

## 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.



# ARUNACHAL PRADESH ADI TEXTILE

The Adi textile is an important traditional craft of the Adi tribe in Arunachal Pradesh, known for its intricate weaving, vibrant colors, and rich cultural symbolism. The fabrics are primarily woven by Adi women using loom looms, and the motifs and designs used in these textiles reflect the tribe's cultural beliefs, social status, and ethnic origins. Materials like deerskin, bearskin, and cane skin are used, with organic dyes derived from local plants.

## UNIQUENESS

The Adi textiles are unique for their deep cultural connections, with designs often reflecting spiritual beliefs and social standing. The weaving technique involves the use of natural resources, including indigenous cotton varieties and silkworms. The colors and patterns have symbolic meanings, and weaving is a vital livelihood for Adi women, passed down through generations.

**Price**  
Approx. 1,000 to 60,000  
per kg  
depending on quality

**Class of Goods**  
24 & 25

**Proof of Origin**  
17th Century



**Geographical Location**  
Adi Tribe, Arunachal Pradesh,  
specifically in the regions of  
Upper Siang, East and  
West Siang, Dibang Valley,  
and Upper Subansiri.

**Type of Goods**  
Handicraft

**Number of Families Involved**  
Approx. 800-1000 households

## METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Adi women use loom looms to weave textiles, primarily relying on locally sourced materials like cotton and silkworm thread. Dyes are made from local plants, and the weaving process involves spinning, dyeing, and weaving skills that require years of experience. The textiles are used for making traditional garments, often worn during cultural and ceremonial occasions.