

A Booklet on
Geographical Indications of
JAMMU & KASHMIR



2024 EDITION

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FOREWORD



Prof (Dr) Unnat P Pandit

Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks,
Registrar of Copyrights and Geographical Indications

Geographical Indication (GI) has been an important tool to protect agricultural products, foodstuffs, wine and spirit drinks, handicrafts & handlooms by way of registration. The GI Products signifies to specific qualities, reputation, or characteristics due to its geographical origin. The GI as community right enables those who have the right to use the indication to prevent its use by a third party whose product does not conform to the applicable standards. GI broadly affects the people and resources of a region, hence it is very important to create a well-structured framework to ensure balance between GI Management and Legal Protection.

Intellectual Property Office, India in Vikshit Bharat Sankalp Mission proudly announces a significant achievement in its ongoing endeavor to promote and protect indigenous products and traditional knowledge. As of March 31, 2024, a total of 635 Geographical Indication (GI) applications have been registered, marking a momentous milestone in the mission's journey towards economic empowerment and cultural preservation. The regional distribution of these registrations showcases the rich tapestry of India's cultural heritage, with prominent contributions from various states. Notably, Northern eastern states (seven sisters states) includes 19 in Arunachal Pradesh, 31 in Assam, 06 in Manipur, 06 in Meghalaya, 07 in Mizoram, 04 in Nagaland, brother state 04 in Tripura, 04 in Ladakh (UT), 16 in Jammu & Kashmir (UT) and 68 in Uttar Pradesh have also made significant contributions, further underscoring the nationwide scope of the mission's impact.

As a Head of the IP Office, India, I am happy and appreciate the CII-Delhi's efforts towards promoting the GI tag for the benefits to the Indian Economy through the Vikshit Bharat Sankalp Mission. During this occasion of the summit, CII's Geographical Indications (GI) Mahotsav will give national and global recognition and visibility to the unique creativities of artisan(s)/folklore(s), traditional knowledge holder(s), tribal and rural peoples of Nation specially of the north east states concentrating the tribes, women, etc. CII authored the booklet or Directory consists of 17 GI products of Jammu & Kashmir, 34 GI products of North Eastern States to showcase the unique values, traditions, and knowledge, that these states has since ancient time. These booklets as the state specific GI Booklet/Directory is the excellent platform to use and promote GIs as a strategic instrument to promote "Atulya Bharat ki Amulya Nidhi" and will definitely offer a comprehensive roadmap towards rural development through employment, equity, compassion, environmental stewardship and socio-cultural value to reach the Vikshit Bharat.

Also the specific GI booklets will be used as ready reckoner with info byte of each products may help people to connect with GI producers effectively and definitely sensitize the people, understanding on the uniqueness and a rich traditional heritage of production linked to origin in globe and readers of local on the GI registered products of respective states, the unique features associated with the products & thereby create socio-economic value for artisans of Rural India. I wish the CII for their tireless efforts towards building the nation's economy through IP knowledge driven economy and to be a part of Vikshit Bharat Sankalp Mission continuously to attain Vikshit Bharat@2047. It is expected to accelerate economic development of the nation through Geographical indications to fulfill the Mission. Also I urge the CII to be part of this mission along with IPO in fulfilling the Mission's objects.

I extend my warm greetings and felicitations to the CII.

FOREWORD



Chandrajit Banerjee
Director General, CII

India is home to a huge repository of traditional knowledge. The vast knowledge, heritage practices, and experiences of India are predominantly found in the rural parts of the country.

The Government of India has been fostering the development of products and innovations based on traditional knowledge through policies such as “Vocal for Local” and “One District – One Product”. The traditional knowledge residing in rural India should be leveraged as it has a huge potential to contribute to the economic growth of the country, as well as ensure inclusive economic growth. The advancement of job opportunities and social welfare sectors in Indian villages is intricately linked with the meaningful growth of the traditional knowledge and ancient practices in the country.

The Jammu and Kashmir region possesses a unique and rich biodiversity, leading to the development of varied agricultural and agro-food products, as well as local handicrafts and handlooms products. The region holds an immense potential of translating its traditional knowledge into innovation opportunities through Geographical Indications (GIs). Jammu and Kashmir is actively promoting the usage of GIs as a strategic instrument to nurture products based on traditional knowledge and experience.

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) firmly believes that GIs should be at the centrestage to maintain Indian rural heritage in a meaningful manner. CII through its Intellectual Property Centres is actively working towards the identification and protection of traditional knowledge, handicrafts and artisanal products as well as folklore primarily emerging from India’s hinterlands. The primary task on this front is to safeguard valuable Geographical Indications (GIs) from becoming generic or semi-generic in export markets, hence ensuring Indian artisans have opportunities for their products in the export sector as well.

To ensure this endeavor, the Confederation of Indian Industry has closely collaborated with the GI Registry, IP (Intellectual Property) Office, and the Government of India to come up with this comprehensive GI booklet namely ‘A Booklet on Geographical Indications of Jammu and Kashmir’.

The booklet is positioned to be the go-to resource to understand how a particular product is associated with a specific location. Additionally, it also highlights how GI rights not only prohibit others from marketing and selling the same products with identical claims but also create brand equity and customer loyalty.

This booklet aims to sensitize the public on GI-registered products and the associated premiums, thus creating value for stakeholders, artisans, and creators while reaching out to relevant businesses. It is envisaged as a GI Tourist Guidebook to promote the emerging concept of ‘GI Tourism’, detailing how to visit these places in the heart of the countryside.

I sincerely hope that this report will prove to be valuable in encouraging and examining India’s GI ecosystem. By leveraging its traditional knowledge and experience practices, India has the potential to drive robust growth towards the rural economy.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) would like to thank all its members, leaders from industry, academia and research institutions, and all other stakeholders who have been associated with this study and been part of the development of this Booklet.

The Booklet would not have been completed without the detailed deliberations and inputs and advice from the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks, Registrar of Copyrights and Geographical Indications, Govt of India, officials from Intellectual Property Office (IPO) and Government of Jammu and Kashmir and experts on Geographical Indications (GIs). We are also very much grateful to officials of GI Registry, Govt of India for their commendable guidance and support during the preparation of the GI booklet.

This is the first initiative towards building National GI Register of all states and UTS of India.

We are very much grateful to Dr Naushad Forbes, Past President CII, Chairman, CII National Committee on Intellectual Property and Co - Chairman, Forbes Marshall for his guidance and encouragement during the writing of this booklet.

CII would like to thank Mr Saha, Senior Advisor, CII and Mr Anil Kumar Pandey, Sr. Counsellor & Head- CII IPFC for leading the work from CII side during the content development and publication of this Booklet and hard work of Mr Rupesh Dugad and Mr Vidit Choubey for successful completion of the work.

It is sincerely envisaged that the booklet will help people to connect with GI Producers effectively and sensitize public on GI registered products and propagate the “GI Tourism” nationally.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Jammu and Kashmir has rich cultural heritage and is known for its unique traditional arts, textiles, (handloom), handicrafts, and traditional foods that have evolved over centuries. Geographical Indication (GI) has been an important tool to protect these products legally by way of registration.

The GI rights create a unique brand, customer loyalty, restricts unlawful use of the GI by others, and generate additional revenue for the producers of GI goods. This in turn helps in sustaining the traditional knowledge and the culture of the area.

Till 31 March 2024; Total number of GI applications applied in India is 1206 and out of this, 635 GI applications have been registered in India. Total GI applied from Jammu and Kashmir is 28 and registered 17 till 31 March 2024.

The present GI Booklet deals with all the registered GIs emanating from Jammu and Kashmir covers essential details of each GI including historical background, special features of each related product, technique of production, maps covering the geographical area from where the GI originates, date of registration, the next date for renewal of the GI and ways to reach these places. This GI booklet is also going to act as a GI Tourist Guidebook to promote an emerging concept of “GI Tourism” by sharing details on how to visit these places.

ABOUT GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS (GI)

Geographical Indication (GI) is a name associated with a product for its reputation, special traits, popularity, and quality built over decades and the place from where the product originates. Human Skills, raw materials, practices, production methods, climate and other natural factors are responsible for the sustained reputation of the product.

Advantage Geographical Indication

- It confers legal protection to Geographical Indications in India
- Prevents unauthorised use of a Registered Geographical Indication by others
- It provides legal protection to Indian Geographical Indications, which in turn boosts export
- It promotes the economic prosperity of producers of goods produced in geographical territory.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF GOODS (REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT

The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act 1999 (the Act) provides for the registration of agricultural, natural and manufactured goods as Geographical indications (GI). Section 2(f) of the Act, which states that “goods” means any agricultural, natural or manufactured goods or any goods of handicraft or of industry and includes foodstuff. Handlooms are covered under Handicraft category.

Farmers, Handicraft artisans & weavers can be registered as Authorized Users for the registered Geographical Indications as provided under Section 7(3) read with Section 17 of the Act. The Act provides that any person claiming to be the producer of the goods in respect of which a geographical indication has been registered under section 6 may apply in writing to the Registrar in the prescribed manner for registering him as an authorised user of such geographical indication. As of March 31, 2024, 635 Geographical Indications have been registered as GI under this act.

METHODOLOGY OF GI APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

- Field visit to identify appropriate GI and GI beneficiaries.
- Assessment of prominent GIs, based on eligibility criteria mentioned under Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999, India.
- Survey and documentation of identified/assessed prominent GIs
- Assisting towards formation of list of GI beneficiaries/producers/artisans under appropriate legal framework (associations/trusts/concerned state and central ministries or dept. etc)
- Documentation of historical evidence, uniqueness of GI products
- Preparation of GI Application
- Filing of the GI application at the GI Registry, India and prosecute the GI application till disposal.
- Scrutiny of the application by the GI examiner and seeking further information, if required.
- Addressing the objections (if any) and the subsequent acceptance of the application.
- Notification of the acceptance in the Gazette.
- If no opposition is filed within the statutory period of 4 months, the Office of GI Registrar proceeds to registration.
- However, if an opposition is filed by a third party, the applicant must answer to the satisfaction of the GI Registry before the GI is registered.
- Once the GI is registered, the term of protection is for a period of 10 years at the end of which, the term can be renewed for a further period of 10 years by paying the applicable government fee. The GI is protected for as long as the term of protection for the said GI is renewed.

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Registered Geographical Indications of JAMMU & KASHMIR

1. KASHMIR PASHMINA

Name of Geographical Indication: Kashmir Pashmina

GI Application Number: 46

Date of Filing: 09/12/2005

Last Renewal Date: 07/01/2016

Next Renewal Date: 08/12/2025

Number of Authorised Users: 1070

Class(es): 23, 24, 25

Type of Goods: Handicraft



Applicant Name: TAHAFUZ (Registered Under the J & K Societies Act)

Applicant Address: TAHAFUZ, (Registered Under the J & K Societies Act, Registration Number: 5611-S/2007) Nowshera, Zadibal, P.O. Nowshera, Distt. Srinagar - 190 011, Jammu & Kashmir., Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, INDIA, 190 011

Location: Kashmir Pashmina is produced in the State of Jammu and Kashmir in India

Uniqueness: The unique aspect of Kashmir Pashmina is that- a) It is fabric, b) Made from fine woollen fibres obtained from the downy undergrowth of the Himalayan Mountain goat 'Capra hircus', c) The woollen fibres are of 12 to 16 microns, but not exceeding 18 microns. This contrasts with the finest of sheep's wool, which is 23 microns thick and human hair, the thickness of which ranges up to 200 microns; d) The Woolen fibres are cleaned using rice flour paste, and e) Cleaned, spun, and hand woven by craftsmen from the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Human Skill: Preparing the pashm wool for weaving, spinning the yam, arranging the warp, weaving, and clipping the loose threads requires special skill from the artisan. The entire process is also labour-oriented. Converting raw Pashm into marketable Kashmir Pashmina fabric involves elaborate stages of manufacture and artisans who specialise in a particular task. Therefore, it can be described as a highly specialised production chain.

Info Byte: The quest for making a fine, warm fabric that can protect them from the atrocious weather in severe winters created Kashmir Pashmina when the inhabitants of Kashmir discovered an animal that

produced one of the warmest raw materials called Pashm. The name given to the fleece of the Kashmir Pashmina goat is also a distorted form of the Indo-Aryan language - Pashm, the adjective of Posh-meaning "the animal".

In Ancient Kashmir, Pashmina shawls were woven by the weavers called Tantuvaya. The bitterly cold winters of Kashmir have made warm clothing, especially long Kashmir Pashmina sheets, a necessity for survival. Still, it took centuries of experimentation and refinement to raise Kashmir Pashmina to the present status from a necessity to unique textile art. The best Kashmiri shawls produced today are made from the soft, downy undercoat that grows primarily on the neck and belly of the Himalayan Mountain goat, 'Capra hircus'. The fleece obtained is very fine inside and gradually becomes coarse on the outside.

Kashmir Pashmina is the woven form of Pashm. It is made in 3 qualities, primarily assessed by the fineness of the yam and the tension of the weave. During the weaving process, the fabric is woven in three basic weaves, which are- Twill or Sade Bunai, Diamond or Cheshm-e-Bulbul Bunai and Herringbone or Gada Kond Bunai. Among the three, Diamond weave is produced in large quantities and considered unique to Kashmir, while Herring bone is made on specific orders only.

Pashm has a unique lustre due to its long, fine fibres and is exceptionally light, soft and warm and feels luxurious against the skin. The natural colour of the fleece ranges from white to grey, red, brown and black. The traditional method of production has evolved for more than 600 years. It has helped in retaining the unique soft character of Pashm wool and given to the

world of craft the most exquisite Kashmir Pashmina products for which Kashmir is renowned.

The goat producing wool for Kashmir Pashmina shawls thrive in cold high-altitude regions of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. But the production of Kashmir Pashmina shawls mostly happens in the low altitude regions of this Union Territory. Some of the most prominent production centres of this shawl are

in Budgam, Baramulla and Srinagar Districts. The village, “Kanihama” (in Budgam District) would be a good place to go if someone is interested in buying Kashmir Pashmina shawl in a bucolic setting. Srinagar being the most well-connected prominent production centre for Kashmir Pashmina shawls is an alternate destination a person can opt to visit if they are short of time and want to buy an authentic item.

Visiting Kanihama (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

The nearest airport is the ‘Sheikh ul Alam International Airport’ of Srinagar, which is well connected with all big cities in India.



BY RAIL

The closest railway stations right now are Udhampur and Jammu Tawi Stations, but after June 2024 the railway station in Budgam is also likely to become operational.



BY ROAD

The closest railway stations right now are Udhampur and Jammu Tawi Stations, but after June 2024 the railway station in Budgam is also likely to become operational.



