods are harvested green and dried for long-term use. Sangri is a staple in desert cuisine, especially in dishes like Ker-Sangri, valued for its chewy texture and earthy, nutty flavor.

UNIQUENESS

Sangri's distinct aroma, firm texture and resilience in drought conditions make it vital to desert diets. Rich in nutrients and adapted to harsh climates, it supports food security and ecological balance. Its culinary versatility and cultural significance in Rajasthan elevate it beyond a mere ingredient to a symbol of desert sustenance.

RAW MATERIALS

Fresh Khejri Pods



Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 1000 per kg

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Jodhpur, Barmer and Nagaur districts,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Green pods are hand-harvested during April-May, then sun-dried on flat clay surfaces to preserve aroma and texture. Dried pods are stored for year-round use. Rehydration before cooking restores their chewy consistency. Sustainable harvesting ensures ecological balance and supports rural livelihoods.



© RIPA, Oct 2025

www.ripaonline.com



RAJASTHAN JEERA

Rajasthan Jeera (cumin) is a seed spice from the Apiaceae family, cultivated in the arid zones of western Rajasthan. Known for its bold grain, earthy aroma and high essential oil content, it is widely used in culinary preparations and Ayurvedic remedies. The seeds are elongated, ridged and highly aromatic.

UNIQUENESS

Rajasthan's semi-arid climate and mineral-rich sandy soils enhance Jeera's flavor, oil concentration and shelf life. Its slow maturation intensifies aroma, while traditional farming ensures purity. The seeds are prized for their warm, nutty taste and smoky undertone, making them a staple in global spice markets and Indian cuisine.

RAW MATERIALS

Jeera Seeds



Price
Approx.
Rs. 150 to 400 per 250 gms

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Jalore, Barmer, Nagaur,
Jodhpur, Pali, Sirohi, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are treated and sown in winter. Crops are irrigated and managed for nutrition and pests. Harvested by early spring, seeds are threshed, sun-dried and cleaned. Final product is graded for purity and packed for distribution. Traditional practices combined with modern techniques ensure quality and export readiness.



PUSHKAR GULKAND

Pushkar Gulkand is a traditional Ayurvedic preserve made from fragrant Damask rose petals and white crystal sugar. Produced in Pushkar, Rajasthan, Asia's largest rose-growing region, it is known for its cooling properties, antioxidant richness and therapeutic benefits. Gulkand is used in desserts, tonics and herbal remedies.

UNIQUENESS

Pushkar's climate and soil yield roses with exceptional aroma and sweetness. Gulkand made here retains its fragrance, taste and medicinal potency for months. It is revered for its ability to purify blood, soothe digestion and calm the nervous system. The preparation follows generational methods rooted in Ayurvedic texts.

RAW MATERIALS

Damask Rose Petals, White Crystal Sugar, Glass Jars, Clean Cloth Covers



Price

Approx.

Rs. 200 to 800 per 250 gms

No. of Families Involved

Approx.

500 families

Proof of Origin

27th Century

Class of Goods

29

Type of Goods

Food Stuffs

Geographical Location

Pushkar, Ajmer district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fresh rose petals are gently washed, dried and layered with equal weight sugar in glass jars. The jars are sun-soaked for 7-10 days, stirred periodically and sealed. This natural fermentation enhances flavor and medicinal properties. The final product is stored in airtight containers and refrigerated for extended shelf life.



POTTERY OF SAWAI MADHOPUR

Black Pottery of Sawai Madhopur is a distinctive terracotta craft made from iron-rich clay sourced near the Banas River. Known for its smooth, glossy finish and greyish-black hue, it includes utility items like bowls and cups, as well as decorative tiles and animal figurines inspired by Rajasthan's wildlife and cultural motifs.

UNIQUENESS

This pottery's signature color comes from a specialized reduction firing technique that imparts a metallic sheen. Unglazed and eco-friendly, it is safe for culinary use. Designs often depict tigers, elephants and dhonk trees, reflecting the influence of Ranthambore National Park and the region's artisanal heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Iron-Rich Clay, Natural Binders, Polishing Stones, Carving Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to 5000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
150 families

Class of Goods
21

Geographical Location
Sawai Madhopur district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Clay is collected, purified and mixed with natural binders. It is kneaded, shaped on a wheel, dried and polished with stones. Designs are carved using simple tools. Pottery is fired at 700-800°C in sealed kilns to achieve its black hue. Slow cooling prevents cracks and ensures durability.



