

## 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 MONPA HANDMADE PAPER

Monpa Handmade Paper (Mon-Shug) is a traditional paper produced by the Monpa tribe of Arunachal Pradesh, primarily in the Tawang and West Kameng districts. Made from the bark of the Shugu Sheng tree (Daphnie Paperacia), this paper has significant cultural and religious value, especially in Buddhist rituals. The paper is used for writing Buddhist scriptures, prayer flags, and scrolls.

## UNIQUENESS

Monpa paper, known as Mon-Shug, is unique for its fine texture and historical significance. It has been produced for over 1000 years and remains integral to the Monpa culture. The production method is labor-intensive and involves harvesting bark from a shrub-like tree, sun-drying, boiling, and grinding the bark to form a pulp, which is spread on a frame to create sheets of paper.

## RAW MATERIALS

Shugu Sheng Bark (Daphnie Paperacia), Water, Fine cloth for frame.

### Price

Approx. 50 to 60 per kg  
depending on quality

Class of Goods  
16

Proof of Origin  
7th Century



### Geographical Location

Tawang and West  
Kameng districts,  
Arunachal Pradesh

Type of Goods  
Handicraft

### Number of Families Involved

Approx. 200-250 households

## METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The Shugu Sheng tree bark is harvested from the remote mountains of Arunachal Pradesh. The bark is sun-dried, boiled in water, and ground into a paste. The paste is spread on a rectangular frame with a fine cloth screen and dried again in the sun to form the final paper.