



Geographical Indications of India

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GI Products

STATEWISE GLOSSARY



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96 Authorised Users (AUs)
TRIFED's Empaneled Artisans

82 Authorised Users (AUs) for TRIFED
170+ Tribal Products identified for GI Tagging

Madhya Pradesh

Bagh Print

Bagh print is a traditional Indian handcraft originating in Bagh, Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh, India. The process is characterised by hand printed wood block relief prints with naturally sourced pigments and dyes. Bagh print fabric motifs are typically geometric, paisley, or floral compositions dyed with vegetable colours of red and black over a white background, and is a popular textile printing product. Its name is derived from the village Bagh located on the banks of the Bagh River.

Chanderi



Chanderi is a traditional ethnic fabric characterized by its lightweight, sheer texture and fine luxurious feel. Chanderi fabric is produced by weaving in silk and golden Zari in the traditional cotton yarn that results in the creation of the shimmering texture. The fabric borrowed its name from the small town Chanderi in Madhya Pradesh where traditional weavers practice the art of producing textured sarees in cotton and silk decorated with fine zari work.

Maheshwari Silk



Vibrancy and humanness are woven into the spirits of Maheshwar, a city in Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh. The looms of Maheshwar epitomize the traditional skills of local artisans garnered through centuries & played an important role in the economic development of the region and, more importantly, for the households of spinners and weavers. With fine cotton yarns in its weft and silk in the warp involving stripes & checks, One of the distinctive features of Maheshwari Sarees is its reversible border, locally known as Bugdi. The motifs are usually fine abstract representations of local elements like flowers, leaves, and the local architecture.

Pattachitra

The Pattachitra art form is known for its intricate details as well as mythological narratives and folktales inscribed in it. Pattachitra is one of the ancient artworks of Odisha, originally created for ritual use and as souvenirs for pilgrims to Puri, as well as other temples in Odisha

The paintings of Odisha can be divided into three categories from the point of view of the medium, i.e. paintings on cloth or 'Patta Chitra', paintings on walls or 'Bhitti Chitra' and palm leaf engravings or 'Tala Patra Chitra'. The style of all these remains more or less the same at a specific time because the then artists were commissioned to work in all these media, it is believed



Kandhamal Haldi

Kandhamal Haldi, a variety of turmeric indigenous to southern Odisha, has earned the Geographical indication (GI) tag from Intellectual Property India. Kandhamal in Odisha's southern hinterland is famed for its turmeric, a spice that enjoys its pride of place in an array of cuisines. The agricultural product also stands out for its healing properties and arresting aroma.

It has more oleo resin and volatile oil contents compared to other turmeric varieties. This gives it a strong aroma and has high medicinal value and healing properties. A good source of curcumin has tremendous health benefits. The golden yellow Kandhamal Haldi, named after the district where it is produced, is creating ripples in the world of spices.





Kotpad Sarees

Kotpad Handloom is a vegetable-dyed fabric woven by the tribal weavers of the Mirgan community of Kotpad village in Koraput district, Odisha, India. Cotton sarees with solid border and Pata Anchal, duppatta with typical Buties / motifs, Scolrfs on cotton, silk, handloom



Sambalpuri Ikat

Sambalpuri sari is a traditional handwoven ikat or sari (locally called sadhi) wherein the warp and the weft are tie-dyed before weaving. It is produced in the Sambalpur, Balangir, Bargarh, Boudh and Sonepur districts of Odisha, India.



Bomkai Sarees

Bomkai sari (also Sonepuri sari) is a handloom saree from Odisha, India. It is an origin of Bomkai, and is primarily produced by the Bhulia community of Subarnapur district. Bomkai is one of the identified Geographical Indications of India



Khandua Saree

The Khandua saree is a tie-dyed ikat silk saree variation woven in Odisha. Significantly rich in design, this saree variety is famously known to have been offered to be draped around the Lord Jagannath of Puri. The saree is originally designed in red, yellow, maroon, and cream colors. The origin of all the designs is inspired by nature and animals.





Mangalagiri Sarees

Mangalagiri Sarees and Fabrics are produced by performing handicraft weaving in Mangalagiri, a town in Guntur district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.[1] It was registered as one of the handicraft in the geographical indication from Andhra Pradesh by Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. The Mangalagiri fabric is produced by weaving with the help of pitlooms from combed yarn by warp and woof interlacing. The fabric then undergoes the process of dyeing. The Nizam design is another characteristic of the fabric. The occupation of weaving is as old as 400 years as per some inscriptions found at this region. There was a migratory period for the weavers during the rule of Qutub Shahi due to increase in taxes.



Machilipatnam Kalamkari

Pedana Kalamkari also known as Machilipatnam style of Kalamkari work which involves vegetable dyed block-painting of a fabric.[1] it is produced at Pedana a nearby town of Machilipatnam in Krishna district of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.[2] It was registered as one of the geographical indication from Andhra Pradesh under handicraft goods by Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999. The Machilipatnam style of Kalamkari is one of the two styles of Kalamkari works present in India, with the other being, Srikalahasti style. It mainly uses vegetable dyes which are applied onto the fabric with the help of wooden blocks.



