

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 HANDMADE CARPET

Handmade carpets from Arunachal Pradesh, particularly from the Monpa community, are crafted with intricate designs, representing the region's rich biodiversity and cultural ethos. These carpets are made using wool and are classified based on their intended use and the social status of the user, with distinct categories like Khatan, Thrisu-tan, and Maksu-maktan. The designs often feature geometric patterns, animals, and mythical symbols.

UNIQUENESS

The carpets are highly symbolic, each design representing not only functional utility but also the social status of the user. The use of bright, rich color combinations and geometric motifs adds to their distinctiveness. Special varieties like Khatan (for seating), Thrisu-tan (decorative), and Maksu-maktan (for horseback) showcase the craftsmanship and cultural relevance of each piece.

RAW MATERIALS

Wool (from local sheep), Natural Dyes (from Local Plants), Cotton Threads for Weaving

Price
Approx. 20,000/- to 50,000/-
(depending on size and intricacy)

Geographical Location
West Kameng and Tawang districts, Arunachal Pradesh

Class of Goods
27

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Proof of Origin
20th Century

Number of Families Involved
Approx. 200-300 households



METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Monpa women weave these carpets using traditional hand-weaving techniques on looms. Wool is the primary material, and the carpets are woven in specific patterns, using natural dyes derived from local plants. Carpets are classified by their use, with each category having distinct designs that signify the status and culture of the wearer.