

MEGHALAYA



**Ashtalakshmi
Mahotsav
2024**

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

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.



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FOREWORD

It gives me immense pleasure to introduce this comprehensive series of eight whitepapers on Geographical Indications (GIs) of the North-Eastern States of India, namely, **Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura** on the occasion of **Ashtalakshmi Mahotsav 2024**. This initiative is undertaken by the Reinforce Intellectual Property Association (RIPA) in collaboration with North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHHDC), which represents a significant milestone in our collective efforts to preserve, protect, and promote the rich cultural & natural heritage of these vibrant regions.

The North-East with its unparalleled diversity is home to countless traditional crafts, agricultural products & indigenous knowledge systems that reflect the ingenuity & resilience of its people. These white papers meticulously captured registered GIs, the progress of filed applications & the vast untapped potential GIs. They serve not only as a repository of information but as a guiding framework to unlock the economic & cultural value of these unique assets.

GIs are far more than intellectual property tools. They are testament to the legacy of the artisans, farmers & communities who have dedicated their lives to creating products that are deeply intertwined with the identity of their regions. By promoting and protecting these GIs, we empower these communities, ensure their economic growth and preserve their traditions for future generations.

This work is an attempt to call policymakers, industry leaders & citizens to recognize the transformative potential of GIs in fostering sustainable development. It is a tribute to the artisans of the North-East, whose unmatched creativity & craftsmanship have put this region on the global map.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to RIPA for their dedication and diligence in producing these white papers and to all those who contributed to this monumental effort. Together, let us strive to ensure that the North East's cultural & natural heritage continues to thrive, bringing pride & prosperity to its people and the nation.



Brigadier Rajiv Kumar Singh (Retd)
Managing Director
NEHHDC

REGISTERED GIs



KHASI MANDARIN

Mandarin is a citrus fruit of the species *Citrus reticulata*. It is distinguished from other citrus species by the relatively loose skin of the fruits, the relative ease with which the segments can be separated, and (in most cultivars) the green cotyledons. The tree is usually more upright but has drooping branches and brittle wood, which can break under heavy fruit loads. While most mandarins self-pollinate, some hybrids need cross-pollination and the trees often alternate between heavy and light fruit yields annually.

Uniqueness

Mandarins are a diverse group of citrus fruits known for their vibrant peel and pulp, unique sugar- acid blend, excellent flavour, easy-to-peel rind, and easily separable segments. The Khasi Mandarin is characterized by its large, round to slightly flattened shape with a distinct neck at the base and a depressed apex. Mandarins are notably rich in Vitamin C & calcium with a high water content of 80-90% in the edible portion.

Price

Approx. ₹80 - 180 per kg
(although export could be higher)

Class of Goods

31

Proof of Origin

Since Early 20th century



Geographical Location

Khasi Hills, Meghalaya

Type of Goods

Agriculture (Fruits)

No. of Families Involved

Approx.
15,000 to 20,000 Families

Method of Production

Mandarins thrive in tropical and subtropical climates, with tolerance for temperate conditions but susceptibility to extremes of heat or cold. They require 2000-3000 mm of evenly distributed annual rainfall, with caution against excessive rain during flowering to prevent poor fruit set. Optimal temperatures ranging from 13 to 25°C ensure consistent fruit quality, while well-drained loam or clay loam soils rich in organic matter are preferred. Proper planting in nutrient-enriched pits and spacing of 6-7 meters, along with regular cultural practices like pruning and fertilization, support healthy growth.

MEMONG NARANG

Memong Narang, originating from Meghalaya, India, stands out with its vibrant orange color and a delightful balance of tanginess and sweetness. This citrus fruit is esteemed for its refreshing taste and is commonly used in various regional dishes and beverages. It embodies a rich cultural significance and nutritional value, embodying the essence of Meghalaya's diverse agricultural heritage.

Uniqueness

Memong Narang (*Citrus indica*), the Indian Wild Orange, is considered the primitive ancestor of cultivated citrus and is endangered. Its small, inedible fruits are used medicinally for various ailments, including viral infections and kidney stones. Locally, it holds cultural significance in the Garo Hills, where it is placed on deceased bodies to ward off spirits. Additionally, it serves as a pest-free rootstock for cultivated citrus varieties.