Araku Valley Coffee

Araku Valley Coffee is known for its unique texture , flavour & produced by tribal communities in a Eco-friendly way under natural shades. Andhra Pradesh, especially Visakhapatnam, is very proud of its 'Araku Coffee'. Right from the time one sets foot into the city, there are restaurants, coffee shops, food stalls selling the world-famous 'Organic Araku Coffee'. The bittersweet scent of this coffee is all-pervasive. The origin of this award-winning coffee lies in the lush hills of Andhra's reserve forest area. Over 100 kilometres away from Vizag, as one drives through the dense forest areas at an altitude of nearly 1000 metres above sea level, the roads are dotted with coffee plants and pepper creepers on either sides. Most of these coffee plants grow under the shade of jack fruit and silver oak trees.

Andhra Pradesh



Uttar Pradesh



Banarasi Silk

Banarasi Silk sarees are among the finest weaves of India, specially woven in Varanasi also called Banaras! This weaving art has originated prior to the 18th century. The weavers from Banaras used to weave brocade fabrics and sarees for King and queens of that era. Handloom Banarasis are known for their intricate weaving, gold or silver zari work, and softness of the silk! Special motifs used in weaving are floral and foliate motifs also called kalga and bel and an array of leaves called jhallar at the border, figures with small details like animal figures in Shikarga heritage design. The saris are made of finely woven silk and are decorated with intricate design, and, because of these engravings, are relatively heavy. It is mesmerizing to see this beautiful weave coming to life in the ghats of Banaras



Chunar Glaze Pottery

Chunar, a small town in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its decorative Red Clay pottery. This pottery contains delicate designs made with silver paint. A more elaborate variety is by producing a glossy finish using a special powdery preparation called 'kabiz.' This powder is made using the soil taken from rice field. Chunar skills of making glazed terracotta artifacts using the Gangetic red clay has a hoary past dating back to the Mughal Period. After independence Govt. of U. P. set up a state pottery centre in 1953 to provide common service facilities to artisans at the location. However in response to market conditions, most artisans in the cluster have moved over to other categories of china clay, bone china and plaster of paris articles.



Kerala

Robusta Coffee



Robusta coffee is native to the lowlands of Kerala. Unlike Arabica, it is not as fine and flavourful when roasted, so it doesn't command the same price premiums. Robusta trees produce more caffeine than Arabica trees, as a defense mechanism against the threats of disease and pests. As the name suggests, the plant is robust and well suited to thrive in its native environment.

Arabica Coffee



Arabica coffees have a delicate flavor and balanced aroma coupled with a sharp and sweet taste. They have about half the amount of caffeine compared to Robustas. Arabicas are harvested between November to January and are typically grown on higher altitudes ranging from 600 to 2000 meters in cold, moisture-rich, and subtropical weather conditions. They require nutrient-rich soil to be able to conform to the highest international coffee standards.

Malabar Pepper

Malabar pepper is a variety of black pepper that originated as a chance seedling in a geographical region that now forms part of the present-day state of Kerala in India. The fruit, known as a peppercorn when dried, is a small drupe five millimetres in diameter, dark red when fully mature, containing a single seed is native of black pepper, the world's most traded spice, and one of the leading producers of Black Pepper in the world. It is originated from Western Ghats which is obviously our region. We produce fine quality of pepper and export to many countries. This precious spice is called 'BLACK GOLD' because of its unique significance. Indians use pepper in a wide range due to its health benefits. It has many anti-biotic properties which prevent us from skin related cancer, gastro diseases and so on. As an all-rounder, it is called as 'THE KING OF SPICES'.

Alleppey Green Cardamom

Alleppey Green Cardamom is a green variety of kiln dried Cardamom capsule grown in Cardamom Hills of Idukki district in Kerala. It is used for flavoring sweets, curries, cakes, tea and other culinary purposes. Consuming cardamom relieves acidity, fights anemia, beats bad breath etc. Cardamom like most spices comes packed with tons of nutrients to nourish your body. Medicinal healers have been using Cardamom as a popular medicinal plant for over 5,000 years. Cardamom comes in three different varieties, but green Cardamom is by far the most popular for both culinary and medicinal use. It contains high levels of vitamin A, vitamin C, calcium, sodium, potassium, iron, copper, manganese, and other micronutrients. These minerals and vitamins work together to give cardamom plenty of health benefits.

Tamil Nadu



Toda Embroidery

Todas are a tribal group living in the Nilgiri hills, South India, believed to have lived here for over 3500 years by recent studies. Nestled in the Nilgiri hills of Tamil Nadu is the home of the ancient Toda craft. The embroidery exhibits such high contrast of red & black on white that they often trick the eye as a weave at first glance! Over the years, the Todas have developed a unique tradition of artwork that its sanctity is adhered to by a ritual. It has been so painstakingly sustained and ingrained by the tribe that girls from the tender age of five to ten have already mastered the technique and are adept at creating new patterns and styles. Today, Toda embroidery is ubiquitous. Progressing from the ancestral shawl, it now adorns tees, dining tableware, bed covers, bags, belts and other merchandise. In spite of their dwindling population, this pastoral community has persevered and succeeded in maintaining their rich culture and ethnicity in terms of appearance, religion and customs, giving them a distinct appeal.



Karnataka

Bidriware

Bidriware is a renowned metal handicraft that derives its name from Bidar, presently in Karnataka. It was believed to have originated in 14th century AD during the reign of Bahamani Sultans. The term 'Bidriware' therefore represents the manufacture of a unique metalware that is named after the region of Bidar. The Bahamani sultans had ruled Bidar in the 14th–15th centuries. Bidriware was first practised in ancient Persia and then it was brought to India by Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti's followers. The art form developed due to a mix of Persian and Arabic cultures and after the fusion with local style, a new and unique style of its own was created. The Nizam of Hyderabad introduced the art form in Aurangabad, which was part of Nizam's Hyderabad state before 1947.



