

efficient policies of benefit sharing can be worked out. With this background, we propose to design and carry out our TKDDBWR project (*Digital Database of Traditional Knowledge of Western Rajasthan*).

Objectives :

1. Identification of communities holding TK by field survey
2. Classification of TK
3. IPR Sensitization programs for TK holder communities
4. Extraction of relevant information from TK holders for documentation
5. Create a digital database of this traditional knowledge of western Rajasthan
6. Design & recommend policies for protection of this traditional knowledge
7. Design models of benefit sharing for use and appropriation of Traditional Knowledge.

Execution Steps:

1. Conduct IPR Sensitization Program in rural areas of western Rajasthan i.e. villages, dhani etc.
2. Make a survey in such areas to identify traditional knowledge sources and practices.
3. Develop a questionnaire or form in local language to retrieve the traditional knowledge practiced in the community
4. Extract out relevant information from primary data and arrange in proper format
5. Digitization of formatted traditional knowledge data and store it in digital data base "TKDDBWR"

Policy Development:

1. Prepare guideline for effective protection of traditional knowledge practiced in Western Rajasthan
2. Design models of benefit sharing for use and appropriation of Traditional Knowledge.

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Budget Requirement (2008-2009)

For carrying out these proposed activities under MHRD IPR Chair, recurring and non-recurring grant is required. A detailed estimate of expenditure with break-up of the proposed programme i.e. revised budget estimate is as follows:

Detailed recurring and non-recurring grant proposal for the MHRD IPR Chair

S.No.	Expenditure Head	Fund Required(Rs.)
	A. Recurring	
1	Professor Salary	3,40,000/- (approx.)
2	Two Research Associates @ Rs. 25,000/- per months	3,00,000/-
3	Participation in conference/seminars, meetings, Studies etc.	3,00,000/-
4	Office Assistant @10,000/- per month	60,000/-
5	Misc. expenses (telephone, internet, postage, stationary etc.)	1,00,000/-
	Other IPR Programmes	
1	Workshops /conference/IPR Sensitization programs/IPR Literacy Programs	3,00,000/-
2	Training of trainers	1,00,000/-
3	<i>TKDDBWR Project (Traditional Knowledge Digital Database creation for Western Rajasthan)</i> (i) Establishment of Traditional Knowledge Cell (ii) Conduction of IPR Identification of target communities (TK Holders) (iii) Sensitization program for target communities (iv) Extracting TK information by experts (v) Digitization of the information in data base	31,11,000/-
Total Recurring		
	B. Non-Recurring	
1	Subscription to online libraries & IP Journals	3,00,000/-
2	IP depository books, Back volumes	5,00,000/-
3	Two laptops and multimedia accessories	1,00,000/-
4	Guest Lectures (from experts in the respective fields of IPR studies)	4,00,000/-
Total Non-Recurring		
Total (Recurring and Non-Recurring)		59,11,000 /-
Balance available with IPR Chair office from previous release		2,10,312
FUND REQUIRED TO BE RELEASED		57,01,000/-

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Annexure-I

A primary survey on some of the traditional knowledge practices specific to western Rajasthan for TKDDBWR Project

We have carried out a primary survey in this regard and identified some of the community based traditional knowledge practiced in western Rajasthan.

Area I : Ornaments

- Lakh ki Chudiya (on their wrist)
- Bajuband (on their Arm)
- Jhumri (ears)
- Nathni (nose ring)
- Pan & lahre (on their head)
- Rakhdi or Bor (between their hairs)
- Kardhani (Waist belt)
- Anguthi (rings)
- Special types of chains like : Kanthi, Haas (Necklace), Payal (Anklet) (on their Ankles)

Area II : Cloths

- Velvet (*makhmal*)
- Barmeri Print cloth
- Jaisalmeri Print cloth
- Bandhni/Bandhej
- Laheriya
- Pomcha (red & Black)
- Bandhej ka Safa or Pag
- Chundri ka Safa or Pag
- Ghaghra Fadad ke padanshuk
- Anrakhi
- Kanchki

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- *Odna*
- *Dushala*
- *Fetiya on Ghagra*
- *Jartari Page*
- *Jartari*
- *Achkan*
- *Dupatti*
- Rajasthani Bandhej
- Lehriya
- Phaguniya

Area III : Cuisine

Food that could be stored for several days and could be consumed without heating was preferred. Shortage of water, fresh green vegetables had affected the formula of cooking in Rajasthan.

- Ker-Sangri
- Bajara Roti
- Khata
- Gatta ki sabzi
- Pakodi
- Powdered lentils are used for mangodi, papad
- Dal-bati (cooked lentils and roasted balls of dough)

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Area IV : Folktale

There are variety of folktales specific to the communities of western Rajasthan. Few of the examples are:

- *Chal Meri Dholki Damak-a-Dham :*

There is the Child who wants to meet his nāni (maternal grandmother). On the way to her house, he meets a lion, wolf and a dog, who want to eat him, each time to boy

says, I'm very lean & thin. Let me go my nāni's house, where I'll fatten myself up by eating a lot, and then I come back, here will be more of me to eat.' hen he does come back, however, he gets inside the drum, which rolls him safely all the way back home.

- Oral epic like *Pabuji* or *Chida-Chidi* :

A real life story about a lower caste untouchable boy Bhambhi who stay on in village of Satto (Jaisalmer) shows how people help each other out in most critical circumstances of drought & plague & famine.

