



DEPARTMENT FOR PROMOTION OF
INDUSTRY AND INTERNAL TRADE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE & INDUSTRY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



TRIBAL GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF INDIA

E-CATALOGUE



"There are numerous products from India that enjoy high demand globally, and it fills us with pride to see our local products achieving international recognition."

on the 111th episode of *Mann Ki Baat*

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi



"Our GI-tagged local products are a class apart. They not only represent our unique history and knowledge but also support lakhs of people who painstakingly work to preserve them."

in a tweet on July 17, 2024

Union Minister of Commerce & Industry, Shri Piyush Goyal



KARNATAKA

SANDUR LAMBANI EMBROIDERY

Sandur Lambani Embroidery is an unique needlecraft produced by nomadic women from the Lambani tribe of the Sandur region of Bellary district in Karnataka. This art form reflects their rich cultural legacy, passed through generations via oral traditions of proverbs, riddles, folk tales, and songs. The women wear traditional clothing made of different coloured pieces of cloth and various designs of embroidery, with attached mirror pieces in round, diagonal, square shapes and glittering white metal embellishments and sea shells. Through their embroidered works, Lambani women showcase their lifestyle, symbolising fertility and marriage with red; and strength with yellow.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

IDU MISHMI TEXTILES

Idu Mishmi Textiles, crafted by tribal women in Arunachal Pradesh's Dibang Valley, Lower Dibang Valley, and parts of Lohit, East Siang, and Upper Siang, showcase intricate geometric designs like diamonds, grids, and aeroplanes in vivid reds, blacks, and blues. Made from cotton and wool, these textiles are used for skirts, shirts, shawls, purses, and coats. The process begins with extracting yarn from wild nettle plants, followed by dyeing and weaving on looms. Defined by attention to detail, the textiles are renowned for their precise motifs and striking geometric patterns.



UTTAR PRADESH

LAKHIMPUR KHERI THARU EMBROIDERY

In Lakhimpur Khiri, Balrampur, Shravasti, Gonda and Bahraich districts of Uttar Pradesh the Tharu tribal craftsmen are engaged in doing embroidery work on cloth sheets, covers, tablecloth and more. This patchwork embroidery done on suit pieces by the womenfolk is quite popular. The Tharu tribe of the district are engaged in making beautiful embroidery work of different motives and subscribe to their traditional cultural norms, rites and rituals, which is largely based upon their geographical location.



CHATTISGARH

BASTAR WOODEN CRAFT

Bastar Wooden Craft is a celebrated art form among the tribal communities that showcase intricate carvings on teak, sheshum, sagon, and shivna wood. Rooted in history, its motifs echo those of the ancient Indus Valley civilisation, featuring triangles, swastika, animals, birds, fish, horns and bullhead, sun, star, comb plant, fish, bird etc. Artisans eschew polish and smoothing, embracing a rustic charm. Their distinctive style, characterised by short bodies and square faces, imbues each piece with character. Craftsmen fashion their basic tools, blending wood and metal to create sharp implements.



GUJARAT

RANN OF KUTCH

Originating from one of the largest salt deserts in the world - Rann of Kutch, this type of embroidery showcases the distinctive work of the tribals living in the region. The embroidery uses cotton or silk thread on cotton, silk and satin-like material. Usually, the motifs are inspired by daily life, ancient beliefs and rituals, but they vary from place to place. Each community in Kutch has its distinctive style of needlework. There are six distinct hand embroidery styles: the Sindh-Kutch regional styles of suf, khaarek, and paako; and the ethnic styles of Rabari, Garasia Jat, and Mutava. Each embroidery stitch style has a special name for identification.



TRIPURA

TRIPURA QUEEN PINEAPPLES

Tripura Queen Pineapples have a spiny, golden-yellow exterior and emit a delightful aroma when ripe. Oval in shape, they are renowned for their low fibre content and organic cultivation methods. With a weight averaging 600-800 grams, their golden-yellow pulp offers a delicious taste and aroma. The bright yellow juice with a TSS of 10 to 14 Brix and pH of 4.0 to 4.5, contains 80-90% water. This variety, smaller yet superior in quality compared to others in India's Northeast, entices consumers with its exquisite flavour and fragrance. This fruit stands out for its unique attributes and organic charm.



