

GUJARAT



GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

ABOUT GI

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



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



REGISTERED GIs

SANKHEDA FURNITURE

Sankheda furniture includes a range of items such as flower vases, lamp stands, mirrors, photo frames, tables, chairs, stools, cabinets, and more. Additionally, they produce decorative and functional items like agarbatti stands, toys, and finely painted jars. The unique feature of Sankheda furniture lies in its skilled craftsmanship, where wood is shaped on a lathe, coated with primer, and hand-painted with floral and abstract designs, finished with lacquer for durability and strength.

UNIQUENESS

Sankheda's lac turnery is unique for its tinfoil application under lacquer, creating a distinctive ruby-like appearance and transparency. The craft features stunning hand-painted designs that combine gilded, embossed, and inlaid effects, exclusive to Sankheda. Made from teak wood, the furniture's intricate process and long-lasting finish, enhanced by tin and polished with Kevada leaf and ground-nut oil, ensure durability for over fifty years.

RAW MATERIALS

Rose Wood/ Teak Wood, Metal Inlays, Lacquer, Akik Stone, Carving Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 onwards

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
Since 17th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
80 to 100 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Sankheda,
Vadodara district (Gujarat)

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Making lac-finished turned wood Sankheda furniture involves three main steps: shaping the wood on a lathe (pedhi), painting, and applying lacquer. First, wooden logs are shaved, turned, and defect-filled manually. They are primed, painted with enamel or metallic colors, and then polished with Akik stone. Lacquer is applied using heat, and for bright colors, melamine is sprayed instead. Finally, pieces are assembled, glued, and screwed, with units packed and labeled for domestic or international shipment.

AGATES OF CAMBAY

Agate beads represent the main export from Cambay and are greatly prized in markets throughout the Middle East and along the African coast. Besides beads, Cambay also manufactures a wide array of agate products such as flower vases, ashtrays, bangles, mortar and pestles, necklaces, paperweights, buttons, rosaries, lampshades, earrings, rings, bracelets, keychains, bowls, cufflinks, and pendants. These items highlight the region's exceptional craftsmanship and the inherent splendor of agate.

UNIQUENESS

The articles to be produced from agate are shaped according to the size, color & natural formation of raw stones. The color & design found in one article wouldn't exactly be the same as that in any other article and in that lays its uniqueness. According to ancient beliefs agates possess medicinal properties and are thought to cure Insomnia. People possessing this stone were believed to have gathered strength and courage.

RAW MATERIALS

Agate Rough, Grinding Compounds, Polishing Powder, Lapidary Supplies, Dyes Enhancements

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 onwards

Class of Goods
14

Proof of Origin
Since early 18th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
3000 to 5000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Cambay, Anand district, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production process of agates in Cambay begins with the sourcing of rough stones from mines, where they are meticulously sorted by colour, quality, and size. These stones are then shaped using cutting tools and polished with abrasives and specialized powders to achieve a refined surface. Skilled artisans subsequently transform them into an array of products including beads, jewellery, and decorative pieces, underscoring Cambay's proficiency in agate craftsmanship.

KUTCH EMBROIDERY

Kutch embroidery is renowned for its unique craftsmanship. It involves weaving a net pattern on fabric with threads, followed by filling it using complex interlocking stitches. It typically features geometric motifs, this embroidery is distinguished by vibrant colors such as red, black, green, yellow, white, and orange. It often incorporates mirrors, beads, sequins, tie-dye, and appliqué, adding texture and enhancing its traditional tribal appeal with a contemporary touch.

UNIQUENESS

Kutch embroidery is uniquely characterized by its intricate net weaving technique using threads on fabric, which is then filled with meticulous interlocking stitches. The embroidery's distinctiveness lies in its vibrant geometric patterns and the incorporation of traditional tribal motifs. It stands out for its use of vibrant colors and embellishments like mirrors, beads, and sequins, which add texture and depth, making each piece a testament to skilled craftsmanship and cultural heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Cobbler's Awl, Tracing Paper, Fugitive Colors, Wooden Frames, Abhalo/ Mirrors, Butons, Sequins, Cotton, Mashru, Silk, Woolen

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 to 2000

Class of Goods
26 & 24

Proof of Origin
Since early 17th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
10,000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Nine
talukas of kachchh district

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Kutch embroidery begins with weaving a net pattern on fabric using threads, followed by filling it with intricate interlocking stitches in geometric designs. Artisans incorporate traditional tribal motifs & a vibrant color palette of red, black, green, yellow, white, and orange. The embroidery is further enhanced with mirrors, beads, sequins, tie-dye, and appliqué, blending traditional craftsmanship with contemporary appeal for vibrant and textured fabric designs.

TANGALIYA SHAWL

Tangaliya products feature a blend of natural and synthetic materials, often combining both. Inspired by nature, weavers employ geometric motifs such as squares, rectangles, triangles, and circles, meticulously placing each bead (dana) by calculating distances between warp and weft yarns. Vibrant colors like blue, green, red, pink, black, grey, maroon, purple, and orange contrast in danawork, with white prominently used alongside. Key motifs include the Ladwa (Indian sweet), peacocks, mango and date palm trees, and unique designs like peacocks on bushes or airplanes, highlighting the craft's cultural richness and artistic diversity.

UNIQUENESS

Bead inlay in Tangaliya weaving is a distinctive process where beads are uniquely woven into the fabric during weaving which required significant skill & efficiency. It involves twisting woollen threads of various shades into the warp during weaving. This is a practice that is usually not found in other types of weaving processes.

RAW MATERIALS

Wool, Natural & Synthetic Dyes, Embellishments, Beads, Threads

Price
Approx.
Rs. 2000 onwards

Class of Goods
24, 25 & 27

Proof of Origin
Approx.
700 years ago



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
7000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Surendranagar District,
Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The process of making Tangaliya shawls begins with weaving a woollen base fabric on a loom, where intricate geometric patterns are created. Skilled artisans then twist coloured woollen threads and beads (dana) into the warp during the weaving process, forming distinctive designs. The shawls are finished with detailed beadwork and dyeing to enhance their vibrant colours and textures, resulting in a unique textile that showcases traditional craftsmanship and cultural heritage.

SURAT ZARI CRAFT

Surat Zari is a decorative material made from silk, cotton, and metals like gold, silver, or copper, commonly used in textiles and handicrafts in India. Originating in Surat, Gujarat, it is traditionally woven or embroidered onto fabrics. The craft has evolved, with lower-cost metals like copper now used for what is known as real metallic zari, and plastic substitutes for gold referred to as imitated zari. Surat also produces other embroidery materials such as Salma (Kora), Chalak, Sadi (Dabka), and Kangri.

UNIQUENESS

Surat is renowned globally for its unique zari thread and embroidery due to its favourable geo-climatic conditions, which help maintain its luster and prevent tarnishing. The city's distinctive production methods, including fine silver electroplating and meticulous raw material processing, result in a superior, shining quality not matched by other regions. Additionally, Surat's artisanal skills and innovative machinery contribute to its unrivalled status in zari production.

RAW MATERIALS

Copper Wire Bars, Gold, Silver, Pure Silk, Art Silk, Polyester, Viscous & Cotton Yarns of Different Counts, Chemicals

Price
Approx.
Rs. 250 to 400 per meter.

Class of Goods
23

Proof of Origin
Since early 19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
80 to 100 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Surat district, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The manufacturing of Surat Zari involves selecting high-quality metals like copper and silver, drawing and electroplating these into fine wires, and then converting them into shiny zari threads. These threads are either woven into fabrics or used in embroidery, with rigorous quality checks and final adjustments ensuring their premium quality. The finished products are then packaged for distribution.

GIR KESAR MANGO

Gir Kesar mangoes are renowned for their saffron-coloured pulp and distinctive flavour. The trees are medium-sized and evergreen, with an oblong fruit that weighs between 250-300 grams and features a small beak. These trees grow up to 50 feet tall and have a deep taproot and widespread root system, allowing them to remain productive for 200-300 years. The trees begin bearing fruit in 3-4 years and can yield 150-200 kg per year. Gir Kesar mangoes are celebrated for their unique taste, aroma, and excellent sugar-acid balance, which are a result of the region's ideal climatic conditions and advanced agricultural techniques.

UNIQUENESS

Gir Kesar mangoes are unique due to their saffron-coloured pulp, distinctive aroma, and exceptional sweetness, attributed to the ideal climatic conditions and soil in Junagadh's Gir region. These mangoes feature a rare mouthfeel and shine, with their special flavour and aroma setting them apart from other varieties, earning global recognition and acclaim.

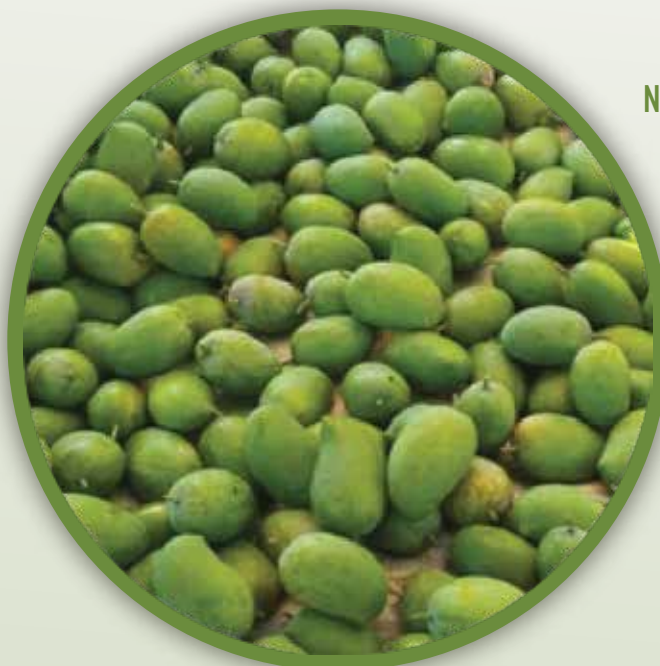
RAW MATERIALS

Mango Saplings, Soil, Water, Pesticides, Fertilizers, Organic Matter

Price
Approx.
Rs. 150 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Early 1930s



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
10,000 to 15,000 families

Type of Goods
Agriculture

Geographical Location
Junagadh district, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Gir Kesar mangoes are produced through a meticulous process involving the cultivation of mango trees in Junagadh's ideal climatic and soil conditions. The trees benefit from calcareous, well-drained soil, and pure river water, which enhance their growth. Advanced agricultural techniques are employed by local farmers to optimize flowering and fruit development. The result is mangoes with distinctive saffron-coloured pulp, unique aroma, and exceptional quality, marketed through a specialized yard in Talala.

