

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 NYISHI TEXTILE

Nyishi textiles, especially gales (traditional cloths), are an integral part of the tribe's cultural identity. Women weave these garments using eri silk and cotton, with motifs representing traditions, nature, and community life. The fabrics include Pomo, Dumping, Jeku, and Luch gales, each with distinct symbolic motifs, worn on important festivals like Nyokum Yullo and for everyday rituals.

UNIQUENESS

Nyishi textiles are highly symbolic and reflect the tribe's cultural diversity through their motifs. The Jekum gale, considered the most expensive, is woven using eri silk and takes up to 25 days to complete. Each gale has specific motifs tied to the wearer's status and the occasion, such as Pomo gale for tradition and Dumping gale for dance performances. These textiles represent unity within the Nyishi tribe, symbolized by their communal weaving.

RAW MATERIALS

Eri silk (locally sourced), Cotton, Loin loom, Natural dyes (for weaving motifs)



Price
Approx. 1,000 to 60,000
depending on quality

Geographical Location
East Kameng and Lower
Subansiri districts,
Arunachal Pradesh

Class of Goods
24 & 25

Type of Goods
Handicraft

Proof of Origin
18th Century

Number of Families Involved
Approx. 200-250 households

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Nyishi textiles are traditionally woven using a loin loom, a technique that involves hand-weaving eri silk or cotton into fabrics. The motifs, which are sometimes embroidered, are intricately added during the weaving process. Gales take between 15 to 25 days to complete, depending on the complexity of the motifs. The Pomo gale is often considered the oldest and holds the highest traditional value