Sandur Lambani

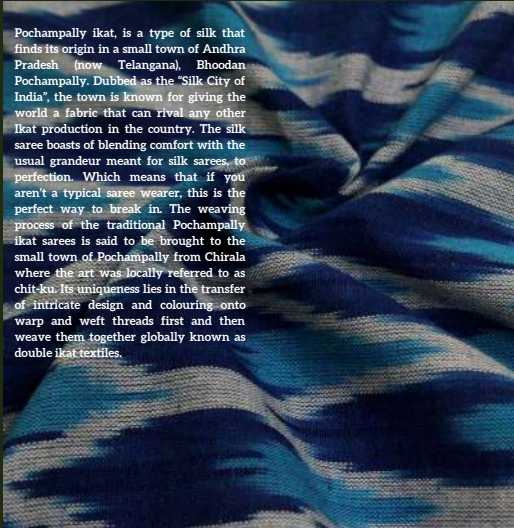
Lambada embroidery (lambadi embroidery, Lambani, Sandur Lambani embroidery, Banjara embroidery, lepo) is an art of embellishing clothes practiced by the Lambadas or Lambanis, the tribe in Sanduru, the Banjaras of Bellary and Bijapur in Karnataka. Lambada embroidery uses a combination of stitches and appliqué, along with mirror work and other embellishments. Tribal women use coins, shells, buttons, cowries and small pieces of mirrors to decorate their colorful costumes, such as phetiya (skirt) and kanchali or (blouse). The motifs are mainly geometrical with grid like patterns.



Telangana

Pochampally Ikkat

Pochampally ikat, is a type of silk that finds its origin in a small town of Andhra Pradesh (now Telangana), Bhoodan Pochampally. Dubbed as the "Silk City of India", the town is known for giving the world a fabric that can rival any other Ikat production in the country. The silk saree boasts of blending comfort with the usual grandeur meant for silk sarees, to perfection. Which means that if you aren't a typical saree wearer, this is the perfect way to break in. The weaving process of the traditional Pochampally ikat sarees is said to be brought to the small town of Pochampally from Chirala where the art was locally referred to as chit-ku. Its uniqueness lies in the transfer of intricate design and colouring onto warp and weft threads first and then weave them together globally known as double ikat textiles.



Adilabad Dokra

The Dhokra craftsmen belong to the Waj community, called Wajaris, and also called Otaris, in Telangana State. The uniqueness of Adilabad Dokra is that no two pieces are alike in shape as well as in size and hence replicas of the antiques are nearly impossible. The unique technique used is thecire perdue i.e. the lost wax casting technique. It is a technique in which duplicate metal sculpture is cast from an original sculpture. Adilabad Dhokra metal casting products mainly include idols of local deities, bells, dancing figures, jewellery, statues and other decorative items. Apart from these, they also makes figures of animals and birds, and jewels. More than 100 families are involved in this hereditary craft in five villages of the Adilabad district.



Rajasthan

Blue Pottery



Blue Pottery is widely recognized as a traditional craft of Jaipur of Central Asian origin. The name 'blue pottery' comes from the eye-catching cobalt blue dye used to color the pottery. Some of this pottery is semi-transparent and mostly decorated with bird and other animal motifs. The range of items is primarily decorative, such as ashtrays, vases, coasters, small bowls, and boxes for trinkets. The color palette is restricted to blue derived from the cobalt oxide, green from the copper oxide, and white, though other non-conventional colors, such as yellow and brown are sometimes included.

Bagru Handblock Print

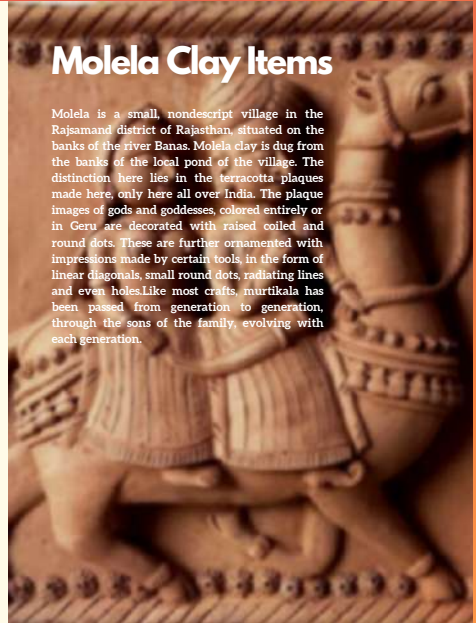


Bagru printing is one of the traditional techniques of printing with natural color followed by the chhipas of a remote place of Rajasthan. Motifs having some specialty are transferred onto the light-colored backgrounds with wooden blocks following two styles direct and resist style.



Molela Clay Items

Molela is a small, nondescript village in the Rajsamand district of Rajasthan, situated on the banks of the river Banas. Molela clay is dug from the banks of the local pond of the village. The distinction here lies in the terracotta plaques made here, only here all over India. The plaque images of gods and goddesses, colored entirely or in Geru are decorated with raised coiled and round dots. These are further ornamented with impressions made by certain tools, in the form of linear diagonals, small round dots, radiating lines and even holes. Like most crafts, murtikala has been passed from generation to generation, through the sons of the family, evolving with each generation.