Price
Approx.
₹300 - 600 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Since 20th century



Geographical Location
Garo Hills District, Meghalaya

Type of Goods
Agriculture

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
150 to 200 families
predominantly in Garo Hills.

Method of Production

Memong Narang is cultivated in Meghalaya's hilly regions, where the trees are nurtured with proper care. The fruit ripens on the tree and is harvested by hand, then cleaned and packaged for distribution. Its unique flavour results from the region's specific climate and soil conditions.

LAKADONG TURMERIC

Lakadong Turmeric is a premium variety cherished for its superior quality and remarkable potency, originating from the pristine hills of Meghalaya, India. These are cultivated using traditional farming techniques in nutrient-rich soil and under favorable climatic conditions, this turmeric boasts a vibrant golden color and exceptionally high levels of curcumin. Its distinct flavor profile and robust medicinal properties have garnered global acclaim, making it a coveted choice for both culinary excellence and holistic health practices.

Uniqueness

Lakadong turmeric is considered to be one of the world's best varieties of turmeric with a curcumin content of around 6.8 to 7.5%. It is darker in colour & is grown organically without the use of fertilizers.

Price
Approx. ₹200 - 600 per kg
depending on quality
and processing

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
Since 20th century



Geographical Location
West Jaintia Hills,
Meghalaya

Type of Goods
Agriculture

No. of Families Involved
Approx. 600 to 800 families

Method of Production

Lakadong Turmeric flourishes in tropical to subtropical conditions, necessitating well-drained loamy soils and an annual precipitation ranging from 2000 to 3000 mm. Cultivation employs organic methodologies, encompassing the enhancement of soil fertility through farmyard manure and the application of mulch to conserve moisture and suppress weed growth, thereby guaranteeing the production of premium-grade turmeric.

MEGHALAYA GARO DAKMANDA TEXTILE

The Dakmanda is a traditional attire native to Garo tribe. The textile is handwoven by Garo women using indigenous techniques that have been passed down through generations. It is worn around as a wraparound skirt which is traditionally woven from the long-staple cotton known as “Khidig” & reflects the rich cultural heritage of the Garo community.

Uniqueness

The Dakmanda is a traditional attire native to Garo tribe. The textile is handwoven by Garo women using indigenous techniques that have been passed down through generations. It is worn around as a wraparound skirt which is traditionally woven from the long-staple cotton known as “Khidig” & reflects the rich cultural heritage of the Garo community.

Price

Approx. ₹500-3,500 per piece depending on the size, quality & quantity

Class of Goods

24

Proof of Origin

Since 18th Century



Geographical Location

West Garo Hills,
Western Meghalaya

Type of Goods

Handicrafts

No. of Families Involved

Approx. 200 to 300 families

Method of Production

It is woven using a traditional technique on a handloom & is a staple of Garo woman's wardrobe. The Dakmanda is typically woven from a long staple cotton called Khildig, which is native to Garo hills. However, Other fibers such as silk & acrylic yarn have also been used. The Dakmanda's borders often feature a woven pattern of concentric diamond shapes called the muikrin which means “eye” in Garo. The intricate designs & vibrant colour of the Dakmanda reflect the rich cultural heritage of the Garo people & help preserve & express their unique identity & traditions.

MEGHALAYA LYRNAI POTTERY

Meghalaya Lyrnai Pottery or Black clay pottery represents a rich tradition of craftsmanship from Meghalaya, India, known for its unique clay compositions and intricate designs. Handcrafted by skilled artisans, each piece embodies cultural heritage and meticulous artistry, showcasing earthy tones and durable craftsmanship. This pottery serves both functional and aesthetic purposes, offering distinctive additions to home decor or collectors seeking authentic, region-specific artistry and utility.

