

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 GALO TEXTILE

The Galo textile is a traditional handwoven garment worn by the Galo tribe in Arunachal Pradesh, particularly Jese Kooree, a lower garment worn by women during ceremonial occasions. Made from cotton harvested from cleared virgin forests, the fabric is intricately woven with symbolic motifs that tell the mythological story of the Galo people. The textile features alternating thicker and thinner threads, representing the bond between mother and child, and is often used in marriage ceremonies.

UNIQUENESS

The Galo textile stands out for its rich mythological significance and symbolic motifs, especially the Jese Kooree, which is designed to represent a ladder for the bride during marriage ceremonies. The intricate weaving technique and the use of natural fibers and organic dyes give the textile both cultural and aesthetic importance. The Galo women are the primary custodians of this weaving tradition, passing it down through generations.

Price
Approx. 2,000 to 3,000
per kg depending
on quality

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Before the 17th Century



Geographical Location
The Galo tribe primarily resides in the regions of Upper Subansiri, West Siang, and East Siang districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Number of Families Involved
Approx. 200-400 households

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The Galo textiles are woven using traditional looms, with hand-spun cotton. The production process includes spinning, dyeing, and weaving, using organic cotton and locally available threads. The designs, such as the Jese Kooree, require careful weaving of thick and thin threads, often with green and red borders. The textiles are produced for ceremonial purposes, especially for weddings, and reflect the tribal culture and spiritual beliefs.