

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

700+ 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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CHAKHESANG SHAWLS

Chakhesang Naga shawls are distinguished by their unique designs, patterns, and traditional motifs not found in other tribal shawls. Woven from cotton or plant fibers like nettle and Deccan jute, these shawls are eco-friendly and have excellent thermal properties. The unique weaving style and craftsmanship reflect the rich cultural heritage of the Chakhesang tribe.

UNIQUENESS

Chakhesang shawls are uniquely crafted using nettle, jute, and forest-dyed cotton, featuring tribal-specific motifs, intricate stitching methods like porcupine quill work, and symbolic color bands. Each shawl carries cultural significance, worn for rituals and status, reflecting the tribe's heritage, eco-conscious craftsmanship, and distinctive weaving tradition.

RAW MATERIALS

Nettle, Deccan Jute, Bark of Debrege Tree

Price
Approx.
Rs. 4000 onwards

Class of Goods
24, 25 & 27

Proof of Origin
Approx.
225 years ago



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
200 families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Phek district, Nagaland

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The process of making shawls from plant fibers like nettle, Deccan jute, and bark of Debrege involves stripping the inner bark to obtain fine fibers, boiling them with water and wood ash & further washing to remove coarseness. The fibers are then hand-spun, sorted, and woven into shawls, resulting in a comfortable and eco-friendly garment.