Jamnagari Bandhani

The word Bandhani is derived from the Sanskrit word Banda which means "to tie". Bandhani is truly an art that involves dyeing a fabric tied tightly with a thread at several points, producing a variety of patterns. Bandhej is the oldest form of tie & die art which began about 5000 years ago. As per the historical evidence, the first Bandhani saree was worn at the time of Bana Bhatt's Harshacharita in a royal marriage. One of its earliest visual representations can be seen in the Ajanta caves. In India, Bandhani work was started by the Khatri community of Gujarat. Places in Rajasthan like Jaipur, Sikar, Bhilwara, Udaipur, Bikaner, Ajmer, and Jamnagar in Gujarat are the well-known centers producing odhnis, sarees, and turbans in Bandhani. It is an ancient form of art that is still in practice.



Pithora Paintings

Pithora is a highly enriched Folk Art from Gujarat, which is a traditional and ritualistic painting practiced by the Rathwa community of Chhota Udaipur in Gujarat. It is part of a ritual performed by the community to complete vows to gain the boon of the chief god of the Rathvas, Baba Pithora. Usually, from ancient times Pithora is done on the walls outside homes to appease God for peace, prosperity, and the eradication of obstacles from the lives of Tribes. Having a Pithora in the homes is a matter of pride and prestige for a Rathwa Tribes Community. The unique and beautiful style of Pithora originated approximately 3000 years ago and since then it has been Part of the Rathwa Tribal Community for centuries. The Traditional size of Pithora Painting, when done on the wall, is 11-9 feet, in total, and there are almost 165 types of motif that can appear in a single Pithora Painting



Bihar

Sikki Grass Crafts

Sikki grass crafts are various handicrafts that are made from a special kind of grass known as Sikki found in Bihar. The women of the Mithila region of North Bihar are known for their impressive craft skills. From the early centuries, they have been making beautiful Sikki Craft apart from the very famous Mithila Painting, Godna Painting, Papier mache, Sujani Embroidery, Appliqué works, etc. The art of making items from sikki grass is an ancient one in the province of Bihar. Sikki is dried and the flower head is cut off. The resulting fine golden fiber is used in weaving to make toys, dolls, and baskets (dolchi). Items are sometimes painted. Boxes made of sikki known as pauti are given to daughters by parents on the occasion of their wedding.





Jharkhand

Sohrai Paintings

The Sohrai Khovar painting is a traditional and ritualistic mural art being practised by local tribal women during local harvest and marriage seasons using local, naturally available soils of different colours in the area of Hazaribagh district of Jharkhand. Telia Rumal cloth involves intricate handmade work with cotton loom displaying a variety of designs and motifs in three particular colours – red, black and white. The painting is primarily being practised only in the district of Hazaribagh. Traditionally painted on the walls of mud houses, they are now seen on other surfaces, too. The style features a profusion of lines, dots, animal figures and plants, often representing religious iconography. Santhal, Oraon, Munda, Agaria, Kurmi, Ghatwals practice Sohrai-Khovar Prajapati.





Warli Paintings

Warli paintings take their name from the tribal community on the northern edge of the Sahyadri Range in Maharashtra, primarily in Thane and Palghar districts, with Dahanu and Jawhar at the forefront. The tribal art style dates back to the 10th century AD and has traditionally been used by the tribals to decorate walls of their mud houses on special occasions like harvest and weddings. The most important aspect of the painting is that it doesn't depict any mythological characters or images of deities but portrays the circle of life and respect for nature, farming and wildlife.

Maharashtra



Karvath Kathi Silk Sarees

The Tasar Karvati Saree is woven with three shuttle weaving (tapestry type of weaving technique) to have a solid colour border and body. The border is woven with mercerized cotton yarn and the body is woven with pure tasar hand reeled yarn. The saree is woven on a pit loom mounted with Nagpuri wooden lattice dobby on the top of the loom above the weaver's seat. The uniqueness of the Tasar Karvati Saree is that the border of the saree is woven with various temple designs in different sizes. The traditional motifs are woven with extra warp threads controlled by lattice dobby.

Navapur Tur Dal

Navapur tur dal is a small grain size variety, white in colour, rich in polyphenols, phyto lectins and protein and renowned for its distinctive taste and aroma. This highly nutritional crop is a key component in the daily diet of the locals and tribals of municipality Tal. Navapur, Dist. Nandurbar. Tribals use its broken seeds, skin and pods as feed for domestic animals and the dry stems as domestic fuel, to build walls and sheds and to make sweepers. The scientific name of this variety of pulse is *Cajanus cajan*. Navapur Tur Dal is full of iron, calcium and protein. Along with these nutrients, a bowl of Organic Tur Dal also contains dietary fibres, sodium and all the other nutrients that are required for human body.



West Bengal

Nakshi Kantha



Nakshi Kantha, a type of embroidered quilt, is a centuries-old Bengali art tradition of the Bengal region. The colorful patterns and designs that are embroidered resulted in the name "Nakshi Kantha", which was derived from the Bengali word "naksha", which refers to artistic patterns. The early Kanthas had a white background accented with red, blue, and black embroidery; later yellow, green, pink, and other colors were also included. The running stitch called "Kantha stitch" is the main stitch used for the purpose. The registry office handed over the Geographical Indication to West Bengal in 2008.

