

ABOUT GI

Geographical Indications (GIs) are associated with the legacy of a product connected with a specific location having unique blend of nature, culture, tradition, and artisan. In India, there are several registered GIs and there are numerous GIs which are not yet registered officially, but are potential registerable GIs.

GI based on classes of Natural Goods, Food Stuff
Manufactured Goods, Handicrafts or
Agricultural Goods

GI based on uniqueness,
weather, and terrain of the
place of origin

Authorized User Registration For
GI Community Members

Legal protection from
unfair usage

A Community Right

GI Logo
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Economic Empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Upliftment and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

650+ Registered GIs and
Numerous Unregistered GIs
Existing in India

Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products through "GI Tags"

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition and Legacy

A GI reflects a shared heritage that has evolved over generations, deeply influenced by local knowledge, distinctive environments, and cultural traditions. It highlights that certain products are far more than just items of trade; they represent the history, narratives, and dedication of the artisans, farmers, and communities who have kept these practices alive. By recognizing this inherent value, the GI system establishes a structure to safeguard and encourage these traditions, ensuring they thrive and adapt in today's competitive landscape.



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BODO KHAM

Kham is a percussion instrument similar to dhol, made from wood and clay. It has a small-headed end and a larger head and is played with both hands and strung from the neck using a band. The drum has a length of 31/2" to 34" inches and a circumference that varies on all sides. It is made from trees named *Alstonia scholaris*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Mangifera indica*, or *Sterculia villosa*. The wooden frame is covered with deer or goat skin, while the braces are made of buffalo skin. Kham is played during Kherai puja and Garja puja, and its sound is believed to be so loud that it can be heard in heaven.

UNIQUENESS

Kham is a significant musical instrument in Bodo culture, used in festivals like Kherai puja and Garja puja. Made from the trunk of *Alstonia scholaris*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Mangifera indica*, or *Sterculia villosa*. It is big and long, played in a unique style. Kham is handcrafted in Bodoland, Assam, and traditionally, the Bodo people believe its sound is so loud and can reach God in heaven. One Kham lasts for almost 40-50 years.

RAW MATERIALS

Wood, Clay, Leather, Rope, Brass, Animal Skin, Herbs, Bamboo or Wooden Materials, etc.

Price

Approx. 700 to 5000
depending
upon the quality

Geographical Location

Bodoland of Assam

Class of Goods

15

Type of Goods

Handicraft



Proof of Origin

Bodo Tribe Legacy

Number of Families Involved

Approx. 1500 artisans

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Bodo Kham is made by stretching goat or cow skin over a wooden drum frame. The drum is then played using hands or sticks, producing deep, resonant sounds essential to Bodo cultural rituals.