

Studies and Reviews of Traditional Knowledge

We will discuss about the related studies in Traditional Knowledge, between the years 2000

Name of the Research Title	Traditional knowledge of Kani tribals in Kouthalai of Tirunelveli hills, Tamil Nadu, India
Author name	M.Ayyanar and S.Ignacimuthu
Year of the study	2005
Objectives	To study the importance of medicinal plants in the primary health care of the people.
Methodology	Ethno botanical survey

and 2021

Findings	This study revealed that medicinal plants still play a vital role in the primary healthcare of the people.
Summary	<p>Traditional medicines have the potential to form the basis of pharmaceutical drugs for the treatment of a range of diseases.</p> <p>Thus, the loss of these potentially valuable genetic resources ultimately affects the whole society.</p> <p>The information gathered from the tribals is useful for further researchers in the field of ethnobotany, taxonomy and pharmacology.</p> <p>This study offers a model for studying the relationship between plants and people, within the context of traditional medical system.</p>

Name of the Research Title	Conservation of the orange-bellied Himalayan squirrel <i>Dremomys lokriah</i> using a traditional knowledge system: a case study from Arunachal Pradesh, India
Author name	Mihin Dollo, G.V. Gopi, Karthik Teegalapalli and Kripaljyoti Mazumdar
Year of the study	2010
Objectives	To report on the socio-ecological values of <i>D. lokriah</i> and the traditional hunting system, and conservation initiatives implemented by the Apatani community to conserve the species
Methodology	Case Study
Summary	It is an opportunity for government agencies and conservationists to merge a traditional knowledge system with modern conservation methods and strengthen participatory conservation management.

Name of the Research Title	Phytotherapy and traditional knowledge of tribal communities of Mayurbhanj district, Orissa, India
Author name	S. K. Panda , S. D. Rout , N. Mishra and T. Panda

Year of the study	2011
Objectives	To know the knowledge and usage of herbal medicine for the treatment of various ailments among tribes.
Methodology	Field Survey

Findings	<p>The results have revealed that 112 plant species were used for medicinal purposes in the surveyed area.</p>
Summary	<p>The inventoried species comprise 62 families. The most important medicinal families were: Asteraceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Rutaceae, Solanaceae and Zingiberaceae</p> <p>The indigenous phototherapy of tribes can provide a useful alternative to conventional human health care.</p> <p>Traditional knowledge system is important for modern societies, not only because traditional knowledge itself is a valuable aspect of cultural heritage and should be protected in its own right, but also because of its great value in modern development, especially regarding the sustainable use of forests, ecosystem services and management.</p> <p>It is an urgent task to record the posterity, whatever is valuable in the tradition of the tribes, their way of life and their knowledge of the plants before all these disappear.</p>

Name of the Research Title	Traditional Knowledge Protection: An Indian Prospective
Author name	Mangala Hirwade and Anil Hirwade
Year of the study	2012
Objectives	To analyse the features of indigenous knowledge, protection of traditional knowledge in India and its benefits, biopiracy issues, and Indian experience
Methodology	Qualitative
Summary	<p>India has experienced various initiatives regarding the protection of traditional knowledge under intellectual property rights, which is a major step to curb biopiracy and in many of these cases the country had to fight for revocation of the granted patents which involved huge costs and time.</p> <p>India has taken misappropriations of its traditional knowledge by developed countries through patenting system.</p>

Name of the Research Title	Studies on Traditional Knowledge of Ethnomedicinal Plants in Jawalamukhi, Himachal Pradesh, India
Author name	Sharma Arti, Santvan Virender Kumar , Sharma Pooja and Chandel Sangeeta
Year of the study	2014
Objectives	To explore traditional medicinal knowledge of plants of Jawalamukhi shakti peeth, Himachal Pradesh.
Methodology	Ethnobotanical survey

Findings	Found that 25 different plants belonging to 20 families are used to treat various diseases.
Summary	<p>The present study shows that Jawalamukhi region is rich with valuable medicinal flora and people are enriched with folk traditional knowledge about these herbs.</p> <p>Though this knowledge is passing orally from one generation to another but it has not been documented yet. So documentation of this knowledge is necessary for safeguarding this valuable information for the well being of future generation.</p> <p>All these plants need to be evaluated through phyto and pharmacological investigation to discover their potentiality as drugs.</p> <p>The present study will provide new incentive to the traditional system of healthcare and also will be helpful for researcher and pharmaceutical industries to find out the other uses of plants which would be helpful to modern healthcare system.</p>

Name of the Research Title	Traditional knowledge on poisonous plants of Udhampur district of Jammu and Kashmir, India
Author name	Harpreet Bhatiaa R.K.Manhas Kewal Kumar & Rani Magotra
Year of the study	2014

Objectives	To collect and systematically document the traditional knowledge of poisonous plants of Udhampur District for the benefit of humanity before it is entombed forever.
Methodology	Qualitative and Quantitative
Findings	A total of 90 toxic plants were identified from the study site. Most dominant toxic families were Fabaceae, Asteraceae, Solanaceae, Apocynaceae and Euphorbiaceae.
Summary	Further phytochemical and pharmacological studies are required to ascertain the toxic components of the poisonous plants, so that they may be utilised for the betterment of future generations.

