

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 to Natural Goods, Food Stuff
Manufactured Goods,
Handicrafts or Agricultural Goods

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

Legal Protection from
unfair usage

Registered by the Authorized
community of the GI

GI Sign or symbol
indicating Geographical
Origin or location

Economic empowerment to
Artisans, Producers, and
Manufacturers

Social Uplifting and
continuing the
Legacy of the Nation

700+ registered GIs and
numerous unregistered GIs
existence in India

Prevents counterfeiting and
ensures genuineness of
products

Preservation of local Culture,
Tradition, and Legacy



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SIKKIM LARGE CARDAMOM

Sikkim Large Cardamom, also known as *Amomum subulatum*, is the state's most important and well-known commercial crop. Of the 23,679 hectares under cultivation, 16,949 cardamom holdings have been documented. A perennial cash crop that is cultivated on marginal soils under the forest cover is large cardamom. Its production serves as an example of how to sustainably use a native mountain niche.

UNIQUENESS

The Sikkim Large Cardamom stands out due to its distinct smoky aroma, vibrant reddish-brown pods, and rich essential oil content. The spice is grown at high altitudes ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 meters, which provides it with a unique flavor profile, and growers do not employ chemical inputs in their production, which distinguishes it from other varieties of cardamom.

RAW MATERIALS

Suckers, Organic Manures, and Forest Biomass

Price
Approx.
Rs. 800 to 1450 per
500 gms

Class of Goods
30

Proof of Origin
4000 years old



No. of Families Involved
Approx.
16,000 families

Type of Goods
Agricultural

Geographical Location
Sikkim

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

The soil in Sikkim is generally rich in organic matter and nitrogen, medium in available phosphorus, and medium to high in available potash, which is ideal for large cardamom production. The cultivation involves planting suckers (vegetative propagation) on steep, terraced slopes with good drainage. The pods are harvested manually and cured over traditional wood-fired Bhatti's (drying chambers), imparting their signature smoky flavor.