



**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY: KAKINADA**  
**KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

II Year – I Semester				
	L	T	P	C
	3	0	0	0
<b>ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE</b>				

**Course Objectives:**

To facilitate the students with the concepts of Indian traditional knowledge and to make them understand the Importance of roots of knowledge system

- The course aim of the importing basic principle of third process reasoning and inference sustainability is at the course of Indian traditional knowledge system
- To understand the legal framework and traditional knowledge and biological diversity act 2002 and geographical indication act 2003
- The courses focus on traditional knowledge and intellectual property mechanism of traditional knowledge and protection
- To know the student traditional knowledge in different sector

**Course Outcomes:**

After completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand the concept of Traditional knowledge and its importance
- Know the need and importance of protecting traditional knowledge
- Know the various enactments related to the protection of traditional knowledge
- Understand the concepts of Intellectual property to protect the traditional knowledge

**UNIT I**

Introduction to traditional knowledge: Define traditional knowledge, nature and characteristics, scope and importance, kinds of traditional knowledge, the physical and social contexts in which traditional knowledge develop, the historical impact of social change on traditional knowledge systems. Indigenous Knowledge (IK), characteristics, traditional knowledge vis-à-vis indigenous knowledge, traditional knowledge Vs western knowledge traditional knowledge vis-à-vis formal knowledge

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the unit, the student will able to:

- Understand the traditional knowledge.
- Contrast and compare characteristics importance kinds of traditional knowledge.
- Analyze physical and social contexts of traditional knowledge.
- Evaluate social change on traditional knowledge.

**UNIT II**

Protection of traditional knowledge: the need for protecting traditional knowledge Significance of TK Protection, value of TK in global economy, Role of Government to harness TK.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the unit, the student will able to:

- Know the need of protecting traditional knowledge.
- Apply significance of tk protection.
- Analyze the value of tk in global economy.
- Evaluate role of government

**UNIT III**

Legal framework and TK: A: The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, Plant Varieties Protection and Farmers Rights Act,



**JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY: KAKINADA**  
**KAKINADA – 533 003, Andhra Pradesh, India**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING**

2001 (PPVFR Act); B: The Biological Diversity Act 2002 and Rules 2004, the protection of traditional knowledge bill, 2016. Geographical indications act 2003.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the unit the student will be able to:

- Understand legal framework of TK.
- Contrast and compare the ST and other traditional forest dwellers
- Analyze plant variant protections
- Evaluate farmers right act

**UNIT IV**

Traditional knowledge and intellectual property: Systems of traditional knowledge protection, Legal concepts for the protection of traditional knowledge, Certain non IPR mechanisms of traditional knowledge protection, Patents and traditional knowledge, Strategies to increase protection of traditional knowledge, global legal FORA for increasing protection of Indian Traditional Knowledge.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the unit, the student will be able to:

- Understand TK and IPR
- Apply systems of TK protection.
- Analyze legal concepts for the protection of TK.
- Evaluate strategies to increase the protection of TK.

**UNIT V**

Traditional knowledge in different sectors: Traditional knowledge and engineering, Traditional medicine system, TK and biotechnology, TK in agriculture, Traditional societies depend on it for their food and healthcare needs, Importance of conservation and sustainable development of environment, Management of biodiversity, Food security of the country and protection of TK.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the unit, the student will be able to:

- Know TK in different sectors.
- Apply TK in engineering.
- Analyze TK in various sectors.
- Evaluate food security and protection of TK in the country.

**Reference Books:**

- 1) Traditional Knowledge System in India, by Amit Jha, 2009.
- 2) Traditional Knowledge System and Technology in India by Basanta Kumar Mohanta and Vipin Kumar Singh, PratibhaPrakashan 2012.
- 3) Traditional Knowledge System in India by Amit Jha Atlantic publishers, 2002
- 4) "Knowledge Traditions and Practices of India" Kapil Kapoor, Michel Danino

**e-Resources:**

- 1) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LZP1StpYEPm>
- 2) <http://nptel.ac.in/courses/121106003/>