BHALIA WHEAT

Bhalia wheat grains are hard, vitreous & high in protein & carotene, making them ideal for semolina used in pasta & for local dishes like Bhakhari. Its low water absorption & high natural pigments enhance its quality for products such as sweet balls, Halva & Thuli. This variety commands a premium price, being 25% higher than other durum varieties & 40-50% higher than bread wheat.

UNIQUENESS

Bhalia wheat stands out due to its hard, vitreous texture, high protein content, and golden-yellow endosperm, which gives pasta its vibrant color. Its durum wheat variety produces semolina with consistent quality, ideal for pasta and other products. Unique to Bhalia, this wheat thrives in the region's black soil and conserved moisture conditions, allowing it to grow successfully with minimal irrigation. This specific cultivation environment contributes to its superior characteristics, including higher protein content compared to other durum varieties.

RAW MATERIALS

Bhalia Seeds, Organic Matter, Farm Equipment, Tools, Fertile Soil, Pesticides & Herbicides

Price
Approx.
Rs. 30 to 40 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Early 20th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
5000 to 10000 families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Surendranagar District, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bhalia wheat is primarily grown in the Bhal region of Gujarat, known for its arid conditions. The process involves selecting high-quality seeds, sowing them in well-prepared, dry soil, and utilizing minimal irrigation. The wheat is then harvested, threshed, & cleaned to produce high-yielding, drought-resistant grains.

JAMNAGARI BANDHANI

Jamnagari Bandhani is used by both Hindus & Muslims for ceremonial & daily wear. This ancient dyeing technique involves tying fabric in unique patterns to prevent dye penetration, creating different, vibrant designs with the help of nails, beads or grain, which prevents the color from seeping into the tied areas during dyeing. The technique has been so perfected that the most intricate patterns emerge in discharge, with vibrant backgrounds. Characterized by its tiny knots known as “Bheendi” & manual production process.

UNIQUENESS

Jamnagari Bandhani is unique for its unique tie-dye patterns, vibrant color combinations & meticulous craftsmanship, all of which reflect centuries old traditions. The precise tying technique, often passed down through generations, creates distinctive dotted patterns that are emblematic of Jamnagar’s rich textile heritage.

RAW MATERIALS

Fabric, Dyes, Cotton Thread, Water, Resist Materials, Wax, Clay

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1000 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
Since Medieval period



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
3000 to 5000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Saurashtra & Kachchh
district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production begins with washing & preparing the fabric to remove impurities. Artisans then further tie the fabric using threads, beads or grains to form unique patterns, which resist dye penetration in those areas. The tied fabric is immersed in dye where the exposed parts absorb color while the tied sections remain undyed. After dyeing the fabric is carefully unwrapped to reveal the vibrant colors. Finally, it is rinsed & dried.

PATAN PATOLA

Patan Patola sarees are exquisite double ikat silk fabrics, renowned for their unique, reversible designs and vibrant colors. Each piece is meticulously woven with tied and dyed threads, resulting in clear, precise patterns that set them apart from other ikats. Popular for their durability and luxurious feel, Patan Patola fabrics are used for sarees, dupattas, and more, featuring motifs like parrots, elephants, and flowers. They are woven on handlooms with special techniques, ensuring a unique texture and long-lasting quality

UNIQUENESS

Patan Patola sarees are unique due to double ikat technique, where both warp and weft threads are tied and dyed before weaving. It is crafted on a slanted handloom with no mechanical parts, they feature reversible, symmetrical designs and exceptional durability. The weaving process requires precise synchronization of colours and patterns, with each piece showcasing meticulous craftsmanship and lasting quality.cultivation in Kashmir.

RAW MATERIALS

Raw Silk, Vegetable Dyes, Chemicals, Looms, Pure Jari

Price
Approx.
Rs. 50,000 to 2,00,000
onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
12th Century



No. of Families Involved

Approx.
300 to 500 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Patan district, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Patan Patola involves a meticulous double ikat technique where both warp and weft threads are first tied and dyed before weaving. The process begins with silk threads being prepared and dyed in unique patterns using tie-dye methods. These dyed threads are then loaded onto a distinctive slanted loom. Weavers use a specialized hand-operated instrument called a Lunki to control the threads and ensure precise alignment. The loom's unique design facilitates the creation of reversible, symmetrical patterns

RAJKOT PATOLA

Rajkot Patola sarees showcase a variety of Single Ikat designs, including motifs such as dancing figures, animals & geometric patterns. Notable designs are NariKunjarbhat (dancing girls and elephants), Chandabhat (squares), and Pan Bhat (leaf motifs), among others. These sarees are known for their unique patterns and rich, traditional craftsmanship.

UNIQUENESS

Rajkot Patola sarees stand out for their diverse designs created by combining traditional patterns with ikat techniques, resulting in unique motifs. They are cost-effective using natural silk or synthetic yarn & feature distinctive block-like patterns due to the large sets of threads used. Notably, Rajkot Patola sarees may include jari in various parts and offer unique effects with different shades and motifs created by hand without mechanical tools. Additionally, these sarees often come with matching blouses.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk Threads, Reeds, Lungi, Starch, Jari, Dye

Price
Approx.
Rs. 2,000 onwards

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Since 1951



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 to 150 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Surendranagar District, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Rajkot Patola sarees are produced through a meticulous Single Ikat process where both warp and weft threads are tie-dyed before weaving. Skilled artisans prepare silk threads, dye them in intricate patterns, and then weave them on a unique slanted loom. This careful technique creates the sarees' distinctive, detailed designs and vibrant colours.

AMBAJI WHITE MARBLE

Ambaji, a renowned pilgrimage site in Gujarat, is famous for its high-quality White Marble, which is harder and more polishable than other Indian varieties. It is composed mainly of calcium carbonate along with silicon oxide & other minerals. It features uniform, closely packed grains. These are formed from re-crystallized limestone under intense pressure and heat, this metamorphic marble often contains minor dark veins due to impurities. Furthermore, the marble is extracted using wire saws, avoiding blasting & is known for its compact, fracture-free quality.

UNIQUENESS

Ambaji White Marble is renowned for its high quality and widespread use in Indian temple architecture and sculpture. Originating from the early medieval period, it features uniform, fine grains and high translucency, allowing for a glossy finish and intricate carvings. With a whiteness of 95.80-96.30%, it primarily contains calcium oxide, silicon oxide, and other minerals, making it a favoured choice for detailed stonework.

RAW MATERIALS

Limestone, Mining Equipment, Calcite, Marble Blocks, Polishing Agents

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300/sq. ft. onwards

Class of Goods
19

Proof of Origin
Early medieval period



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 to 500 families

Type of Goods
Natural

Geographical Location
Banaskantha district, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Ambaji White Marble is produced through the extraction of large blocks from quarries, followed by cutting, polishing, and finishing to enhance its natural beauty and luster. The process involves careful handling to preserve the marble's pristine appearance and quality. Advanced machinery and skilled craftsmanship ensure a smooth and durable final product.

KACHCHH SHAWLS

Kutch is renowned for its colourful shawls, traditionally made from local desi wool and adorned with motifs passed down through generations. Originally used as veils, these shawls are now crafted from various yarns, including cotton, wool, and acrylics.

UNIQUENESS

Kutch shawls are distinct for their unique motifs, created through a specialized weaving process that involves lifting the warp by hand without the use of a dobby or jacquard. These shawls feature intricate designs and cultural patterns, often combined with tie-dye techniques and local embroidery, making them stand out from other types of shawls.

RAW MATERIALS

Raw Wool & Natural Dyes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1500 onwards

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Since Early 16th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
3000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kutch District, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Kachchh Shawls begins with hand-spinning wool or cotton into fine threads, which are then dyed using natural colors. The weaving process involves lifting the warp without the use of dobby or jacquard. Once woven, the shawls are often adorned with traditional tie-dye techniques and local embroidery such as Ahir, Mutwa & Rabari adding unique value & cultural significance.

PETHAPUR PRINTING BLOCKS

Pethapur Printing Blocks are intricately carved wooden blocks used for traditional hand-block printing. These are renowned for their fine craftsmanship as these blocks feature detailed patterns & designs making them essential tools in creating vibrant and elaborate textile prints.

UNIQUENESS

These are renowned for their extraordinary fineness & precision achieved through highly skilled handwork by expert craftsmen who carve lines as thin as millimetre. These blocks are used for printing designs in multiple colors & ensure flawless alignment of motifs. The craft is versatile and enables the creation of innovative, hard-to-replicate designs that blend myths, faiths, symbols, and imagination.

RAW MATERIALS

Teak Wood, Tracing Paper, Ink/ Dye, Sandpaper, Varnish or Sealant



Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 to 500 onwards

Class of Goods
16

Proof of Origin
Since 1000 years ago

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
50 to 100 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Pethapur Village, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Pethapur Printing Blocks involves selecting high-quality teak wood which is then seasoned to prevent warping. The skilled artisans meticulously hand-carve unique designs onto the wood using small chisels & tools ensuring precision in every detail. The blocks are then polished & tested for alignment to ensure they produce clear & consistent prints on fabrics.

