

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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ASSAM PANI METEKA CRAFT



Pani Mateka, a free-floating aquatic weed, is used in Assam to create eco-friendly handicraft products that provide livelihoods to rural people. The weed is abundant and free, allowing consumers to enjoy eco-friendly products with good quality and design. Pani Mateka is primarily found in the Brahmaputra river area and other small rivers, ponds, and jheels. Women are skilled in developing various types of Pani Mateka products, including flour coverings, Pavadan, accessories, utensils, and furniture. This craft is now highly demanded in Meho cities and abroad as a 100% eco-friendly and natural product, as artisans use no colour during the process of making fiber, yarn, and yam.

UNIQUENESS

Pani Mateka, an aquatic weed, is considered the 'Pearl of Water' in Assam, transforming the lives of ethnic people. The invasive and fast-growing stem, which can grow up to a meter in length, is the main raw material for creating Pani Mateka products. The craft is flexible, less laborious, and prevents migration.

RAW MATERIALS

Pani Mateka, Jute, Cane, Cloth, Natural Fiber and Dye, Water

Price

Approx. 1500 onwards depending upon the quality

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
12th Century

Geographical Location
Assam

Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Number of Families Involved
No data available



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Pani Mateka stems are dried in the sun for 7-10 days, turning green to brownish. After this, they are wiped with clean clothes and flattened using cylindrical rollers. Different types of Pani Mateka products are made, including knitting, weaving, and framed items like bags and furniture. Natural colours and dyes are added for beauty. The stems are then flattened for weaving, braided and stitched for non-framed items, and framed with bamboo and cane frames. Natural dyes are used for coloring, which is mixed in hot water and salt. Products are burnished with melamine for a glossy finish and smoked to protect them from insects and fungus.



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