



Uttar Pradesh Handicraft Development and Marketing Corporation (UPHDMC)
Department of MSME and Export promotion



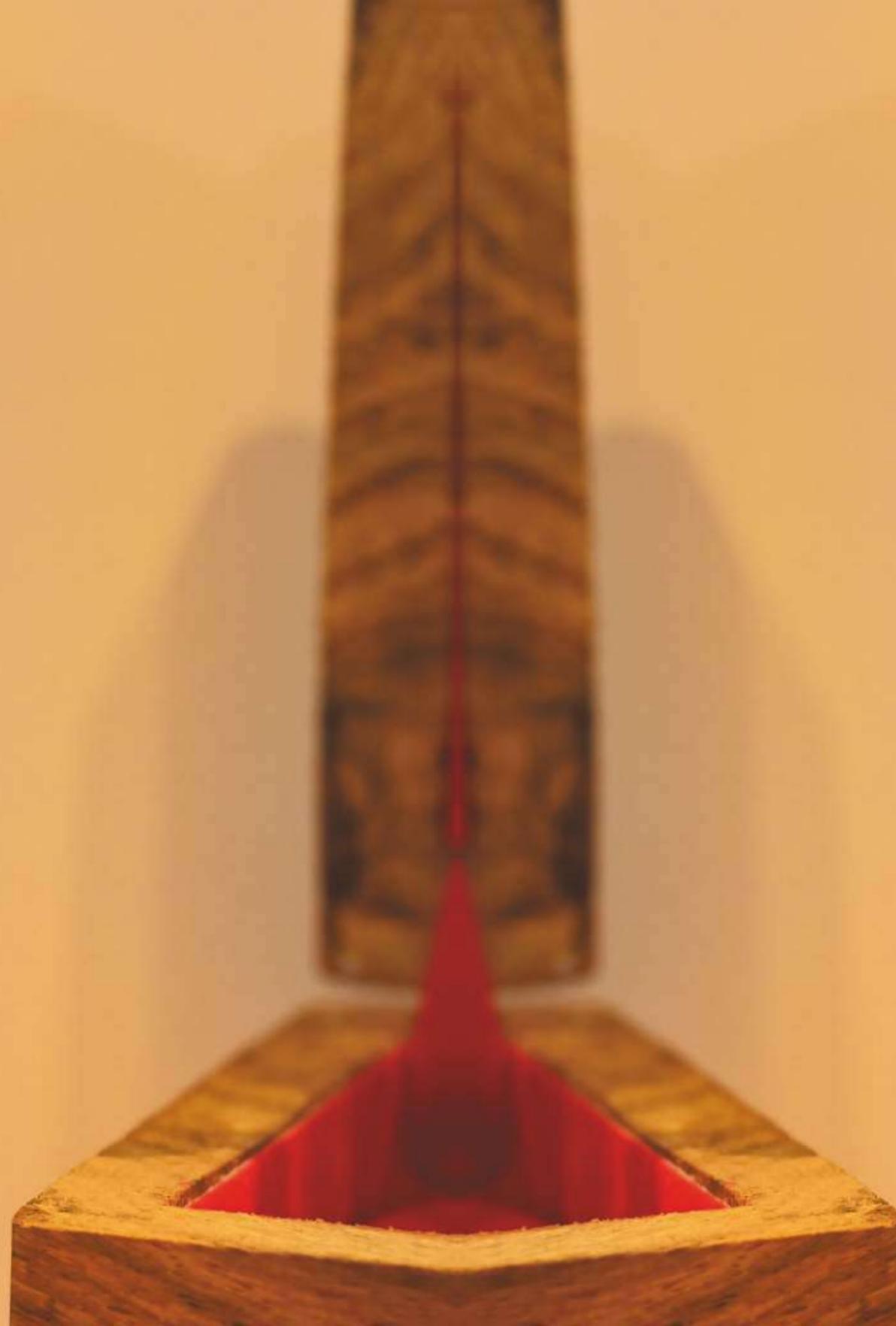
ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT
— UTTAR PRADESH —





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*"Crafts of Uttar Pradesh:
Unveiling Local crafts through ODOP program"*

Uttar Pradesh, a treasure trove of cultural heritage, boasts a rich tapestry of crafts that reflect its diverse traditions. From the intricate Chikankari embroidery of Lucknow to the opulent Banarasi silk sarees of Varanasi, the delicate terracotta creations of Gorakhpur districts to the masterful Marble Inlay work of Agra, the state's crafts embody centuries of skill and creativity. The wood carvings of Saharanpur, Gulabi Meenakari crafts of Varanasi, and the timeless pottery traditions are equally captivating. The flagship "One District One Product (ODOP)" program strives to infuse renewed vitality into the traditional craftsmanship with enhanced training, modern techniques, and strategic marketing, securing their place not only in history but also in the global marketplace.



Agra

Marble Inlay

Marble inlay work, also known as "Pietra Dura," is a traditional craft of Agra, known for its intricate designs and exquisite craftsmanship. The art form involves creating intricate patterns and designs by inlaying various semi-precious stones and colorful gems into marble.

The history of marble inlay work in Agra dates back to the Mughal era, specifically during the reign of Emperor Akbar in the 16th century. Mughal architecture, including the famous Taj Mahal, incorporates intricate marble inlay work as a prominent feature. The Mughals, influenced by Persian art and craftsmen, brought in skilled artisans from various regions to Agra to practice and perfect the craft of marble inlay.



Marble inlay work in Agra involves several steps, with high-quality white marble from the Makrana region of Rajasthan being the base material. An artisan creates intricate designs and patterns, often inspired by Mughal architecture, floral motifs, and geometric shapes. Skilled craftsmen carve out the designs using chisels, hammers, and other hand tools, requiring precision. Semi-precious and precious gemstones are selected based on color, quality, and suitability for the design. The stones are cut into desired shapes and sizes, fitted within the carved recesses, and fixed with glue and resin.

The marble is polished using sandpaper and abrasives, smoothing the surface and enhancing the natural shine. The finished marble inlay work is examined for flaws, imperfections, and misalignments, with skilled artisans making adjustments to ensure the highest quality and precision.

Locks and Hardware

Aligarh has a rich history in the locks and hardware industry in India. The city is famous for its locks, and the industry has been a major contributor to the local economy.

The history of the locks and hardware industry in Aligarh dates back to the 18th century when the region was under the rule of the Mughal Empire. The craft of lock making was initially introduced by a community of skilled artisans known as the 'Miranpuris'.

These artisans settled in the area and began producing high-quality locks using traditional methods of metal working. Over time, the industry flourished, and Aligarh became known as the "City of Locks" due to the exceptional craftsmanship and durability of its products.

The lock-making industry in Aligarh has evolved over time, incorporating modern manufacturing techniques and technologies while preserving the traditional craftsmanship that has been passed down through generations. Today, the city is home to a wide range of lock and hardware manufacturers, producing diverse products catering to residential, commercial, and industrial requirements.



Ambedkar Nagar



Textile Product

Ambedkar Nagar, formerly known as Akbarpur, is a city in Uttar Pradesh, India, with a rich history in the textile industry. The industry dates back to ancient times when handloom and cotton weaving were prevalent, attracting skilled artisans and favorable climate conditions. The British colonial period saw a boost in the textile industry, with the establishment of cotton mills, spinning mills, and power looms.

After India gained independence in 1947, the textile industry continued to prosper, with various units specializing in spinning, weaving, dyeing, and printing. Ambedkar Nagar became renowned for its quality cotton and silk fabrics, including sarees, dress materials, beddings, and home furnishings. The region also became known for its intricate embroidery work, adding value to the textile products.

The textile-making process in Ambedkarnagar involves selecting suitable yarn from various fibers, spinning it into yarn, dyeing it with natural and synthetic dyes, wounding it onto a warp beam, attaching it to a loom, and finishing it with finishing processes like washing, bleaching, ironing, printing, block printing, or intricate embroidery. The process contributes significantly to the local economy, providing employment opportunities and contributing to the region's socio-economics development. Today, Ambedkar Nagar remains a hub for textile production, blending traditional handloom units with modern mills.





Moonj craft, also known as "moonj grass craft," is a traditional handicraft practiced in various regions of India, including Amethi in the state of Uttar Pradesh. This craft involves the weaving and crafting of products using moonj grass, a type of wild grass found in the region. Moonj grass (*Dactyloctenium aegyptium*), also known as "korai grass" or "kora grass," is a hardy, natural fiber obtained from a type of wild grass native to Amethi and surrounding areas. Moonj grass is known for its strength, durability, and flexibility, making it an ideal material for weaving and crafting.

The Moonj products of Amethi district have a rich history that dates back centuries. Moonj is a naturally occurring wild grass found primarily in the regions of Amethi and surrounding areas in Uttar Pradesh, India. These products are woven by a community of artisans known as "Tokaris" who possess specialized skills and knowledge passed down from their ancestors. The demand for Moonj products grew beyond local communities, as their intricate weaving techniques, durability, and eco-friendliness attracted urban markets and international buyers. Moonj products gained recognition for their aesthetic appeal and versatility, with artists experimenting with designs and patterns. They are also known for their sustainable and eco-friendly nature, as Moonj grass is harvested without harming the environment.

The Moonj work in Amethi involves skilled artisans creating intricate and durable products. The process begins with harvesting the Moonj plant, cutting and drying the stems, stripping the outer layer, sorting and grading the fibers, and drying them in the sun. The artisans create intricate designs and patterns, which are transferred onto a wooden frame or loom.

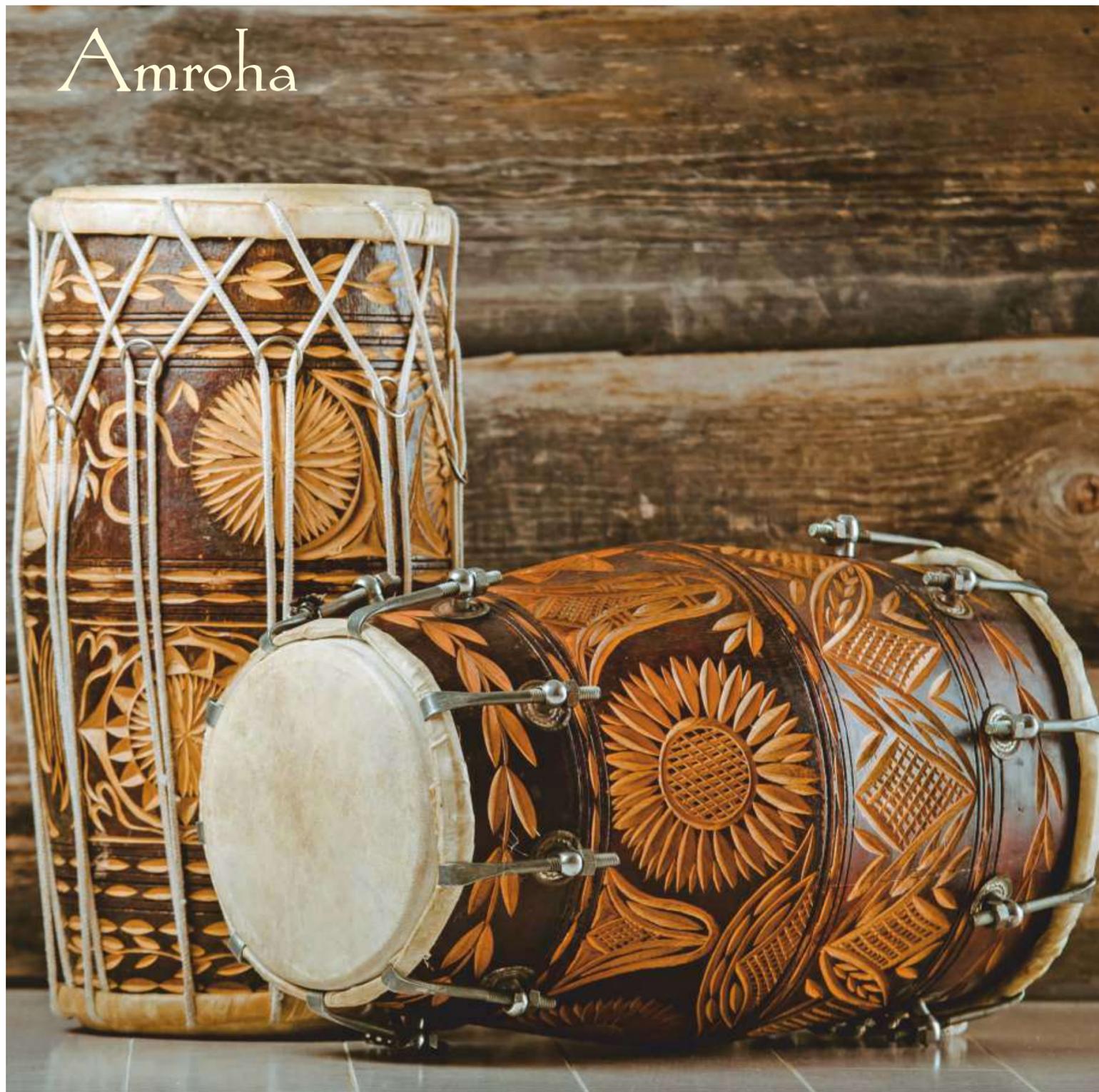
The weaving process involves interlacing the fibers vertically and horizontally, creating warp and weft threads. The final shape is shaped using tools or fingers, and embellishments can be added to enhance the aesthetic appeal. Quality checks and packing are conducted to ensure the finished products meet desired standards, and the products are carefully packed and prepared for distribution and sale.

Moonj craft is eco-friendly and sustainable. The use of natural grass and traditional techniques makes it an environmentally responsible craft. Moonj craft holds cultural significance in Amethi and other regions where it is practiced. It is often associated with rural life and traditional living.

Moonj craft is used to make a variety of products including baskets, mats and floor coverings,



Amroha



Dholak

The musical instrument industry in Amroha district has a long and esteemed history. Known for its skilled artisans and unique craftsmanship, the district has been a prominent center for the production of musical instruments for centuries. Recently Dholak Of Amroha got the GI Tag.

The roots of the musical instrument industry in Amroha district can be traced back to the Mughal era. The region had a close association with the Mughal courts, and it is believed that the patronage of the royals greatly influenced the development of musical instruments in the area.

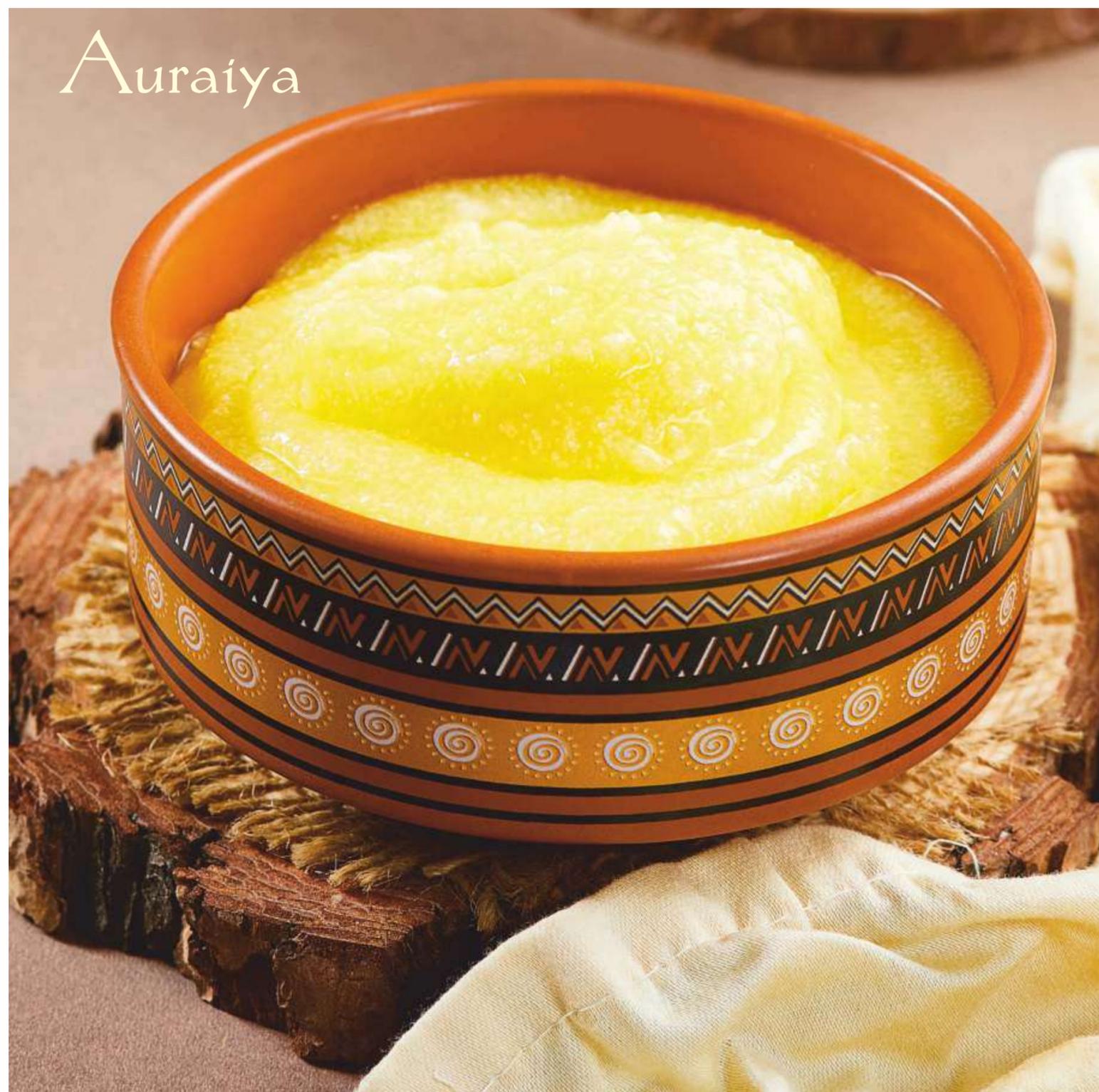
During the Mughal era, Amroha became renowned for the making of instruments such as sarangi, Dholak, sitar, and tabla. The Mughal emperors, particularly Akbar the Great and his successors, were known for their love and patronage of music. This patronage led to the encouragement and development of musical instrument craftsmanship in Amroha.

