



ABOUT GI

Geographical Indications (GIs) are associated with the legacy of a product connected with a specific location having unique blend of nature, culture, tradition, and artisan. In India, there are several registered GIs and there are numerous GIs which are not yet registered officially, but are potential registerable GIs.

GI based on classes to Natural Goods, Food Stuff
Manufactured Goods, Handicrafts
or Agricultural Goods

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

Legal Protection from
unfair usage

Registered by the
Authorized
community of the GI

GI Sign or symbol
indicating
Geographical Origin
or location

Economic empowerment
to Artisans, Producers,
and Manufacturers

Social Uplifting and
continuing the Legacy of
the Nation

700+ registered GIs and
numerous unregistered GIs
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting
and ensures
genuineness of products

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition,
and Legacy



A GI reflects a shared heritage that has evolved over generations, deeply influenced by local knowledge, distinctive environments, and cultural traditions. It highlights that certain products are far more than just items of trade; they represent the history, narratives, and dedication of the artisans, farmers, and communities who have kept these practices alive. By recognizing this inherent value, the GI system establishes a structure to safeguard and encourage these traditions, ensuring they thrive and adapt in today's competitive landscape.



A close-up photograph of rice panicles. The panicles are filled with small, yellowish-green rice grains, some of which are beginning to turn a light brown color. The background is a soft, out-of-focus green, suggesting a lush rice field. The lighting is bright and natural, highlighting the texture of the grains and the sharp edges of the rice leaves.

REGISTERED GIS

ALLAHABAD SURKHA GUAVA

Allahabad Surkha Guava is a premium guava variety from Allahabad (Prayagraj), Uttar Pradesh, known for its apple-red skin, deep pink pulp, and sweet, aromatic flavor. Cultivated near the Sangam of the Ganga and Yamuna rivers, it is rich in vitamin C, dietary fiber, and antioxidants, making it a nutritional powerhouse.

UNIQUENESS

This guava stands out for its distinct red flesh, low seed count, and apple-like appearance. The unique agro-climatic conditions of the Sangam region enhance its color and flavor. With a TSS of 13.75% and vitamin C content of 150 mg/100g, it is prized for both taste and health benefits.

RAW MATERIALS

Guava Seedlings

Price

Approx. Rs. 50 to
150 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
800 to 1000 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century



Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Allahabad,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Guava saplings are planted in well-drained loamy soil, followed by training, pruning, and grafting. Plants are nourished with NPK fertilizers and farmyard manure, irrigated regularly, and harvested using wooden tools to prevent bruising. Fruits are graded, bundled, and marketed locally and internationally.

MANGO MALIHABADI DUSSEHERI

Malihabadi Dusseheri Mango is a heritage mango cultivar from Malihabad, Uttar Pradesh, celebrated for its elongated shape, fibreless pulp, and rich, sweet aroma. With a golden-yellow skin and succulent flesh, it is staple of India's mango exports and revered as the “King of Mangoes”.

UNIQUENESS

This mango is famed for its distinctive fragrance, melt-in-mouth texture, and excellent shelf life. Grown in the alluvial soils of the Ganga-Yamuna doab, it owes its flavor to the region's microclimate. The original mother tree, over 300 years old, still stands in Dussehri village, making it a living legacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Mango Saplings

Price

Approx. Rs. 50 to
Rs. 120 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
3000 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Malihabad,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mango trees are grown in well-managed orchards, requiring sunlight, irrigation, and pest monitoring. Fruits are hand-harvested at maturity, then washed, sorted, and packed in crates. Careful grading and transport ensure quality is preserved for local and export markets, maintaining the mango's reputation and freshness.

BASMATI

Basmati 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.

UNIQUENESS

Basmati 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

High-Quality Basmati Rice Seeds

Price

Approx. Rs. 80 per kg
Onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
3000 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Punjab / Haryana /
Himachal Pradesh / Delhi /
Uttarkhand / Uttar Pradesh /
Jammu & Kashmir



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.

KALANAMAK RICE

Kalanamak Rice is a heritage aromatic rice variety from Siddharthnagar district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its distinct black husk, fragrant aroma, and nutritional richness. Often referred to as “Buddha's Gift”, it is cultivated in the Terai region and prized for its soft texture, low glycemic index, and medicinal properties.

UNIQUENESS

Kalanamak rice is renowned for its sandalwood-like aroma, high iron and zinc content, and antioxidant-rich black husk. It is gluten-free, diabetic-friendly, and has a low glycemic index (49-52%). Its cultivation is region-specific, and it loses its aroma if grown outside the Bajha Aligarhwa belt, making it a true geographical treasure.

RAW MATERIALS

Kalanamak Paddy Seeds

Price

Approx. Rs. 80
to Rs. 200

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
3000 to 3500 families

Proof of Origin
6th Century

Class of Goods
30

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Siddharthnagar,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are germinated and treated with Trichoderma and cow urine, then sown in nurseries and transplanted after 20-25 days. Fields are puddled and enriched with cow dung, and pest control is done using organic methods. Harvested grains are sun-dried, dehusked, and graded manually, preserving their aroma and nutritional value.

RATAUL MANGO

Rataul Mango is a heritage mango variety from Rataul village in Baghpat district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its intense sweetness, fiberless pulp, and delicate aroma. Revered as a royal fruit, it is cultivated in limited orchards and exported globally. The mango is small in size but rich in flavor and legacy.

UNIQUENESS

Rataul Mango is famed for its carrot-like aroma, buttery texture, and melt-in-mouth sweetness. Developed by Sheikh Mohammad Afaq Faridi in the early 20th century, it is considered sweeter than sugar.

RAW MATERIALS

Grafted Mango Saplings, Loamy Soil, Organic Manure, Protective Bags

Price

Approx. Rs. 100 to
300 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1000 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century



Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Rataul Village, Baghpat,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Rataul mango trees are grafted and cultivated in loamy soil, requiring careful pruning, bagging, and pest control. Fruits are hand-harvested, sorted, and packed with minimal handling to preserve their tender skin and aroma. The variety is biennial bearing, and trees yield 1.5-4 quintals annually.

ADAMCHINI CHAWAL

Adamchini Rice is a traditional aromatic landrace variety cultivated in Chandauli, Varanasi, Mirzapur, and Sonbhadra districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Known for its short-bold grains, strong aroma, and soft texture, it is prized for its digestibility, cooking quality, and nutritional richness, including vitamin D, iron, and fiber.

UNIQUENESS

Adamchini rice is drought-tolerant, disease-resistant, and has intermediate amylose content, making it fluffy and soft even after cooling. It is cultivated using traditional methods, and its boiled rice water (maad) is valued as a natural remedy.

RAW MATERIALS

Adamchini Paddy Seeds, Loamy Soil, Cow Dung, Neem Cake, Traditional Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 80 to
150 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
400 to 500 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Chandauli, Varanasi, Mirzapur,
and Sonbhadra districts,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are soaked, sprouted, and sown in nurseries, then transplanted into puddled fields. Farmers use green manure, vermicompost, and traditional pest control. The crop matures in 150-157 days, and grains are sun-dried, milled, and graded manually. The rice is known for its high cooking quality and aroma retention.

PRATAPGARH AONLA

Pratapgarh Aonla (Indian Gooseberry) is a nutrient-rich fruit grown in Pratapgarh district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its exceptionally high vitamin C content, antioxidant properties, and medicinal value. Cultivated in the Ganga-Sai river basin, it is used in Ayurvedic formulations, juices, candies, and health supplements, and is exported globally.

UNIQUENESS

Pratapgarh Aonla is prized for its sour-astringent taste, smooth greenish-yellow skin, and six vertical bands. It is a natural detoxifier, supports collagen synthesis, and is used to treat acidity, urinary infections, and digestive disorders. The region's climate and soil enhance its potency and shelf life.

RAW MATERIALS

Aonla Saplings

Price

Approx. Rs. 30 to
100 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
900 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Pratapgarh,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Aonla trees are grown in loamy to alkaline soils, requiring minimal irrigation and tolerating extreme temperatures. Fruits are hand-harvested, washed, and processed into juice, candy, powder, and pickles. Farmers use organic practices, and post-harvest handling includes grading, sun-drying, and storage in potassium meta-bisulphite solution for year-round processing.

BANARAS LANGDA AAM (MANGO)

Banaras Langra Mango is a heritage mango cultivar from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its distinct green skin, fiberless pulp, and sweet, aromatic flavor. Cultivated for over 300 years, it is harvested in mid-July, and is prized for its nutritional richness, including vitamins A, C, E, and potassium.

UNIQUENESS

Langra mango retains its green color even when ripe, has a lemon-yellow pulp, and is exceptionally juicy and sweet. It is monoembryonic, with a small seed and high pulp-to-seed ratio. Rich in antioxidants and flavonoids, it is known to support vision, immunity, and heart health, making it a global favorite.

RAW MATERIALS

Grafted Saplings

Price

Approx. Rs. 60 to
150 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1500 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Langra mango trees are planted at 10x10m spacing, grown in alluvial loamy soils, and require minimal pruning. Trees are grafted, and fruits are hand-harvested using pole harvesters. Post-harvest, mangoes are graded, packed, and transported under controlled conditions to preserve flavor and freshness.

RAMNAGAR BHANTA (BRINJAL)

Ramnagar Bhanta is a brinjal landrace from Ramnagar in Varanasi district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its large, round, green-to-yellow fruits, weighing up to 1.5 kg. Cultivated using traditional methods, it is prized for its rich flavor, creamy texture, and is a staple in Bati-Chokha, a regional delicacy.

UNIQUENESS

Ramnagar Bhanta is renowned for its winter-specific growth, iodine-rich soil uptake, and high nutritional value, including fiber, vitamins B-complex, potassium, and antioxidants. It is low in calories, supports heart and digestive health, and is used for seed preservation once it turns yellow.

RAW MATERIALS

Ramnagar Bhanta Seeds

Price

Approx. Rs. 30 to
80 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
900 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Ramnagar (Varanasi),
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are soaked and sprouted, then sown in nurseries in July-August. Transplantation occurs in puddled fields, and fruits mature in December-February. Farmers use organic manure, and fruits are hand-harvested when green, turning yellow for seed use. The crop thrives in iodine-rich Gangetic alluvial soil.

BANARAS PAN (BETEL LEAF)

Banaras Pan (Betel Leaf) is a traditional aromatic leaf cultivated in Varanasi and surrounding districts of Uttar Pradesh, known for its glossy green texture, rich tannin content, and distinctive flavor. Used in rituals, hospitality, and as a digestive, it is a cultural symbol of Banaras, celebrated in literature, film, and folklore.

UNIQUENESS

Banaras Pan is prized for its high tannin and low sugar content, medicinal properties, and aromatic essential oils like eugenol and caryophyllene. It is used to treat digestive issues, infections, and inflammation, and is rich in calcium, iron, zinc, and antioxidants. Its flavor, aroma, and texture are shaped by the unique alluvial soils of Varanasi.

RAW MATERIALS

Betel Vine Cuttings, Bamboo, Straw, Traditional Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 100 to
500 per dholi (200 leaves)

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
3000 families

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Banaras Pan is grown in shade-net structures (barejas) using bamboo, straw, and jute. Vines are trained on supports, and leaves are hand-harvested, sorted, and bundled into dholis. Farmers use organic manure and traditional irrigation and the leaves are graded by gloss, size, and aroma before being sold in Pan-Dariba markets.

MAHOBASAWARI PAN

Mahoba Desawari Pan is a premium betel leaf variety cultivated in Mahoba district, Uttar Pradesh, and parts of Bundelkhand, Madhya Pradesh. Known for its large, glossy leaves, distinct aroma, and mild sweet-bitter taste, it is traditionally used in rituals, hospitality, and chewing.

UNIQUENESS

This pan is prized for its low fiber content, high vitamin C, and melting texture. Cultivated in bareja structures using organic manures and traditional methods, it thrives in humid, tropical conditions. Its cultural significance, monthly harvest cycle, and centuries old legacy make it a symbol of Mahoba's agrarian identity.

RAW MATERIALS

Betel Vine Cuttings, Bamboo, Sugarcane Leaves, Til Cake, Urad Flour, Barley Flour, Cow Dung, Iron Wire

Price

Approx. Rs. 100 to 500 per dholi (200 leaves)

Number of Families Involved

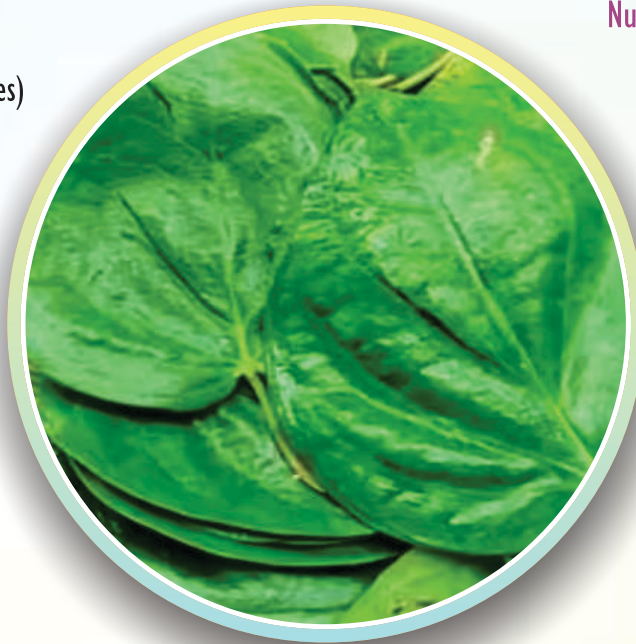
Approx. 250 families

Proof of Origin
10th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cuttings with 3-5 nodes are planted in bareja huts made of bamboo and grass. Vines are trained and pruned, and nourished with castor cake slurry and urad-barley paste. Leaves are hand-plucked, bundled into dholis, and packed in moist-lined baskets for transport, ensuring freshness and longevity.

BUNDELKHAND KATHIYA GEHU (WHEAT)

Bundelkhand Kathiya Gehu is a durum wheat variety (*Triticum durum*) cultivated in the semi-arid Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Known for its amber-colored grains, high fiber, and nutritional richness, it is used to make daliya, pasta, vermicelli, and crispy rotis with excellent shelf life.

UNIQUENESS

Kathiya Gehu thrives in drought-prone, low-input conditions, requiring minimal irrigation and no chemical fertilizers. It is gluten-light, rich in iron, zinc, and dietary fiber, and highly digestible. Its crisp texture, disease resistance, and culinary versatility make it ideal for health-conscious diets and export-oriented food industries.

RAW MATERIALS

Kathiya Wheat Seeds, Traditional Tools like Hal, Dakhar, Darati

Price

Approx. Rs. 30 to
80 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1200 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Uttar Pradesh and
Madhya Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Farmers plough fields using traditional tools, sow seeds in October-November, and irrigate 2-3 times. No chemical inputs are used. Mixed cropping with chana and alsin improves soil health. Harvested wheat is sun-dried, threshed, and stored. Its bran, husk, and endosperm remain intact, preserving nutrition.

BANARAS LAL BHARWAMIRCH (RED PICKEL CHILLI)

Banaras Lal Bharwamirch is a traditional red chili variety cultivated in Varanasi and adjoining districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh, known for its thick skin, mild pungency, and distinct flavor. It is primarily used to make stuffed chili pickle (Bharwa Achar), a beloved condiment in North Indian cuisine, especially during winter.

UNIQUENESS

This chili is unique for its thick skin that thins upon pickling, non-bitter unripe taste, and rich nutritional profile including vitamins A, C, B6, and potassium. It contains capsaicin and antioxidants that aid in pain relief, digestion, and weight management. Its distinctive flavor and texture are attributed to the alluvial soils of Varanasi.

RAW MATERIALS

Lal Bharwamirch Seeds

Price

Approx. Rs. 60 to
150 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1200 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Azamgarh, Jaunpur,
Ghazipur, Ballia, Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are sown in August, and seedlings are transplanted into well-drained loamy soil. Farmers use organic manure and maintain 45x45 cm spacing. Fruits are hand-harvested, sun-dried, and used fresh or for stuffed pickles. Tools include khurpi, kudal, and fawara, and cultivation follows traditional methods.

CHIRAIGAON KARONDA OF VARANASI



Chiraigaon Karonda is a traditional berry-sized fruit cultivated in Chiraigaon block of Varanasi district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its attractive maroon color, tart-sweet flavor, and high nutritional value. Used in pickles, jams, chutneys, and Ayurvedic remedies, it thrives in arid climates and is valued for its medicinal and culinary versatility.

UNIQUENESS

Chiraigaon Karonda is prized for its 10g fruit weight, low seed count (3 per fruit), and high vitamin C (28 mg/100g). It is rich in iron, antioxidants, and pectin, and is used to treat anemia, fever, and digestive issues. Its hardy, drought-tolerant nature and distinctive maroon hue make it a standout among Indian berries.

RAW MATERIALS

Karonda Saplings, Traditional Tools (Kudal, Fawada, Khurpi)

Price

Approx. Rs. 40 to
120 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
900 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Chiraigaon block, Varanasi
district, Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Karonda is planted in June-July at 3x3 meter spacing in well-drained loamy soil. Pits are filled with FYM and soil mix, and plants are irrigated lightly. Fruits ripen from May to December, turning from green to maroon. Harvested fruits are used fresh or processed into preserves and Ayurvedic formulations.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



HATHRAS HING

Hathras Hing is a distinctive asafoetida spice processed in Hathras district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its pungent aroma, digestive properties, and culinary versatility. Though the raw resin is imported, the grinding, blending, and packaging of Hing in Hathras has evolved into a century-old cottage industry, deeply rooted in local tradition.

UNIQUENESS

Hathras Hing is renowned for its strong aroma, fine texture, and long shelf life. It is widely used in Indian vegetarian cuisine as a flavor enhancer and digestive aid. The region's expertise in blending and processing has made it a household staple, with applications in dal, curries, pickles, and Ayurvedic remedies.

RAW MATERIALS

Asafoetida Resin

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
2000 per 100 gms

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1200 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Class of Goods
30

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Hathras,
Uttar Pradesh.



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Imported asafoetida resin is crushed, blended with rice or wheat flour, and processed into powder using traditional grinding techniques. The powder is packaged in airtight containers to preserve aroma. Small-scale units often operate from homes, ensuring consistent quality and authenticity through generational expertise.

MUZAFFARNAGAR GUR (JAGGERY)

Muzaffarnagar Gur (Jaggery) is a traditional non-centrifugal sweetener made from fresh sugarcane juice in Muzaffarnagar district, Uttar Pradesh. Known for its rich molasses content, earthy flavor, and nutritional value, it is produced in various shapes and sizes, and widely used in sweets, beverages, and Ayurvedic remedies.

UNIQUENESS

Muzaffarnagar Gur is valued for its natural sweetness, high mineral content, and traditional processing methods. It contains iron, calcium, magnesium, and potassium, and is known to aid digestion, immunity, and energy. The region's indigenous techniques, including the use of sukhlai and phatki, enhance its color, texture, and shelf life

RAW MATERIALS

Sugarcane Juice

Price

Approx. Rs. 40 to
150 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
800 to 900 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Class of Goods
30

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Muzaffarnagar,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Sugarcane juice is extracted using crushers, clarified with sukhlai, and boiled in iron pans over wood-fired furnaces. The syrup is concentrated, cooled, and molded into shapes like laddu, chaku, or khurpa. A small amount of phatki (alum) is added to improve color and texture before drying and packaging

BANARAS LAL PEDA

Banaras Lal Peda is a traditional milk-based sweet from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, made by heat-desiccating Danedar khoa and sugar until it achieves a reddish-brown hue. Known for its smooth texture, rich taste, and religious significance, it is offered as prasad in temples and served during ceremonial occasions.

UNIQUENESS

Lal Peda is renowned for its distinct red-brown color, low moisture content, and long shelf life. Made from 80% buffalo and 20% cow milk khoa, it is free from artificial coloring and retains a natural caramelized flavor. Its cultural and religious importance in Varanasi makes it a symbol of purity and tradition.

