

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 to Natural Goods, Food Stuff
Manufactured Goods,
Handicrafts or Agricultural Goods

GI based on uniqueness,
weather, and terrain of the
place of origin

Legal Protection from
unfair usage

Registered by the Authorized
community of the GI

GI Sign or symbol
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Economic empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Uplifting and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

512+ registered GIs and
numerous unregistered GIs
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition, and Legacy



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JAAPI HAT

An ancient emblem of Assamese folk culture is jaapi. The word jaapi comes from the word jaap, which means a bunch of toku leaves. In the past, farmers and common Assamese people used basic jaapi to protect themselves from the sun, whereas elaborate jaapi was worn as a status symbol of aristocracy and royalty. Decorative sorudoj jaapi are woven with elaborate fabric designs, mainly in shades of red, white, green, blue, and black. The bamboo headgear known as jaapi, which is popular in rural Assam, is a distinctive feature of the state's handicrafts and is vital to the state's traditional economy, especially in the Nalbari District.

Uniqueness

The jaapi hat of Assam is a remarkable example of cultural heritage and craftsmanship. Woven from bamboo and toku leaves, these conical hats are not merely accessories but symbols deeply embedded in Assamese traditions. Each jaapi is meticulously crafted by skilled artisans, reflecting generations of expertise and cultural pride.

Raw Materials

Cane, bamboo & toku leaves

Price
₹450

Class of Goods
20

Proof of Origin
16th century



Type of Goods
Handicrafts

Geographical Location
Nalbari district, Assam

No. of Families Involved
Natives of Assam

Method of Production

The artisans, carefully select bamboo and toku leaves, essential for their flexibility and durability. The bamboo is split and flattened to form a circular base. Next the dried toku leaves are intricately woven around the bamboo frame. This weaving process requires precision to achieve a tight, secure weave that gradually shapes the hat into its distinctive conical form.