CHATTISGARH

BASTAR IRON CRAFT

Bastar Iron Craft is a traditional art form which is celebrated for its unique originality. Skilled craftsmen use indigenous methods to smelt and forge iron and coal sourced from Bastar's natural reserves. The coal, derived from Sal wood, adds distinct qualities essential to the craft. Inspired by tribal life, designs often feature motifs of birds, elephants, monkeys, trees, and cultural festivities. Each piece embodies Bastar's vibrant heritage, preserving tradition through intricate artistry and cultural storytelling.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ARUNACHAL PRADESH MONPA TEXTILE

The Monpa, a prominent tribal community in Arunachal Pradesh, is divided into six sub-groups, each with its own cultural identity. Weaving holds great importance in Monpa society, mainly practiced by women. Monpa textiles are renowned for their vibrant bags featuring red, yellow, green, white, and black color patterns, reflecting the community's deep cultural traditions and has a close connection to the natural environment. Monpa handloom weaving is more than an economic activity; it is a cherished cultural practice that preserves the community's heritage and identity.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

WANCHO WOODEN CRAFT

The Wanchos of Tirap District, one of Arunachal Pradesh's skilled artisanal communities, are renowned for their exceptional wood carvings, particularly centered on the human head motif. This intricate art form is integral to the socio-cultural identity of both the Wanchos of Longding and Changlang and the Noctes of Tirap. A prime example of Wancho craftsmanship is the Kham or Log Drum, which transcends its role as a craft item to embody the tribe's cultural, traditional, and spiritual essence. The log drum exemplifies the Wanchos' deep heritage and remarkable artistic skills.





NAGALAND

NAGA MIRCHA

The Naga Mircha or Raja Mircha is a small, red, and intensely hot chili highly revered by the Naga people. Cultivated predominantly in Kohima, Peren, Mon, and Dimapur districts of Nagaland, it ranks among the world's spiciest chillies. Transforming from green to red upon ripening, it is consumed fresh or dried. Beyond culinary use, it serves as a pesticide. Thriving in Nagaland's soil and weather conditions, it demands delicate care from flower to fruit. The Naga Mircha embodies both tradition and potency in Nagaland's cuisine and culture.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

TANGSA TEXTILE PRODUCT

The Tangsa tribe of Changlang District in Arunachal Pradesh, with its many sub-tribes, showcases its rich culture through unique designs on traditional attire. Weaving is central to Tangsa life, practiced in nearly every household using locally sourced materials. Tangsa textiles are known for vibrant colors, organic dyes, and nature-inspired motifs that reflect the region's climate. These textiles highlight the community's artistry and appear in items like diamond-patterned handbags, colourful bags, and skirts, embodying the Tangsa people's deep bond with their natural environment and heritage.



MADHYA PRADESH

WROUGHT IRON CRAFT

Wrought iron craft is made by shaping iron through heating and beating. Practiced primarily by the Agaria community in Madhya Pradesh's Dindori district, it stems from their ancestral occupation of iron smithy. Utilising locally available iron ore, they employ indigenous smelting techniques to create various artifacts and agricultural implements. Originally serving farming, hunting, and ritualistic needs, these crafts have evolved into sought-after works of art. Prominent products include lamps, animal motifs, sickles, axe heads, animal figurines, window grills and decorative metal lattices, showcasing the community's skilled craftsmanship and artistic flair.



ODISHA

KANDHAMAL HALADI

Turmeric or Haldi has been integral to Indian culture for millennia, featuring prominently in Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani, and traditional Chinese medicine. Initially utilised as a dye, its medicinal properties soon came to light. Kandhamal, situated centrally in Odisha, is renowned for its resilient turmeric variety, Kandhamal Haladi. Cultivated by tribal farmers using primitive methods sans fertilisers or pesticides, it boasts high curcumin content and a pungent flavour. It has numerous household, cosmetic, and medicinal applications due to its rich tradition of natural farming practices and offers a potent ingredient deeply ingrained in both cultural heritage and holistic wellness practices.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ARUNACHAL PRADESH ADI KEKIR (GINGER)

Kekir / Ginger known as an essence and a spice, it is known to be one of the oldest remedies in herbal and aromatic traditional treatments in Arunachal Pradesh. In India, it has been used for over thousand years for curing many diseases and infections. Traditional cultivators of Kekir/ Ginger are very popular in the Adi tribes since generations. Arunachal Pradesh Adi Kekir (Ginger) (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) is a perennial herb and one of the earliest known oriental spices.



