









Traditional Knowledge System

What is traditional Knowledge system ???





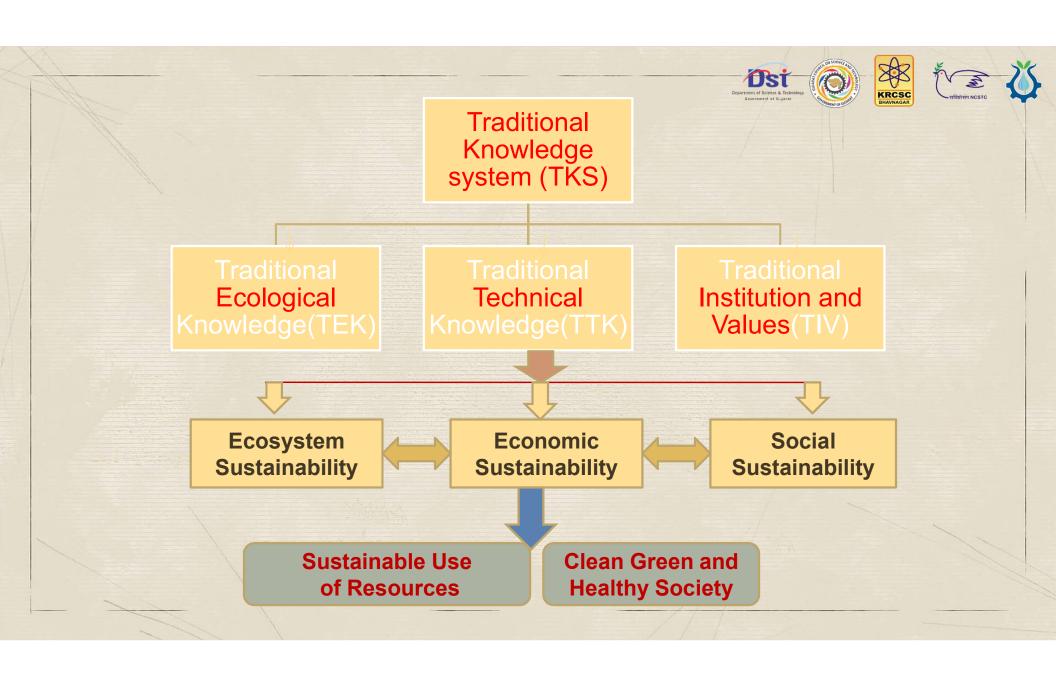






To maintain

- 1. ecological services,
- 2. management of food and fodder,
- 2. augmenting nutritional inputs,
- 3.health and sanitation,
 - 4. disaster risk reduction,
 - 5. climate change adaptation











Traditional knowledge system

- Was the way of life and now we call it "Dadima na Nuskha"
- Indigenous information systems are dynamic, and are continually influenced by internal creativity and experimentation. All the TKS evolved locally to cater local environmental and socio-cultural condition and a larger section of people has fair idea and knowledge about this (ex. Khakhara).

Traditional Environmental Knowledge (TEK)

Traditional Technical Knowledge (TTK)

with uses of natural resources, like use wild edible, uses of different clay in pottery, use of different plants parts for different purposes are considered

design and development of tools and gears to perform different activities, like traditional tools and implements in agriculture, fishery/fishing, handloom and handicraft

Farming Practices

Crop/cultivation(पीक, ५॥६)

Water management
Animal / Cattle Rearing

(ग्रांचा पालन-पोषण, पशु पालन)

Cooking

Menu Seasonal cooking Eating

Major sectors where traditional knowledge is used.