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

DUPLICATE
COPY

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 46

CERTIFICATE NO. 97

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date: 09.12.2005

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता
तहाफुज, जे और के सोसाइटी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत एक सोसाइटी है और इसका पंजीकरण
संख्या 5611-एस/2007 तथा व्यापार के लिए पता नौशेरा, जडिबाल, पी.ओ. नौशेरा, जिला श्रीनगर 190 011,
जम्मू और कश्मीर, भारत
के नाम से 23,24 & 25 वर्ग में 46 संख्या के अधीन 09.12.2005 दिनांक को

“कश्मीर पश्मिना” (लोगो)

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in
the register in the name of TAHAFUZ, a society registered under the J & K Societies Act, and bearing
Registration Number 5611-S/2007, at Nowshera, Zadibal, P.O. Nowshera, Distt. Srinagar - 190 011,
Jammu & Kashmir, India.

in class 23,24&25 under no. 46

as of the date 09.12.2005



in respect of “KASHMIR PASHMINA” (Logo) Falling in

Class 23 : Yarns and Threads, for textile use,

Class 24 : Textiles and Textiles goods, not included in other Classes; bed and tablecovers &

Class 25 : Clothing

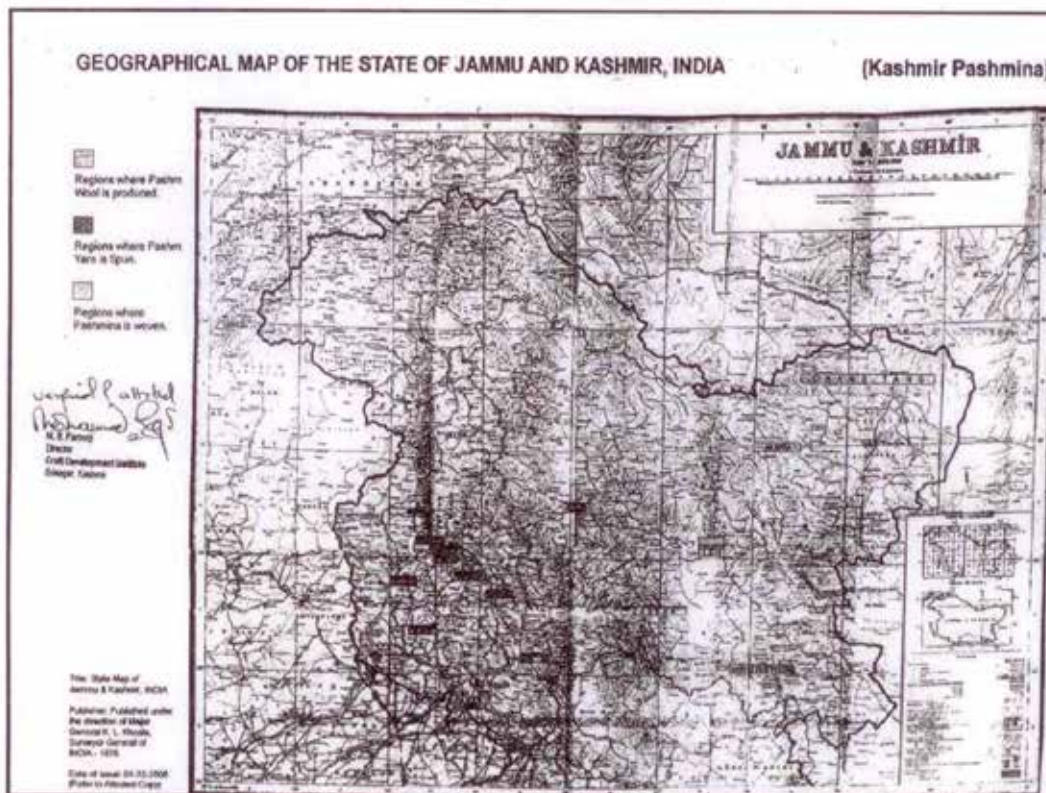
आज दिनांक 12 माह सितम्बर 20 08 को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Scaled at my direction this 12th day of September 20 08 at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-46

**ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
KASHMIR PASHMINA (LOGO)**



THAT THE TAHAFUZ, A SOCIETY REGISTERED UNDER J & K SOCIETIES ACT, AND BEARING REGISTRATION NUMBER: 5611-S/2007), AT NOWSHERA, ZADIBAL, P.O NOWSHERA, DISTT. SRINAGAR 190 011, JAMMU & KASHMIR, INDIA IS THE REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF THE G.I KASHMIR PASHMINA (LOGO).

**Date: 12.09.08
Place: Chennai**



V. Ravi
V. RAVI
Registrar of Geographical Indications

2. KASHMIR SOZANI CRAFT

Name of Geographical Indication: Kashmir Sozani Craft

GI Application Number: 48

Date of Filing: 19/01/2006

Last Renewal Date: 11/01/2016

Next Renewal Date: 18/01/2026

Number of Authorised Users: 896

Class(es): 26

Type of Goods: Handicraft-Sozani embroidery performed on different apparel fabrics.



Applicant Name: TAHAFUZ (Registered Under the J & K Societies Act)

Applicant Address: TAHAFUZ, (Registered Under the J & K Societies Act, Registration Number: 5611-S/2007) Nowshera, Zadibal, P.O. Nowshera, Distt. Srinagar - 190 011, Jammu & Kashmir., Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, INDIA, 190 011

Location: Artisans making Kashmir Sozani embroidery operate in and around Srinagar. Some sites include Bacchapura, Soura, Anchar, Wontabawan, Noushehra, Mundiral, Bhgwanpura etc.



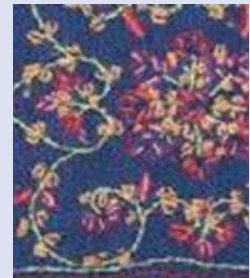
Uniqueness: The uniqueness of Kashmir Sozani embroidery lies in the use of minute Kashmir Sozani stitches, a type of couching stitch, which has a reinforcing stitch laid over a basic stitch; use of Kashmir Sozani stitch as a continuous line, as outlines of different motifs or as a filling-in stitch; Strength and durability in the embroidery with the stitches laid as flat as possible against the fabric; predominant use of motifs depicting natural flora and fauna, like Chinar leaf, Almond, Pomegranates, Grapes and Cotton seeds, flowers like the Iris, Narcissus, Lotus, Daffodil, Pansy, Lily or Rose blossoms of the Kashmir Valley; use of colour palette commonly described as “Sofiyana Rang” associated to a subtle yet colourful look with many shades of colours blending harmoniously.

The embroidery is applied in the following ways: Borders of various widths, applied on the edges of the fabric; “Butis”, mostly small-sized individual motifs that are repeated in several ways; “Jaali”, a kind of net-like pattern embroidered all over the fabric in straight lines, or crisscrossed or in wave-like patterns interspersed with floral butis; Jama”, a highly

intricate Kashmir Sozani Embroidery style that is so closely filled-in with fine stitches that it barely allows any ground fabric to be visible; “Kunj”, a large sized Almond motif that is placed on the corner of the fabric facing towards the centre.

Human Skill: The Kashmir Sozani Embroidery process involves the visualisation and tracing of a pattern onto a fabric surface, which is subsequently filled in with minute stitches and finally finished with defining the outlines of the motifs with yam that has been dyed in specific colours. The embroidered fabric is later washed and pressed, using traditional methods to provide lustre and a final finish.

Info Byte: Kashmir Sozani Embroidery, also called “Sozani Kashmir”, is visually identified as fine needle-based embroidery done with silk and viscose yam using primarily Kashmir Sozani stitch, depicting motifs based on flora and fauna of Kashmir Valley and done on various textiles.



The Kashmir Sozani stitch is a fine couching stitch with a reinforcing stitch laid over a basic stitch. The Kashmir Sozani stitch can be a simple, continuous line or a diamond-shaped outline used for petals and flowers. It can also be used in filling up a motif. It always has a reinforcing stitch.



The Kashmir Sozani stitch lends a delicacy to the overall embroidery and uniformity on both sides of the fabric. The Kashmir Sozani Embroidery involves minute work and is highly skill-intensive.

The most dominant motif in Kashmir Sozani Embroidery is the 'buti', a floral or Almond motif with a bent tip.

Sozani Embroidery has a rich colour spectrum and exquisite workmanship, with intricate patterns with the predominant use of motifs depicting the natural flora and fauna of the Kashmir Valley.



Visiting Srinagar (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Srinagar has one international airport – Sheikh ul Alam International Airport, which is well-connected to all the big cities in India.



BY RAIL

The closest train stations to Srinagar that can be reached from other cities in India are Udhampur Station and Jammu Tawi Station. The Srinagar railway station is itself likely to get connected with the Indian Railways network by June 2024.



BY ROAD

Srinagar is well connected with major highways of the country.



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:
Geographical Indication No.: 48

CERTIFICATE NO. 98

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 19.01.2006

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता
शिल्प विकास संस्था (जम्मू और कश्मीर संस्था के पंजी संख्या 4332-एस / 2003 के अंतर्गत पंजाकत) सिल्क कारखाने
के नजदीक, सोनाली बाजार, श्रीनगर - 190 009, जम्मू और कश्मीर

के नाम से 26 वर्ग में 48 संख्या के अधीन 19.01.2006 दिनांक को

“ कश्मीर सोजानी शिल्प ”

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in
the register in the name of Craft Development Institute, (Regd. Under J & K Societies Act, Registration
No.4332-S/2003), Near Silk Factory, Solina Bazar, Srinagar - 190 009, Jammu & Kashmir

in class 26 under no. 48 as of the date 19.01.2006

in respect of “KASHMIR SOZANI CRAFT” Falling in class 26 in respect of Sozani Embroidery
performed on different Apparels fabrics.



आज दिनांक 17 माह नवम्बर 20 08 को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Scaled at my direction this 17th day of November 20 08 at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-48

**ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
KASHMIR SOZANI CRAFT**




GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA

[Sozani Kashmir]



THAT THE CRAFT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, (REGD. UNDER J&K SOCIETIES ACT), REGISTRATION NO. 4332-S/2003), NEAR SILK FACTORY, SOLINA BAZAR, SRINAGAR - 190 009, JAMMU & KASHMIR, IS THE REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF THE G.I KASHMIR SOZANI CRAFT.

**Date: 17.11.08
Place: Chennai**


V. RAVI
Registrar of Geographical Indications

3. KANI SHAWL

Name of Geographical Indication: Kani Shawl

GI Application Number: 51

Date of Filing: 13/02/2006

Last Renewal Date: 11/01/2016

Next Renewal Date: 12/02/2026

Number of Authorised Users: 736

Class(es): 25

Type of Goods: Handicraft- Shawl made using the traditional Kani weaving technique.



Applicant Name: TAHAFUZ

Applicant Address: TAHAFUZ, (Registered Under the J & K Societies Act, Registration Number : 5611-S/2007) Nowshera, Zadibal, P.O. Nowshera, Distt. Srinagar - 190 011, Jammu & Kashmir., Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, INDIA, 190 011

Location: This craft is presently being practised in the district of Srinagar and some parts of Anantnag district, Budgam district, Pulwama district and Baramulla district of Jammu and Kashmir.

Uniqueness: The Kani shawls are woven in various highly intricate patterns comprising floral and almond motifs in subtle shades of colours using the traditional technique of twill tapestry with interlocutory weft yarns at each colour joining by the artisans of Kashmir. It has a lightweight and compactly woven look comprising a single weft, unlike its jacquard woven imitations.

Human Skill: It is hand woven using several 'Kanis' or 'Tujlis' in the place of a shuttle for the weft yarns. 'Kani' is a small, eyeless wooden spoke with coloured yarn that is inserted around a specified number of warp threads as per the design.

It is woven in the Twill Tapestry Weave with interlocking of weft yarns at each colour joining. It is woven with the help of written instructions in the form of a "Talim". It is made of warp and weft yarns dyed in varied colours following traditional methods and is woven by traditional artisans of Kashmir.

Info Byte: The fabric is the result of a craft form with traditional roots and is renowned worldwide as 'the artistic Kani shawl of Kashmir'.

This craft form is also called the twill tapestry weave, with the interlocking of weft yarns at each colour joining. According to this, wefts of the patterned part of the fabric are inserted using wooden spokes without a shuttle. Weft threads alone form the pattern; these

do not run the entire width of the cloth, woven back and forth around the warp threads only where each particular colour is needed.

The unique aspect of this tapestried form of weaving is the interlocking of the weft yarn with the one before and after it, wherever there is a change of colour, thus distinguishing the different motifs in the pattern. It also gives the Kani Shawl strength and durability.

The Kani Shawl is unique also in the way that every single Kani Shawl is woven based on a drawing of the pattern and its corresponding 'Talim', which is a written script consisting of precise instructions to be strictly followed by the weaver during the weaving process. Thus, the Kani Shawl is woven in a highly streamlined manner, employing specialised artisans at each stage.

The patterns comprise an arrangement of floral, Almond, Cypress tree, Chinar leaf and Fruit motifs depicting the floral and fauna of Kashmir Valley. The predominant motif that is seen in the Kani Shawl is the elongated Almond 'buti' with a bent tip, also known as the 'Teardrop' moti, 'Kairi' or mango motif and the 'elongated cone' or 'Paisley' motif in the Mediterranean, Indian and European cultures respectively.

Characteristic Kani Shawls are Hashiadaar Shawls, with narrow running borders on all four sides; Palladaar Shawls, with intricate patterns only on the two ends of the shawl along with narrow borders; Butidaar Shawls, in which small or large 'butis' (individual motif) is used repetitively; Khat-e-rass shawl, with various striped patterns rendered with almond leaf and flower motifs. Longedaar and Thahriddaar are variations of striped shawls; Jamawar or Purmattan shawls in which the entire field is covered with intricate all-over pattern and motifs; Chand-daar Shawl, square or rectangular shawls with a central medallion on four quarter medallions on four corners. It is also called the moon shawl.

Visiting Srinagar (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Srinagar has one international airport – Sheikh ul Alam International Airport, which is well-connected to all the big cities in India.



BY RAIL

The closest train stations to Srinagar that can be reached from other cities in India are Udhampur Station and Jammu Tawi Station. The Srinagar railway station is itself likely to get connected with the Indian Railways network by June 2024.



BY ROAD

Srinagar is well connected with major highways of the country.



प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DUPLICATE
COPY

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 51

CERTIFICATE NO. 83

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date: 13.02.2006

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता
तहाफुज, जे और के सोसाइटी अधिनियम के अधीन पंजीकृत एक सोसाइटी है और इसका पंजीकरण संख्या 5611-एस/2007
तथा व्यापार के लिए पता नौशेरा, जडिबाल, पी.ओ. नौशेरा, जिला श्रीनगर 190 011, जम्मू और कश्मीर, भारत

के नाम से 25

वर्ग में

51

संख्या के अधीन

13.02.2006

दिनांक को

“कानी शॉल”

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in
the register in the name of **TAHAFUZ, a society registered under the J & K Societies Act, and bearing
Registration Number 5611-S/2007, at Nowshera, Zadibal, P.O. Nowshera, Distt. Srinagar - 190 011,
Jammu & Kashmir, India.**

in class 25

under no. 51

as of the date

13.02.2006

in respect of “KANI SHAWL” Falling in Class 25 for Shawls.



आज दिनांक 27

माह नवम्बर

20 08

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Scaled at my direction this

27th

day of

November

20 08

at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-51

**ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
KANI SHAWL**




GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA

(Kani Shawl)



THAT THE TAHAFUZ, A SOCIETY REGISTERED UNDER THE J & K SOCIETIES ACT, AND BEARING REGISTRATION NUMBER 5611-S/2007), AT NOWSHERA, ZADIBAL, P.O. NOWSHERA, DISTT. SRINAGAR - 190 011, JAMMU & KASHMIR, INDIA IS THE REGISTERED PROPRIETOR OF THE G.I KANI SHAWL

**Date: 27.11.08
Place: Chennai**


V. RAVI
Registrar of Geographical Indications

4. KASHMIR PAPER MACHIE

Name of Geographical Indication: Kashmir Paper Machie

GI Application Number: 181

Date of Filing: 17/07/2009

Last Renewal Date: 16/07/2019

Next Renewal Date: 16/07/2029

Numbers of Authorised Users: 166

Class(es): 16 and 20

Type of Goods: Handicraft- Goods made from paper and paper pulp and goods of utilitarian and decorative nature, particularly boxes, bowls, vases, lamps, trays, candleholders, photo frames, Christmas decorations, furniture, jewellery boxes, all made of lightweight base material like paper pulp and embellished with traditional hand-painted motifs and designs.



Applicant Name: TAHAFUZ

Applicant Address: TAHAFUZ, Society registered under the J & K Societies Act under Registration Number 5611-S/2007 with effect from 11th July 2007, Nowshera, Zadibal, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir - 190 011., Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, INDIA, 190 011

Location: Most historical records maintain that paper Machie was, to a large extent, limited to the Shia community within the capital city of Kashmir, Shehr e Kashmir, meaning Srinagar. The prominent Karkhanas are in Srinagar city in the mohallas of Zadibal, Hassanabad, Kamangarpora and Madeen Sahib.

