

ABOUT GI

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

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

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

Authorized User Registration For
GI Community Members

Legal protection from
unfair usage

A Community Right

GI Logo
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Economic Empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Upliftment and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

650+ Registered GIs and
Numerous Unregistered GIs
Existing in India

Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products through "GI Tags"

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition and Legacy

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



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MUGA SILK OF ASSAM

The muga silk of Assam is golden-yellow in colour. It possesses the highest tensile strength among all the natural textile fibres. It has an 85.8% absorption capacity of ultra-violet rays of sunlight. The Muga Silk Mekhela-Chadar is a traditional dress for Assamese women. Mekhela is a loincloth of length 2.5m and width 80cm to 90cm. Chadar is a wrapper cloth of width 100cm and length 2.75m to 3m. Muga Silk saree of length 5.5m and 6.25m in case of saree with blouse. The width of the saree is 115cm.

Uniqueness

Muga is popular for its natural colour of spun gold, glossy texture, and durability. The gold colour and shine of a muga textile increase with every wash, in sharp contrast to the natural law of decay of shine in fabrics with time. Muga possesses the highest tensile strength among all the natural textile fibres and is comfortable to wear in both summer and winter. Muga is also believed to have medicinal properties and is apparently used as a skin whitener.

Raw Materials

Silk is a Protein Fibre Produced by Silkworms for Spinning Cocoon.

Price

₹1000/meter
to ₹8000/meter
depending upon the quality

Geographical Location
Assam

Class of Goods
23, 24, 25, 27, 31

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Proof of Origin
321 BC

Number of Families Involved
Approx. 30,000 families



Method of Production

Muga silk food plants can be grown successfully in flat or slightly sloppy, fertile, porous, loamy, sandy loam, or clay loam soils. Muga food plants grow slightly acidic soil whose pH is in the range of 6 to 7. Soil testing is to be done prior to the establishment of the garden. Flood the plot with good quality water and remove the water through the channel or trench after a few days. Areas with an atmospheric temperature of 20°C to 30°C, 50mm of rainfall once every fortnight, and a sunshine hour of 9 to 13 hours a day are ideal for the good growth of muga food plants.