

# 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 to Natural Goods, Food Stuff  
Manufactured Goods,  
Handicrafts or Agricultural Goods

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

Legal Protection from  
unfair usage

Registered by the Authorized  
community of the GI

GI Sign or symbol  
indicating Geographical  
Origin or location

Economic empowerment to  
Artisans, Producers, and  
Manufacturers

Social Uplifting and  
continuing the  
Legacy of the Nation

650+ registered GIs and  
numerous unregistered GIs  
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting and  
ensures genuineness of  
products

Preservation of local Culture,  
Tradition, and Legacy



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# MEGHALAYA GARO TEXTILE

The Dakmanda is a traditional attire native to Garo tribe. The textile is handwoven by Garo women using indigenous techniques that have been passed down through generations. It is worn around as a wraparound skirt which is traditionally woven from the long- staple cotton known as “Khidig” & reflects the rich cultural heritage of the Garo community.

## UNIQUENESS

The textiles often feature intricate weaving patterns that are passed down through generations. These patterns also convey cultural meanings & stories. These textiles are made using natural materials such as cotton, silk & natural dyes sourced from plants, roots & minerals. These are known for vibrant colors & bold patterns.

## RAW MATERIALS

Traditional handloom holder, Muga silk/ Eri silk/ Polyester/ Mulberry silk/ rolax & cotton thread, tools- chaka, thread etc.

### Price

Approx.  
Rs. 1000

Class of Goods  
24

Proof of Origin  
Since 18<sup>th</sup> Century



### No. of Families Involved

Approx.  
1000 families

Type of Goods  
Handicrafts

### Geographical Location

West Garo Hills,  
western Meghalaya

## METHOD OF PRODUCTION

It is woven using a traditional technique on a handloom & is a staple of Garo woman's wardrobe. The Dakmanda is typically woven from a long staple cotton called Khildig, which is native to Garo-hills. However, Other fibers such as silk & acrylic yarn have also been used. The Dakmanda's borders often feature a woven pattern of concentric diamond shapes called the muikrin which means “eye” in Garo. The intricate designs & vibrant colour of the Dakmanda reflect the rich cultural heritage of the Garo people & help preserve & express their unique identity & traditions.