Uniqueness: The unique aspect of Kashmiri Paper Machie is the combination of the process that leads to surface preparation and the resulting surface decoration (naqashi), lending itself to a final form, which is unmistakably Kashmiri in its fine quality and design sensibility. The process lends itself to the representation of Kashmir's natural and cultural landscape in a stylised manner that is unique to the region. Thus, the overall appearance of the paper Machie is marked by very intricate freehand-drawn motifs and patterns rendered in a very subtle colour, which display the range of the region's flora and fauna from the Kashmir valley.

Human Skill: Traditional Paper Machie in Kashmir is a highly specialised craft industry with three stages of production, each performed by specialised artisans. The basic object is made of a lightweight material by a different community called Saktasazi. It is subsequently coated with several layers of traditional primer and smoothed each time before being given

to the naqash or painter for the fine hand painting of intricate designs and gold and silver work. It is again rubbed with jade stone for final lustre and varnished with local varnish called copal or industrial lacquer.

Info Byte: Paper Machie is a miniaturised art form involving minute detailing and a variation of different colours and shades. Thus, the craft also represents mastering of the skilful handling of the brush. It requires dedication, patience and an inbuilt artistic flair. It is also time-consuming. 19th-century observers of Kashmir like Moorcroft and Sir Walter Lawrence have also remarked upon the skill and expertise involved in this work and that the painters of Kashmir are an ingenious race primarily due to their unique geographical location and adaptation to the resulting climatic conditions.

The skills involved in the various stages are passed based on oral traditions from generation to generation. Indeed, till the advent of the 20th century, the craft was a well-kept secret maintained within a particular artisan community that primarily practised the craft. As the craft was practised within a small, close-knit community, therefore, women along with men, were involved in one or another stage of the process, though never as naqash. This trend is continuing even as of today. Similarly, age was no barrier and children as young as 3-4 years would be enrolled in the karkhanas.

The traditional paper Machie work is based on a subdued though rich colour palette, referred to as "sufiyana rang". This process of colour selection is influenced by a set of inherent sensibilities imbibed by the artisans through their long apprenticeship with their masters and local customs.

The Paper Machie products are characterised by the highly colourful and miniature-like intricate designs comprising flowers, animals and fruit motifs of Kashmir and rendered with very fine shades of colour and textures by fine brushes. The Characteristic products are boxes, bowls, vases, lamps, trays, soorais, candleholders and photo frames, Christmas

decorations, screens, tables and large jewellery boxes.

Some of the traditional designs are Figurative depictions based on themes of court scenes, Floral depictions, Geometrical depictions, Ladakhi or Chinese depictions, Hazara (the thousand flowers) pattern, Gul-I-wilayat (foreign flower), Mango shaped badam (almond), and chinar.

Visiting Srinagar(in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Srinagar has one international airport – Sheikh ul Alam International Airport, which is well-connected to all the big cities in India.



BY RAIL

The closest train stations to Srinagar that can be reached from other cities in India are Udhampur Station and Jammu Tawi Station. The Srinagar railway station is itself likely to get connected with the Indian Railways network by June 2024.



BY ROAD

Srinagar is well connected with major highways of the country.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या: 181
Geographical Indication No.:

CERTIFICATE No. 161

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 17.07.2009

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **TAHAFUZ, A Society** registered under the J & K Societies Registration Act, 1998. CDI Campus, Opp J&K Bank, Baghi – Ali – Mardan Khan, Nowshera, Srinagar, Kashmir – 190 011, India.

in class **16 & 20** under no. **181** as of the date **17.07.2009**

in respect of **"KASHMIR PAPER MACHIE"**

Falling in Class – 16 - in respect of Goods made from paper and paper pulp and embellished with traditional hands painted motifs and designs.
Class – 20 in respect of Good of utilitarian and decorative nature in particular boxes, bowls vases, lamps, trays, candleholders, photo frames, Christmas decoration, furniture, jewelry boxes all made of light weight base material like paper pulp, paper board or wood and embellished with traditional hand painted motifs and designs.



आज दिनांक माह 20 को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

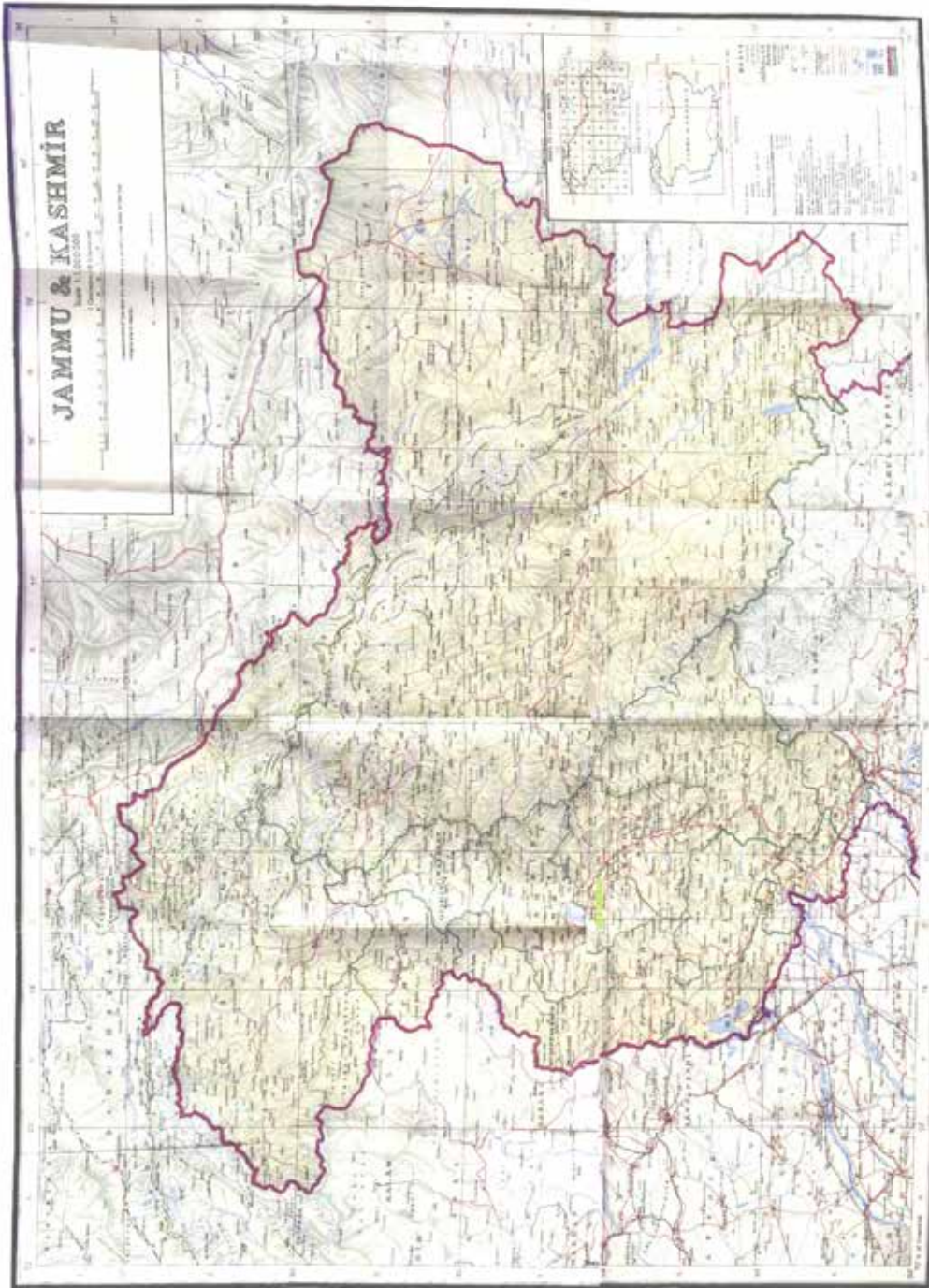
Sealed at my direction this 06th day of January 20 12 at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

5-1

(Paper Machie)

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA



 Locations where paper machie craft is practiced.

Attested
Neeraj Singh
 Director
 M. S. Coway
 Craft Development Board
 Srinagar, Kashmir

This State Map of Jammu & Kashmir, INDIA
 Published: Published under the direction of Major General K. L. Ahluwalia, Surveyor General of India, 1976.

Date of issue: 01-05-2000
 (Refer to Attested Copy)

5. KASHMIR WALNUT WOOD CARVING

Name of Geographical Indication: Kashmir Walnut Wood Carving

GI Application Number: 182

Date of Filing: 17/07/2009

Last Renewal Date: 16/07/2019

Next Renewal Date: 16/07/2029

Number of Authorised Users: 96

Class(es): 20

Type of Goods: Handicraft



Applicant Name: TAHAFUZ

Applicant Address:

TAHAFUZ, Society registered under the J & K Societies Act under Registration Number 5611-S/2007 with effect from 11th July 2007, Nowshera, Zadibal, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir - 190 011., Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, INDIA, 190 011



Location: The locality of the Fateh Kadal in the old city of Srinagar was traditionally associated with the manufacture of walnut wood carving. The districts Anantnag and Budgam had around some units with 100 artisans working in them. The districts of Shopian and Anantnag are the main areas of walnut wood trees.

Uniqueness: Kashmir Walnut wood carving is the procurement of raw material, i.e., walnut wood derived from the walnut tree, *Juglanduceae*, known by the botanical name *Juglans regia*, found only in Kashmir. The colour, grain and sheen of walnut wood are unique. The wood is hard and durable. Its close grain and even texture facilitate fine and detailed carving work. It also presents visually interesting effects with mere plain polished surfaces.

The wood is seasoned naturally and sent to the carpenter, who makes the required object from it. The wood is then carved according to the selected design. Carving of the walnut wood involves several styles and techniques. The designs and motifs carved on walnut wood reflect the flora and fauna of Kashmir.

Human Skill: The process of Kashmir walnut wood carving is known as *dhun hath kaem* (walnut woodwork), which employs a process of hand carving done very carefully and delicately in various styles using varied tools, depicting motifs that have evolved over centuries. The process of seasoning the wood,

selection of design, incorporating motifs on the wood before carving, style of carving, using measured strokes of a wooden mallet and a set of chisels and locally fabricated nails for chipping, carving, and rounding of the motifs involves great skill and precision.

Info Byte: Kashmir walnut wood carving is made from a cultivated variety of walnut wood like wantu, dun and khakazi walnut trees and not wild trees. The wood from the walnut wood tree does not warp, shrink or splinter easily. It is lightweight in proportion to its strength. The wood is known for its workability and turns, stands, and carves well.



The geo-climatic conditions of Kashmir are unique for the practice of walnut wood carving as the Kashmir walnut trees grow at an altitude of 5500 to 7500 feet above sea level in the mountainous area of Kashmir.

For carving, the walnut wood is taken from the base and trunk of the tree and not the branches. The walnut wood carving has



embellishment of hand carving done by Kashmiri carvers or naqash. It follows undercut, raised, jalli and daga kil styles of Kashmiri wood carving depicting traditional designs and motifs inspired by the flora and fauna of Kashmir using traditional methods.

Walnut wood carving results from indigenous material and traditional carving techniques characterised by high relief and undercut style of carving elaborate designs.

Different kinds of workmanship on the woodwork include undercutting, open or latticework, raised carving, engraved carving and shallow or plain carving.

The range of products includes large-sized items of furniture like cabinets, beds, dining tables, folding screens, and book racks to smaller pieces of furniture like trays, lamps, candle stands, jewellery cases, mirror cases, cigarette cases, etc.

Visiting Srinagar (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Srinagar has one international airport – Sheikh ul Alam International Airport, which is well-connected to all the big cities in India.



BY RAIL

The closest train stations to Srinagar that can be reached from other cities in India are Udhampur Station and Jammu Tawi Station. The Srinagar railway station is itself likely to get connected with the Indian Railways network by June 2024.



BY ROAD

Srinagar is well connected with major highways of the country.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

DUPLICATE
COPY

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(c)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 182

CERTIFICATE No. 162

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date :

17.07.2009

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **TAHAFUZ, A Society registered under the J & K Societies Registration Act, 1998. CDI Campus, Opp J&K Bank, Baghi – Ali – Mardan Khan, Nowshera, Srinagar, Kashmir – 190 011, India.**

in class

8, 20 & 27

under no.

182

as of the date

17.07.2009

in respect of

"KASHMIR WALNUT WOOD CARVING"

Falling in Class – 8 in respect of Hand tools and implements including wooden mallet and chisels; Class - 20 in respect of Furniture like table desk, dining tables, dressers, side tables, cabinets, wardrobes (door panels), chairs sofas, stools, beds, folding screens, bookracks, mirror frames, dry fruit bowls, trays, lamps, candle stands, incense burners, snuff boxes, jewellery boxes, including boxes for holding bracelets, powder, shoe, rings, perfume, handkerchief, cigarette case, mirror case, pen case, book case, watch box, wooden knives, spoons, forks, sculptures, models of house boats. Goods of utilitarian nature and decorative nature that are made of walnut and embellished with hand carving. mirrors, picture frames, goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother of pearl, meerschaum and substitute for all these materials, or of plastics; made from Paper and paper pulp; Class – 27 in respect of Wall hanging.



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

06th

day of

January

20

at Chennai.

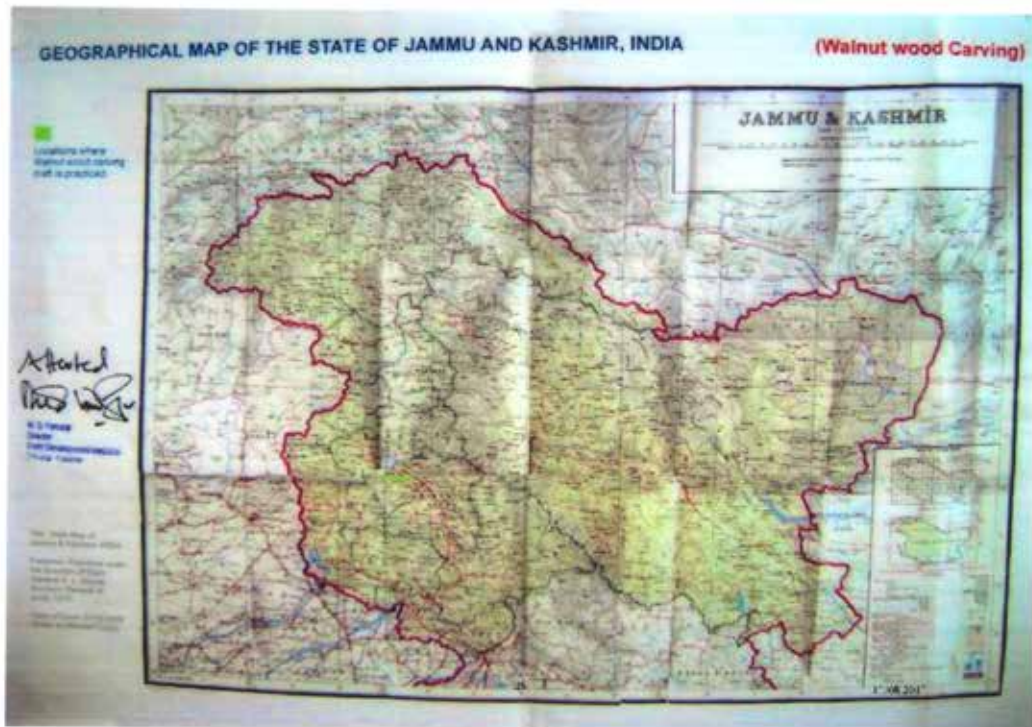
12

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-182

**ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
KASHMIR WALNUT WOOD CARVING**

**DUPLICATE
COPY**



THAT TAHAFUZ, A Society registered under the J & K Societies Registration Act, 1998. CDI Campus, Opp J&K Bank, Baghi - Ali - Mardan Khan, Nowshera, Srinagar, Kashmir - 190 011, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "KASHMIR WALNUT WOOD CARVING" in respect of Hand tools and implements including wooden mallet and chisels falling in Class - 08, in respect of Furniture like table desk, dinning tables, dressers, side tables, cabinets, wardrobes (door panels), chairs sofas, stools, beds, folding screens, bookracks, mirror frames, dry fruit bowls, trays, lamps, candle stands, incense burners, snuff boxes, jewellery boxes, including boxes for holding bracelets, powder, shoe, rings, perfume, handkerchief, cigarette case, mirror case, pen case, book case, watch box, wooden knives, spoons, forks, sculptures, models of house boats. Goods of utilitarian nature and decorative nature that are made of walnut and embellished with hand carving. mirrors, picture frames, goods (not included in other classes) of wood, cork, reed, cane, wicker, horn, bone, ivory, whalebone, shell, amber, mother of pearl, meerschaum and substitute for all these materials, or of plastics; made from Paper and paper pulp falling in Class - 20 and in respect of Wall hanging falling in Class - 27.

