

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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KASHMIR TWEED

Kashmir Tweed is a 100% wool fabric, manually woven for strength, durability, and fine texture. Available in various designs like checkered, herringbone, and striped, it is tailored into coats, blazers, suits, and accessories. Known for its insulation and craftsmanship, Kashmir's tweed weaving tradition has flourished for centuries, supporting local artisans.

UNIQUENESS

Kashmir Tweed is 100% pure wool, manually woven for superior strength, durability, and warmth, unlike machine-made variants. Using natural dyes and traditional tools, it embodies heritage craftsmanship, creating distinct designs like Pottu and Chadar.

RAW MATERIALS

Pure Wool

Price
Approx.
Rs. 1,000 onwards
(depending on size,
quantity and quality)

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Proof of Origin
Since
3rd Century



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
hundreds of families

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Inder, Pulwama, Nadihal,
Bandipora and Gurez of
Jammu & Kashmir

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Kashmir Tweed production begins with procuring and preparing wool from local sheep breeds, ensuring high-quality fibers. The wool is then spun into yarn and dyed using natural sources, maintaining traditional methods. Warp threads are arranged, and manual weaving is done to create durable, intricate fabric. Finally, the tweed is washed and finished, enhancing its strength, texture, and warmth.