

## 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

A Community Right

Economic Empowerment to  
Artisans, Producers, and  
Manufacturers

650+ Registered GIs and  
Numerous Unregistered GIs  
Existing in India

Authorized User Registration For  
GI Community Members

Legal protection from  
unfair usage

GI Logo  
indicating Geographical  
Origin or location

Social Upliftment and  
continuing the  
Legacy of the Nation

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 schlaris*, *Artocarpus heterophyllus*, *Mangifera indica*, or *Serctlia 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

Class of Goods  
15

Proof of Origin  
Bodo Tribe Legacy

Geographical Location  
Bodoland of Assam

Type of Goods  
Handicraft

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.