The main body of the dholak is typically made from hardwood, such as sheesham (rosewood) or mango wood. The wood is selected for its density and resonance. The drumheads, traditionally made from animal skin (goat or buffalo), are carefully chosen for their thickness and quality. The wooden shell of the dholak is created by carving or shaping the selected wood. It is hollowed out to form the drum's body, which has a bulging center and two openings at the top and bottom. Skilled artisans use hand tools to carve and shape the wood to the desired dimensions, creating the characteristic dholak shape. The top and bottom drumheads are made from the selected animal skin. These skins are stretched tightly over the respective openings of the wooden shell. The skin is secured with a series of leather straps or ropes, which are tightened to achieve the desired tension on the drumheads. Achieving the correct pitch and tone of the dholak involves precise tuning. The artisan adjusts the tension of the drumheads by tightening or loosening the straps or ropes. Sheesham or teak wood is preferred for its durability and tonal quality. The shell is hollowed out to create the body, and the tension of the heads is crucial for producing the desired sound. Decorative work, such as wood carvings, inlay work, or paintwork, is added to enhance the visual appeal. The final step is sanding, polishing, and varnishing the wooden shell to protect it from moisture.

The artisans in Amroha district pay attention to balance, tonal quality, and overall aesthetics, resulting in unique and high-quality dholaks with rich, resonant tones.



Auraiya



Desi Ghee

Auraiya, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its production of desi ghee, which is a type of clarified butter commonly used in Indian cooking. Desi ghee is prepared through a traditional process that involves simmering butter to separate the milk solids from the fat, resulting in a rich and flavorful cooking medium. Desi ghee holds a prominent place in the culinary culture of Auraiya, Uttar Pradesh. It is known for its authentic taste, rich aroma, and nutritional benefits.

In Auraiya, the milk used for making desi ghee primarily comes from indigenous cow breeds such as Sahiwal, Gir, or Tharparkar. These cows are known for their high milk fat content, which contributes to the quality of the ghee.

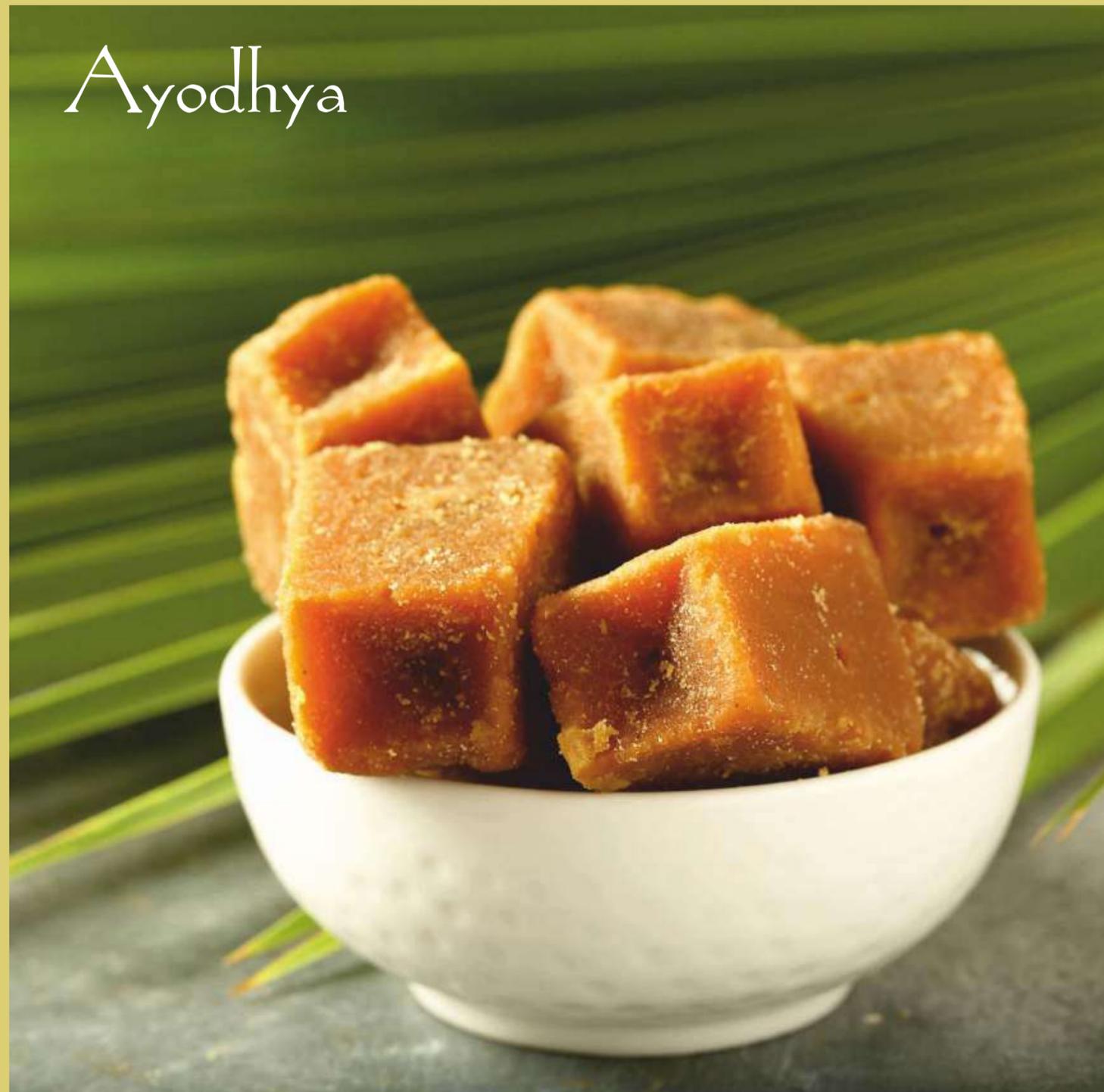
The process begins with churning fresh cow's milk butter, which can be either homemade or commercially sourced. The butter is then melted in a large, heavy-bottomed vessel over low heat. As the butter melts, it begins to separate into three components: the clear liquid fat (desi ghee), the milk solids, and a watery residue. The milk solids and residue are carefully skimmed off from the surface to leave behind the pure, golden liquid fat. The clear liquid ghee is then carefully filtered to remove any remaining impurities or milk solids.

Desi ghee is valued not only for its culinary uses but also for its potential health benefits according to Ayurvedic traditions. It is believed to have a cooling effect on the body and is used in various Ayurvedic remedies and preparations. Desi ghee holds a special place in Auraiya's cuisine. It is widely used in dishes like dal, rice, roti (Indian bread), and halwa (a sweet dessert). Its rich flavor and aroma enhance the taste of these dishes, making them more appetizing.

Auraiya desi ghee is widely used in Indian cuisine for cooking and frying. It has a high smoke point, making it suitable for deep frying and sautéing. It is also used in making sweets, savory dishes, and various traditional recipes. The production of desi ghee contributes to the local economy of Auraiya, providing employment opportunities to dairy farmers and ghee producers.



Ayodhya



Jaggery

Jaggery, also known as "gur" in Hindi, is a traditional and unrefined sweetener made from sugarcane juice or palm sap. Ayodhya, district in Uttar Pradesh, is known for producing jaggery as part of its local cottage industry. Jaggery holds cultural and religious significance in India, and it is often used in various rituals and ceremonies. In Ayodhya, which is considered the birthplace of Lord Rama, jaggery is offered as a sweet offering in temples and during festivals and religious events. Jaggery is used in Ayodhya and across India as a sweetener in various culinary preparations. It is used in making sweets, traditional desserts, and as a flavoring agent in many dishes.

The process begins with the harvesting of sugarcane, which is a major crop in Ayodhya and the surrounding regions. Sugarcane is typically grown during the monsoon season, and the mature canes are ready for harvesting in the winter months. The harvested sugarcane is crushed in a traditional wooden or metal press to extract the juice. This juice is collected in large containers. The sugarcane juice is then boiled in large, open pans. During the boiling process, impurities and solid particles rise to the surface and are skimmed off to clarify the juice. The juice is continuously stirred to prevent burning. As the sugarcane juice boils, it gradually reduces in volume and thickens. This process continues until the juice reaches the desired consistency, which is somewhat similar to a syrup. Once the juice has thickened, it is removed from the heat and allowed to cool slightly. It is then poured into molds or shallow trays to solidify. After cooling and solidifying, the jaggery is cut into blocks, cubes, or other desired shapes. These blocks are then packed for distribution and sale.

Jaggery production in Ayodhya supports the local economy and provides employment opportunities for many in the region. It is often produced by small-scale, traditional methods, preserving age-old techniques.





Black pottery

The **black pottery** of Nizamabad in the Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, India is a unique type of clay pottery known for its dark shiny body with engraved silver patterns. It was registered for a Geographical Indication tag in December 2015.

The art of pottery took different forms in different places, influenced by various cultures and dynasties over the centuries. One of these evolutions of clay craft is the black pottery of Azamgarh, its name coming from its unique black colour and its distinctive texture. This craft evolved in the area after the invasion of Muslim rulers during the 17th century. The story behind this craft is that once a kaji sahib (judge) in the Mughal administration saw black pottery by the Prajapati community in Gujarat. He was so impressed by the work that he brought some artisans to Uttar Pradesh, gave them land for housing and agriculture and asked them to continue the craft. Gradually, the pots took shapes influenced by Muslim styles, and the decorative silver inlay was inspired by the bidri metal work of Hyderabad. Centuries later, the descendants of those craftspeople, about 250 families, continue to make black pottery vases, tea pots, jars, utensils and decorative items for the domestic as well as overseas markets.



Azamgarh



In **Nizamabad**, potters use clay from ponds during April and May to create handmade pottery. The clay is filtered, mixed with water, and left to thicken. It is then kneaded and shaped into utensils. The pottery is partially dried, dried in the sun, and then glazed with kavis. A fine iron needle is used to draw intricate geometrical and floral patterns. The pottery is then placed in a Hatti oven, covered with cow dung cakes, to prevent oxygen from entering. The oven cools down, and a silver finish is applied to the carved design. Water is then applied to ensure the silvery powder sticks permanently.

Baghpat

Home Furnishings

Baghpat, a town in Uttar Pradesh, India, is a flourishing home furnishing industry that produces a diverse range of products for both local and international markets. The industry is characterized by its rich craftsmanship and traditional art forms, including handwoven fabrics, furniture manufacturing, and decorative accessories. Home furnishings from Baghpat often exhibit traditional craftsmanship and may incorporate techniques like block printing, embroidery, and weaving.

Baghpat is renowned for its block-printing techniques, where wooden blocks are carved with intricate designs and used to create patterns on textiles. Natural dyes are often used for block printing. Skilled artisans in Baghpat may use embroidery techniques to embellish fabrics with intricate threadwork. Common forms of embroidery include mirror work and Zardozi embroidery. Some textiles are woven using traditional handloom techniques, resulting in fabrics with unique textures and patterns.

Handwoven fabrics, such as durries, carpets, and rugs, are adorned with intricate embroidery, block printing, tie-dye, and mirror work. Baghpat produces a variety of bed linens, including bedspreads, bedcovers, and quilts. These often feature intricate designs and are made from materials like cotton and silk. Decorative cushion covers are popular in Baghpat. They are crafted with vibrant colors, embroidery, and block-printed patterns. Baghpat is known for its tablecloths, table runners. Homeowners often use Baghpat-made curtains and draperies to add a touch of elegance to their interiors. These textiles come in a range of designs and fabrics. Baghpat home furnishings often feature a rich and vibrant color palette. Reds, blues, greens, and earthy tones are commonly used to create eye-catching designs.

The production of home furnishings in Baghpat reflects the cultural heritage of the region. Many designs are inspired by local traditions and motifs. Exhibitions, trade shows, and fairs are organized to promote and showcase the products of the industry.

Badaun



Zari Zardozi

Zari Zardozi work is a traditional embroidery technique that involves using metallic threads (zari) and embellishments (zardozi) to create intricate and decorative designs on fabric. Badaun has a history of traditional embroidery and craftsmanship, including Zari Zardozi work. Skilled artisans in the region have honed their craft over generations.

Zari threads used in the embroidery work are typically made of metallic materials like silver or gold. These threads have a lustrous and shimmering quality. Zardozi refers to various embellishments like beads, sequins, and precious or semi-precious stones. These are used to enhance the beauty and richness of the embroidery. Zari Zardozi work from Badaun is commonly used to adorn a range of textiles, including sarees, lehengas, sherwanis, dupattas, and other traditional Indian garments. It is also employed in making various accessories, such as bags, clutches, and footwear.

The designs and patterns in Badaun's Zari Zardozi work can vary widely. They may include intricate floral motifs, paisley patterns, geometric designs, and scenes from nature or mythology. The choice of design often depends on the garment or item being embellished and the customer's preferences.

Zari zardozi work in Badaun involves a complex process of design, tracing, frame preparation, threading, stitching, embellishments, and finishing. The artisans create a pattern or design on paper, trace it onto fabric, secure it onto a wooden frame, use metallic threads, stitch the design, and add embellishments like beads, sequins, and stones. The artisans have passed down their skills and knowledge over generations, resulting in beautiful and ornate zari zardozi work that is synonymous with the region. Zari Zardozi work has cultural and historical significance in India. It is often associated with traditional attire worn during festivals, weddings, and special occasions.



Bahraich



Wheat Stalk

The wheat craft of Bahraich district in Uttar Pradesh has a rich history that dates back several centuries. Wheat craft, also known as *gehun kala*, is a unique art form that involves creating intricate designs using wheat straw.

The history of wheat craft in Bahraich can be traced back to the Mughal era. During this time, the Mughal rulers patronized various art forms, including wheat craft. The art form gained popularity and flourished under their patronage. Wheat craft is believed to have been introduced in Bahraich by Persian artisans who migrated to the region. They brought their expertise in wheat craft and passed down the skills to the local artisans. Over time, the art form evolved and developed its unique characteristics, reflecting the culture and traditions of the region.

The process of creating wheat craft involves harvesting wheat straw and allowing it to dry naturally. The straw is then carefully cut and shaped into thin sticks of various lengths. These sticks are meticulously arranged and woven together to create the desired design. The artisans use their creativity and skill to create elaborate patterns, incorporating various hues of the natural wheat straw, or sometimes coloring the straw to add additional shades.

Ballia



Bindi

The Bindi industry in Ballia, Uttar Pradesh, India, is a significant economic and cultural sector in the region. Ballia is well-known for its production of decorative bindis, which are small, colorful adhesive ornaments worn on the forehead by women as a traditional adornment.

The Bindi industry in Ballia has a long-standing history, and the craftsmanship involved in creating these tiny ornaments has been passed down through generations. Skilled artisans and craftsmen meticulously craft bindis using a combination of traditional techniques and modern manufacturing processes.

The process of making bindis involves several steps. The base of the bindis is usually made from materials like lac or plastic, which are molded into the desired shape. These bases are then adorned with decorative elements like rhinestones, beads, sequins, and glitter, often arranged in intricate designs and patterns. The bindis are then affixed with adhesive on the back, making them ready for use.

Traditional bindis in Ballia feature classic designs, including circular, oval, or teardrop shapes, and are often adorned with simple decorative patterns. Ballia produces a wide range of decorative bindis with intricate designs, colorful stones, and embellishments. These bindis are often used for special occasions, weddings, and festivals. Many modern bindis are self-adhesive sticker bindis, making them easy to apply and remove. These are available in various sizes, shapes, and designs, catering to different fashion preferences.

Bindi is not only a fashion accessory but also holds cultural, religious, and social significance in India. It is worn by women of different age groups and marital statuses. The style and size of the bindi may vary depending on these factors.

Bindis are not only a symbol of tradition and culture but also a versatile fashion accessory embraced by women across India, including Ballia.

Balrampur



Pulses

Balrampur, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its agricultural production, which includes various pulses or legumes. Pulses are an essential part of Indian cuisine and are rich in protein and nutrients. The food processing industry in Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh, primarily focuses on the processing of pulses. Balrampur is known for its prominence in the production and processing of various pulses, such as lentils, chickpeas, and beans. The region's fertile soil and favorable climatic conditions are conducive to the cultivation of pulses, leading to abundant production each year.

The process involves several stages, including cleaning, grading, sorting, and packaging. Farmers in Balrampur typically choose pulse varieties that are well-suited to the local climate, soil conditions, and available resources. Common pulse varieties include toor dal (pigeon peas), masoor dal (red lentils), chana dal (split chickpeas), urad dal (black gram), and moong dal (green gram). Farmers prepare the land by plowing and tilling the soil to create a suitable seedbed. The soil should be well-drained and free of weeds and debris. High-quality seeds are selected for planting. These seeds are typically treated with fungicides and insecticides to protect against diseases and pests. Sowing is done either manually or using seed drills or planters, depending on the scale of cultivation. The seeds are sown at the recommended spacing and depth. Adequate irrigation is crucial for pulse cultivation. In Balrampur, where water availability may vary, farmers often rely on rainfed farming or irrigation methods like drip irrigation and sprinkler systems to ensure proper moisture levels. Weed control is essential to prevent weed competition with pulse crops. Farmers use various methods, including manual weeding and the application of herbicides, to keep the fields weed-free. Monitoring for pests and diseases is essential. Integrated pest management (IPM) practices are employed to minimize the use of chemical pesticides and promote natural pest control methods. Pulses are typically harvested when the pods have matured and dried on the plant. Harvesting is done manually by cutting the plants or using mechanical harvesters. After harvesting, the pulse pods are threshed to separate the seeds from the pods. The seeds are then cleaned to remove impurities and broken seeds.