PITHORA

Pithora paintings vividly depict community mythology & daily life, featuring vibrant representations of divine horses, deities, nature, animals & human activities. Key figures include Baba Ganesh, Baba Ind & other deities. These were originally painted on walls. Now, Pithora has evolved to include canvas and textile versions, incorporating traditional & modern elements.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of Pithora painting lies in its vibrant, symbolic depictions of mythology daily life, nature using traditional motifs & colours. It serves both as cultural narrative & a ceremonial art form, originally created on walls & now these are also available as canvas & textile art. The integration of modern elements alongside traditional symbols reflects its adaptability & enduring cultural relevance.

RAW MATERIALS

Mud, Cow Dung, Chalk Powder, Khakra Leaves, Mahua, Colours, Tools, Milk

Price
Approx.
Rs. 3000 onwards

Class of Goods
16

Proof of Origin
Approx.
3000 years ago



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
100 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Chhota Udepur

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

To produce Pithora paintings, artisans first prepare the surface with a base layer such as clay or whitewash. They further sketch the design & apply natural dyes & pigments to create vibrant, unique patterns. The final step involves adding detailed motifs & symbols reflecting both traditional themes & modern elements.

KACHCHHI KHAREK

Kachchhi Kharek is a variety of date from the Kachchh region, harvested at the Khalal stage. Known for its crispy texture and vibrant colour, it is rich in carbohydrates, calcium, phosphorus, and iron. Consumed fresh, it is also used in pickles, jams, jellies, and traditional beverages.

UNIQUENESS

Kachchhi Kharek dates are uniquely cultivated in an arid-coastal ecosystem, giving them distinct flavour and early maturity. Harvested fresh at the Khalal stage, they show diverse colours, shapes, and sizes, mainly ovate or oblong, and are available in vibrant red and yellow varieties.

RAW MATERIALS

Date Palm Seedlings, Fertilizers, Harvesting Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 per kg onwards

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 families

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Proof of Origin
400 to 500
years old

Geographical Location
Kachchh district, Gujarat



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

These dates are cultivated in arid kachchh by planting seedlings & using irrigation & fertilization. The dates are harvested at fresh khalal stage, meaning they are picked fresh rather than dried. They are further cleaned, sorted & then packed for distribution. This method ensures the distinct quality and flavor of dates.

MATA NI PACHEDI

Mata Ni Pachedi is a traditional Gujarati textile known for vibrant hand-painted depictions of Hindu deities and mythological scenes. Crafted on cotton or silk, it features bold colors and unique designs of goddess Mata with symbolic patterns. This culturally rich fabric is used in religious rituals and decorative art.

UNIQUENESS

Mata Ni Pachedi is unique for its hand-painted depictions of divine figures and mythological stories rooted in Gujarat's spiritual traditions. Each piece is a vibrant, detailed expression of folklore and devotion, reflecting the region's rich cultural heritage and religious significance unlike any other textile form.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Silk Fabric, Natural Dyes, Brushed & Stencils, Resist Materials

Price
Approx.
Rs. 3000 onwards

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Early
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Khanpur, Vasna & Old
Vada in Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Mata Ni Pachedi begins with fabric preparation and base dyeing. Artisans hand-paint religious and mythological motifs using natural dyes and fine brushes. After drying, additional layers enhance depth and vibrancy. The finished textile is used in religious ceremonies or displayed as decorative cultural art.

KUTCH AJRAKH

Kutch Ajrakh is a traditional hand-block printed textile from Gujrat. These are known for its unique geometric patterns & rich natural colours, primarily indigo & madder. These fabrics are made from fine cotton or silk & it undergoes a lengthy process of dyeing & resist printing. The fabric is known for its durability, cultural significance & deep earthy tones that give a distinct ancient appeal.

UNIQUENESS

Kutch Ajrakh is unique for its meticulous 16-step handcrafting process, which uses natural dyes and resist techniques to create symmetrical patterns. Unlike other fabrics, its rich earthy hues and complex designs reflect centuries of tradition and are deeply rooted in the cultural heritage of the Kutch region.

RAW MATERIALS

Natural dyes, mordant gums, fabrics, water

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1500 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
Around 4000
years ago



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 to 300 families

Type of Goods
Textiles

Geographical Location
Kutch, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Kutch Ajrakh involves a detailed 16-step process that includes washing, dyeing, and multiple rounds of sun drying. Artisans use natural dyes such as indigo and madder, and apply intricate, unique patterns using hand-carved wooden blocks.

KUTCH ROGAN CRAFT

Kutch Rogan craft is a rare textile art where gummy paint is twisted into motifs without needle contact. Handmade tools like the Dandi and Dhakni are used. Castor oil heated for 12 hours is mixed with cold water and natural colors to form Rogan paste, creating embossed, glossy designs on cloth.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness lies in its technique, where gummy paint is skillfully twisted into motifs without direct needle contact. Additionally, the use of traditional, handcrafted tools and the elaborate process of heating castor oil to create a sticky, elastic paste give Rogan painting its distinct embossed and glossy finish.

RAW MATERIALS

Castor Oil, Fabrics, Colors, Vessel, Chulha

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1500 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
Since
17th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
30 to 40 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kutch, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Rogan painting involves heating of castor oil for several hours until it becomes thick & sticky, then further mixing it with the natural pigments to create a colored paste. This paste is twisted into unique designs on fabric using a metal stylus with the artisan's hand never touching the surface. The designs are often mirrored by folding the fabric, creating a symmetrical pattern.

KUTCH BANDHANI OF GUJARAT

Kutch Bandhani is a traditional tie-dye textile art from Gujarat. It involves unique patterns created by binding small sections of fabric with threads before dyeing. The resulting designs are vibrant and unique reflecting the rich cultural heritage of the Kutch region. This craft is often used to make sarees, dupattas & turbans.

UNIQUENESS

Kutch Bandhani is unique for its fine, delicate patterns and its precision of its tie-dye technique which creates unique dotted designs. Unlike other tie-dye methods, Kutch Bandhani uses resist-dyeing with thousands of tiny knots, resulting in highly detailed and vibrant patterns that are distinct to this region.

RAW MATERIALS

High Quality Natural Fabrics, Natural Dyes such as Indigo & Turmeric

Price
Approx.
Rs. 800 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
Around
5000 years ago



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kutch district, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Kutch Bandhani involves a meticulous process where artisans first mark the fabric with unique designs & patterns. Then, small sections are tightly tied with threads to resist the dye, creating detailed designs. The fabric is dyed, often multiple times, to achieve the desired colour contrasts. After dyeing the threads are carefully removed revealing the signature dotted patterns that characterize Bandhani.

SURAT SADELI CRAFT

Surat Sadeli is a traditional marquetry craft from Gujarat, where thin strips of materials like ebony, ivory and bone are meticulously arranged to create detailed & unique geometrical patterns. This technique resembling micro mosaic involves layering these strips to form decorative designs on wooden surfaces. The craft is known for its vibrant, detailed patterns and its ability to enhance various wooden items with both traditional & contemporary designs.

UNIQUENESS

This craft stands out for its thin strips of materials arranged in geometric patterns without inlay work. Unlike other crafts, its uniqueness lies in the precise layering of these strips to create vibrant, unique designs, offering distinctive aesthetic and texture that is usually not found in traditional inlay techniques. Additionally, this craft is celebrated for enhancing wooden articles with vivid, elaborate patterns that reflect both traditional & modern aesthetics.

RAW MATERIALS

Ivory Rods, Bone/ Wood, Horn, Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 5000 onwards

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
Early 16th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
300 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Surat, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Surat Sadeli involves marking geometric patterns on wooden surfaces, chiseling the wood to create precise slots & then fitting these thin ivory/ bone/ ebony thin strips into the slots. The strips are further arranged to form unique designs which are then polished to enhance the overall finish.

AHMEDABAD SODAGARI BLOCK PRINT

Ahmedabad Sodagari block print is also known as “Sodagiri/ Sodagari”. It is a textile art that features detailed & unique hand carved wooden blocks that are used to stamp elaborate patterns onto fabrics often in natural dyes. These are characterized by its geometric patterns, floral motifs and vibrant colors. Additionally, the prints are known for their detailed and repetitive designs which creates a rich textured appearance.

UNIQUENESS

This craft stands out due to its unique, detailed geometric & floral wooden blocks. Unlike other printing techniques, this method involves application of natural dyes to create a vibrant & enduring designs with each piece showcasing unique motifs. The craftsmanship involved ensures a distinct texture and pattern that set Sodagari prints apart from other art forms.

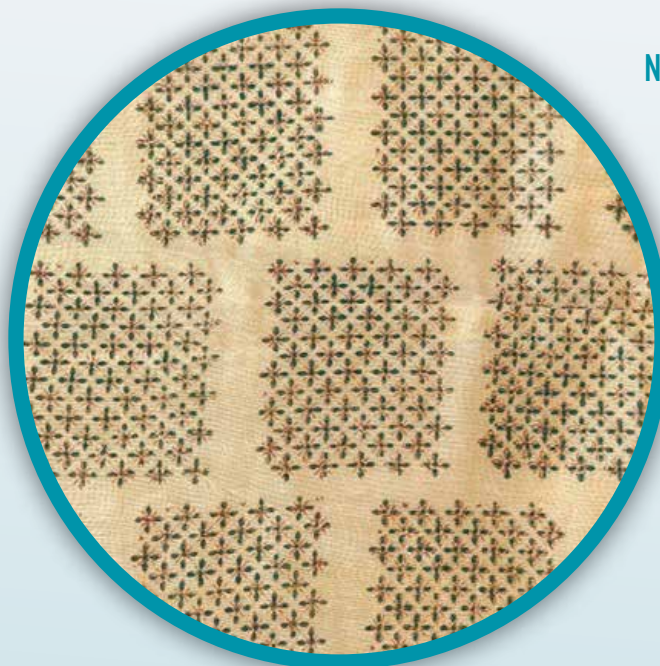
RAW MATERIALS

Cotton or Silk Fabrics, Wooden Blocks, Natural Dyes, Printing Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1500 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
Since 16th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 to 300 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Ahmedabad of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The process begins with hand carving detailed designs on the wooden blocks. Artisans then apply natural dyes to the blocks and stamp them onto the fabrics. The fabric is then dried and often treated to set the colors and enhance the print’s durability. Each piece involves meticulous alignment and repetition to ensure consistent & detailed patterns.

