



About Mizoram University

Mizoram University established in 2001 is a thriving academic community with its lush green scenic hills, located at Tanhril in the western outskirts of Aizawl City. The University life is lively and diverse with Teaching Staff and students coming from various parts of the country. Visits from eminent dignitaries, scholars and researchers, activists, academicians from India and abroad constantly take place in the University.

The University for its first accreditation, was awarded with A Grade by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), Bangalore.

The University was also awarded Grade A' by the Mizoram State Pollution Control Board which conducted a Green Audit of the University Campus during the months of March-April 2013. It is an eco-friendly University and is one of the first Universities in the country to run effectively on Solar Power System. The Academic Buildings, Hostels, Administrative Blocks and the streetlights within the Campus are all supported by the Solar photo voltaic power plant for electricity.

The University provides facilities for Disabled and Visually Challenged students and staff. All buildings in the University Campus have ramps for wheelchairs; disabled-friendly washrooms are also available in the hostels. Faculty and students play an active role in extension activities like the Red Ribbon Club, Techno Club, NSS and SPIC MACAY- Heritage Club. Several members of the faculty and students are also actively involved in social services, some of which are curriculum stipulated.



About TERI

A dynamic and flexible not-for-profit organization with a global vision and a local focus, TERI is deeply committed to every aspect of sustainable development. From providing environment-friendly solutions to rural energy problems to tackling issues of global climate change across continents and advancing solutions to growing urban transport and air pollution problems, TERI's activities range from formulating local- and national-level strategies to suggesting global solutions to critical energy and environmental issues. With over 1,000 employees drawn from diverse disciplines, the Institute's work is supported by ministries and departments of the government, various bilateral and multilateral organizations, and corporations of repute.

About TERI North-East

The North-Eastern Regional Centre of TERI was opened in 1993 in Guwahati (Assam) with the aim of understanding energy and environment related issues and seeking feasible solutions to anthropogenically induced imprints on the fragile ecology of the region. Since its foundation, the Centre has developed extensive expertise in harmonizing community aspirations for sustainable development and economic empowerment with a sustainable utilization of natural resources in the North-East. The Centre has made significant progress in the conservation of the rich biodiversity of the region. For the production of quality planting material, the Centre has set up a plant tissue culture laboratory that is committed to developing genotype specific micropropagation protocols.



For further details, please contact

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Jointly Organized by



The Energy and Resources Institute
(TERI North-East)

Knowledge Partner



SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF INDIGENOUS KNOWLEDGE

A North-East Perspective

March 1-3, 2016

Mizoram University



Background

Indigenous Knowledge (IK) refers to the knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous groups in matters related to agriculture and environmental management, medicine and health, and art and language. Traditional Cultural Expressions (TCEs) are also part of IK. Like IK, TCEs have also been passed from one generation to the next (orally or by tradition) and are an integral part of a culture's identity and heritage. These expressions include, but are not limited to: music and songs, stories, symbols, dances, rituals, architecture, arts, and crafts.

Indigenous knowledge has been noted to make a significant contribution to sustainable development of local communities, as it is seen as a set of perceptions, information, and behaviour that guide local community members to use the land and natural resources. The goal of managing indigenous knowledge is to provide the right information to the right people at the right time.



Objectives

- Understand the management and preservation of traditional cultural knowledge
- Means and ways to store the tacit and explicit knowledge
- Share information used by indigenous people for national and cultural management
- Implement programmes to collect, preserve and disseminate indigenous and local traditional knowledge resources.
- To make available and promote information resources which support research and learning about indigenous and local traditional knowledge, its importance and use in modern society.
- Communicate and increase the outreach and publicize the value, contribution, and importance of indigenous and local traditional knowledge to both non-indigenous and indigenous peoples.

Workshop Topics

The workshop will include lectures, presentations, and best practices, case study demonstrations, and will cover following topics:

- Preservation and Curation of Culture of North-East
- Research Literacy with Special Reference to Indigenous Knowledge
- Preservation of Cultural Knowledge Resource: Documentation, Archiving, and Knowledge Management
- Workshop on Writing Skills
- Academic Integrity: Copyright, Plagiarism, Digital Rights Management
- Tools and Techniques for Reference Management
- Presentation and Communication Skills

Participation

The workshop is expected to draw professionals from a wide range of disciplines. Around 80 participants (first-come-first-basis) with knowledge and interest in cultural resource management will add value to them. The workshop will have great benefit for stakeholders such as:

- PhD, M Phil and Research Scholars from Arts, Sociology and Culture, Science disciplines
- Academicians, Practitioners, and Policymakers



About Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts

The Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, (IGNCA) is an autonomous Trust set up by the Government of India under the Ministry of Culture. IGNCA is envisioned as a national level institution. The arts are here understood to comprise the fields of creative and critical literature, written and oral; the visual arts, ranging from architecture, sculpture, painting and graphics to general material culture, photography and film; the performing arts of music, dance and theatre in their broadest connotation; and also in fairs, festivals and lifestyles that has an artistic dimension. The Centre focused its attention on India in the initial stage; subsequently, it started expanding its horizons to other civilizations and cultures. Through diverse programmes of research, publication, training, creative activities and performance, IGNCA seeks to appropriately place the arts within the context of the natural and human environment.

Kalanidhi Division of the IGNCA, as the name implies, is basically a repository of art and culture related research and reference material. The division has a reference library with a collection of more than 1,60,000 volumes; a cultural archives; a reprography unit and also a slide collection. The reprography unit has microfilms of 2,50,000 manuscripts on different subjects. There are more than 1,00,000 slides on archaeological sites, temples, monuments, performing arts etc. The cultural archives has personal collections of noted art historians like Ananda K. Coomaraswamy, photography collection of Raja Deen Dayal, Henri Cartier Bresson, and art related objects from the collections of certain prominent scholars and artists.

There are four other divisions in the IGNCA: Kalakosa which is primarily research and publication division; Janpada Sampada for the study of diverse living traditions; Kala Darsana for exhibition and presentation; and Sutradhara Division for administration and coordination. The IGNCA has a well developed Media Unit for audio-visual documentation and film-making, as also a Cultural Informatics Laboratory for production of interactive multimedia CD-ROMS, DVDs and also for developing and maintaining a National Digital Data Bank on Culture.