

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.



PUANRIN

The Puanrin is a significant Mizo cloth originally worn by men but later adopted by women as a sarong. It features a black base with prominent off-white/white lines running perpendicular to the selvages, dividing the cloth into symmetrical sections. The Puanrin is typically 60 to 68 inches in length and 44 to 48 inches in width. It is woven in two panels on a traditional loin loom and sewn together, resulting in a thicker, heavier fabric.

Uniqueness

The Puanrin is one of the oldest and most significant designs on a traditional Mizo handloom. Its historical and cultural importance is highlighted in the Lusei folktale of "Zawlpala and Tualvungi," where Tualvungi uses her Puanrin to bandage her bleeding feet after trying to leave her husband. This tale not only reflects the Puanrin's long-standing presence in Mizo culture but also underscores its practical and symbolic value, demonstrating the enduring heritage and craftsmanship of the Mizo people.

Price

Starting from ₹ 1200/-

Geographical Location
Chanmari, Aizawl-Mizoram

Class of Goods
24, 25

Type of Goods
Textile

Proof of Origin
19th Century

Number of Families Involved
No data Available



Method of Production

Traditionally, Mizo people cultivated cotton and spun it into yarn using indigenous implements, dyeing with natural colors from local plants. The yarns were processed, starched, and dried for weaving. Weaving was done on a loin loom by skilled women, with the fabric woven in two pieces and sewn together. Modern techniques now include synthetic dyes and advanced looms like the Indian frame loom, improving efficiency and reducing costs.