CHITTORGARH BASSI KAWAD CRAFT

Chittorgarh Bassi Kawad Craft is a traditional Rajasthani art form involving intricately carved and painted wooden storytelling shrines. Made from lightweight mango wood, these multi-paneled boxes unfold to narrate mythological tales, often culminating in a sacred image. Kavads serve as portable temples and visual storytelling tools.

UNIQUENESS

Kawads are cultural repositories blending carpentry and painting, created by the Suthar community. Their vibrant panels depict epics like Ramayana and Mahabharata, painted freehand with natural pigments. The unfolding structure builds narrative suspense, engaging audiences in spiritual and communal experiences led by Kavadiya Bhats.

RAW MATERIALS

Mango Wood, Natural Adhesives, Mineral Pigments, Saws, Chisels, Hinges, Polishing Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1500 to 25000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 families

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Bassi village, Chittorgarh district,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mango wood is cut, shaped and assembled into hinged panels. Surfaces are primed with natural adhesives. Artisans paint scenes using mineral-based pigments. Panels are dried, inspected and polished. Hinges are reinforced and decorative elements added. Final Kawad is assembled for storytelling or display.

RAJASTHAN LEHARIYA TEXTILES

Rajasthan Leheriya Textiles are traditional tie-and-dye fabrics known for their wave-like diagonal patterns and vibrant color combinations. Crafted on cotton, silk, chiffon and georgette, Leheriya garments include sarees, turbans, dupattas and scarves. The designs symbolize joy and prosperity, especially during monsoon festivals like Teej.

UNIQUENESS

Leheriya's signature ripple effect is achieved through resist-dyeing, where fabric is twisted, tied and dyed in stages. Variants like Pachranga and Satranga feature five or seven colors. The craft's cultural depth, unisex appeal and adaptability to modern fashion make it a timeless expression of Rajasthan's textile artistry.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Silk, Chiffon, Georgette, Natural or Synthetic Dyes, Thread

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 5000

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 families

Class of Goods
24

Geographical Location
Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur districts,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is washed, dried and twisted lengthwise. It is tied at intervals and dyed to create wave patterns. For multicolor designs, the process is repeated with re-knotting. After drying, threads are removed and the fabric is washed again. Each piece reflects the artisan's precision and creative touch.



JAIPUR RAJAI

Jaipur Rajai is a handcrafted quilt from Rajasthan, known for its lightweight warmth, vibrant prints and soft mulmul cotton exterior. Filled with finely carded desi cotton, it features traditional motifs like Mughal florals, Sanganeri vines and paisleys. These quilts are used as comforters, throws and decorative bedding.

UNIQUENESS

Jaipur Rajai combines artisanal hand-block printing with the tagaai stitching technique, ensuring even insulation and durability. Its reversible design, eco-friendly materials and cultural motifs make it both functional and artistic. The quilt's airy feel and effective warmth suit diverse climates, reflecting Rajasthan's textile heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Mulmul Cotton, Desi Cotton Filling, Natural Dyes, Wooden Blocks, Dhunki

Price
Approx.
Rs. 2000 to 8000

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 families

Class of Goods
24

Geographical Location
Jaipur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mulmul cotton is washed, dried and printed with hand-carved blocks using natural dyes. Desi cotton is carded with a dhunki and layered between fabric sheets. Quilts are stitched by hand using fine running stitches. Edges are finished, inspected and packed in breathable cotton bags for distribution.



RAJASTHAN LAKH KI CHUDIYA (LAKH BANGLES)

Rajasthan Lakh Ki Chudiya are handcrafted bangles made from natural lac resin, celebrated for their vibrant colors, intricate embellishments and cultural symbolism. Popular in Jaipur and Karauli, these bangles are worn during festivals, weddings and rituals, often paired with traditional attire to signify prosperity, marital status and auspiciousness.