Uniqueness

The Lyrnai Black Clay Pottery stands out for its eco-friendliness, being biodegradable and recyclable. They are easy to make as its production involves simple methods with no hi-tech machinery, no energy guzzling or effluent spewing processing of raw materials. Moreover, the shapes & patterns are unique to this region.

Price

Approx. ₹50-200
may vary depending
upon the size,
design & craftsmanship

Class of Goods
21

Proof of Origin
Over 1000 years ago, during
Medieval period



Geographical Location
West Jaintia Hills district,
Meghalaya

Type of Goods
Handicraft

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
50 to 100 families

Method of Production

Meghalaya lyrnai pottery is a traditional craft known for its distinctive techniques & designs. It involved clay preparation, coiling techniques for shaping, intricate decorative designs, firing & finishing for a smooth surface, blending tradition with innovation in its craftsmanship.

MEGHALAYA CHUBITCHI (RICE LIQUOR)

Chubitchi is generally a weak homebrewed beer of a milky colour made from rice or grains & is considered as an important part of Garo culture & partaken during religious rituals, meetings, social gatherings, birth, weddings during the Wangala (harvest festival) & are also served as refreshments for weary field labourers & guests.

Uniqueness

"Meghalaya Chubitchi (Rice Liquor)" is a culturally significant rice-based beverage with excellent color, clarity, aroma, flavor, and overall quality, cherished in Garo social life. It's known for its nutritional value, including low cholesterol, high minerals, dietary fibers, and phytochemicals, enhancing everyday nutrition and social bonds through communal consumption.

Price

Approx. ₹100-500 per liter
depending upon
the quality & source.

Class of Goods

32

Proof of Origin

Since Early 20th century



Geographical Location

South West Garo Hills,
Meghalaya

Type of Goods

Manufactured

No. of Families Involved

Approx. 30,000 individuals

Method of Production

The process involves several steps & requires a vast variety of ingredients & tools, tightly packed doughs with jackfruit are left & stored in bamboo baskets at room temperature for 6-7 days. Rice is further cooked & transferred to banana leaves, starter culture also known as wanti or chu-wanti- chuginde is added & mixed. The basket is then filled & fermented with charcoal & chillies to the top for 6-15 days.

FILED GIs

MEGHALAYA RYNDIA TEXTILE

Weaving Ryndia is an art passed down through the generations & treated as an occupation providing livelihood to families in the region. Traditionally, a hand spun, hand woven fabric worn by both men & women in Meghalaya. The fabric in its un-dyed off white, maroon & mustard plaid design is a cultural symbol of the Khasi people.

Uniqueness

The weavers from Ri-Bhoi district employs environmentally friendly methods by utilizing natural ingredients for dyeing Eri silk. These ingredients include flowers, leaves, vegetable peels, tree bark etc.

Price
Approx. ₹3500
onwards depending
upon the size,
quality & craftsmanship

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Since 16th Century

Geographical Location
Ri- Bhoi & West Khasi
Hills districts, Meghalaya

Type of Goods
Textile

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
20,000 to 25,000 families



Method of Production

The production of Ryndia or Eri silk in Meghalaya is a generational craft involving multiple steps: raising silkworms, collecting mature worms, sun drying cocoons, degumming, hand- spinning with a takli spindle & natural dyeing. Traditionally, using lac red, turmeric yellow, black from iron ore, weavers have expanded their color palette with NGO & government training, weaving the silk on handmade floor looms.



MEGHALAYA KHASI HANDLOOM PRODUCTS

The traditional Ryndia shawl, made from soft silk & warm eri silk, the Dhara wrap around garment and elaborately designed Jainkyrshah apron highlight Khasi identity & traditions. Additionally, handwoven bedspreads, cushion covers & wall hangings feature traditional designs for bedding & home décor.

Uniqueness

Khadi handloom products, crafted using generational techniques with locally sourced natural fibers like cotton & silk reflect cultural significance & authenticity. Inspired by local flora, fauna & tribal symbols these eco- friendly items including shawls, stoles, traditional dresses, bags & home décor are integral to Khasi cultural identity and used in both traditional ceremonies and daily life.

