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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BODO GAMSA

Gamsa is the traditional Bodo men's dress, covering the waist to knee and around the hips. It is 1.5-2 meters long and 1.5-8 meters wide. Gamsa is made of various colors, including green, yellow, and combinations of these colors. It is used as wedding attire and household attire and is popular in community festivals. The Bodo people are fond of the coloured garment and are aware of the natural art of dying, which is typically made from tree leaves or roots.

UNIQUENESS

Gamsas are exchanged among male family members on New Year's Day, fostering respect and forgiveness. Made from Marhwrnai thread, they are durable and comfortable, lasting 2-3 years when worn regularly.

RAW MATERIALS

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

Price
Approx. 100 to 2500 depending upon the quality

Geographical Location
Bodoland in Assam (Bodo Tribe)

Class of Goods
24

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Proof of Origin
Ramayan/Mahabharat Era

Number of Families Involved
No data available

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bodo women use unique techniques, starting with ginning to extract cotton seeds. Sizing involves coating the material with rice powder for durability. Spinning follows, where yarn is refined and spun into threads. Finally, winding converts the yarn into a suitable form for weaving. Traditional Bodo weavers use winding techniques like using bobbins for warp and a Swrkhi for winding weft yarn. The warp sheet is transferred to a weaver's beam known as 'Phannai'. Threads are then woven on a wooden loom with various compartments like the 'Fly shuttle' and 'Gorkha'.

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