

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 DAO (SWORD)

In Arunachal Pradesh the federal state of India there are approx. 100 ethnic groups are living and nearly all have daos as their weapon. The dao is 19.5" long with a blade. Handle is from wood with a cross piece from bone. Dao blade from 16", handle is complete from bone with a fenule from brass wire and the open scabbard is also brass braided. The blade is marked with different tribes wearing similar daos.

UNIQUENESS

Dao machet, a single-edged sword, /blade used in the Northeast India for chopping, slicing, etc. The swords are shaking in each recess of the room; spears pierce the walls. The handle is embellished with the locally found shells and the bamboo case if further coated with the fur of a monkey or a bear. The Nyishi lribe is one of the principal inhabitants of Arunachal pradesh. They carry a doo (uriuk, chiighee in Nyishi) (short sword) and a knife (Ryukchak) in a bamboo sheath.

RAW MATERIALS

Cane, Bamboo, Fur, Leather. Wood, Organic natural colour, langoor tails. cowries (tahn), shell, Quenching oil. Iron Rod. Iron rod used for sword making are imported from Assam, and forged by local blacksmiths.

Price
Approx. 2,500 to 5,000
depending on quality

Class of Goods
08

Proof of Origin
500 BC to 600 AD



Geographical Location
Arunachal Pradesh

Type of Goods
Manufactured

Number of Families Involved
Approx. 500-1,000 families

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

At first cut out the sword's shape on a long sheet of steel stock. Once the rough shape is cut, then sharpen and smooth the edge to make a simple handle, punch holes at the edge of the blade for attaching to flat pieces of wood on either side of the blade. Sand down the wooden handle.