Price
Approx. ₹500
onwards depending
upon the size,
quality & craftsmanship

Class of Goods
24

Proof of Origin
Ancient times
(Legacy Products)

Geographical Location
Local markets across
state especially
Shillong, Cherrapunji etc

Type of Goods
Handicraft

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
30,000 families



Method of Production

Most khasi handloom products are woven by hand on traditional wooden looms. The colors used often come from natural sources such as plants, roots & minerals. The traditional dyeing process not only gives unique colors but also promotes sustainability. Production of handloom products in Meghalaya often involves communities of weavers working together, sharing knowledge & contributing to the preservation of cultural heritage.

SOH - SHANG

E. latifolia, known locally as Soh-shang in the Khasi hills of Meghalaya, is an indigenous fruit often called "wild olive" or "bastard oleaster," it is commonly found in backyard gardens. This large ever-green shrub has thorny branches and silvery to brownish scales, giving it a distinctive whitish-grey appearance. The fragrant, hermaphroditic flowers are pollinated by bees, and the fruit is a fleshy drupe with a single seed. It thrives in nutritionally poor soil and can tolerate drought, making it a hardy and versatile plant.

Uniqueness

Soh-shang fruit from the North Eastern region of India stands out for its hardy nature, early bearing (within 2 years), and high yield (10-15 kg per tree). It is organically grown & is exceptionally nutritious, it boasts high carbohydrate (74.06%), protein (7.80%), and fiber (9.30%) content, along with significant mineral matter, especially calcium (1.47%). Additionally, it is a rich source of essential fatty acids and bioactive compounds, making it unique among fruits.

Price
Approx.
₹150 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
No Data Available

Geographical Location
Khasi and Jaintia hills,
Meghalaya

Type of Goods
Agriculture

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
500 to 1,000 families



Method of Production

The production of Soh-shang begins with planting seeds or cuttings in well-drained, acidic soil during the rainy season. The entire process involves harvesting the mature fruits after 2 years, ensuring proper plant protection, and maintaining soil health through its symbiotic relationship with nitrogen-fixing bacteria. This method yields a high-quality, nutritious crop with significant economic benefits.

POTENTIAL GIs

KHASI DHARA

Khasi women wear a special attire called “Dhara” during special occasions or grand ceremonies. These garments, often made from natural fibers, offer a blend of elegance and cultural authenticity, reflecting the artistry of local craftsmanship. The traditional attire worn by Khasi women is made out of costly silk material woven out of mulberry silk yarn.

Uniqueness

Dhara is designed for both comfort and practicality, suitable for region’s climate & daily activities of Khasi women. Moreover, it is usually pinned at both shoulders, leaving arms free & reached down to ankles. To complete the attire, Khasi women often wear a shawl known as “Tapmohkhlieh”

Price

Approx. ₹1500
onwards depending on
the quality, design or craftsmanship

Class of Goods

25 & 24

Proof of Origin
Since 19th Century.

Geographical Location

Khasi communities,
Meghalaya

Type of Goods

Handicraft

No. of families involved

Approx.
5000 to 8000 families



Method of Production

The process involves setting up the loom, threading the yarn & manually weaving the fabric. Traditional Dhara cloth often uses natural dyes. The designs & patterns on Dhara cloth are often intricate & unique to the Meghalaya region.



JAIN KYRSHAH

Jain kyrshah is the traditional, yet informal attire for Khasi women of Meghalaya. It's a gingham patterned garment worn by the women as a top layer over their clothes. The Jaintia tribe of Meghalaya use the same clothing piece to cover their head during the harvesting season.

Uniqueness

Jain kyrshah is a traditional Meghalaya dress of the Khasi tribe which is worn every day by the female members. It has a checked pattern. The local khasi women use jain kyrshah as an apron and is worn throughout the day. It is considered a conservative and respectable attire. It symbolizes modesty and respect for the society.

Price

Approx.
₹300 to 1,000 per piece.
depending on the quality,
design or craftsmanship

Class of Goods

25 & 24

Proof of Origin

Since 19th Century
or Earlier

Geographical Location

West Jaintia Hills district,
Meghalaya

Type of Goods

Handicraft

No. of Families Involved

Approx. 50 families



Method of Production

Many Jainkyrshah garments are woven by hand, often using traditional looms. The dyes used are eco-friendly and impart unique colors to the fabric. It may feature embroidery work.

