Tribhuvan University  
Institute of Science and Technology  
B. Sc Ethnobiology & Biodiversity conservation

Course Title: Ethnobiology & Biodiversity conservation  
(Interdisciplinary course)

Course No. : B. Sc. Zool. 407  
Nature of Course: Theory  
Instruction Lectures: 75

Objectives of the Course:
At the end of the course, the students will be able to understand:

- what is ethnobiology.
- the significance of indigenous knowledge systems in preserving biological, cultural and linguistic diversity in the world.
- basic code of ethics as well as the field cum laboratory methods in ethnobiology.
- ethnobiology as a potential contributor to rural development.
- principles and applications of ethnobiology in human welfare.
- the untold reality of treating various diseases by the use of medicinal animals and plants based on indigenous knowledge system.
- the comparative advantage of collective property rights against personal property right.
- the role of indigenous peoples in nature conservation or biodiversity conservation.

Teaching materials required to fulfill the objectives are boards, charts, flex prints, overhead projector (OHP), power-point projector and other basic teaching materials prepared by teachers and as provided by the campuses.
## Ethnobiology

| Unit | Sub-units | Description of content of the sub-unit (depth) | Lectures | Text/Ref. for the topics  
(for detail see the list of text & references) |
|------|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Basics of ethnobiology  
(5 Lectures) | Definition, History, Civilization, Concept, Scope and Perspective | Definition, History, Past Conferences, Evolution, Civilization and Ethnobiology, Concept, Scope and Prospective of Ethnobiology, Coining of terms related to Ethnozoology, Ethnobotany and Ethnobiology. | 5 | Singh; Martin; Jain; UN Convention; WTO and TRIPS Agreement, 1995; ILO-convention 169 |
| Multi-disciplinary and Basic Sub-disciplinary Relationship of Ethnobiology  
| Medico-ethnobiology:  
(5 Lectures) | Medic-ethnozoology, Medico-ethnobotany and Ethnopharmacology. | Medico-ethnozoology; Medico-ethnobotany; Food, Health and Medicine in Ethnobiology; Ethnopharmacology and the Marketing of Traditional Knowledge. | 5 | |
<p>| Classification of Nature Across Cultures: (3 Lectures) | Ethnobiological Classification: Recognition, and Naming of Plants and Animals in Traditional Societies. | Ethnobiological Classification: Folk Taxonomy and Nomenclature, the Recognition, Classification, and Naming of Plants and Animals in Traditional Societies. | 3 |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Lectures</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conventional and Molecular Ethnobiology:</td>
<td>Concept of Conventional Ethnobiology &amp; Molecular Ethnobiology. and Their Difference and Importance.</td>
<td>Concept of Conventional Ethnobiology &amp; Molecular Ethnobiology. Difference between Conventional and Molecular Ethnobiology. Importance of Conventional and Molecular Ethnobiology related to Medico-research on Animals, Plants, Human and Microbes.</td>
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<td>Ethnobiology and Biodiversity Conservation:</td>
<td>Ethnobiology, Ethnography, the role of ethnic groups in biodiversity conservation.</td>
<td>Ethnobiology and Ethnography: A Case study of Raute Tribe in Nepal. Ethnobiology and Biological, Cultural and Linguistic Diversity. Ethnobiology and Biodiversity Conservation; The role of ethnic groups in biodiversity conservation initiatives; Indigenous peoples and nature conservation</td>
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<td>Future Directions and Careers in Ethnobiology:</td>
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<td>Future Directions and Careers in Ethnobiology.</td>
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Suggested Readings:
ILO-convention 169: Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989
United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, June 5, 1992
WTO and the TRIPS Agreement, 1995

[Practical field visit for interested:
(1) Making a report on a case of the medical uses of various medicinal animals by a particular ethnic group/s for the treatment of different diseases based on their indigenous knowledge system.
(2) Making a report on a case of the medical uses of various medicinal plants by a particular ethnic group/s for the treatment of different diseases based on their indigenous knowledge system.
(3) Make an in-depth documentation of various forms of indigenous knowledge systems found in a particular ethnic group related to the biodiversity conservation. ]

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