**Date: 06.01.2012
Place: Chennai**


P.H. KURIAN
Registrar of Geographical Indications

6. KHATAMBAND

Name of Geographical Indication: Khatamband

GI Application Number: 204

Date of Filing: 24/03/2010

Last Renewal Date: 24/03/2020

Next Renewal Date: 23/03/2030

Numbers of Authorised Users: 15

Class(es): 19 and 20

Type of Goods: Handicraft-Traditional woodwork



Applicant Name: TAHAFUZ

Applicant Address: A Society registered under the J & K Societies Registration Act, 1998. CDI Campus, Opp J & K Bank, Baghi - Ali - Mardan Khan, Nowhsera, Srinagar, Kashmir - 190 011, India

Location: Khatamband is produced in the Srinagar district of the Jammu and Kashmir state in India. The precise geographical locations for Khatamband production in Srinagar are the areas of Safa-kadel and Idgah, in tehsil Srinagar South of block Srinagar.



Uniqueness: This kind of woodwork is unique to Kashmir and does not exist anywhere else in India. The designs repeat a geometrical pattern with a definite mathematical foundation and are held by joints and not nails or glue. The final product is dismantlable and reusable. Such woodwork lasts over 100 years with very little maintenance and repair.

Human Skill: The technique involved in Khatamband is an alternate arrangement of polygonal shapes or Dit and grooved battens or Guz in all directions. The traditional method of production has evolved continuously for over 700 years and is still evolving. The basic technique consists of heating raw material, etching designs, and cutting the wood into flat pieces and battens. Grooves are carved in the batten. After that, the flat pieces of wood are inserted into grooved battens. The battens and the pieces are alternatively fitted to each other without using nails or glue to transform the jigsaw puzzle into a beautifully intricate geometric pattern that echoes the geometrical tessellating patterns of Islamic tradition. The pieces are held together with the help of three different types of joints, which form the basic technique of Khatamband. The various parts are individually made and are extremely labour-intensive.

Info Byte: 'Khatam' is an Arabic word meaning 'patch', and 'band' is a Persian word meaning 'lock'. This combination of Arabic and Persian words is the most accurate translation of the word 'Khatamband', literally meaning - 'locking the patches'. Band or Bandi is commonly used in 'Pacher Bandi' or 'Takcha Bandi' in Kashmir, wherever the reference is 'to fit'.

The other local definition of the term Khatamband is that it is a Persian word, and its meaning is related to the method of the craft. 'Khat' is a drawing of lines, and 'band' is a scale, pronounced as 'Khat m band'. According to this definition, the literal meaning would be 'drawing lines from the kannat'.



Khatamband is one of the oldest known forms of woodcraft in Kashmir, a result of the unique combination of the geo-climatic conditions and the socio-cultural history of the region. The raw materials traditionally used have been locally grown wood, including pine, walnut and Budloo material, which is both aesthetic and cost-effective.

Khatamband may also have value addition of hand carving or hand painting. The Khatamband found in old monuments is richly decorated with fine naqashi work, where the wooden pieces are coated with a paper-Machie layer and painted in traditional Kashmiri motifs and gold embellishments. The shrines of Dastagir Sahib or Naqshbandi Anil Khanqah's moulla are the finest examples of such work.



Khatamband, at its peak during the Sultanate's rule, saw a decline during the Mughal period. Khatamband

did not go through many changes and continued in the same manner in Kashmir till the Dogra period starting from 1846 A.D. The craft was revived in the Dogra period in the later 19th century when European travellers visited Kashmir. They found that this traditional system of making false ceilings provided excellent insulation against the freezing cold.

The gap between the under-structure and the panelling pieces allows air to be trapped, providing an insulating layer to prevent heat loss. The wood ages well and adds warmth to the overall atmosphere in the room.

Traditionally, the Khatamband craftsmen Gu'rs are a sub-group of a larger community of carpenters or Najars / Chans who are very possessive about the craft and consider themselves an upper caste within the Najar community. Thus, Khatamband as a craft was a highly guarded secret, with the craftsmanship being passed through generations within the clan. In the 20th century, the traditional families opened the craft to a larger group of Najars or Chans. Also, around this time, a Government order was passed that decreed that all government buildings shall have khatambandi work. Since then, other communities, including Baths, Sofis and Ganies, have also been practising the craft.

Visiting Srinagar (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Srinagar has one international airport – Sheikh ul Alam International Airport, which is well-connected to all the big cities in India.



BY RAIL

The closest train stations to Srinagar that can be reached from other cities in India are Udhampur Station and Jammu Tawi Station. The Srinagar railway station is itself likely to get connected with the Indian Railways network by June 2024.



BY ROAD

Srinagar is well connected with major highways of the country.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:
Geographical Indication No.: 204

CERTIFICATE No. 164

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक
Date : 24.03.2010

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक की

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto) / authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **TAHAFUZ, A Society** registered under the J & K Societies Registration Act, 1998. CDI Campus, Opp J&K Bank, Baghi -- Ali -- Mardan Khan, Nowshera, Srinagar, Kashmir - 190 011, India.

in class 19 & 20 under no. 204 as of the date 24.03.2010
in respect of "KHATAMBAND"



ختمبند
KHATAMBAND

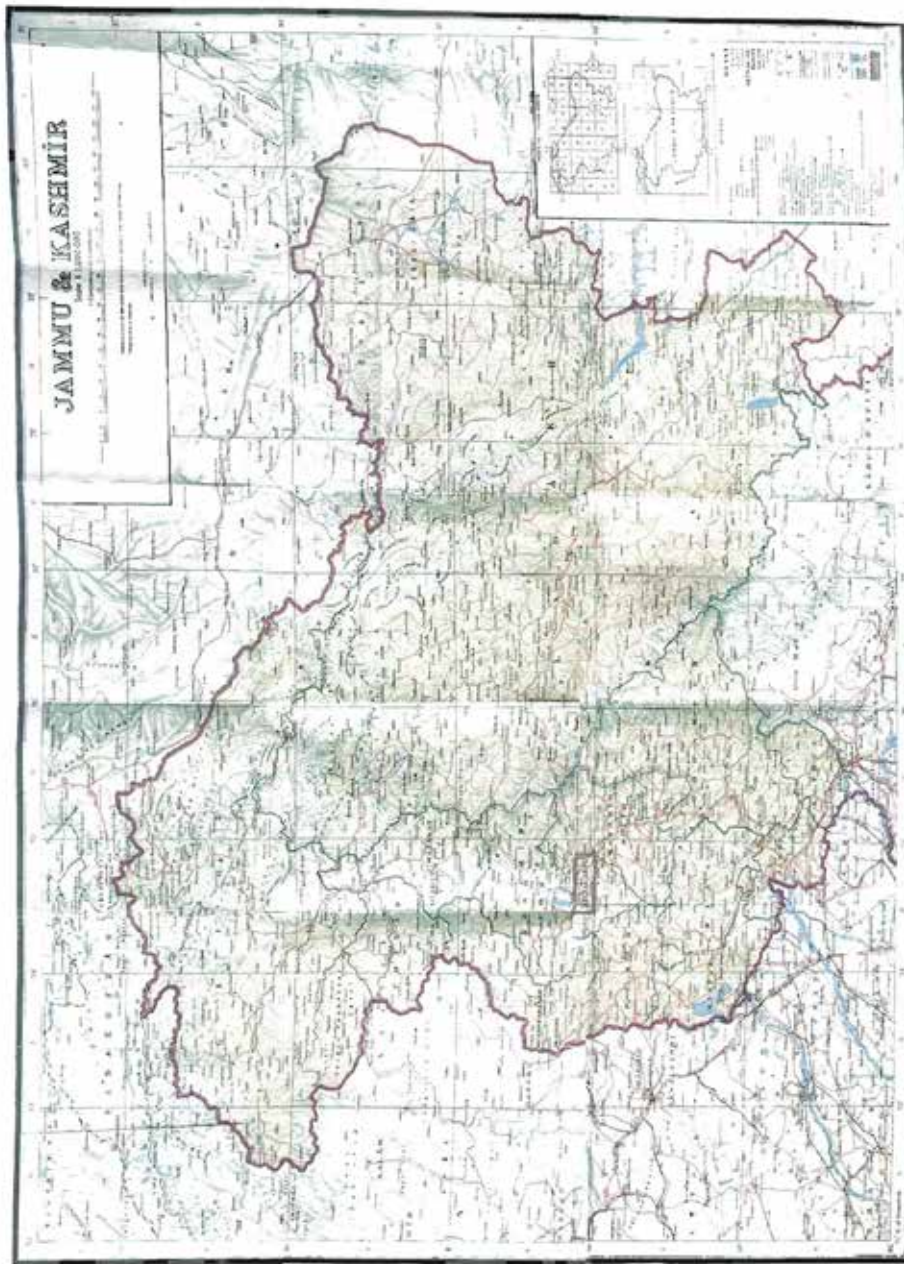
Falling in Class - 19 in respect of - Building materials, (non-metallic), non-metallic rigid pipes for building; non-metallic transportable buildings; monuments, not of metal including false ceiling, wood panels, doors and windows, frames made of wood;
Class - 20 in respect of - Furniture, mirrors, picture frames; goods (not included in other classes) of wood.

आज दिनांक माह 20 को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 06th day of January 20 12 at Chennai.

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR, INDIA



SRINAGAR
 34°09'N x 74°7'E

1:50,000 Scale Map of
 Jammu & Kashmir, India
 Published by the Survey of India
 Government of India
 New Delhi, India
 Date of issue: 11-05-2004
 (Subject to necessary changes)

7. KASHMIRI HAND KNOTTED CARPET

Name of Geographical Indication: Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet

GI Application Number: 527

Date of Filing: 01/06/2015

Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 31/05/2025

Number of Authorised Users: 158

Class(es): 27

Type of Goods: Handicrafts



Applicant Name: Meeras Carpet Weavers's Industrial Co-operative Limited

Applicant Address: Baripora, Nawakadal, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, India, 190002

Location: The Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpets are woven in all districts of Kashmir, namely - Srinagar, Budgam, Pulwama, Bandipora, Anantnag, Ganderbal, Shopian, Kulgam, Kupwara and Baramulla.

Uniqueness: The uniqueness of the Kashmiri Hand-knotted carpet is that it is made with the help of Taleem. The Taleem is a coded pattern representing the number of knots of pile yarn (yarn used for knotting) and their colour to be put around the warp yarn as per the designs and knotting of the carpet. Talim is a set of coded instructions for carpet weaving. The script for carpet weaving is distinct from all other languages prevailing in the world. When and where this script was invented is still unknown. Who invented this script is also unknown. This script has continued to exist in carpet weaving throughout Kashmir and is the only way the designs are interpreted/executed to date.

Human Skill: Carpet Weaving in Kashmir is a collective effort. Making Kashmiri Hand-knotted carpets is too labour-intensive and specialised for a small group of people to complete alone. It is a result of the combined efforts of the yarn manufacturers, pliers, dyers, designers, naqashl, Taleem writers, weavers, washers, finishers, transporters, and exporters that bring the Kashmiri Hand-knotted Carpets to the global markets.

Info Byte: Kashmiri Hand-knotted Carpets are traditionally made in oriental, floral designs that typically involve significant and culturally important motifs such as the paisley, chinar tree (the oriental plane) and the tree-of-life. Most of these designs are rooted in the Kashmiri way of living and are a symbolic representation of the age-old Kashmir tradition of

hospitality, warmth and genuine love.

Kashmiri carpets are made in silk on silk (100% silk, silk and cotton, wool and cotton and silk, wool and cotton). They are available in wide-ranging colours, designs and sizes. The colour combination of carpets and their details differentiate these from any other carpet. Kashmiri Hand-knotted carpets are more subtle and muted than any other carpet produced elsewhere in the world.

Kashmiri Hand-knotted carpets are world renowned for two reasons - they are handmade, and they are always knotted.

Carpets in the history of Kashmir date back to the period of the famous Sufi Saint and scholar Hazrat Mir Syed Ali Hamdani (1341-1385 AD) of Persia. When he came to Kashmir, he brought with him the religion of Islam and highly skilled artisans through the Silk Route and laid the base for the cottage industries in the Kashmir valley. It was in the time of Zain-ul-Abadin (Budshah), 1420-1470 A.D, a sultan of Kashmir, that carpets from Kashmir started winning fame in far regions, and it has been recorded as a remarkable period in the history of carpets in Kashmir. Four hundred years ago, under the governorship of Ahmed Beg Khan (1614-1618), this art was reintroduced in Kashmir owing to the efforts of Akhun Mulla Hussain Rahnuma, a Kashmiri who visited Persia.

Kashmiri Hand-knotted carpets are considered the quintessential carpets. Woven originally in Asia, such carpets were highly prized and later copied in many parts of Europe. The Great Crystal Palace Exhibition of 1857 in London displayed two exquisite Mughal carpets from Kashmir that resulted in a great surge of interest in the West.

Visiting Srinagar (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Srinagar has one international airport – Sheikh ul Alam International Airport, which is well-connected to all the big cities in India.



BY RAIL

The closest train stations to Srinagar that can be reached from other cities in India are Udhampur Station and Jammu Tawi Station. The Srinagar railway station is itself likely to get connected with the Indian Railways network by June 2024.



BY ROAD

Srinagar is well connected with major highways of the country.

प्ररूप O-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



FORM O-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (1) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा धारा 17 (3) (ई) के अधीन प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (1) or of authorised user under section 17(3)(e)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 527

CERTIFICATE NO. 272

प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता संख्या
Authorised user No.:

दिनांक

Date : 01.06.2015

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिसकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है) / प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto)/ authorised user has been registered in the register in the name of **Meeras Carpet Weavers's Industrial Co-operative Limited, Baripora, Nawakadal, Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir, India, 190002**

in class 27

under no. 527

as of the date 01.06.2015

in respect of "Kashmiri Hand Knotted Carpet"

Falling in Class - 27 - in respect of - Carpets



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Scaled at my direction this

13th

day of

June

20 16

at Chennai.



रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-527
ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
KASHMIRI HAND KNOTTED CARPET



Carpet Craft
Concentrated
Areas


Registrar
Geographical Indications
Ministry of Commerce
Govt. of India

Title: State Map of
Jammu & Kashmir,
INDIA

Publisher: Published
under the direction of
Major General K. L.
Khosla, Director
General of
India, 1975

Date of issue: 01-03-
2006
(Refer to Attached Copy)



THAT, Meeras Carpet Weavers' Industrial Cooperative Limited, Baripora, Nawa Kadal, Srinagar - 190002, Jammu & Kashmir, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "KASHMIRI HAND KNOTTED CARPET" in respect of Carpets falling in Class - 27.