The pulses are then used in various culinary preparations, including traditional Indian dishes, and consumed by households, restaurants, and food manufacturers globally. The pulse processing industry in Balrampur caters to both domestic and international markets. Processed pulses from Balrampur are in high demand due to their quality, taste, and nutritional value.

Banaras



Gulabi Meenakari

Gulabi Minakari is one of the rarest crafts in India that is practiced in the bylanes of Varanasi, near Gai Ghat. Meenakari of Varanasi was given a Geographical Indicator tag in the year 2015. Artisans from Kashi have toiled for generations to keep this artform alive.

Minakari is an art form from Persia and involves colouring the surface of metals by fusing different colours. Forged in the heart of the city of light, The word 'mina' is the feminine form of the Persian word 'Minoo' and means 'heaven'. It refers to the azure colour of heaven.

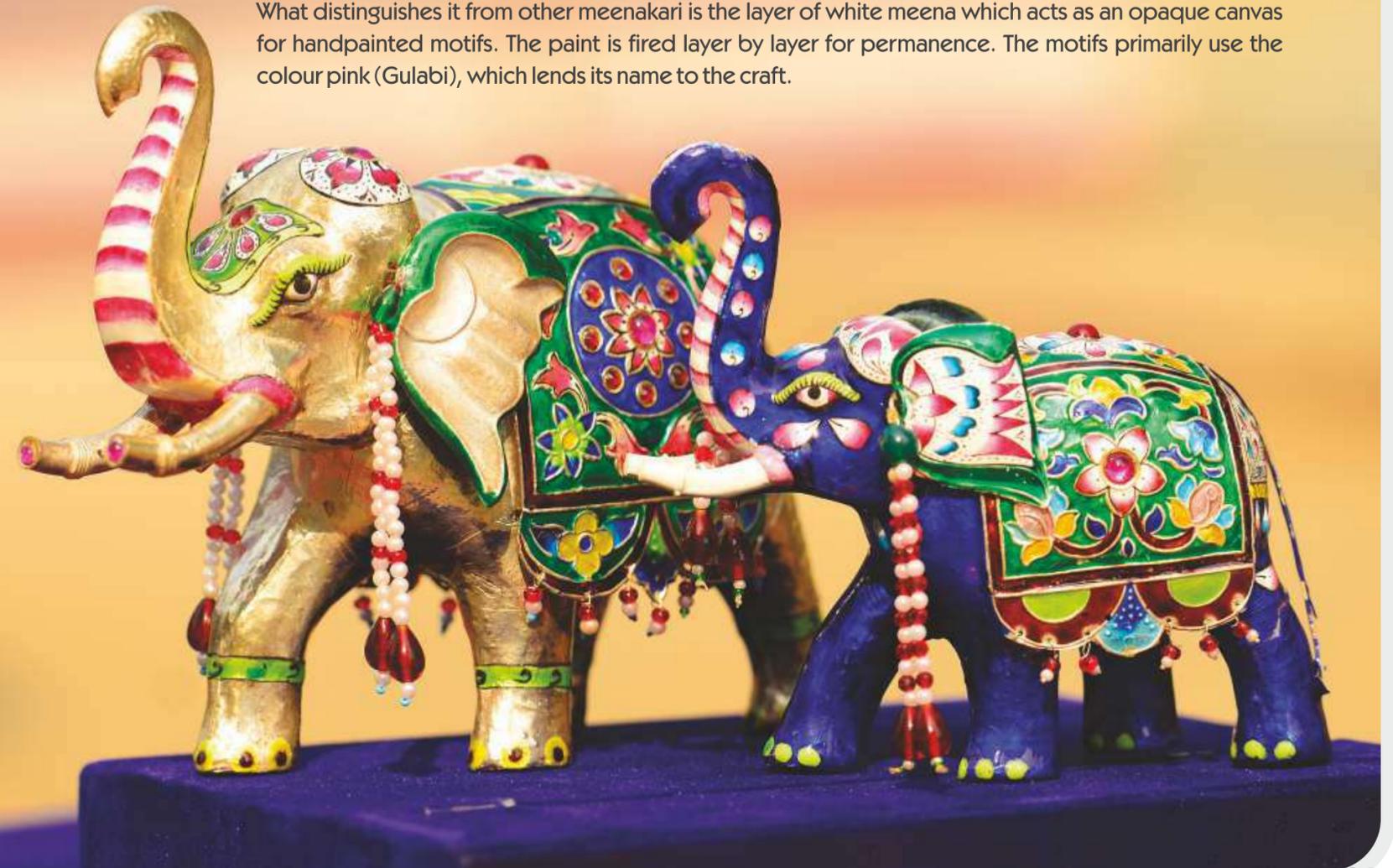




Banaras

The process of creating Gulabi Meenakari of Varanasi involves several intricate steps and requires great skill and precision. The Gulabi Meenakari of Varanasi is a delicate piece made from a base metal, typically silver or copper, that is prepared and polished. The artisan uses specialized tools to engrave intricate patterns onto the metal, creating a base layer for colored enamels. The embossed shapes are then filled with great dexterity with crushed meena glass mixed with an intriguing natural anardana glue. The piece is then fired in a kiln or furnace at a high temperature, allowing the base enamel to fuse with the metal to transform into a translucent coloured patch. The colored enamels are carefully applied, with pink enamel being the primary color. After firing, the piece is cleaned and polished to enhance its shine. Some pieces may include gemstones or beads, which are carefully placed and secured into the metal. The final step is to add finishing touches, such as gold or silver foils, or a protective layer of lacquer to preserve the enamel's shine and durability.

What distinguishes it from other meenakari is the layer of white meena which acts as an opaque canvas for handpainted motifs. The paint is fired layer by layer for permanence. The motifs primarily use the colour pink (Gulabi), which lends its name to the craft.



Banarasi Silk

Varanasi, also known as Banaras, is renowned for its exquisite silk work, particularly Banarasi silk. The city has a rich tradition of silk weaving that dates back several centuries, and its silk products are highly sought after for their quality and craftsmanship. Varanasi, has a rich history in silk production, dating back to the Mughal era around the 14th century. The city's skilled weavers brought their expertise in producing fine silk fabrics and introduced new weaving styles and designs to Banaras. Varanasi Silk has also been GI tagged.

Under Mughal patronage, the silk industry flourished in Banaras, producing opulent and luxurious fabrics sought after by royal courts and nobility. In the 18th and 19th centuries, Banarasi silk weaving underwent significant transformations due to the British East India Company's introduction of new market policy and technology. Weavers adapted to these changes, producing silk sarees catering to the British upper class and colonial officials. These sarees became synonymous with elegance and sophistication, featuring intricate brocades and designs often depicting Hindu mythology, Mughal-inspired motifs, or floral patterns. The art of Banarasi silk weaving has been passed down through generations within weaving communities, known as "tanti," which continue to practice their traditional craft and preserve the cultural heritage of Banaras silk work.



Banaras

The making process of silk fabric in Varanasi involves several steps, including silk filament production, spinning, dyeing, warp and weft preparation, hand weaving, embellishments, finishing, trimming, and quality check and packaging.

Raw silk filament is extracted from mulberry cocoons, spun to create silk yarn, and expert dyers master the art of achieving rich colors. The dyed yarn is stretched on a frame, and warp and weft threads are meticulously arranged to create the stole's desired pattern. Hand weaving is a key aspect, using traditional handlooms called "tana" to weave the silk yarns together. Embellishments and designs can be added to enhance the stole's beauty. The stole undergoes finishing processes, including starch treatment, trimming, and quality check and packaging.

Banarasi Silk



Banarasi silk sarees are the most famous and coveted product of Varanasi's silk industry. The hallmark of Banarasi silk sarees is their weaving technique, which incorporates gold or silver zari (metallic thread) along with silk threads. Apart from sarees, Varanasi also produces other silk products like dupattas (scarves), shawls, lehengas (traditional skirts), and fabrics.

Banaras

Varanasi's adept artisans take immense pride in their craftsmanship, upholding age-old traditions and fashioning intricate lacquerware creations that not only embody the essence of the region but also celebrate its rich cultural heritage

Lacquerware

Varanasi, also known as Banaras or Kashi, is one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world and has been a center for various arts and crafts, including lacquerware. Lacquerware is the art of decorating objects made from wood, metal, or other materials with layers of colored lacquer. The lacquer is derived from the resin of the lac tree, which is found abundantly in the region.

The art of lacquerware in Varanasi is believed to have its roots in the 17th century during the Mughal period. The Mughal rulers were known to patronize and promote various arts and crafts, and lacquerware was one of them. Skilled craftsmen in Varanasi began to develop unique techniques and designs, incorporating elements of Islamic and Mughal motifs into their lacquerware creations.



Lacquerware

The lacquerware industry in Varanasi has evolved over time, featuring floral patterns, geometric shapes, and scenes depicting mythological figures or everyday life. The use of vibrant colors, derived from minerals, plants, and animal extracts, is an important aspect of the art.

The lacquerware-making process in Varanasi, India, involves skilled craftsmanship and attention to detail. The artisans use traditional hand tools to shape and carve the base material, applying a first coat of lacquer, smoothing and polishing the surface. The design and painting stage involves sketching the desired design onto the lacquered surface, using natural dyes and pigments. Multiple layers of lacquer are applied to protect and enhance the artwork, with polishing to achieve a smooth, lustrous surface. The lacquerware item is finished and assembled, adding metallic accents or embellishments.

The skilled craftsmen of Varanasi take pride in their work, preserving ancient traditions and creating exquisite lacquerware pieces that showcase the region's rich cultural heritage.

Banda

Shazar Stone craft

Shazar Stone is obtained from Ken river which flows in the west of Banda district Bundelkhand region. From obtaining the Shazar stone to trimming and shaping it, the craft involves a lot of hard-work and expenditure. This stone is used for making jewellery and other decorative items.

This Stone, a gift from nature to mankind, is a geological marvel with extremely high and gemological worth. When the planet was in its volcanic period, everything was in liquid and semisolid state, and the liquid minerals (mainly Manganese and Iron) were deposited within the layers of silicon oxide (Agate) in such a way that they generated so many different types of patterns. It has distinctive characteristics such as shurbs, trees, animals, and scenes. Geologically, it is a Quartz family stone in the category of agate with a hardness of seven on the Moh's scale, similar to sapphire. Though it is classified as a semi-precious stone, it possesses all three criteria of a precious stone: scarcity, stability, and grace.



Shazar Stone is a dendritic agate formed by gradual entrapment of algae and other trace minerals into silica stones. It is a gift exclusive to the Ken River. A local myth suggests that the river takes an imprint of anything that stays still in front of it for very long. Polishing of this stone is only done in Banda. The stone is then encased in a frame of 80% silver. These cufflinks are a result of design interventions being carried out under the ODOP programme. The subtle beauty of these cufflinks makes them ideal for pairing with business formals. Due to the nature of its formation, no two stones are similar, making each pair truly one of a kind.

Barabanki



Textile

Barabanki, a district in Uttar Pradesh, India, has a thriving textile industry with a rich history. The district is known for producing high-quality cotton and silk fabrics, traditional textiles, and handicrafts. Recently, the Handloom Product of Barabanki has been awarded GI Tag.

Textile production in Barabanki encompasses both handloom and powerloom sectors. Handloom weaving is often practiced by skilled artisans in rural areas, while powerloom units are more mechanized and located in industrial clusters. The textile industry is concentrated in several towns and villages, where skilled artisans practice weaving, dyeing, printing, and embroidery techniques. Handloom weaving is particularly prominent in the region, with both traditional and modern designs being produced. Other textiles produced in Barabanki include handwoven cotton fabrics, mulmul, jamdani, and brocades, showcasing the region's rich heritage and craftsmanship. Handloom textile products of Barabanki such as stoles or "Ghamchas" are famous for their utility and beauty of products. Stoles from Barabanki feature a variety of designs and embellishments. Common designs include traditional motifs, floral patterns, and geometric designs. Embellishments like embroidery, beadwork, sequins, and zari work is added to enhance the aesthetic appeal of the stoles. The color palette for stoles is vast, ranging from vibrant and bold colors to subtle and pastel hues. Natural and synthetic dyes are used to achieve the desired shades.



Bareilly



Zari Zardozi

Bareilly, located in the state of Uttar Pradesh in India, is known for its rich textile heritage and craftsmanship. The city has a long-standing association with zari zardozi work, which has flourished here for centuries. Skilled craftsmen migrated to Bareilly from various parts of the country and settled there, establishing workshops and passing down their expertise through the generations.

Zardozi work, also known as Zari work, is an intricate embroidery technique that originated in Persia and was introduced to India during the Mughal era. It became popular during the reign of Akbar the Great in the 16th century. Zardozi work was a symbol of wealth and prosperity, and its craftsmanship and artistry were passed down through generations. Today, it is used on various fabrics, including silk, velvet, cotton, chiffon, and georgette. Zardozi work has evolved and is seen on modern western-style outfits, accessories, and home furnishings. The skill and precision required for zardozi work have earned it recognition worldwide.



Zari zardozi work in Bareilly involves a complex process of design, tracing, frame preparation, threading, stitching, embellishments, and finishing. The artisans create a pattern or design on paper, trace it onto fabric, secure it onto a wooden frame, use metallic threads, stitch the design, and add embellishments like beads, sequins, and stones. The artisans have passed down their skills and knowledge over generations, resulting in beautiful and ornate zari zardozi work that is synonymous with the region.

Bareilly's Zari and Zardozi work have received recognition on both national and international levels. The city's embroidered products are often showcased in exhibitions and fashion shows.



Wooden Craft

Basti, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, has a rich tradition of wooden craftsmanship. The wooden craft of Basti, like many other traditional crafts in India, reflects the region's cultural heritage and skilled artisanal work. The wooden craft in Basti involves the use of various types of wood, with sheesham (Indian rosewood) being a commonly used choice due to its durability and attractive grain patterns.

The wooden craft of Basti district in Uttar Pradesh, India, has a rich history and is a significant part of the local culture and economy. Local artisans, known as "Kashyap," master the art of carving and shaping wood to create beautiful and functional objects.

They use indigenous woods like sheesham, teak, and mango wood, which are chosen for their durability, grain pattern, and ease of carving. They employ various techniques, such as carving, fretwork, inlay work, and marquetry, to create intricate designs and products like furniture, decorative items, utensils, toys, sculptures, and architectural elements.

The wooden craft in Basti is known for its exquisite carving work. Artisans employ various carving techniques, including relief carving, intricate latticework, and geometric patterns. Designs often feature traditional motifs, floral patterns, and mythological themes, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of the region. After carving, some wooden craft items are further enhanced with hand-painted details. Vibrant colors and intricate painting add to the visual appeal of these items. Finishing touches such as polishing, and varnishing are applied to protect the wood and enhance its shine.



Wooden craft in Basti holds cultural significance and is often associated with religious and ceremonial purposes. Carved wooden items may be used in temples and during festivals. Basti's wooden craft is an expression of the region's artistic traditions and craftsmanship. These handcrafted wooden items not only serve functional purposes but also have decorative and cultural value, making them cherished items in both local and global markets.

Bhadohi



Carpet

Bhadohi, a town located in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is renowned for its production of carpets and rugs. Bhadohi carpets, often referred to as "Bhadohi rugs" or simply "Bhadohi carpets," are highly regarded for their craftsmanship and intricate designs. Bhadohi district in Uttar Pradesh, India, has a rich history and renowned legacy in the carpet industry. The region is often referred to as the "Carpet City of India" due to its prominence in the production and export of hand-knotted carpets.

The history of carpet weaving in Bhadohi can be traced back several centuries. It is believed that the art of carpet making was introduced to the region by Persian master weavers during the Mughal era. These skilled craftsmen migrated to Bhadohi and settled there, passing down their craftsmanship and knowledge to subsequent generations. The weavers in Bhadohi predominantly belong to the traditional communities, such as the Ansaris and the Misras, who have been involved in this craft for generations.

The process begins with designing a pattern, which can be traditional or new, and then involves dyeing the yarn to obtain desired colors. Hand spinning is still prevalent, using a charkha or spinning wheel to create uniform threads. Warping and reeding are the threads set up on a loom, forming the warp and weft. Knotting is the actual knotting process, using either Persian or Turkish techniques to tie the yarn around the warp threads, creating a pile or raised surface. Shearing is the process of achieving an even and uniform height after knotting, enhancing the visual appeal and smooth surface.

The completed carpet is washed to remove dirt and impurities, then dried naturally. Finishing processes include trimming loose threads, fringe work, and edge binding. A thorough quality check is conducted before being sent to the market, with skilled artisans inspecting the carpets for defects. Once approved, the carpets are packaged carefully to protect them during transportation.

Bhadohi carpets are predominantly hand-knotted, a labor-intensive technique where each knot is tied individually by skilled artisans. This method allows for intricate patterns and designs. Bhadohi carpets have a significant presence in the international market and are exported to countries worldwide. They are often considered valuable collector's items.



Bijnor



Wooden Craft

Bijnor, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, has a rich tradition of wooden carving, which is a form of traditional craftsmanship that involves carving intricate designs and patterns into wood to create decorative and functional objects. Bijnore has a rich history of skilled artisans creating exquisite wooden crafts. The region's history can be traced back to ancient times when the Kingdom of Hastinapur was part of it. The artisans' exceptional craftsmanship led to the flourishing of Bijnor's wooden craft during the Mughal era, where they experimented with different styles and techniques. The Mughal emperors valued Bijnor's wooden crafts and commissioned them to create unique structures and decorative pieces.

In the 18th and 19th centuries, Bijnor's wooden craft saw further development and refinement, with finely carved furniture becoming highly sought after by the elite and nobility. British colonizers discovered the beauty and craftsmanship of Bijnor's artifacts and started exporting them to Europe. Today, Bijnor's wooden craft has evolved to meet contemporary demands while preserving its traditional roots.

