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 of Natural Goods, Food Stuff Manufactured Goods, Handicrafts or Agricultural Goods

GI based on uniqueness, weather, and terrain of the place of origin

Authorized User Registration For GI Community Members

Legal protection from unfair usage

A Community Right

GI Logo indicating Geographical Origin or location

Economic Empowerment to Artisans, Producers, and Manufacturers

Social Upliftment and continuing the Legacy of the Nation

650+ Registered GIs and Numerous Unregistered GIs Existing in India

Prevents counterfeiting and ensures genuineness of products through "GI Tags"

Preservation of local Culture, Tradition and Legacy

A GI reflects a shared heritage that has evolved over generations, deeply influenced by local knowledge, distinctive environments, and cultural traditions. It highlights that certain products are far more than just items of trade; they represent the history, narratives, and dedication of the artisans, farmers, and communities who have kept these practices alive. By recognizing this inherent value, the GI system establishes a structure to safeguard and encourage these traditions, ensuring they thrive and adapt in today's competitive landscape.

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ASSAM MAJULI MANUSCRIPT PAINTING

REGISTERED

Assam Majuli manuscript paintings emphasize symmetry and dynamic group movements, with flat, flat scenes and monochrome backgrounds. The art of painting in Assam flourished under Neo-Vaisnavism under Sankaradeva, who introduced polychrome paintings on Sanchipat or tulapat, which also contained written descriptions. The art of painting can be attributed to the evolution of worship of religious scripture, which was practiced in the altars of each satra and domestic chapels of households in Assam. Sankaradeva was also a master painter, possessing extensive knowledge of book illustration and painting.

UNIQUENESS

Manuscript paintings in Majuli and surrounding districts in Assam showcase early and contemporary art styles, including floral border design and architectural arch frames. These paintings represent various elements, principles, and techniques and use natural ingredients to maintain their freshness despite 232 years of execution. Over 150 illustrated manuscripts contain religious illustrations from both Hindu mythology and secular manuscripts, drawn on various materials like agar bark, paper pulp, wooden plates, and muga clothes.

RAW MATERIALS

Sanchipat (sanchi Tree Bark), Natural Colourants Like Hengaul, Haital, Kharimati, or Dhaba, Coconut Tree Fruit Fibers (for Production of Brushes), Talpat (leaves of the Palm Tree), and Muga Silk

Price
Approx. 400 onwards depending upon the quality

Geographical Location
Majuli and surrounding districts in Assam

Class of Goods
19

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Number of Families Involved
Approx. 50 artisans

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The Bhagavata painting, influenced by Mughal art and Indian temples, features arches with floral designs and depicts Lord Vishnu and female attendants. The artist introduced architectural frames, such as round, segmental, and multi-foil, to balance the composition and remain a stylistic feature in ancient and medieval Assam architecture. The ink used in the painting is prepared from silikha plants or fruits and is UV-proof. Other colours used in Assamese miniatures include vermillion red, haital, kharimati, and golden colors.

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