TRIPURA

TRIPURA RISA

A testament to the rich cultural tapestry of Tripura, the Risa is a long, embroidered and handwoven garment worn by the women in the region. Crafted on traditional looms with multicoloured threads, the risa is adorned with intricate embroidery and vibrant hues, exuding elegance and tradition. From "kwchak pali" to "khamjang," each design on the fabric piece tells a story of heritage and identity. The risa symbolises the Borok people's pride and is often presented to guests as a gesture of warmth and reverence.

MADHYA PRADESH

GOND PAINTING

Gond painting, originating from Madhya Pradesh, embodies the symbiotic relationship between humans and nature. Made by the Gond tribe, these artworks intertwine local flora, fauna, and mythological elements. The paintings depict folk tales and Gond mythology, serving as profound expressions of religious devotion. Nature is the central theme, reflecting the tribe's belief in the interconnectedness of man and nature. Vibrant hues like white, red, blue, and yellow, derived from natural sources, bring life to intricate motifs of animals, gods, and everyday scenes. Evolving from traditional Digna and Bhittichitra, these paintings captivate with their unique dot-based technique.





ODISHA

KAPADAGANDA: DUNGARIA KONDH EMBROIDERY SHAWL

The Dungaria Kondh tribes are popular for their art of embroidery. The Kapadaganda shawl exemplifies a rich heritage of the Dungaria Kondh community. Embroidered mostly by the unmarried Kondh women, the shawls symbolise their heritage and ethnic identity. The off-white base cloth that is used by the embroider is procured from the 'Domb', community. The different motifs that are depicted in the shawls represent the socio-cultural relationship, which the Dungaria Kondh community shares with the Niyamgiri hills – their homeland and the abode of Niyam Raja.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ARUNACHAL PRADESH APATANI TEXTILE

The Apatani tribe is one of the most advanced and unique communities in Arunachal Pradesh, known for their rich cultural heritage, traditional wisdom, scientific agricultural practices, water management mechanisms, and expertise in handicrafts and weaving. The elegant ethnic Apatani textiles are world-renowned for their striking designs and the use of indigenous organic materials. These textiles not only serve as a means of cultural expression but also showcase the Apatani people's sustainable management of their forest resources for their daily economic and social activities.



Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadara &
Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu

WARLI PAINTING

Warli Painting is an ancient art form practised by the Malhar Koli and Warli tribes in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Dadara, Nagar Haveli, and Daman Diu in India. With roots in folklore and tradition, these paintings reflect the bond between nature and the tribes. Made for special occasions like festivals, harvests, and weddings, they weave tales of colourful culture and timeless rituals. Embraced for its simplicity, Warli Paintings use basic shapes—lines, triangles, squares, circles, and dots—to craft intricate motifs. Each symbol holds deep significance; the circle symbolises the sun, the square sacred land.

ASSAM

JUDIMA

Judima is a rice wine brewed by the Dimasa community hailing from Assam's Dima Hasao district. Rooted in the ancient Brahmaputra Valley, the Dimasa people are a part of the Greater Bodo group and craft this libation with care. Unique in taste, colour, and aroma, Judima delights with its honey-like sweetness. Its hue transforms from gentle yellow upon extraction to a rich, dark brown with age. Crafted through a meticulous process of steaming rice infused with local herbs, this elixir takes around seven days to mature. Embedded in Dimasa tradition, Judima is revered not only as a health tonic but also as a shield against ailments and fatigue.





ARUNACHAL PRADESH

MONPA HANDMADE PAPER

The art of making Monpa Handmade Paper, known as Mon Shugu, originated over 1,000 years ago in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh, and remains a vital part of local culture. Produced in nearly every household, this fine-textured paper was once a primary source of livelihood. Monpa handmade paper holds historical and religious importance, as it is used for writing Buddhist scriptures and hymns in regional monasteries. It plays a key role in religious ceremonies across Buddhist areas, used for printing texts, flags, and prayer wheel scrolls. Monpa paper reflects the community's artistry, spiritual devotion, and commitment to preserving their cultural crafts.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

NYISHI TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Weaving holds a special importance within the Nyishi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh. Through this age-old craft, the Nyishi people meet their essential requirements for cloth items such as dress and bags. Their looms are small, simple, and portable, generally using a single heddle tension on a loin-loom that can be easily operated. The different designs feature traditional motifs and colour combinations that are attractive to the Nyishi tribe. Weaving among the Nyishi tribes is a household craft practiced by women. These products embody the Nyishi people's enduring traditions and their commitment to preserving their distinctive identity.