The Bijnor wooden craft process involves selecting the right type of wood, sanding and drying it, designing and planning, marking and cutting, carving and sanding, polishing and polishing, assembly, quality check and inspection, and packaging and delivery. The artisans use hardwoods like Sheesham, Teak, or Mango for their crafts, which are characterized by quality, strength, and aesthetic appeal. The process involves skill, precision, and attention to detail, resulting in exquisite and timeless wooden creations. The process involves a combination of traditional hand skills and modern techniques, ensuring the craftsmanship of Bijnor's wooden crafts. Wooden carving in Bijnor is used to create a variety of items, including intricately carved furniture pieces such as chairs, tables, and cabinets. It is also used in decorative items like wall panels, screens, and boxes. Bijnor wooden carving represents the skill and craftsmanship of local artisans, and the products are known for their intricate designs and timeless beauty. These carved wooden items not only serve functional purposes but also add a touch of elegance and tradition to interior decor.

Khurja, Bulandshahr



Ceramic Pottery

Khurja, a small town in the Bulandshahr district of western Uttar Pradesh, is well known as the 'Ceramic City'. Khurja pottery is traditional Indian pottery work manufactured in Khurja of the Bulandshahr district in Uttar Pradesh, India. Khurja pottery has been protected under the Geographical Indication (GI) of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement.

The origins of Khurja pottery can be traced back to the late 17th century during the reign of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. It is believed that craftsmen from Multan (now in Pakistan) migrated to Khurja and brought their pottery-making skills with them.



Khurja pottery encompasses various techniques, including wheel-thrown, handbuilding, and molding. Initially, Khurja pottery was heavily influenced by Persian and Mughal styles. The craftsmen began producing a wide range of pottery items, including utensils, jars, vases, and decorative pieces. The pottery was marked by its vibrant colors, intricate designs, and refined craftsmanship. Over time, Khurja pottery developed its distinct style, blending traditional elements with a touch of modernity. Pottery from Bulandshahr undergoes glazing and firing to achieve a smooth and glossy finish. Glazing also adds decorative elements to the pottery. The use of blue and white glazes became prominent, influenced by Chinese porcelain and Dutch Delftware. The pottery also began to feature floral and geometric patterns as well as intricate hand-painted designs.

The pottery produced in Bulandshahr includes both utilitarian and decorative items such as pots, pans, and tawas (griddle pans). Plates, bowls, cups, and saucers are crafted for serving food and beverages. Ceramic pottery is also used to create decorative items like vases, lamps, and figurines.



Chandauli

Black Rice

Chandauli, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its production of Chandauli black rice, which is a unique and highly nutritious variety of rice. The history of Black rice in Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh, India, dates back several centuries. Known locally as Kala Bhat or Chandauli Black Rice, it is a traditional rice variety that has been grown and consumed by the local community for generations.

Black rice is believed to have originated in China and spread to other parts of Asia, including India. Chandauli black rice is often referred to as "Forbidden Rice" or "Emperor's Rice" due to its historical use as a premium rice variety for Chinese emperors. It is celebrated for its nutritional richness. The rice got its name from its distinctive black color, which is a result of the high anthocyanin content in the rice grains. Anthocyanins are a type of antioxidant, and Black rice is known for having a high concentration of these compounds. This gives the rice its dark purplish-black color and also provides several health benefits. It is a good source of dietary fiber, iron, and essential vitamins and minerals. Black rice is considered to be more nutritious and healthier compared to other varieties of rice.

Growing black rice in Chandauli, like in many other regions, involves several agricultural practices to ensure a successful crop. The first step is to prepare the land for black rice cultivation. Farmers plow and till the soil to create a suitable seedbed. The soil should be well-drained and free of weeds and debris. High-quality black rice seeds are selected for planting. Before sowing, the seeds are soaked in water for several hours or overnight to promote germination. Sowing is done either manually or using seed drills, depending on the scale of cultivation. The soaked seeds are sown at the recommended spacing and depth. Adequate irrigation is crucial for black rice cultivation. In Chandauli, where water availability varies, farmers often rely on rainfed farming or irrigation methods like flood irrigation to ensure proper moisture levels. Weed control is essential to prevent weed competition with the rice crop. Farmers use various methods, including manual weeding and the application of herbicides, to keep the fields weed-free.

Chandauli black rice can be used in various culinary applications. It can be used as a side dish, in pilaf, risotto, salads, or even desserts like rice pudding. In some cultures, black rice is associated with good luck, prosperity, and long life. It has been a symbol of wealth and prestige.



Zari Zardozi

Zari and Zardozi are traditional embroidery techniques that involve the use of metallic threads, beads, and sequins to create intricate and decorative designs on fabrics. While these techniques are not exclusive to Chandauli, they are part of the rich cultural heritage of India, and artisans in various regions, including Chandauli, practice them.

Zari work involves the use of metallic threads, often made of silver or gold, to create intricate patterns on fabrics. These threads are known for their lustrous and shimmering appearance. Zari work can include a wide range of designs, from floral motifs to geometric patterns. It is commonly used to embellish sarees, bridal wear, and other traditional garments. Zari work is used for a variety of purposes, including saree borders, lehenga cholis, and dupattas. It adds a touch of luxury and elegance to clothing.

Zardozi work is a more elaborate form of embroidery that includes not only metallic threads but also beads, sequins, and precious stones. The word "Zardozi" means "gold embroidery." In Zardozi, artisans create raised and three-dimensional designs on fabric using a combination of metallic threads and embellishments. It is known for its intricate and opulent designs. Zardozi work has a long history in India and was traditionally used to adorn royal garments and textiles. It is still a popular choice for bridal wear and special occasion outfits.

Zari zardozi work in Chandauli involves a complex process of design, tracing, frame preparation, threading, stitching, embellishments, and finishing. The artisans create a pattern or design on paper, trace it onto fabric, secure it onto a wooden frame, use metallic threads, stitch the design, and add embellishments like beads, sequins, and stones. The artisans have passed down their skills and knowledge over generations, resulting in beautiful and ornate zari zardozi work that is synonymous with the region. Zari and Zardozi work hold cultural significance and are often associated with special occasions, festivals, and weddings in India. They are an integral part of the country's textile heritage.

Chitrakoot

Wooden Toy



Chitrakoot, a town located in the Indian states of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, is known for its traditional wooden toy craftsmanship. Wooden toy making in Chitrakoot is a time-honored craft that reflects the artistic skills and cultural heritage of the region. Chitrakoot has a rich history of wooden toys, a tradition that has been an integral part of the local culture and economy. The artisans, known as "Sutradhars," have a deep understanding of wood properties and techniques for creating intricate toys.

The history of wooden toys in Chitrakoot can be traced back to ancient times. The region has a strong association with Lord Rama, who is believed to have spent a significant part of his exile in the serene forests of Chitrakoot. The wooden toys made in this region often depict characters from the epic Ramayana, such as Lord Rama, Sita, Hanuman, and other mythological figures.

Chitrakoot's artisans typically use locally available types of wood for crafting their toys. Wooden toys in Chitrakoot are made using various woods, including sheesham (Indian rosewood), mango wood, and teak. These woods are chosen for their durability, grain pattern, and ease of carving.



The artisans meticulously carve and shape the wood to create toys of different sizes and shapes. They use a variety of tools such as chisels, gouges, saws, and drills to bring their designs to life. Chitrakoot's wooden toys are known for their finely detailed carving work. Artisans use traditional carving techniques to create intricate designs and patterns. Designs often include depictions of folklore, mythology, and nature. After carving, wooden toys are meticulously hand-painted using natural dyes or vibrant synthetic colors to bring them to life. The toys are then polished and painted, using vibrant colors to enhance their visual appeal.

Chitrakoot's wooden toy artisans produce a wide variety of toys, including dolls, animal figures, miniature artifacts, puzzles and games. Wooden toys from Chitrakoot often hold cultural significance and are used in religious and traditional ceremonies, especially during festivals and fairs.



Decorative products

Deoria district, located in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, may have a variety of decorative products that are made or sold in the region. These decorative items can include traditional handicrafts, home decor, and other locally crafted products. Decorative products from Deoria district includes handwoven textiles such as rugs, carpets, dhurries, and tapestries that feature intricate patterns and designs., clay pottery such as pots, vases, figurines, and sculptures., wooden items such as carved figurines, wall hangings, and furniture, wooden crafts often feature intricate designs and motifs, decorative items made of brass, copper, or other metals which include sculptures, utensils, and intricate metalwork, jute and fibre products ike rugs, wall hangings, and planters which have a rustic and environmentally friendly appeal, handcrafted jewelry items that serve as both decorative pieces and fashion accessories.



The manufacturing process for decorative products in Deoria district vary depending on the type of product and the materials used. The process begins with the selection of appropriate materials based on the type of decorative product being made. For example, clay, wood, metal, bamboo, cane, jute, and textiles are commonly used materials. Artisans or designers create detailed designs and plans for the decorative products. This includes deciding on the size, shape, and decorative elements. Artisans often add decorative elements at this stage, such as painting, carving, engraving, or applying intricate designs, patterns, and colors to the product. Products made of materials like metal or wood may undergo additional surface finishing processes, such as polishing, lacquering, or coating, to enhance their appearance and protect them.

Artisans in the region often have unique skills and expertise that contribute to the craftsmanship of their decorative products. The industry contributes significantly to the local economy, providing employment opportunities and contributing to the region's socio-economic development.

Appliqué work and patchwork are renowned for their intricate craftsmanship, attention to detail, and the preservation of the cultural heritage of the region. These traditional textile art forms are highly regarded both locally and internationally.

Etah

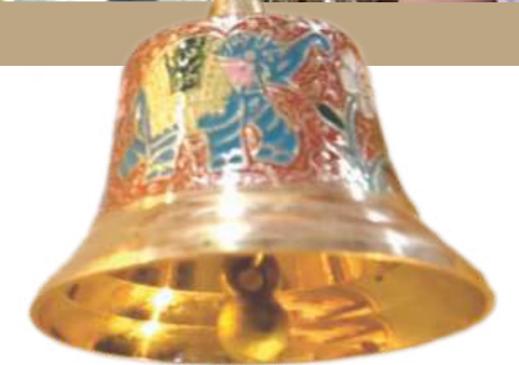


The Etah **brass bell** is a unique and artistic piece that combines traditional techniques with skilled craftsmanship. It involves design, pattern making, mold creation, melting and pouring brass, cooling and removal, finishing, detailing, testing, adjustment, and final touches. The bell's shape and size are sketched, and the mold is created using sand and clay. The molten brass fills the mold, shaping the bell. The bell is polished, tested for sound quality, and final touches or engravings are added to enhance its aesthetic value. This process requires expertise in various metalworking aspects, resulting in a unique and artistic piece that

Brass Bells

The history of the brass bell of Etah is an intriguing tale that dates back to ancient times. The origin and exact timeline of the brass bell are not well-documented, but it holds an important cultural significance for the town of Etah in Uttar Pradesh, India. Jalesar in Etah district is a historic town, which was the capital of Magadha king Jarasandha.

The district is mainly known for production of brass bells or ghungroo. The materials used for making the bells, such as mud, white powder and brass are in abundance in this area. Brass bells have significant cultural and religious symbolism in India. They are often associated with the temple rituals, where the ringing of bells is considered auspicious and believed to ward off evil spirits. The bell's resonant sound is said to create positive vibrations and attract divine blessings.



Etawah



Textile product

Etawah, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its textile industry. The region has a history of textile production, with a focus on various types of textile products. Etawah is known for its handwoven textiles, including sarees, dress materials, and fabrics. Handloom weaving is a traditional craft that has been practiced in the region for generations. In addition to traditional handwoven textiles, Etawah also produces synthetic fabrics. These fabrics may include blends of cotton, polyester, and other synthetic materials. Etawah's textile industry produces a wide range of garments, including ethnic wear like sarees, salwar suits, and kurtas, as well as Western-style clothing. These garments cater to both traditional and contemporary fashion preferences. Etawah is known for its production of blankets and bed linen. These products are often made to provide warmth during the winter months and are commonly used in households across India. Towels, bed sheets, and other linens are part of Etawah's textile production. These items are used for daily needs and are made in various designs and qualities to suit different preferences. Etawah also have facilities for textile printing, where fabrics are printed with various designs, patterns, and colors. Block printing and screen printing are common techniques used in this process.



The textile industry is an important sector in Etawah, contributing significantly to its economy. Etawah is known for its textile manufacturing units, fabric production, and various other related activities.

The city has a rich tradition of handloom weaving, which produces unique and skilled textiles. Etawah also has a thriving garment manufacturing sector, catering to both local and national markets. The government supports the growth of the textile industry through infrastructure, skill development initiatives, and financial assistance. Etawah's strong presence in the wholesale textile market attracts buyers and traders from various parts of the country, attracting textiles to major hubs and retail markets across India. The textile industry in Etawah contributes to the local economy by providing employment opportunities to weavers, artisans, and workers involved in various stages of textile production.

Farrukhabad

Textile printing

Farukhabad, a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is renowned for its traditional textile printing industry. This region has a long history of block printing and textile craftsmanship, producing a variety of printed fabrics and products. Farukhabad is especially known for its block printing, a traditional textile printing technique that involves hand-carved wooden blocks and natural dyes. Skilled artisans meticulously carve intricate designs onto wooden blocks. These blocks are then used to apply dye or ink onto the fabric. Block-printed textiles from Farukhabad often feature traditional Indian motifs and patterns. Common designs include floral patterns, paisley motifs, geometric shapes, and intricate borders. The designs reflect the rich cultural heritage of the region and are an integral part of Indian textile traditions. Natural dyes derived from plants, minerals, and other organic sources are often used in Farukhabad's block printing. These dyes produce vibrant and eco-friendly colors. Common natural dyes include indigo (blue), madder root (red), turmeric (yellow), and others.

Farukhabad's block printing is used to decorate a wide range of textiles, including cotton and silk fabrics. Common products include sarees, dupattas, bed linens, tablecloths, and apparel. The block printing process is labor-intensive and involves precision. Artisans carefully stamp the wooden blocks onto the fabric to create the desired patterns. Multiple blocks may be used to create intricate, multi-color designs. Traditional designs showcase the region's cultural heritage, featuring intricate floral motifs, paisleys, and border patterns.

Farrukhabad's textile printers create a wide range of products, including sarees, dress materials, stoles, scarves, bed sheets, and home furnishings. This hand-printed textiles are highly valued for their craftsmanship and artistic appeal. The district's artisan clusters, where artisans and craftsmen work together, preserve and pass on traditional block printing techniques from one generation to the next.

Farukhabad's block-printed textiles are celebrated for their traditional craftsmanship and exquisite designs. They are highly regarded not only in India but also in international markets for their artistic value and cultural significance. These textiles continue to be an essential part of India's textile heritage.





Bedsheets

Fatehpur district in the state of Uttar Pradesh is famous for production of a variety of bed sheets. These include cotton bed sheets, silk bedsheets, polyester bed sheets, satin bed sheets, flannel bed sheets, printed and patterned bed sheets, solid colour bed sheets, embroidered bed sheets.

The process begins with the selection of raw materials, usually cotton, but it can also include other fabrics like silk, polyester, or a blend of materials. The choice of material depends on the type of bed sheets being produced. In the case of cotton bed sheets, the cotton fibers are spun into yarn, and the yarn is then woven into sheets of fabric using mechanical looms. For other materials like silk or polyester, different manufacturing processes may be used, such as knitting or weaving. The fabric is often bleached to remove any natural color or impurities and to create a neutral base. After bleaching, the fabric is dyed to achieve the desired color or pattern. The dyeing process can involve various techniques, including vat dyeing, direct dyeing, or reactive dyeing. If the bed sheets are intended to have printed patterns or designs, the fabric goes through a printing process. Common printing methods include screen printing, rotary printing, and digital printing. Printing adds decorative elements to the bed sheets. Once the fabric is dyed and printed (if applicable), it is cut into the appropriate sizes for bed sheets. Bed sheets come in various standard sizes, including single, double, queen, and king. The cut pieces are then stitched together to create the final bed sheet. This process includes sewing hems and borders for a finished look.

Bedsheets produced in Fatehpur district holds a unique place in national as well as international markets. The industry contributes significantly to the local economy, providing employment opportunities and contributing to the region's socio-economic development.

Firozabad

Glassware

Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh, is known as the "Glass City of India" due to its extensive glassware and glass crafts production. The Mughal Empire brought skilled Persian craftsmen to the region, who introduced their expertise and techniques to the region. Raja Sujjan Singh, the king of Firozabad, played a significant role in promoting and supporting the glass industry in the 18th century. He invited skilled artisans from different parts of India to settle in Firozabad and establish glass furnaces, leading to the growth of the glass industry.

Firozabad is particularly famous for its colorful glass bangles, lamps, and decorative items. The artisans use techniques like hand-painting, etching, and applying gold or silver foil to add intricate designs and patterns to the glass surfaces



Firozabad



The glasswork of Firozabad involves a meticulous process that combines traditional techniques with modern innovations. The process begins with selecting high-quality raw materials, primarily silica sand, soda ash, and limestone, which are melted together in a furnace at extremely high temperatures. This molten glass is then shaped and molded by skilled artisans using various techniques like blowing, molding, and pressing. After shaping, the glassware is cooled gradually in an annealing oven to relieve internal stresses and ensure its durability. Once cooled, the glass products undergo a series of intricate decorative processes.

Gautam Buddha Nagar



Ready-made garments

Gautam Buddha Nagar, in Uttar Pradesh, India, is a thriving ready-made garments industry with key aspects such as a manufacturing hub, large-scale production, variety of products, export-oriented nature, employment opportunities, strong supplier base, compliance with international standards, and certifications. The industry caters to various segments, including men, women, and children, offering a diverse range of styles, trends, and price ranges. The region is known for its high-quality garments at competitive prices, making it an attractive destination for global brands and buyers. The industry also fosters a strong supplier base, providing raw materials and supporting the smooth functioning of garment manufacturing units. Compliance with international standards and certifications, such as ISO, GOTS, and Oeko-Tex Standard 100, ensures safe and eco-friendly production practices.

