

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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CHAMPA SILK SAREE AND FABRICS

Champa Silk Sarees and Fabrics, rooted in Chhattisgarh's rich tradition, embody the elegance of Kosa Tussar culture and weaving techniques. These luxurious textiles feature plain weaves, intricate borders, and decorative pallow headings using dobby, jacquard, and jala methods. Vibrant embroidery, natural and dyed hues, and imaginative patterns elevate each piece.

UNIQUENESS

Champa Silk Sarees are distinct for their tribal handwoven artistry, using jungle-harvested cocoons and motifs inspired by ancient temple murals and forest life. Crafted through dobby weaving with natural dyes.

RAW MATERIALS

Wild Tussar Silk, Natural Dyes, Cotton Yarn

Price
Approx.
Rs. 3000 onwards

Class of Goods
23, 24, 25 & 26

Proof of Origin
Since 1934



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
hundreds of families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
The belt between
Raigarh, with Janjgir - Champa
in Chhattisgarh

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The production of Champa Silk Sarees begins with rearing or collecting Kosa Tussar cocoons from forest trees like Arjun and Saja, followed by spinning Gheechea, Katiya, or Nassi yarn depending on the cocoon's condition. These yarns are then dyed - often using eco-friendly natural dyes - and woven using handloom techniques with fancy yarns, Zari threads, and embroidery for intricate design work. The final fabric boasts seasonal comfort, vibrant aesthetics, and a cultural legacy cherished across generations.