RAJASTHAN

MOLELA CLAY WORK

Molela Clay Work is a treasured tradition born in the heart of Rajasthan's Molela village. The skilled artisans breathe life into the terracotta and craft exquisite votive plaques adorned with divine deities and mythical heroes. Unlike the usual idols, these showpieces have flat surfaces with raised, lifelike designs that exude unparalleled charm. Terracotta plaques are unique to this village and the Maru potters are renowned for crafting these plaques. Often coloured in Geru, these feature intricate raised designs of gods and goddesses adorned with coiled and round dots.



GUJARAT

PITHORA PAINTING

A traditional folk art from Gujarat, Pithora is not just a visual delight but a sacred ritual as well. Practised by the Rathwa community, the art is used by the community members to complete vows to gain the boon of chief god of the Rathvas - Baba Pithora. The Pithora is usually done on the walls outside homes by the lakhara painters who developed this art form and painting style. Whether adorning the walls of tribal homes or gracing canvases, these paintings are a gateway to the Rathvas' cultural narrative. Through hues depicting tribal life, Pithora becomes a canvas for devotion, featuring gods, ancestors, and spirits.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ARUNACHAL PRADESH GALO TEXTILE

Weaving among the Galo tribes of Arunachal Pradesh is a traditional craft passed down through generations. For the Galo people, clothing provides protection from the harsh local climate, with Galo women renowned for their weaving expertise. The colors and designs in Galo textiles hold symbolic meaning, embodying the tribe's cultural heritage and traditional knowledge. These handloom products reflect the exceptional skill and artistry of Galo women, preserving their unique identity over generations.



KERALA

ATTAPPADY AATTUKOMBU AVARA

Attappady Aattukombu Avara (Dolichos Bean) is native to the Attappady area in Pallakad district, Kerala. Cultivated by tribal farmers, its name, "Aattukombu Avara," comes from its distinctive shape resembling a goat's horn. Nestled in the Western Ghats, Attappady lies in the Nilgiris Biosphere Reserve, which is predominantly inhabited by tribes. Often grown as annual creepers on the ground or trees, this perennial herb bears elongated pods arranged like pendants, each containing 3-7 seeds. Planted after the onset of the southwest monsoon, its aromatic pods add a distinctive aroma to culinary delight, enhancing the region's culture and agricultural heritage.



ODISHA

SIMILIPAL KAI CHUTNEY OF ODISHA

The Kai (Red Weaver Ant) is native to the jungles of Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts, where it is abundant. Kai Chutney, made from these ants, is a staple for local tribes, serving as both a flavorful food and a traditional remedy for various ailments. Known for its pungency, this chutney is enriched with ginger and Dahnua chili, both organically grown in the tribal backyards of the region. Free from synthetic additives, chemicals, and preservatives, Kai Chutney is integral to the health and culinary practices of the local communities.



UTTARAKHAND

MUNSIYARI RAJMA

Munsiyari Rajma is cultivated in the mineral-rich soils of high altitudes and is renowned for its superior taste and cooking qualities. Planted during spring as a main kharif pulse, Munsiyari Rajma stands out with its larger size and distinctive off-white hue. Often grown alongside maize and potatoes, it adds richness and flavour to diverse cuisines, boasting a delicate aroma, sweetness, and texture that make it a culinary delight. It is rich in soluble fiber and aids in lowering cholesterol levels.



NAGALAND

CHAKHESANG SHAWLS

Woven through generations, Chakhesang Rira and Rura shawls boast distinct patterns in red, black, and white wool. Gender-specific, Rira for men and Rura for women carry deep cultural significance. Revitalised by the Chakhesang Women Welfare Society, the shawls are woven using natural fibers and dyes. Beyond their aesthetic appeal, these shawls symbolise significant events like feasts, fostering peace and reconciliation, blessings from parents to sons, and ceremonies for paddy yield. Adorned with motifs representing beauty, prosperity, and contentment, the shawls depict the social history and values of the Chakhesang people.