GUJARAT SUF EMBROIDERY

Gujarat Suf embroidery is a traditional craft from the Kutch region, characterized by its detailed geometric patterns created entirely by counting the warp and weft threads on the fabric. The designs are typical symmetrical featuring motifs inspired by nature. This embroidery is done with vibrant silk threads on cotton or silk fabrics showcasing the artisan's exceptional skill in precision and attention to detail.

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness lies in its reverse stitching technique where artists work from the back of the fabric to create geometric patterns without any pre drawn designs. This method is combined with vibrant colors and detailed patterns which eventually results in highly refined and textured finish that sets it apart from other types of embroidery.

RAW MATERIALS

Fabric, Embroidery Loop

Price
Approx.
Rs. 4000 onwards

Class of Goods
26

Proof of Origin
Since
16th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
600 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Soof district, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The process of making Suf embroidery begins with selecting a fabric (usually cotton or silk) followed by counting the warp & weft threads to plan the design. Artists then stitch from the reverse side to create unique geometric patterns without any pre drawn outlines. The embroidery is done using vibrant silk threads resulting in a detailed and textured design that is both precise & richly colored.

BHARUCH SUJANI WEAVING

Bharuch Sujani Weaving is a distinguished textile art from Gujarat. It is characterized by its meticulous hand embroidered patterns on fabrics such as quilts and shawls. This traditional craft features elaborate geometric and floral motifs showcasing the region's artisanal expertise and cultural richness.

UNIQUENESS

This is unique for its detailed hand embroidery techniques, which incorporate vibrant, geometrical & floral patterns on repurposed fabrics. This craft is unique for its specific pattern placements and use of recycled materials, highlighting a distinct cultural and artisanal heritage that sets it apart from other textile traditions.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Rough, Rayon Silk Mixes, Artificial Staple Mixes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 3000 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
Since 1860s



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Bharuch
district, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Bharuch Sujani weaving follows a detailed process where artisans begin by selecting and preparing repurposed fabric. Then they further design & sketch unique geometrical and floral patterns onto the fabric, which is subsequently hand embroidered with vibrant threads. The final step involves assembling the embroidered sections into finished products such as quilts and shawls. This method blends traditional craftsmanship with precise execution, preserving the art form's cultural significance.

GHARCHOLA CRAFT OF GUJARAT

Gharchola is a traditional Indian textile craft known for its richly woven silk or cotton sarees adorned with unique tie- dye (Bandhani) patterns & zari (Gold/ silver) work. These sarees are usually red or maroon in colour & are usually worn by brides during wedding. The designs often include checks or grids filled with small motifs representing a blend of art & culture.

UNIQUENESS

Gharchola sarees stand out due to their distinctive combination of unique Bandhani & zari weaving which creates a signature grid pattern filled with traditional designs. Unlike other textiles, Gharchola marries the art of tie-dye with the opulence of metallic threadwork, symbolizing both cultural heritage and ceremonial significant, particularly in bridal attire.

RAW MATERIALS

High Quality Fabrics, Metallic Threads, Tools, Natural & Synthetic Colours

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1000 onwards

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
800 families

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Type of Goods
Textile

Proof of Origin
Since
16th Century

Geographical Location
Jamnanagar City, Gujarat



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production begins with the tie-dye techniques known as bandhani, where the fabric is tightly bound & dyed to create unique patterns. After dyeing, the fabric is woven using silk or cotton threads & zari is added to enhance the design with the metallic threads. The final step involves the detailed embroidery to form the characteristic grid pattern resulting in a luxurious & culturally significant material.

AMALSAD CHIKOO

Amalsad Chikoo is a premium sapodilla fruit cultivated in South Gujarat's Navsari district, known for its rich nutritional value, and year-round harvesting. Grown in deep coastal alluvial soil under warm, humid conditions, it thrives with high pulp content and sweetness. The trees have a shallow root system and can live up to 100 years.

UNIQUENESS

Amalsad Chikoo stands out for its sweet caramel-chocolate flavour, elevated sugar content (14–17.3%), and rich Vitamin C (0.19–0.22%). Grown in nutrient-rich coastal alluvial soil, it offers year-round yield and exceptional pulp quality unmatched by other regional varieties.

RAW MATERIALS

Propagated by Inarch or Approach Grafting and Soft Wood Grafting

Price
Approx.
Rs. 50 onwards per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Since 1898



No. of Families Involved
Several thousand farming families
across 87 villages in
Gujarat's Navsari district

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Navsari district of
South Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Amalsad Chikoo is cultivated in nutrient-rich coastal soil using grafted saplings planted in pits with farmyard manure and fertilizers. The orchards are intercropped, irrigated year-round, and carefully pruned and treated with eco-friendly pest controls. After manual harvesting, fruits are graded, packed, and transported via cooperative networks to domestic and international markets.

FILED GIs



COPPER BELL OF KUTCH (GUJARAT)

Copper-coated iron bells from Kutch, Gujarat, are handcrafted by the Lohar community using centuries-old techniques that involve no welding. Made from scrap iron sheets and coated with copper, brass, or zinc, each bell is meticulously shaped and tuned with an instrument called the Ekalavai. Originally used to identify cattle and traded for everyday goods, these bells now serve decorative and cultural purposes, reflecting a deep heritage. Their distinct sound, customized by size and tone, continues to echo the traditions and artistry of rural India.

UNIQUENESS

Crafted entirely by hand from scrap metal, Kutch bells are tuned without welding - each emits a distinct sound designed for specific animals.

RAW MATERIALS

Scrap Metal (Iron and Brass sheets), Wooden Tongs, Soft Mud, Cotton, Coal Pieces, Wood, Takamkhar, Copper and Borex Shavings

Price
Approx.
Rs. 150 onwards

Class of Goods
6

Proof of Origin
5000 years old



No. of Families Involved
Many families, primarily
from the Lohar
(blacksmith) community

Type of Goods
Manufactured Goods

Geographical Location
Kutch district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The bells are manually handcrafted from scrap iron, shaped into cylinders and domes using traditional joinery - no welding involved. Each bell is coated with copper powder, wrapped in clay-cotton paste, and fired in a furnace to fuse the layers. Finally, the sound is tuned by expert denting near the base and a wooden tongue is inserted for its signature tone.

SAURASHTRA MOTI BHARATKAM (BEAD WORK) OF GUJARAT

Moti Bharat is a traditional beadwork craft from Gujarat and Rajasthan, renowned for its intricate designs and vivid storytelling through colored beads. It was initially practiced by cobblers and later embraced by women of the Kathi caste for household and ceremonial decorations. Each piece embodies cultural symbolism, with motifs inspired by folklore, deities, and nature, often created for bridal dowries and community rituals.

UNIQUENESS

Saurashtra beadwork, or Moti Bharat, uniquely blends ritual symbolism with intricate craftsmanship, using color-coded motifs inspired by religious texts to express purity, fertility, and identity.

RAW MATERIALS

Seed Beads, Beading Thread, Beading Needle

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 onwards

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
Since 19th Century



No. of Families Involved
No specific data available
but this craft is practiced by
several communities, including
Kathi, Mahajan, Meman, and Kanbi

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Devbhoomi Dwarka, Jamnagar,
Morbi, Rajkot, Porbandar, Junagadh,
Gir Somnath, Amreli, Bhavnagar, Botad,
Surendranagar, Ahmedabad (part)
{Dhandhuka taluka} districts of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Beadwork in Moti Bharat begins with knotting a thread and locking it with beads, followed by meticulous stringing in imaginative patterns without pre-designed graphs. Artisans use Italian or Indian seed beads, weaving them row by row to create colorful motifs like scallops, animals, and divine figures. Each piece, from jewelry to torans, is crafted manually using specific weaving techniques such as mono and tri bead systems with stunning color harmony.



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DAHOD BEAD WORK OF GUJARAT

Beadwork, known as Moti Bharat in Gujarat, is a centuries-old craft rooted in tribal traditions and cultural heritage. Practiced especially by women from Chhota Udepur and Dahod, it symbolizes identity and social status through intricate designs made with polished beads and delicate threads. The craft has evolved from ancient techniques using natural materials to fine needlework with vibrant bead varieties.

UNIQUENESS

Dahod Beadwork stands out for its intricate tribal jewelry crafted entirely by hand, using smaller beads and spontaneous designs without pre-drawn sketches. Its motifs hold deep cultural and medicinal significance, with colors chosen to match specific ceremonies and beliefs.

RAW MATERIALS

Scissors, Beads, Needle, Thread

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 onwards

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
Since 1988



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
thousands of artisans

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Dahod and Chhotaudepur
districts of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bead jewelry begins by inserting a thread into a needle and tying a knot at the end to anchor the design. Beads are then strung in planned sequences - such as one blue followed by two red - and woven through to form looped, figure-eight structures. This pattern is repeated symmetricaly until the desired shape is achieved, after which the thread is cut, knotted, and the band stitched to finish the piece.