RAW MATERIALS

Danedar Khoa, Sugar, Ghee, Traditional Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 400 to
800 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
800 to 900 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Class of Goods
29

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Danedar khoa is heated in an iron karahi, mixed with sugar, and stirred until it forms a reddish-brown paste. The mixture is cooled, shaped into discs, and packed in paper boxes. Tools include karahi, chholani, bhatti, and kishti, and the process is entirely traditional, passed down through generations.

JAUNPUR IMARTI

Jaunpur Imarti is a traditional deep-fried sweet from Jaunpur district, Uttar Pradesh, made from urad dal batter, shaped into flower-like spirals, and soaked in light sugar syrup. Known for its chewy texture, deep red color, and mild sweetness, it is a festive delicacy served during religious and ceremonial occasions.

UNIQUENESS

Jaunpur Imarti is celebrated for its distinct flower shape, use of desi ghee, and purified raw sugar. Unlike jalebi, it is less sweet, thicker, and has a rich aroma and flavor. The recipe has remained unchanged for over a century, with Beniram's shop (est. 1855) being a legendary name in its legacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Urad Dal, Desi Ghee, Khandsari, Cardamom, Water, Traditional Tools
(Karahi, Chhanauta, Cloth Pouch)

Price

Approx. Rs. 300 to
600 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
500 to 600 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
29

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Jaunpur district,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Urad dal is soaked, ground into a thick batter, and piped into flower shapes using a cloth or pouch. The imartis are deep-fried in desi ghee, then soaked in light sugar syrup for 4-5 minutes. They are drained and cooled, retaining their chewy texture and mild sweetness. No artificial coloring is used.

BANARAS THANDAI

Banaras Thandai is a traditional milk-based beverage from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, made by blending milk with dry fruits, seeds, spices, and floral extracts. Known for its cooling properties, it is consumed year-round but holds special significance during Holi, Mahashivratri, and other religious festivals, often served as prasad or ceremonial refreshment.

UNIQUENESS

Banaras Thandai is celebrated for its rich, creamy texture, aromatic blend of saffron, cardamom, fennel, and rose, and its digestive and cooling benefits. It is traditionally served in kulhads and often infused with bhang during festivals. The drink's centuries-old association with Kashi Vishwanath temple rituals makes it a cultural and spiritual staple.

RAW MATERIALS

Milk, Almonds, Cashews, Poppy Seeds, Fennel, Rose Petals, Saffron, Cardamom, Sugar

Price

Approx. Rs. 30 to
100 per glass

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
900 to 1000 families

Proof of Origin
17th Century



Class of Goods
29

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Chiraigaon, Shivpur
& Ramnagar, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Dry fruits, seeds, and spices are soaked for 2-5 hours, then ground into a fine paste. This is blended with chilled milk, saffron, and sugar. The mixture is strained, stirred, and served cold. Some versions include bhang or fruit juices. Tools include stone grinders and sieves.

BANARAS TIRANGI BARFI

Banaras Tirangi Barfi is a three-layered milk-based sweet from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, symbolizing the Indian tricolor. Made from khoa, sugar, and dry fruits, it features saffron, white, and green layers representing National Flag. It is especially popular during Independence Day, Republic Day and religious festivals.

UNIQUENESS

Tirangi Barfi is celebrated for its patriotic origin, distinct tricolor design, and smooth, granular texture. Invented in 1945 by Madan Gopal Gupta of Ram Bhandar, it became a symbol of national pride during India's freedom movement. Its pure ingredients, moderate sweetness, and cultural significance make it a revered festive delicacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Buffalo Milk, Khoa, Sugar, Saffron, Almonds, Cashews, Pistachios, Ghee

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
1000 per kg

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
300 to 500 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Class of Goods
29

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Buffalo milk is boiled and reduced to khoa, then mixed with sugar and divided into three parts. Each layer is blended with natural ingredients like saffron for orange, cashew for white, and pistachio for green. The layers are stacked, cooled, and cut into squares. The sweet is packed in paper boxes and sold fresh.

BANARAS BROCADES AND SAREES

Banaras Brocades and Sarees are luxurious handwoven silk textiles from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, renowned for their gold and silver zari work, intricate motifs, and rich cultural symbolism. These sarees are prized for their opulent texture, fine craftsmanship, and are traditionally worn during weddings, festivals, and ceremonial occasions.

UNIQUENESS

Banaras brocades are distinguished by their compact weaving, metallic sheen, and detailed motifs like kalga, bel, and jhallar. Techniques such as meenakari, alfi, and kinkhwab are unique to the region. The use of naksha design, extra warps and wefts, and hand-drawn patterns reflect centuries-old weaving traditions passed down through generations.

RAW MATERIALS

Pure Silk Yarn, Gold/Silver Zari, Jacquard Cards, Natural Dyes, Traditional Looms

Price

Approx. Rs. 3000
onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1 lakh families

Proof of Origin
14th Century

Class of Goods
23, 24, 25 & 26

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi and surrounding
districts, Uttar Pradesh.



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Silk yarn is twisted, dyed, and prepared for weaving. Designs are drawn by naqshaband, punched into jacquard cards, and woven on handlooms using zari and silk threads. Techniques like meenakari and alfi add color and texture. The process is labor-intensive, requiring precision and artistry at every stage.

LUCKNOW CHIKAN CRAFT

Lucknow Chikan Craft, also known as Chikankari, is a delicate hand embroidery tradition from Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, characterized by floral and geometric patterns stitched with white or pastel threads on light fabrics. Practiced for centuries, it is used to embellish sarees, kurtas, dupattas, and accessories, blending elegance with heritage.

UNIQUENESS

Chikankari is renowned for its shadow work, fine stitches, and handcrafted precision. It features over 36 types of stitches, including bakhiya, murri, and phanda, often enhanced with mukaish and sequin work. The embroidery is done entirely by hand, reflecting Persian aesthetics and Mughal-era refinement, making each piece a timeless work of art.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Muslin, Georgette, Silk, Organza, White/Pastel Threads, Needles

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
1 lakh

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
2 lakh families

Proof of Origin
17th Century



Class of Goods
24, 25 & 26

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Lucknow and surrounding
districts, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Chikankari involves five stages: cutting, stitching, block printing, embroidery, and finishing. Designs are block-printed on fabric using blue ink. Artisans then use needle and thread to create intricate patterns. After embroidery, the fabric is washed, starched, and ironed, ready to be tailored into garments or accessories.

HAND MADE CARPET OF BHADOHI

Handmade Carpets of Bhadohi are luxurious, hand-knotted wool and silk floor coverings crafted in the Mirzapur-Bhadohi belt of Uttar Pradesh. Known for their durability, intricate patterns, and fine craftsmanship, these carpets are globally recognized and are a cornerstone of India's textile heritage and export economy.

UNIQUENESS

Each Bhadohi carpet is entirely hand-knotted, making every piece one-of-a-kind. The weavers use Persian and Turkish knotting techniques, creating dense, detailed designs that reflect local culture and nature. No two carpets are identical, as each artisan leaves a distinctive signature through their craftsmanship, making them prized collector's items.

RAW MATERIALS

Wool, Silk, Cotton Yarn, Natural/Synthetic Dyes, Wooden Looms, Shearing Tools

Price

Approx Rs. 8000
onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx. 1200 to
1500 families

Proof of Origin

Early 15th Century

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

27

Geographical Location

Bhadohi, Mirzapur,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

High-quality wool or silk is washed, spun, and dyed, then hand-knotted onto warp threads using traditional looms. The design is created knot by knot, followed by shearing, washing, and finishing. The process is entirely manual, taking months or years to complete a single carpet, depending on its complexity.

FIROZABAD GLASS

Firozabad Glass is a traditional glassware craft from Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh, known for its clarity, brilliance, and vibrant designs. The city is globally recognized for its glass bangles, beads, and decorative items, crafted using mouth-blowing, molding, and etching techniques, and remains a major hub of India's glass industry and cultural heritage.

UNIQUENESS

Firozabad Glass is celebrated for its high refractive index, handcrafted precision, and centuries-old techniques. Each piece is individually shaped, making no two items exactly alike. The craft blends Persian influences with local innovation, producing ornamental and utilitarian glassware that is both aesthetic and functional, from bangles to chandeliers.

RAW MATERIALS

Silica Sand, Soda Ash, Limestone, Recycled Glass, Natural and Synthetic Colorants, Traditional Furnaces, Hand Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 30 to 10000

Number of Families Involved

Approx. 1000 to 3000 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Class of Goods
9, 11 & 21

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Firozabad,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Glass is made by melting silica sand, soda ash, and limestone in furnaces. The molten glass is mouth-blown or molded, then annealed, cut, polished, and decorated using techniques like etching and painting. The process combines traditional craftsmanship with modern tools, producing a wide range of decorative and functional glassware.

KANPUR SADDLERY

Kanpur Saddlery is a heritage leathercraft tradition from Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, known for its handcrafted saddles, bridles, harnesses, and equestrian gear. Originating during the British colonial era, it combines durability, precision, and aesthetic appeal, making it a globally respected name in leather saddlery and harness manufacturing.

UNIQUENESS

Kanpur Saddlery is prized for its vegetable-tanned buffalo leather, hand-stitched detailing, and custom craftsmanship. Each piece is individually made, reflecting the artisan's skill and legacy. The city is India's only dedicated center for saddlery production, supplying high-quality equestrian equipment to global markets with unmatched strength and finish.

RAW MATERIALS

Buffalo Leather, Vegetable Tannins, Cotton Threads,
Brass Fittings, Traditional Hand Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 1000
onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century



Class of Goods
18

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Kanpur,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

High-quality vegetable-tanned leather is selected, cut into shape, and hand-stitched using traditional tools. Products are then finished with polishing, edge smoothing, and protective coatings. Each item is crafted to order, ensuring durability, comfort, and tailored design for riders and horses alike.

MORADABAD METAL CRAFT

Moradabad Metal Craft is a traditional metalworking art from Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, renowned for its brass, copper, and aluminum artifacts. Known as the “Brass City”, Moradabad produces a wide range of decorative and utilitarian items, including vases, trays, candle holders, and sculptures, admired for their aesthetic appeal and craftsmanship.

UNIQUENESS

Moradabad metalwork is distinguished by its fine detailing, hand-engraving, and use of Ram Ganga river sand for casting molds. The craft blends Mughal-era motifs with modern designs, and each piece is hand-finished, making it unique. The city is a global export hub, with artisans preserving centuries-old techniques while embracing innovation.

RAW MATERIALS

Brass, Copper, Aluminum, Ram Ganga River Sand, Chisels, Hammers, Polishing Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to 50000

Number of Families Involved

Approx. 5000 families

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Class of Goods
06

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Moradabad,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Metal is melted and poured into clay or sand molds, then hand-beaten, engraved, and polished. Artisans use chisels, hammers, and acid solutions to create texture and patina. The final product is buffed to a shine and often decorated with traditional motifs, combining manual precision with artistic flair.

VARANASI GLASS BEADS

Varanasi Glass Beads are handcrafted ornamental beads made in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for their vibrant colors, intricate designs, and cultural significance. Used in jewelry, garments, and religious adornments, these beads are crafted using lampworking techniques, making them a vital part of India's decorative arts and ceremonial traditions.

UNIQUENESS

Varanasi Glass Beads are unique for their handmade precision, narrow uniform holes, and flame-based shaping using hydrocarbon lamps. No two beads are identical, yet they maintain remarkable uniformity. The craft is passed down through generations, with artisans producing transparent, opaque, millefiori, foil, and painted beads using minimal tools and maximum skill.

RAW MATERIALS

Colored Glass Rods, Hydrocarbon Lamps, Chalk-Coated Metal Sticks, Gold/Silver Foil, Dyes, Kilns

Price

Approx. Rs. 50 to
1900

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
6000 families

Proof of Origin
11th Century

Class of Goods
21

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Glass rods are melted using hydrocarbon-fueled lamps, then wound onto chalk-coated metal sticks to form beads. Artisans shape the molten glass using hand tools, adding colors, foils, or painted designs. Beads are annealed in kilns to enhance strength and finish. Each bead is crafted entirely by hand, ensuring uniqueness.

KHURJA POTTERY

Khurja Pottery is a traditional ceramic craft from Khurja, Uttar Pradesh, known for its glazed blue pottery, floral motifs, and vibrant color palette. Crafted using red clay and white engobe, it includes tableware, decorative items, and industrial ceramics, blending Persian techniques with Indian aesthetics to create timeless ceramic art.

UNIQUENESS

Khurja Pottery is distinguished by its blue-glazed finish, cupric oxide floral designs, and use of Ram Ganga basin clays. Artisans employ slip casting, hand-painting, and multi-product kiln firing, producing a wide range of functional and artistic wares. The ability to maintain multiple product lines simultaneously is a hallmark of this craft.

RAW MATERIALS

Red Clay, White Engobe, Cupric Oxide, Borax, Glass Powder, Natural Dyes, Traditional Kilns

Price

Approx. Rs. 100 to
50000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
9000 families

Proof of Origin
14th Century



Class of Goods
21

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Rataul Village,
Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Red clay is mixed with white engobe, shaped using slip casting or jigger-jolly, and hand-painted with cupric oxide designs. Items are glazed with borax and glass-based mixtures, then fired in kilns. Products are sorted, quality-checked, and packaged. The process blends traditional artistry with modern ceramic techniques.

SAHARANPUR WOOD CRAFT

Saharanpur Wood Craft is a traditional hand-carved wooden art form from Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, known for its intricate floral, geometric, and animal motifs. Crafted from sheesham, teak, and rosewood, it includes furniture, home décor, and religious icons, reflecting centuries of Mughal-inspired craftsmanship and cultural heritage.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is celebrated for its fusion of nature-inspired and geometric patterns, fine jali work, and multi-artisan collaboration. Each piece is hand-carved, often featuring brass inlay, and showcases the artisan's personal touch. Passed down through generations, Saharanpur woodwork is a living legacy of India's artistic excellence.

RAW MATERIALS

Sheesham, Teak, Mango Wood, Brass Strips, Wood Polish, Traditional Carving Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 400
to 40000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
8000 to 9000 artisans

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Class of Goods
21

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Saharanpur,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wood is seasoned and chemically treated, then hand-carved using chisels and knives. Artisans follow drawn patterns, carving out designs with precision. Pieces are sanded, polished, and sometimes inlaid with brass. The process is entirely manual, requiring multi-stage collaboration and generational expertise.

AGRA DURRIE

Agra Durrie is a handwoven flat-pile rug from Agra, Uttar Pradesh, crafted using cotton, wool, or silk. Known for its durability, reversible weave, and geometric or floral motifs, it serves as a floor covering, wall hanging, or bedding. The craft reflects Mughal-era artistry and remains a vibrant part of Agra's textile heritage.

UNIQUENESS

Agra Durries are prized for their versatility, intricate designs, and natural fiber construction. Woven without patterns, each piece is unique, showcasing the artisan's memory and skill. The use of Persian knots, natural dyes, and traditional looms ensures a product that is both functional and culturally expressive.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Wool, Silk, Natural Dyes, Handlooms, Pit Looms, Combs, Scissors

Price

Approx. Rs. 50 to
1000 per sq. ft.

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1000 weavers

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Agra,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Natural fibers are dyed and spun, then woven on handlooms using memory-based techniques. Artisans create flat, pileless rugs with geometric or floral motifs, often using Persian knotting. Each durrie is washed, dried, and finished by hand, making the process labor-intensive and deeply artisanal.

FARRUKHABAD PRINTS

Farrukhabad Prints are traditional hand-block printed textiles from Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh, known for their floral, paisley, and Tree of Life motifs. Crafted on cotton and silk fabrics, these prints are used in sarees, suits, scarves, and home furnishings, reflecting the region's rich Indo-Persian artistic heritage.

UNIQUENESS

Farrukhabad prints are celebrated for their intricate block-carved designs, natural dye palette, and eco-friendly techniques. Artisans use sal, mango, or ebony wood blocks, often enhanced with brass pins for fine detailing. The craft blends precision and tradition, with over 15 variations of the Tree of Life developed by local printers.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton/Silk Fabric, Wood Blocks, Brass Pins, Natural Dyes, Gum, Printing Tables

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
Rs. 10000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1500 families

Proof of Origin
11th Century

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Farrukhabad,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is washed, bleached, and treated, then block-printed using carved wooden or brass blocks dipped in natural dyes. Some pieces use mud-resist techniques for layered patterns. After printing, the fabric is washed, dried, and ironed. Artisans rely on memory and hand precision, ensuring each piece is unique and vibrant.

LUCKNOW ZARDOZI

Lucknow Zardozi is a luxurious hand embroidery tradition from Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, known for its metallic threadwork, beads, sequins, and embellishments like pearls and precious stones. Used in bridal wear, ceremonial garments, and home décor, it reflects the opulence of Mughal-era artistry and continues to captivate global audiences.

UNIQUENESS

Zardozi is celebrated for its three-dimensional motifs, gold and silver alloy threads, and dabka work. Designs often feature floral, animal, and nature-inspired patterns, stitched with Aari needles on stretched fabric. The embroidery's depth, shimmer, and regal elegance make it a hallmark of Lucknow's imperial craft heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk, Velvet, Cotton, Gold/Silver Alloy Threads, Dabka, Sequins, Pearls, Aari Needles, Wooden Frames

Price

Approx. Rs. 1500
to 50000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1000 families

Proof of Origin
13th Century

Class of Goods
26

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Lucknow, Barabanki, Unnao,
Sitapur, and Hardoi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are traced onto fabric, which is then stretched on a wooden frame (adda). Artisans use Aari needles to embroider with metallic threads, adding beads, sequins, pearls, and stones. The embroidery is trimmed and finished by hand. Each piece reflects precision, heritage, and artistic mastery.

BANARAS GULABI MEENAKARI CRAFT

Banaras Gulabi Meenakari is a traditional enamel art from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its signature pink enamel, floral motifs, and delicate metalwork. Practiced on silver and copper surfaces, it is used to create jewelry, trays, idols, and decorative items, reflecting the city's Mughal-era artistic legacy.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is distinguished by its rose-pink enamel over white base, applied to engraved metal surfaces. Designs often feature lotus, peacocks, and paisleys, symbolizing purity and divinity. Artisans use fine brushes and rose oil, layering translucent colors with precision and patience, making each piece a timeless heirloom.

RAW MATERIALS

Copper/Silver Sheets, White And Pink Enamel, Rose Oil, Salai (Etching Tool), Kiln, Polishing Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 1000
to 100000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
500 families

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Copper or silver is cleaned and engraved, then filled with white enamel base. Pink enamel is layered using fine brushes, fused by kiln firing at controlled temperatures. Each layer is reheated and polished, enhancing depth and brilliance. The process demands extreme precision, with some pieces taking months to complete.

BANARAS METAL REPOUSE CRAFT

Banaras Metal Repouse Craft is a traditional metalworking art from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its hammered relief designs on brass, copper, silver, and gold sheets. Used to create decorative plates, trays, idols, and ritual objects, it reflects the city's Mughal-era legacy and continues to thrive in artisan clusters like Kashipura and Thatheri Bazaar.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is distinguished by its reverse-side hammering technique, creating three-dimensional motifs without altering metal thickness. Designs often feature floral, religious, and geometric patterns, enhanced with lac, chasing, and shyah kalam detailing. Each piece is entirely handmade, showcasing the artisan's precision and the region's rich metallurgical heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Brass, Copper, Silver, Gold Sheets, Lac, Chisels, Kalam, Thapi, Sandpaper

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 10000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 families

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Metal sheets are annealed and coated with lac, then placed on a support base. Artisans use chisels, kalam, and thapi to hammer from the reverse side, forming raised designs. Chasing and shyah kalam techniques add depth and contrast. Final touches include lac filling, sanding, and polishing, resulting in intricate, durable art pieces.

VARANASI WOODEN LACQUERWARE & TOYS

Varanasi Wooden Lacquerware & Toys are handcrafted wooden playthings and decorative items from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for their bright lacquer finish, smooth contours, and cultural motifs. Crafted in forms like birds, animals, religious icons, and folk ensembles, they reflect India's ancient toy-making legacy and are cherished for their eco-friendly charm.