WEST BENGAL

BANKURA PANCHMURA TERRACOTTA CRAFT

Bankura Panchmura Terracotta Craft is a popular craftwork, in which locally available clay of brownish red colour is partially dried and cast, molded, or hand worked into different idols, figurines, decorative items and into desired shape and designs used as ornamental building material and in modelling. The products are excellent in workmanship, profoundly detailed and elaborately decorated. Over the time, however, clay craft has grown more advanced with the use of new designs keeping in mind the utilitarian factor.



CHATTISGARH

JEERAPHOOL

Jeeraphool is an indigenous scented rice variety that thrives in Surguja's low-lying regions. It is cherished for its rich aroma and exquisite flavour. Its unique characteristics stem from the region's traditional farming methods and ideal climate conditions. Resembling cumin seeds in appearance, Jeeraphool has a delicate texture, retaining its flakiness even when cooled. Its superfine grains lend a creamy texture to dishes like kheer and basi bhat (a local dish prepared by the tribals of Surguja district). Furthermore, Jeeraphool rice flour yields smooth dough for preparing regional delicacies such as chausela, anarsa, fara, chawal, roti, and cheela.

A photograph showing several white bowls filled with a fine, light-brown powder, which is Nandurbar Amchur. In the background, there are several green, unripe mangoes. The powder is also shown in a small pile on a white surface. The image is part of a larger graphic with a brown background and a yellow header.

MAHARASHTRA

NANDURBAR AMCHUR

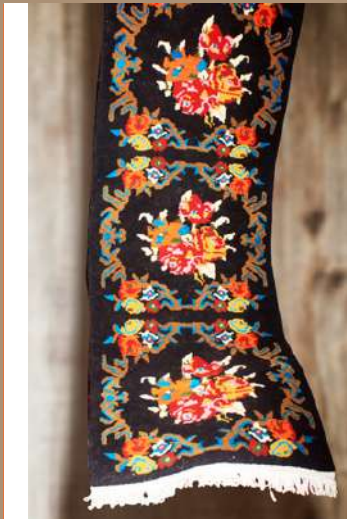
Nandurbar Amchur Powder, which is also referred as mango powder, is one of the Indian fruity spices powders that are made from dried unripe green mangoes (Gaauti Aam) of Nandurbar districts of Maharashtra. Gaauti Aam is a local variety wild mango which is the main source of Nandurbar Amchur production by the tribal community. The taste is sweet and sour due to the climatic and geographical condition of the production area.



ODISHA

KHANDUA FABRICS

With origins intertwined with Lord Jagannath's adornment, Khandua Fabrics embody Odisha's rich heritage. Primarily woven through weft Ikat, Khandua textiles feature intricate designs on cotton, silk, and tussah sarees, along with dress materials and wall hangings. Natural motifs, evoking flora and fauna, adorned with a color bleed effect, resonate through Khandua's essence. Exhibiting fine craftsmanship and harmonious color schemes, Khandua sarees undergo a unique tie-and-dye process. This century-old technique reflects a profound sense of life's ethos, making Khandua a symbol of cultural richness and artistic finesse.



UTTRAKHAND

BHOTIA DANN OF UTTRAKHAND

Bhotia Dann of Uttarakhand are hand-knotted carpets woven in the high-altitude regions by the Bhotia tribe. Found primarily in Uttarkashi, Chamoli, Pithoragarh, and Bageshwar districts, these carpets are crafted from pure wool, reflecting traditional Bhotia cultural themes akin to old Tibetan rugs. Hand-knotted with intricate geometric patterns, they exude elegance and uniqueness. Natural dyes extracted from plant sources are used to colour the woolen threads. Serving as a source of livelihood for the Bhotia community, these carpets embody centuries-old craftsmanship, showcasing Uttarakhand's rich artistic legacy.

ODISHA

PAINTING OF LANJIA SAURA (IDITAL)

The particular style, customs, and traditions of the Lanjia Sauras, one of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG), are sketched in artwork created by the tribe. Lanjia Saura painting is a style of wall mural painting. These paintings are also called ekons or popularly, the idital, which has religious and spiritual importance for the tribe. The Lanjia Sauras are indigenous to society, and conserve their culture - a major element of their culture being their iditals.





