

# 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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## 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.