Gobindo Bhog Rice



A delight for centuries, Gobindobhog rice has served the purpose of being ambrosia for Gods and a staple for the masses. In Bengal, this delight evokes nostalgic memories of grandparent's generation and feasting. Legends have it that in the 17th century, this rice was used as 'bhog' (offering) for the Hindu deities, hence the name. Gobindobhog rice is non-basmati high-yielding rice from West Bengal harvested in the Kharif (monsoon) season in Nadia, Hooghly, Burdwan, and such districts. It is not affected by the monsoons and therefore less prone to pests and worms. This staple comes with a superior fragrance, making it the ideal choice for special delicacies.

Wooden Mask of Kushmandi



Kushmandi is a community development block that forms an administrative division in Gangarampur subdivision of Dakshin Dinajpur district in West Bengal. Kushmandi block is famous for masks colloquial terms "Mukha" (Made by Gamari Wood) based on popular folk and mythological characters, being manufactured by the artisans here. The Kushmandi masks or Gomira masks are usually made of light wood preferably the 'Gamhar' wood. They also hold the Geographical Indication (GI) for Wooden Mask.



Madurkathi

Madurkathi are mats woven from a locally available soft reed that grows in abundance in the alluvial belts of East and West Medinipur district called madur kottiri (Cyperus pangorei). This cottage industry sees large groups of women working closely to weave both traditional floor mats as well as decorative products like table mats, curtains, bags etc. The artisans make three types of floor mats namely æk rokha (a thin light mat), gûi rokha (has a double Madurkathi weft and is thicker and heavier than æk rokha) and masland (aesthetically pleasing textured mat). The best quality of madur reeds is harvested during September-November and was granted the Geographical Indication Tag (GI) in 2018.

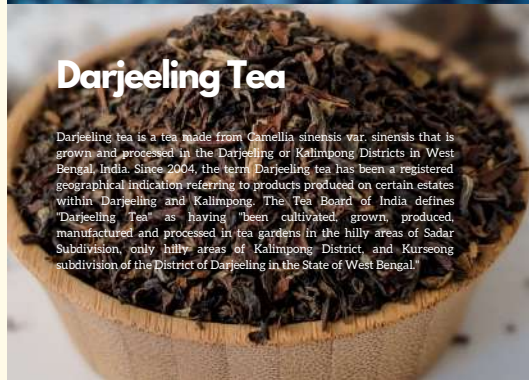


Baluchari Saree

Baluchari Sari (Bengali:বালুচরী শাড়ি) is a type of sari, originated in West Bengal and is known for depictions of mythological scenes on the pallu of the sari. It used to be produced in Murshidabad but presently Bishnupur and its surrounding areas of West Bengal are the only place where authentic Baluchari saris are produced. It takes approximately one week to produce one such sari. In 2011, the Baluchari Sari was granted the status of GI for West Bengal in India. The main material used is silk and the sari is polished after weaving.

Santiniketan Leather Goods

Santiniketan Leather Goods are leather products made in Santiniketan and surrounding villages near Kolkata, West Bengal, India. The material used is vegetable tanned leather with art work done by touch dyeing. They are generally made of E. I. Leather (East India Leather) from sheepskin and goatskin. This product has been registered for protection under the List of Geographical Indications of the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement. In July, 2007, it was listed as "Santiniketan Leather Goods" under the GI Act 1999 of the Government of India with registration confirmed by the Controller General of Patents Designs and Trademarks under Class 18 Handicraft goods vide application number 509 for the dated 12 July 2007.



Darjeeling Tea

Darjeeling tea is a tea made from *Camellia sinensis* var. *sinensis* that is grown and processed in the Darjeeling or Kalimpong Districts in West Bengal, India. Since 2004, the term Darjeeling tea has been a registered geographical indication referring to products produced on certain estates within Darjeeling and Kalimpong. The Tea Board of India defines "Darjeeling Tea" as having "been cultivated, grown, produced, manufactured and processed in tea gardens in the hilly areas of Sadar Subdivision, only hilly areas of Kalimpong District, and Kurseong subdivision of the District of Darjeeling in the State of West Bengal."

Uttarakhand

Chyura Oil



Chyura grows extensively in the area of Pithoragarh and Kumaon as well as the adjoining districts of Almora, Bageshwar and Nainital. These trees have a tendency to grow in shadow valleys or on riverine settlements. Chyura trees start yielding fruit generally between five and nine years of age. The fruiting happens in the month of April - July. The innermost core of the Chyura fruit contains a thin but hard brown seed with a glossy coating and within it rests its kernel. These seeds are used for oil extraction while the seed residue acts as a potent mosquito repellent. The oil is extracted from the kernel of the Chyura seeds. This has been prepared in the age-old method for generations by the locals here.

Tamta Craft



Uttarakhand was rich in copper ores, which were mined in both garwal and kumaon region. The copper obtained from here was used to make hand beaten copperware and musical instruments. Even after mines were shut, the coppersmith community continued making the objects, carrying on the traditional craft. This craft form is named after coppersmiths, who are known as Tamta. The objects made from copper are used in general household work like cooking utensils or vessels to store water. Copper utensils are especially popular for their health benefits. They are used to make musical instruments like Dhol, a percussion instrument or Ransingha, an S-shaped instrument that is played during rituals or festivals.