TAMIL NADU

TODA EMBROIDERY

Toda Embroidery, an exclusive art form is practiced by the talented women of the Toda tribe in the Nilgiri Hills of Tamil Nadu. Amid their daily chores, these skilled artisans devote time to adorning their garments with intricate embroidery known as pookhull(zh)y. Using vibrant red and black threads on a pristine white background, they create stunning geometric patterns that resemble woven textiles. What sets Toda Embroidery apart is its reversible nature, allowing both sides of the fabric to be adorned with exquisite designs.



MIZORAM

HMARAM

Hmaram, a beautiful traditional textile from Mizoram, is cherished by the Mizo tribe, especially among women. Crafted with intricate skill by Mizo weavers, Hmaram's designs deeply reflect the local environment, incorporating motifs like the Kawkpuzikzial, inspired by the curled new shoots of the Kawkpui fern, and patterns symbolizing local flora such as the Lenbuang tree. This handspun, indigo-dyed cotton fabric, made in Aizawl and Thenzawl, is wrapped as a short skirt around the waist and is popularly worn by Mizo women during festive dances and ceremonies, symbolizing a proud connection to Mizo heritage and tradition.



KERALA

ATTAPPADY THUVARA

Attappady Thuvvara is an important traditional crop of Attappady tribal area in Palakkad district, Kerala. It belongs to the family Leguminosae. Red gram has wide adaptability to diverse climate and soils. Attappady is spread over three gram panchayats namely Agali, Pudur and Sholayur. Attapady thuvura is cultivated in 700 ha area in Attappaddy.

KERALA

WAYANAAD ROBUSTA COFFEE

Wayanaad Robusta Coffee is grown specifically in the Wayanad district in the eastern part of Kerala. Showcasing soft to neutral cup characteristics, it entices with a full-bodied, malty texture, complemented by notes of chocolate. With beans adorned in golden brown, Wayanad's lush evergreen forests and terrain contribute to its exceptional aroma and flavour. Wayanad Robusta is most suitable for blending with Arabica and is used for preparing espresso coffee. It enhances the richness and longevity of the espresso blend's cream without detracting from the flavour.





SIKKIM

SIKKIM LARGE CARDAMOM

Sikkim Large Cardamom emanates a delightful aroma, enriching various Indian dishes with its flavour. Renowned as "black cardamom," its pods serve as a key spice, distinct from small cardamom in chemical composition and fibrous texture. Despite its lower volatile oil content, it holds significance in spice blends and culinary traditions. Its superior quality owes not only to its native habitat but also to the ingrained curing techniques honed over generations. This amalgamation of natural environment and traditional knowledge sustains its esteemed status, distinguishing it from other varieties across the globe.



TAMIL NADU

MARTHANDAM HONEY

A rich and organic delicacy, Marthandam Honey, is hailed for its exceptional health benefits. Nestled in the picturesque landscapes of Kakulam and Vilavancode Taluks in Kanyakumari District, this honey is a testament to the pristine beauty and biodiversity of the region. Crafted by the skilled hands of beekeepers from the Marthandam Beekeepers Co-operative society, Marthandam honey is more than just a sweet treat-it is a powerhouse of natural goodness. Unlike processed varieties, Marthandam Honey is raw wildflower honey, brimming with natural enzymes, antioxidants, and plant nutrients.



JHARKHAND

SOHRAI-KHOVAR PAINTING

Sohrai-Khovar Painting is a ritualistic tribal art from Jharkhand's Hazaribagh district, known for its unique mural style with lines, dots, animal figures, and plants, often symbolizing religious themes. Celebrated during the Sohrai festival and in Khovar (nuptial chambers), these paintings adorn walls with ancient motifs. Traditional tools like chewed Saal tree twigs for brushes and locally sourced colored soils—kaolin for white, ochre for yellow, manganese for black, and hematite stone for red—are used exclusively, preserving the region's rich cultural heritage.