UNIQUENESS

These toys are celebrated for their jointless construction, vibrant lacquer coating, and fourfold thematic diversity-religious, cultural, animal, and traditional-modern. Made from mango, rosewood, or sandalwood, each piece is shaped on a lathe and colored using lac sticks, showcasing the artisan's precision and the region's rich storytelling tradition.

RAW MATERIALS

Mangowood, Rosewood, Sandalwood, Lac Sticks, Lathe, Carving Tools, Natural Dyes

Price

Approx. Rs. 150
to 3000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
3000 families

Proof of Origin
30th Century BCE



Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wood logs are seasoned and shaped on a lathe, then lacquered using friction-based lac sticks. As the toy rotates, heat softens the lac, allowing color to adhere. Artisans apply multiple hues, creating smooth, glossy finishes. The process is entirely manual, requiring generational skill and careful hand-turning for symmetry and polish.

MIRZAPUR HANDMADE DARI

Mirzapur Handmade Dari is a flat-woven textile rug from Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, crafted using cotton or wool yarns. Known for its bold motifs, geometric patterns, and durability, it serves as a floor covering, wall hanging, or bedding. The craft blends traditional artistry with functional elegance, making it a staple in rural and urban homes.

UNIQUENESS

Mirzapur Dari is distinguished by its panja weaving technique, using a claw-like tool to beat weft threads tightly into the warp. Designs are created from memory, not patterns, resulting in one-of-a-kind pieces. The rugs feature vibrant colors, symmetrical motifs, and a reversible weave, reflecting the region's rich textile heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Wool, Natural Dyes, Panja Tool, Kamana, Rucch, Horizontal Looms

Price

Approx. Rs. 5000
to 100000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
120000 artisans

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Mirzapur,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Yarns are dyed and opened, then wrapped onto looms with dual-layer warps. Using a panja tool, weavers beat the weft threads tightly, exchanging warp layers with kamana and rucch. Designs are woven manually, followed by finishing and trimming. The entire process is labor-intensive and memory-driven, ensuring uniqueness.

NIZAMABAD BLACK CLAY POTTERY

Nizamabad Black Clay Pottery is a traditional ceramic craft from Azamgarh district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its lustrous black surface and engraved silver motifs. Crafted into vases, surahis, lamps, bowls, and decorative items, it reflects a legacy of Mughal-era artistry and remains a vital part of the region's cultural identity.

UNIQUENESS

This pottery is celebrated for its deep black color, achieved through reduction firing in oxygen-deprived kilns. Designs are etched freehand and filled with silver powder made from zinc, mercury, and tin, creating a striking contrast. The craft blends Bidriware-inspired motifs with local clay traditions, making each piece a functional work of art.

RAW MATERIALS

Fine Clay, Mustard Oil, Cow Dung, Zinc-Mercury-Tin Powder, Natural Dyes, Potter's Wheel, Etching Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 50
to 5000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
10000 families

Proof of Origin
16th Century



Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Nizamabad village,
Azamgarh, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Local clay is mixed with goat excreta, shaped on wheels, and sun-dried. Mustard oil is applied before reduction firing in cow dung-fueled kilns. Artisans etch floral and geometric designs, then fill grooves with metallic powder. Final polishing enhances the black-silver contrast, producing durable, decorative wares.

GHAZIPUR WALL HANGING

Ghazipur Wall Hanging is a handwoven decorative textile from Ghazipur district, Uttar Pradesh, crafted using jute, silk-kela yarn, velvet paper, and beads. Known for its vibrant motifs, it features floral, religious, and contemporary themes, and is used to adorn homes, offices, and ceremonial spaces, reflecting the region's rich artistic heritage.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is celebrated for its blend of jute and silk textures, handwoven motifs, and eco-friendly materials. Designs range from gods and goddesses to dancing figures and nature scenes, woven without jacquard. The use of traditional Banarasi weaving techniques and manual embroidery adds depth, making each piece a visual narrative.

RAW MATERIALS

Raw Jute, Silk-Kela Yarn, Velvet Paper, Beads, Natural Dyes, Pit Looms, Embroidery Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 250
to 5000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century



Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Ghazipur,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Jute yarn is bleached, dyed, and woven on pit looms. Motifs are created using hand embroidery and patchwork, with beads and velvet paper added for texture. Final steps include clipping, trimming, and packing. The process is manual and memory-driven, preserving traditional aesthetics and storytelling.

VARANASI SOFT STONE JALI WORK

Varanasi Soft Stone Jali Work is a traditional stone carving craft from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its intricate fretwork on soapstone, marble, and limestone. Used in temples, monuments, and decorative items, it reflects the city's spiritual heritage, with motifs inspired by mythology, nature, and historic architecture.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is renowned for its delicate undercutting, two-dimensional reliefs, and hand-painted detailing. Artisans carve scenes from the Ramayana, Mahabharata, and local folklore, often embedding symbolic narratives into each piece. The jali work is admired for its precision, symmetry, and cultural storytelling, making it a collector's favorite.

RAW MATERIALS

Soapstone, Marble, Limestone, Chisels, Hammers, Sandpaper, Natural Pigments

Price

Approx. Rs. 400
to 50000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
2000 families

Proof of Origin
17th Century



Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Soft stone is cut and shaped using chisels and hammers, followed by grinding with pointed tools. Artisans sketch outlines, then buff and polish using sandpaper or carborundum. Designs are carved freehand, often painted to highlight motifs. The process is manual and memory-driven, requiring mastery of masonry and design.

GORAKHPUR TERRACOTTA

Gorakhpur Terracotta is a traditional clay craft from Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh, known for its handcrafted animal figurines, sculptures, and utility items. Made from locally sourced Kabis clay, it reflects India's ancient ceramic heritage, with motifs inspired by mythology, nature, and folk traditions, often used for decorative and ritual purposes.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its ornamented forms, natural red and black hues, and hand-thrown assembly techniques. Artisans shape each piece on a potter's wheel, often depicting bullock carts, horses, elephants, and mythological scenes. The clay's unique texture and firing method give the products durability and cultural depth, making them timeless collectibles.

RAW MATERIALS

Kabis Clay, Mango Bark, Soda Ash, Natural Dyes, Potter's Wheel, Kiln, Sand

Price

Approx. Rs. 40 to
800 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
600 to 800 families

Proof of Origin
27th Century BCE



Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Gorakhpur,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Refined Kabis clay is partially dried, molded, or wheel-thrown, then kiln-fired. Red color is achieved by venting smoke, while black is produced by sealing kiln vents. Finished pieces are cooled under sand, and some are glazed for durability. The process is low-cost, eco-friendly, and entirely handcrafted.

BANARAS ZARDOZI

Banaras Zardozi is a luxurious metallic embroidery tradition from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its use of gold and silver zari, silk threads, and precious embellishments. Crafted on velvet, silk, and satin, it adorns religious attire, ceremonial accessories, monograms, book covers, and decorative textiles, reflecting centuries of regal craftsmanship.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is renowned for its embossed motifs, fine rapping techniques, and multi-material layering. Artisans create portraits, religious figures, and international insignia using dabka, kora, tikki, mukaish, and sifara. Banaras Zardozi is the only tradition where Muslim artisans depict Hindu deities, and where designs range from 2 cm to 10 ft, including leather and wall décor.

RAW MATERIALS

Gold/Silver Zari, Silk Threads, Velvet/Satin/Silk Fabric, Dabka, Kora, Tikki, Mukaish, Sifara, Ari Needles, Adda Frame

Price

Approx. Rs. 1500 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx. 5000 families

Proof of Origin
14th Century



Class of Goods
26

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi and neighboring districts, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are traced using kerosene-blue solution, then embroidered on adda frames using ari needles or hand stitching. Zari wires are cut, curled, and wrapped around silk threads. Embellishments like cowries, sequins, and stones are added. The process includes embossing, rapping, marori, pechani, and khonch work, all done manually with precision.

CHUNAR GLAZE POTTERY

Chunar Glaze Pottery is a decorative red clay ceramic craft from Chunar, Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its lustrous glaze, floral motifs, and earth-toned palette. Crafted into surahis, bowls, plates, and vases, it blends Mughal, Persian, and indigenous styles, and is prized for its aesthetic appeal and cultural symbolism.

UNIQUENESS

This pottery is celebrated for its two-step firing process, Gangetic red clay base, and glazes in orange, brown, sky blue, and green. Artisans use kabiz powder from rice field soil to achieve a glossy finish. Designs often depict nature and geometric patterns, making each piece a reflection of purity, heritage, and craftsmanship.

RAW MATERIALS

Gangetic Red Clay, Kabiz Powder, Powdered Glass, Mustard Oil, Edible Gum, Potter's Wheel

Price

Approx. Rs. 300 to
5000 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx. 2000 to
3000 families

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Class of Goods
26

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Chunar, Mirzapur,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Red clay is mixed with mustard oil, gum, and starch, then wheel-thrown or molded into shape. After sun-drying, pieces are fired once, glazed with powdered glass and kabiz, and fired again at high temperatures. Final polishing enhances shine. The process is manual, requiring precision and traditional knowledge.

MIRZAPUR PITAL BARTAN

Mirzapur Pital Bartan refers to handcrafted brass utensils from Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh, known for their durability, heat conductivity, and ritual significance. Crafted into thalis, lotas, kalchhuls, parats, and surahis, these items are used in households, religious ceremonies, and festive occasions, reflecting centuries of metalworking heritage.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is renowned for its manual production, custom alloy mixing, and Gangetic soil-based casting molds. Artisans use traditional furnaces, create their own billets and sheets, and apply engraving, spinning, and polishing techniques. The sector operates through a multi-tiered system of household units, traders, and exporters, preserving generational knowledge.

RAW MATERIALS

Copper, Zinc, Nickel, Tin, Gangetic Soil, Sand, Brass Billets, Rolling Machines, Hammers, Spinning Lathe

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
1500

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
8000 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century



Class of Goods
21

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Mirzapur,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Brass is melted and cast into billets, then rolled or hammered into sheets. Items are shaped using beating, pressing, or spinning lathe methods, followed by soldering, scraping, engraving, and polishing with traditional sand. Molds are made from Gangetic sand, yellow clay, and liquid jaggery, ensuring strength and precision.

BANARAS WOOD CARVING

Banaras Wood Carving is a traditional hand-carved wooden craft from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its miniature idols, Ashoka pillar replicas, temple décor, and lacquered toys. Crafted from Kaima, teak, and sheesham, it reflects the city's mythological, religious, and cultural narratives, blending artistry with storytelling.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is renowned for its unseasoned Kaima wood usage, multi-phase carving, and themes drawn from Indian epics and rural life. Artisans create 2D and 3D forms, often without machines, using ancestral tools and techniques. The finished products can last over 75 years, showcasing precision, symbolism, and generational skill.

RAW MATERIALS

Kaima, Teak, Sheesham, Eucalyptus, Lac, Distemper, Squirrel-Hair Brushes, Chisels, Lathe Machines

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
15000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
3000 families

Proof of Origin
17th Century



Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wood is sourced locally, cut into blocks, and hand-carved using chisels, hammers, and files. Designs are traced, shaped, and lacquered or painted with squirrel-hair brushes. Some items are lathe-turned, while others are fully hand-sculpted. Moisture is removed via slow heating, and parts are joined with adhesives or nails.

BANARAS HAND BLOCK PRINT

Banaras Hand Block Print is a traditional textile printing craft from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its multi-color motifs, fine outlines, and silk-based designs. Crafted on sarees, scarves, stoles, and decorative fabrics, it reflects the city's fusion of Mughal, religious, and contemporary themes, celebrated globally for its elegance and precision.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its multi-block layering, brass and wooden block detailing, and direct dye application on silk. Artisans use 150+ blocks per design, creating 6–8 color motifs without overlap. The synergy of silk weaving, block carving, and printing under one roof makes Banaras a self-sustained hub of textile artistry.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk Fabric, Teak/Brass Blocks, Natural and Pigment Dyes, Printing Tables, Trays, Sieves, Steaming Units

Price

Approx. Rs. 1000 to 25000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Silk fabric is washed, bleached, and stretched on tables. Blocks are carved from teak or brass, soaked in oil, and used to print outlines and fill colors. Colors are mixed in-house, applied manually, and sun-dried. Final steps include steaming, washing, and ironing, ensuring vibrant, long-lasting prints.

MAU SAREE

Mau Saree is a handwoven textile tradition from Mau, Uttar Pradesh, known for its Banarasi-inspired motifs, zari-rich patterns, and affordable elegance. Crafted on powerlooms using nylon, viscose, and polyester, these sarees include Buti, Ambose, Anchal, and Niri styles, serving both daily wear and festive occasions across India and abroad.

UNIQUENESS

Mau Sarees are distinguished by their multi-colored warp bundles, zari-based buta weaving, and jacquard designs made by local artisans. Each jacquard plate is custom-built, ensuring design exclusivity. The sarees feature non-living motifs, vibrant color combinations, and manual dyeing and calendaring, reflecting a generational legacy of craftsmanship.

RAW MATERIALS

Nylon, Viscose, Polyester, Zari, Jacquard Cards, Toori Sticks, Calendaring Machines, Dyes, Powerlooms

Price

Approx
Rs. 1200 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1200 families

Proof of Origin

Early 16th Century

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Class of Goods

24 & 25

Geographical Location

Mau,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Raw yarn is manually dyed, then warped into multi-color bundles (toori). Jacquard cards are punched from graph designs, enabling intricate motifs. Sarees are woven on traditional powerlooms, followed by embroidery, calendaring (heat, wax, or deca), and final packaging.

ALIGARH TALA

Aligarh Tala refers to handcrafted brass and iron locks from Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, renowned for their durability, intricate mechanisms, and decorative forms. Crafted into padlocks, cabinet locks, and novelty designs like fish, owl, and camel shapes, these locks symbolize security, craftsmanship, and industrial heritage.

UNIQUENESS

Aligarh locks are prized for their triple-locking mechanisms, custom brass alloys, and hand-assembled precision. Designs range from functional to ornamental, with over 90 production steps and 200+ artisans involved per lock. The city's legacy includes the iconic No. 75 lock, known for its strength and multi-lever system.

RAW MATERIALS

Brass (Copper-Zinc Alloy), Iron, Steel Springs, Lock Pins, Casting Molds, Polishing Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 onwards

Number of Families Involved
Approx.
1 lakh workers

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
06

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Aligarh,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Brass is melted and cast into molds, then machined and assembled with pins, springs, and levers. Keys are custom-cut, and locks are polished, tested, and finished manually. Each lock passes through 30-90 steps, including lacquering, riveting, and quality checks, ensuring strength and precision.

BAKHIRA BRASSWARE

Bakhira Brassware is a traditional metalcraft from Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, known for its handmade brass utensils and decorative items. Crafted into lota, thali, plates, jugs, bells, and vases, these pieces reflect Indian heritage and artisanal precision, and are widely appreciated in domestic and international markets.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its manual alloy mixing, pit furnace melting, and rolling-based shaping. Artisans rely on Son River sand molds, multi-stage heating, and generational expertise to produce durable, elegant brassware. Despite limited mechanization, the products exhibit refined contours, traditional forms, and timeless appeal.

RAW MATERIALS

Brass Scrap, Son River Sand, Molasses, Pit Furnaces, Rolling Mills, Chisels, Polishing Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
10000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
2000 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century



Class of Goods
21

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Bakhira, Sant Kabir Nagar
district, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Brass scrap is melted in pit furnaces, then cast into blocks using sand or permanent molds. Blocks are reheated and rolled into circular plates, shaped into utensils. Artisans work without temperature gauges, relying on experience. Final products are scraped, polished, and finished manually, showcasing raw skill and traditional technique.

BANDA SHAZAR PATTHAR CRAFT

Banda Shazar Patthar Craft is a semi-precious stone art from Banda, Uttar Pradesh, known for its dendritic agate stones featuring natural tree-like patterns. These stones are crafted into rings, pendants, earrings, paperweights, and curio items, reflecting a blend of geological wonder and artisanal finesse.

UNIQUENESS

Shazar stones are admired for their micron-thin dendritic inclusions, formed by manganese and iron oxide deposits during volcanic activity. Each stone is geologically rare, with no two pieces alike. Their translucence, durability, and natural imagery make them prized for ornamental and spiritual use, especially in Middle Eastern and European markets.

RAW MATERIALS

Dendritic Agate (Shazar), Silicon Carbide Powder, Wooden Bow (Kaman), Stand (Khunta), Polishing Tools, Silver/Gold Settings

Price

Approx Rs. 300 to
25000 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx. 1200 to
1500 families

Proof of Origin

Early 17th Century

Class of Goods

I4

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Geographical Location

Banda,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Raw stones are sliced using a wooden bow (Kaman) and steel wire, mounted on a wooden stand (Khunta). Silicon carbide powder aids in cutting 2-4 mm slices. These are trimmed, shaped, and polished manually, preserving dendritic patterns. Finished stones are set in silver or gold, becoming unique ornamental pieces.

NAGINA WOOD CRAFT OF UTTAR PRADESH

Nagina Wood Craft is a traditional carving art from Nagina, Bijnor district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its handcrafted combs, pen stands, toys, and decorative items. Crafted from sheesham, abnooz, teak, and mango wood, these pieces reflect precision, cultural symbolism, and centuries-old craftsmanship, often used in fashion, décor, and ceremonial settings.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its use of iron-rich abnooz wood, lacquer polishing with cactus leaves, and multi-wood detailing. Designs range from floral and geometric motifs to marriage mandap toys like suesa parrots and mosara charkhis. Artisans blend manual carving and painting, preserving Mughal-era aesthetics with modern utility.

RAW MATERIALS

Sheesham, Abnooz, Mango, Neem, Cactus Leaves, Lac Sticks, Chisels, Paints, Screws

Price

Approx. Rs. 300
onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1000 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Nagina, Bijnor district,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wood is sourced from forest auctions, cut and smoothed, then hand-carved using chisels and hammers. Designs are traced from paper, shaped, and lacquered with natural oils and cactus leaves. Final touches include painting, joining with screws, and polishing, resulting in vibrant, durable wooden crafts.

MAHOB A G A U R A P A T T H A R

Mahoba Gaura Patthar is a soft stone carving tradition from Mahoba, Uttar Pradesh, known for its radiant white Pyro Flight Stone. Crafted into utensils, statues, Shivalings, and temple décor, it reflects centuries-old sculptural finesse and is prized for its multicolor absorption, durability, and spiritual symbolism.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its single-block carving, natural color retention, and localized artistry in Gaurahari village. The stone's ability to absorb pigments and its fine texture allow artisans to create ornamental and functional pieces with intricate detailing. Mahoba's Sun Temple, built in the 9th century, stands as a testament to this enduring skill.

RAW MATERIALS

Pyro Flight Stone, Chisels, Hammers, Carborundum, Polishing Tools, Natural Pigments

Price

Approx.
Rs. 1000 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
500 families

Proof of Origin
9th Century



Class of Goods
I4

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Mahoba,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Raw Gaura stone is cut and shaped manually, then sculpted using chisels and hammers. Designs are developed based on market demand. Pieces are buffed and polished, with or without added color. Finished items are displayed for buyers, reflecting generational skill and traditional tool use.

MAINPURI TARKASHI

Mainpuri Tarkashi is a brass wire inlay craft from Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh, known for its delicate metalwork on dark sheesham wood. Crafted into furniture, jewelry boxes, nameplates, idols, and decorative panels, it reflects Mughal-inspired motifs, combining geometric and floral designs with exceptional precision and elegance.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its fine brass inlay, deep groove carving, and hand-hammered wire placement. Originating from wooden khadaoun (slippers), it evolved into a nationally recognized art form. Each piece showcases minute detailing, custom motifs, and a seamless blend of wood and metal, making it a symbol of heritage and finesse.

RAW MATERIALS

Sheesham Wood, Brass/Copper/Silver Sheets, Chisels, Hammers, Polishing Tools, Lathe Mechanism

Price

Approx. Rs. 1000
to 25000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
700 families

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Mainpuri,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seasoned sheesham wood is cut and carved, then grooved with chisels. Brass wires are cut, sharpened, and inlaid into grooves, hammered gently to secure. Final steps include polishing and finishing, enhancing contrast between wood and metal. The process is entirely manual, requiring high skill and patience.