Ghaziabad



Engineering Goods

Ghaziabad, a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its thriving engineering goods industry. The city has a well-established industrial base and produces a wide range of engineering products. Ghaziabad is an important industrial center in the National Capital Region (NCR) of India. It is home to numerous manufacturing units, factories, and industrial estates.

Ghaziabad's engineering goods industry encompasses a diverse range of products, including machine tools, electrical equipments, automotive components, pumps and motors, fasteners and hardware, steel structures, plastic and rubber products, tools and dies and industrial valves.

The district's industrial infrastructure, skilled workforce, and manufacturing expertise contribute to its prominence as a manufacturing hub for various industries. Notable engineering goods produced in Ghaziabad include machinery and machine tools, automotive components, electrical equipment, metal fabrication and structures, industrial valves, and precision components. The district's diverse range of products, including gate valves, globe valves, check valves, ball valves, and butterfly valves, showcases the region's diverse industrial capabilities and contributions to the economy of the region and the country as a whole.

Many of the engineering goods produced in Ghaziabad are exported to international markets. These goods meet global standards and cater to a diverse clientele. The engineering industry in Ghaziabad often employs advanced technology and quality control measures to ensure the production of high-quality goods. Ghaziabad has industrial clusters or zones dedicated to specific industries, making it easier for manufacturers to collaborate and access resources. The engineering goods industry in Ghaziabad contributes significantly to the local and national economy. It provides employment to a large workforce and supports ancillary businesses.

Ghaziabad's engineering goods industry is a crucial component of India's industrial landscape. It plays a pivotal role in supporting various sectors of the economy and contributes to the country's overall industrial growth. The city's reputation for manufacturing high-quality engineering products has made it a preferred choice for businesses seeking reliable industrial partners.



Jute Wall Hanging

Jute wall hangings are interior decor items that are handcrafted in the small city of Ghazipur in Uttar Pradesh. Ghazipur wall hanging was granted the Geographical Indication Tag (GI) in 2018. These traditional handloom products are woven by skilled craftsman using: blend of different colors. They combine different yarns including jute and cotton to ensure not only strength but also an unusual unique texture. The use of differing textures also forms: part of the presentation of the patterning and design. These Ghazipur wall decorative hangings are woven on the handloom and their intricate patterning, colors and designs have wide appeal. A large range of designs bears testimony to the skill of the weavers from representation of figures of Hindu gods and goddesses to intricate and detailed landscape arts with patterns of houses, lawns, forests, interiors, birds and animals. Jute, a natural fiber derived from the Corchorus plant, is commonly used in various crafts due to its versatility and eco-friendly nature. Jute wall hangings may feature intricate designs, motifs, and vibrant colors, showcasing the artistic flair of the artisans in Gazipur district.





Gonda, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its agricultural production, including the cultivation of pulses. Pulses are an essential part of Indian cuisine and are a major source of protein for many people in the region.

The food processing industry in Gonda, Uttar Pradesh, primarily focuses on the processing of pulses. Gonda is known for its prominence in the production and processing of various pulses, such as lentils, chickpeas, and beans. The region's fertile soil and favorable climatic conditions are conducive to the cultivation of pulses, leading to abundant production each year. The pulse processing industry in Gonda caters to both domestic and international markets. Processed pulses from Gonda are in high demand due to their quality, taste, and nutritional value.

Pulses are a staple in Indian cuisine, used in various dishes and providing essential nutrients and dietary fiber. The process involves several stages, including land preparation, seed selection, sowing, irrigation, and growth stages. Certified seeds are preferred for their quality. Pulses are grown during specific seasons, with proper depth and spacing. Harvesting occurs when the pulses are mature and pods have developed. Pulses are consumed by households, restaurants, and food manufacturers globally.



Terracotta

Terracotta is a type of clay-based pottery that has been used for thousands of years to create various artistic and functional objects. Gorakhpur has a rich tradition of terracotta artistry. Terracotta pottery from Gorakhpur has been GI tagged.

The process begins with the selection of the appropriate type of clay. Terracotta clay is typically reddish-brown in color and is known for its natural earthy tones. The clay is often sourced from deposits near rivers or other suitable locations. The selected clay is cleaned and prepared by removing impurities and foreign materials. It is then soaked in water to attain the right consistency. This process is known as "wedging" and involves kneading the clay to eliminate air bubbles and create a smooth, workable texture. The potter begins shaping the clay on a potter's wheel or by hand-building techniques. Hand-building methods include coiling, pinching, and slab construction. The potter creates various forms like pots, vases, plates, and sculptures. Once the pottery item is shaped, it is left to air dry. This stage can take several days or even weeks, depending on the size and thickness of the piece. During drying, the clay loses moisture and becomes more solid. After drying and decorating, the pottery is fired in a kiln at a relatively low temperature. This first firing is called the "bisque firing." It hardens the clay but leaves it porous, making it ready for glazing.



Gorakhpur



Terracotta Craft of Gorakhpur includes items like pots, vases, and other containers. These are not only functional but also display intricate designs and patterns. They are often used in traditional Indian cooking and for storing water. Glazing is desired, the pottery is dipped or brushed with glaze. Glaze adds color and creates a waterproof and shiny surface. The glazed pottery is then left to dry.

Terracotta sculptures made in Gorakhpur often depict religious figures, mythological characters, animals, and everyday scenes. These sculptures can vary in size from small figurines suitable for home decor to larger pieces intended for public spaces and temples. The pottery is fired in the kiln once more at a higher temperature. After the final firing, the kiln is allowed to cool down gradually. Once the pottery has cooled, any additional finishing touches, such as adding handles, polishing, or attaching other elements is done.

Terracotta is also used to create various decorative items such as lamps, wall hangings, and tiles.



Hamirpur

Hamirpur, a district in Uttar Pradesh, is renowned for its handcrafted footwear, known as "Juti." This traditional and stylish footwear is popular among both men and women in the region. The art of making Juti involves skilled craftsmen who meticulously create these handmade shoes using various materials and techniques.

Jooti, also known as juti, mojari, or khussa, refers to traditional Indian footwear that is often handcrafted and intricately designed. They are characterized by their pointed or curved toe shape and often feature colorful embroidery, beadwork, and other decorative elements. Hamirpur Jootis are typically made from leather, fabric, or a combination of both. Leather jootis are popular for their durability, while fabric jootis are preferred for their comfort.



Juti

Jootis are traditionally handcrafted by skilled artisans. The process involves cutting, stitching, and the addition of decorative elements. The process involves designing the pattern and shape, selecting suitable materials, cutting and stitching, embellishing, and finishing touches. The Juti of Hamirpur is known for its comfort, intricate craftsmanship, and vibrant colors, worn on special occasions and festivals, as well as everyday footwear. The production of Juti in Hamirpur provides employment opportunities for local artisans and contributes to the district's economy. These handcrafted shoes are highly valued by locals and tourists, with demand both within India and in international markets. Jootis are commonly worn on special occasions and celebrations, such as weddings, festivals, and cultural events, as they are considered traditional and elegant footwear. Jootis are commonly worn on special occasions and celebrations, such as weddings, festivals, and cultural events, as they are considered traditional and elegant footwear.

The Juti of Hamirpur is a precious craft that showcases the rich heritage and skilled craftsmanship of the region, preserving and promoting the traditional art form for generations to come.



Hapur

Home furnishings

Hapur, a district in Uttar Pradesh, is known for its traditional and intricate home furnishing products. The industry is renowned for skilled artisans who create a variety of products, including carpets, durries, rugs, bedspreads, cushions, curtains, and tablecloths. The artisans draw inspiration from traditional motifs, nature, and modern trends, finalizing designs based on customer preferences and market trends. The city has a vibrant textile industry that produces a wide range of home decor and furnishings.



Home furnishings and textile products manufactured in Hapur includes bed lines, curtains and drapes, Cushion covers, Table linens , carpets and rugs, Bath Linens, Kitchen linens, sofa covers, blankets and throws, decorative textiles. The process begins with the selection of appropriate raw materials. Depending on the type of home furnishing being produced, materials like cotton, silk, synthetic fabrics, wool, and blends may be chosen. Once the raw materials are selected, designers create patterns and designs for the home furnishings. These designs can be traditional, contemporary, or custom-made to suit specific requirements. The chosen fabrics are then produced on weaving machines or looms. The type of loom and weaving technique used depends on the desired fabric texture and pattern. Fabrics The fabric is cut into the appropriate shapes and sizes for the specific home furnishing item, such as bed linens or cushion covers. undergo dyeing or printing processes to achieve the desired colors and patterns. Various dyeing techniques, such as screen printing, block printing, or digital printing, can be employed. Skilled tailors and seamstresses then stitch the pieces together, paying close attention to seams, hems, and details.

The home furnishing process involves several steps, including design and pattern selection, material selection, weaving and loom preparation, embroidery and embellishments, finishing and quality check, packaging and distribution, and marketing. The weaving process involves traditional weaving techniques, such as hand embroidery, mirror work, sequin work, and appliqué, to create the desired product. The finishing process includes trimming excess threads, ironing or steaming, and ensuring quality standards.



Hapur's home furnishings and textiles are valued for their quality, craftsmanship, and diverse design options. The city's textile industry contributes to the region's economy and provides employment opportunities to many skilled artisans and workers involved in the production of these essential home decor items.

Hardoi



Handlooms

Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh, is home to a flourishing handloom industry, known for its skilled craftsmen producing a wide range of handcrafted textiles. Its intricate designs and patterns, often inspired by nature, geometric shapes, religious symbols, or cultural themes.

Handloom industry in Hardoi, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, plays a significant role in the local economy and preserves traditional craftsmanship. Handloom weaving is a labor-intensive and intricate process that produces a wide range of textiles. Handloom weaving in Hardoi is a traditional craft passed down through generations. It involves skilled artisans who have honed their craft over the years.

Hardoi's handloom industry produces a variety of textile products, including sarees, dupattas, fabric, bed linens, apparel, towels, and napkins. The weaving process involves spinning, dyeing, warping, weaving, design, and finishing. Handloom products in Hardoi are made from natural fibers like cotton, silk, and wool, featuring traditional Indian motifs and modern and contemporary styles. The industry preserves cultural heritage and supports local artisans, contributing to sustainable and ethical fashion.

Hathras



Hing

Hing, also known as Asafoetida, is a popular spice used in Indian cuisine. The history of Hing production in Hathras district can be traced back several decades. Hing has been grown and processed in this region for generations, with the traditional knowledge and techniques passed down from older generations.

The cultivation of Ferula plants, from which Hing resin is derived, has been practiced in Hathras for a long time. The favorable climate and soil conditions in the region are suitable for the growth of these plants. Farmers in the area have developed expertise in cultivating and harvesting Ferula plants to obtain the resinous gum.

The process of producing hing involves several steps including harvesting wherein the roots of the Ferula plant are carefully dug up, extraction of the gum resin is extracted from the roots by making incisions and then drying the milky sap that oozes out, fermentation wherein the dried gum resin undergoes a fermentation process to develop its unique flavour and aroma. The fermented resin is then ground into a fine powder or mixed with a carrier substance like wheat flour or rice flour to create the powdered hing commonly found in markets. It is often sold in both its pure resin form and as a powdered spice.

In India, hing is widely used in cooking, and it is an essential ingredient in various regional cuisines. It is often used in small quantities as a seasoning and flavoring agent in various Indian dishes, especially in vegetarian and lentil-based recipes.



Handmade Paper

Jalaun, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its traditional craftsmanship, including the production of handmade paper. Handmade paper is an eco-friendly alternative to machine-made paper, and it has a unique texture and aesthetic appeal. Handmade paper from Jalaun comes in various textures, colors, and thicknesses. It is often used for a wide range of applications, including stationery, greeting cards, journals, gift wrapping, and art projects.

Handmade paper in Jalaun is typically crafted from natural and sustainable materials such as cotton rags, jute, straw, and various plant fibers. These materials are collected, cleaned, and processed to make them suitable for papermaking. The raw materials are pulped by breaking them down into small fibers. This can be done manually or with the help of machines. The pulping process often involves soaking the materials in water and then beating or blending them to create a pulp. The pulp is mixed with water to create a slurry, and a screen or mold is used to form sheets of paper. Artisans carefully spread the pulp evenly on the mold, allowing excess water to drain and leaving behind a thin layer of fibers. The freshly formed sheets of paper are placed in the sun or dried in a controlled environment to remove moisture. Drying times can vary depending on the weather and the thickness of the paper. After drying, the paper sheets may be pressed to flatten them and improve their smoothness. Artisans also add finishing touches such as trimming the edges or adding decorative elements.

Handmade paper is considered environmentally friendly because it uses renewable resources and does not involve the harsh chemicals often used in machine-made paper production. This traditional craft not only preserves traditional papermaking techniques but also contributes to the local economy and tourism industry. Handmade paper products from Jalaun district are highly valued for their uniqueness, eco-friendliness, and cultural significance.





Jaunpur



Carpets

Jaunpur, a district in Uttar Pradesh, has a rich history of carpet weaving, dating back several centuries and influenced by various dynasties, including the Mughals. The carpet weaving industry in Jaunpur is known for its exquisite carpets and rugs, which were highly sought after by royalty and aristocrats. Jaunpur carpets are a type of traditional handwoven carpets that originate from the city of Jaunpur in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh.

These carpets are known for their intricate designs, fine craftsmanship, and rich cultural heritage. Jaunpur carpets are renowned for their intricate and elaborate designs. They often feature floral patterns, geometric motifs, and traditional Indian designs. The designs are meticulously crafted, and each carpet may take a considerable amount of time to complete. These carpets are typically made from high-quality materials such as wool and silk. The choice of materials significantly impact the quality and appearance of the carpet. Jaunpur carpets often use a rich and vibrant color palette. The use of bold and contrasting colors adds to the visual appeal of these carpets.



Jhansi



Soft Toys

Jhansi, a district in Uttar Pradesh, India, has a long history of producing high-quality soft toys. The soft toy industry in Jhansi emerged in recent decades and has become a vital source of livelihood for many local artisans. The industry began in the 1980s when a group of women artisans, under the guidance of local organizations and NGOs, began exploring the craft of making stuffed toys. Over time, their skills and techniques developed, leading to the establishment of a thriving soft toy industry in the region.

The soft toy making process involves design and pattern creation, fabric selection, cutting, stitching, stuffing, hand embroidery and detailing, and finishing. The artisans carefully sew the fabric pieces together, ensuring proper stuffing space is left open for filling. They then stuff the soft toys with soft materials like cotton, polyester fiberfill, or foam, ensuring an even and fluffy filling.

After stuffing, the soft toy undergoes intricate hand embroidery and detailing, adding features like eyes, nose, mouth, and other ornamentation. The toy is then given a final inspection, fixing any loose threads or imperfections, and being carefully checked for quality. The soft toy industry in Jhansi provides employment opportunities for many artisans and contributes to the local economy.



Kannauj



Kannauj was a prominent center for perfumery during the Mughal era, and its fragrances were highly sought after by royalty and nobility. Itra from Kannauj is traditionally made using natural ingredients, including flowers like roses, jasmine, marigold, bela (a type of jasmine), and other aromatic plants. Herbs, spices, and woods like sandalwood are also commonly used. The attar of Kannauj is a processed mixture of various raw materials acquired from different places i.e., roses from Aligarh and Palampur, saffron from Jammu & Kashmir, kewra from Ganjam, spices and herbs from North East and Madhya Pradesh. Kannauj itself has enough supplies of genda, jafrani, and maulsri. Each fragrance is created by blending and distilling these ingredients to capture their essential oils. The extraction of fragrance oils in Kannauj follows traditional methods, often involving steam distillation. The essential oils are collected and then carefully blended to create the desired fragrance. This process requires skill and expertise to achieve the perfect scent. Traditional ways of making Attar & essential oils with Dheg & Bhapka still thrive in Kannauj and are fondly preserved by craftsman and attar manufacturers. The production of itra in Kannauj is often a family tradition passed down through generations. Local artisans take immense pride in their craftsmanship and work diligently to maintain the quality and authenticity of their fragrances.

Kannauj's perfumers create a wide variety of attars, each with its own unique aroma and characteristics. Common attar scents include rose, sandalwood, jasmine, musk, khus (vetiver), and many more. These fragrances are used for personal fragrance, religious rituals, and perfumery. Itra from Kannauj is typically stored in small glass or crystal bottles known as "itra bottles" or "attar bottles." These bottles are often beautifully designed and make for exquisite keepsakes.

Attar

Kannauj, also known as the "Perfume City of India," is renowned for its production of traditional Indian perfumes, particularly "itra" or "attar." Itra is a fragrant oil derived from natural sources, such as flowers, herbs, spices, and aromatic substances. Kannauj has a rich and centuries-old tradition of crafting these fragrances, and it is considered one of India's most significant centers for the production of attar. Itra from Kannauj has also been GI Tagged.



Kanpur Dehat

Aluminium Utensils

The district of Kanpur Dehat is famous for the splendid, vigorous and strong aluminium utensils. Utensils like kettle, fry pan, tawa, cooker, plate, glass, pot, spoon, bucket etc. are made from aluminium in Pukhrayan area of the district which are sturdy and available in various sizes. The aluminium utensils industry in Kanpur Dehat, Uttar Pradesh, India, is a significant sector that has been thriving for many years.

The district, also known as Kanpur Rural, is known for its industrial and manufacturing prowess, producing a wide range of aluminium utensils, such as pots, pans, pressure cookers, and containers. These utensils are made primarily from aluminium due to its lightweight, durable, and heat-conductive properties. The industry consists of numerous small and medium-scale manufacturing units spread across different parts of Kanpur Dehat.

The manufacturing process involves several steps, including raw materials procurement, cutting and shaping, forming and joining, finishing and polishing, and quality control and packaging. These utensils are typically made using traditional techniques, and many artisans in Kanpur Dehat continue to craft them by hand. Aluminium is chosen for its lightweight, heat-conducting properties, and affordability.



Kanpur

Leather work

The city of Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh, India has a rich history when it comes to leather products. Kanpur has been a prominent center for the production and trade of leather goods in the country for many decades.