Date: 13.06.2016
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

8. BASOHLI PAINTING

Name of Geographical Indication: Basohli Painting

GI Application Number:755

Date of Filing: 26/04/2021

Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 25/04/2031

Number of Authorised Users: 121

Class(es): 16

Type of Goods: Handicrafts-Paintings

Scan for more details



Applicant Name: Basohli Vishwasthali Art and Painting Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Ltd

Applicant Address: Bus Stand, Basohli, Tahsil-Basohli, Kathua, UT, Jammu & Kashmir, India

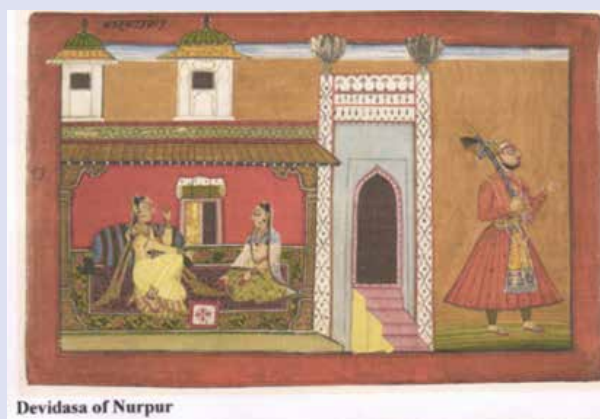
Location: Basohli, formerly known as Vishwasthali, is a town in Kathua district in the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. It is situated on the right bank of river Ravi at an altitude of 1876 feet. It was founded by Raja Bhupat Pal sometime in 1635.



Basohli painting of Maharaja Sital Dev
Dancing Bhadrakali, adored by the
Gods.of Mankot in Devotion, Ink, opaque
Basohli, India. c 1660-70.

Kathua district is one of 20 administrative districts that comprise the Indian union territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Jammu surrounds it from the northwest, the Doda and Udhampur districts to the north, the state of Himachal Pradesh to the east, Punjab to the south and Pakistan's working boundary to the west.

Uniqueness: Basohli paintings evolved in the 17th and 18th centuries as a distinctive style of painting fusing Hindu mythology, Mughal miniature techniques, and the folk art of the local hills. The painting style derives its name from the place of its origin, the hill town of Basohli, in the state of Jammu & Kashmir. These paintings are marked by striking blazing colours, red borders, bold lines and rich symbols. The faces of the figures painted are characterised by receding foreheads and large expressive eyes shaped like the lotus- petals. The paintings are mostly painted in the primary colours of Red, Blue and Yellow. Basohli's painting is reputed for excellent human skill and is known for its



vivid, evocative colours, bold lines, and deep-set facial patterns. This painting style saw its best years in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Human Skill: The artisans first draw the outline of the figures and imagery on the canvas lightly. In the painting, two to three layers of colour are applied. After the layer is applied, the canvas is kept upside down on a hard stone and with the 'Akeek' stone, it is rubbed thoroughly, which brings out an incredible shine in the colour. Initially, in the 'beginning' the background is painted for the appropriate projection. The drawing with a combination of colours is filled using thick and good quality brushes, which are developed by the hair of the squirrel, which is a unique part of this painting. After this process, the background dries up the detailing of different types of motifs faces; other parts of the drawing that have worked in detailing are done with a very thin special brush.

Info Byte: With the speciality of Basohli painting. The large, intense eye dominates the stylised facial type shown in the profile. The colours are always brilliant, with ochre yellow, brown, and green grounds predominating. A distinctive technique is the depiction of jewellery by thick, raised drops of white paint, with particles of green beetles' wings used to represent emeralds.



Painting Radha and Krishna; Gita Govinda illustration, Radha's messenger describes Krishna standing with gopis, opaque watercolour, gold and beetle-wings on paper, Basohli, ca. 1730-1735

The chief components of Basohli painting are decent geometrical designs, scintillating uses of colour and glistening enamel form. Basohli painting occupies an individual position, distinguishing it from other painting styles existing in history.

Basohli paintings are known for their simplicity of style and dramatic composition and are marked by vibrant

and bold colours. Basohli painting is the most ancient school of Pahari painting. The painters of Basohli painting have innovated the tool technique, colour preparation and style as per the need and demand of the situation of the painting. Basohli painting is made using a style characterised by a vigorous use of primary colours and a peculiar facial formula.

Basohli paintings make liberal use of gold and silver paints-gold is used for embroidery and ornaments, while silver is used to dress windows and pillars.

The collection of this painting is exhibited in the famous art galleries of Bhuri Singh Museum of Chamba, National Museum Delhi, Amar Palace Jammu, Rashtrapati Bhavan of Delhi, Central Museum Lahore, Albert Museum of London, Boston Museum of America and Loodrya Gallery of France.

Immortalised by its artistic eminences and their connoisseur patrons, Basohli today is a metaphor for a vigorous, bold and imaginative artistic style, rich, stylish and unconventional.

Visiting Basohli (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Pathankot airport is the nearest airport to Basohli, located at a distance of 50 km.



BY RAIL

Kathua and Budhi railway stations connect Jammu with Basohli.



BY ROAD

Regular Bus services are available from Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Pathankot, and Billawar.

प्ररूप 0-2



बौद्धिक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

FORM 0-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry

वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication or of authorised user under section 16(2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.: 755

CERTIFICATE NO. 470

दिनांक

Date : 26.04.2021

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिराकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है)

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto) has been registered in

the register in the name of **Basohli Vishwasthali Art and Painting Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Limited** at Bus Stand, Basohli, Tahsil - Basohli, Kathua, UT, Jammu & Kashmir, India Facilitated By: 1. Directorate of Handicrafts & Handloom, Jammu, Government of Jammu & Kashmir and 2. NABARD, Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh.

in class 16

under no. 755

as of the date 26.04.2021

in respect of **BASOHLI PAINTING**

Falling in Class - 16 - Painting



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st

day of March

2023

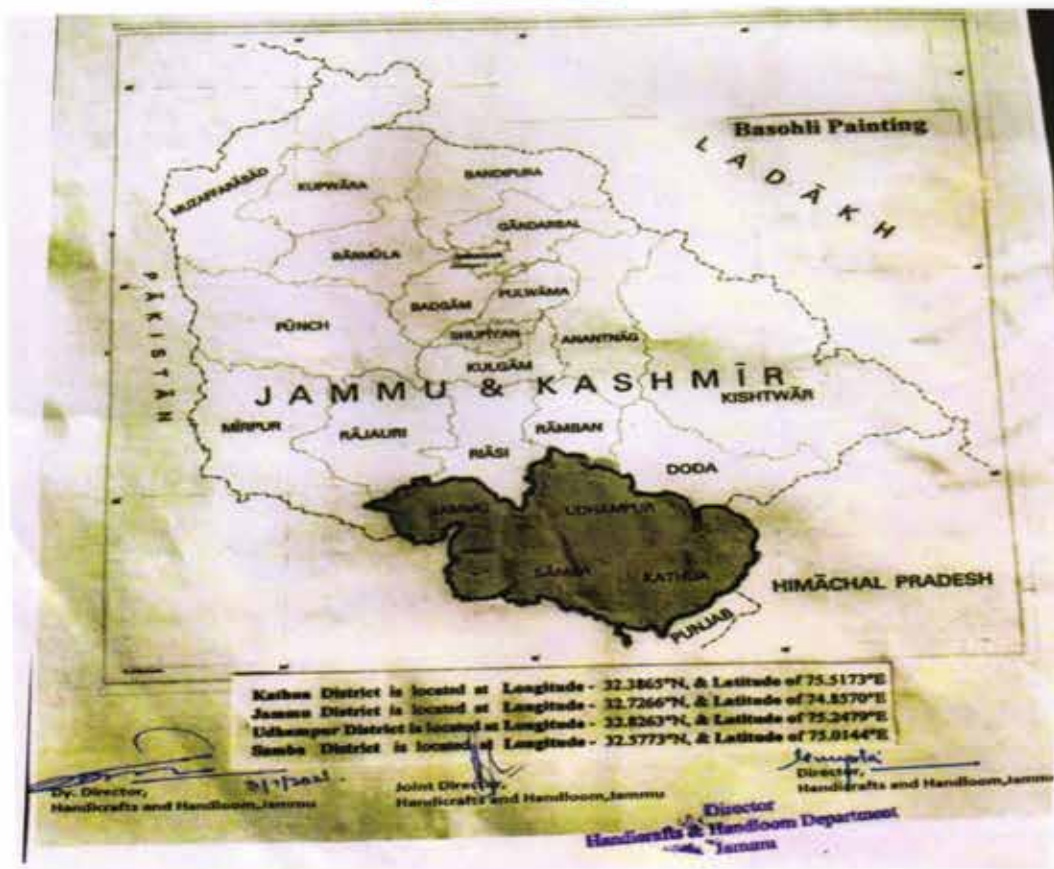
at Chennai.


रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

G.I-755

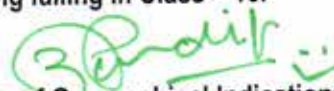
ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

BASOHLI PAINTING



THAT, Basohli Vishwasthali Art and Painting Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Limited at Bus Stand, Basohli, Tahsil - Basohli, Kathua, UT, Jammu & Kashmir, India Facilitated By: 1. Directorate of Handicrafts & Handloom, Jammu, Government of Jammu & Kashmir and 2. NABARD, Jammu & Kashmir & Ladakh is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Basohli Painting" in respect of Painting falling in Class - 16.

Date: 31.03.2023
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

9. KASHMIR SAFFRON

Name of Geographical Indication: Kashmir Saffron

GI Application Number: 635

Date of Filing: 03/12/2018

Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 02/12/2028

Number of Authorised Users: NA

Class(es): 30

Type of Goods: Agricultural



Applicant Name: The Agriculture Production Department J & K

Applicant Address: Directorate of Agriculture Kashmir Lalmandi, Srinagar - 190 008, Jammu & Kashmir, India

Location: Kashmir saffron is cultivated in the fields of Pampore (in Pulwama district of J & K), which is well-known by its original name Padampor and is situated on the bank of the river Vatisa. It is also grown in Kishtwar (a district of J & K), which is commonly known as 'The Land of Sapphire and Saffron'. Pampore is located at 34°01'N and 74°56'E with an average elevation of 1,574 meters. It is about 25 km southeast of Srinagar in Kashmir. On the other hand, Kishtwar is situated 144 km towards the west of Srinagar city at 1631 m above mean sea level (AMSL). It lies between 34°10'N latitude and 75°25'E longitude. Apart from Pampore and Kishtwar, saffron is also grown in a few places in the districts of Budgam and Srinagar. It is a fact that the total area being utilised for the cultivation of Kashmir Saffron is highest in the Pulwama district of Jammu and Kashmir (J & K).

Uniqueness: Kashmir saffron is famous worldwide due to its unique qualities, which are attributed to the geographical and climatic conditions of its growing areas, such as Pampore (Pulwama), Budgam, Srinagar, and Kishtwar. One of the most notable things about Kashmir Saffron is that it is cultivated at an altitude of 1600 to 1800 m Above Mean Sea Level (AMSL), which is higher than any other place in the world. Additionally, the cultivation of saffron in Kashmir is due to the altitudinal effect, whereas in other places, saffron is grown because of the longitudinal effect. The soil of Pampore (Pulwama), Budgam, Srinagar, and Poochal (Kishtwar) also has characteristics different from those of other saffron-growing places in the world. Lastly, the saffron in Kashmir grows in temperate climatic conditions, unlike other places where it grows in arid or semi-arid climatic conditions.

These are the two major differences with regard to the geographical factors that make Kashmir saffron unique. The geographical and human factors also have a great impact on the quality of the saffron.

The quality of Kashmir saffron has been found best by scientific researchers when tested on a fresh-weight basis. The major components of saffron are crocin, picrocrocin and safranal. Crocin is responsible for the colour of saffron, whereas picrocrocin and safranal are responsible for its bitter taste and aroma. In other words, Saffron's quality depends on its three major metabolites providing the unique colour and flavour to the stigmas. However, these three natural chemicals/metabolites in Saffron are affected by geographical factors such as the altitude/height of the place where the Saffron is grown, soil, moisture, rainfall, and other climatic factors. It is important to point out herein that the altitude has an impact on the content of Crocin, Picrocrocin and Safranal in the Saffron, i.e. more the altitude, the more the content of Crocin and Picrocrocin, but the lesser the content of Safranal.

The scientific study/tests of Kashmir Saffron on a fresh weight basis with regard to the amount of presence of Crocin, Safranal and Picrocrocin have confirmed the high intrinsic quality of Kashmir saffron for all the three carotenoids. In Kashmir, saffron, the amount presence of Crocin (which determines the color of saffron) was found at 366/440nm, Safranal (which determines flavor) at 59/330nm and Picrocrocin (which determines Bitterness) was found at 121/257 nm.

Agro-Climatic Conditions: Kashmir saffron is cultivated and harvested in high-altitude regions with an average mean sea level (AMSL) of 1600-1800 m, which corresponds to the Karewas (highlands) of Kashmir. The saffron fields in Pampore, Budgam, Srinagar, Poochal, and surrounding regions are encompassed by snowcapped mountains for at least 3-4 months after the winter season ends, affecting the

climate and especially the temperature of the region. In these ideal Kashmir saffron-growing areas, the average annual precipitation ranges from 800-900 mm, and the mean monthly temperature ranges from -3 to 29°C. Additionally, the saffron growing sites have Alfisol soils that are well-drained, slightly alkaline in reaction, and normal in soluble salt content.

Info Byte: The earliest reference to saffron in Kashmir can be found in one of the oldest historical texts

available now in the Nilamatapurane, Vol. I, which belongs to 5th - 6th century A.D. The reference to saffron in Kashmir can also be found in Rajatarangini, written by a 12th-century poet and historian Kalhana, in which he refers to Kashmir saffron as one of the special attributes of Kashmir, which indicates its presence in Kashmir even before the reign of King Lalitaditya in 750 AD.

Visiting Pulwama (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

The nearest airport is Sheikh-ul-Alam International Airport in Srinagar (38 Km).



BY RAIL

The nearest railway stations that approach Pulwama are the Awantipora, Kakapora, and Pampore railway stations. These stations are likely to be connected to the Indian Railways network by June 2024.



BY ROAD

To reach this place from Jammu, buses are available at Jammu bus stand. To reach this place from Srinagar buses and cabs are available from Lal Chowk bus stand and also from Tourist Reception Center Srinagar.

प्ररूप 0-2



वैद्विक
सम्पदा भारत



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
Geographical Indication Registry

FORM 0-2



INTELLECTUAL
PROPERTY INDIA



वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16 (2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन अथवा प्राधिकृत उपयोक्ता के रजिस्ट्रीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication or of authorised user under section 16(2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या:

Geographical Indication No.:

635

CERTIFICATE NO. 366

दिनांक

Date :

03-12-2018

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (जिराकी समाकृति इसके साथ उपाबद्ध है)

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन

दिनांक को

के लिए रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication (of which a representation is annexed hereto) has been registered in the register in the name of

The Director, Directorate of Agriculture, Kashmir Division, Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Lal Mandi, Srinagar – 190 008, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Facilitated by: Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agriculture Sciences & Technology, Kashmir (SKAUST-K) Shalimar, and Saffron Research Station, Dussu (Pampore), Jammu and Kashmir, India.

in class

30

under no.

635

as of the date

03-12-2018

In respect of

"KASHMIR SAFFRON"

Falling in Class – 30 – in respect of –
Saffron



आज दिनांक

माह

20

को चेन्नई में मेरे निदेश पर मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

1st day of

May

20 20 at Chennai.

OKrupla

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication.

10. MUSHQBUDJI RICE

Name of Geographical Indication: Mushqbudji Rice

GI Application Number: 758

Date of Filing: 14/06/2021

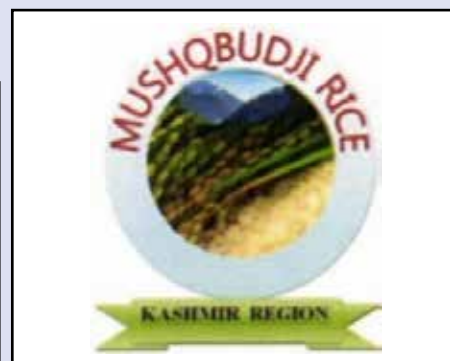
Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 13/06/2031

Number of Authorised Users: NA

Class(es): 31

Type of Goods: Agriculture



Applicant Name: Sagam Mushqbudji Farmer Producer Company Limited

Applicant Address: Tangpawa, Sagam, Anantnag, Kokarnag – 192 202, Jammu & Kashmir, India.

