

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 18th 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 color of the Dakmanda reflect the rich cultural heritage of the Garo people & help preserve & express their unique identity & traditions.