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

Registered by the Authorized community of the GI

Economic empowerment to Artisans, Producers, and Manufacturers

> 512+ registered GIs and numerous unregistered GIs existence in India

Legal Protection from unfair usage

> GI Sign or symbol indicating Geographical Origin or location

Social Uplifting and continuing the Legacy of the Nation

Prevents counterfeiting and ensures genuineness of products

Preservation of local Culture, Tradition, and Legacy



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СНАК — НАО



Chak Hao is a traditional black rice from Manipur, known for its distinct dark colour, aromatic fragrance & rich nutritional content. It is grown mainly in Imphal Valley, where it has been cultivated for centuries. It is recognized for its health benefits & cultural significance. It is often used in festivals and rituals.

Uniqueness

It stands out for its unique colour which is a result of its rich anthocyanin content, giving it high anti — oxidants properties. Unlike regular rice, it has a nutty flavor & pleasant aroma. It is also renowned for its nutritional benefits including high level of protein, carbohydrates, and dietary fibre.

Raw Materials Organic Manure, locally sourced seeds, traditional tools etc.

Price Approx. Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150 per kg

Proof of Origin Since the reign of King Meitinggu Nongda Lairen Pakhangba (33 AD-154 AD)

Number of families involved No Accurate Data Available



Type of Goods Agriculture – Black Rice

Class of Goods 30

Geographical Location Manipur and parts of Nagaland

Method of Production

The rice is cultivated without the use of chemical fertilizers. The seeds are sown during the monsoon season and the rice plants are nurtures with careful irrigation techniques. After harvesting, rice is carefully processed to preserve its unique colour, aroma & nutritional benefits.



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