

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.



THANGCHHUAH PUAN

The Thangchhuah puan is a rectangular cloth measuring 78" by 55" and weighing 656 grams, with a plain weave on a loin loom. It features a chequered pattern with black, blue, white, and red lines, and includes a major embroidered block in the center and two minor blocks at the corners. These embroidered patterns add distinct decorative elements in white, red, blue, yellow, and black.

Uniqueness

Thangchhuah Puan features black or dark blue cloth with intricate horizontal stripes and specialized motifs like Selutan and Mitmurual, requiring highly skilled weavers. The pattern can vary by clan, with some incorporating a grid backdrop. Its larger size is designed to cover the entire body, making it unique among Mizo textiles.

Raw Materials

Cotton yarns dyed with natural and synthetic dyes, suitable for intricate weaving patterns.

Price
Starting from ₹ 400/-

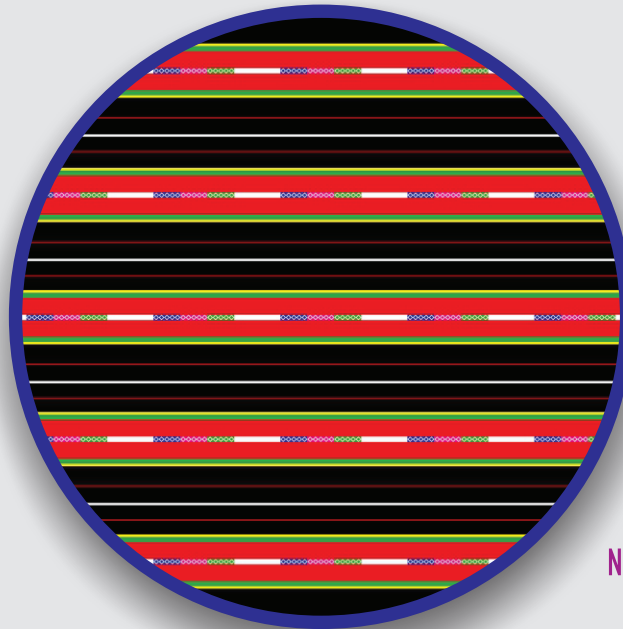
Class of Goods
24, 25

Proof of Origin
No data Available

Geographical Location
Chanmari, Aizawl-Mizoram

Type of Goods
Textile

Number of Families Involved
No data Available



Method of Production

Traditionally, the Mizo people cultivated cotton, spun it into yarn using indigenous implements, and dyed it with natural colors from local plants. Modern methods now include synthetic dyes. The yarn is processed, starched, and dried, then woven on a loin loom. Thangchhuah Puan is woven in three pieces, using intricate plain weave patterns. These pieces are hand-stitched together with neat and strong stitches, ensuring high quality and durability, showcasing the skill of experienced weavers.