Name of the Research Title	Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Plant Intellectual Property Rights: Emerging Challenges and Issues in India
Author name	Sanjit Kumar Chakraborty
Year of the study	2017

Objectives	
Methodology	Qualitative
Summary	Adequate and effective steps must be taken to promote the development, towards the protection of traditional knowledge, including the resolution of underlying issues such as land rights and the need to respect and maintain the lifestyles of local and indigenous communities in their suitable environment.

Name of the Research Title	Traditional Knowledge and its Efficacy in Economic Growth
Author name	MS. SOFIA KHATUN AND MRS. DEEPA RANI SALIAN
Year of the study	2020

Objectives	To develop a global legal instrument for helping members outside the local community threshold to access traditional knowledge
Methodology	Qualitative
Findings	Both positive as well as defensive IPR systems were used for protecting the traditional knowledge of indigenous people in India.
Summary	<p>Technical advice is required to be circulated among community members such that they are able to make effective utilization of systems of IPR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The representatives of the community members should be encouraged by local state authorities so that they take more active participation in annual and quarterly meetings held by the WIPO agency. • The members of the WIPO agency should provide assistance to strengthen and develop regional and national systems for safeguarding traditional knowledge. <p>The tools for the protection of traditional knowledge include the imposition of laws, regulatory policies, practical instruments and the use of information systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is also a need for providing “hands-on training” system for the management of “intellectual property rights” and boosting interests of the people for documenting traditional cultural manifestations and knowledge.

Name of the Research Title	Zootherapeutic uses of animals and their parts: an important element of the traditional knowledge of the Tangsa and Wancho of eastern Arunachal Pradesh, North-East India
Author name	Salomi Jugli, Jharna Chakravorty & Victor Benno Meyer-Rochow
Year of the study	2020
Objectives	To investigate zootherapeutic uses among two tribes who inhabit different areas of North-East India: the Tangsa and the Wancho.
Methodology	Field Survey from May 2015 to March 2016

Findings	<p>Researchers found that the Tangsa make greater use of animals than Wancho and use predominantly a variety of mammals (47%) followed by birds (16%) of the 55 species of animals considered therapeutic by them.</p>
Summary	<p>The Wancho informed us of using 20 species, of which birds and their products account for 37%, while mammals and insects feature in 26% and 21%, respectively.</p> <p>The tribal people must understand that preserving their traditional knowledge of animals and their products to treat diseases and disorders depends on the availability of the raw material, i.e. the animals.</p> <p>To discourage needless killing of the latter and help tribal people to adopt an attitude that sees modern and traditional therapies side by side, effectively substituting each other, is a challenge of the future that needs to be met.</p> <p>Declaring certain species, threatened by extinction, taboo by elders or influential community leaders (cf., Meyer-Rochow 2009) rather than increasing fines could also help in this context.</p>

Name of the Research Title	Traditional Knowledge of the Utilization of Edible Insects in Nagaland, North-East India
Author name	Lobeno Mozhui, L.N. Kakati, Patricia Kiewhuo and Sapu Changkija
Year of the study	2020

Objectives	To document the existing knowledge of entomophagy in the region, emphasizing the currently most consumed insects in view of their marketing potential as possible future food items.
Methodology	Quantitative
Findings	Assessment was done with the help of semi-structured questionnaires, which mentioned a total of 106 insect species representing 32 families and 9 orders that were considered as health foods by the local ethnic groups.
Summary	<p>The present study, not only raises awareness among the tribal communities but also develops deep interest amongst policy makers and stakeholders of the potential growth of the edible insect sector and thereby to promote funding into edible insect research and development.</p> <p>We believe that mass production, proper commercialization, and marketing strategies can improve livelihoods of tribal communities (especially the womenfolk) living in remote villages.</p>

Name of the Research Title	A Primer to Traditional Knowledge Protection in India: The Road Ahead
Author name	Shambhu Prasad Chakrabarty and Ravneet Kaur
Year of the study	2021
Objectives	To deliberate about indigenous peoples (of India) and their natural conservation practices through the lens of Intellectual Property Rights
Methodology	The methodology adopted in this paper incorporates drawing of conclusion using cross-country analysis for solutions to address the challenges brought forth by this complicated position.

Findings	
Summary	<p>It is imperative to state that the limited Traditional Knowledge and Traditional Cultural Expressions still left amongst the people, mostly the elderly requires urgent protection and documentation.</p> <p>The young must be assured of the economic viability of their ancestral knowledge.</p> <p>Special measures should be taken to promote these TK and TCEs and retrospectively protect the rights of these peoples with a robust legal framework to implement benefit sharing.</p>