SAMBHAL HORN CRAFT

Sambhal Horn Craft is a sustainable decorative art from Sambhal, Uttar Pradesh, known for its handcrafted items made from buffalo and bull horns. Crafted into jewelry, tableware, combs, buttons, and showpieces, it reflects eco-conscious innovation, transforming discarded materials into globally admired artisan products.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is celebrated for its zero-waste approach, using naturally shed horns to create durable, glossy, and intricately shaped items. Locally called “Seengh ka Kaam”, it thrives in Sarai Tarin, where artisans blend traditional techniques with modern aesthetics, producing pieces that are lightweight, biodegradable, and visually captivating.

RAW MATERIALS

Buffalo/Bull Horns, Mother-of-Pearl, Hydrogen Peroxide, Carving Tools, Polishing Agents

Price

Approx. Rs. 900
to 4000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
2500 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century



Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Sambhal,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Horns are procured from slaughterhouses, cleaned, and sun-dried to remove odor. They are segregated into solid and hollow types, then cut, shaped, and bleached using hydrogen peroxide. Artisans carve, polish, and assemble the pieces into finished products, ensuring quality and aesthetic appeal before packaging.

AMROHA DHOLAK

Amroha Dholak is a handcrafted percussion instrument from Amroha, Uttar Pradesh, known for its barrel-shaped wooden shell, goat and buffalo skin membranes, and rich tonal range. Used in folk, devotional, and classical music, it blends bass and treble rhythms, making it a staple in Indian cultural performances.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its multi-tonal sound, custom sizing, and manual construction. Artisans use mango, sheesham, and jackfruit wood, applying sahi-kare paste for tonal tuning. The dholak's decorative carvings, bamboo rings, and criss-cross rope fastening reflect generational skill and musical precision, with widespread use in film, folk, and religious music.

RAW MATERIALS

Mango/Sheesham Wood, Goat/Buffalo Skin, Bamboo, Cotton Rope, Sahi-Kare Paste, Metal Rings, Polishing Agents

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 5000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century



Class of Goods
15

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Amroha,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seasoned wood is carved into hollow shells, polished with mud paste and bee wax, and fitted with goat and buffalo skin membranes. Bamboo rings and cotton ropes are used for tensioning, while sahi-kare paste is applied for tonal depth. Final tuning is done manually, ensuring distinctive rhythm and resonance.

BAGHPAT HOME FURNISHINGS

Baghpat Home Furnishings are handwoven cotton textiles from Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh, known for their geometric motifs, vibrant color combinations, and durable weaves. Crafted into bed sheets, curtains, cushions, table runners, and floor mats, these products reflect a legacy of frame loom weaving and domestic artistry.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its frame loom technique, lacquer-free weaving, and multi-generational expertise. Artisans create diamond, triangle, and polyhedral patterns using plain and twill weaves, with custom tools engineered locally. The cluster's color shading, design precision, and versatile product range make it a pillar of India's handloom heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Yarn (2/20 Tana, 6 Single Bana), Natural Dyes, Frame Looms, Bobbins, Charkha, Rach, Nal, Drying Drums

Price

Approx. Rs. 800
to 9000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
3000 artisans

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Baghpat,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cotton yarn is dyed, dried, and mounted on frame looms. Artisans perform drafting, denting, and treadle tying to set the weave. Using tools like charkha, bobbin, rach, and nal, they interlock warp and weft to form repeating geometric patterns. Final products are finished, checked, and packed manually.

BARABANKI HANDLOOM

Barabanki Handloom refers to handwoven cotton and rayon textiles from Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh, known for their checkered sarees, scarves, stoles, gamchhas, and Arafat roomals. Crafted with bold geometric patterns, these products blend traditional motifs with contemporary flair, serving both domestic and international fashion markets.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its multi-color dyeing, jacquard-free weaving, and exclusive gamchha varieties like Chatai, Sainu, and Monsia. Artisans use 4 Pauri and 2–5 Belan to create intricate designs. The cluster's hand embroidery and stone work add elegance, while its Middle Eastern and European exports reflect global appeal.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Rayon, Viscose, Zari, Bukani (Color Powder), Peacock Feathers, Embroidery Threads, Handloom Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 250
to 5000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 weavers

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Barabanki,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cotton or rayon yarn is dyed using Azo-free colors, then mounted on pit looms. Weavers use local tools like pauri, belan, and dobby to interlace warp and weft. Products are finished with embroidery, zari, or stone embellishments, and packed manually. The process is decentralized, with many artisans working from home.

KALPI HANDMADE PAPER

Kalpi Handmade Paper is a traditional eco-friendly craft from Kalpi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its durable, textured sheets made from recycled cotton, hosiery, and floral waste. Crafted into office files, greeting cards, carry bags, and invitation papers, it reflects centuries-old techniques and is prized for its artistic finish and environmental value.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its non-toxic production, strong fiber bonding, and natural textures using flower petals, straw, and batik motifs. Artisans work in Kagaji mohallas, converting waste into wealth through manual processes. The paper's deckle edges, laid lines, and watermarks showcase its handmade authenticity and archival quality.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Kataran, Hosiery Waste, Flower Petals, Straw, Bleaching Powder,
Dyes, Jali Screens, Wooden Deckles

Price
Approx. Rs. 10
to 500

Number of Families Involved
Approx.
500 families

Proof of Origin
12th Century

Class of Goods
16

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Kalpi town, Jalaun
district, Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Waste cloth and paper are cleaned, pulped, and beaten into slurry. Pulp is lifted with jali screens, layered, pressed, and sun-dried. Sheets are glazed, cut, and optionally decorated with petals, dyes, or batik patterns. The entire process is manual, using traditional tools and household setups.

JALESAR METAL CRAFT

Jalesar Metal Craft is a traditional brassware art from Jalesar, Etah district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its bells, ghungroos, temple ghantas, and decorative brass items. Crafted into animal bells, puja bells, wind chimes, and engraved idols, it reflects centuries-old casting techniques and is celebrated for its resonant sound and ornate detailing.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its use of Jalesar's unique yellow soil, ashtadhatu alloys, and handmade molds. Artisans create bells from 0.5 cm to 2,100 kg, including pieces for major temples like Ayodhya and Kedarnath. The community's multi-faith workforce, home-based production, and engraved motifs make it a symbol of heritage and harmony.

RAW MATERIALS

Brass Silli (70% Copper, 30% Zinc), Chaddari Pital, Jalesar Soil, Molasses, Suhaga, Cotton/Leather/Rexine Pads, Traditional Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 25000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1500 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century



Class of Goods
06

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Jalesar,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Brass scrap is melted in pit furnaces, then cast into molds made from Jalesar's pili mitti. Frames are filled with soil and metal goli, then sealed and poured with molten brass. Bells are ground manually or in drums, then polished and tuned. Pads for ghungroos are made from cotton, leather, or rexine, layered and stitched by hand.

PATCHWORK OF RAMPUR

Patchwork of Rampur, locally known as Phool Patti ka Kaam, is a delicate appliqué craft from Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, known for its floral and leaf motifs stitched onto fine fabrics. Crafted into sarees, dupattas, curtains, and table linen, it blends geometric precision with soft embroidery, reflecting royal elegance and folk ingenuity.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its diamond-shaped leaf appliqués, stem stitch detailing, and multi-layered motifs. Artisans use organdie, silk, and cotton, combining patchwork with zari, sitara, and makaish. The work is entirely handmade, often by Muslim women artisans, and showcases fragile lace-like beauty with no planned design, making each piece unique.

RAW MATERIALS

Organdie, Cotton, Silk, Terryvoil, Khadi, Embroidery Threads, Chalk, Scissors, Templates, Needles

Price

Approx. Rs. 300
to 8000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century



Class of Goods
24, 25 & 26

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Rampur,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is cut into floral or leaf motifs, folded, and appliquéd onto base cloth using stem stitch. Templates are traced with chalk or zinc solution, and pieces are joined by hand sewing. Final products are lined for durability, and often enhanced with embroidery, bling, or metal ornamentation, all done in home-based setups.

MATHURA SANJHI CRAFT

Mathura Sanjhi Craft is a devotional paper-cutting art from Mathura, Uttar Pradesh, known for its intricate stencils depicting Radha-Krishna legends. Crafted into floor designs, wall décor, lampshades, and ritual motifs, it blends spiritual symbolism with artistic finesse, and is revered in Vaishnav temples and cultural festivals.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its freehand stencil cutting, mythological themes, and ritualistic use on water and sacred platforms. Motifs include Raas Leela, Govardhan Parvat, and Kaliya Daman, alongside peacocks, cows, and kadamba trees. Sanjhi reflects Bhakti rasa, with each piece embodying devotion, storytelling, and seasonal symbolism.

RAW MATERIALS

Handmade Paper, Scissors, Dry Colors, Marble Powder, Cotton Thread,
Indigo, Cow Dung Base, Flower Petals

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 15000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
250 families

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Class of Goods
16

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Mathura,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are drawn or imagined, then cut by hand using long-arm scissors on handmade paper. Stencils are placed on water or flat surfaces, filled with dry colors or flower petals, and lifted to reveal motifs. Larger works (up to 8×12 ft) require multiple stencils, precise bridging, and seasonal inspiration from flora and fauna.

BANARAS TABLA

Banaras Tabla is a twin percussion instrument from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, comprising the Dayan (wooden treble drum) and Bayan (metal bass drum). Renowned for its resonant tonal quality, precise rhythmic articulation, and rich cultural lineage, it is central to Indian classical music, especially in the Banaras Gharana tradition.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its hand-carved wooden shells, goatskin membranes, and syahi paste center, which produce distinct timbre and harmonic resonance. Developed by Pandit Ram Sahai in the early 19th century, the Banaras style emphasizes powerful yet sensitive strokes like Na and Din. Artisans in Dalmandi have preserved this tradition for over six generations, attracting global musicians

RAW MATERIALS

Shisham/Neem Wood, Brass/Copper, Goatskin, Buffalo Hide, Iron Filings,
Rice Paste, Tuning Hammer, Scissors, Chisels

Price

Approx. Rs. 2000
to 25000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
500 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century



Class of Goods
15

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Dayan is carved from seasoned Shisham or Neem wood, shaped on a lathe, and hollowed manually. Bayan is made from brass or copper, shaped, welded, and polished. Goatskin is stretched and layered, with syahi paste applied for tonal depth. Tuning is done using leather straps and wooden wedges, with final adjustments made by tuning hammer and basalt polishing.

PILIBHIT BANSURI

Pilibhit Bansuri is a handcrafted bamboo flute from Pilibhit district, Uttar Pradesh, renowned for its rich tonal quality, precision tuning, and smooth bore design. Crafted for professional musicians and students, these flutes range from toy muralis to concert-grade bansuris, and are deeply rooted in Indian classical music traditions.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its longer and wider bamboo structure, producing deeper, resonant tones. Artisans use bamboo sourced from Silchar, Assam, and apply a node-to-end cutting technique for uniform bore. Pilibhit flutes are globally recognized, with nearly 90% of India's bansuris made here, sustaining a multi-generational artisan legacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Silchar Bamboo, Cork, Binding Thread, Tuning Scales, Metal Rods, Polishing Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 100 to
3000 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
500 artisans

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Class of Goods
15

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Pilibhit,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans select seasoned bamboo, cut it to size, and clean the bore. They insert cork, create blow and finger holes using heated rods, and bind the flute for durability. Final tuning is done by gradually enlarging holes to match musical notes. The process requires precision, experience, and acoustic sensitivity.

BANARAS SHEHNAI

Banaras Shehnai is a double-reed wind instrument from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its auspicious sound, ceremonial use, and classical music prominence. Crafted from seasoned teak or sheesham wood with a metal bell (pyala), it is revered for its two-octave range, nasal tone, and spiritual resonance, especially in temples and weddings.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its quadruple reed structure, hand-drilled bore, and precise tonal calibration. Popularized globally by Bharat Ratna Ustad Bismillah Khan, the Banaras Shehnai blends ritual sanctity with concert artistry. Artisans in Varanasi have preserved this tradition for over 200 years, crafting each piece with mathematical precision and devotional care.

RAW MATERIALS

Teak/Sheesham Wood, Aluminum/Iron Bell, Dumraon Cane,
Mustard Oil, Cotton Thread, Tuning Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 1500
to 15000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
60 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Class of Goods
15

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Sheesham or teak wood is seasoned and hollowed, then fitted with a metal bell. Seven holes are burned with hot rods, and the reed (puttur) is crafted from Dumraon cane. The instrument is oiled, tuned, and polished, with final adjustments made by mouth pressure and finger modulation. Each piece takes 2–3 days to complete.

SAMBHAL BONE CRAFT

Sambhal Bone Craft is a traditional handicraft from Sarai Tarin, Sambhal district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its intricate carvings and inlay work using animal bones. Crafted into jewelry, home décor, accessories, and utility items, it reflects centuries-old artisanal skill, blending heritage, sustainability, and global appeal.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its eco-friendly use of bones from deceased animals, transforming waste into luxurious art. Artisans carve combs, trays, bangles, buttons, and more, often combining bone with brass, glass, and shell. Sambhal Bone Craft is a globally exported tradition, rooted in royal patronage and cultural legacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Camel/Buffalo Bone, Brass, Glass Beads, Shell, Fevicol, Wood, Hydrogen Peroxide, Polishing Agents

Price

Approx. Rs. 900
to 4000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
2500 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century



Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Sambhal,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bones are boiled, sun-dried, and cut into strips. They are scraped, bleached in hydrogen peroxide, and colored using powder dyes. Artisans use tools like basula, chausi, tekora, and buffing machines to carve and polish items. Final products include photo frames, jewelry, boxes, and bone-inlay furniture, crafted over 4-5 days with precision and care.

MOONJ CRAFT OF UTTAR PRADESH

Moonj Craft of Uttar Pradesh is a traditional basketry art practiced primarily by women artisans in Prayagraj, Mirzapur, and surrounding districts, using wild Moonj and Kaasa grasses. Crafted into baskets, trays, coasters, earrings, and home décor, these products are known for their eco-friendliness, vibrant motifs, and ritual significance.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its coiling technique, natural dyeing, and seasonal harvesting. Moonj products are durable, biodegradable, and often gifted during weddings and rituals. Each piece is one-of-a-kind, with motifs created by colored grass inlays. The tradition is passed from mother to daughter, sustaining a community-based heritage

RAW MATERIALS

Moonj and Kaasa Grass, Kaccha Rang, Edible Salt, Aluminum Containers, Plastic Tubs, Scissors, Sirahi, Wooden Sticks

Price

Approx. Rs. 600
to 3000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
2000 families

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Prayagraj,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Moonj grass is harvested in winter, peeled, and dried. It is knotted into balla, dyed using boiled color solutions with salt, and coiled around Kaasa grass. Artisans use sirahi needles and scissors to stitch and shape baskets. The process includes sun-drying, soaking, weaving, and motif creation, taking several days per item.

CHITRAKOOT WOODEN CRAFT & TOYS

Chitrakoot Wooden Craft & Toys is a traditional carpentry-based handicraft from Chitrakoot district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its lacquered wooden toys, utensils, and ritual items. Crafted from Koraiya, Dudhi, and Sal woods, these products include spinning tops, doll sets, kitchen tools, and decorative figures, reflecting Bundelkhand's cultural heritage.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its lac-turnery technique, hand-lathe carving, and natural color finishes. Artisans use squirrel-tail brushes for fine detailing and lac sticks for vibrant polish. Inspired by Ramayana motifs, toys like palana and chuseni are made for temple jhankis. Despite declining patronage, the craft remains a symbol of rural artistry and devotion.

RAW MATERIALS

Koraiya, Dudhi, Sal Wood, Lac Sticks, Squirrel-Tail Brushes, Natural Dyes, Adhesives, Polishing Oils

Price

Approx. Rs. 100 to
3000 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
600 to 800 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Chitrakoot,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wood is seasoned, carved, and shaped using chisels, saws, and lathes. Toys are lacquered by friction, painted with natural dyes, and polished with pine leaves or oil. Each piece is handcrafted, often from a single block, with joined parts for movable toys. The process includes design tracing, carving, lacquering, and multi-coat painting.

BANARAS MURAL PAINTING

Banaras Mural Painting is a traditional wall art form from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its vivid depictions of mythology, daily life, and nature. Found on temple walls, homes, ghats, and public spaces, these murals use organic colors and symbolic motifs to narrate stories of Shiva, Devi, saints, and local customs, reflecting the spiritual and cultural essence of the city.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its narrative depth, folk symbolism, and integration of religious and social themes. Motifs like fish, elephants, parrots, and wrestlers represent fertility, power, and community identity. Banaras murals blend Rajasthani, Mughal, and Company styles, and are painted using natural pigments, often during festivals, weddings, and rituals, preserving living heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Lime, Mud, Cow Dung, Natural Dyes, Surkhi-Chuna, Haldi, Kerosene Oil, Brushes, Ladders, Carving Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 2500 onwards

Number of Families Involved
Approx.
150 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Class of Goods
16

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Walls are prepared with lime, mud, or cow dung, then sketched using pencil or marker. Artists apply natural colors made from flowers, herbs, coal, and minerals, using brushes, needles, and stationery tools. Motifs are chosen based on location, season, and community beliefs. Each mural takes a week or more, depending on detail and scale.

PILKHUWA HAND BLOCK PRINT TEXTILE

Pilkuwa Hand Block Print Textile is a heritage cotton printing craft from Pilkuwa, Uttar Pradesh, known for its vibrant motifs, natural dyes, and home furnishing applications. Crafted into bed sheets, curtains, cushion covers, and table linens, this textile tradition blends handloom weaving with block printing, sustaining a multi-generational artisan ecosystem.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its distinctive naming of designs, organic dye recipes, and motif diversity—from florals and paisleys to contemporary patterns like “Pepsi” and “Rainbow.” Pilkuwa's artisans use rapid fast, indigo sol, and pigment dyes, with gum bases made from tamarind kernel or arrowroot. The city is a major hub for printed cotton furnishings, often called the Textile City.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Fabric, Wooden Blocks, Rapid Fast/Indigo Sol/Pigment Dyes, Tamarind Kernel Powder, Arrowroot, Caustic Soda, Printing Tables, Brushes, Sieves

Price

Rs. 500 onwards

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
600 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century



Class of Goods
24

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Pilkuwa, Hapur district,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Pilkuwa hand block printing involves crafting engraved blocks, preparing cotton fabric, and mixing dyes using gum bases like TKP, arrarot, or guar gum. Dyes include rapid fast, indigo sol, pigment, and syahi. Printing is done manually, followed by acid wash and drying. Motifs vary widely, with screen printing also adopted.

BANARAS METAL CASTING CRAFT

Banaras Metal Casting Craft is a traditional metalworking art from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its utilitarian utensils, puja vessels, and decorative pieces made from brass, copper, bell-metal, and German silver. Crafted into karahis, jugs, betel boxes, wall plaques, and deity idols, this craft reflects ritual purity, durability, and ornamental finesse.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its Ganga-Jamuni lota, a brass vessel with a copper band symbolizing sanctity. Artisans use repoussé, sand casting, and darza techniques to shape and embellish items. The Kasera community has preserved this tradition for centuries, producing functional and ceremonial wares that are acid-resistant, culturally symbolic, and aesthetic in form.

RAW MATERIALS

Copper, Brass, Zinc, Tin, Nickel, Pewter, Lac, Kerosene, Charcoal, Black Clay, Tamarind Kernel Powder, Graphite,

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 15000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
300 families

Proof of Origin
18th Century



Class of Goods
14

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Varanasi,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Copper, brass, and alloys are melted in crucible furnaces, then cast in clay or graphite molds. Items are shaped, engraved, and polished manually. Repoussé involves hammering from the reverse side over lac to raise designs. Final products are lacquered, assembled, and finished with acid or oil treatments, combining ritual utility with artistic detail.