- *Bhakti* repertoire of song by *Gorakmath*:

Through the multiple level of story, one can see how traditional communities can claim particular shrines in order to perform ritual services, on the basis of which they can earn a living

- Rani Bhatiyani and the Manganiyars :

With this story we move from psychological dimensions of sati as a form of self sacrifice to more material considerations in which *sati* seems almost like a pretext for other kinds of economic & social transaction. In this particular case, the transaction involves a community of traditional musicians, the Manganiyars.

Area V : Folklore (Traditional Instruments, Traditional Songs & Dance)

Music and Dance are deeply engrained in the communities based in western Rajasthan. The stillness of the desert evening and the upsurge of life in the short-lived rainy season or spring are filled with soulful, full-throated music and rhythmic dance.

Traditional Dances: for example .

- *Snake Dance* - The dance of the Kalbeliyas, the snake charmers community. is a recent discovery. The dancers accentuate supple and snake-like movements.
- *Chari Dance* - Pots topped with lighted lamps are balanced on the head and graceful hand movements come together in the chari dance .

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- *Festive Dance* - Rajasthani folk dances are performed during festivals and other ceremonial occasions. Each community and region has its own variations and the dances are accompanied by a particular type of music.
- *Ghumar* or *Gorbandh*
- *Jital de, Teratali* highly ritualized dance (Women of Meghwal community in the Nagaur District) in dance love-quarrel situation (*Jhagra-Tanta*) where dancers use *lota* (Metal Pot) & *talwar* (sword)

Traditional Songs: for example

- *Banna* (Songs in praise of the bridegroom)
- *Banni* (Songs in praise of the bride) describe every stage in the marriage ceremony.
- *Ghori* sung while bridegroom is proceeding to the bride's place on horseback,
- *Bidai* Song is sung when bride leaves her own home,
- *Pithi Songs, Mehndi Songs, Gali* (abuse) songs, sung during the marriage ceremonies & on the festival of *Holi*,
- *Moriya* (village of Borunda) songs sung only by the women in all-night

Traditional Instruments: for example

- *Morechang*
- *Ravanhattha*
- *Been(Pungi)*
- *Gujrani or nareli* (instrument with a semi-circular bow attached to *Ghungroos* (bells),
- *thalis* (brass plates)
- *Dhol* (double headed cylindrical drum or membrophone)
- *nagada, Dholak* (barrel shaped wooden drum)
- *Gagar & matki* (played for particular women's dances)
- *Charrar* (for men's sword dance rhythm for wedding processions)
- *Kamaycha Surnai* (a kind of *Shehnai*)
- *Algoja* (Jaisalmer)

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- *Jadi ki sarangi*
- *murli* (gourd-Pipe, transverse flute)
- *Sarangi* (bowed stringed instrument)

Area VI : Traditional Solution for repairing

- *Art of Stones (Mani-Patthar)* : Remaining material after burning the coal & Hot water is used to repairing the art of precious stones.
- *Art of Perl (Moti & Ratna khare)* : Rice water is used for cleaning & shinning them, material keep inside the very soft silk (*reshami*) cloth & the rub the water of rice.
- *Silver Crockery*: Flour of Bajra is used with curd to clean & safe in its originality.
- *Things of Lather*: Remaining material after burning the coal & Hot water is used to clean the things of lather.
- *Things of Wood*: Oil of *Neem (Neem ka Tel)* & fruit of *Belvepatra* tree are used for cleaning & increasing the age of wood.

Area VII: Important Traditional Rain Water Collection Techniques/Methods (Traditional Harvesting systems)

Underground based water collection: - for example

- *Tanka* : Constructed in Home, Fields, Forts, etc in circular & square shapes. Materials used in Tanka are stone or breck, Lime, after burning the coal remaining waster material.
- *Talai* : Constructed in either a field or in commercial place outside the Village / city.
- *Nada & Nadi*: 500-700 years old Nadi was found in Village Bhatelaj Charna (Shergarh Tehsil)
- *Khadin* : It is built in between of small mountains to store limited water.

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Area VIII : Traditional Medicinal Plants with their usage

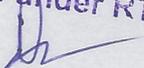
Ethanobotany and Ethanomedicines specific to western Rajasthan are the two areas which have required an urgent attention for TK protection. There is variety of traditional medicinal plants in the area. For example:

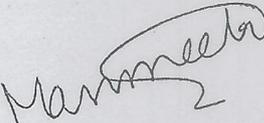
- *Guggle (Comefora whitie)*: useful in Joints Pain, reduces Cholesterol, gum of Guggle's smoke has medicine value for throat & Nostril diseases
- *Ker (Keparis desidua)* : very bitter fruit , useful in diabetes, useful in stomach pains.
- *Sankhpushpy (Convovlus microfilus)*: useful as a tonic to increases memory , useful in Asthma & in other respiratory problems .
- *Chamcus (Corcorus depreses)*: useful to cure physical weakness , sexual problems , also useful in curing fever, loose motion and in lever & spleen problems, useful to increase the digestion power, a very good pain relief medicine .
- *Gokhru Kanti (Pedalium murex)*: useful to cure physical weakness, sexual problems, fruit is useful in urine related probelms
- *Nagarmoth (Cyprus skeriyosay)*: useful for healthy hairs , used to make soaps , perfumes *Bajradanti (Berleriya ekendhonids)*: useful for dental Problems/ diseases.
- *Bringi Jal Bhangro (Eklipta protestia)* : Used as a tonic in the disease of increases of Lever & spleen, leaves are useful in dying the hairs & cooling the brain


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 Member Secretary
 IPR chair