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KHAMBHAT KITE OF GUJARAT

Khambhat Kites are renowned for their superior flight performance. Made with high-quality bamboo and Triveni or butter paper, these kites feature unique paper joints and customizable designs. The iconic “cheel kite,” invented here, is a favourite among kite flyers for its agility and strength. With over 40 varieties, Khambhat Kites are celebrated during Makar Sankranti and exported globally, sustaining thousands of artisan families and earning recognition as a thriving small-scale industry.

UNIQUENESS

Khambhat Kites hold deep cultural value in Gujarat, especially during Makar Sankranti, known for their use of premium Triveni or butter paper and finely finished bamboo structure. Their light weight, flexibility, and durability are enhanced through a unique banding technique that removes moisture and adds texture.

RAW MATERIALS

Butter Paper/Gelatin Paper (locally known as Triveni paper), Homemade "Lai" (Glue paste), Card-board Stencils or Other Stationary Items Such As Pen/Pencil, Banded & Finely Cut Bamboo, Salom powder, Cotton string/ Thread (dori), Scissors/Blade, Silver Paper (Mor)

Price
Approx.
Rs. 20 onwards per kite

Class of Goods
28

Proof of Origin
Since
11th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1500 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Khambhat city, Anand
district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Khambhat kite making begins by cutting butter paper into precise shapes and layering multi-colored sheets to form vibrant covers. Bamboo sticks are banded, trimmed, and pasted as the central spine and bow, with careful reinforcement through joints like Matha Jodi and Mor. A cotton thread border is added for durability, and the tail is fixed to stabilize flight, resulting in handcrafted kites known for agility and balance.



SAURASHTRA DHABLA AND SHAWL OF GUJARAT

Saurashtra Dhabla, a traditional woollen blanket from Gujarat, is intricately woven using deshi wool by the Dhangasia wankar community and holds deep cultural value among Bharwad and Rabari groups. Distinguished by vibrant colors, geometric motifs, and varied thread techniques like Tara and Dodhiya, it balances softness with durability. Khambhaliya shawls, also from Gujarat, are lighter textiles crafted in types ranging from plain to multi-threaded designs, featuring wool dyed in rich hues and often embellished with jari threads.

UNIQUENESS

Saurashtra Dhabla is distinguished by its thick handwoven structure using deshi wool, vibrant natural colors, and symbolic motifs. Khambhaliya shawls stand out for their lightweight elegance, multi-thread weaving styles, and intricate zari-embroidered borders crafted with artisanal precision.

RAW MATERIALS

Polyester Yarn, Cotton, Desi Wool and Terri Wool

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 onwards

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Approx.
700 years ago



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 350 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Devbhoomi Dwarka,
Jamnagar, Morbi, Rajkot, Porbandar,
Junagarh, Amreli, Bhavnagar
and Surendranagar districts of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Saurashtra Dhabla and Khambhaliya shawls begins with collecting, cleaning, and spinning local wool into fine yarn. The yarn is dyed with natural colors and woven on traditional pit looms using varied thread counts and intricate motifs. Final pieces are stitched, washed, quality-checked, and finished with signature borders and artistic detailing before sale or export.



DEESA DABU BLOCK PRINT OF GUJARAT

Deesa Dabu block print is a traditional resist-printing technique from Gujarat, using natural mud paste and handcrafted wooden blocks to create intricate, eco-friendly patterns. The fabric is dyed with vegetable colors like indigo and turmeric, reflecting earthy tones and cultural motifs inspired by nature and local traditions. This labour-intensive craft, deeply rooted in rural artistry, is celebrated for its sustainable methods and symbolic designs.

UNIQUENESS

Deesa Dabu Block Print is celebrated for its eco-friendly mud-resist technique and use of natural dyes like indigo and turmeric. Crafted with hand-carved teak blocks on breathable cotton or khadi, it blends timeless tribal and floral motifs.

RAW MATERIALS

Fabric Base (Cotton or khadi cloth), Mud-Resist Paste, Natural Dyes (Indigo, red alum, turmeric, pomegranate peel, or other plant-based dyes), Wooden Blocks, Sawdust, Utensils, Water

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 onwards

No. of Families Involved
Practiced by a few families

Class of Goods
16

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Proof of Origin
Since
8th Century AD

Geographical Location
Deesa town in the
Banaskantha district of Gujarat



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Deesa Dabu block print begins with soaking and treating cotton or khadi fabric using natural additives before drying it in the sun. A mud-resist paste of clay, chuna, baval, and wheat powder is applied using carved teak blocks, followed by sprinkling sawdust and sun-drying. The fabric is then dyed with natural colors like indigo or turmeric, washed to reveal intricate patterns, and finished through steaming and polishing.



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KHAVDA POTTERY OF KUTCH GUJARAT

Khavda pottery is rooted in the Indus Valley civilization and known for its red clay base adorned with black geometric designs. It is made from locally sourced “Rann ki Mitti,” the pottery is shaped by men and intricately painted by women using natural pigments and dotted motifs inspired by nature. Its abstract patterns and eco-friendly materials reflect both cultural heritage and sustainable artistry, making it a unique expression of rural craftsmanship.

UNIQUENESS

Khavda pottery is unique for its origins tracing back to the Harappan civilization, handcrafted with locally sourced “Rann ki Mitti” and adorned with abstract black-on-red designs.

RAW MATERIALS

Clay (Matti) - Buff And Red Terracotta Locally Dug Slips (Geru) - Red, Black and White, Fuel For Firing: Cow Dung, Wood, Rubber, Household, Rubbish, Leaves, Husks

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 onwards
per piece

Class of Goods
21

Proof of Origin
Since
1st Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
30 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kutch district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Khavda pottery begins with women preparing clay from the Rann of Kutch by drying, crushing, sieving, and kneading it into workable lumps. Artisans shape the clay using techniques like wheel throwing, beating, coiling, and moulding, then decorate with natural slips in red, black, and white using handmade brushes. Finally, the pots are sun-dried and pit-fired using cow dung and local fuel, producing durable, intricately painted terracotta ware.



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SURAT CUT

Surat, the world's diamond capital, processes over 90% of global rough diamonds with unmatched precision and craftsmanship. Its artisans blend traditional techniques with cutting-edge technology to produce ethically sourced, high-quality natural diamonds. From micro-melee to large solitaires, Surat offers a wide range of cuts and shapes tailored for jewelry and industrial use.

UNIQUENESS

Surat's diamond craft stands out for blending centuries-old artisanal heritage with cutting-edge technology, producing ethically sourced gems of unmatched brilliance. Its global dominance stems from precision, scale, and a deep-rooted culture of craftsmanship.

RAW MATERIALS

Rough Diamonds, Diamond Dust, Natural Oils, Beeswax or Shellac, Charcoal or Coal

Price
Approx.
Rs. 5,500 onwards
per Carat

Class of Goods
I4

Proof of Origin
Since 1900s



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 5,00,000 people

Type of Goods
Manufactured Goods

Geographical Location
Surat district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Surat's diamond production begins with selecting high-quality rough stones, followed by cleaving, sawing, and shaping using traditional tools and modern machines. Skilled artisans then facet each diamond with precision to enhance brilliance and fire. The final polishing step gives the diamond its signature sparkle and clarity.



BHAVNAGRI GATHIYA

Bhavnagri Gathiya is a beloved Gujarati snack known for its crisp texture, golden hue, and rich chickpea-based flavor. Crafted using traditional methods by skilled karigars, it offers a unique aroma and taste shaped by precise ingredient blending and climate-sensitive preparation. Its versatility makes it ideal as a standalone treat, chaat topping, or tea-time companion. Packed with protein and heritage, Bhavnagri Gathiya reflects Gujarat's culinary pride and nutritional wisdom.

UNIQUENESS

Bhavnagri Gathiya's uniqueness lies in its soft-crunchy texture, rich chickpea flavor, and the influence of Bhavnagar's mineral-rich water and climate.

RAW MATERIALS

Chickpea Flour, Edible Oil, Salt, Baking Soda, Water, Black Pepper, Carrom Seeds, Cumin Seeds, Asafoetida

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Around 1920s



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
hundreds of families

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Bhavnagar
district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bhavnagri Gathiya is crafted by sieving chickpea flour, blending it with asafoetida solution, spices, and oil to form a soft dough. Expert karigars extrude the dough into strands and deep-fry them at precise temperatures for perfect crispness. After natural cooling, the snack is hygienically packed to retain its flavor and texture.



BANASKANTHA APPLIQUE WORK

Applique craft in Gujarat is a vibrant textile tradition where colorful fabric pieces are stitched onto a base to form intricate patterns. Practiced in regions like Banaskantha and Saurashtra, it features motifs enhanced with mirrors, metal accents, and decorative stitches. Rooted in heritage and adapted through generations, this art adorns sarees, wall hangings, and home décor with timeless elegance.

UNIQUENESS

It stands out for its vibrant patchwork artistry, blending intricate embroidery, mirror work, and bold colors into timeless textile designs. Rooted in royal heritage and sustained by generations of skilled women artisans.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Fabric, Thread

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 onwards

Class of Goods
26

Proof of Origin
Around 1970s



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 400 women

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Banaskantha and Saurashtra
districts of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Gujarat's applique production begins with tracing intricate designs onto fabric, which is then cut, tidied, and glued or stitched onto a contrasting base. Skilled artisans use blind or appliqué stitches to layer motifs, often enhanced with embroidery and mirror work. Final products are finished with smooth edges and vibrant detailing, creating durable and decorative textiles for home and fashion.