BAREILLY CANE & BAMBOO CRAFT

Bareilly Cane & Bamboo Craft is a traditional furniture and utility craft from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, known for its eco-friendly, durable, and aesthetically rich designs. Crafted into sofas, chairs, jhulas, tables, baskets, and lamp shades, these products blend organic materials with artisanal skill, serving both domestic and global markets.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its natural motifs, flexible bamboo frames, and cane weaving techniques. Artisans use no traced designs, relying on generational knowledge to create functional and decorative items. Bareilly, historically known as Bans Bareilly, is a major hub for cane and bamboo furniture, sustaining over 1,500 artisans and offering traditional and contemporary styles.

RAW MATERIALS

Bamboo, Cane, Gola Wire, Teakwood, Shisham, Plywood, Nails, Adhesives, Varnish, Sandpaper

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 25000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1500 artisans

Proof of Origin
19th Century



Class of Goods
20

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Bareilly,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bamboo is cut, heated, and shaped using blow lamps and knives. Cane is split, softened, and woven around bamboo frames. Furniture is assembled with nails and adhesives, then polished with sandpaper and varnish. Tools include machetes, drills, shaping stones, and kerosene lamps. Designs are crafted freehand, reflecting ritual, domestic, and modern aesthetics.

THARU EMBROIDERY OF UTTAR PRADESH

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

UNIQUENESS

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

RAW MATERIALS

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

Price

Approx. Rs. 300
to 5000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1000 families

Proof of Origin
19th Century



Class of Goods
15

Type of Goods
Handicraft

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

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

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

BAREILLY ZARI ZARDOJI

Bareilly Zari Zardoji is a luxurious hand embroidery craft from Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh, known for its elaborate metal threadwork, bead embellishments, and regal motifs. Traditionally used on bridal wear, ceremonial garments, and home décor, this art form combines gold, silver, and copper threads with stones, sequins, and gota, reflecting centuries of royal patronage and cultural finesse.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its three-tiered Zardoji Styles-Real, Imitation, and Metallic-each using distinct materials from pure gold to polyester film. Techniques like Kataoki Bel, Kinari, Mina, and Gota work are executed using Aari needles on a stretched cloth over a wooden adda frame. Bareilly's artisans have preserved this 500-year-old tradition, making it a global symbol of opulence and artistry.

RAW MATERIALS

Gold/Silver/Copper Threads, Metallic Wires, Silk Threads, Dabka, Sitara, Beads, Sequins, Fabric Gum, Carbon Paper, Scissors, Aari Needles, Wooden Frames

Price

Approx. 3000 to
4000 families

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
1000 families

Proof of Origin

Early 16th Century



Class of Goods

26

Type of Goods

Handicraft

Geographical Location

Bareilly,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabric is stretched on a wooden frame (adda) and knotted with cotton threads. Artisans use Aari needles to stitch metal threads, beads, and sequins onto the cloth. Motifs are drawn and embroidered with both hands, one above and one below the fabric. Final products are meticulously detailed, often taking days to weeks to complete.

KANNAUJ PERFUME

Kannauj Perfume, also known as Kannauj Attar, is a traditional natural fragrance from Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh, renowned for its centuries-old distillation techniques and botanical richness. Crafted from flowers, herbs, spices, and aromatic woods, these alcohol-free perfumes are prized for their long-lasting scent, cultural significance, and royal heritage.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its deg-bhapka distillation method, where steam from copper stills condenses into sandalwood oil or water, capturing the essence of jasmine, rose, vetiver, and even rain-soaked earth (mitti attar). Kannauj attars are eco-friendly, non-alcoholic, and globally exported, with perfumers often representing 30+ generations of artisanal legacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Damask Rose, Jasmine, Vetiver, Mitti, Sandalwood Oil, Copper Vessels, Bamboo Pipes, Camel-Skin Bottles, Cow Dung, Firewood

Price

Approx. Rs. 500 to
10000 for 10 ml

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
750 families

Proof of Origin
6th Century

Class of Goods
03

Type of Goods
Manufactured

Geographical Location
Kannauj,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Natural ingredients are boiled in copper degs, sealed with clay, and heated over wood or cow dung fires. Fragrant steam travels through a bamboo pipe into a bhapka containing sandalwood oil or water, where it condenses. The attar is then aged in camel-skin bottles to deepen its aroma. The process takes 5-15 days, depending on the variety.

MEERUT SCISSORS

Meerut Scissors are hand-forged cutting tools from Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, renowned for their durability, precision, and sustainable craftsmanship. Crafted from recycled carbon steel and fitted with metal, wood, or plastic handles, these scissors serve tailoring, household, industrial, and specialized uses, reflecting centuries of metallurgical expertise.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its repairable design, sharp blades, and ergonomic handles. Meerut scissors are forged from recycled materials, often salvaged from railway stock and machinery, making them eco-friendly. With over 250 units and 100,000+ artisans, the city is known as the “City of Scissors”, producing tools that last generations.

RAW MATERIALS

Recycled Carbon Steel, Brass, Wood, Plastic, Rivets, Polishing Compounds, Grinding Tools

Price

Approx. Rs. 300
to 1000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
10000 families

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Class of Goods
08

Type of Goods
Manufactured

Geographical Location
Meerut,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

High-grade steel is hammered and shaped, then ground, sharpened, and polished by hand. Handles are made separately and assembled with rivets. Each pair undergoes quality checks for sharpness and alignment. The process blends traditional forging with modern finishing, ensuring longevity and precision.

AGRA LEATHER FOOTWEAR

Agra Leather Footwear is a heritage craft and manufacturing industry from Agra, Uttar Pradesh, known for its handmade and machine-finished leather shoes. Crafted into formal, casual, ethnic, and safety footwear, this sector blends traditional shoemaking techniques with modern design, serving both domestic and global markets.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its Mughal-era origins, 80% handmade production, and wide range of styles—from Nagra and Jutti to Derby and Moccasins. Agra is Asia's largest hub for closed footwear, producing over 2 lakh pairs daily. Artisans use locally engineered tools, and even waste leather is repurposed into buttons and accessories, showcasing sustainable innovation.

RAW MATERIALS

Buffalo/Goat/Sheep Leather, Aluminum Lasts, Adhesives, Nails, Buckles, Zippers, Eyelets, Rubber Soles, Polishing Agents

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 10000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
20000 families

Proof of Origin
16th Century

Class of Goods
25

Type of Goods
Manufactured

Geographical Location
Agra,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Raw hides are cured, tanned, and finished using vegetable or chemical processes. Leather is cut, stitched, and shaped over lasts made from wood, PVC, or aluminium. Footwear is assembled using hand tools and adhesives, then polished and quality-checked. Styles vary by unit, with custom and export-grade shoes crafted in both household and industrial setups.

CHUNAR BALUA PATTHAR

Chunar Balua Patthar is a natural reddish-buff sandstone from Chunar, Mirzapur district, Uttar Pradesh, known for its fine grain, durability, and architectural versatility. Used in temples, forts, ghats, and monuments, it has adorned structures like the Ashokan Pillar, Chunar Fort, and Taj Mahal, making it a symbol of heritage stonework.

UNIQUENESS

This stone is admired for its uniform texture, weather resistance, and aesthetic shades-ranging from pink to beige. It retains its lustrous finish even after years of exposure, and is easily cut, carved, and polished. With over 285 historic quarries, Chunar sandstone has shaped India's architectural legacy from prehistory to modernity.

RAW MATERIALS

Natural Sandstone

Price

Approx. Rs. 50
to 2000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
20000 families

Proof of Origin
3rd Century

Class of Goods
I9

Type of Goods
Natural Goods

Geographical Location
Mirzapur, Chandauli, and
Sonbhadra, Uttar Pradesh.



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Stone is quarried manually or mechanically, then transported to workshops. Artisans use chisels, hammers, and polishing tools to shape it into blocks, slabs, tiles, or sculptures. The process includes cutting, carving, smoothing, and finishing, often tailored for construction, restoration, or decorative use.

AGRA STONE INLAY WORK

Agra Stone Inlay Craft, also known as Parchin Kari or Pachchikari, is a heritage marble inlay art from Agra, Uttar Pradesh, celebrated for its floral, geometric, and calligraphic motifs. Crafted into tabletops, vases, boxes, and Taj Mahal replicas, this intricate craft reflects the Mughal legacy of pietra dura, blending sculpture, engraving, and stone mosaic.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its 17th century Mughal origins, where artisans inlaid semi-precious stones like lapis lazuli, malachite, and mother-of-pearl into Makrana marble. The technique involves precise carving, fitting, and polishing, with no visible cement lines. Agra remains the global center for this art, sustaining multi-generational artisan families.

RAW MATERIALS

Makrana Marble, Soapstone, Alabaster, Agate, Turquoise, Lapis Lazuli

Price

Approx. Rs. 500
to 50000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 artisans

Proof of Origin
17th Century

Class of Goods
19 & 21

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Agra,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are sketched and templated, then carved into marble panels. Semi-precious stones are cut, shaped, and inlaid into sockets using chisels, drills, and grinders. The pieces are fixed with wax or araldite, then buffed and polished to a seamless finish. The process requires precision, patience, and multi-stage craftsmanship.

BAREILLY TERRACOTTA

Bareilly Terracotta refers to handcrafted clay objects made using traditional techniques in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh. These include household items, ritual figures, decorative plaques, and sculptures. Known for their reddish-brown hue and durability, they are shaped by hand, wheel, or mould, then fired and painted with natural or enamel colors.

UNIQUENESS

Bareilly Terracotta is shaped using a combination of handmade, wheel-thrown, and moulded techniques. The open firing method with cow dung and straw gives it a distinct finish. Double-mould techniques create three-dimensional forms. The craft is deeply rooted in ritual and cultural practices, with clay considered sacred and symbolic of earth and fertility.

RAW MATERIALS

Local Clay, Sand, Water, Paddy Husk, Straw, Cow Dung Cakes, Geru, Mustard Oil, Thread, Bamboo Sticks, Stone Anvils, Polishing Stones

Price

Approx Rs. 50 to
Rs. 50000

Number of Families Involved

Approx.
400 families

Proof of Origin
Early 16th Century

Class of Goods
21

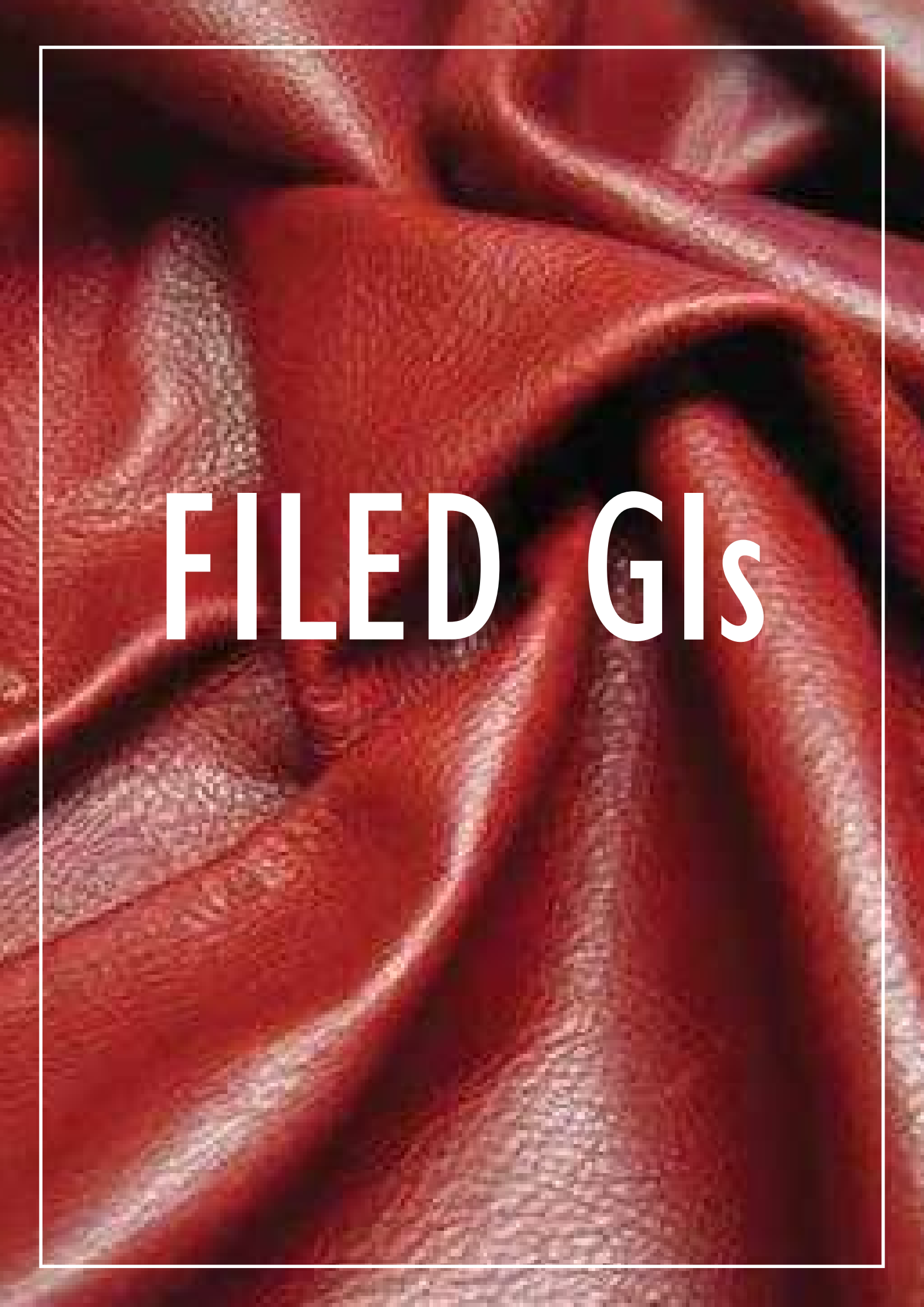
Type of Goods
Handicraft

Geographical Location
Bareilly,
Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Clay is sourced locally, filtered, and mixed with sand and water. Shaping is done by hand, wheel, or mould. After drying, items are fired using open kilns with cow dung and straw. Coloring is done before or after firing using natural or enamel paints. Tools include chaak, thapa, pidi, pariya, and mitti ki maala.



FILED GIs

GAURJEET MANGO OF UTTAR PRADESH

Gaurjeet Mango of Uttar Pradesh is a sucking-type mango variety grown primarily in Gorakhpur, Basti, and surrounding districts. Known for its early ripening, intense aroma, and sweet, juicy pulp, it is cherished locally and regionally. The fruit is small to medium, ovate-oblong, with yellow skin and fibrous stones, ideal for fresh consumption.

UNIQUENESS

This variety is admired for its mid-May harvest, wind resistance, and distinctive flavor profile—light orange pulp, soft texture, and abundant juice. Gaurjeet mangoes are sold with leaves, ripen naturally on the tree, and are consumed by sucking, unlike cut varieties. Its short shelf life and early market entry make it a regional favorite.

RAW MATERIALS

Mango Saplings

Price

Approx.
Rs. 150 to 500 onwards
per kg

Proof of Origin

20th
Century

Type of Goods

Agricultural



No. of Families Involved

Approx.
4000 families

Class of Goods

31

Geographical Location

Gorakhpur and neighboring
districts, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Gaurjeet mangoes are propagated via veneer grafting, planted in loamy soils, and grown under hot summers and cool winters. Trees are spaced at 10×10 meters, fertilized with FYM and mineral nutrients, and irrigated as needed. Fruits ripen naturally on branches, harvested with leaves, and sold fresh in local markets.



U.P. CHAUSA MANGO

U.P. Chausa Mango, also known as Samar Behist Chausa, is a late-season mango variety from Hardoi district, Uttar Pradesh, celebrated for its elongated shape, golden-yellow skin, and sweet, aromatic pulp. Cultivated across 25 districts, it is prized for its excellent keeping quality, monoembryonic seed, and heavenly taste.

UNIQUENESS

This variety is admired for its late ripening, arriving when other mangoes fade from the market. Its strong aroma, velvety texture, and moderate to abundant juice make it a palate favorite. Named after the Battle of Chausa, it carries a legacy of royal patronage, and is cherished for its heavenly sweetness and fragrance.

RAW MATERIALS

Mango Saplings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 80 to 300 onwards
per kg

Proof of Origin
16th
Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 to 1000 households

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Chausa mangoes are propagated via veneer grafting, planted in loamy, well-drained soils, and spaced at 10×10 meters. Trees are fertilized with FYM, NPK, and irrigated seasonally. Fruits mature late July to August, harvested manually, and sold fresh. The process includes training, pruning, and multi-stage nutrient application for optimal yield.



SITAPUR DURRIE

Sitapur Durrie is a flat-woven textile rug crafted by skilled artisans in Sitapur, Laharpur, and Khairabad of Uttar Pradesh. Made using cotton, jute, rayon, and leather scraps, these durries are known for their striped patterns, geometric motifs, and durability, woven on horizontal, vertical, and panja looms.

UNIQUENESS

The hallmark of Sitapur Durrie lies in its chindi weft technique, where shredded cotton or leather strips create vibrant stripes. Its flat weave structure, adjustable loom sizes, and zero-energy manual process allow for diverse designs and sizes. The craft blends traditional tools with modern materials, offering both aesthetic appeal and functional resilience.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Yarn, Jute, PVC, Leather Scraps, Hosiery Waste, Hemp, Synthetic Blends, Panja Tools, Looms

Price

Approx.
Rs. 1500 to 8000 onwards

Proof of Origin

17th
Century

Type of Goods

Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved

Approx.
800 to 1200 households

Class of Goods

27

Geographical Location

Sitapur and surrounding villages in Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Durries are woven manually on horizontal, vertical, and pit looms using cotton warp and chindi or jute weft. The process involves thread mounting, shedding, shuttle movement, and panja beating. Looms are installed in homes or kharkhanas, and weaving is done by both men and women in family-based setups.



ALIGARH METAL STATUE CRAFT

Aligarh Metal Statue Craft is a traditional metal casting art from Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, renowned for its brass and copper statues, ritual objects, and decorative pieces. Crafted into Buddha figures, Hindu deities, horse carts, and padlocks, these items reflect religious symbolism, fine detailing, and global appeal, spanning sizes from 0.5 inch to 27 feet.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its molten metal casting, sand mold techniques, and hand-polished finishes. Artisans use custom alloys, sugarcane resin, and traditional chisels to shape intricate forms. Aligarh's brass statues are exported worldwide, especially to Buddhist and Gulf countries, and are prized for their durability, elegance, and spiritual resonance.

RAW MATERIALS

Brass, Copper, Bronze, Charcoal, Sugarcane Resin, Sand, Chalk Powder, Chisels, Crucibles, Blowers, Solder Flux

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 onwards

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2500 households

Class of Goods
I4

Geographical Location
Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Metal is melted in crucibles, mixed with resin and sand, and poured into drag-and-cope molds. After cooling, statues are chiseled, soldered, and engraved using hand tools. Final polishing is done by rubbing with cloth and sawdust, yielding a lustrous finish. Artisans adapt designs for religious, decorative, and modern art markets.

MATHURA KANTHI MALA CRAFT

Mathura Kanthi Mala Craft is a spiritual bead-making tradition from Vrindavan and Brij region, Uttar Pradesh, using Tulsi (*Ocimum tenuiflorum*) stems and roots to create handcrafted malas. Each mala contains 108 beads plus a Sumeru bead, symbolizing purity, devotion, and connection to Vaishnavite rituals and Krishna worship.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its organic Tulsi cultivation, manual bead shaping, and religious significance. Black and white variants are made using traditional tools and custom bead sizes, reflecting sectarian preferences. Tulsi malas are believed to purify aura, enhance mental clarity, and offer Ayurvedic benefits, making them sacred across Hindu traditions.

RAW MATERIALS

Tulsi Stems, Roots, Silk/Cotton Thread, Hasua, Sua, Sancha, Polishing Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 3000 onwards

Proof of Origin
16th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
700 families

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Mathura, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Tulsi stems and roots are cut, boiled, sun-dried, and peeled manually. Artisans shape beads using chisels and drills, then thread them into malas with silk or cotton. Each mala includes 108 beads and a Sumeru bead, assembled with care and polished for durability. The process is entirely hand-made, preserving spiritual and medicinal integrity.