UNIQUENESS

Crafted by the Manihar community, these bangles feature floral motifs, lehariya patterns and embedded mirrors or stones. Their glossy finish, achieved through multiple lacquer layers and polishing, reflects Jaipur's artisanal excellence. Lightweight and customizable, they blend tradition with modern aesthetics, sustaining a centuries-old craft.

RAW MATERIALS

Lac Resin, Natural Dyes, Semi-Precious Stones, Mirrors

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 to 2500

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 families

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Jaipur and Karauli districts,
Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Lac resin is cleaned, softened and dyed with natural pigments. It is rolled into strips, coiled and molded on wooden mandrels. Edges are fused and smoothed. Embellishments are embedded while warm. Bangles are polished with wax or oil, inspected for quality and packed for sale in local markets.



JODHPUR SAFA (TURBAN)

Jodhpur Safa is a traditional Rajasthani turban, emblematic of Marwar's regal heritage. Typically, 9-12 meters long and 1 meter wide, it is crafted from cotton, silk, or chiffon and adorned with Leheriya, Bandhej or Mothda patterns. Worn during weddings, festivals and honor ceremonies, it symbolizes pride, status and hospitality.

UNIQUENESS

The Safa's layered pleats, fan-shaped sarpech and vibrant colors reflect Rajput nobility. Each piece is hand-dyed, embellished with gotapatti or zardozi and tied in region-specific styles. Its breathable fabric suits Rajasthan's climate, while its ceremonial importance and artisanal detailing make it a timeless cultural icon.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Silk, Chiffon, Natural Dyes, Zari Threads, Beads, Starch, Wooden Mandrels

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 3500

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
250 families

Class of Goods
24

Geographical Location
Jodhpur district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is selected, washed and dyed using Leheriya or Bandhej techniques. Embellishments like zari or beads are hand-stitched. The cloth is starched, ironed and hemmed. It is then rolled and stored, ready for ceremonial tying. Each Safa reflects skilled craftsmanship and cultural precision.



SIKAR PYAJ

Sikar Pyaj is a biennial onion variety cultivated in Rajasthan's Sikar district, known for its light-red bulbs, drought tolerance and rich flavor. Widely used in Indian cuisine, it thrives in cool climates and is grown across Rabi, Kharif and late Kharif seasons. Its unique taste and adaptability make it a staple in regional agriculture.

UNIQUENESS

Sikar Pyaj is prized for its early maturity, resilience to low irrigation and consistent bulb quality. Developed through mass selection by innovator Shri Manaram Choudhary, it performs well in arid conditions. Its light-red color, firm texture and pungent aroma distinguish it from other onion varieties, making it popular across northern India.

RAW MATERIALS

Desi Onion Seeds



Price
Approx.
Rs. 30 to 100 per kg

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Sikar district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are sown in nursery beds during August-September. Seedlings are transplanted after 6-10 weeks at 15×10 cm spacing. Alternatively, bulbs are planted or seeds are broadcast directly. Fields are irrigated, weeded and thinned. Bulbs are harvested, dried and stored for market or export, with Rabi crop dominating supply.



BIKANERI MOTH

Bikaneri Moth (*Vigna aconitifolia*) is a drought-tolerant legume cultivated in the arid zones of western Rajasthan, especially Bikaner. Known locally as "moat," its small, oval seeds cook quickly and offer a nutty flavor. Rich in protein and low in glycemic index, it is a staple in traditional diets and climate-resilient agriculture.

UNIQUENESS

Bikaneri Moth thrives in sandy, nutrient-poor soils with minimal rainfall. Its prostrate growth conserves moisture and its adaptability to extreme heat makes it ideal for desert farming. The crop's culinary versatility, rapid cooking time and health benefits especially for diabetic diets underscore its nutritional and cultural significance.

RAW MATERIALS

Moth Bean Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 to 100 per kg

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
3000 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Bikaner district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fields are ploughed and harrowed or cultivated using ferti-seed drills. Seeds are sown during Kharif season with minimal irrigation. FYM (20-25 t/ha) is applied to improve soil health. A starter dose of 10 kg N and 40 kg P₂O₅ per hectare enhances yield. The crop matures with minimal input and is harvested manually.



