

BRO Clears Snow at Zojila Pass | Jammu & Kashmir | 19 Nov 2024

Why in News?

Recently, the <u>Border Roads Organization (BRO)</u> conducted a snow clearance operation at <u>Zojila Pass</u>, following heavy <u>snowfall</u>, to restore connectivity and ensure safe travel in the area.

Key Points

- The Machil sector in Kupwara district experienced fresh snowfall, adding to the region's scenic beauty.
- Zoji La Pass:
 - Zoji La is a high mountain pass located in the Kargil district of Ladakh.
 - The pass links Leh and Srinagar and provides an important link between Union Territories of Ladakh and Kashmir.
 - Zoji La pass remains closed during winters due to heavy snowfall, cutting off Ladakh region from Kashmir.
 - In 2018, the Zoji La tunnel project was launched. The tunnel is Asia's longest and strategic bi-directional tunnel, which will provide all-weather connectivity between Srinagar, Kargil and Leh.

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m O}$. The **widest gap of Western Ghats is at Palakkad (or Pal Ghat)** in Kerala adjoining Tamil Nadu.



BRO was conceived and raised in 1960 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for coordinating the speedy development of a network of roads in the North and the North Eastern border regions of the country.

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- It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Defence.
- It has diversified into a large spectrum of construction and development works comprising airfields, building projects, defence works and tunneling and has endeared itself to the people.

Saffron Production Declines in Kashmir Valley | Jammu & Kashmir |

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Why in News?

The <u>Kashmir Valley</u> has experienced a notable **decline in production of saffron** due to insufficient rainfall.

The harvest, traditionally carried out from mid-October to November, is primarily concentrated in South Kashmir's Pampore, famously known as the <u>"Saffron Bowl of Kashmir."</u>

Key Points

- Rainfall Deficit in Kashmir:
 - Srinagar meteorological department reported a 79% rainfall deficit from 1st October to 14th November 2024, following a 26% deficit during the monsoon, severely affecting agriculture, including saffron.
- Government Initiatives:
 - The <u>National Mission on Saffron (NMS</u>), launched in 2010–11, aims to address challenges in saffron cultivation.
 - In **2020**, Kashmiri saffron received the Geographical Indication (GI) tag, with efforts underway to position it as a globally recognized brand.
- Farmers' Demands:
 - Farmers emphasize the need for operational borewells and enhanced funding under NMS to ensure sustainable saffron cultivation and address ongoing challenges.
- Saffron:
 - Saffron is a plant whose dried stigmas (thread-like parts of the flower) are used to make saffron spice.
 - Saffron cultivation is believed to have been introduced in Kashmir by Central Asian immigrants around the 1st Century BCE.
 - It has been **associated with traditional Kashmiri cuisine** and represents the rich cultural heritage of the region.
 - It is a very precious and costly product.
 - In ancient Sanskrit literature, Saffron is referred to as 'Bahukam'.
 - It is cultivated and harvested in the Karewa (highlands) of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - Types:
 - There are three types of saffron available in Kashmir Lachha Saffron, Mongra Saffron and Guchhi Saffron.
 - Importance:
 - It rejuvenates health and is used in cosmetics and for medicinal purposes.
 - It has been associated with traditional Kashmiri cuisine and represents the rich cultural heritage of the region.

Geographical Indication (GI) Tag

- A GI tag is a name or sign used on certain products that correspond to a specific geographical location or origin.
- The GI tag ensures that only the authorised users or those residing in the geographical territory are allowed to use the popular product name.
 - It also protects the product from being copied or imitated by others.
- A registered GI is valid for 10 years.
- GI registration is overseen by the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.