GORAKHPUR PANOYALA FRUIT

Gorakhpur Panoyala Fruit, botanically known as *Flacourtia jangomas*, is a rare deciduous fruit tree native to the Terai region of Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh. The fruit is golf ball-sized, with yellow-white pulp, and ripens from March to July. It is consumed fresh, fermented into wine, or used in jams and jellies.

UNIQUENESS

This fruit is admired for its sweet-acidic flavor, medicinal properties, and seasonal rarity. Traditionally used to treat digestive disorders, toothache, fever, and skin ailments, it holds cultural significance in Gorakhpur. Its dioecious flowering, thornless mature branches, and honey-scented blooms make it botanically distinctive and therapeutically valuable.

RAW MATERIALS

Panoyala Seeds



Price

Approx.

Rs. 100 to 400 onwards

Proof of Origin

19th
Century

Type of Goods

Agricultural

No. of Families Involved

Approx.

1000 families

Class of Goods

31

Geographical Location

Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Panoyala trees are propagated via seeds or grafting, planted in loamy soil pits during July-August. Pre-sowing treatments like seed soaking and IBA rooting hormone are used. Plants are spaced at 6×6 meters, irrigated regularly, and weeded manually. Fruits are harvested delicately, as they bruise easily, and sold fresh or processed.



© RIPA, AUG 2025

www.ripaonline.com



BARUASAGAR ADRAK (GINGER)

Baruasagar Adrak (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) is a rhizome-based aromatic crop cultivated in the Bundelkhand region of Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh. Known for its distinct flavor, texture, and medicinal potency, it is used in spices, beverages, confectionery, and Ayurvedic formulations. Products include ginger oil, powder, flakes, and squash.

UNIQUENESS

Baruasagar Adrak is grown using a multi-cropping system with turmeric, taro, and ratalu, which provide natural shade and soil balance. Farmers mulch with palash leaves, reducing irrigation needs. Its gingerol-rich profile offers anti-inflammatory, digestive, and antioxidant benefits, making it highly valued in traditional medicine and export markets.

RAW MATERIALS

Seed Rhizomes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 60 to 150
per 100 gms

Proof of Origin
14th
Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 to 1200 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Baruasagar, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Ginger is sown in May-June using seed rhizomes, mulched with palash leaves to retain moisture. It thrives in sloped loamy soils with partial shade. Farmers use organic manure, intercrop with turmeric and root vegetables, and irrigate moderately. Harvesting begins after 8-9 months when leaves yellow.



BUNDELKHAND DESHI ARHAR

Bundelkhand Deshi Arhar (*Cajanus cajan*) is a native legume crop from the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh, known for its nutrient-rich seeds, drought resistance, and culinary versatility. Commonly consumed as dal, soup, or flour-based sweets, it is a staple in vegetarian diets and valued for its protein, fiber, and medicinal properties.

UNIQUENESS

This crop is admired for its resilience in degraded soils, low water needs, and multi-nutrient profile-rich in iron, folate, potassium, and B-complex vitamins. It supports diabetic, cardiac, and liver health, and its leaves and flowers are used in traditional remedies for jaundice, fever, and inflammation. Pods are sickle-shaped, with seeds in varied hues.

RAW MATERIALS

Deshi Arhar Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 90 to 200
per kg

Proof of Origin
17th
Century

Type of Goods
Agricultural



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
40000 farmers

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Bundelkhand region, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are sown in sandy red-black soils using traditional tools like hal, kudari, and dranti. Organic manure is applied, and crops are grown under rainfed conditions. Harvesting involves manual threshing and pod beating. The crop thrives in low-input systems, making it ideal for semi-arid, rugged terrains with minimal irrigation.



MATHURA ZARI POSHAK

Mathura Zari Poshak is a devotional attire craft from Mathura and Vrindavan, Uttar Pradesh, designed for Laddu Gopal, Radha-Krishna, and other deities. Made from silk, brocade, cotton, and adorned with zari, sequins, and stones, these poshaks reflect spiritual symbolism, artistic devotion, and ritual elegance.

UNIQUENESS

This craft is admired for its circular pleated design, symbolizing the eternal cycle of devotion. Artisans create multi-piece sets-Lehenga-Choli, Dhoti-Patka, LP and RK ensembles-each tailored to deity form and adorned with ornate laces, embroidery, and handcrafted embellishments. The poshak is both a spiritual offering and a canvas of reverence.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk, Brocade, Cotton, Zari, Sequins, Beads, Stones, Fabric Gum, Embroidery Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 5000

Proof of Origin
12th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Mathura, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fabrics are cut, pleated, and stitched using wooden frames (karchob) and hand tools. Embroidery is done with zari, beads, and sequins, fixed using fabric gum. Each poshak is handcrafted, with custom sizing and deity-specific styling, reflecting ritual aesthetics and devotional artistry.

BANARAS ALOO PAPAD

Banaras Aloo Papad is a traditional savory snack from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, made from mashed potatoes, spices, and edible oil. Known for its thin, crispy texture, it is consumed roasted or fried and often paired with meals or salads. The papad is gluten-free, handmade, and reflects the culinary heritage of Banaras.

UNIQUENESS

This papad is hand-rolled, sun-dried, and infused with Banarasi spices like cumin and asafoetida. It is crafted without preservatives or machinery, offering a crunchy, flavorful experience. Its popularity stems from its digestive benefits, versatility, and centuries-old tradition of household preparation, especially by women in rural Varanasi.

RAW MATERIALS

Potatoes, Salt, Red Chili Powder, Cumin, Asafoetida, Edible Oil

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 to 300 per 250 gms

Proof of Origin
16th
Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Boiled potatoes are mashed and mixed with spices like cumin, chili, and salt. The dough is hand-rolled into thin discs, sun-dried on clean surfaces, and stored without preservatives. No machines are used; the process is entirely manual, ensuring hygiene, flavor retention, and traditional texture.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



GOTHA KI BHELI (JAGGERY) OF MAU

Gotha ki Bheli is a traditional sweetener from Mau district, Uttar Pradesh, made by boiling and clarifying fresh sugarcane juice. Molded into glossy, golden discs weighing 5-10 grams, this jaggery is consumed year-round and used in sweets, beverages, and Ayurvedic preparations. It is handmade, sun-dried, and known for its purity and taste.

UNIQUENESS

Produced without any industrial machinery or preservatives, Gotha ki Bheli is clarified using wild botanical extracts such as bhindi stem, phalsa bark, and semul root. Its smooth texture, natural color gradient, and distinctive aroma result from the region's soil and manual production practices. Its nutritional benefits and cultural significance make it a prized culinary item.

RAW MATERIALS

Sugarcane

Price

Approx.

Rs. 90 to 120 per kg

Proof of Origin

14th

Century

Type of Goods

Food Stuffs

No. of Families Involved

Approx.

3000 families

Class of Goods

30

Geographical Location

Mau, Uttar Pradesh



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Ripened sugarcane is crushed within 12 hours. Juice is filtered and clarified using wild plant extracts. It's boiled in open pans over bagasse-fired chulhas, manually monitored for temperature. Once concentrated, it's molded, sun-cooled, and dried for 48 hours, then packed for distribution.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



AGRA PETHA

Agra Petha is a translucent, chewy sweet made from ash gourd, soaked and cooked in sugar syrup. Originating in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, it is available in dry, syrupy, and flavored forms. Known for its cooling properties, it is cholesterol-free and widely consumed for both taste and medicinal benefits.

UNIQUENESS

Agra Petha is older than the Taj Mahal and was first prepared near Noori Darwaza during the Mughal era. It is made without oils or fats, offering a low-calorie, high-energy treat. With over 1,500 cottage units producing 700-800 tonnes annually, it remains a hallmark of Agra's culinary identity and Ayurvedic tradition.

RAW MATERIALS

Ash Gourd, Lime, Alum, Sugar, Citric Acid, Water, Saffron, Rose Essence, Muslin Cloth, Piercing Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 150 to 800 per kg

Proof of Origin
17th
Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 to 1200 families

Class of Goods
29

Geographical Location
Agra, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Ash gourd is peeled, cut, pierced, and soaked in lime water. After rinsing and chilling, pieces are boiled with alum, then cooked in sugar syrup with citric acid. Flavors like saffron and rose are added. The sweet is left to cool, drained, and packed airtight for distribution.

BANARAS VARAKH (TABAK)

Banaras Varakh (Tabak) is an ultra-thin edible foil made from pure silver or gold, traditionally used to decorate sweets, dry fruits, betel leaves, and ceremonial foods. Flavorless yet visually striking, it enhances presentation and is also used in Ayurvedic preparations and temple rituals. The foil is fragile, vegetarian, and micron-thin.

UNIQUENESS

Crafted by skilled artisans in Varanasi, Varakh is pounded manually into sheets as thin as 0.2-0.8 microns. It is inert, non-toxic, and safe for consumption. The craft is deeply rooted in Banaras's cultural and religious heritage, with high demand during festivals, weddings, and temple offerings.

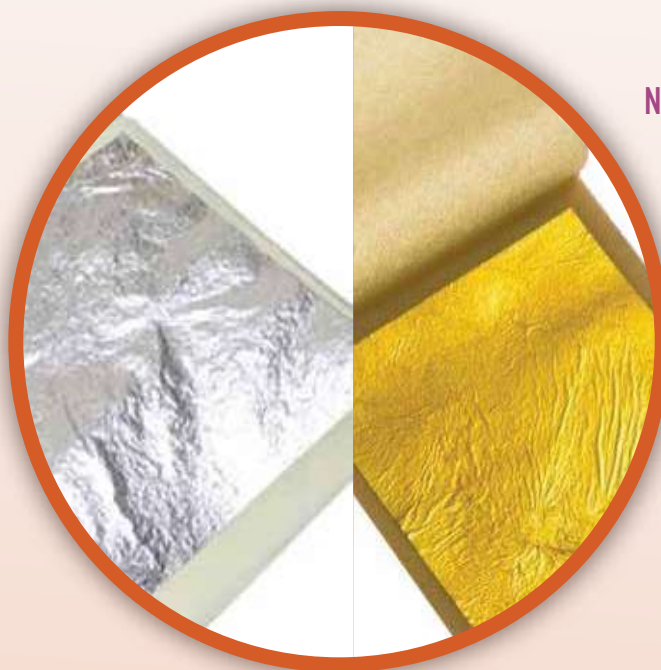
RAW MATERIALS

Silver, Gold, Sheepskin, Leather Pouch, Bamboo Stick, Hammer, Mica Board, Makol Powder, Parchment Paper, Wooden Clip, Iron Cutter

Price
Approx.
Rs. 250 to 1200 per 6 gms

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
350 to 500 families

Class of Goods
I4

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Pure silver or gold is cut into squares, placed between sheepskin sheets, and hammered manually into foil. The artisan checks thickness periodically. Finished foils are lifted with bamboo sticks, layered between paper, and packed hygienically. Each book yields ~6 grams from 160 pieces.



BANARAS ZARI

Banaras Zari is a traditional metallic thread craft from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, used in weaving and embroidery of silk textiles, brocades, and garments. Made from gold, silver, or copper-coated threads, it adorns sarees, lehengas, turbans, and home décor fabrics. Zari threads are prized for their luster, durability, and cultural symbolism.

UNIQUENESS

Banaras Zari is one of India's oldest textile embellishments, with references dating back to the Rig Veda. Real Zari uses pure silver electroplated with gold, while imitation and metallic variants offer affordability and resilience. The craft is deeply rooted in Varanasi's heritage, practiced by generations of artisans across Madanpura and Alaipur.

RAW MATERIALS

Silver, Gold, Copper Alloys, Silk Yarn, Cotton Yarn, Art Silk, Lacquer, Aluminum-Coated Plastic, Mica Boards, Electroplating Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 5000 per 245 gms

Proof of Origin
17th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 artisans

Class of Goods
23

Geographical Location
Varanasi district, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Silver or copper is flattened into strips, wound onto silk or cotton yarn, and electroplated with gold or lacquer. Threads are brightened, reeled, and used in handloom weaving or embroidery. Brocade fabrics are crafted in karkhanas by karigars using traditional motifs like kalga, bel, and butis.



AYODHYA HANUMANGARHI LADDU

Ayodhya Hanumangarhi Laddu is a traditional sweet prepared as Prasad in Hanumangarhi temple, Ayodhya. Made primarily from gram flour, desi ghee, and sugar, it is flavored with cardamom and decorated with dry fruits. The laddu holds cultural, medicinal, and religious significance and is widely consumed during festivals and sacred occasions.

UNIQUENESS

Renowned for its taste, texture, color, aroma, and shelf life, the laddu is linked to ancient practices, with mentions in Ayurvedic and mythological traditions. It symbolizes devotion and is favored in temple offerings, festive rituals, and gifting. Its long durability and rich flavor are enhanced by the use of pure desi ghee.

RAW MATERIALS

Besan, Desi Ghee, Sugar, Cardamom, Melon Seeds, Cashews, Almonds, Pistachios

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to 600 per kg

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
400 to 600 families

Class of Goods
29

Geographical Location
Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Besan is slow-roasted in ghee until golden, then blended with powdered sugar and roasted dry fruits. Cardamom adds aroma. The mixture is cooled slightly before shaping into round balls. Laddu lasts 15-30 days depending on climate. Traditional tools include kadhai, bhatti, chholana, and cotton cloth.



GORAKHPUR HANDLOOM PRODUCTS

Gorakhpur Handloom Products include intricately woven bed sheets, tablecloths, curtains, napkins, and runners, created using frame loom and jacquard weaving techniques. Characterized by elegant cutwork and durable cotton fabric, these handcrafted items reflect a legacy of textile craftsmanship passed down through generations.

UNIQUENESS

Renowned for vibrant color combinations, traditional motifs, and detailed cutwork, Gorakhpur Handlooms represent a fusion of heritage and function. Products like Kala Patthar bed sheets offer rugged texture and comfort. Their demand spans local markets and exports to Nepal, reflecting historical trade ties and cultural continuity.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Yarn, Dyes, Charkha, Khaddi (Loom), Bobbin, Shuttle, Frame Loom, Pit Loom, Carding Tools, Weaving Accessories

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 10000

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 to 3000 families

Class of Goods
24

Geographical Location
Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are hand-drawn and translated into warp-weft combinations on frame or pit looms. Cotton yarn is spun locally or sourced from Khadi centers. Jacquard technique enables motif detailing, while manual shuttle work ensures finish. Weaving zones include Aurangabad, Jamunhiya, and Gorakhnath area with consistent artisanal involvement.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



KANPUR LEATHER GOODS

Kanpur Leather Goods encompass a wide range of handcrafted items including belts, footwear, bags, jackets, wallets, saddles, and accessories. Crafted from high-grade tanned leather, these products are renowned for durability, elegance, and functionality, catering to diverse fashion and utilitarian needs across age groups and international markets.

UNIQUENESS

Kanpur contributes over 20% of India's leather exports. Its artisans employ time-tested traditional techniques merged with modern design sensibilities. Known for superior craftsmanship, Kanpur products offer extensive variety-handmade belts, jackets, bags-with lasting comfort, aesthetic value, and strength. Historical expertise is passed down through generations, maintaining global relevance.

RAW MATERIALS

Tanned Leather, Cotton Lining, Thick/Waxed Threads

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 12000

Proof of Origin
19th
Century

Type of Goods
Manufactured



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
600 to 1000 families

Class of Goods
18

Geographical Location
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Tanned hides are cut, shaped, stitched, and finished manually or using leg-operated machines. Craftsmen follow pattern-based sizing, dyeing, and tooling to create distinct leather items. Final inspection ensures quality before packaging. Local tools include strap cutters, awls, punch sets, embossers, and skiving knives for precision work.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



MATHURA PEDA

Mathura Peda is a khoa-based sweet, circular and slightly flattened, with a creamy white texture and distinct aroma. Prepared from Danedar khoa and 35% sugar, it is traditionally handmade by halwais for religious offerings and festive gifting. Commonly sized between 25-100g, it holds cultural significance and high market preference across India.

UNIQUENESS

Rooted in Braj culture and devotion to Lord Krishna, Mathura Peda features prominently in temple offerings and religious ceremonies. Its smooth, homogenous texture, caramelized flavor, and low moisture enhance both shelf life and purity perception. Historical texts, folklore, and rituals recognize it as a symbol of sacred culinary heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Cow/Buffalo Milk, Desi Ghee, Granulated Sugar, Cardamom, Saffron



Price

Approx.
Rs. 400 to 1200 per kg

Proof of Origin

16th
Century

Type of Goods

Food Stuffs

No. of Families Involved

Approx.
5000 families

Class of Goods

29

Geographical Location

Mathura and Braj region,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Full cream milk is boiled and reduced over open flame in a karahi until Danedar khoa forms. Sugar is blended and flavoring like cardamom added. The cooled paste is shaped manually and dried at ambient temperatures. Packed in parchment-lined paper boxes or plastic trays, ensuring preservation and hygiene.



AYODHYA GUD (JAGGERY)

Ayodhya Gud is a traditional non-centrifugal sweetener made by evaporating sugarcane juice. Natural, chemical-free, and rich in molasses, it is consumed across households, eateries, and Ayurvedic practices. Available in solid, liquid, and powder forms, it enhances both taste and nutrition in sweets, snacks, and beverages.

UNIQUENESS

Prepared through inherited techniques, Ayodhya Gud reflects the region's agrarian and ritual legacy. Its taste, aroma, texture, and medicinal properties make it highly preferred across communities. Value-added varieties like Gur Laddus, Til Gajak, Ram Dana Barfi, and Ayurvedic confections reveal its versatility and cultural prominence.

RAW MATERIALS

Sugarcane

Price

Approx.
Rs. 60 to 200 per kg

Proof of Origin
Vedic Period

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved

Approx.
6000 to 8000 families

Class of Goods
29

Geographical Location
Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Sugarcane juice is extracted via traditional crushers, filtered, and boiled in triple pan furnaces using bagasse as fuel. Vegetable clarifiers help refine the juice. Heated progressively, the concentrate solidifies into jaggery, which is cooled and shaped. Quality depends on soil pH, juice purity, and ambient conditions.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



AYODHYA KHURCHAN PEDA

Ayodhya Khurchan Peda is a traditional milk-based sweet made from desiccated cow milk (khoa), sugar, and dry fruits. Circular in shape with a golden hue and soft texture, it is offered as Prasad in temples and consumed widely for its purity, taste, and nutritional value. Sugar-free variants are also produced.

UNIQUENESS

Prepared by skilled artisans using pure cow milk, Ayodhya Khurchan Peda is known for its melt-in-mouth texture, rich aroma, and festive significance. Its low moisture content ensures longer shelf life. The peda's golden color and religious association with Lord Ram make it a cultural emblem of Ayodhya.

RAW MATERIALS

Cow Milk, Sugar, Desi Ghee, Cardamom, Melon Seeds, Cashews, Almonds, Pistachios

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 600 per kg

Proof of Origin
20th
Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 to 1200 families

Class of Goods
29

Geographical Location
Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cow milk is boiled and reduced to khoa in iron pans. Khoa is scraped, mixed with sugar and cardamom, and roasted until golden. Dry fruits are added, and the mixture is shaped into pedas by hand. No chemicals are used, and hygienic practices are strictly followed.



BANARAS MUKHAUTA (MASK)

Banaras Mukhauta (Mask) is a handcrafted ceremonial mask used in Ram Leela performances and religious festivals across Varanasi. Made from clay, paper, cow dung, and natural fibers, it depicts mythological characters from Ramayana and Mahabharata. The masks are vibrant, expressive, and deeply rooted in devotional and theatrical traditions.

UNIQUENESS

Each mask is crafted with sacred intent, often without sketches, relying on inherited memory and imagination. Artisans use locally sourced materials and traditional techniques to create masks that reflect cultural narratives. Their symbolic role in storytelling, dance, and ritual makes them integral to Varanasi's spiritual and artistic identity.

