


JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY KAKINADA
DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

II Year - I Semester		L	T	P	C
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ESSENCE OF INDIAN TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE					

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

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.

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

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.

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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.

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/>