Bhotia Dann



Bhotiyas are people of presumed Tibetan heritage that live along the Indo-Tibetan border in the upper reaches of the Great Himalayas, at elevations ranging from 6,500 feet (2,000 m) to 13,000 feet (4,000 m). In Uttarakhand, they inhabit seven river valleys, three in the Garhwal division (Jadh, Mana and Niti) and four in the Kumaon division (Johar, Darma, Byans and Chaudans). Their main traditional occupation is Indo-Tibetan trade, with limited amounts of agriculture and pastoralism.

The Bhotiya Dan Carpets are prepared by Bhotiya Tribe in the Indo-Himalayan Region. Sheep rearing in the border districts of Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh and Bageshwar has been the main means of livelihood of the Bhotia tribe for years. And this tribe produces a variety of textile products by extracting wool from sheep, in which sweaters, shawls, fans, socks, muffler caps and Bhotia dan i.e. woolen carpets are very famous. And all these products are made purely by hand, so it takes a lot of time and effort to make it, and it is also very effective and expensive.





Thulma

Thulma is traditionally woven by the Shauka Women. Thulma is woven either on a pit loom or the frame loom. It is woven in long strips that are cut and stuck together, the edges are finished with a blanket stitch. It is quite light and the fabric is brushed from inside which gives a fuller texture to keep the wearer warm in cold regions. Originally, these blankets were woven with undyed wool, but due to popular demand, they are now woven with dyed wool in bright red, blue, pink, black, and green. Thulma blankets are valued possessions for the people of Dharamgarh and it is gifted to the groom's family at the time of marriage. The thulma is considered very warm for the hilly region. During ancient times, people carry this product during hunting and use it as a quilt.



Aipan

Aipan is an established-ritualistic folk art originating from Kumaon in the Indian Himalayas. The art is done mainly during special occasions, household ceremonies and rituals. Practitioners believe that it invokes a divine power which brings about good fortune and deters evil. The art is frequent to floors and walls of Puja rooms and entrances of homes. It is also practiced mostly by Kumaoni women. The art form has great social, cultural and religious importance. Some of the motifs are Saraswati Chowki, Chamunda Hast Chowki, Nav Durga Chowki, Jyoti Patta.



Munsiyari Rajma

The famed Munsiyari rajma derives its name from Munsiyari, situated at the entrance of Johar valley (used to be an important trade route with Tibet in ancient times) in Uttarakhand at an altitude of 7200 feet. Munsiyari rajma or rajmash as it is popularly known is a valuable cash crop grown in North Western Himalayan region. This pulse is mainly grown by the Bhotiya community with more than 80 percent of women involved in the cultivation who have been recognized as women farmers. The cultivation process of Munsiyari rajma is typical to this geographical area. The village community strictly adopts traditional farming and production methods that have been followed for generations. Maximum things are done manually in the land due to the height and slope on the hilly area. This indigenous rajma is packed with nutrients and is an integral part of the traditional cuisine.



Ringal Craft

Ringal weaving is an age old craft of Uttarakhand. Artisans use a special species of dwarf-bamboo that grows abundantly in the local forest. Ringal differs according to the altitude. The Ghad Ringal or Kathin Ringal from which baskets are usually made grows in the lower altitudes (3000 to 5000 feet) in both Kumaon and Garhwal. The finer Dey Ringal is collected in the autumn and the basket is woven in the winter by beating the warp splits so as to remove the pith and flatten them. Ringa Bamboo is sturdy and flexible. It is small compared to other Bamboos growing only 12 feet in height. It is generally found near the water bodies, along the rivers & in the damp valleys and forests. Its products are found in almost every village household, mostly for storage purpose.

Himachal Pradesh

Himachali Chuli Oil



Chuli oil or otherwise locally known as 'Gutti ka tel' is extracted from the kernels of wild apricots in almost all households for domestic consumption. Chulli oil is high in Vitamin E and is deemed excellent for the skin because of its healing properties. This efficient usage of the kernels of the stones/pits of the wild apricots to extract oil, to make local delicacies as well as cattle food is ingenious and it is quite unsurprising that chulli oil was given the Geographical Indication Tag (GI) in 2019.

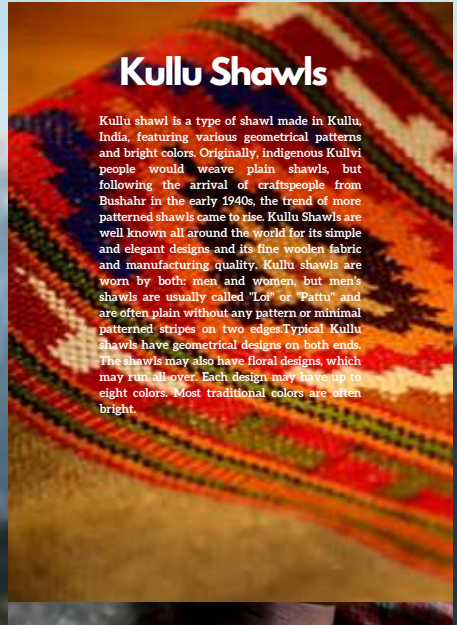
Himachali Kala Zeera



The Himachali Kala Zeera is a high-value herbaceous spice that grows wild in the forest areas of Kinnaur and native areas and farmers collect the matured seeds. It is known worldwide for its medicinal properties. The Kala zeera plant is having its center of origin as the Hindu Kush regions of Pakistan-Afghanistan and North-Western Himalayas from the forest areas.