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PATAN MASHRU SAREE & FABRICS

Mashru is a vibrant handwoven fabric from Gujarat, blending silk and cotton in a satin weave that offers a glossy exterior and breathable interior. Traditionally used in bridal wear and home décor, it features bold stripes, ikat patterns, and intricate motifs. Crafted by skilled weavers using ancestral techniques, Mashru reflects centuries of textile heritage and practical elegance.

UNIQUENESS

Mashru's uniqueness lies in its luxurious silk exterior and breathable cotton interior, crafted through a rare warp-faced satin weave. Originally designed to honor religious customs.

RAW MATERIALS

Silk Yarn, Cotton Yarn, Wheat Flour Paste, Natural Vegetable Dyes Or Chemical Dyes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 5000 onwards

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 200 families

Class of Goods
24

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Proof of Origin
Around
16th Century

Geographical Location
Patan district of Gujarat



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mashru fabric is crafted by interweaving silk warp and cotton weft on a traditional pit loom, using tools like heddles, bobbins, and fly shuttles. The yarns are dyed in vibrant hues, then woven into satin-finished textiles with bold patterns. After weaving, the fabric is washed, folded, and calendered to enhance its sheen and durability.



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UNJHA JEERA

Unjha Jeera is a prized spice grown in Gujarat's semi-arid climate, known for its earthy aroma and warm, bitter taste. The plant features slender grey-green stems, thread-like leaves, and delicate white or pink umbels that bloom in winter. Its seeds are small, ridged, and rich in volatile oils like cumin aldehyde, making them ideal for culinary and medicinal use. With a yield of up to 1000 kg/ha, Unjha Jeera is a cornerstone of India's spice heritage.

UNIQUENESS

Unjha Jeera's uniqueness stems from Gujarat's semi-arid climate, loamy well-drained soils, and high potash content, which together yield cumin seeds with intense aroma and flavor.

RAW MATERIALS

Cumin Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 500 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since the Mughal era



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
thousands of families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Mahesana, Banaskantha, Patan,
Kachchh, Surendranagar, Morbi,
Devbhumi Dwarka, Jamnagar,
Junagadh, Porbandar, Ahmedabad,
Rajkot, Botad, Amareli and
Gir-Somnath districts of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Unjha Jeera cultivation begins with selecting well-drained soil and preparing 2-meter-wide beds, followed by sowing seeds at 25 cm spacing and shallow depth. A seed rate of 20 kg/ha is used, with careful irrigation scheduled 3-5 times depending on soil type and weather. Monitoring for blight and adjusting water flow ensures healthy growth and optimal yield.



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UNJHA FENNEL

Unjha Fennel is a fragrant herb grown in Gujarat and cherished for its sweet, refreshing seeds known locally as Variyali or Saunf. The plant reaches up to 180 cm, bearing feathery leaves and bright yellow umbels that bloom in winter. Its seeds are rich in essential oils like anethole and limonene, offering a warm aroma and licorice-like flavor. Widely used in culinary and medicinal applications, Unjha Fennel is a staple of India's spice heritage.

UNIQUENESS

Unjha Fennel's uniqueness lies in Gujarat's semi-arid climate, loamy well-drained soils, and high potash content, which together yield seeds with a sweet aroma and rich essential oils. Its cultivation thrives in long sunny days and dry harvest seasons.

RAW MATERIALS

Fennel Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since the Mughal era



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
thousands of families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Mehsana district and surrounding
districts of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Unjha Fennel cultivation begins with preparing nutrient-rich seed beds and sowing seeds at optimal spacing using either direct or transplanting methods. The crop requires 6-8 irrigations and balanced fertilization, including FYM and nitrogen top dressing, to support its long growth cycle. Timely weeding and drip irrigation enhance yield and quality, making it a water-efficient and high-value spice crop.



RABARI EMBROIDERY OF KUCHCHH

Rabari embroidery from Gujarat's Kutch region is a vibrant textile art known for its intricate chain stitches and mirror work, crafted by the nomadic Rabari community. Traditionally used in bridal trousseaus and ceremonial garments, it reflects stories, nature, and cultural identity without the use of patterns. Each piece is handmade using simple tools, showcasing the artisan's creativity and social heritage.

UNIQUENESS

Rabari embroidery stands out for its dazzling mirror work, vibrant threads, and symbolic motifs inspired by mythology and desert life. Each stitch reflects the identity, rituals, and storytelling traditions of Gujarat's nomadic Rabari women.

RAW MATERIALS

Needle, Threads, Mirror, Embroidery Threads

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1000 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 26

Proof of Origin
Since
17th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
hundreds of families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kutch district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Rabari embroidery begins by stretching fabric on a wooden frame and tracing motifs using a marking paste. Artisans stitch vibrant designs with wool or silk threads, incorporating mirrors of various shapes using buttonhole and chain stitches. Each piece reflects traditional stories and personal creativity, crafted entirely by hand without patterns.



AMBAJI MOHANTHAL

Mohanthal is a revered Gujarati sweet made from roasted gram flour, ghee, and cardamom, traditionally offered to Ambaji Mataji and cherished for its rich flavor and granulated texture. Its vibrant mustard yellow color and distinctive aroma arise from meticulous roasting and precise ingredient ratios. With a shelf life of up to 45 days and no bacterial growth or rancidity, it exemplifies exceptional quality and hygiene. Mohanthal's nutritional value and cultural significance make it a treasured festive delight across India.

UNIQUENESS

Mohanthal's uniqueness lies in its granulated texture, rich aroma, and devotional preparation, offered as sacred prasad to Ambaji Mataji for generations. Its exceptional shelf life, nutritional value, and meticulous roasting technique elevate it beyond a sweet.

RAW MATERIALS

Chana Aata or Besan, Cow Ghee, Cow Milk, Sugar, Cardamon

Price
Approx.
Rs. 250 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since late 1970s



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 100 of families

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Banaskantha
district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mohanthal is prepared by roasting finely ground chana dal (besan) with cow ghee and milk, then blending in cardamom for flavor. A sugar syrup is cooked separately and mixed into the roasted besan, followed by a triple papdi formation process to achieve its signature texture. Once cooled and molded, it is cut into pieces and offered as sacred prasad before packaging.



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SALT OF KUTCH'S RANN

The Salt of Kutch Rann is a pristine mineral harvested from sub-soil brine beneath the white desert, known for its pure white color, crystalline texture, and natural shine. Unlike sea brine salt, it requires traditional expertise of the Agariya community, who use age-old methods to extract and dry the salt without industrial chemicals. This inland salt is free from impurities and boasts superior quality, making it ideal for daily consumption. Its uniqueness stems from the rare environmental conditions of the Rann and the cultural heritage behind its production.

UNIQUENESS

The Rann's salt production truly unique is the intricate, annual reconstruction of salt pans by Agariyas, who migrate post-monsoon to transform the flooded desert into a salt-harvesting landscape.

RAW MATERIALS

Sub-Soil Brine, Earthen Soil

Price
Approx.
Rs. 20 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since the Mughal era



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
40,000 to 50,000 families

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Kutch
district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Every year, Agariyas rebuild the salt pans in the Rann of Kutch by crafting brine wells, earthen channels, and condensers to prepare for harvesting. Sub-soil brine is pumped through channels and concentrated naturally by solar evaporation in a series of condensers until it reaches the desired salinity. Once concentrated, the brine flows into crystallizers where pure white salt forms and is manually harvested.



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JASDAN PATARI CRAFT

Oxidized Metal Craft from Jasdan is a dynamic art form that has transitioned from functional carpentry to refined ornamental pieces. Traditionally combining wood and metal, these crafts began as storage solutions like pataras brass-ribbed chests with multiple drawers but evolved into intricate, miniature artworks featuring motifs inspired by nature, architecture, and everyday life.

UNIQUENESS

Jasdan Patari Craft stands out for its intricately embossed metalwork on teak wood chests, blending traditional carpentry with ornamental artistry and secret compartments.

RAW MATERIALS

Teak Wood, Plywood, Brass, Velvet Fabric, Copper, Aluminium, White Metal Sheets, Decorative Glass, Oil Paints, Thinner and Adhesives (Fevicol)

Price
Approx.
Rs. 400 onwards

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
Since
20th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
thousands of families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Jasdan, Bhavnagar and
Rajkot of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Oxidized Metal Craft involves a blend of carpentry and metalwork, starting with cutting and shaping teak or plywood panels, smoothing edges, and lining interiors with velvet fabric. Aluminium or copper sheets are stamped with motifs using mechanical presses, then oxidized with oil paint and thinner to achieve a rustic finish before being wrapped around the wooden structure. Final assembly includes nailing, gluing, and hinging components, followed by surface cleaning and detailing.



ASHAVALI SAREES OF RIDROL

Ashavali brocades are exquisite silk weaves from Ahmedabad, known for their Mughal-inspired motifs and signature minakari (inlay) detailing in vibrant contrasting colors. Once favored by royalty and nobles, these fabrics adorned sarees, patkas, and ceremonial canopies, and are now preserved by a single artisan family in Ridrol village.

UNIQUENESS

Ashavali brocade silk sarees are celebrated for their dense Mughal-inspired motifs and signature minakari outlines, creating a vivid tapestry of birds, vines, and divine figures. Woven on jacquard pit looms using rich mulberry silk and metallic zari.