Kanpur's leather goods production dates back to the late 19th century, when British industrialists established tanneries and production units in the city. The city's strategic location and proximity to the Ganges river led to the introduction of modern machinery and techniques, leading to the growth of the leather manufacturing industry. High-quality raw materials and skilled craftsmanship contributed to the industry's popularity in domestic and international markets.

In the mid-20th century, Kanpur experienced further growth and modernization, introducing advanced machinery and technologies to improve efficiency and productivity. The industry gained recognition for its quality and craftsmanship, leading to its involvement in international trade fairs and exhibitions, establishing Kanpur as a major exporter of leather goods.

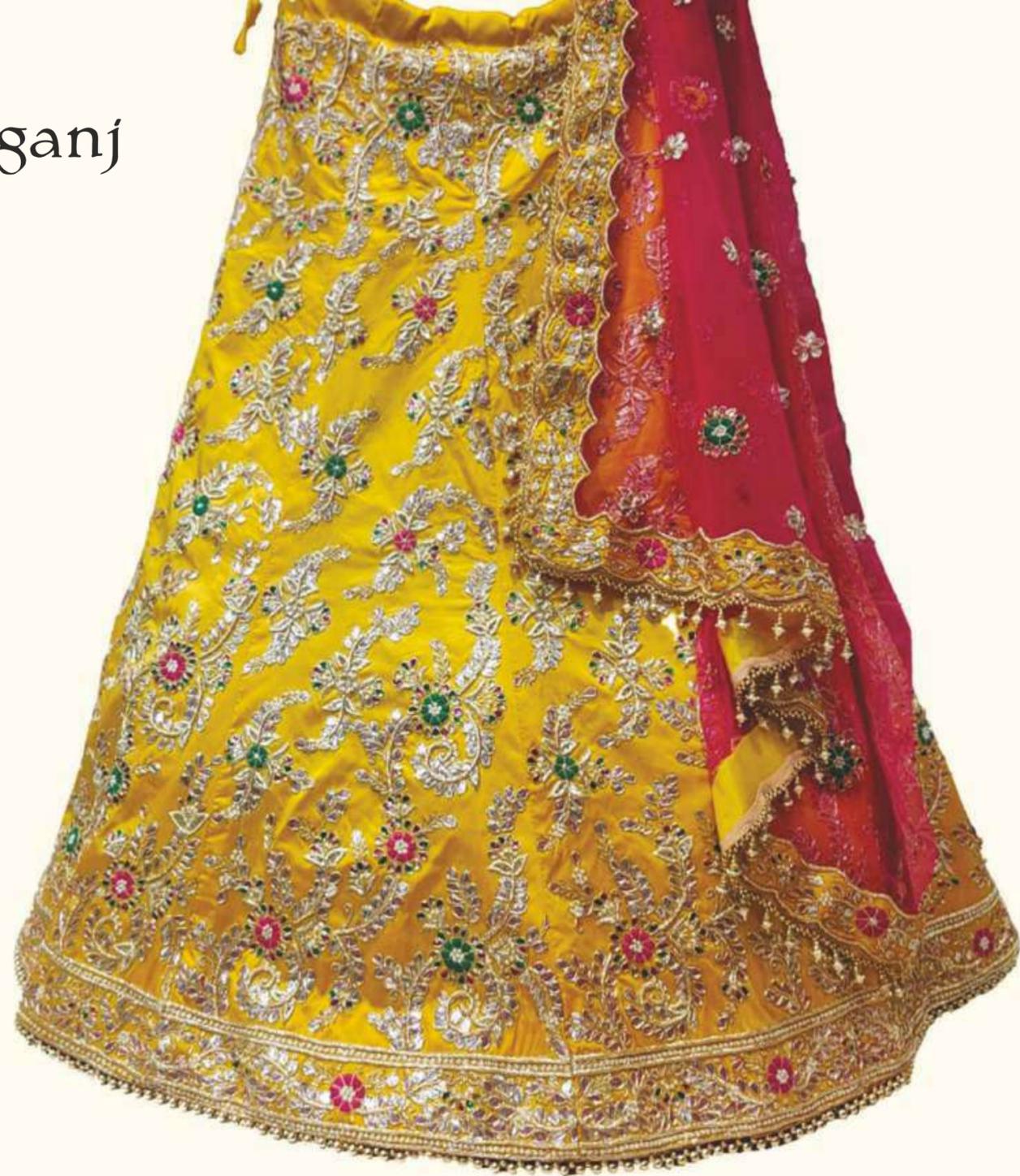


Kanpur is a hub for manufacturing top-quality leather products, focusing on design and pattern making, material selection, cutting, stitching, assembly, finishing, quality control, and packaging. Designers and artisans create designs and patterns for bags, wallets, shoes, jackets, and accessories, considering market trends, customer preferences, and functionality. High-quality leather is selected based on durability, aesthetics, and texture. Skilled craftsmen use specialized tools or machines to cut the leather according to the product's requirements. Stitching and assembly are performed using hand or machine stitching, with additional components like zippers, buttons, and straps added. Finishing treatments, such as polishing, buffing, and sanding, enhance the appearance and durability of leather products.

Quality control measures are implemented throughout the production process. After passing quality control checks, finished leather products are packaged for protection during transportation and labeled, tagged, and categorized according to their designs and styles.



Kasganj



Zari Zardozi

Zari zardozi work, a traditional embroidery technique in Kasganj district, Uttar Pradesh, has been practiced for centuries. This art form uses metallic threads, such as gold and silver, to embellish textiles like silk, velvet, and satin.

Kasganj, formerly known as Kanshi Ram Nagar, is renowned for its exquisite zardozi work. Zari work involves the use of metallic threads, often made of silver or gold, to create intricate patterns on fabrics. These threads are known for their lustrous and shimmering appearance. Zari work can include a wide range of designs, from floral motifs to geometric patterns. It is commonly used to embellish sarees, bridal wear, and other traditional garments. Zari work is used for a variety of purposes, including saree borders, lehenga cholis, and dupattas. It adds a touch of luxury and elegance to clothing.

Zardozi work is a more elaborate form of embroidery that includes not only metallic threads but also beads, sequins, and precious stones. The word "Zardozi" means "gold embroidery." In Zardozi, artisans create raised and three-dimensional designs on fabric using a combination of metallic threads and embellishments. It is known for its intricate and opulent designs. Zardozi work has a long history in India and was traditionally used to adorn royal garments and textiles. It is still a popular choice for bridal wear and special occasion outfits.

The process involves several steps, including design creation, traced design, frame setting, thread selection, needlework, embellishment, and finishing. Karigars create intricate designs inspired by Mughal art and architecture, using transfer paper and carbon-based ink to create an outline for the embroidery. The fabric is then stretched and mounted on an adda wooden frame, and metallic threads are carefully chosen based on the desired design and quality. The karigars use various stitches, such as satin stitch, chain stitch, and couching stitch, to create intricate patterns and fill the outlined areas. Embellishments like beads, sequins, and crystals are often added for added sparkle and richness. Finally, the fabric is finished by removing it from the frame, trimming loose threads, and washing or dry-cleaned to remove stains or marks.





Food processing (Banana)

The food processing industry in Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh is a vital part of the region's agricultural industry, utilizing favorable agro-climatic conditions for banana cultivation.

The district has a significant presence of banana plantations, with farmers cultivating various banana species like robusta, poovan, and dwarf cavendish.

The processing of bananas begins with the harvesting of mature and ripened bananas, which are procured through local cooperatives or processing units. Common processing methods include ripening, sorting and grading, washing and cleaning, slicing and dicing, and packaging. The industry produces a diverse range of banana-based products, including banana chips, banana puree, frozen banana slices, and banana pulp. These products are distributed to domestic and international markets through wholesalers, retailers, and e-commerce platforms.

Kushinagar



Banana Fibre Products

Kushinagar, a town in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its production of banana fiber and various banana-related products. Banana fiber is extracted from the pseudostems of banana plants and is used in various traditional crafts and industries. Banana fiber can be blended with other natural fibers or used alone to create textiles. The resulting fabrics are known for their durability and moisture-wicking properties, making them suitable for clothing and accessories. Banana fiber mats and rugs are common in Kushinagar. They are used for both practical purposes and as decorative items. The strength and eco-friendliness of banana fiber make it a popular choice for crafting bags, wallets, hats, and other accessories. Banana fiber is also used in the creation of various home decor items like wall hangings, table runners, and decorative baskets. The strong and sturdy nature of banana fiber makes it useful for manufacturing ropes and cords, which are used in construction and agriculture.

The process begins with the harvesting of mature banana plants. In Kushinagar, several varieties of bananas are grown for their fiber. After harvesting, the pseudostems (the main stem of the banana plant) are carefully cut into smaller sections. These sections are then stripped of their outer layers to expose the inner fibers. The exposed fibers are manually extracted from the pseudostems. This is typically done by scraping or hand-rolling the fibers to separate them from the non-fibrous material. The extracted fibers are washed to remove impurities. The washed banana fibers are then dried in the sun to remove moisture and ensure they are clean and ready for further processing. The washed banana fibers are then dried in the sun to remove moisture and ensure they are clean and ready for further processing. Banana fibers are used for weaving various products, including textiles, mats, ropes, bags, and decorative items.

Banana fiber products from Kushinagar are often appreciated for their eco-friendly and sustainable qualities, as well as their cultural significance. They represent the skilled craftsmanship of the local artisans and contribute to the livelihoods of many in the region.



Lakhimpur



Tribal craft

Lakhimpur Kheri is a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is known for its rich cultural diversity and has a significant tribal population. The tribal communities in Lakhimpur Kheri have their own unique forms of traditional craftwork and art. The history of tribal craft in Lakhimpur district of Uttar Pradesh can be traced back to the indigenous tribes that have inhabited the region for centuries. The district is home to several tribal communities, including the Adivasis, Gonds, Tharus, and Bhoksa, who have a rich culture of arts and crafts. Popular tribal crafts include bamboo, terracotta pottery, palm leaf, and wood carving.

Tribes in the region often use bamboo and cane to create a variety of products, such as baskets, mats, furniture, and decorative items. Tribal communities in the region also engage in traditional textile weaving and embroidery. Tribal jewelry is often made from materials like beads, shells, and metals. These pieces can be very colorful and reflect the cultural heritage of the community. Tribal artisans carve intricate designs on wood to create decorative items and masks.

The making process involves material preparation, design creation, crafting, finishing, and the use of natural dyes. Bamboo is harvested, dried, and split into thin strips, while terracotta pottery is shaped and baked in traditional kilns. Palm leaf crafts use collected, dried leaves to create intricate designs and patterns. Wood carving involves using locally available woods like teak, mango, and sheesham to create intricate designs on furniture, doors, and decorative items. The tribal craft is deeply rooted in the indigenous culture and traditions of the local tribes, serving as a means of livelihood for artisans and reflecting the artistic skills and creativity of the tribal communities.



Lalitpur



School Dress/ Readymade Garments/ Hosiery

Lalitpur, a district nestled in the heart of Uttar Pradesh, has earned a reputation as a thriving hub for the manufacturing of school uniforms. This distinction has not only contributed to the local economy but has also made Lalitpur a key player in meeting the clothing needs of students across the region. Lalitpur boasts a pool of skilled artisans and tailors who have honed their craft over generations. Their expertise in sewing and fabric selection ensures the production of high-quality and durable uniforms. Lalitpur caters to the diverse needs of schools by offering a wide range of school uniform items. This includes shirts, trousers, skirts, blouses, ties, and more, each tailored to meet specific school dress codes. The cost-effectiveness of school uniforms produced in Lalitpur has made them accessible to a wide range of educational institutions, from government schools to private institutions. This affordability has made Lalitpur uniforms a popular choice among schools seeking cost-effective solutions.

The cost-effectiveness of school uniforms produced in Lalitpur has made them accessible to a wide range of educational institutions, from government schools to private institutions. This affordability has made Lalitpur uniforms a popular choice among schools seeking cost-effective solutions. Many manufacturers in Lalitpur offer customization options, allowing schools to include their logos, specific colors, or unique designs on uniforms. Lalitpur's school uniform manufacturing industry has created employment opportunities for a significant portion of the local population, contributing to the region's economic growth.

Lalitpur has also emerged as a bustling hub for the manufacturing of readymade garments. Lalitpur caters to a diverse range of clothing needs by offering a wide array of readymade garments. This includes shirts, trousers, dresses, kurtas, sarees, and more, each designed to meet various fashion preferences and occasions. Garments manufactured in Lalitpur are not only popular within the district but also find their way into regional and national markets, contributing to the district's visibility and revenue.

Lucknow



Chikankari

Chikankari is an exquisite form of embroidery that originated in Lucknow, India. Dating back to the Mughal era, it is believed to have been introduced in the region by Nur Jehan, the wife of Mughal Emperor Jahangir. Over the centuries, Chikankari has evolved into a significant part of Lucknow's cultural heritage.

The history of Chikankari can be traced back to the 3rd century BC, as references to similar embroideries can be found in ancient Buddhist scriptures. However, it gained prominence during the reign of the Mughals. The intricate and delicate embroidery was favored by the Mughal emperors and their nobles. During the Mughal era, Chikankari was primarily done on muslin fabric, which was lightweight and perfect for the hot and humid climate of Uttar Pradesh. However, over time, it expanded to other fabrics such as cotton, organza, chiffon, net, and silk.

Lucknow



Lucknow **Chikankari** is a unique and intricate process that involves skilled craftsmanship in several steps. The first step involves design creation, where skilled craftsmen draw intricate patterns and motifs on paper or fabric, which are then transferred onto the fabric using techniques like carbon tracing or hand drawing. Fabric selection is then crucial, with fabrics like cotton, silk, chiffon, and organza used. Stitching is then performed using various stitches, such as "taipchi," "bakhya," "hool," and "murri." Block printing is used to create the outline of the design before embroidery, using wooden blocks carved with specific patterns and motifs. Embroidery is then done using white cotton thread, ensuring precision and attention to detail.

After the embroidery is complete, the fabric is washed, dried, and ironed to give it a polished look. Additional embellishments, such as sequins, beads, or mirrors, are added to enhance the beauty of the Chikankari embroidery. Final inspection and packaging ensure quality and precision before the finished products are packaged and ready for sale or distribution. Chikankari is a labor-intensive process that requires dedicated skill and time, taking several days to weeks depending on the complexity of the design and product size.

Maharajganj



Furniture

Maharajganj district of Uttar Pradesh, India is famous for its wooden furniture. The district of Maharajganj has sufficient raw materials for making various furniture items like chairs, doors, beds, sofas, tables, dining tables, dressing tables and more. These items are made by skilled craftsmen. With the use of new technology and methods, the quality of the products is being enhanced, and the production is being boosted to meet the demand within the district as well as in other regions.

Furniture of Maharajganj district is considered to be of fine quality. Table, chairs, sofa, bed, dining table, stools etc. of finest quality of wood is manufactured in Maharajganj. Wood has to pass through various processes before it can be used. The first step in making wooden furniture is selecting the right type of wood. The choice of wood depends on factors such as the intended use of the furniture, the desired appearance, and the availability of wood species. Commonly used woods for furniture making include teak, rosewood, oak, mango wood, and sheesham (Indian rosewood). Once the wood is chosen, the furniture design is finalized. This includes deciding on the dimensions, style, and any specific design features or details. Detailed plans and measurements are created to guide the manufacturing process. After the design is established, the wooden boards are cut and shaped according to the plan. This involves using various tools, such as saws, planers, and routers, to create the individual components of the furniture, including the legs, panels, and other parts. Joinery techniques are used to connect the wooden components together securely. Common joinery methods include dovetail joints, mortise and tenon joints, and dowel joints, among others. Once the individual parts are prepared, the furniture is assembled. This involves fitting the components together and using glue, screws, or other fasteners to create a sturdy structure. After assembly, the furniture is sanded to smooth out any rough edges and to prepare the surface for finishing. Sanding also helps to achieve a polished and even look. Finishing is a crucial step in the furniture-making process. It involves applying stains, paints, varnishes, or other finishes to protect the wood and enhance its appearance. Some furniture makers in Maharajganj use traditional finishes or natural oils to maintain the wood's natural beauty.

Skilled artisans in the region often take great pride in their craftsmanship, and their work results in beautifully crafted pieces of furniture.

Gaura Stone Craft

The Gaura stone craft of Mahoba is a traditional stone carving art form that originates from Mahoba district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. This art form involves the skilled craftsmanship of carving intricate designs and motifs into stones, creating various decorative and architectural elements.

Gaura stone is found in Gaurahari village of Mahoba district. Goods made of Gaurastone are in great demand across the country. This stone is used in handicrafts by cutting, grinding and polishing into different sculptures or household decorative items. This set of five coaster, hand-crafted with precision will be the best Diwali gift. Skilled artisans in Mahoba are responsible for practicing the Gaura stone craft. These artisans often come from families with a long lineage of stone carvers, passing down their knowledge and skills through generations.

Mahoba



The primary material used in Gaura stone craft is locally sourced stone, which is typically sandstone or granite. The choice of stone depends on the specific requirements of the project and the type of carving to be done. Artisans use a variety of hand tools, such as chisels and hammers, to meticulously carve intricate designs into the stone. The designs can range from floral and geometric patterns to depictions of deities and mythical creatures. Gaura stone craft is primarily used in the creation of architectural elements for temples, palaces, and historical buildings. It is also employed for crafting decorative items such as sculptures, panels, and friezes.

The Gaura stone craft is known for its exquisite detailing and fine craftsmanship. The designs often incorporate elements from Hindu mythology and local folklore, making them culturally significant. The Gaura stone craft of Mahoba is not only a source of livelihood for local artisans but also a vital part of the region's cultural heritage. It contributes to the preservation of historical monuments and the construction of new ones.

