

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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PANCHINCHOLI TAMARIND

Panchincholi Tamarind is a traditional, organically cultivated variety grown in the fertile Kanhar soils of Latur district, Maharashtra. Known for its rich pulp, medicinal value, and long lifespan, it is derived from the local 'Patadi' seed and thrives in the dry, elevated Balaghat plateau. The fruit is used in culinary, medicinal, and cultural applications.

UNIQUENESS

This tamarind is rich in carbohydrates, proteins, fibres, tartaric acid, and essential vitamins and minerals. It requires minimal water due to its deep-rooted nature and matures faster than other varieties. The fruit is larger and heavier, offering more pulp. Its traditional cultivation and sun-drying methods preserve its natural flavour and therapeutic properties.

RAW MATERIALS

Patadi Tamarind Seeds



Price

Approx.

Rs. 100 to Rs. 250 per kg

No. of Families Involved

Approx.

800 to 1600 families

Class of Goods

30

Type of Goods

Agricultural

Proof of Origin

11th century

Geographical Location

Panchincholi village, Latur district,
Maharashtra

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Seeds are soaked, dried, and sown at 33 ft spacing. Seedlings are transplanted after 3-4 months. Grafting is used for early fruiting and quality improvement. Irrigation is minimal, with no water needed during monsoon. Weed control is done through ploughing and mulching. Harvesting begins in the 7th year (or 4th for grafted trees) by hand-picking or stick-beating. Average yield is 30 tonnes/ha.