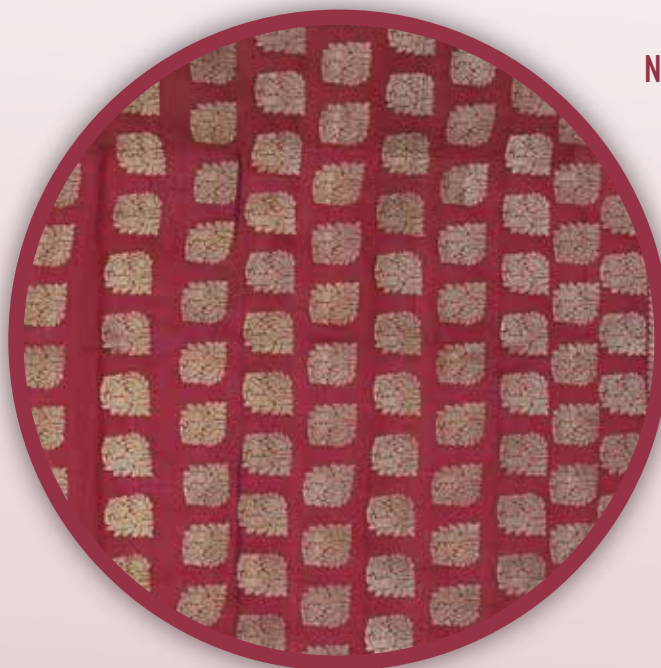
RAW MATERIALS

Mulberry Silk Yarn, Metallic Zari Yarns (silver, gold, or copper), Natural Dyes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 18000 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
Since late 1930s



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 30 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Ahmedabad of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Ashavali sarees of Ridrol are crafted using mulberry silk for warp and weft, with zari as extra weft, prepared through degumming, dyeing, and meticulous warping and winding. The weaving is done on jacquard pit looms, where punched design cards guide the intricate Mughal-inspired motifs, often outlined in contrasting colors for a minakari effect. Metallic yarns like gold and silver zari are forged, rolled, and annealed into fine threads, adding richness and exclusivity to these heritage brocades.



BHAL WOOL

Bhal Wool is sourced from native sheep breeds grazing the flatlands of the Bhal region. Known for its coarse texture and durability, it's ideal for rugs, shawls, and traditional wear. The wool is hand-sheared, cleaned, and spun using age-old khadi techniques. It reflects the simplicity and resilience of Gujarat's rural craftsmanship.

UNIQUENESS

Grown in saline soil zones, the sheep's wool develops a distinct texture and earthy hue. Its production is deeply tied to the Bhal region's seasonal cycles and pastoral traditions.

RAW MATERIALS

Raw Sheep Fleece, Natural Soap, Water, Cotton Thread, Vegetable Dyes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1800 onwards

Class of Goods
22

Proof of Origin
Since
18th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
3000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Bhal region spans parts
of Bhavnagar, Ahmedabad and
Anand districts of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wool is sheared manually during post-monsoon months. It's washed in local ponds and sun-dried before spinning. Handspinning is done using charkhas in khadi clusters like Ranpur and Dhandhuka.



'TANNER'S SENNA OF KUTCH (KUTCH AVAL)

Tanner's Senna of Kutch (Kutchi Aval) is a hardy, perennial shrub native to the semi-arid regions of Gujarat, prized for its high tannin content and vibrant yellow flowers. Rich in bioactive compounds like flavonoids, alkaloids, and anthraquinones, it plays a vital role in Ayurveda and Siddha medicine, treating ailments such as diabetes, asthma, and skin disorders. Every part of the plant - from roots to flowers - is used medicinally, with applications ranging from anti-inflammatory remedies to natural hair dyes and phytochemical extractions.

UNIQUENESS

Tanner's Senna of Kutch is uniquely prized for its exceptionally high tannin content and antioxidant activity, especially in its bark, leaves, and pods harvested from the Bhachau region.

RAW MATERIALS

Seeds

Price
No data available

No. of Families Involved
No data available

Class of Goods
31

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Proof of Origin
Since
18th Century

Geographical Location
Kutch district and the
nearby semi-arid coastal
areas of Gujarat



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Tanner's Senna of Kutch is commercially propagated through seeds sown in semi-arid clay loam soils, with land prepared and spaced for optimal sun exposure and moisture retention. The crop thrives under minimal irrigation, with organic fertilizers and careful weeding, while pest resistance is naturally high due to its rich phytochemical profile. After 90–150 days, mature leaves, pods, and bark are harvested, sun-dried, and processed - yielding up to 24 quintals of leaves and 22 quintals of bark per hectare.



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GHED CHANA OF GUJARAT

Ghed Chana of Gujarat, also known as Chedia Chana, is a small, round to angular chickpea variety ranging from 4 to 6 mm in diameter, with a thick seed coat and colors varying from light yellow to dark brown. Cultivated in the flood-prone Ghed region of Porbandar, it thrives on residual moisture left by receding monsoon waters. The nutrient-rich black loam soil enhances its growth, making it ideal for Rabi season farming. Rich in protein, fiber, and essential minerals, Ghed Chana plays a vital role in food security and traditional agriculture.

UNIQUENESS

Ghed Chana is uniquely cultivated in flood-enriched black loam soils of Gujarat's Ghed region, where seasonal waterlogging enhances its flavor and nutritional value.

RAW MATERIALS

Chickpea Seeds

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 onwards

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Since
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
thousands of families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Porbandar, Junagadh
and parts of Devbhumi
Dwarka districts of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Chickpea cultivation in India typically begins in the Rabi season, with sowing done between October and November in well-drained loamy soils. Farmers use certified seeds, apply organic and phosphorus-rich fertilizers, and rely on rainfed or minimal irrigation systems to support growth. Harvesting occurs after 95–105 days, followed by drying, cleaning, and grading to prepare the crop for consumption or processing.



DEESA POTATO OF GUJARAT

Potatoes are the fourth most important food crop in India and a staple across much of the world. Banaskantha district in Gujarat, especially Deesa Taluka, is renowned for producing high-quality, large-sized potatoes favored by multinational companies. Popular varieties like Kufri Badshah and Kufri Pukhraj offer high yields, disease resistance, and excellent culinary and storage qualities, making them ideal for both domestic use and industrial processing.

UNIQUENESS

Deesa's king-sized potatoes are prized for their high dry matter, low sugar content, and uniform shape. Grown in sandy loam soil under semi-arid conditions, they boast long shelf life and consistent quality.

RAW MATERIALS

Seed Tuber

Price
Approx.
Rs. 30 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Around a century ago



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 1000 families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Deesa taluka in the
Banaskantha district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Potato cultivation in Deesa, Banaskantha begins in winter with sprouted seed tubers planted in ridged double rows after pre-irrigation, ensuring uniform emergence. Sprinkler irrigation, rouging of diseased plants, and haulm cutting precede harvesting, which occurs 10-12 days later once tubers mature. Post-harvest, tubers are cured in shaded heaps, sorted, graded, and dispatched to cold storage for preservation and market readiness.





POTENTIAL
Gls

KHANDVI

Khandvi is a soft, melt-in-the-mouth snack made from gram flour and sour curd. It's rolled into delicate yellow spirals and seasoned with mustard seeds, sesame, and curry leaves. This savory treat is light, protein-rich, and often garnished with coconut and coriander. Popular across Gujarat, it's served during festivals, family gatherings, and tea-time.

UNIQUENESS

Its silky texture and minimal ingredients make it deceptively simple yet technically challenging to prepare. The rolling technique and perfect consistency are hallmarks of skilled Gujarati home cooks.

RAW MATERIALS

Gram Flour, Sour Curd or Buttermilk, Turmeric, Salt, Mustard Seeds, Sesame Seeds, Curry Leaves, Green Chili, Coconut, Coriander

Price
Approx.
Rs. 300 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 500 families

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Ahmedabad, Surat,
Vadodara and Rajkot
regions of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

A smooth batter of gram flour and sour curd is cooked until thick. The mixture is spread thinly on plates, cooled, and rolled into spirals. Tempering with mustard seeds, sesame, and curry leaves adds flavor and aroma.

FAFDA

Fafda is a crispy, rectangular strip made from gram flour, deep-fried to golden perfection. It's traditionally served with jalebi, raw papaya sambharo, and fried green chilies. Popular during festivals like Dussehra, it's a breakfast staple in many Gujarati homes. Its crunchy texture and savory flavor make it a favorite across age groups.

UNIQUENESS

The signature shape and crispiness require skilled hand-rolling and precise frying. Its pairing with sweet jalebi creates a unique sweet-salty flavor experience.

RAW MATERIALS

Gram Flour, Carom Seeds, Black Pepper, Turmeric, Salt, Baking Soda, Oil, Asafoetida

Price
Approx.
Rs. 250 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since
12th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 1000 families

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Ahmedabad, Vadodara,
Rajkot and
Surat regions of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

A dough of gram flour, carom seeds, and spices is kneaded and rested. Small portions are hand-rolled into thin strips using the heel of the palm. These are deep-fried until crisp and golden, then served fresh.

PARSI GARA SAREES

Parsi Gara Sarees are luxurious drapes adorned with intricate hand embroidery, often called “painting in thread.” They feature motifs inspired by nature - birds, flowers, and Chinese elements - stitched with precision and elegance. Traditionally worn by Parsi women, these sarees are considered heirlooms passed down generations. Crafted from fine fabrics like silk, georgette, and crepe, they embody grace and cultural heritage.

UNIQUENESS

The embroidery blends Indian, Persian and Chinese influences, making each saree a cross-cultural masterpiece. Authentic hand-stitched Garas are rare and require months of skilled craftsmanship.

RAW MATERIALS

Pure Silk, Georgette, Crepe Fabrics, Silk Embroidery Threads, Tracing Paper, Embroidery Hoops, Needles

Price
Approx.
Rs. 10,000 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Since
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 200 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Surat and Navsari
region of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are first sketched and transferred onto fabric using tracing techniques. Skilled artisans hand-embroider each motif using silk threads in fine stitches. The saree is then finished with borders and pallu detailing, often taking weeks to months to complete.