Mahoba

Metal Craft

Mahoba, located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, has a rich history in metal crafts dating back centuries. The Chandela dynasty, which ruled from the 9th to 13th centuries, was a patron of art and architecture, leading to skilled artisans in metal craftsmanship. They created exquisite sculptures, decorative items, and intricate jewelry using various metals like brass, bronze, and iron. Mahoba's metal craftsmanship was showcased in the magnificent temples and forts built by the Chandela dynasty. The Khajuraho temples, a UNESCO World Heritage site, showcase the exceptional metal work through carvings and sculptures.

Today, Mahoba remains a center for metal craft, with a new generation of artisans preserving traditional techniques and styles. The intricate designs, meticulous detailing, and rich history of metal craft in Mahoba make it a treasured and sought-after art form.



The **metal work** process in Mahoba involves several steps and requires skilled craftsmanship. The first step involves conceptualizing and designing the metal product, which may involve creating sketches or blueprints. The material selection depends on factors like desired appearance, durability, and ease of workability. This involves pouring molten metal into molds to create specific shapes and designs. Artisans use specialized tools to emboss or engrave intricate patterns and designs onto the metal surface. Chasing is a technique where artisans work on the reverse side of the metal to create raised designs on the front. Inlay work involves setting pieces of contrasting metals or materials into the main metal to create decorative patterns.

Joining and welding are used to join multiple components or parts, creating a strong bond with skilled welders. Finally, polishing and finishing are performed using buffing wheels, sandpaper, or other abrasive materials to create a smooth and lustrous finish on the metal surface. The metal craft of Mahoba often features intricate floral and geometric patterns, as well as depictions of mythological figures and motifs.



Mainpuri



Tarkashi

Tarkashi, also known as metal wire inlay, is a traditional Indian craft that involves the intricate art of inlaying metal wires into wood or other materials to create decorative patterns and designs. It is a skilled technique that has been practiced for centuries in the Mainpuri district of Uttar Pradesh. This traditional craft has a long history and is commonly used in Mainpuri for various ornamental purposes, including furniture, jewellery boxes, trays, and other decorative items.

The Origin of Tarkashi is not well documented, but it is believed to have been introduced to India during the Mughal period in the 16th century, influenced by Persian and Islamic art forms. Tarkashi was initially used to embellish items like furniture, doors, boxes, and jewelry.

Tarkashi is a traditional Indian craft that uses thin metal wires and a base material, often wood, to create intricate designs and patterns. The artisans carefully cut and shape the wires, inserting them into grooves or channels on the base material. The finished pieces feature geometric patterns, floral motifs, and figurative designs. Tarkashi is a labor-intensive craft that preserves and promotes India's cultural heritage, and is passed down through generations. The craft requires skill and precision.



Mathura



Thakurji costume

Mathura is a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, known for its rich cultural and religious heritage, particularly in relation to Lord Krishna. In Mathura, especially at temples like the Shri Krishna Janmabhoomi Temple and Dwarkadhish Temple, one can find elaborately designed costumes or dresses for the deities, often referred to as "Thakurji" or "Laddu Gopal" attire. These costumes are meant to adorn the idol of Lord Krishna and add to the beauty and divinity of the deity during various religious ceremonies and festivals. The history of the costume of Thakur Ji, representing Lord Krishna, in Mathura is deeply rooted in the religious and cultural traditions of the region. Mathura, located in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is considered to be the birthplace of Lord Krishna and holds immense significance in Hindu mythology and worship.

Historically, the costume of Thakur Ji in Mathura draws inspiration from the depictions of Lord Krishna in ancient Sri Thakurji costumes are often accompanied by accessories like crowns, necklaces, and armbands. These accessories are designed to enhance the overall appearance of the deity. Pictures, especially the Bhagavad Gita and the Srimad Bhagavatam. These scriptures describe the attire and embellishments worn by Krishna during his earthly incarnation.

The traditional costume of Thakur Ji incorporates elements such as the dhoti, uttariya, mukut (crown), and jewelry, as previously mentioned. The dhoti, made from luxurious fabric, symbolizes simplicity and the essence of village life, with reference to Lord Krishna's upbringing in a pastoral environment. The uttariya, draped over the shoulder, adds an additional layer of elegance and grandeur to the attire.

Thakurji costumes are known for their intricate embroidery and embellishments. These decorations can include sequins, beads, zari work, and colorful threads, all meticulously applied by skilled artisans. High-quality fabrics such as silk and brocade are commonly used for Thakurji costumes. These fabrics are chosen for their luxurious look and feel, as well as their ability to hold intricate designs. Lord Krishna's attire comes in a variety of colors, with blue being one of the most common. The attire for Thakurji is not just clothing; it is a symbol of devotion and reverence for Lord Krishna in the Hindu tradition.

Sanitaryware Product

Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh is also famous for the production of luxurious sanitary fittings. The manufacturing units at Mathura produces a variety of sanitary fittings such as water taps, shower taps, sanitary wares, water pumps, water tanks, bath tubs and mirror cabinets etc.

These products are manufactured with core mechanism and sand dye casting method mainly.





Textile

Mau district is known for its production of various types of fabrics. These fabrics can include cotton, silk, synthetic materials, and blends. They may be used for making clothing, home furnishings, and other textile products. Mau district is also known as “Powerhouse of textile weavers” of Eastern Uttar Pradesh.

Mau district is famous for textile product and apparel manufacturing. There are a number of establishments that process fibre into fabric and fabric into clothing and other textile products. It is a prevalent saying that almost every household in Mau district has a loom which is used for making sarees, loincloth and suits.

The sarees made here are beautifully embroidered by craftsman with Zari Yarn. Mau is well known for saree production, zari work and kashidakari work. The industry contributes significantly to the local economy, providing employment opportunities and contributing to the region's socio-economic development.

Meerut



Sports Goods

Meerut, a city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is renowned for its thriving sports goods industry. It is often referred to as the "Sports City of India" due to its long history of producing high-quality sports equipment and accessories. The sports goods industry in Meerut specializes in a wide range of products, including cricket gear, field hockey equipment, soccer balls, and various other sports-related items.

Meerut is particularly famous for its cricket gear production. The city is home to numerous cricket bat manufacturers who produce bats used by both amateur and professional cricketers. These manufacturers source the finest English willow and Kashmir willow to craft cricket bats. In addition to bats, they also produce cricket balls, pads, gloves, and protective gear. Field hockey is another sport where Meerut excels. The city has a long history of producing high-quality field hockey sticks and equipment. Many professional field hockey players from around the world prefer sticks made in Meerut. Meerut is a significant hub for soccer ball production in India. The city manufactures a large percentage of the soccer balls used domestically and is also involved in exporting them to other countries. These soccer balls meet international quality standards and are often used in various leagues and tournaments. Besides cricket, field hockey, and soccer, Meerut's sports goods industry produces equipment for a wide range of sports. This includes items like badminton rackets, tennis rackets, table tennis paddles, boxing gloves, and more. In addition to sports equipment, Meerut also produces various sporting accessories, including bags, clothing, and training equipment.

Many sports goods manufacturers in Meerut rely on skilled artisans who have honed their craft over generations. The traditional craftsmanship and attention to detail contribute to the high quality of the products. Meerut's sports goods are not only popular in India but are also exported to many countries. The industry is a significant contributor to India's sports exports.

The sports goods industry in Meerut has played a significant role in the socio-economic development of the city and has generated employment opportunities for thousands of people. The industry continues to thrive and expand, with new technologies and innovations being incorporated into the manufacturing processes.



Mirzapur



Carpets

Mirzapur, a city in Uttar Pradesh, India, is renowned for its carpet industry. The district is considered one of the major carpet manufacturing hubs in the country. The carpet industry of Mirzapur has a long history and is known for its rich tradition of handwoven carpets. Mirzapur has a long history of producing exquisite handwoven carpets and rugs. These carpets are highly regarded for their quality, intricate designs, and craftsmanship. The tradition of carpet weaving in Mirzapur dates back several centuries, and the city is known for its contributions to the Indian carpet industry.

The art of carpet weaving in Mirzapur can be traced back centuries, with skills and techniques passed down from generation to generation. Carpets produced in Mirzapur are often made using traditional methods and designs, creating exquisite patterns and motifs.

Mirzapur carpets are typically made from wool, silk, or a blend of both. Wool from local sheep is often used, and sometimes, imported silk is incorporated to add luster and sheen to the carpets. The carpets are woven using traditional hand-knotting techniques. The most common weaving style used in Mirzapur is the Persian knot, also known as the Senneh knot or asymmetric knot. This method allows for the creation of intricate and detailed patterns. Mirzapur carpets are known for their rich and diverse designs. These designs often include floral motifs, geometric patterns, intricate medallions, and even historical or cultural references. The choice of design varies based on customer preferences and regional influences. The color palette of Mirzapur carpets is vast and vibrant. These carpets often feature a wide range of colors, from earthy tones to rich jewel tones, creating visually appealing and striking pieces. Mirzapur carpets come in various sizes, from small area rugs to large room-sized carpets. The size can be customized to suit the requirements of the buyer.

The production of Mirzapur carpets often involves skilled artisans who have been practicing the craft for generations. The hand-knotting process requires precision and expertise. The carpets are primarily hand-knotted or hand-tufted, using materials like wool, silk, and synthetic fibers. They come in various types and sizes, including traditional patterns, modern designs, and customized options. Mirzapur's carpets are highly regarded for their quality, craftsmanship, and durability, and are exported globally.

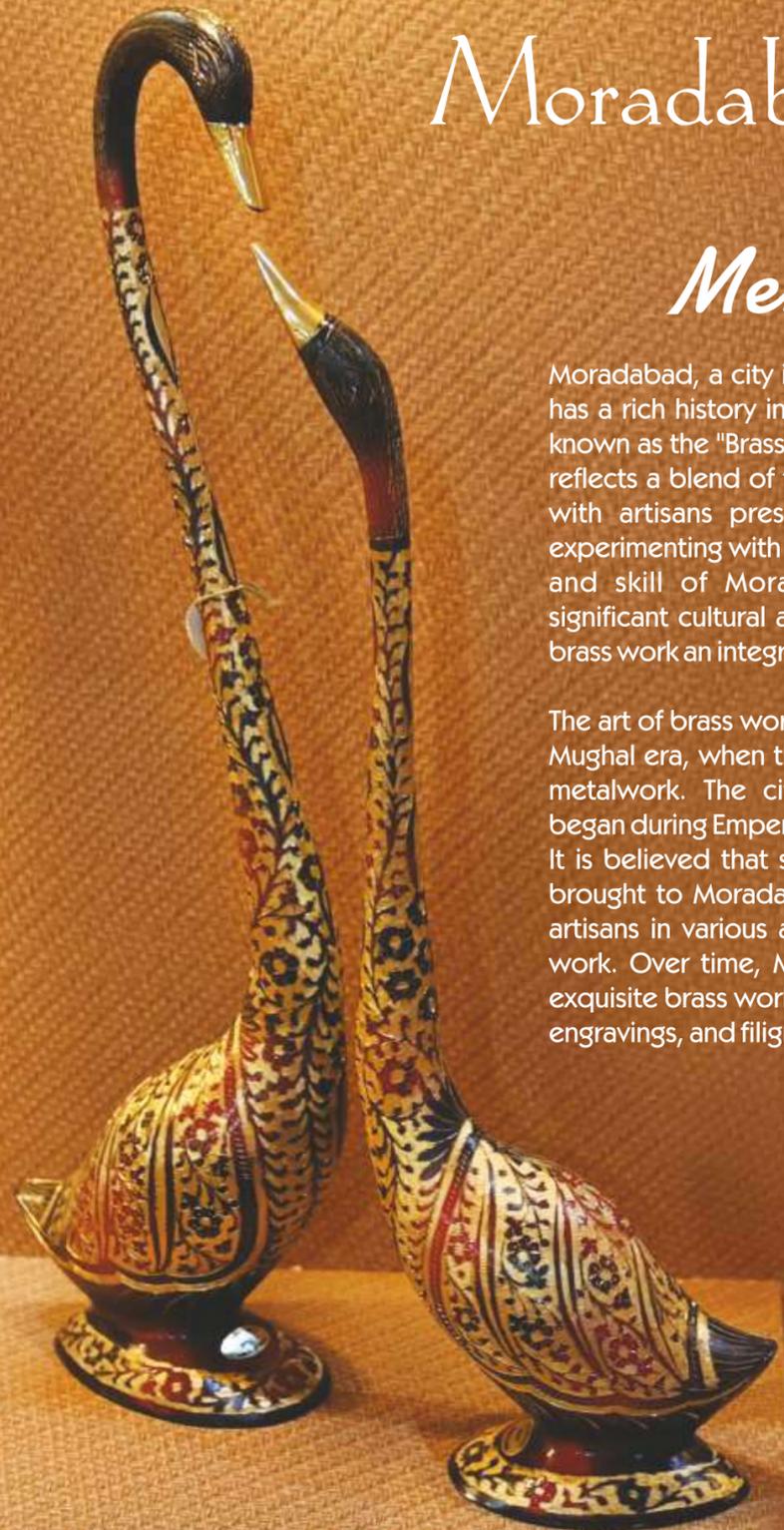


Moradabad

Metal Craft

Moradabad, a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, has a rich history in brass work. Today, Moradabad is known as the "Brass City" of India. The city's brass work reflects a blend of traditional and modern influences, with artisans preserving ancient techniques while experimenting with new designs and ideas. The artistry and skill of Moradabad's brass craftsmen hold significant cultural and economic significance, making brass work an integral part of the city's heritage.

The art of brass work in Moradabad has its roots in the Mughal era, when the city was a prominent center for metalwork. The city's association with brass work began during Emperor Akbar's reign in the 16th century. It is believed that skilled craftsmen from Persia were brought to Moradabad by the Mughals to train local artisans in various artistic techniques, including brass work. Over time, Moradabad became known for its exquisite brass work, which included intricate designs, engravings, and filigree work.



The process of creating brass work in Moradabad involves several steps and skilled craftsmanship. The first step involves conceptualizing and designing the brass product, creating sketches and blueprints. The material is selected from high-quality brass sheets, rods, or wires, which are an alloy of copper and zinc. The brass is cut and shaped using tools like shears, saws, or laser cutters, and joined using steel techniques. Hammering, shaping, engraving, and embossing are common techniques used to create texture, patterns, and intricate designs.

Polishing and finishing are done using abrasive materials, and some brass products may be plated or coated with metal alloys. Cleaning and detailing are the final steps, removing debris, residues, or tarnish, and inspecting the work for imperfections before packaging and preparation for sale or export.

Muzzafarnagar



Jaggery

Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh, is a region known for its traditional jaggery, a sugar-based sweetener made from sugarcane or date palm juice.

The process involves extracting the juice from sugarcane, heating it, and cooling it before solidifying. Sugarcane cultivation is a major cash crop in the region, and a significant portion is used to produce jaggery. Muzaffarnagar jaggery is considered high-quality due to its fertile soil and favorable climate. The sugarcane juice used is usually fresh and of good quality, contributing to its taste and texture. Jaggery holds cultural and culinary significance in Muzaffarnagar's local traditions, used as a sweetener in desserts, beverages, and traditional recipes. It contributes to the local economy and provides livelihoods to farmers, sugarcane growers, and artisans involved in its production. The jaggery industry has also embraced modern techniques to meet growing demand.

Despite its evolution, the traditional methods and cultural significance of jaggery have been preserved, making it an essential part of the region's agricultural heritage and culinary traditions.

Pilibhit



Flutes

Pilibhit, a city in Uttar Pradesh, is renowned for its rich flute making tradition. The artisans in Pilibhit craft high-quality flutes using traditional techniques passed down through generations. Bamboo, a versatile material, is used as the primary material, shaped and carved using hand tools for sound production and playability. The flutes are then tuned and refined, adjusting the length, diameter, and positioning of finger holes to achieve desired pitch and tonal qualities.

Pilibhit flutes are known for their simple yet effective design, often six-holed, which is the most common type used in Indian classical music. The tonal quality of Pilibhit flutes is highly sought after by musicians, who can select specific tonal qualities and design features. Many flute makers in Pilibhit offer customization options, ensuring the flute is tailored to the musician's preferences and style. Some Pilibhit flutes feature artistic embellishments, adding to the instrument's aesthetic appeal. Pilibhit flutes are often used in various forms of Indian classical music, including Hindustani and Carnatic traditions, folk music, and devotional music.





Amla

Pratapgarh, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for the cultivation of amla (Indian gooseberry) among various other agricultural products. Amla is a small, green fruit that is known for its rich nutritional content and health benefits. Amla is recognized for its numerous health benefits, and it is used in traditional medicine systems like Ayurveda.

Pratapgarh's climate, which is characterized by tropical and subtropical conditions, is conducive to the cultivation of amla. Amla trees thrive in regions with a hot and dry climate. Several varieties of amla are cultivated in Pratapgarh, each with its unique flavor and characteristics. Some of the popular varieties include Chakaiya, Banarasi, Kanchan, and more. Amla is typically grown in orchards or as part of mixed cropping systems. The trees require well-drained soil and are often planted during the monsoon season. Regular pruning and maintenance are necessary to ensure healthy growth and fruit production. Amla trees usually start bearing fruit within a few years of planting. The fruit is harvested when it is green and fully mature. The harvesting season in Pratapgarh usually occurs in late summer and early autumn.

Amla is a versatile fruit and is used in various culinary preparations in Pratapgarh and across India. It is also used to make pickles, preserves, and traditional Ayurvedic medicines. Amla is known for its high vitamin C content and is valued for its health benefits. Amla is one of the richest sources of vitamin C, which supports immune health and acts as a powerful antioxidant. Amla is known to aid digestion and promote a healthy digestive system. It is used in various skincare and haircare products due to its nourishing properties. Amla contains antioxidants that help combat free radicals in the body, potentially reducing the risk of chronic diseases.

Amla cultivation in Pratapgarh contributes to the local economy by providing employment opportunities to farmers and laborers involved in the harvesting and processing of the fruit.