ODISHA

HABASPURI SAREE & FABRICS

Habaspuri Saree & Fabrics, woven in Chicheiguda village of Kalahāndi district, bear the cultural legacy of tribal weavers. Traditionally crafted with coarse cotton, these sarees have evolved into finer fabrics, maintaining their ceremonial significance. These bridal sarees boast intricate designs, including extra warp temple motifs along the borders and extra weft patterns in the anchal, inspired by local motifs. Employing up to five vibrant colors, these motifs enhance the saree's allure. Each thread tells a story, weaving together tradition, artistry, and the vibrant spirit of the community.



WEST BENGAL

WOODEN MASK OF KUSHMANDI

A mask is an important part of theatre craft that is worn normally for performance in dramas or plays, or for amusement. Masks have been used since antiquity for both ceremonial and practical purposes. The culture and tradition of West Bengal allows the artists to wear masks made of various materials among which wood plays an important role. Wooden masks are the creations of the artisans who with their exclusive use of carving and colours give the masks a touch of their originality. It is a wonderful and colorful addition to any room, and a great housewarming gift for both friends & family.



ARUNACHAL PRADESH

ARUNACHAL PRADESH YAK CHURPI

The Arunachali Yak, native to Arunachal Pradesh's West Kameng and Tawang districts, is valued for its diverse products like milk, cheese, butter, and the protein-rich Yak Churpi. This Yak Churpi, a staple food often made into curry or pickle and eaten with rice, substitutes vegetables in the mountainous region. A special variety, Chhur singba or Chhur mingba, combines Churpi with crab apple extract. These yaks and their products are central to the culture and livelihood of the Brokpa and Monpa tribes, reflecting traditional practices and local resources.



MAHARASHTRA

NANDURBAR MIRCHI

Nandurbar Mirchi (chilli) is a prominent crop of Nandurbar and Dhule districts in Maharashtra. This crop is cultivated in this geographical area from a very long time in a traditional way. Average chilli cultivation in Nandurbar and Dhule district is approximately 70-80 quintal per hectare. The major talukas where this chilli is grown are Nandurbar, Shahada and Taloda. Nandurbar taluka contributes 80% of area of chilli production where Taloda and Shahada contribute 15% of area of chilli. Other block contributes 5% area of chilli cultivation.

TELANGANA

ADILABAD DOKRA

Adilabad Dokra is a metal craft made of brass by the tribals of the Waj community. Each piece is one-of-a-kind because the mould is used just once and destroyed in the process. These antiques are intricately crafted and bear the artists' personal touch. Using the ancient lost wax technique, artisans add finesse to each piece, which ranges from local deity statues and bells to dancing figures and delicate jewelry. Adilabad Dokra products are in great demand both in the domestic and international markets due to their aesthetic appearance and primitive simplicity.





ASSAM

ASSAM KARBI ANGLONG GINGER

In the lush lands of Karbi Anglong District in Assam, this region nurtures the coveted Nadia and Aizol ginger varieties. Nadia, with its robust fibers, satisfies local palates while Aizol variety, cultivated for exports, boasts a smoother texture. These gingers are rich in dry rhizome and potent oleoresin oil, have a distinct flavour and pungency that elevate culinary delights. From raw ginger to powders, oils, candies, and even wines, the versatility of Assam Karbi Anglong ginger knows no bounds.



CHATTISGARH

BASTAR DHOKRA

Bastar Dhokra products, created with bell metal using the lost wax technique, have a fascinating finish with delicate bell metal wire decoration. These works from Chhattisgarh combine bronze, brass, nickel, and zinc alloys. Designs include carefully handcrafted arrangements of bell metal wires, which frequently portray tribal life, tools, animals, and nature. Beyond mere casting, these masterpieces capture earthly expressions of celebration and existence. From deity idols to puja essentials like bells and oil lamps, each piece reflects its artisans' deep-rooted religious ethos and cultural heritage.



UTTARAKHAND

THULMA

Thulma is a thick woolen handmade blanket made with handspun wool and cotton threads on traditional throw fly shuttles. Renowned for its premium fur and intricate motifs, Thulma is spun on pit or frame looms in long strips, later stitched together with edges neatly finished in a blanket stitch. Originally undyed, the blankets now feature vibrant hues like red, blue, pink, black, and green due to popular demand. Traditionally worn by Shauka women, this lightweight woolen blanket, brushed on the inside offers a fuller texture, ensuring warmth in cold regions. Thulma finds its roots primarily in Pithoragarh districts and across Uttarakhand.



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