Kullu Shawls

Kullu shawl is a type of shawl made in Kullu, India, featuring various geometrical patterns and bright colors. Originally, indigenous Kullvi people would weave plain shawls, but following the arrival of craftspeople from Bushahr in the early 1940s, the trend of more patterned shawls came to rise. Kullu Shawls are well known all around the world for its simple and elegant designs and its fine woolen fabric and manufacturing quality. Kullu shawls are worn by both: men and women, but men's shawls are usually called "Loi" or "Pattu" and are often plain without any pattern or minimal patterned stripes on two edges. Typical Kullu shawls have geometrical designs on both ends. The shawls may also have floral designs, which may run all over. Each design may have up to eight colors. Most traditional colors are often bright.





Joha Rice

Joha (Assamese: জহা চাউল zoha saul) is a variety of rice grown in India, notable for its aroma, delicate and excellent taste. Assam is the largest cultivator of this rice, it is primarily grown through paddy field farming. The uniqueness of Joha rice is attributed to particular climatic conditions prevalent in the area along with varietal characters and system of rice cultivation, adding to the best expression of aroma and flavour in the product. There are various traditional types of joha rice available in Assam. Tulsī (তুলসী) Joha, Kola (কলা) Joha, Rampal (ৰামপাল) Joha, Kunkuni (কুনকুনি) and Manki Joha.



Assam Orthodox Tea

Assam Orthodox Tea is a registered Geographical Indication (GI). Assam Tea has a rich, deep-amber colour and is famous for its rich, full-bodied cup. It is known for its brisk, strong and malty character, making it a perfect tea to wake up to. The distinctive second flush orthodox Assam teas are valued for their rich taste, bright liquors and are considered to be one of the choicest teas in the world. Assam means 'one without equal' and that is really true about its teas. They say 'you haven't woken up fully if you haven't sipped Assam tea'.



Kachai Lemon

Kachai Lemon (Citrus jambhiri Lush.) of Manipur is an exotic horticultural fruit from Northeast India which has been accorded Geographical Indication (GI) registration tag. Kachai is a generic reference to three settlements Kachai, Kachai Shimpungrim and Kachai Theikhor, located north-west of Ukhrul district, Manipur state, India. Kachai lemons contain 46 to 51 percent of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C). Kachai lemon juice is more refreshing and healthier as it is naturally grown and is chemical-free.

North-East





Muga Silk

Muga silk is a variety of wild silk geographically tagged to the state of Assam in India. The silk is known for its extreme durability and has a natural yellowish-golden tint with a shimmering, glossy texture. It was previously reserved for the use of royalty. In the Brahmaputra Valley, the larvae of the Assam silkmoth feed on aromatic Som (*Machilus bombycina*) and Sualu (*Litsea polyantha*) leaves. Muga silk can be dyed after bleaching. The gorgeous fabric, known for its extreme durability and natural yellowish-golden tint, was once reserved only for royalty.



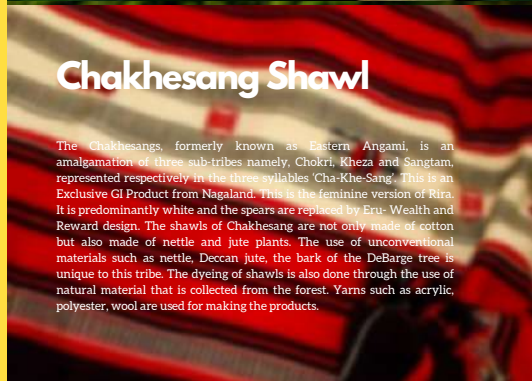
Mizo Chilli

The 'Mizo chilli', which is native to Mizoram in the northeastern part of India, has received attention due to its high pungency and unique aroma. It is known by various names in Mizoram such as Mizoram Birds 'eye chilli' (MZBEC) or 'Hmarchate' or 'Vaihmarshate'. The chili is small in size pods and has very high pungency. The size of the chilli is not more than 4.5cm and it is also cultivated in the eastern Himalayan region.



Karbi Anglong Ginger

Assam Karbi Anglong ginger is a very fleshy yet fibrous ginger grown exclusively in the Karbi Anglong hill district in Assam, with the bulk of it going out to the mandis in the national capital region. The Amazing Karbi Anglong dry Ginger whole is a product of the Hilly Tribal District of Karbi Anglong in Assam administered by the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution for protecting and preserving tribal culture is known for its Premium Quality dry whole Ginger. Karbi Anglong dry whole Ginger is sourced directly from the Tribals farmers of Karbi Anglong, who practices traditional & organic ways of cultivation. The Hilly Tribal District of Karbi Anglong in Assam administered by the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution for protecting and preserving tribal culture is known for its Premium Quality Dry Ginger.



Chakhesang Shawl

The Chakhesangs, formerly known as Eastern Angami, is an amalgamation of three sub-tribes namely, Chokri, Kheza and Sangtam, represented respectively in the three syllables 'Cha-Khe-Sang'. This is an Exclusive GI Product from Nagaland. This is the feminine version of Rira. It is predominantly white and the spears are replaced by Eru- Wealth and Reward design. The shawls of Chakhesang are not only made of cotton but also made of nettle and jute plants. The use of unconventional materials such as nettle, Deccan jute, the bark of the DeBarge tree is unique to this tribe. The dyeing of shawls is also done through the use of natural material that is collected from the forest. Yarns such as acrylic, polyester, wool are used for making the products.