KOTA DHANIYA

Kota Dhaniya refers to coriander seeds cultivated in the Hadoti region of Rajasthan, especially Kota. Known for their high essential oil content and long shelf life, these seeds offer a citrusy aroma and warm flavor. Used in spice blends, food flavorings and Ayurvedic remedies, they are a staple in Indian kitchens and exports.

UNIQUENESS

Kota Dhaniya is prized for its rich fragrance, attributed to compounds like coriandrol and alpha-pinene. Its ability to remain fresh for 2-3 years, combined with its superior oil yield, makes it the first choice for traders and consumers. The region's dry climate and black cotton soil enhance seed quality and longevity.

RAW MATERIALS

Coriander Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to 500 per kg

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Hadoti region
(Kota division), Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fields are ploughed and leveled to fine tilth. Seeds are sown between 15 October and 15 November. Irrigated or dryland methods are used depending on soil type. Black cotton soil is preferred. Crops are monitored for frost and humidity. Harvested seeds are dried, cleaned and packed for market or export.



POTENTIAL GIs



JHALAWAR ORANGE

Jhalawar Oranges are a sweet citrus variety cultivated in Rajasthan's Jhalawar district. Grown from Nagpur saplings, these oranges develop a distinct flavor and extended shelf life due to the region's unique soil and climate. They are consumed fresh, juiced, or used in culinary preparations and contribute significantly to local agribusiness.

UNIQUENESS

Jhalawar Oranges are notably sweeter than their Nagpur counterparts and may last longer post-harvest. Their quality is shaped by the region's microclimate and soil composition. Despite shared genetic origin, their taste and resilience distinguish them in the market, making them a valuable crop for farmers and traders alike.

RAW MATERIALS

Orange Saplings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 onwards

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 Families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Jhalawar district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Saplings are planted in well-drained soil and nurtured under Jhalawar's semi-arid climate. Regular irrigation, pruning and pest control are practiced. Fruits are harvested manually when ripe, sorted by size and quality and packed for local and interstate markets. Weather variability is managed through adaptive farming techniques.



SRI GANGANAGAR GUAR GUM

Sri Ganganagar Guar Gum is a processed powder derived from guar beans cultivated in Rajasthan's Sri Ganganagar region. Known for its thickening, stabilizing and binding properties, it is widely used in food, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, textiles and oil drilling. The powder is available in various grades, including food-grade and industrial-grade variants.

UNIQUENESS

Sri Ganganagar is a major hub for guar gum production, supported by proximity to guar-growing regions and advanced processing facilities. The powder's versatility spans industries from ice cream to hydraulic fracturing making it a globally traded commodity. Its purity, viscosity and customizable grades enhance its industrial and commercial value.

RAW MATERIALS

Guar Seeds, Milling Equipment



Price

Approx.

Rs. 80 to 300 per 250 gms

No. of Families Involved

Approx.

300 families

Proof of Origin

20th Century

Class of Goods

31

Type of Goods

Manufactured Goods

Geographical Location

Sri Ganganagar district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Guar seeds are acquired, dehusked and milled to produce guar splits. These splits are screened and processed into powder using mechanical grinding and purification techniques. The powder is then graded, packed and distributed for industrial or food applications. Quality control ensures consistency in viscosity and purity.



© RIPA, Oct 2025

www.ripaonline.com



DAUSA SANDSTONE CRAFT

Made from locally quarried sandstone, Dausa Sandstone Craft showcases intricately carved architectural elements, sculptures and decorative items. It is known for its durability and aesthetic appeal, this craft includes jharokhas, arches, garden furniture and temple carvings. Artisans offer both hand-carved and CNC machine-finished pieces in varied textures and hues.

UNIQUENESS

Dausa's sandstone is prized for its fine grain, workability and natural color variations. The region blends centuries-old carving traditions with modern CNC precision, producing temple art, animal figurines and architectural accents. Its versatility in both heritage restoration and contemporary design makes it a sought-after material across India and abroad.