Construction

Construction of Homes and common property resources

Ex. કચ્છ ના ભૂંગા,

कच्छचा बुंगा

Medicines

घरगुती उपचार धरगध्यु ઉપચાર













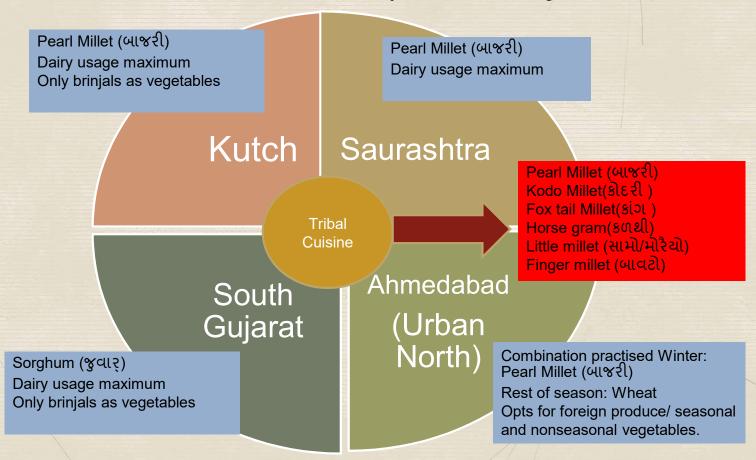






Scope in the State of Gujarat

Different cuisines in different parts of Gujarat state.



Millet's are Earth friendly grains, for farmers to grow and for soil to support.



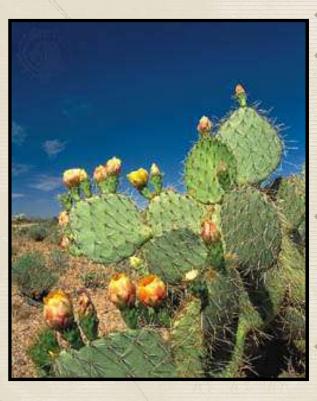








Some typical tribal foods



- ◆ Prickly Pear (ફીંકલા)
- ◆ Prickly pear, also called nopal, any of several species of flat-stemmed spiny cacti of the Genus <u>Opuntia</u> (family- <u>Cactaceae</u>) and their edible fruits. Prickly pear cacti are native to the <u>Western Hemisphere</u>.
- Several are cultivated, especially the <u>Indian</u> <u>fig</u> (*O. ficus-indica*), which is an important food for many peoples in tropical and subtropical countries.
- ♠ Engelmann prickly pear (Opuntia engelmannii) Grant Heilman Photography.

Bel nu sharbat (Gujarat & Rajasthan)







- Jamboo sharbat
- ♦ Kokam Sharbat





- ◆ Aegle marmelos L., bael (or bili or bhel), also Bengal quince, golden apple,Japanese bitter orange,stone apple or wood apple,
- ◆ Cooling of the whole system during summers being so rough and hard in both the states.



* Relieve Constipation

* Reduce Skin Rash

* Increase Breast Milk

* Purify Blood

* Control Diabetes

* Antimicrobial Properties

* Anti-Inflammatory Properties













Moringa oleifera is the most widely cultivated species in the genus Moringa, the only genus in the plant family Moringaceae. Common names

include moringa or Sargavo and drumstick tree.

Plant parts used for different purposes regionally









Gunda Pickle – Cordia obliqua/ clammy berries

Culinary Uses

- ✓ Gunda is taken as food and the immature fruits are pickled and are also used as vegetable.
- ✓ Gunda is used in making chutneys which are served with rice or dosas in Southern part of India.
- ✓ Gunda imparts sour tastes in many Andhra based cuisine and recipe.

Health benefits

- √Gunda is studied to have anti diabetic properties .
- √The plant is used for treatment for delaying effects of aging on skin.
- ✓ It is useful in the cough, chest diseases and also provides relief from severe colic pain.

Earthquake safe construction systems









The typical traditional dwellings of the Kutch region; the bhungas, that have withstood the test of time for centuries and have also withstood earthquakes,.

their circular form, which is very good in resisting lateral forces of earthquakes. Moreover, their wattle and daub constructions, especially where wood is used as reinforcement for the wall, has proved to be very effective.

Its worth mentioning that bhungas are not only earthquake safe, they also demonstrate sensitive understanding of locally available resources, climatic conditions and spatial requirements of people. In fact, all these factors play an important role in the evolution of vernacular architecture at any given place.