ABOUT GI

Geographical Indications (GIs) are associated with 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 Agricultura 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, Producer, and Manufavturers

700+ Registered GIs and Numerous Unegisteres 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 culturl traditions. It highlights that certain products are far more than just items of trade; they represent the history, narratives, 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 these traditions, ensuring they thrive and adapt in today's competitive landscape.

KINNAURI SHAWL

The Kinnauri Shawl, locally known as Chhali, is a traditional handwoven textile from the Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh. It is world-renowned for its intricate, fine geometric patterns and deep cultural significance, with a single premium piece often taking up to 45 days to complete. Crafted from indigenous sheep wool, Merino wool, or premium Pashmina, these garments combine exceptional thermal insulation with rich cultural heritage

UNIQUENESS

The uniqueness of the Kinnauri Shawl lies in its meticulous extra-weft technique and a highly codified system of mystical and spiritual symbolism. Unlike many other Indian textiles where designs are printed or embroidered, Kinnauri motifs are manually woven into the fabric using a supplementary weft during the weaving process. This expert execution makes the intricate patterns appear almost equally clean and finished on both sides.

RAW MATERIALS

WoolenYarn (Indigenous, Merino, or Pashmina), Pit Loo

PRICE
Approx.
Rs. 2,000 to over 17,000, depending on the wool quality

CLASS OF GOODS
24

PROOF OF ORIGIN
Since the 18th Century



NO. OF FAMILIES INVOLVED
Approx.
2000 to 2500 Families

TYPE OF GOODS
Handicraft

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
Himachal Pradesh

METHODS OF PRODUCTION

Kinnauri shawls are crafted on traditional pit looms. Artisans use a 2/2 twill weave to create the plain base fabric. The defining geometric patterns are painstakingly inserted into the borders using an extra-weft interlocking technique. This method requires the weaver to manually twist and loop different colored wool threads into the warp by hand, row by row, making the production process highly labor-intensive.

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