

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

A Community Right

Economic Empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

650+ Registered GIs and
Numerous Unregistered GIs
Existing in India

Authorized User Registration For
GI Community Members

Legal protection from
unfair usage

GI Logo
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Social Upliftment and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

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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BODO DOKHONA

The traditional attire of the Bodo people is inspired by their surroundings, featuring designs and embroidery inspired by trees, flowers, mountains, birds, and other species. The Bodo Dokhonas are vivid, woven in colours like blue, green, yellow, purple, and orange with elaborate designs such as flowers, butterflies, hills, cat prints, leaves, and ferns.

UNIQUENESS

Bodo Dokhona is woven by women using their handloom, covering the entire body, and a traditional scarf called Jwmgra. The process, known as "Marhwmai," adds strength to the fabric. Bodo Dokhona Thaosi is used in wedding ceremonies and is paired with Jwmgra during festivals. Bagurumba, a traditional dance form, is performed by Bodo women, showcasing their rich culture.

RAW MATERIALS

Cotton, Silk (Eri, Muga, and Tasar Silk), Natural Dyes or Colors, Weaving Handloom

Price
Approx. 500 to 3000 depending upon the quality

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Ramayan/Mahabharat Era

Geographical Location
Bodoland in Assam (Bodo Tribe)

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Number of Families Involved
Approx. 3000 families

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The Eri silk/ Indi silk process involves spinning and weaving a loose bundle of yarns into various machines, such as the Danga Natha, Swrkhi, Thaokhri, and Jothor machines. The material is then refined using a modern machine called the grill, which is then coursed into a weaving machine to produce exquisite fabric. The weaving machine is a wood-based device with various components, including a fly shuttle, Gorkha, Rasw, Putul, and Gandwi. The machine is a larger loom with a wooden frame and a plank for the weaver to sit on, with bamboo sticks for support or thinner sticks for warp techniques. In Assam, natural dyes like teak leaves and henna bush are used to create different colours for Eri silk. The process involves making a fire, preparing the bath, dyeing the silk, and washing the strands at the pump. Peels of onion and Haldi are also used for purplish and yellow colors. The preparation process takes up to 70 days, with less time during summer and winter.