RIGITOK

Rigitok is a thin fluted stem of glass, strung by a fine thread, which is generally worn by Garo ladies. These delicate glass pieces are often compared to diamonds for their sparkle and shine. The necklace is made with coral beads and usually has 10 lines.

Uniqueness

Rigitok necklaces are a significant part of Garo culture and are traditionally worn by Garo women. They are often worn on special occasions, such as festivals and ceremonies. The wearing of Rigitok is seen as a sign of beauty and femininity.

Price

Approx.
₹500/- onwards

Class of Goods

I4

Proof of Origin

Since Early 2000's

Geographical Location

Garo hills, Meghalaya

Type of Goods

Manufactured

No. of Families Involved

Approx.
More than 100 families



Method of Production

Rigitok necklaces are crafted using traditional techniques, starting with the selection of local materials like beads and stones. Artisans handcraft and assemble each piece with intricate designs that reflect the region's heritage. The final product undergoes thorough quality checks to ensure durability and aesthetic appeal.

KONGTHONG HONEY

Kongthong Honey, also known as Meghalaya Organic Honey, embodies a harmonious blend of tradition, purity, and environmental care. Sourced from the serene landscapes of Meghalaya, India, this honey is crafted using age-old beekeeping practices that prioritize the well-being of bees and the integrity of the local ecosystem. Its unique flavors and aromas reflect the diverse native flora and fauna, offering consumers not just a product, but an immersive cultural and ecological journey. By opting for Kongthong Honey, consumers support sustainable practices and contribute to the preservation of natural habitats, making it a choice that resonates beyond flavor, encompassing ethical and environmental values.

Uniqueness

Organic honey from Kongthong, Meghalaya, distinguishes itself through its pure, pesticide-free composition sourced from diverse, pristine flora. It embodies traditional beekeeping methods, cultural significance, and adherence to stringent organic standards, offering consumers a unique blend of rich flavors and supporting sustainable practices.

Price
Approx.
₹600 Onwards

Class of Goods
30/ 31

Proof of Origin
Legacy Product



Geographical Location
East Khasi Hills District,
Kongthong

Type of Goods
Agricultural (Honey)

No. of families involved
Approx. 40- 50 families

Method of Production

Kongthong Honey is produced using traditional beekeeping techniques in Meghalaya, India. Local beekeepers maintain hives without synthetic chemicals, allowing bees to collect nectar from diverse flora. The honey is harvested with minimal disruption to the bees, ensuring purity, and processed gently to preserve its natural flavors and nutritional qualities.



DAKMANDA

A short, unstitched cloth worn like a wraparound skirt is called Dakmanda. It's paired with a matching stole and a blouse in a contrasting or complementing colour. It's an ankle-length wraparound skirts.

Uniqueness

The lower part of the Dakmanda has a border with the traditional concentric diamond motifs woven in. It's known as muikron, which means the eye in Garo. Geometric patterns such as straight and zig zag lines as well as crosses are unique to the weave. Dakmanda's products are known for their durability, unique designs, and the use of natural, locally-sourced materials, making them a celebrated choice for those seeking authentic, artisanal textiles.

Price

Approx.
₹5,000 to 13,000 per piece.

Class of Goods
25 & 24

Proof of Origin
Since 19th century



Geographical Location

Local markets across
state especially Shillong,
Cherrapunji etc

Type of Goods
Handicraft

No. of Families Involved
Approx.
1500 to 2000 families

Method of Production

Worn as a wraparound skirt, it consists of a thick, unstitched cloth with a six to ten inch border at the bottom. The dakmanda was traditionally woven from a long-staple cotton, called khildig, which is native to the Garo hills.

DHUTI

In Meghalaya, the traditional garment known as "dhuti" or "dhuti cloth" is a key component of the cultural attire, particularly among the Garo tribe. Unlike the common dhoti worn in other parts of India, the dhuti in Meghalaya has distinct characteristics unique to the region and its cultural practices.