CHANIYA CHOLI/GHAGRA CHOLI

Parsi Gara Sarees are luxurious drapes adorned with intricate hand embroidery, often called “painting in thread.” They feature motifs inspired by nature - birds, flowers, and Chinese elements - stitched with precision and elegance. Traditionally worn by Parsi women, these sarees are considered heirlooms passed down generations. Crafted from fine fabrics like silk, georgette, and crepe, they embody grace and cultural heritage.

UNIQUENESS

The embroidery blends Indian, Persian and Chinese influences, making each saree a cross-cultural masterpiece. Authentic hand-stitched Garas are rare and require months of skilled craftsmanship.

RAW MATERIALS

Pure Silk, Georgette, Crepe Fabrics, Silk Embroidery Threads, Tracing Paper, Embroidery Hoops, Needles

Price
Approx.
Rs. 10,000 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Since
19th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 200 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Surat and Navsari
region of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Designs are first sketched and transferred onto fabric using tracing techniques. Skilled artisans hand-embroider each motif using silk threads in fine stitches. The saree is then finished with borders and pallu detailing, often taking weeks to months to complete.



DHOKLA

Dhokla is a soft, spongy, savory cake made from fermented batter of rice and lentils or gram flour. It is steamed and tempered with mustard seeds, curry leaves, and green chilies. Served with chutneys, it's a staple breakfast and snack across Gujarat. Its light texture and tangy flavor make it a beloved comfort food.

UNIQUENESS

Dhokla's airy texture comes from natural fermentation and steaming, not baking. It blends nutrition, tradition, and versatility in one bite-sized delight.

RAW MATERIALS

Rice, Gram Flour, Curd or Lemon Juice, Turmeric, Ginger-Chili Paste, Baking Soda or ENO, Mustard Seeds, Sesame Seeds, Curry Leaves, Green Chilies, Coriander, Coconut

Price
Approx.
Rs. 250 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Around 1520 AD



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 5000 families

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Ahmedabad, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Rice and lentils are soaked, ground, and fermented overnight. The batter is steamed in trays until fluffy, then cut into squares. A tempering of mustard seeds, curry leaves, and green chilies is poured over for flavor.

UNDHIYU

Undhiyu is a slow-cooked medley of winter vegetables, spiced with a fragrant green masala. It includes brinjals, potatoes, purple yam, raw bananas, and Surti papdi, often paired with methi muthia. Traditionally cooked upside-down in earthen pots, it's a festive favorite during Uttarayan. Served with puris and shrikhand, it's a celebration of Gujarat's culinary heritage.

UNIQUENESS

The name "Undhiyu" comes from undhu (Gujarati for "upside down"), reflecting its rustic cooking method. Its seasonal ingredients and layered flavors make it a rare winter treat with deep cultural roots.

RAW MATERIALS

Surti Papdi, Brinjals, Baby Potatoes, Purple Yam, Raw Banana, Sweet Potato, Tuvar Lilva, Green Peas, Fresh Coriander, Green Garlic, Coconut, Sesame Seeds, Carom Seeds, Ginger, Green Chilies, Lemon Juice, Sugar Gram Flour, Fenugreek Leaves, Oil, Mustard Seeds, Asafoetida, Cumin, Coriander Powder

Price
Approx.
Rs. 200 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since
10th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 5000 families

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Ahmedabad, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Vegetables are chopped and layered with green masala and methi muthia. Traditionally cooked in sealed earthen pots placed upside down in fire pits. Modern methods use pressure cookers or slow cooking in heavy-bottomed pans.

KUTCHHI DABELI

Kutchhi Dabeli is a spicy, sweet, and tangy potato-based filling stuffed in a soft pav (bun). It's layered with chutneys, topped with pomegranate, peanuts, sev, and toasted in butter. Originating from Mandvi in Kutch, it's a beloved street food across Gujarat and Maharashtra. Often called the "Indian burger," it's a burst of flavors in every bite.

UNIQUENESS

The name "Dabeli" means "pressed," referring to its preparation style. Its signature masala and toppings make it a one-of-a-kind fusion of textures and tastes.

RAW MATERIALS

Boiled Potatoes, Dabeli Masala, Pav Buns, Garlic, Tamarind, Coriander, Red Chili Pomegranate Seeds, Masala Peanuts, Onions, Nylon Sev, Butter/Oil, Sugar, Salt

Price
Approx.
Rs. 100 onwards
per kg

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since 1960s



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
families

Type of Goods
Food Stuffs

Geographical Location
Mandvi, Bhuj, Jamnagar, Rajkot,
Morbi and Coastal Kutch of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mashed potatoes are cooked with dabeli masala and pressed into pav. Chutneys (garlic, tamarind, coriander) are spread inside the bun. The sandwich is toasted in butter and rolled in sev before serving.

BHARWADI DESI JODA

Bharwadi Desi Joda is a handcrafted leather shoe worn by the Bharwad tribe in Gujarat. Designed for durability, it withstands harsh terrain and long pastoral walks. The footwear features colorful embroidery and a rugged top, reflecting tribal aesthetics. It's made using thick layers of vegetable-tanned leather stitched entirely by hand.

UNIQUENESS

Crafted without skiving the hide, its multi-layered sole offers unmatched resilience. The vibrant top design and tribal symbolism make it a cultural statement piece.

RAW MATERIALS

Vegetable-Tanned Leather, Cotton Thread, Natural Dyes (green, pink, purple), Embroidery Yarns

Price
Approx.
Rs. 700 onwards

Class of Goods
25

Proof of Origin
Since
10th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
2000 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kutch, Saurashtra, Wagad region
and outskirts of Ahmedabad
in Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Four to five layers of leather are stitched together using cotton thread. Vegetable tanning is used for durability and eco-friendliness. Embroidery and dyeing are done manually, often with natural pigments.



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KACHCHH BATIK PRINT

Kachchh Batik Print is a wax-resist dyeing technique that creates intricate, veined patterns on cotton and silk fabrics. Originating in Mundra and Bhujpur, it features floral, figural, and geometric motifs inspired by nature and folklore. The wax is applied using carved wooden blocks, then dyed in layers to reveal vivid, kaleidoscopic designs.

UNIQUENESS

The cracked wax effect gives Batik its signature lacy texture, impossible to replicate by machine.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton or Silk Fabric, Paraffin Wax, Natural or Chemical Dyes, Teak or Babul Wood Blocks, Kerosene Stove, Tracing Tools

Price
Approx.
Rs. 250 onwards
per meter

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Around
16th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
more than 1500 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Mundra, Bhujpur and East
Kachchh region of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wax is melted and applied to fabric using hand-carved blocks. The cloth is dyed in stages, with wax reapplied between layers to create multi-tone effects. Finally, wax is removed in boiling water, revealing the intricate resist patterns.

BELA PRINTING OF GUJARAT

Bela Printing is a wax-resist block printing technique known for thick, graphic motifs like elephants, horsemen, and trees. Practiced in Bela village of Kutch, it uses earthy tones-especially red and black-on textured cotton. Designs are applied using hand-carved wooden blocks and mitti wax paste. The finished fabric is used for sarees, dupattas, and unstitched garments reflecting tribal identity.

UNIQUENESS

Unlike Ajrakh, Bela uses bajra flour and mud-based wax for resist, creating bold, rustic patterns. It's a vanishing craft, now preserved by a single artisan family.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Fabric, Bajra Flour, Mud, Paraffin Wax, Natural Dyes (madder, iron), Teak Wood Blocks, Water

Price
Approx.
Rs. 400 onwards
per meter

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Since
16th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1 to 2 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kutch district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Mitti wax is applied to fabric using carved wooden blocks. The cloth is dyed in natural colors like madder red and black. Wax is removed by boiling, revealing resist patterns with thick outlines.



KALA COTTON WEAVING

Kala Cotton weaving uses hand spun yarn from native cotton grown in Kutch's arid lands. The fabric is coarse, durable, and ideal for garments, home textiles, and accessories. Woven on pit looms using extra-weft techniques, it features geometric and tribal motifs. It reflects resilience, sustainability, and the legacy of India's Swadeshi movement.

UNIQUENESS

Kala Cotton is rain-fed, pesticide-free, and genetically pure-making it one of India's most eco-friendly fibers.

RAW MATERIALS

Indigenous Kala Cotton, Natural Dyes (indigo, madder), Handspun Yarn, Pit Looms, Water, Wooden Shuttles

Price
Approx.
Rs. 350 onwards
per meter

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Since 3rd
millennium BCE



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
600 to 700 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kutch district of Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Cotton is handpicked, cleaned, and spun into yarn using charkhas. Yarn is dyed naturally and woven on pit looms with extra-weft techniques. Finished textiles are washed, sun-dried, and tailored into products.



KHARAD WEAVING OF KACHCHH

Kharad rugs are thick, durable floor coverings woven by hand on nomadic looms. Traditionally made from camel, goat, and sheep wool, they feature bold geometric motifs. These rugs served utilitarian and ceremonial purposes among desert communities. Their coarse texture and earthy tones reflect the rugged beauty of Kachchh's landscape.

UNIQUENESS

Crafted using indigenous wool and natural dyes, Kharad rugs can last over 100 years. The technique is practiced by only a handful of families, making it a rare heritage craft.

RAW MATERIALS

Camel Hair, Goat Wool, Sheep Wool, Natural Vegetable Dyes, Nomadic Looms, Wooden Shuttles

Price
Approx.
Rs. 3000 onwards

Class of Goods
27

Proof of Origin
Since
14th Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
4 to 5 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Kuran village and surrounding
desert regions of Kachchh, Gujarat

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Wool is sheared from livestock and handspun into yarn. Yarn is dyed using natural or chemical dyes and woven on portable looms. Rugs are finished with trimming and sun-drying before sale.



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ANKIT KUMAR

FINDING GI

A Campaign to Recapture the Legacy



Handicraft



Manufactured
Goods



Food Stuff



Agricultural Goods



Natural Goods



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GUJARAT



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