



Arunachal Pradesh Gets GI Tags for Three Products

[Source: TOI](#)

Why in News?

Arunachal Pradesh has recently received the [Geographical Indication \(GI\)](#) tag for **Arunachal Yak Churpi, Khaw Tai (Khamti rice), and Tangsa textile**.

What Sets Arunachal Yak Churpi, Khaw Tai and Tangsa Textiles Apart?

▪ Arunachal Yak Churpi:

- **Origin:** Arunachal Yak Churpi is derived from the **milk of the Arunachali yak**, a rare breed found primarily in the **West Kameng and Tawang districts** of Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Tribal Yak Pastoralists:** This milk is obtained from yaks reared by **Brokpas**, a tribal community known for their expertise in yak husbandry.
 - These pastoralists practice seasonal migration, taking their yaks to higher altitudes during summers and descending to mid-altitude mountainous regions in winters, as **yaks cannot survive at lower altitudes during summer**.
- **Health Benefits and Usage:** Churpi is rich in proteins and serves as a vital source of nutrition in the vegetation-scarce, cold, and hilly mountainous regions of Arunachal Pradesh.



- **Khaw Tai (Khamti Rice):**
 - Khaw Tai, a chewy sticky rice variety, hails from the **Namsai region** and is cultivated by traditional **Khampti tribal farmers**.
- **Tangsa Textile:**
 - The Tangsa Textile products crafted by the **Tangsa tribe of Changlang district** are renowned for their **exotic designs and vibrant colors**.
 - This traditional craftsmanship reflects the cultural richness of the region.



What is a GI Tag?

- A **geographical indication (GI)** tag is a name or sign used on certain products that correspond to a specific geographical location or origin.
 - **For example**, Darjeeling Tea, Kanchipuram Silk, etc.
- Geographical indications are recognized as a part of [intellectual property rights \(IPRs\)](#) under **Articles 1(2) and 10** of the **Paris Convention** and also under Articles 22 to 24 of the [Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights \(TRIPS\) Agreement](#)
 - India, as a [World Trade Organisation \(WTO\)](#) member, implemented the **Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999**, which became effective on September 15, 2003, to protect such indications.
 - A registered GI is valid for 10 years. It can be renewed from time to time for a further period of 10 years each.

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Questions (PYQs)

Q1. Which of the following has/have been accorded 'Geographical Indication' status? (2015)

1. Banaras Brocades and Sarees
2. Rajasthani Daal-Bati-Churma
3. Tirupathi Laddu

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: (c)

Q2. India enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 in order to comply with the obligations to (2018)

- (a) ILO
- (b) IMF
- (c) UNCTAD
- (d) WTO

Ans: (d)

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