Prayagraj

The **Moonj work** in Prayagraj involves skilled artisans creating intricate and durable products. The process begins with harvesting the Moonj plant, cutting and drying the stems, stripping the outer layer, sorting and grading the fibers, and drying them in the sun. The artisans create intricate designs and patterns, which are transferred onto a wooden frame or loom. The weaving process involves interlacing the fibers vertically and horizontally, creating warp and weft threads. The final shape is shaped using tools or fingers, and embellishments can be added to enhance the aesthetic appeal. Quality checks and packing are conducted to ensure the finished products meet desired standards, and the products are carefully packed and prepared for distribution and sale. Moonj craft involves weaving moonj grass into various items, such as mats, baskets, fans, and decorative pieces. Moonj mats are among the most common products made using this craft. These mats are used for sitting, sleeping, or as floor coverings.

Moonj baskets come in various sizes and shapes and are used for storage, carrying goods, and as decorative pieces. Moonj fans are handwoven and provide natural and sustainable cooling during hot weather. Moonj craft is also used to create decorative items like wall hangings, coasters, and table runners.

Moonj Craft

The Moonj craft, also known as Madur, has a rich history dating back several centuries in Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India. Originating in villages along the Ganga and Yamuna rivers, the craft is primarily practiced by the Kevat community, who have been engaged in Moonj weaving for generations. The Moonj plant, Munj, is the primary raw material used for weaving, with its strength and flexibility being a key factor.

Traditionally done by hand, Moonj weaving has evolved with modernization, introducing mechanized tools and techniques. The Moonj plant, The craft has served as a livelihood for the Kevat community and has become an integral part of their cultural identity. Today, Moonj craft remains a significant part of Prayagraj's cultural heritage and a source of income for many artisans.



Raebareli



Woodwork

Raebareli, a district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is known for its traditional woodworking and carpentry skills. The region has a rich history of producing wooden furniture and crafts that reflect the craftsmanship and artistry of local artisans. Woodworking in Raebareli is a traditional craft that has been passed down through generations. Artisans in the region often learn their skills from their families and communities. Raebareli woodwork encompasses a wide range of products, including furniture, wooden toys, decorative items, and architectural elements. Some of the popular items include chairs, tables, cabinets, swings, and intricately carved doors and windows.

The making process involves selecting wood, designing and carving, joinery, surface finishing, and assembly. Woods like Sheesham, teak, mahogany, and mango wood are used, and the chosen wood should be sturdy, durable, and have a beautiful grain pattern. The artisan uses traditional hand tools to carve intricate patterns, motifs, and shapes onto the wood surface. Joinery techniques, such as dovetail joints and mortise-and-tenon joints, are used to ensure stability and longevity. Surface finishing involves sanding the wood smooth, using techniques like staining, painting, polishing, or lacquer to enhance the natural beauty and protect the surface. Assembly ensures strong and secure joints for multiple parts.

Raebareli woodwork is known for its intricate carving and inlay work. Skilled craftsmen use hand tools to create decorative patterns, motifs, and designs on wooden surfaces. Inlay work may involve the use of materials like brass, bone, or mother-of-pearl to add detail and contrast to the wood. After the woodworking and carving are complete, the wooden pieces are sanded and polished to achieve a smooth and glossy finish. This enhances the natural beauty of the wood and highlights the craftsmanship. Raebareli woodwork blends both functionality and aesthetics. While the furniture is designed for practical use, it is also considered a form of decorative art.



Applique work and Patch work



Appliqué work and patchwork are two traditional textile techniques in Rampur, Uttar Pradesh, India. Appliqué work, also known as "Kadai" or "Kaddhana," involves sewing colorful fabric onto a larger base to create intricate designs. Artisans use a variety of fabrics, including silk, cotton, and satin, and bright, contrasting colors to make the designs stand out. These designs can range from traditional to contemporary, catering to both traditional and modern tastes.

Patchwork, on the other hand, involves sewing together smaller pieces of fabric to create larger pieces, such as quilts and bed spreads. These pieces are known for their vibrant colors and intricate designs, often featuring traditional Indian motifs and cultural symbols.

Both applique work and patchwork are renowned for their intricate craftsmanship, attention to detail, and preservation of the cultural heritage of the region. They are highly regarded both locally and internationally. Both techniques contribute to the vibrant and intricate designs found in Rampur's textile art.

Saharanpur

Saharanpur, a city in Uttar Pradesh, has a rich history of woodwork, dating back to the Mughal period. The Mughal rulers and nobles patronized various art and crafts, including woodwork. They encouraged artisans from Iran and Central Asia to settle in Saharanpur and share their skills. Saharanpur Woodwork, a unique style combining Mughal, Persian, and Central Asian influences with local Indian motifs, gained recognition during the British colonial era. The artisans used sheesham and teak wood to create their masterpieces, which are highly regarded for their precision and attention to detail. Woodencraft from Saharanpur has also been GI tagged.



Wooden Craft



Saharanpur's woodworks range from small decorative items like photo frames and figurines to larger furniture pieces like chairs and cabinets. The artisans also create intricate lattice and jali work, carving delicate patterns on wood.

The Saharanpur wooden work process involves selecting the right wood, such as sheesham and teak, and creating a design on paper. The artisan sketches the design, incorporates traditional motifs, and creates unique patterns. Wooden blocks are cut to size, and rough edges are smoothed using sandpaper. The carving process involves chisels, gouges, and hammers, while joinery techniques like mortise and tenon joints ensure sturdy structures. Sanding is used to achieve a polished surface, and finishes are enhanced with natural oils, varnishes, or lacquer. Final assembly involves screws, dowels, or traditional wooden fasteners. Inspection and quality control are conducted to ensure the finished piece meets the artisan's standards, and the work is packaged and delivered to local or international markets. Each piece is a unique work of art, reflecting the region's rich craftsmanship and cultural heritage.



Brassware

Brassware work is a traditional craft in Sant Kabir Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, specializing in casting, moulding, and finishing brass to create various products. The process involves melting raw brass to form a molten liquid, which is then poured into molds for shaping. The artisans then use techniques like hammering, engraving, polishing, and etching to create intricate designs, motifs, and patterns on the brass surface. They often incorporate traditional symbols and cultural elements, reflecting the rich heritage and traditions of Sant Kabir Nagar. The final step is applying a protective lacquer or varnish to preserve the brass's shine and prevent tarnishing, ensuring the longevity and durability of the finished product.

The brassware items produced in Sant Kabir Nagar are highly sought after for their exceptional craftsmanship, fine detailing, and artistic value. They are used for everyday purposes and showcase local culture and artistic heritage. Sant Kabir Nagar is proud to have skilled artisans who continue to preserve this traditional craft and contribute to the cultural heritage of the region.

The brass utensils of Sant Kabir Nagar are amazing. The products reflect Indian craftsmanship and ancient elegance. Along with utensils like brass bowls, plates, glasses, spoons, jugs etc. many decorative products like vases and bells are also made here.

Sambhal



Horn bone Craft

Sambhal, a district located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, has a rich history of horn and bone craftsmanship. The craft of horn and bone carving in Sambhal dates back several centuries and has been nurtured and perfected by generations of artisans in the region. The history of this craft is intertwined with the socio-cultural fabric of Sambhal, reflecting the artistic skills and aesthetic sensibilities of the local community.

The craft is based on sustainable and ethical materials, such as horns and bones from animals like buffaloes, and oxen. The primary raw material used in Sambhal's horn and bone craft is buffalo horn. The horns are sourced ethically, often from animals that have naturally shed their horns. These horns are then collected, cleaned, and prepared for crafting. The buffalo horns are first cut into desired shapes and sizes. The artisan uses specialized tools to carefully shape the horn pieces according to the intended design. The horn pieces are polished to achieve a smooth and shiny surface. This polishing process enhances the natural luster of the horn. Intricate designs and patterns are carved or engraved onto the polished horn using chisels, gouges, and other hand tools.

Artisans often create traditional motifs, floral patterns, and geometric designs. In many cases, horn and bone craft involves the assembly of multiple horn pieces to create larger items like combs, jewelry, or decorative accessories. Artisans use adhesives and careful assembly techniques to achieve the desired structure.



Shahjahanpur



Zari Zardozi

Zari zardozi work, a traditional craft in Shahjahanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India, is renowned for its intricate embroidery and use of gold and silver threads. Originating during the Mughal era, it flourished under the patronage of Mughal emperors.

The craft was initially practiced by skilled artisans who created luxurious garments, accessories, and home furnishings with zari zardozi work. The primary materials used in zari and zardozi work are metallic threads like gold and silver zari, beads, sequins, and silk threads in vibrant colors. The work features intricate designs, including floral motifs, geometric patterns, and peacocks. Zari and zardozi work are used to embellish various textile products, including sarees, lehengas, sherwanis, and dupattas. The making process involves several stages, including design planning, fabric selection, frame preparation, tracing, thread selection, stitching, embellishments, and finishing.

The craft showcases the exceptional craftsmanship and skilled artistry of its artisans, making it a sought-after craft in traditional Indian fashion and home decor.





Iron Works (Rim and Axel)

Shamli, a district in Uttar Pradesh, is renowned for its iron artwork, a traditional craft with a long history and significant cultural heritage. The craft involves creating decorative and functional items using iron as the primary material, with artisans honing their skills and passing them down to subsequent generations.

The making process involves selecting suitable iron bars or sheets, creating designs and patterns, cutting and shaping, forge welding, joining and assembly, finishing, surface treatment, decoration and ornamentation, and quality checking and packaging. The intricate detailing and durability of ironwork pieces contribute to their popularity and serve as a testament to the rich cultural traditions of the area. The process involves selecting suitable iron bars or sheets, creating designs and patterns, cutting and shaping, forging welding, joining and assembly, finishing, surface treatment, decoration and ornamentation, and quality checking and packaging. The city also has industries related to the production of auto parts, including engine components, body parts, and other accessories. Shamli is a hub for manufacturing various metal tools, hardware items, and industrial equipment. These include items like nuts, bolts, screws, and other metal components.

Shravasti



Tribal Craft

Shravasti, a district located in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, is home to a diverse range of tribal communities, each with its unique culture, traditions, and craft practices. Shravasti, a district in Uttar Pradesh, India, is home to diverse tribal communities with diverse cultural traditions and craftsmanship. These crafts, including pottery, bamboo works, wood carving, and jewellery making, have been passed down through generations and are an integral part of the region's cultural heritage. The history of tribal craft in Shravasti, can be traced back to ancient times when the tribes relied on their artistic skills to create functional and decorative items for everyday use. Shravasti is home to several tribal communities, including the Tharu, Gond, and Pasi tribes, among others. Each tribe has its distinct cultural identity and may engage in different forms of traditional craftsmanship. The tribal communities in Shravasti often produce a variety of traditional art and craft forms. These include pottery, basket weaving, woodcarving, beadwork, and fabric decoration, among others. Bamboo and cane craft is a prevalent traditional craft among many tribal communities in India, including some in Shravasti. Artisans skillfully weave baskets, mats, and various utility items from bamboo and cane. Some tribal communities in Shravasti engage in textile and fabric crafts. This includes handwoven textiles, embroidery, and fabric dyeing using traditional techniques and motifs. Some tribal communities have unique painting traditions. For example, the Gond tribe is known for its intricate and vibrant tribal paintings that often depict elements from nature and mythology.

The making process of tribal crafts in Shravasti, varies depending on the specific craft form, but there are several general steps involved. These include material selection, material preparation, crafting techniques, finishing, decoration and embellishment, quality control and packaging, and promoting sustainable practices. Pottery, bamboo works, wood carving, and jewellery making are examples of the unique crafts that have been passed down through generations. These crafts not only serve as a source of income for the artisans but also contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage and the promotion of sustainable practices. Tribal crafts in Shravasti, as in many other regions, often hold cultural and ritual significance. Many craft items are used in tribal ceremonies, festivals, and daily life.

Siddharth Nagar



Kalanamak rice

Kalanamak rice, a traditional indigenous variety of rice, has been cultivated in Siddharth Nagar district of Uttar Pradesh, India, since the 16th century. Its name comes from its distinctive black husk color, which gives it a unique aroma and flavor. This variety has been in cultivation since the time of the Buddha, indicated by the discovery of fossilized grains in the village of Aligarhwa in the Siddharthnagar district. This place is believed to be the site of a part of Kapilvastu, the capital of the Buddha's father, King Suddhodhana's kingdom.

Kalanamak rice is highly valued for its nutritional properties and taste, with high dietary fiber content and low glycemic index, making it suitable for people with diabetes and those maintaining stable blood sugar levels. Despite facing challenges due to the Green Revolution, Kalanamak rice has experienced a resurgence in recent years, with increased demand for traditional and organic rice varieties.



The Kalanamak rice production process in Siddharth Nagar involves several steps, including seed selection, field preparation, transplantation, irrigation and maintenance, weed and pest control, harvesting, drying, threshing and winnowing, cleaning and grading, and packaging and storage. Farmers select high-quality seeds from previous years' crops to maintain purity and characteristics. Fields are prepared by plowing and leveling the land, with organic manure and fertilizers added to enrich the soil. Seedlings are raised in nurseries and transplanted into the fields when they are 25-30 days old.

Harvesting occurs when the grains are fully mature and golden, and the rice is dried in the sun to reduce moisture content. Threshing and winnowing separate the grains from the straw, while cleaning and grading remove dust, stones, and foreign particles.

Sitapur



Durrie

Sitapur Durrie, also known as Sitapur Carpet or Sitapur Rug, is a traditional handwoven textile that originated in Sitapur, a district in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.

Sitapur Durrie has a rich history and is renowned for its intricate designs, vibrant colors, and durability. The art of weaving durries in Sitapur can be traced back several centuries. It is believed that the craft was introduced by the Mughals during their reign in India. The weavers in Sitapur primarily use cotton and wool as the main materials for creating durries. The cotton yarn used in Sitapur Durrie is of excellent quality, known for its strength and resilience. The wool used is often sourced from the sheep reared locally, ensuring authenticity and purity of the material. Sitapur Durrie is characterized by its distinctive geometric patterns and motifs. These designs are often inspired by nature, such as flowers, leaves, animals, and abstract shapes. The weavers employ a variety of weaving techniques, including the flat weave or "kilim" technique, to create the durries.





Sonbhadra

Carpet

Sonbhadra, a city in Uttar Pradesh, India, is renowned for its carpet industry. The district is considered one of the major carpet manufacturing hubs in the country. The carpet industry of Sonbhadra has a long history and is known for its rich tradition of handwoven carpets.

The art of carpet weaving in Sonbhadra can be traced back centuries, with skills and techniques passed down from generation to generation. Carpets produced in Sonbhadra are often made using traditional methods and designs, creating exquisite patterns and motifs.

The process begins with designing a pattern, which can be traditional or new, and then involves dyeing the yarn to obtain desired colors. Hand spinning is still prevalent, using a charkha or spinning wheel to create uniform threads. Warping and reeding are the threads set up on a loom, forming the warp and weft. Knotting is the actual knotting process, using either Persian or Turkish techniques to tie the yarn around the warp threads, creating a pile or raised surface. Shearing is the process of achieving an even and uniform height after knotting, enhancing the visual appeal and smooth surface.

The completed carpet is washed to remove dirt and impurities, then dried naturally. Finishing processes include trimming loose threads, fringe work, and edge binding. A thorough quality check is conducted before being sent to the market, with skilled artisans inspecting the carpets for defects. Once approved, the carpets are packaged carefully to protect them during transportation.

The carpets are primarily hand-knotted or hand-tufted, using materials like wool, silk, and synthetic fibers. They come in various types and sizes, including traditional patterns, modern designs, and customized options. Sonbhadra carpets are highly regarded for their quality, craftsmanship, and durability, and are exported globally.



Moonj

The Moonj craft of Sultanpur district, located in the state of Uttar Pradesh, India, has a long and storied history. Moonj is a type of wild grass that grows abundantly in the marshy areas around Sultanpur, making it easily available for the local artisans to weave and create various products. The craft of Moonj weaving in Sultanpur is believed to have originated many centuries ago and has been nurtured and passed down through generations. It is an integral part of the socio-cultural fabric of the region, providing economic sustainability and preserving traditional techniques and aesthetics.

Sultanpur Moonj is a natural resource that grows abundantly in the wetlands and marshy areas of the Sultanpur district, especially during the monsoon season. The grass is harvested, dried, and then handcrafted into various products by local artisans. Some of the common items made from Sultanpur Moonj include mats, baskets, and home decor items. Moonj mats are a well-known product of the region. These mats are woven from dried Moonj grass and are known for their durability and natural aesthetics. They are used for sitting, sleeping, and as floor coverings. Moonj is also used to craft baskets of various sizes and shapes. These baskets have both functional and decorative purposes and are used for storage, carrying goods, and as decorative pieces. Artisans in Sultanpur have inherited the traditional knowledge and skills required for working with Moonj. They employ weaving techniques that have been passed down through generations.

The Moonj weaving process involves several steps, including harvesting, drying, preparation, dyeing (optional), weaving, finishing, and decorative embellishments. The crafts are skillfully interlaced and intertwined to form intricate designs, using various weaving techniques. The crafts are then finished to enhance their durability and appearance, trimming excess grass, smoothing rough edges, and adding finishing touches. Decorative embellishments, such as embroidery, beadwork, or painting,



Leather Work

Unnao, a city in Uttar Pradesh, India, is known for its leatherwork and tanning industry, where artisanal craftsmen transform raw hides and skins into various leather products.

The region's leather production typically involves a tanning process, which makes the leather resistant to decay. The primary raw materials used in Unnao's leatherwork are animal hides and skins sourced from buffaloes, goats, and sheep.

Unnao's leatherwork has a rich history, dating back to the late 19th century when British industrialists established tanneries. The city's strategic location and proximity to the Ganges river led to the introduction of modern machinery and techniques, leading to the growth of the leather manufacturing industry. Unnao is known for its top-quality leather products, focusing on design, pattern making, material selection, cutting, stitching, assembly, finishing, quality control, and packaging.

The industry's popularity in domestic and international markets is attributed to its high-quality raw materials and skilled craftsmanship.

