

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

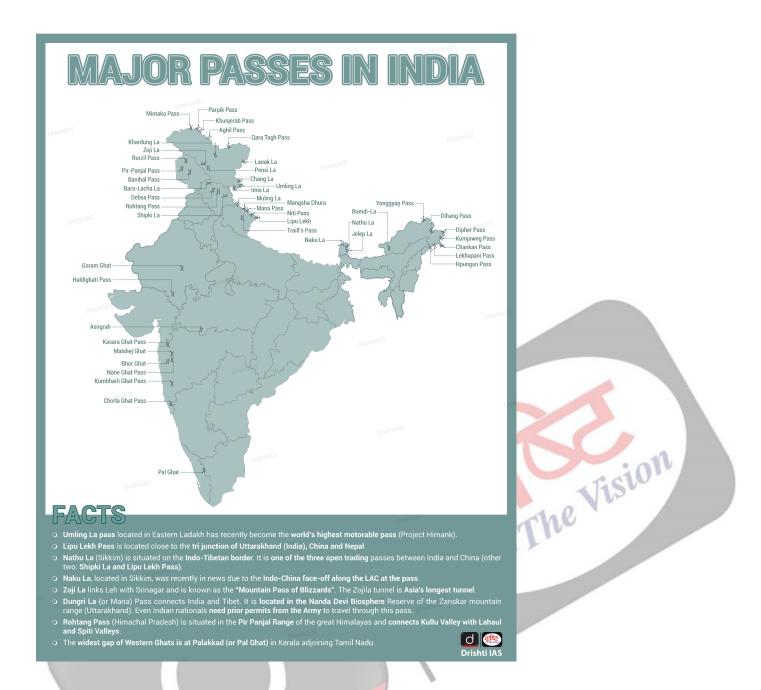
Why in News?

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 <u>Kargil district of Ladakh</u>.
 - 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.





Border Roads Organisation (BRO)

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

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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.