Location: Mushqbudji Rice is an agricultural produce cultivated and harvested by local farmers in certain pockets, particularly in the higher reaches of Jammu and Kashmir. It is mainly grown in the areas of Sagam, Panzgam, and Soaf Shali of District Anantnag and the Beerwah Belt of District Budgam.

Uniqueness: When cooked, this rice reveals a harmonious blend of taste, aroma, and rich organoleptic properties that make it unique in its characteristics and qualities. It is famous worldwide for its taste, aroma, and health benefits and is particularly favoured by pregnant and lactating mothers due to its high fibre content. Mushqbudji Rice is associated with traditional Kashmiri Cuisine and represents the rich cultural heritage of Kashmir. Like Kashmir Saffron, Mushqbudji Rice has gained its name over the ages

due to its unique qualities such as high aroma, unique taste, and exceptional organoleptic properties, which can only be found in this rice grown and produced in the higher reaches of Jammu and Kashmir.

Agro-Climatic Conditions: Mushqbudji rice grows well on clayey loam soils with cold irrigation water. It requires a temperate ecology with a mean maximum temperature ranging from 15-30°C (April to October) & mean minimum temperature of 5.3-17.6°C (April to October).

Info Byte: Mushqbudji is an aromatic rice variety that matures the earliest, just 126 days after sowing. It has a great aroma and taste after cooking, high amylose content, intermediate alkali spreading value, and medium gel consistency, that make it stand out. The fine-grain and scented restorer line of wild-abortive cytoplasm, with desirable quality features and moderate resistance to blast of Mushqbudji Rice is a promising variety for Kashmir.

Visiting Anantnag (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

The closest international airport to Anantnag is Srinagar Airport, also known as Sheikh Ul Alam Airport, which is located 62 kilometers away. The airport is well-connected to other major cities such as Jammu and New Delhi.



BY RAIL

The closest major railway station to the city is Jammu Tawi, which is situated 210 km away and is connected to all major cities in India. In addition, local rail services to Baramulla, Budgam, Srinagar, and Banihal are also available. It is anticipated that the local railway station will be connected to the Indian Railways network by June 2024.



BY ROAD

Anantnag is a well-connected district in Jammu and Kashmir, with easy access to major cities. It is situated just 10 km away from Kokernag, 44 km from Pahalgam, 66 km from Srinagar, and 237 km from Jammu. The district is traversed by NH44, which connects Jammu and Srinagar.

प्रारूप O-2
Form O-2



भारत सरकार Government Of India
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry
माल के भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16(2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन के पंजीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या
Geographical Indication No.: 758

प्रमाणपत्र संख्या
Certificate No.: 490

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन वह

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के संबंध में रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication has been registered in the register in the name of **Sagam Mushqbudji Farmer Producer Company Limited** at Tangpawa, Sagam, Anantnag, Kokarnag - 192 202, Jammu & Kashmir, India. Facilitated By: 1 Mountain Research Centre for Field Crops" (MRCFC SKUAST), 2 Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Government of Jammu & Kashmir and 3 NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

in class 31 under no. 758 as of the date 14.06.2021
in respect of MUSHQBUDJI RICE Falling in Class - 31 - Rice



आज दिनांक को मेरे निदेश पर चेन्नई में मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st day of July, 2023 at Chennai.

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री, चेन्नई
Geographical Indication Registry, Chennai

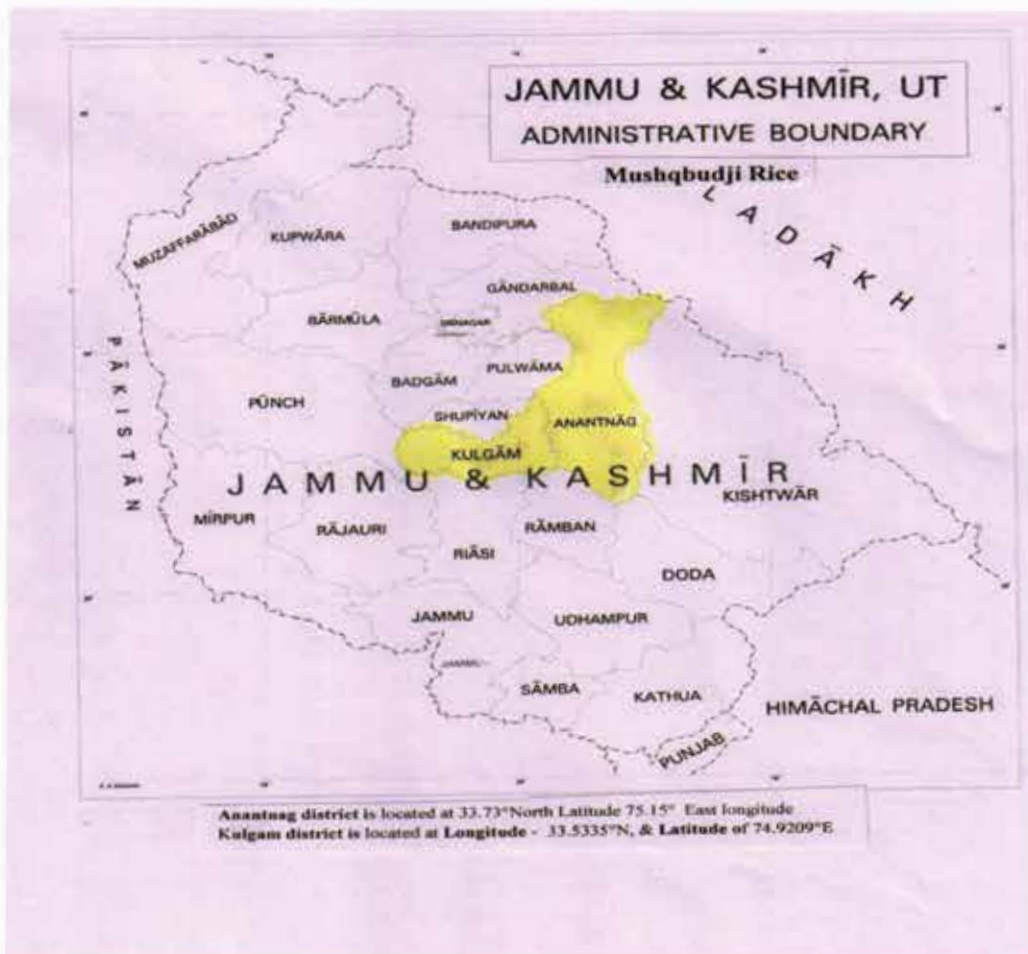


रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication

G.I-758

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER

MUSHQBUDJI RICE



Sagam Mushqbudji Farmer Producer Company Limited at Tangpawa, Sagam, Anantnag, Kokarnag – 192 202, Jammu & Kashmir, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. “Mushqbudji Rice” in respect of Rice falling in Class – 31. Facilitated By: 1 Mountain Research Centre for Field Crops” (MRCFC SKUAST), 2 Department of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare, Government of Jammu & Kashmir and 3 NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

Date: 31.07.2023
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

11. RAJOURI CHIKRI WOOD CRAFT

Name of Geographical Indication: Rajouri Chikri Wood Craft

GI Application Number: 765

Date of Filing: 29/06/2021

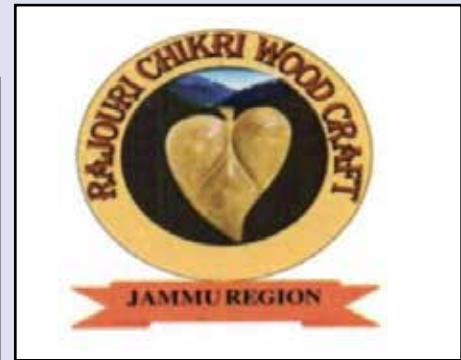
Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 28/06/2031

Number of Authorised Users: 95

Class(es): 20

Type of Goods: Handi Crafts



Applicant Name: Wani Chikri Wood Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Limited

Applicant Address: Azamata Abad, Karyot, Teshil-Thanamandi, Rajouri, Jammu & Kashmir, India, 185 212

Location: This type of handicraft is manufactured in the Rajauri, Poonch, and Riyasi Districts of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Uniqueness: Chikri woodcraft is an ancient art form famous for producing decorative wooden products using only Chikri wood. Chikri wood has a light honey color and contains no grains. The Chikri woodcraft artisans additionally apply traditional techniques to give their products a fine luster, which gives them their unique appearance.

One of the most famous objects made with Chikri wood is the double-sided comb, which has extremely fine teeth. The double-sided Chikri comb is the most popular item and has been in use for ages in Jammu and Kashmir. The rectangular-shaped comb has intricate meshwork or floral motifs in the center and is sometimes adorned with colored foil. Other famous artisan products include the famed Chikri 'oil comb', which, when filled with hair oil, ensures uniform oiling of the scalp. A variety of this comb also has space for storing Surma (kohl), and Chikri wood helps keep it cool.

Human Skill: The Chikri wood is transported from the forest in the form of blocks of wood after cutting.

These blocks are sized appropriately for further processing. After drying, craftsmen follow the same basic steps to create Chikri wood products. These steps include slicing, carving, inlaying, sanding, polishing, and assembling. The first step is slicing the wooden logs into flat slabs, also known as 'Lakdicheema'. This is done by using an Kulhari (axe), while two men firmly hold the wood to ensure a precise cut. The next step is carried out by a Naquash, who cuts, peels, and shapes the wood with the help of knives and other equipment. The designers creating these wood works first sketch their designs on paper and then transfer them to the wooden surface by pasting them. The next step involves carving the wood, which is done completely by hand. The pattern intended to be carved is drawn on a piece of paper and pasted over the wooden surface. Holes are drilled to precisely carry out the negative spaces. The final step involves assembling the product by adding rivets, stones, or any other interesting element, which gives the product its final touch and completes its multiple components.

Info Byte: Chikri Wood Crafts in Thanamandi has a vast catalogue of furniture pieces to cater to residences as well as office spaces. For decorating a home, a person can select from a variety of elegantly crafted wooden almirahs, centre tables, cotta beds, dining tables, diwan-cum-beds, foam diwans, sofa sets and dining tables. There is also a wide range of office furniture such as executive chairs. Involvement can also be secured for designing, installing and supporting services for modular kitchens through kitchen-by-design service.

Visiting Anantnag (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Poonch does not have an airport. The nearest airports are Satwari Airport (IXJ) in Jammu (240 Km) and Srinagar Airport (SXR) in Kashmir (210 Km).



BY RAIL

Currently, the closest major railway stations are Udhampur Railway Station and Jammu Tawi Railway Station, which are about 267 Km and 240 Km, respectively, from Poonch.



BY ROAD

Regular buses are available from Srinagar and Jammu to Poonch.

प्रमाणपत्र O-2
Form O-2



भारत सरकार Government Of India
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry

माल के भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16(2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन के पंजीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र | Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या
Geographical Indication No.: 765

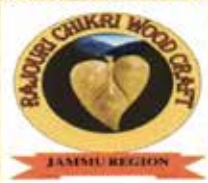
प्रमाणपत्र संख्या
Certificate No.: 493

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन वह

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को
के संबंध में रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication has been registered in the register in the name of
Rajouri Chikri Wood Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Limited at Azamatabad Karyot, Thanamandi, District: Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Facilitated By: 1 Directorate of Handicrafts & Handloom, Jammu and 2 NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

in class 20 under no. 765 as of the date 29.06.2021
in respect of **RAJOURI CHIKRI WOOD CRAFT** Falling in Class - 20 - Wood Craft



आज दिनांक को मेरे निदेश पर चेन्नई में मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 31st day of July, 2023 at Chennai.



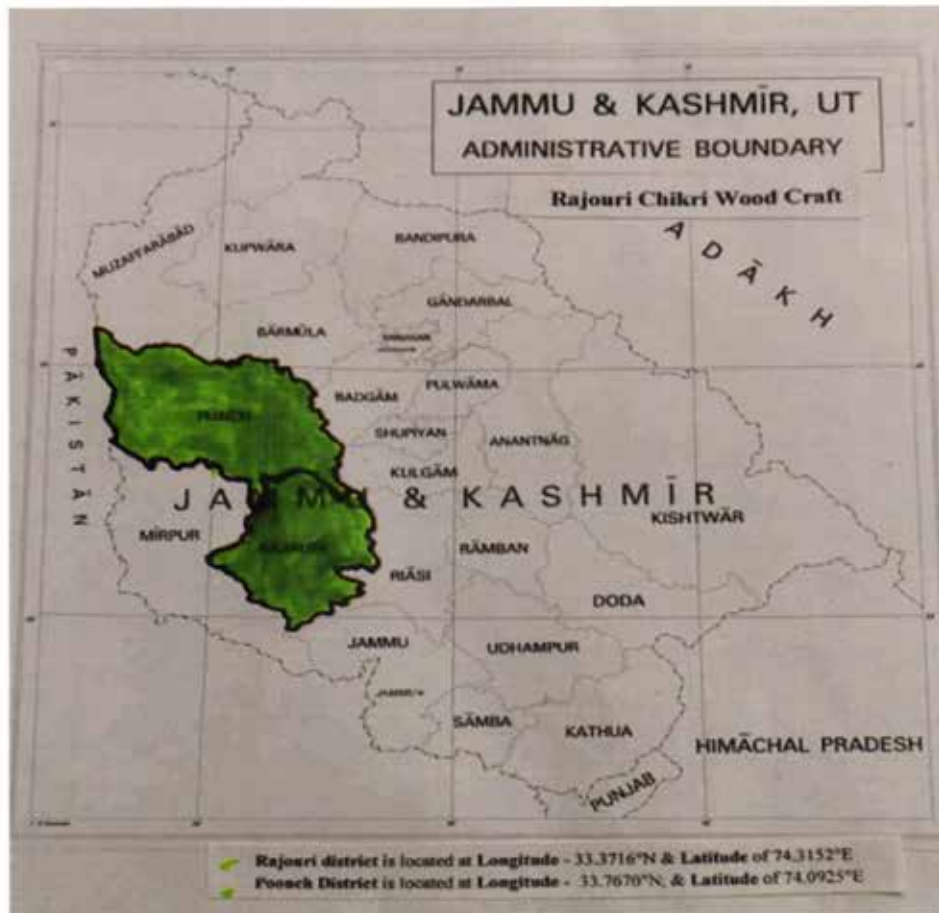
(Signature)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री, चेन्नई
Geographical Indication Registry, Chennai

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication

G.I-765

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
RAJOURI CHIKRI WOOD CRAFT



Rajouri Chikri Wood Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Limited at Azamatabad Karyot, Thanamandi, District: Rajouri, Jammu and Kashmir, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Rajouri Chikri Wood Craft" in respect of Wood Craft falling in Class – 20. Facilitated By: 1 Directorate of Handicrafts & Handloom, Jammu and 2 NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

Date: 31.07.2023
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

12. BHADERWAH RAJMASH

Name of Geographical Indication: Bhaderwah Rajmash

GI Application Number: 768

Date of Filing: 05/07/2021

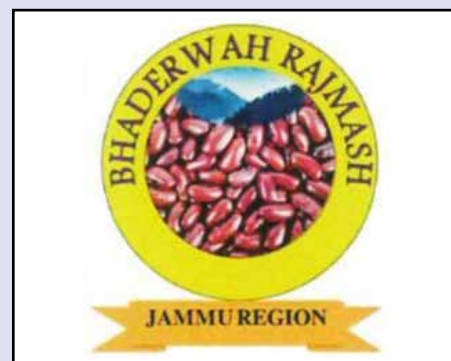
Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 05/07/2031

Number of Authorised Users: NA

Class(es): 31

Type of Goods: Agriculture



Applicant Name: Bhaderkashi Fruits Producer Company Limited

Applicant Address: Ramneek Singh Manhas, Sungali Saritangal, Bhaderwa, District: Doda - 182 222, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Location: This agricultural product is grown in the districts of Doda, Kishtwar, Ramban, and Kathua in the states of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Uniqueness: Bhaderwah Rajmash is a type of bean that is famous all over the world for its exceptional taste and flavor. This variety of Rajmash is known for its good cooking qualities, sweetness, easy digestibility, and unique color, which makes it very popular in the market. The grains of this variety are smaller in size but have a distinct taste and color.