RAW MATERIALS

Clay, Cow Dung, Rice Husk, Dafti (Cardboard), Newspaper, Tamarind Seed Powder, White Flour, Organic Colors, Varnish, Paper Glue, Cotton Thread, Drawing Sheets, Natural Fibers, Wood, Metal

Price
Approx.
Rs. 150 to 2000

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 to 1200 families

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans mold clay or paper pulp over templates, using tamarind paste and white flour for strength. After drying, masks are painted with organic colors and varnished with a brown shade. Final detailing is done by hand, and threads are added for wearability. The process is entirely manual and spiritually guided.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



AYODHYA TIKA (TILAK) PRODUCT

Ayodhya Tika (Tilak) is a sacred forehead mark made from natural ingredients like sandalwood, turmeric, kumkum, and holy water. Used in religious rituals, sectarian identification, and spiritual practices, it symbolizes purity, devotion, and activation of the Ajna chakra. It is applied during worship, festivals, and auspicious ceremonies.

UNIQUENESS

Ayodhya Tika blends ritual, science, and tradition. Each variant-Tripundra, Urdhva Pundra, Bindu-reflects sectarian identity and spiritual symbolism. Crafted from organic materials, it enhances mental clarity and devotion. Its cultural continuity and religious significance make it a revered product across temples, households, and spiritual gatherings.

RAW MATERIALS

Sandalwood Powder, Turmeric, Kumkum, Kapoor, Bhabhuti, Sindur, Jatamashi, Gorochan, Saryu/Ganga Jal, Mortar and Pestle

Price
Approx.
Rs. 50 to 300

Proof of Origin
Vedic

Type of Goods
Manufactured



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 to 500 families

Class of Goods
2

Geographical Location
Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Raw materials like sandalwood, turmeric, and kumkum are ground in mortars, mixed with holy water, and blended to form paste or powder. Each sect follows specific ratios and ingredients. The mixture is stored in copper vessels and packed hygienically. No chemicals are used; purity and tradition are strictly maintained.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



AYODHYA KHADAU (WOODEN PADUKA)

Ayodhya Khadau (Wooden Paduka) is a traditional toe-peg sandal carved from wood, symbolizing divine footprints and spiritual humility. Worn by saints, ascetics, and devotees, it features a flat sole with a central peg and may include brass or ivory inlay. Revered in rituals, it is also used as a sacred offering in temples.

UNIQUENESS

Rooted in Ramayana lore and monastic tradition, Ayodhya Khadau embodies non-violence, simplicity, and reverence. Its minimal contact with the ground reflects ecological sensitivity. Crafted by skilled artisans, each pair carries motifs inspired by nature and epics, making it both functional and spiritually symbolic

RAW MATERIALS

Shisham, Sagwan, Mango, Jackfruit Wood; Brass Wire, Ivory (For Inlay), Natural Oils, Chisels, Gouges, Sandpaper, Carving Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to 1500

Proof of Origin
Vedic

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 families

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Selected wood is cut and shaped using chisels, gouges, and mallets. Designs are outlined and engraved with traditional tools. Motifs are carved, and surfaces are smoothed with sandpaper. Natural oils are applied for polish and protection. Finished padukas are packed for temple use or retail.



BANARAS CLAY CRAFT

Banaras Clay Craft encompasses handcrafted terracotta and pottery items such as lamps, pots, toys, idols, kitchen sets, and decorative wares. Made from Ganga mitti and balu, these products serve religious, domestic, and aesthetic purposes. Artisans shape each piece by hand, preserving centuries-old techniques and cultural symbolism.

UNIQUENESS

Rooted in Varanasi's ancient heritage, Banaras Clay Craft reflects spiritual, artistic, and utilitarian traditions. Items like tilli wale Lakshmi-Ganesh idols and temple utensils are crafted with ritual precision. The craft thrives in clusters like Bhati and Luxa, with women actively involved in shaping, painting, and marketing.

RAW MATERIALS

Ganga Mitti, Ganga Balu, Goitha, Potter's Wheel, Molds, Trimming Tools, Kiln

Price
Approx.
Rs. 20 to Rs. 20000

Proof of Origin
Vedic

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 to 1200 families

Class of Goods
21

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Clay is wedged, shaped by hand or wheel, and trimmed for form. Decorative fluting and embossing are added before bisque firing in wood-fueled kilns. Items are painted with natural colors and dried. Tools include potter's wheel, molds, kilns, and trimming sticks. Each piece is crafted without mechanical aids.

MEERUT BUGLE (MUSICAL INSTRUMENT)

Meerut Bugle is a handcrafted brass wind instrument known for its conical bore and rich, mellow tone. Traditionally used in military signaling, ceremonial parades, and funerals, it produces harmonic notes without valves. Each bugle is composed of over 170 parts, meticulously shaped and tuned for precision sound quality.

UNIQUENESS

Meerut is globally recognized as the largest hub for handmade brass-band instruments. Bugles from this region are prized for their durability, tonal clarity, and craftsmanship. Used in military rituals, state ceremonies, and cultural performances, they symbolize honor, discipline, and tradition. The Jali Kothi market remains the epicenter of this legacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Copper Sheets, Bronze Rings, Metal Paste, Stainless Steel Screws, Wax, Charcoal, Water, Brass Wire, Wood Supports, Tuning Cork, Polishing Agents, Mouthpiece Components

Price
Approx.
Rs.700 to Rs. 50000

Proof of Origin
19th
Century

Type of Goods
Manufactured



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1200 families

Class of Goods
15

Geographical Location
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Copper sheets are cut, hammered, and shaped into tubes. Brass and bronze rings are welded, and joints sealed with metal paste. The body is molded, bell shaped, and tone holes drawn. Final assembly includes buffing and polishing. Airflow and embouchure tuning ensure tonal accuracy. Tools include hammers, pliers, and furnaces.

LUCKNOW CLAY CRAFT

Lucknow Clay Craft refers to handcrafted clay figures and models, especially fruits, vegetables, and cultural scenes, made by the Kumhar community. These miniature works are known for lifelike detail, vibrant coloring, and expressive realism. Popular among tourists and collectors, they depict Indian traditions, castes, and rituals with remarkable finesse.

UNIQUENESS

Crafted from locally sourced black clay, these figures are shaped, fired, and painted entirely by hand. The use of kharyamatti, natural colors, and wire-reinforced limbs ensures durability and realism. Celebrated since the 1880 Melbourne Exhibition, the craft reflects Lucknow's cultural richness and the Kumhar community's generational expertise.

RAW MATERIALS

Black Clay (Kharyamatti), Babul Gum, Helgirij Paper, Cotton Wool, Natural Colors, Metal Wire, Wood

Price

Approx.
Rs. 100 to Rs. 2000

Proof of Origin

19th
Century

Type of Goods

Handicraft



No. of Families Involved

Approx.
1000 to 1200 families

Class of Goods

21

Geographical Location

Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Clay is sourced, sieved, and kneaded with gum and paper. Figures are cast in handmade molds, detailed with tools, and sun-dried. Firing is done in large kilns using wood. After baking, figures are painted with natural colors mixed in local glue. Final touches include costume detailing and varnishing for finish.

PURDILNAGAR GLASS BEADS OF (HATHRAS)

Purdilnagar Glass Beads of Hathras are handcrafted decorative beads made from molten glass rods or blocks. Known for their vibrant colors, intricate patterns, and durability, these beads are used in jewelry, garments, and artware. Each bead is shaped manually using traditional tools and techniques passed down through generations.

UNIQUENESS

With a 400-year-old legacy, Purdilnagar's bead-making is a community-driven craft involving men, women, and smiths. Beads are shaped on mandrels, rolled on iron surfaces, and decorated while hot. Their global appeal lies in the diversity of colors, shapes, and finishes, with artisans maintaining precision and artistry in every piece.

RAW MATERIALS

Glass Rods, Block Glass, Iron Mandrels, Stone Slabs, Rajmahal Clay, Ghee, Zari, Wood Fuel, Blowing Burner, Polishing Agents

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to Rs. 1600

Proof of Origin
17th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicraft



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 families

Class of Goods
21

Geographical Location
Purdilnagar, Hathras,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Glass rods are melted in open furnaces and wound onto iron mandrels. Beads are shaped using form-irons, paddles, and molds, then decorated with colored glass or coatings. After cooling in clay pots, beads are separated using mala tools. Final polishing and stringing are done manually, often by women artisans.



ALIGARH DASTAGI-HASTAGI PRODUCT (HARDWARE)

Aligarh Dastagi-Hastagi Products refer to a wide range of handcrafted hardware items including locks, handles, curtain fittings, and artware made from brass, iron, steel, copper, zinc, and aluminum. Known for their strength, precision, and elegant designs, these products serve both utilitarian and decorative purposes across domestic and international markets.

UNIQUENESS

Aligarh's metalware is renowned for its dimensional accuracy, durability, and intricate craftsmanship. Artisans blend traditional casting and engraving methods with modern aesthetics. The products are polished using age-old techniques, including hand and foot rubbing, and are shaped using custom tools developed locally. The craft supports thousands of skilled workers across the district.

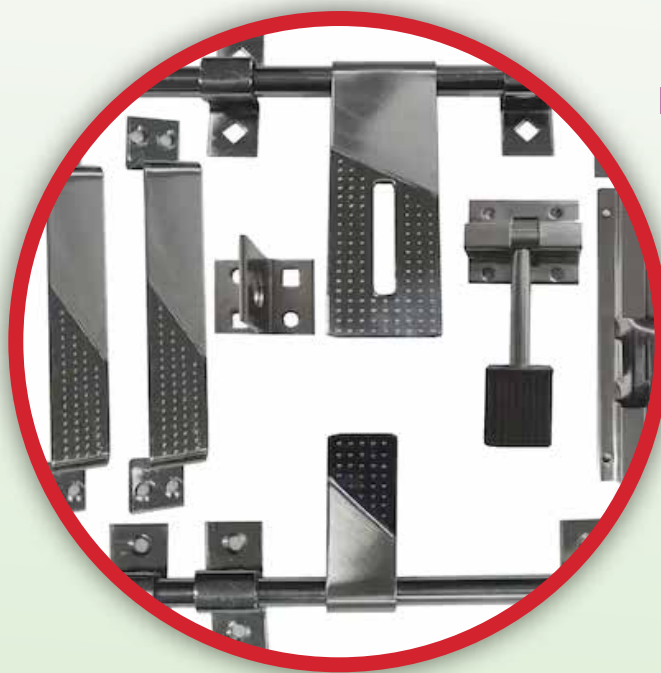
RAW MATERIALS

Brass, Iron, Steel, Copper, Zinc, Aluminum, Charcoal, Chalk Powder, Resin, Sand, Solder Flux

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 to Rs. 2500

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Manufactured



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 families

Class of Goods
06

Geographical Location
Aligarh,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Metal is melted and cast into molds made from sand mixed with resin. After cooling, parts are soldered, engraved with chisels, and polished using sawdust and cloth. Final finishing involves buffing and immersion in liquids for shine. Artisans use hand-developed tools and traditional techniques to ensure quality and design precision.



MIRZAPUR STONE CRAFT

Mirzapur Stone Craft comprises intricately carved sculptures, architectural elements, and decorative items made from red, pink, white, and green sandstone. Artisans create pillars, fountains, deity figures, and mesh panels using traditional hand tools. Each piece reflects precision, heritage, and artistic excellence, often customized to client specifications.

UNIQUENESS

This craft, practiced for over 500 years, is rooted in the Girharwal artisan community. Artisans sculpt single blocks of sandstone into ornate forms using chisels, stencils, and grinders. Women assist in polishing and finishing. The region's rich deposits and historical legacy, including Mauryan-era sculptures, lend authenticity and cultural depth to the craft.

RAW MATERIALS

Red, Pink, White, And Green Sandstone, Adhesives, Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 to Rs. 5000

Proof of Origin
17th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicraft



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 families

Class of Goods
I4

Geographical Location
Mirzapur,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Large sandstone blocks are cut, outlined with stencils, and carved using chisels and hammers. Artisans remove excess stone, refine details, and polish with batti stones. Final touches include washing, coloring, and adhesive filling. Each step is manually executed, ensuring precision and preserving traditional techniques.



KANPUR FARSI DHURRIE

Kanpur Farsi Dhurrie is a handwoven cotton rug known for its Persian-inspired patterns, vibrant colors, and durable flat-weave structure. Traditionally crafted on pit looms, these dhurries are used in homes, mosques, schools, and ceremonial spaces. They feature interlocked edges, reversible designs, and customized motifs like stripes and mehrab.

UNIQUENESS

Rooted in Mughal-era weaving traditions, Kanpur Farsi Dhurries blend Persian aesthetics with Indian craftsmanship. Produced in home-based workshops, each dhurrie reflects personal artistry and cultural heritage. The Patta Farsi technique ensures strength and elegance, while customization in size, color, and pattern meets diverse buyer preferences.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Yarn, Natural And Synthetic Dyes, Pit Loom, Panja Comb

Price
Approx.
Rs. 80 to Rs. 650 per sq. ft.

Proof of Origin
17th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicraft



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 to 1200 families

Class of Goods
27

Geographical Location
Kanpur,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cotton yarn is carded, dyed, and spun. Warp is set on pit looms, and weft threads are woven using panja combs. Patterns are traced on graph paper and woven manually. Edges are knotted to prevent fraying. Final steps include trimming, washing, and quality checks. Tools include charkha, panja, knives, and dye baths.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



FARRUKHABAD FULWA ALOO

Farrukhabad Fulwa Aloo is a non-hybrid, landrace potato variety cultivated for over 500 years in Uttar Pradesh's Ganges plains. Known for its firm texture, low sugar content, and rich flavor, it is prized for dishes like dum aloo and Holi papad. Smallholder farmers grow it using traditional, organic methods.

UNIQUENESS

This mid-season variety matures in 150 days and yields small, flavor-rich tubers with high dry matter. Its distinctive taste and storability make it ideal for roasting and festive cooking. Despite lower yields, it commands double the market price due to its culinary value and cultural significance in regional cuisine.

RAW MATERIALS

Fulwa Seed Tubers



Price

Approx.
Rs. 30 to Rs. 100 per kg

Proof of Origin

17th
Century

Type of Goods

Agriculture

No. of Families Involved

Approx.
800 families

Class of Goods

31

Geographical Location

Farrukhabad, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seed tubers are chitted and treated with wood ash or fungicide. Fields are ploughed deeply with bullock-drawn tools, enriched with FYM and green manure. Tubers are ridge-planted in October-November. Manual weeding, earthing-up, and canal or tubewell irrigation follow. Harvested tubers are cured and stored in sand-lined pits.



MIRZAPUR BAJARI

Mirzapur Bajari is a traditional landrace of pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum*) cultivated in the Vindhya plateau of Uttar Pradesh. Known for its drought resistance, high nutritional value, and adaptability to semi-arid soils, it is a staple for rural diets. Used for roti, porridge, and fodder, it supports food security and livelihoods.

UNIQUENESS

Mirzapur Bajari thrives in low-input, rainfed systems across rocky, mineral-rich soils. It offers high protein, iron, and zinc content, with better amino acid balance than rice or wheat. Its resilience to drought and heat makes it ideal for harsh climates. Cultivated organically, it is central to local diets and traditional farming.

RAW MATERIALS

Locally Preserved Bajari Seeds



Price

Approx.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 90 per kg

Proof of Origin

13th
Century

Type of Goods

Agriculture

No. of Families Involved

Approx.
1000 families

Class of Goods

31

Geographical Location

Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Fields are ploughed using wooden ploughs and enriched with dung-based manure. Seeds are sown by broadcasting or dibbling. Manual weeding, gap filling, and neem-based pest control follow. Rainfed irrigation supports growth. Harvesting is done with sickles, followed by sun drying, threshing, and storage in traditional mud bins.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



SAHARANPUR RAMKELA MANGO

Saharanpur Ramkela Mango is a heritage variety cultivated in Uttar Pradesh, prized for its firm, fiberless pulp and tangy flavor. Primarily used for pickling, it is harvested green and processed into traditional North Indian achaar. Its unique taste, high acidity, and aromatic skin make it ideal for industrial and household preservation.

UNIQUENESS

Ramkela mango has been cultivated for over a century in Saharanpur's alkaline soils and tropical climate. Known as the "Pickle Mango," it supports a specialized market and cultural tradition. Its firm pulp, sourness, and storability have made it a staple in regional pickling practices and a sought-after export product.

RAW MATERIALS

Ramkela Saplings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per kg

Proof of Origin
20th
Century

Type of Goods
Agriculture



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Ramkela mangoes are propagated via grafting or seed. Planting occurs during monsoon, with pits enriched by FYM and potash. Trees are irrigated and pruned seasonally. Fruits are harvested green using bamboo nets, sorted, and processed into pickles using sun-drying and spice blending. Traditional tools include sickles, hoes, and earthen jars.



BANARASI TANCHOI

Banarasi Tanchoi is a luxurious silk fabric woven in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, known for its intricate patterns and vibrant colors. It uses a single-colored silk warp and multiple-colored weft threads to create elaborate motifs. The sarees are soft, lustrous, and prized for ceremonial wear and cultural significance.

UNIQUENESS

Tanchoi weaving blends Chinese technique with Indian artistry. The saree features extra weft silk patterns instead of zari, yielding a smooth, embroidered texture. Its signature sheen, fine motifs, and lightweight drape make it ideal for weddings and festivals. Colour synchronization and cultural symbolism enhance its aesthetic and ritual value.

RAW MATERIALS

Bangalore Silk Yarn (14/16 Denier), Degummed Silk Hanks, Glacial Acetic Acid, Glauber Salt, Dye Paste, Steel Rods, Handlooms

Price

Approx.
Rs. 20000 to Rs. 45000

Proof of Origin

19th
Century

Type of Goods

Textiles



No. of Families Involved

Approx.
500 to 700 families

Class of Goods

24 & 25

Geographical Location

Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Silk yarn is sourced from Karnataka or Bengal, twisted by Bataia artisans, and dyed using controlled temperature baths. After drying, yarn is woven on handlooms with a single warp and multi-colored weft. Motifs are created using extra weft silk threads. Zari is selectively used. Final sarees are inspected and finished manually.



RAMPURI CHAAKU (KNIFE)

Rampuri Chaaku is a handcrafted folding knife from Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, known for its long, slender blade and gravity-operated opening mechanism. Traditionally forged from high-carbon steel, it features ornate handles made of brass, bone, or wood. It is valued for its craftsmanship, cultural symbolism, and collector appeal.

UNIQUENESS

Rampuri Chaaku opens with a button but uses no spring-its gravity mechanism is unique. Blades are forged from iron or stainless steel, with brass buttons and carved handles. Historically favored by nobility, it symbolizes prestige and courage. Its intricate design and manual production make each piece a collectible artifact.

RAW MATERIALS

High-Carbon Steel Bars, Brass Buttons, Iron Springs, Bone/Horn/Wood for Handles, Rivets, Polishing Tools, Engraving Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 250 to Rs. 1500

Proof of Origin
19th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicraft



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
20 to 30 families

Class of Goods
I4

Geographical Location
Rampur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

High-grade steel is forged, shaped, and tempered. Handles are crafted from bone, horn, or wood, then polished. The blade is fitted into the handle using rivets. Final knives are decorated with engravings and inspected for sharpness. Each knife is entirely handmade, requiring precision and time-intensive skill.



RAMPUR CHATAPATI

Rampur Chatapati is a traditional textile craft from Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, involving intricate patchwork of small fabric pieces stitched into geometric patterns. Commonly used in ghararas and dupattas, it reflects Nawabi-era aesthetics and is prized for its vibrant colors, fine detailing, and cultural symbolism in ceremonial attire.

UNIQUENESS

Chatapati showcases Tukdi work-precise assembly of small cloth pieces into squares and rectangles. Originating from sherwani fabric scraps, it evolved into a celebrated craft. Farshi ghararas and dupattas feature hand-stitched mosaics, dabka embroidery, and optional hand-painted designs. Each piece reflects Rampur's regal heritage and artisanal finesse.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk, Cotton, Satin Fabrics, Strong Thread, Dabka and Zari Embroidery Materials, Hand-Painting Dyes, Sewing Needles, Lace

Price
Approx.
Rs. 3000 to Rs. 15000

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Textiles



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
150 to 200 families

Class of Goods
26

Geographical Location
Rampur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Artisans select vibrant fabrics, cut them into tukdis, and plan geometric layouts. Pieces are hand-stitched with precision, followed by dabka or zari-zardozi embellishment. Dupattas may be hand-painted. Final products undergo quality checks and are packaged for sale. The entire process is manual and time-intensive, preserving traditional techniques.