Uniqueness

The dhuti is typically made from handwoven cotton or silk, which is well-suited to the region's climate. Dhuti cloth is often adorned with intricate designs and patterns, including geometric shapes, stripes, and traditional motifs. It represents the identity, heritage, and customs of the Garo people and is often worn during important cultural rituals and celebrations.

Price
Approx.
₹5,00 to 2,000 depending
on the specific
features & intricacy
of the design.

Class of Goods
25 & 24

Proof of Origin
Early Mid 20th century



Geographical Location
Garo Hills, Meghalaya

Type of Goods
Handicraft

No. of families involved
Approx.
1000 to 1800 families

Method of Production

The primary material used for dhuti cloth is cotton yarn. Natural dyes derived from plants, minerals, and other natural sources are used for coloring the yarn. The cotton is spun into yarn using traditional spinning wheels. Weaving is done on traditional back strap looms or frame looms.



NONGSTOIN ORCHIDS

Nongstoin Orchids offers a diverse range of premium, locally-sourced orchids from Meghalaya, including species like Dendrobium and Phalaenopsis. The orchids are meticulously packaged and come with care instructions, emphasizing freshness and sustainability. Custom arrangements and eco-friendly practices ensure high quality and ethical sourcing. Exotic orchid species cultivated around Nongstoin, known for their vibrant colors and beauty.

Uniqueness

Nongstoin Orchids stand out for their unique varieties native to Meghalaya, cultivated sustainably with a focus on quality and freshness. Nongstoin's favorable climate and orchid-friendly environment enhance flower quality and diversity. Premium pricing due to rarity and aesthetic value. They offer custom arrangements and emphasize ethical sourcing, ensuring both aesthetic appeal and environmental responsibility.

Price
Approx.
₹250/- onwards

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Early 20th Century



Geographical Location
Nongstoin, West Khasi Hills District.
Meghalaya

Type of Goods
Agricultural (Flowers)

No. of families involved
Approx.40 families

Method of Production

Orchid cultivation using controlled greenhouse environments and natural pollination techniques. Nongstoin Orchids are cultivated using advanced horticultural techniques and sustainable practices, including optimal climate control and organic farming methods. Each orchid is carefully nurtured from seedling to bloom, ensuring high quality and freshness.



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MEGHALAYA BLACK RICE

Black Rice from Meghalaya is a type of sticky, un-milled rice with an uneven black bran layer. It has a nutty flavour, aromatic quality & starchy texture. This rice is also known as purple rice, forbidden rice, heaven rice, imperial rice etc. One of the most distinctive aspects of black rice is its high level of nutrients & is sown in February & harvested in October or November.

Uniqueness

Black rice is notable for its high levels of antioxidants, specifically anthocyanin, which give the rice its deep black color and offer numerous health benefits such as reducing the risk of certain cancers, improving heart health etc. Additionally, black rice is high in both soluble & insoluble fiber aiding digestion, lowering cholesterol & regulating blood sugar. Moreover, Black rice is a versatile ingredient suitable for many dishes.

Price
Approx.
₹350 to 500 per kg

Class of Goods
31

Proof of Origin
Legacy Product



Geographical Location
Generally, in upland regions such as Khasi hills, Jaintia Hills & Garo Hills districts of Meghalaya.

Type of Goods
Agricultural

No. of Families Involved
Approx. 25000 families

Method of Production

Black rice cultivation in Meghalaya is similar to other rice cultivation practices. Sprouted seeds can be sown directly into puddled field or seedlings can be transplanted from a nursery. Lines of Black rice are grown in lowland farms with 20 x 15cm spacing & five.



BAGHMARA BAMBOO CRAFTS

Baghmara bamboo crafts from Meghalaya showcase the region's traditional artistry through meticulously handcrafted items such as baskets, mats, and furniture. These crafts, made from locally sourced bamboo, highlight various weaving and carving techniques that reflect the cultural heritage of the Garo community.

