

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

Registered by the Authorized
community of the GI

Economic empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

700+ registered GIs and
numerous unregistered GIs
existence in India



Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition, and Legacy

Legal Protection from
unfair usage

GI Sign or symbol
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Social Uplifting and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products

HMARAM

Hmaram is a high-quality, medium to heavy textile, traditionally woven on a loin loom with intricate designs and motifs inserted by skilled weavers using supplementary yarns. Initially made from homespun cotton dyed with natural dyes, it now uses synthetic yarns for durability. The weaving process involves starching, warping, weaving, and hand-inserting designs to create the finished Puan, with expert weavers ensuring no white shows except in the motifs.

UNIQUENESS

Hmaram is a prized textile for Mizo women, reflecting their weaving skill. It's traditionally carried to their new homes when they marry and worn during festivals and traditional dances like Pawl Kut, Chapchar Kut, Khuallam, Sarlamkai, and Chawnglaizawn, showcasing its cultural significance and intricate craftsmanship.

RAW MATERIALS

Homespun Cotton, Natural Dyes

Price
Approx.
Rs. 800 onwards

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
1700 A.D

No. of Families Involved
No data Available

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
McDonald Hill, Zarkawt,
Aizawl, Mizoram



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

It is woven on a loin loom using homespun cotton dyed with natural dyes, though synthetic yarns are now common. Yarns are starched in rice water, dried, and set on the loom. The weaving process involves separating and manipulating the yarns to allow the weft yarns to pass through the warp, creating a warp-faced plain weave with supplementary yarns for designs and motifs.