Boiled Rajmash beans contain 140 calories per 100 grams, 5.7 grams of protein, 5.9 grams of fat, and nearly 17.8 grams of carbohydrates. They are also rich in antioxidants and soluble fiber. Because of its ideal combination of nutrients, including an adequate amount of soluble and insoluble fibers, Bhaderwah Rajmash is considered a healthy food option for people who want to lose weight or have diabetes.

Agro-Climatic Conditions: Rajmash is a crop that can be grown on a wide range of soils, ranging from light sand to heavy clay. However, to achieve optimum growth and yield, it is best to use well-drained loamy soil. The pH of the soil should range from 5.2 - 5.8 to ensure that the crop is grown successfully. The crop is also sensitive to salinity, and therefore, it is important to avoid growing it in areas with high salinity levels. Furthermore, it is worth noting that soils rich in organic matter promote better vegetative growth of this crop. Therefore, it is advisable to use such soils.

Rajmash is commercially grown in temperate areas with an elevation between 1500-2500m above sea level. To cultivate this variety successfully, it is important to select a bright and sunny location. The optimum ranges of humidity, temperature, and rainfall are also crucial. The ideal temperature range for better growth is between 16-24°C. If the temperature falls below 10°C, plant growth ceases, and temperatures above 35°C result in bud and flower drops. This crop is generally raised in areas receiving 50-150 cm annual rainfall. Water lodging at any growth stage can adversely affect its yield. Excessive rains cause flower drop and spread of leaf spot diseases. The optimum relative humidity (RH) is between 60-70%.

Info Byte: Bhaderwah Rajmash has been locally grown as an intercrop with maize for ages. The local tall white maize variety provides the ideal support for this twinning pole type variety. The Bhaderwah Rajmash plant is 3-4 meters tall on average. It is harvested in 2-3 pickings at intervals of 5-7 days, as the lower end pole matures earlier. The seeds are dispersed by over maturity into the field. Rajmash harvesting is completed before the maize harvesting, in the last week of August to September. This intercrop combination of nitrogen-fixing legume crop and maize is an ideal way to generate a high economy in the hilly regions and is a sustainable soil-enriching practice. The Maize-Rajmash combination also helps to reduce soil erosion of the sloppy land in hills, which is a major problem in solo maize growing fields. This is a traditional agricultural practice adopted for ages in this region.

Visiting Anantnag (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

At 230 km approx. the Srinagar International Airport (also known as Sheikh ul Alam airport) is the closest International Airport to Doda. From Jammu Airport, Doda is 170 Km approx. (via NH 44, NH 244). After reaching Jammu or Srinagar, one has to travel by road. It takes about five and a half hours to reach Doda from Srinagar. From Jammu Airport, Doda is 4 hours away. Recently, Pawan Hans started a helicopter service between Jammu and Doda.



BY RAIL

Currently, the closest major railway stations are Udhampur Railway Station and Jammu Tawi Railway Station, which are about 94 Km and 165 Km, respectively, from Doda.



BY ROAD

It is possible to travel by road from Srinagar to Doda via NH 44 and NH 244.

प्रारूप O-2
Form O-2



भारत सरकार Government Of India

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry

माल के भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16(2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन के पंजीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या
Geographical Indication No.: 768

प्रमाणपत्र संख्या
Certificate No.: 503

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन वह

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के संबंध में रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication has been registered in the register in the name of **Bhaderkashi Fruits Producer Company Limited** at Ramneek Singh Manhas, Sungali Saritangal, Bhaderwa, District: Doda - 182 222, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Facilitated By: 1. Directorate of Agriculture Production & Farmers Welfare, Jammu and 2. NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

in class 31 under no. 768 as of the date 05.07.2021
in respect of **BHADERWAH RAJMASH** Falling in Class - 31 - Rajmash




आज दिनांक को मेरे निदेश पर चेन्नई में मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Scaled at my direction this 28th day of August, 2023 at Chennai.

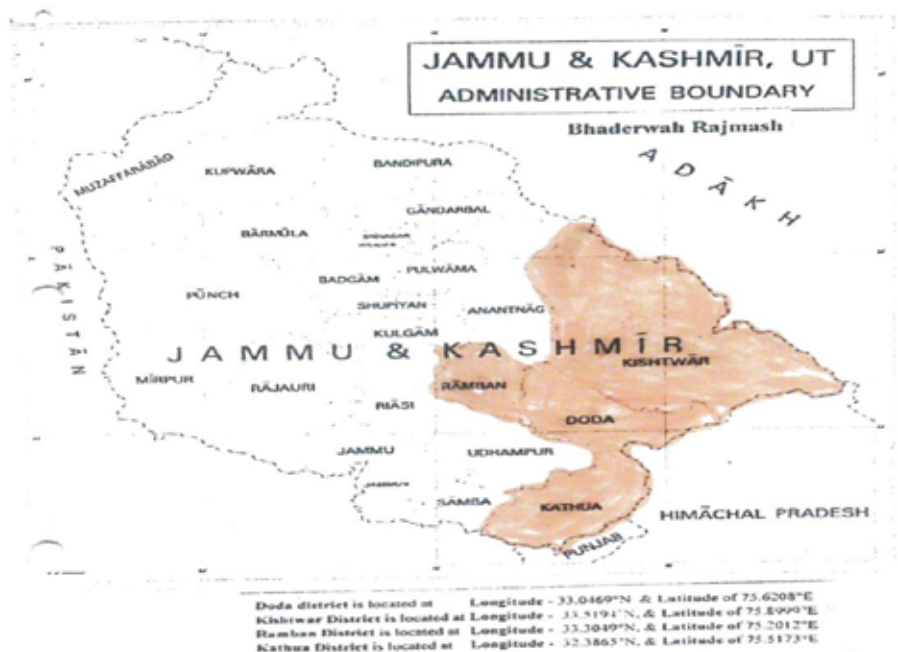
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री, चेन्नई
Geographical Indication Registry, Chennai




रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication

G.I-768

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
BHADERWAH RAJMASH




District Agriculture Officer
(Inputs), Doda District,
Doda-J&K

Bhaderkashi Fruits Producer Company Limited at Ramneek Singh Manhas, Sungali Saritangal, Bhaderwa, District: Doda – 182 222, Jammu and Kashmir, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. “Bhaderwah Rajmash” in respect of Rajmash falling in Class – 31. Facilitated By: 1 Directorate of Agriculture Production & Farmers Welfare, Jammu and 2. NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

Date: 28.08.2023
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

13. RAMBAN SULAI HONEY

Name of Geographical Indication: Ramban Sulai Honey

GI Application Number: 772

Date of Filing: 27/07/2021

Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 27/07/2031

Number of Authorised Users: NA

Class(es): 30

Type of Goods: Food Stuff



Applicant Name: Al Fallah Farmer Producer Company Limited

Applicant Address: Kharkoot, Banihal, District: Ramban - 182 146, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Location: The honey is being collected in Ramban, Doda, Kishtwar, Udhampur and Reasi Districts of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Uniqueness: Sulai honey is a natural sweet substance produced by honey bees. It is made by collecting nectar from blossoms or secretions from living parts of Sulai plants, or excretions from plant-sucking insects living on parts of plants. The collected substances are then transformed and combined with specific substances of their own, stored, and left in honeycombs to ripen and mature.

Sulai honey can be consumed with cinnamon powder to cure bladder infections, coughs, colds, upset stomachs and skin infections.

Method of Production: Honey is a sweet liquid that starts as flower nectar collected by bees. This nectar gets broken down into simple sugars and stored inside the honeycomb. Due to the design of the honeycomb and the constant fanning by the bee wings, the nectar evaporates and turns into the delicious honey we all love. The color and flavor of the resulting honey depend on the type of flower nectar collected by the bees.

On average, a hive produces about 30 kg of extra honey every year. Beekeepers collect the honey by removing the honeycomb frames and scraping off the wax cap that seals the honey in each cell. The frames are then put into an extractor, which is a spinning machine that forces the honey out of the comb. After extraction, the honey is strained to remove any remaining wax and particles, and it is then ready for packaging.

Info Byte: Sulai honey is rich in various types of sugars such as raffinose, gentiobiose, maltose, maltulose,

kojibiose, nigerose, turanose and many more. It also contains proteins, amino acids, and various enzymes such as invertase which converts sucrose to glucose and fructose, and amylase which breaks down starch into smaller units. Additionally, glucose oxidase is present which converts glucose to gluconolactone, which in turn yields gluconic acid and hydrogen peroxide. The peroxide formed by glucose oxidase is broken down into water and oxygen by the enzyme catalase.

Honey also contains small amounts of B vitamins, including riboflavin, niacin, folic acid, pantothenic acid, and vitamin B6. It also contains ascorbic acid (Vitamin C), and minerals like Calcium, Iron, Zinc, Potassium, Phosphorous, Magnesium, Selenium, Chromium, and Manganese.



Visiting Ramban (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

Ramban is located approximately 129 km (via. NH 44) away from Jammu Airport. The second closest international airport to Ramban is Srinagar International Airport, which is about 137 km (via. NH 244A and NH 44) away. After arriving at Jammu or Srinagar, one must travel to Ramban by road. It takes approximately three and a half hours to reach Ramban from Srinagar and about three hours from Jammu Airport.



BY RAIL

Currently, the closest major railway stations are Udhampur Railway Station and Jammu Tawi Railway Station, which are about 94 Km and 165 Km, respectively, from Doda.



BY ROAD

It is possible to travel by road from Srinagar to Doda via NH 44 and NH 244.

प्रारूप O-2
Form O-2



भारत सरकार Government Of India

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री Geographical Indication Registry

माल के भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999

Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16(2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन के पंजीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र | Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या
Geographical Indication No.: 772

प्रमाणपत्र संख्या

Certificate No.: 504

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन वह

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के संबंध में रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication has been registered in the register in the name of **AI Fallah Farmer Producer Company Limited** at kharkoot, Banihal, District: Ramban - 182 146, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Facilitated By: 1. Department of Horticulture, Jammu Region and 2. NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

in class 30

under no. 772

as of the date 27.07.2021

in respect of **RAMBAN SULAI HONEY**

Falling in Class - 30 - Honey



आज दिनांक

को मेरे निदेश पर

चेन्नई में मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this

28th

day of

August, 2023

at Chennai.

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री, चेन्नई
Geographical Indication Registry, Chennai




रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication

14. BASOHLI PASHMINA WOOLEN PRODUCTS

Name of Geographical Indication: Basohli Pashmina Woolen Products

GI Application Number: 775

Date of Filing: 09/08/2021

Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 08/08/2031

Number of Authorised Users: 70

Class(es): 24, 26

Type of Goods: Textiles



Applicant Name: M/s. Sahib Pashmina Handloom Weaving Industrial Cooperative

Applicant Address: Plahi, Basohli, Kathua, Jammu Region, Jammu & Kashmir, India, 184201

Location: These products are being made in Kathua, and Basohli Districts of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Uniqueness: Basohli Shawls are among the most beautiful textiles ever woven, showcasing exceptional skill and artistry. They are crafted in the Jammu region from Basohli Pashmina woollen fibre, which is produced without harming any animals. This makes them eco-friendly, globally appreciated, and highly sought-after in both the national and international markets.

Human Skill: After raw pashmina is received from Ladakh, it is hand-spun, woven, and finished. The products are then woven by skilled hands, and expert designers create patterns on them before they are given to craftsmen and women who use multicoloured threads to embroider them.

The art of shawl making from Basohli involves extensive hand embroidery or hand weaving of fine fabrics like Pashmina. This unique and specific art form requires high levels of skill, dedication, commitment, and wholehearted devotion. The weavers work on the looms to hand-weave the Basohli Pashmina, which is then exquisitely hand-embroidered on fine Pashmina shawls to create a masterpiece.

An interesting fact to note is that Basohli Pashmina fabrics and yarns are dyed using natural dyes sourced from different materials. For instance, indigo is used to obtain a blue color, annota seed for red, while henna, myrobolan, and other sources are used to achieve various shades of yellow and brown.

Info Byte: Various types of fabrics are made using Basohli Pashmina wool, including running fabric, stoles, shawls, tweeds, mufflers, and other woollen products. To meet the demands of traders, producers, consumers, and the national and international market, Pashmina is often mixed with Angora and other types of wool to increase the durability of the final product.

Visiting Kathua (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

The nearest airport to Kathua is Jammu Airport, which is approximately 84 km away via NH 44.



BY RAIL

Kathua has its own railway station and is well-connected to other parts of the country through the Indian Railway network.



BY ROAD

Kathua is the gateway to Jammu and Kashmir and is well-connected to the rest of the country via NH44A.

प्रारूप O - 2
Form O - 2



भारत सरकार | Government Of India
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री | Geographical Indication Registry

माल के भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

धारा 16(2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन के पंजीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र | Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या
Geographical Indication No.: 775

प्रमाणपत्र संख्या
Certificate No.: 507

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन वह

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के संबंध में रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication has been registered in the register in the name of **KYASC Basholi Pashmina Artisans Producer Company Limited** at Plahi, Basohli, District: Kathua - 184 201, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Facilitated By: 1. Directorate of Handloom & Handicraft, Government of Jammu Region and 2. NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

in class 24 & 25 under no. 775 as of the date 09.08.2021
in respect of **BASOHLI PASHMINA WOOLEN PRODUCTS** Falling in Class - 24 & 25 -
Pashmina Woolen Products

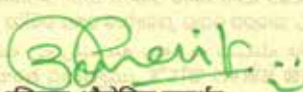


आज दिनांक को मेरे निदेश पर चेन्नई में मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 03rd day of October, 2023 at Chennai.