Naga Chilli

The Naga King Chilli (*Capsicum Chinense*/Frutescens) is a traditional food item of the Naga people. Nagaland is believed to be the original home of this chilli pepper and Nagaland Government has obtained the GI rights for this product in 2008. This chilli pepper is called by various names such as Naga Jolokia, Naga Morich, Bhut Jolokia, Bih Jolokia, etc. Nagaland Government has found that there are four varieties of the Naga King Chilli pepper, and the hotness of the chilli is undisputed.



Boka Chaul

The indigenous Boka Chaul (*Oryza sativa*) or Assamese soft-rice is a natural produce from Assam and is unique because it requires no fuel to cook and can be eaten by just soaking it in water at room temperature. It is known for its nutrition and is consumed during summer because of its cooling effect. This variety of rice is mostly used as part of the traditional cuisine with curd, jaggery, milk, sugar, or other items.



Sikkim Large Cardamom

Large cardamom of Sikkim commonly known as 'Queen of Spices' was awarded the Geographical Indication Tag (GI) in 2014-15 for its heady aroma, distinguished flavor, and superior quality of produce attributed to the agro-climatic conditions and organic farming techniques of mulching, decentralized irrigation methods, no application of chemicals or fertilizers, use of organic matter, and indigenous pest control. Sikkim has become a leading example of the values of traditional organic farming practice and large cardamom has immense export potential that can be explored further.

Chak Hao Black Rice



'Chakho' means delicious while 'Ambui' means black. In Manipur, it is generally served in special occasions and festive events. The High concentration of natural powerful purple pigments called "Anthocyanins" is an impressive antioxidant, adding to the significant health benefits of this Black rice variety. Chak-Hao is well known for its attractive colour and aromatic flavour and is considered as one of the richest source of vitamins, minerals, fibre, proteins, and many other nutrients. The uniqueness of the rice is its pleasant aroma coupled with stickiness, which is not common in other black rice grown in other parts of the world. Having realised the inheherent unique properties, a good scope for commercial cultivation and value addition of its products for a profitable agro-business have already been envisioned with its gaining importance and demands from around the globe.



Chhattisgarh

Bastar Dhokra

Dhokra is a folk art that involves the casting of nonferrous metal like copper or bronze using the lost wax technique. It is this continuity of tradition, coupled with the intrinsic starkness and vitality of the art form, which makes Dhokra products coveted collectors' items in India and Abroad for connoisseurs, scholars and laypersons alike. The Gadwas are small artisan groups who produce brass or bell metal objects. Dhokra represents a primitive lifestyle and the beliefs of people, going back to the age of hunting. This is why figures of elephants, owls, horses and tortoises are commonly seen in Dhokra art.

Bastar Wooden Craft

Bastar Wooden Crafts are traditional Indian wooden crafts that are manufactured in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh state, India. The wood craft in Bastar exist from 10th Century A.D (since the existence of tribes). Woodcraft from the tribal belt of Bastar is known for figures of tribal deities, carved wooden memorials etc. Some of the unique features of Bastar wood craft which differentiate its art from rest of the world include use of Sheshum wood, Tribal motifs, uneven shapes and geometry, depiction local mythology and culture and rawness in the finish that adds to the rustic appeal of the product.

Bastar Iron Craft

Bastar region of Chattisgarh is one of the richest areas in terms of iron ore deposits. Tribal, particularly Gond and Maria, specialized themselves in extracting iron from the iron ores, thus forming iron smith communities in the tribe. The iron-crafting work has been protected under the geographical indication (GI) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement. It is listed at item 82 as "Bastar Iron Craft" of the GI Act 1999 of the Government of India with registration confirmed by the Controller General of Patents Designs and Trademarks





Jeeraphool

The Jeeraphool or "Oryza sativd" is widely used in eating purpose as Kheer and Pulao. Rice is looks like a cumin shape that's why its name Jeeraphool. It's excellent eating quality as high arorna, special softness and unique taste after cooking. It is aromatic and very soft rice and very fine short slender variety looks like cumin. The rice variety is organically cultivated as per their traditions and supplemented by comparative ideology in specially prepared paddy fields of Sarguja bottom hills low lying areas with extra care to maintain its purity. The cultivation of Jeeraphool rice requires specially prepared fields and extra care is to be taken to maintain purity of quality of the grains. Organic manure alone is applied in Jeeraphool cultivation to maintain its aroma and soft quality.



Champa Silk

The Kosa silk industry has two sectors i.e. the sericulture or the cultivation of cocoons and reeling of yarn; with silk weaving. These are found in Raipur and champa region only. The ancient temples of Chhattisgarh Danteshwari and Chandrawahni are being instrumental for drawing the inspiration of tribal motifs which are used as wall paintings inside the temples, several tribal motifs, jungle scene and dancing pictures are used inside the temples as interior decoration.. Warping means arranging of lengthwise yarn or 'tana' and wafting mean preparation of 'breadth-wise' yarn or 'bana'. The cocoons are collected from the jungles (forests) by the traditional tribes since hundreds of years in a particular manner. The cocoons grove naturally in this particular geographical region occurs in a definite season with its own characteristics.



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