

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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TAWLHLOHPUAN

Tawlhlohpuan is a high-quality, medium to heavy fabric, traditionally woven on a loin loom. The design features breadth-wise stripes, skillfully created by interchanging colored yarns in the weft, with special attention to ensure the warp colors don't show against the bands. Historically, homespun cotton dyed with natural dyes was used, but synthetic yarns have gradually replaced local cotton due to their availability. The process involves starching warp yarns, warping, weaving, hand-inserting designs, and sewing two cloth pieces together. Today, Towlhlohpuan is also crafted into shawls, waistcoats, and neckties for Mizo men.

UNIQUENESS

Tawlhlohpuan features stripes with no warp yarns showing against the red and white bands, always in odd numbered groups. 'Towlhloh' means 'to stand firm', and the cloth was historically worn by courageous Mizo warriors as a symbol of bravery and steadfastness.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton Yarns, Natural Dyes, Synthetic Yarns



Price
Approx.
Rs. 1200 onwards

No. of Families Involved
No data Available

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Proof of Origin
Around
1740 A. D.

Geographical Location
McDonald Hill, Zarkawt,
Aizawl, Mizoram

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The traditional Mizo puan, originally made from homespun cotton and natural dyes, is woven on a loin loom. Yarns for warps are starched by boiling in rice water, dried, and set on the loom using a warp beam and breast beam. The weaver uses a bamboo stick to separate odd and even yarn sets, creating space for the weft yarns to slide through with a bobbin. Most Mizo textiles are warp-faced plain weaves, with Towlhlohpuan now produced on handlooms for mass production, though traditional methods are still practiced. Synthetic yarns have largely replaced local cotton due to their market availability.