BANARAS BOAT CRAFTS

Banaras Boat Crafts refer to the traditional wooden boat-making practices of Varanasi, Ramnagar, and Chunar. These crafts include hand-built houseboats, dingis, ghataras, and bazras, constructed using teak or rosewood. Boats are integral to religious rituals, tourism, and daily life along the Ganga, reflecting centuries-old craftsmanship.

UNIQUENESS

Crafted using the shell-first method, Banaras boats feature hand-fitted keels, planks, and rudders. Artisans use coal tar, metal sheets, and canvas for waterproofing. Ritual and cultural significance—such as ferrying pilgrims and conducting Ganga pujas—enhance their heritage value. The craft blends traditional techniques with modern adaptations like GPS and hybrid systems.

RAW MATERIALS

Teak, Shisham, Iron Nails, Coal Tar, Tin Sheets, Epoxy Resin, Safety Gear, Clamps, Chisels, Saws, Drills, Sanding Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 25000 to Rs. 300000

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 to 500 families

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wooden keels are laid first, followed by planking and rib attachment. Iron nails and ash-based sealants secure joints. Coal tar and tin layers ensure waterproofing. Rudders, sails, and bamboo masts are added. Boats are finished with black paint and cow dung coating. Construction takes 2-3 months using hand and power tools.



MEERUT TRUMPET (MUSICAL INSTRUMENT)

Meerut Trumpet refers to the handcrafted brass trumpets produced in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. These include Bb trumpets, piccolo trumpets, pocket trumpets, and bugles, made in gold, silver, and brass finishes. Known for their smooth tone, ergonomic design, and precision valves, they serve orchestras, bands, and ceremonial functions.

UNIQUENESS

Meerut's trumpet-making legacy includes firms like Nadir Ali & Co., active since 1911. Features such as taller bells, smooth piston action, and tuning-bell innovations distinguish these instruments. Trumpets are widely used in school bands, weddings, and military music. The city's artisans blend tradition with modern acoustics and global export standards.

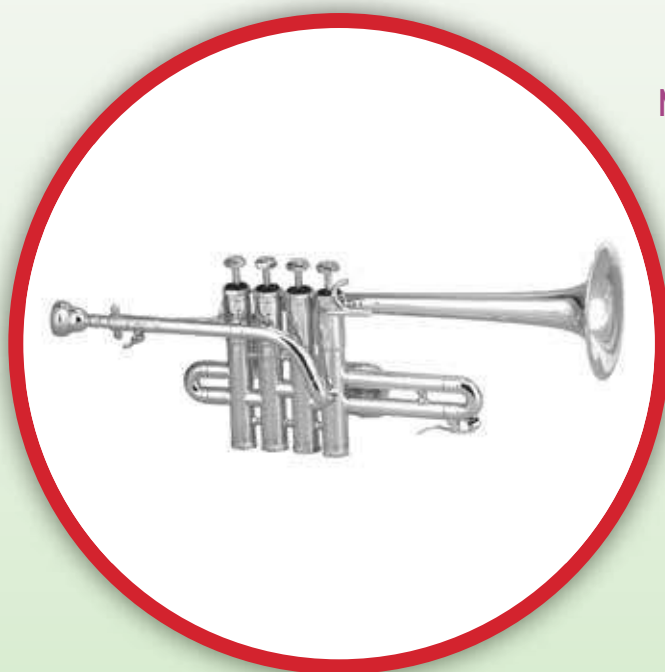
RAW MATERIALS

Brass, Copper, Bronze, Metal Paste, Wax, Water, Metal Wire, Lacquer, Silver/Gold Plating, Tuning Slides, Piston Valves

Price
Approx.
Rs. 3000 to Rs. 15000

Proof of Origin
20th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
400 families

Class of Goods
15

Geographical Location
Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Brass sheets are cut and shaped into bells and tubes. Components like valves and leadpipes are assembled and soldered. Bells are reinforced with wire rims. Instruments are polished and plated, then tested for tone, valve action, and tuning accuracy. Skilled artisans ensure durability and resonance through precise craftsmanship.



BANARAS LAUNGLATA

Banaras Launglata is a traditional deep-fried sweet from Varanasi, shaped like a folded envelope and sealed with a clove. It features a rich filling of khoya, nuts, cardamom, and saffron, encased in refined flour dough. After frying, it is soaked in aromatic sugar syrup, creating a glossy, crisp exterior and a soft, flavorful interior.

UNIQUENESS

Launglata's clove-sealed shape symbolizes purity in Hindu rituals. Its preparation is deeply rooted in Varanasi's festive and religious traditions, served as prasad and celebratory dessert. Passed down through generations of halwais, its slow cooking and syrup-soaking technique give it a distinct reddish hue and unmatched taste unique to Banaras.

RAW MATERIALS

Refined Flour, Khoya, Sugar, Cardamom, Saffron, Almonds, Cashews, Pistachios, Whole Cloves, Desi Ghee



Price

Approx.

Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per kg

Proof of Origin

18th
Century

Type of Goods

Food Stuffs

No. of Families Involved

Approx.

300 to 500 families

Class of Goods

29

Geographical Location

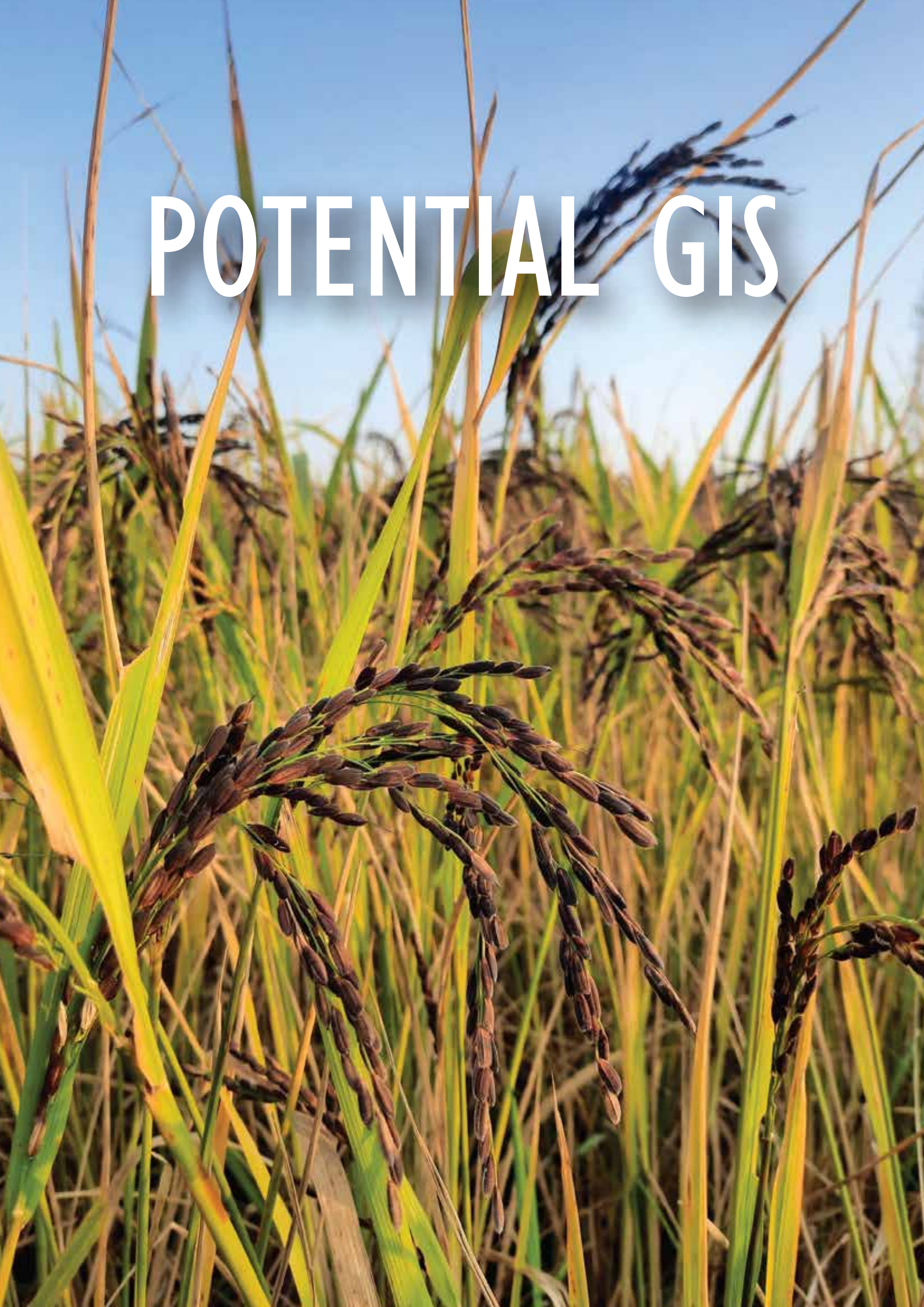
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Dough is kneaded with ghee and rested. Khoya is mixed with nuts, sugar, and cardamom. Discs are filled, folded, and sealed with cloves. Deep-fried till golden, then soaked in cardamom-infused sugar syrup. Traditional tools like kadhai, jhara, and mortar-pestle are used. Served warm or at room temperature.



POTENTIAL GIS



BAREILLY SURMA

Bareilly Surma is a traditional eye cosmetic and therapeutic powder made from Kohitoor mountain stone, blended with herbs, rosewater, and natural additives. Used for enhancing eye beauty and treating ailments like burning, redness, and weak eyesight, it holds cultural significance in Unani medicine and Muslim rituals.

UNIQUENESS

Bareilly Surma is handcrafted using a 250-year-old technique. It is ground on black Jaipur stone to preserve its medicinal fibers. Variants like Sadi Kajal and Mamira Surma are known for aesthetic and therapeutic benefits. Its religious and cultural relevance, especially in Unani and Muslim traditions, adds to its enduring legacy.

RAW MATERIALS

Kohitoor Stone, Rosewater, Black Jaipur Stone, Herbs, Natural Oils

Price
Approx.
Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 per gm

Proof of Origin
17th
Century

Type of Goods
Manufactured



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
600 families

Class of Goods
03

Geographical Location
Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Kohitoor stone is soaked in rosewater for days, then hand-ground on black stone to retain medicinal fibers. The powder is refined and blended with herbs, pearls, or gold depending on the variant. It is dried, packed, and tested for texture and purity. The process is entirely manual and time-intensive.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



BARABANKI YAKUTI MANGO

Barabanki Yakuti Mango is a premium, butter-textured mango variety grown exclusively in Masauli village of Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh. Known for its vibrant color, sweet aroma, and rich taste, it is highly prized in domestic and international markets. The fruit is harvested in June-July and celebrated for its juicy, melt-in-mouth quality.

UNIQUENESS

Yakuti mango is renowned for its buttery texture, vivid appearance, and fragrant sweetness. Cultivated only in Barabanki, it commands high market demand and premium pricing. Its cultural and economic significance is reflected in local festivals and exhibitions, where it is consistently rated as the most special and flavorful mango.

RAW MATERIALS

Yakuti Mango Saplings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per kg

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Agriculture



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 families

Class of Goods
31

Geographical Location
Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Yakuti mango is propagated via veneer or epicotyl grafting. Planting occurs in February-March or post-monsoon. Orchards begin fruiting after five years and yield for decades. Irrigation is adjusted to soil and climate. Fruits are harvested in June-July, sorted, and marketed fresh. Cultivation spans 12,000+ hectares.



www.ripaonline.com

© RIPA, AUG 2025



KANPURIYA BUKNU

Kanpuriya Buknu is a traditional spice blend from Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, known for its dual use as a flavorful masala and digestive churan. It combines roasted kitchen and Ayurvedic spices, offering both culinary richness and medicinal benefits. Popular across Prayagraj and surrounding regions, it enhances taste and supports gut health.

UNIQUENESS

Yakuti mango is renowned for its buttery texture, vivid appearance, and fragrant sweetness. Cultivated only in Barabanki, it commands high market demand and premium pricing. Its cultural and economic significance is reflected in local festivals and exhibitions, where it is consistently rated as the most special and flavorful mango.

RAW MATERIALS

Amchur, Turmeric, Cumin, Black Cumin, Black Cardamom, Asafoetida, Salt, Edible Oil

Price
Approx.
Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per 100 gm

Proof of Origin
19th
Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 to 700 families

Class of Goods
30

Geographical Location
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Spices like amchur, turmeric, cumin, black cumin, and black cardamom are roasted and ground together. Asafoetida and salt are added for flavor and digestion. The blend is cooled and stored in airtight containers. Buknu remains usable for up to six months and is made in small batches for freshness.



TINNI RICE

Tinni Rice (*Oryza rufipogon* Griff.) is a wild rice variety traditionally cultivated by the Bhar community in Balrampur, eastern Uttar Pradesh. It holds deep cultural and ritual significance, especially in marriage ceremonies. Known for its resilience, it serves as a drought insurance crop and is consumed during religious fasts and festivals.

UNIQUENESS

Tinni rice thrives in extreme climatic conditions and is more weather-resilient than improved rice varieties. It is nutritionally rich, with high fiber, iron, and anthocyanin content. Bhar women conserve it through the 'Sajha' institution, making it a symbol of both agrobiodiversity and cultural heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Tinni Rice Seeds



Price

Approx.
Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per kg

Proof of Origin

18th
Century

Type of Goods

Agriculture

No. of Families Involved

Approx.
200 to 300 families

Class of Goods

31

Geographical Location

Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Tinni rice is grown in sub-humid zones with ~1020 mm rainfall. Seeds are sown in nurseries and transplanted into wet fields. No chemical inputs are used. Women-led practices ensure seed conservation and seasonal rotation. Harvesting is done manually, and grains are sun-dried and stored for ritual and household use.



© RIPA, AUG 2025

www.ripaonline.com



BAHRAICH WHEAT STALK HANDICRAFT

Bahraich Wheat Stalk Craft is a unique form of handicraft using wheat stalks to create intricate artworks such as religious figures, monuments, and decorative items. Practiced for generations, this eco-friendly craft is known for its fine detailing and natural sheen, with artisans receiving state recognition for their excellence.

UNIQUENESS

This craft transforms agricultural residue into high-value art. Iconic structures like the Taj Mahal and Lal Qila are recreated using wheat stalks. The artworks brighten over time and are coated with eco-friendly lacquer. It is a rare blend of sustainability, tradition, and artistic precision, practiced by over 200 artisans in Bahraich.

RAW MATERIALS

Wheat Stalks, White Vinyl Glue, Anti-Corrosion Medicine, Cloth Frames, Lacquer, Cutting and Pasting Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 50 to Rs. 500

Proof of Origin
20th
Century

Type of Goods
Handicrafts



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
150 to 200 families

Class of Goods
20

Geographical Location
Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wheat stalks are selected, rinsed, and treated with anti-corrosion medicine. They are oven-dried and pasted using white vinyl glue. Artworks are coated with eco-friendly lacquer for preservation. Each piece is handmade, and pattern uniformity is difficult to replicate, ensuring uniqueness in every creation.



TIKULI

Tikuli refers to decorative bindis traditionally worn by women on the forehead, now produced as a cosmetic item in Ballia district, Uttar Pradesh. Once made from molten glass, modern Tikuli bindis are crafted from velvet and adorned with stones and pearls. The industry supports thousands of women and generates significant economic activity.

UNIQUENESS

Tikuli bindis symbolize intellect and modesty, with deep cultural roots. The Maniyar block of Ballia is a major production hub, where the craft has evolved from glasswork to velvet-based designs. It empowers over 16,000 families, especially women, and blends tradition with modern cosmetic appeal.

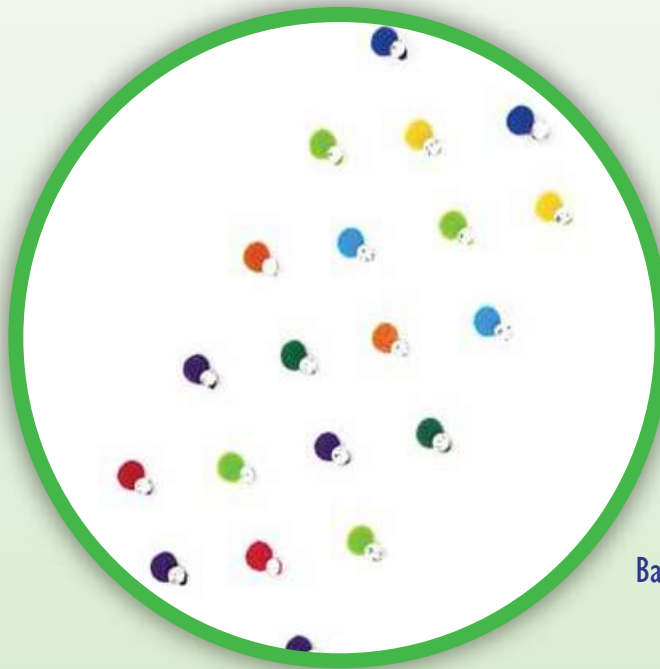
RAW MATERIALS

Velvet Sheets, Punching Machines, Decorative Stones, Pearls, Adhesive

Price
Approx.
Rs. 10 onwards

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Manufactured



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 to 500 families

Class of Goods
03

Geographical Location
Ballia and neighboring districts,
Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bindis are punched from velvet sheets, engraved with designs, and decorated using stones and pearls. Adhesive is applied to the back and dried. Finished bindis are packed for sale. The process is semi-mechanized, combining precision tools with hand-finishing to ensure quality and variety.



NIHARI

Nihari is a slow-cooked meat stew originating from Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, traditionally consumed after dawn prayers. Made with shank cuts of beef, mutton, or goat, and flavored with long pepper and bone marrow, it is a rich, aromatic dish served hot with naan. It holds deep cultural and culinary significance in Awadhi cuisine.

UNIQUENESS

Nihari was once a royal breakfast dish of the Mughal nawabs, believed to have medicinal properties. Its 6-8 hour slow cooking yields tender meat and a deeply spiced gravy. The dish is revered for its historical roots, therapeutic warmth, and luxurious flavor, making it a staple in Lucknow's culinary heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Mutton or Beef Shank, Bone Marrow, Flour, Long Pepper (Pippali), Cardamom, Cloves, Cinnamon, Ghee, Water, Salt, Traditional Spice Blends

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 onwards

Proof of Origin
18th
Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
400 families

Class of Goods
29

Geographical Location
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bone-in meat is simmered with flour and spices on low heat for 6-8 hours. Long pepper, cardamom, and marrow enrich the stew. The slow cooking ensures full absorption of flavors. It is served hot with naan or kulcha. Traditional utensils and techniques are used to preserve authenticity.



GALOUTI KEBAB

Galouti Kebab is a finely minced meat patty, traditionally made from lamb or goat, known for its melt-in-the-mouth texture. Originating in Lucknow, it was created for Nawab Asad-ud-Daula by Haji Murad Ali, a one-armed cook, using over 100 spices. It remains a hallmark of Awadhi culinary finesse.

UNIQUENESS

Galouti Kebab is renowned for its ultra-soft texture achieved through repeated hand-mincing and marination with raw papaya. Cooked on a griddle with ghee, it uses a blend of over 100 spices including aphrodisiacs. Its origin story and technique make it a legendary dish in Mughal and Awadhi cuisine.

RAW MATERIALS

Minced Lamb or Goat Meat, Raw Papaya, Coriander Leaves, Green Chillies, Gram Flour, Egg, Ghee, Salt

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 onwards

Proof of Origin
17th
Century

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 to 500 cooks

Class of Goods
29

Geographical Location
Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Minced meat is marinated with raw papaya and spices for 4-5 hours. Coriander, green chillies, gram flour, and egg are added and kneaded into a dough. The mixture is shaped into patties and shallow-fried on a griddle in ghee over medium heat until golden brown on both sides.



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 not-for-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 product 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



UTTAR PRADESH



RiPA

POWERING INDIGENOUS INTELLECT

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

Phone: +91-9811367838

www.ripaonline.com

E-mail: coordinator@ripaonline.com