RAW MATERIALS

Local Sandstone, Chisels, CNC Carving Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 150000

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 families

Class of Goods
14

Geographical Location
Dausa district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Sandstone blocks are sourced locally and shaped using chisels or CNC machines. Artisans carve motifs by hand or program designs for precision cutting. Surfaces are polished, textured, or left natural. Final products are inspected, assembled if needed and packed for temple, garden, or interior installation.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, Oct 2025



BIKANERI GATHIYA

Bikaneri Gathiya is a thick, crunchy gram flour-based snack from Bikaner, Rajasthan. Known for its bold flavor and rope-like texture, it is seasoned with spices like ajwain, black pepper and hing. Traditionally enjoyed with tea, it is a standalone namkeen, distinct from sev or fafda in both form and taste.

UNIQUENESS

Bikaneri Gathiya stands out for its crisp yet slightly soft texture, achieved through precise frying and dough preparation. Its robust spice blend and thickness make it a hearty snack. Unlike sev, it's not a garnish but a full-flavored treat, deeply rooted in Bikaner's culinary identity and widely loved across India.

RAW MATERIALS

Gram Flour, Ajwain, Black Pepper, Red Chili Powder, Hing, Oil

Price
Approx.
Rs. 400 per 500 gms

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
400 families

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Bikaner district, Rajasthan

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Gram flour is mixed with spices and oil to form a stiff dough. It is extruded through a thick-nozzle sev machine into rope-like strands, then deep-fried until golden and crisp. Excess oil is drained and the snack is cooled and stored in airtight containers to preserve its texture and flavor.



About Reinforce Intellectual Property Association

RIPA is not for profit organization, with an aim to promote and facilitate indigenous Intellectual Property (IP) at national and international level. RIPA aims at meeting the present and future requirement for growth and development of indigenous IP. RIPA further strengthen and complements the efforts of indigenous R&D and innovations.

Disclaimer: Intellectual Property Rights and Fair Use Notice

This content has been created by Reinforce Intellectual Property Association (RIPA), a notfor-profit organization, to provide information and education about Geographical Indications (GIs) for the public. It may include images, trademarks, logos, brand names, and other copyrighted materials sourced from various websites and e-commerce portals. These are the property of their respective owners and are used solely for illustrative and educational purposes under the "fair use" provisions of applicable copyright laws.

The inclusion of such intellectual property is intended to explain and promote understanding of GIs, their significance, and their role in cultural and economic contexts. This use is not for commercial purposes, nor is it intended to infringe upon any intellectual property rights, including but not limited to copyrights, trademarks, and design rights.

The information and materials included have been obtained from publicly available sources believed to be accurate and reliable at the time of publication. However, no warranty or representation is made regarding their accuracy or completeness. The organization does not claim ownership of any third-party intellectual property depicted and does not intend to mislead or confuse readers regarding its origin or association.

While third-party content is utilized for educational purposes, the overall design, concept, and representation of this white paper, including its layout, organization, and original content, are the copyright of Reinforce Intellectual Property Association (RIPA). Unauthorized reproduction, distribution, or use of this white paper's design or content without prior permission from RIPA is prohibited.

If you are the owner of any third-party content featured and believe that its use violates your intellectual property rights, please contact us. We will promptly review and address your concerns.

Concept Designed by:



LALIT AMBASTHA



DR. MEDHA KAUSHIK



SANDEEP KAUSHIK



RAJESH KUMAR VERMA

FINDING GI

A Campaign to Recapture the Legacy



Handicraft



Manufactured Goods



Food Stuff



Agricultural Goods



Natural Goods



**If you know any GI products in your locality,
please write to us at: coordinator@ripaonline.com**



716, Seventh Floor, DLF Prime Towers, Okhla Phase 1, New Delhi-110020, India

Phone: +91-9811367838 | www.ripaonline.com



RAJASTHAN



RIPA

POWERING INDIGENOUS INTELLECT

716, Seventh Floor, DLF Prime Towers,
Okhla Phase 1, New Delhi-110020, India

Phone: +91-9811367838

Email: coordinator@ripaonline.com

www.ripaonline.com



www.ripaonline.com