Uniqueness

Baghmara bamboo crafts from Meghalaya are distinguished by their unique blend of traditional design and functional artistry. The use of sustainable materials and innovative techniques gives these crafts a distinct aesthetic and durability, making them both practical and culturally significant. The craftsmanship involves detailed weaving and carving techniques that emphasize both functional use and aesthetic appeal, reflecting the rich cultural heritage of the Garo community. Each piece combines traditional design with practical utility, making these crafts a significant aspect of local culture and daily life.

Price
Approx.
₹500 - 5,000 per kg

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
Late 20th century



Geographical Location
Baghmara, South Garo
Hills District

Type of Goods
Handicraft

No. of Families Involved
Approx. 50 families

Method of Production

The process of making Baghmara bamboo crafts begins with harvesting and seasoning bamboo to enhance its durability. Furthermore, these artisans then split and cut the bamboo into desired shapes and sizes. These pieces are woven or carved using traditional techniques to create unique designs. Finally, the crafts are assembled and finished with natural treatments to preserve their quality and highlight their unique artistry.

JYMPHONG

Jymphong specializes in premium products from the region, including handwoven textiles, traditional garments, and artisanal crafts that reflect the cultural heritage of Meghalaya. The traditional Khasi male dress is “Jymphong” or a long sleeve coat without a collar, fastened by thongs in the front. On various ceremonial occasions they appear in Jymphong and dhoti with an ornamental waist band. Each item is crafted with meticulous attention to detail, celebrating the region’s rich artistic legacy.

Uniqueness

The Jymphong is usually made from high- quality fabrics like silk or cotton. It is designed to provide comfort while maintaining a dignified appearance. The Jymphong is often worn during special occasions such as festivals, weddings & other cultural ceremonies.

Price Approx.

₹1500 onwards depending on
the quality, design or
craftsmanship

Class of Goods 25 & 24

Proof of Origin Since Early 20th Century.



Geographical Location East & West Khasi hills, Meghalaya

Type of Goods Handicraft

No. of families involved Approx. 200 families

Method of Production

The Jymphong is made from cotton or silk. The fabric for the jymphong is often woven on traditional handmade. Natural dyes are then prepared from the local plants and minerals. Once the fabric is ready, it is further cut into specific shape & size as required for the Jymphong.

JAINSEM

The Jainsem is a two- piece dress consisting a long- sleeved blouse & a wraparound skirt. The blouse is usually made of silk & is intricately designed with traditional motifs & patterns. The skirt is also made of silk & is usually plain or adorned with minimalistic designs.

Uniqueness

It is a beautiful attire that reflects the cultural heritage of the state. The dress is usually made of mulberry silk, which is a local specialty & adds to the uniqueness of the Jainsem. Over this costume, they wear a tap-moh khlieh made of cotton shawls.

Price

Approx.
₹600 - 1000 Onwards.

Class of Goods
25 & 24

Proof of Origin
Since Early 18th Century.

Geographical Location

Khasi Tribe, Shillong &
other parts of East Khasi Hills,
West Khasi Hills & Ri-Bhoi districts.

Type of Goods
Clothing / Textile

No. of families involved
Approx. 10,000 families



Method of Production

Jainsem is a traditional garment worn by Khasi women in Meghalaya. It is typically made from handwoven cloth. Cotton or silk threads are used for making yarn. The dyed threads are then arranged on a loom in a process called warping, it is then washed & sometimes starched to give it a crisp finish.





About Reinforce Intellectual Property Association

RIPA is not for profit organization, with an aim to promote and facilitate indigenous Intellectual Property (IP) at national and international level. RIPA aims at meeting the present and future requirement for growth and development of indigenous IP. RIPA further strengthen and complements the efforts of indigenous R&D and innovations.

About NEHDC

North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation (NEHDC), under the administrative control of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), Government of India, is an organisation that attempts to develop and promote the indigenous crafts of all the eight North Eastern states namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, by connecting craftsmen to prospective markets and consumers and generating economic, cultural and social opportunities for creators while adding cultural value for consumers. To know more, visit: www.nehhdc.com.

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