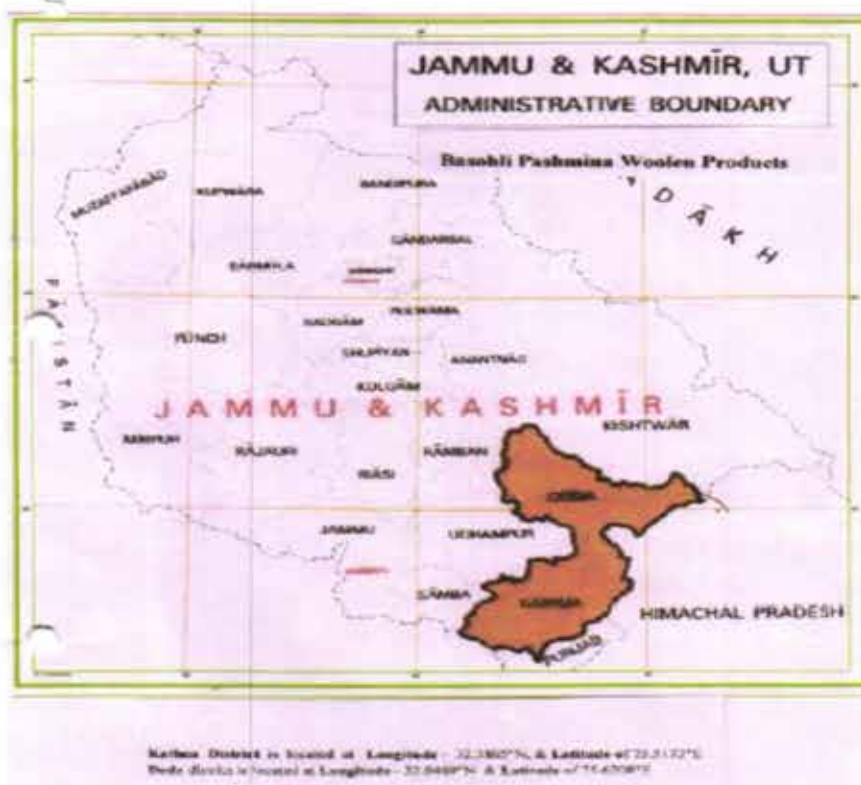
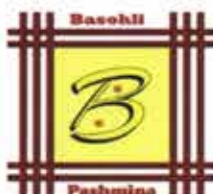


भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री, चेन्नई
Geographical Indication Registry, Chennai


रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication

G.I-775

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
BASOHLI PASHMINA WOOLEN PRODUCTS



KYASC Basohli Pashmina Artisans Producer Company Limited at Plahi, Basohli, District: Kathua – 184 201, Jammu and Kashmir, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. “Basohli Pashmina Woolen Products” in respect of Pashmina Woolen Products falling in Class – 24 & 25. Facilitated By: 1. Directorate of Handloom & Handicraft, Government of Jammu Region and 2. NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

Date: 03.10.2023
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

15. UDHAMPUR KALADI

Name of Geographical Indication: Udhampur Kaladi

GI Application Number: 807

Date of Filing: 22/12/2021

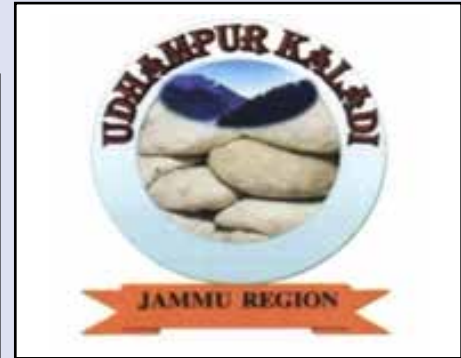
Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 21/12/2031

Number of Authorised Users: NA

Class(es): 29

Type of Goods: Food Stuffs



Applicant Name: The Shyam Kaladi Cooperative Limited

Applicant Address: Dharmthal, District: Udhampur - 182 141, Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Location: The food item is made in the Udhampur district of Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Uniqueness: Kaladi is a renowned food recipe that belongs to the Dogra and Gujar communities of the Jammu region. The dish is also known as Kaladi (Maish krej) in the Kashmiri language. It is a traditional Dogra cuisine that originated from the Ramnagar area of the Udhampur district in the Jammu region. It is often referred to as the mozzarella of Jammu, thanks to its delicious taste. It is important to note that this dish is not available anywhere else in the world.

Method of Production: The production process of cheese begins with the standardisation and pasteurisation of milk. The milk is then cooled down and a starter culture is added to acidify it. The next step is to curdle the milk and cut it into different sizes using

long curd knives. The curd is then further processed by cutting, cooking, or both with the aim of acidifying it and removing more moisture from it. The whey is then drained off after it has sufficiently separated from the curd. Once the whey has been drained, even more moisture is removed from the resulting slabs of curd by stacking them one over the other. The slabs of curd are then flavoured by adding salt or dipping them in brine. The final product is now shaped into the desired shape and may also be aged to intensify its flavours and harden it.

Info Byte: Kaladis are typically made from cow's or buffalo's milk, although whitish Kaladis produced from goat's milk are also available. Traditionally, Kaladis are made from raw (unpasteurized) full-fat milk that is separated using sour milk.

Kaladi is a type of food that is soft and fresh when it is first prepared. However, with each passing day, it tends to harden and become difficult to cut with a knife. Despite this, the taste of kaladi remains the same, and it can still be enjoyed even when it is hard.

Visiting Udhampur (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

The nearest airport to Udhampur is Satwari Airport, which is 65 km away. Udhampur is located 229 km from Srinagar Airport in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir.



BY RAIL

Udhampur has its own railway station that is well connected to other major cities of the country via regular trains.



BY ROAD

Udhampur can be easily reached from Jammu by road (65 KM via NH 44). The bus connectivity is good

प्रारूप O-2
Form O-2



भारत सरकार
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री
माल के भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

Government Of India
Geographical Indication Registry
Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication
under section 16 (2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या
Geographical Indication No.: 807

प्रमाणपत्र संख्या
Certificate No.: 510

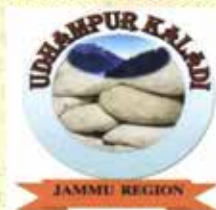
प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन वह

के नाम से वर्ग में संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के संबंध में रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication has been registered in the register in the name of
The Shyam Kaladi Cooperative Limited at Dharmthal, District: Udhampur - 182 141, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Facilitated By: 1. Department of Dairy & Food, Government of Jammu Region and 2. NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

in class 29 under no. 807 as of the date 22.12.2021
in respect of **UDHAMPUR KALADI** Falling in Class - 29 - Kaladi



आज दिनांक को मेरे निदेश पर चेन्नई में मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Sealed at my direction this 03rd day of October, 2023 at Chennai.

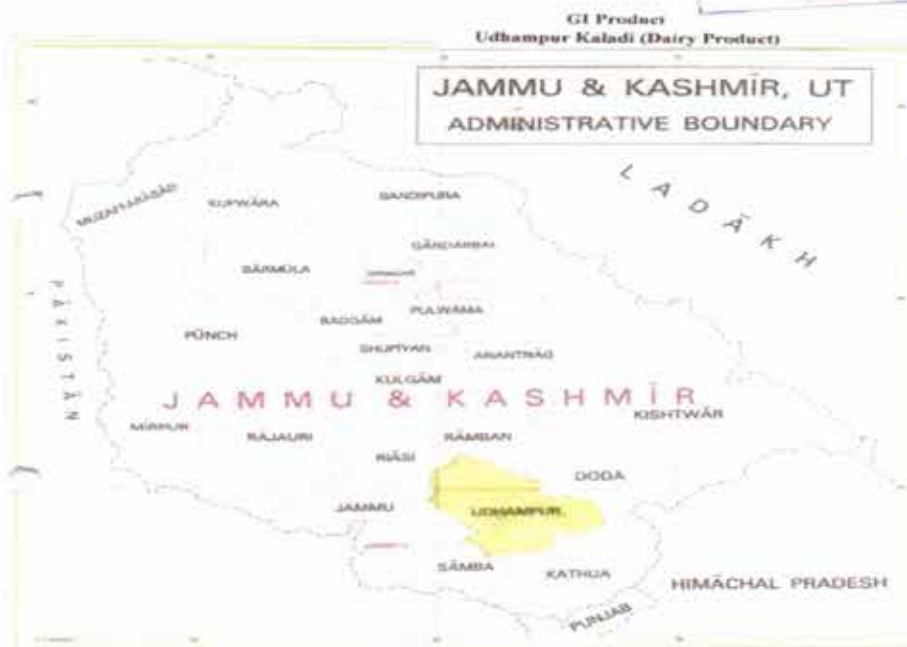
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री, चेन्नई
Geographical Indication Registry, Chennai



रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन
Registrar of Geographical Indication

G.I-807

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
UDHAMPUR KALADI



Udhampur District is located at Longitude- 72.8261°N, & Latitude of 75.247°E

The Shyam Kaladi Cooperative Limited at Dharmthal, District: Udhampur - 182 141, Jammu and Kashmir, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. "Udhampur Kaladi" in respect of Kaladi falling in Class - 29. Facilitated By: 1. Department of Dairy & Food, Government of Jammu Region and 2. NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

Date: 03.10.2023
Place: Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indications

16. RAMBAN ANARDANA

Name of Geographical Indication: Ramban Anardana

GI Application Number: 774

Date of Filing: 03/08/2021

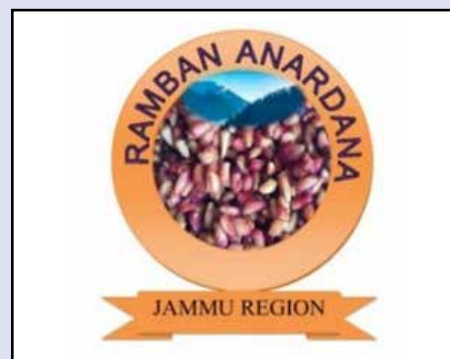
Last Renewal Date: NA

Next Renewal Date: 02/08/2031

Number of Authorised Users: NA

Class(es): 31

Type of Goods: Agriculture



Applicant Name: Batote Farmers Producer Company Limited

Applicant Address: C/o Sheikh GH Rasool Ward No. 07, Batote, Jammu Region, Jammu & Kashmir, India, 182143

Location: The agricultural product is grown, and processed in the districts of Ramban, Udhampur, Doda, Rajouri, and Reasi, in Jammu and Kashmir, India.

Uniqueness: Ramban Anardana is a great source of vitamins, including Vitamins A, C, and E, as well as folic acid. It is also rich in antioxidants and has antiviral and anti-tumor properties. The punicalagin and punic acid present in Anardanas provide it with all these potent benefits. The antioxidants present in Anardanas are almost three times higher than those found in wine or green tea.

Method of Processing: Wild pomegranate fruits from the Ramban area of the Jammu region are harvested

by clipping them off from their stalks on the tree. The fruits are then collected, washed and cut open with a knife, to extract the Anardana from within. The Anardana is further cleaned and washed in a water tub, before being filled into muslin cloth and left to dry in the sun. Once the Anardana is dried, it is packed in aluminium pouches, stored at a temperature of 4-7°C and distributed as per demand.

Info Byte: The Pomegranate fruit is made up of both edible and inedible parts. The edible portion makes up 62% of the whole fruit and contains 69.5% moisture and 58% extractable juice. The fruit has an acidity and pectin content of 5.46% and 0.05%, respectively. The edible part contains 9.92% total sugars, out of which 7.52% is reducing sugars and 1.01% is non-reducing sugars. The juice contains 32.86 mg of Vitamin C per 100 ml. The tannin content of the edible part is 12.67%, while that of the rind is 8.25%. The protein content of the edible part is 2.03%.

Visiting Kathua (in Budgam District) [under CII GI Tourism]



BY AIR

At 230 km approx. the Srinagar International Airport (also known as Sheikh ul Alam airport) is the closest International Airport to Doda. From Jammu Airport, Doda is 170 Km approx. (via NH 44, NH 244). After reaching Jammu or Srinagar, one has to travel by road. It takes about five and a half hours to reach Doda from Srinagar. From Jammu Airport, Doda is 4 hours away. Recently, Pawan Hans started a helicopter service between Jammu and Doda.



BY RAIL

Currently, the closest major railway stations are Udhampur Railway Station and Jammu Tawi Railway Station, which are about 94 Km and 165 Km, respectively, from Doda.



BY ROAD

It is possible to travel by road from Srinagar to Doda via NH 44 and NH 244.

फॉर्म O-2



भारत सरकार Government Of India

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री

Geographical Indication Registry

माल के भौगोलिक उपदर्शन (रजिस्ट्रीकरण तथा संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999

Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

पारा 16(2) के अधीन भौगोलिक उपदर्शन के पंजीकरण का प्रमाणपत्र Certificate of Registration of Geographical Indication under section 16 (2)

भौगोलिक उपदर्शन संख्या
Geographical Indication No.: 774

प्रमाणपत्र संख्या

Certificate No.: 542

प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि भौगोलिक उपदर्शन वह

के नाम से

वर्ग में

संख्या के अधीन दिनांक को

के संबंध में रजिस्टर में रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है।

Certified that the Geographical Indication has been registered in the register in the name of **Batote Farmers Producer Company Limited** at C/o Sheikh GH Rasool Ward No. 07, Batote, District: Ramban - 182 143, Jammu and Kashmir, India. Facilitated By: 1 Department of Horticulture, Jammu and 2 NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

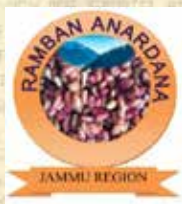
in class 31

under no. 774

as of the date 03.08.2021

in respect of **RAMBAN ANARDANA**

Falling in Class - 31 - Anardana - Horticulture



आज दिनांक

को मेरे निदेश पर

चेन्नई में मुद्रांकित किया गया।

Scaled at my direction this

02nd

day of

January, 2024

at Chennai.



उज्वल जी. अंसि

रजिस्ट्रार, भौगोलिक उपदर्शन

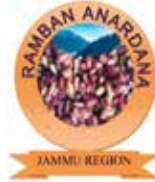
भौगोलिक उपदर्शन रजिस्ट्री, चेन्नई

Geographical Indication Registry, Chennai

Registrar of Geographical Indication

G.I-774

ENTRY MADE IN PART-A OF THE REGISTER
RAMBAN ANARDANA



Batote Farmers Producer Company Limited at C/o Sheikh GH Rasool Ward No. 07, Batote, District: Ramban – 182 143, Jammu and Kashmir, India is the Registered Proprietor of the G.I. “Ramban Anardana” in respect of Anardana - Horticulture falling in Class – 31. Facilitated By: 1 Department of Horticulture, Jammu and 2 NABARD, Jammu and Kashmir.

Date: 02.01.2024
Place: Chennai


Registrar of Geographical Indications

APPLIED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION APPLICATION FROM STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Sr. No	App. No.	GI	Status	Goods
1	737	Doda Gucchi Mushroom	Pending	Agricultural
2	868	Kashmir Namda	Pending	Handicraft
3	869	Wagguv	Pending	Handicraft
4	870	Shikara	Pending	Handicraft
5	902	Gabba	Pending	Handicraft
6	903	Kashmir Willow Bat	Pending	Handicraft
7	922	Kashmiri Kala Zeera	Pending	Agricultural
8	957	Himalayan Garlic / Snow Mountain Garlic	Pending	Agricultural
9	1046	Kashmir Chain Stitch	Pending	Handicraft
10	1047	Crewel	Pending	Handicraft
11	1048	Kashmir Tweed	Pending	Textiles



Confederation of Indian Industry

The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) works to create and sustain an environment conducive to the development of India, partnering Industry, Government and civil society, through advisory and consultative processes.

CII is a non-government, not-for-profit, industry-led and industry-managed organization, with around 9,000 members from the private as well as public sectors, including SMEs and MNCs, and an indirect membership of over 300,000 enterprises from 286 national and regional sectoral industry bodies.

For more than 125 years, CII has been engaged in shaping India's development journey and works proactively on transforming Indian Industry's engagement in national development. CII charts change by working closely with Government on policy issues, interfacing with thought leaders, and enhancing efficiency, competitiveness and business opportunities for industry through a range of specialized services and strategic global linkages. It also provides a platform for consensus-building and networking on key issues.

Extending its agenda beyond business, CII assists industry to identify and execute corporate citizenship programmes. Partnerships with civil society organizations carry forward corporate initiatives for integrated and inclusive development across diverse domains including affirmative action, livelihoods, diversity management, skill development, empowerment of women, and sustainable development, to name a few.

As India strategizes for the next 25 years to India@100, Indian industry must scale the competitiveness ladder to drive growth. It must also internalize the tenets of sustainability and climate action and accelerate its globalisation journey for leadership in a changing world. The role played by Indian industry will be central to the country's progress and success as a nation. CII, with the Theme for 2023-24 as 'Towards a Competitive and Sustainable India@100: Growth, Livelihood, Globalisation, Building Trust' has prioritized 6 action themes that will catalyze the journey of the country towards the vision of India@100.

With 65 offices, including 10 Centres of Excellence, in India, and 8 overseas offices in Australia, Egypt, Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, UAE, UK, and USA, as well as institutional partnerships with 350 counterpart organizations in 133 countries, CII serves as a reference point for Indian industry and the international business community.

Confederation of Indian Industry

The Mantosh Sondhi Centre
23, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi – 110 003 (India)
T: 91 11 45771000 | E: info@cii.in | W: www.cii.in

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Reach us via CII Membership Helpline Number: 1800-103-1244